



2011-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

CITY OF BREMERTON AND KITSAP COUNTY CONSORTIUM

SUBMITTED NOVEMBER 15, 2010



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The Consolidated Plan is available on the Internet at:

http://www.kitsapgov.com/hr/block_grant_program/block_grant_program.htm

or

<http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/display.php?id=788>

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GLOSSARY

Annual Action Plan: This document allocates one year's funding (entitlement and program income) to specific projects and activities for the CDBG and HOME Investment Partnership programs. It is submitted to HUD 45 days prior to the start of the City's and County's fiscal year or no later than November 15 and is developed in accordance with federal regulations (24 CFR Part 91).

Citizen Participation Plan: This plan is prepared to facilitate and encourage public participation and involvement in the Consolidated Plan process and the City's and County's CDBG program, especially by low- and moderate-income persons. The plan identifies the public participation requirements as identified by federal regulations (24 CFR Part 91).

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program: This is a federal grants program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The program allocates money to eligible cities and counties throughout the nation to assist low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods. The grant program may be used for such activities as housing rehabilitation, affordable housing assistance, community services, and community development activities such as the construction or rehabilitation of community facilities and economic development.

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME): HOME is a Federal block grant funding authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, as amended. Program regulations are at 24 CFR Part 92. HOME funds are provided to eligible grantees in local governments, often in partnership with local nonprofit groups-to fund a wide range of activities that build, buy, and/or rehabilitate affordable housing for rent or homeownership. HOME's requirement that participating jurisdictions (PJs) match 25 cents of every dollar in program funds mobilizes community resources in support of affordable housing.

Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER): This document reports on the progress in carrying out the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. The report is prepared annually by both the City and County in accordance with federal regulations (24 CFR Part 91). It is due to HUD no later than 90 days after the end of the County's fiscal year or March 31.

Consolidated Plan: This document serves as the City's and County's application for CDBG funds and sets forth the priorities and strategies to address the needs of primarily low- and moderate-income persons and areas in the county. It typically covers a five-year time period. It is submitted to HUD 45 days prior to the start of the City's and County's fiscal year or no later than November 15 and is developed in accordance with federal regulations (24 CFR Part 91).

Consolidated Plan Documents: These include the Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

Low- and Moderate-Income Households (LMI): These are households earning less than 80% of the area median income (AMI). They are broken down into the following income designations:

Extremely Low-Income: households with incomes less than 30% of the area median family income, adjusted for household size

Low-Income: households with incomes between 31 and 50% of the area median family income, adjusted for household size

Moderate-Income: households with incomes between 51 and 80% of the area median family income, adjusted for household size

Low- and Moderate-Income Area Neighborhood (LMA): In general, this is defined as census tract(s) or block group(s) where a minimum of 51% of the residents have low or moderate incomes (i.e., not exceeding 80% of the area median family income).

Median Family Income (MFI): HUD surveys major metropolitan areas annually to develop an index of median family income by household size. Most CDBG-funded activities and programs must benefit primarily the lower- and moderate-income households.

Program Year: The “program year” chosen by the Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton is January 1 through December 31, which is the same as the County and the City’s fiscal year.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

- American Community Survey (ACS)
- Annual Yearly Progress (AYP)
- Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA)
- Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER)
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
- Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT)
- Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition (CoCC)
- Washington State Department of Commerce (DOC)
- Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS)
- Federal Poverty Level (FPL)
- Full-Time Equivalent (FTE)
- General Educational Development (GED)
- Growth Management Act (GMA)
- Housing Affordability Index (HAI)
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
- HOME Investment Partnership (HOME)
- Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Kindergarten through 12th Grade (K-12)
- Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority (KCCHA); KCCHA is now known as Housing Kitsap
- Kitsap County Health District (KCHD)
- Kitsap Community Resources (KCR)
- Kitsap Mental Health Services (KMHS)
- Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (KRCC)
- Lead-Based Paint (LBP)
- Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM)
- Point in Time Count (PIT)
- Peninsula Regional Support Network (PRSN)
- Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (PSNS)
- Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC)
- Resident Advisory Council (RAC)
- Revised Code of Washington (RCW)
- US Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program (SAIPE)
- Washington State Building Code Council (SBCC)

- Single Room Occupancy (SRO)
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Tax Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Washington Administrative Code (WAC)
- Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)
- Workforce Investment Act (WIA)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & INTRODUCTION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of the Plan

This Consolidated Plan fulfills the requirement that recipients of certain funds administered by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) create a plan describing how these funds will be expended over a five-year period. These funds are Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME). This Consolidated Plan is for the period of January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2015.

The Kitsap County Consortium (Consortium) consists of several jurisdictions in multiple fund-sharing relationships. The Consortium represents the unincorporated parts of Kitsap County and the cities of Port Orchard, Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island as a consolidated Urban County. The Consortium receives CDBG and HOME funds each year from the federal government for housing and community development activities.¹ The City of Bremerton receives a direct CDBG allocation, and works in partnership with the Kitsap County Consortium to administer HOME funds. CDBG and HOME funds are intended to meet priority needs locally identified by Consortium members and the City of Bremerton.

Focus of the Plan

As required by the federal government, the Plan must identify needs and adopt strategies that focus primarily on lower-income individuals and households. The Plan must also address “special” needs identified by the federal government or locally, such as the needs of:

- Elderly and frail elderly

- Persons with mental, physical or developmental disabilities
- Persons with HIV/AIDS
- Persons with alcohol or drug addiction
- Victims of domestic violence
- Persons discharged from institutions (prison, jail, mental hospital, foster care)
- Homeless persons and families

Plan Organization

The Consolidated Plan has five major components: the Executive Summary, the Introduction, the assessment of Community Needs, the Housing Market Analysis and the Strategic Plan. The Consolidated Plan also has several appendices including maps, tables and supplemental information regarding community needs and the planning process.

The Planning Process

The planning process involved the assessment of current housing and population needs through the analysis of available data; public meetings; an online survey; and consultations with service providers and key stakeholders.

Housing and Population Data

The plan utilized available data, including the 2000 U.S. Decennial Census, the 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS), housing and population reports from the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM), as well as reports from the Kitsap County Block Grant Program, the City of Bremerton, the Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority (KCCHA), the Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA), the Washington State Department of Health, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), the Washington State Department of Commerce (DOC), the Washington State Office of the

¹ Federal programs covered by the Consolidated Plan are Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME).

Superintendent of Public Instruction, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. Department of HUD and many others.

The 2006-2008 ACS is a nationwide survey from the U.S. Census Bureau that replaces the Decennial Census "long form" survey. The ACS collects demographic, social, economic, and housing information from the U.S. population on a continuous basis, and publishes data annually instead of every ten years. ACS data are published in three series: one-year, three-year, and five-year estimates. The three-year and five-year estimates are based on data collected and averaged over multiple years for a large sample size, making the dataset more representative and statistically reliable.²

Unfortunately, due to the timing of the Consolidated Plan submission, the 2010 Census data was not available for use.

Consultations

Preparation of the Consolidated Plan began with public meetings with both the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (March 2, 2010) and Bremerton City Council (March 3, 2010). These meetings were open to the public and broadcast on the local cable access channel. On April 13th, 2010 an Open House was held at the Norm Dicks Government Center to provide an informal informational opportunity for interested citizens, elected officials and agencies.

The Consortium also sought input from public agencies throughout the County. The Consortium performed initial consultation with public agency staff to identify potential needs, service gaps, and key issues on which to focus the community outreach process. Then, the Consortium conducted three focus group meetings during the month of May 2010 to further refine understanding of issues

regarding Housing, Community Development, and Economic Development.

Online Survey

Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton sponsored a survey to gather input on housing and community service needs. The survey was available online and in hard copy form, in both English and Spanish. The survey was launched online March 29, 2010 and was open until May 28, 2010.

Public Hearings

To obtain further public input on the identification of priority needs and proposed strategies to address those needs, the Consortium conducted public hearings on the draft Consolidated Plan and Fiscal Year 2011–2012 Annual Action plan in November of 2010.

Priority Needs, Objectives and Strategies

The Consolidated Plan sets forth the priority needs, objectives and strategies for a five-year planning period. Priority needs have been determined as the result of the needs assessment process. The Community Needs section of the Consolidated Plan provides a detailed discussion of needs.

The Strategic Plan section establishes the priority of needs, objectives and strategies. The objectives are intended to address the identified priority needs. The strategies are programs or policies intended to implement the objectives. Each strategy is aligned with one or more objectives.

A priority need is one that has a demonstrated level of need and will have a preference for funding. A higher level of priority can be established as the result of a high absolute level of need or a high level of need in relation to resources available to meet that need. A

² United States Census Bureau. <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/SBasics/>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & INTRODUCTION

detailed discussion of the priority needs, objectives and strategies are included in the Strategic Plan section.

One of the main obstacles to meeting community needs is inadequate resources for programs that could address these needs. Federal funding sources, specifically through HUD, may increase in the future, but no projections assume the level of funding will be adequate to meet all of the Consortium's priority needs.

Housing Needs

Housing Objectives

- H-1 Improve and preserve the quality of affordable housing in the Consortium, including both owner-occupied and rental housing, serving low-income households.*
- H-2 Provide a range of affordable housing types and densities while emphasizing high quality development, proximity to transportation and services, adequate public infrastructure and efficient use of land.*
- H-3 Promote fair housing for all members of the community without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, disability or sexual orientation.*
- H-4 Expand homeownership opportunities for low-income homebuyers.*
- H-5 Promote credit counseling and homeownership financing counseling to discourage predatory lending practices, promote financial education, and provide equal financial opportunities to all.*
- H-6 Expand housing opportunities through an increase in the supply of decent, safe, and affordable rental housing, rental assistance and supportive housing with services.*
- H-7 Evaluate, and when present, reduce lead-based paint hazards.*
- H-8 Improve the safety and livability of low-income neighborhoods.*

Housing Strategies

- Acquisition and New Construction (H-2, H-4, H-6).
- Energy Efficiency Measures: (H-1, H-7).
- Fair Housing: (H-3).
- Homebuyer assistance: (H-4).
- Mixed-Income Projects: (H-2, H-4, H-6).
- Multi-Family Rental Rehab: (H-1, H-6).

- Neighborhood Improvement: (H-2, H-8)
- Owner-Occupied Single-Family Rehab: (H-1, H-7)
- Preservation of Housing: (H-1, H-8).
- Rental Assistance: (H-6).
- Revitalization: (H-8).
- Shared Housing: (H-2, H-6).

Homeless Housing Objectives

HH-1 Homeless Prevention: Provide well targeted efforts toward those people who would become homeless without intervention.

HH-2 Emergency Response to Homeless: Delivery of temporary, emergency services and shelter to homeless as stabilization efforts to permanently house these individual begins.

HH-3 Homeless Stabilization: Services and housing aimed at providing stable, permanent living conditions in which an individual or family may thrive.

HH-4 Housing Sustainability: Ensure a safe, decent and affordable housing inventory in our community, to appropriately house people with wide-ranging needs.

Homeless Housing Strategies

- Affordable Housing: (HH-1, HH-3; HH-4)
- Alternatives to traditional Emergency Shelters: (HH-2)
- Create Housing First Units: (HH-2; HH-3; HH-4)
- Discharge Planning: (HH-1)
- Economic Independence: (HH-1; HH-3; HH-4)
- Existing Emergency Shelters: (HH-2)
- Flexible Housing: (HH-2; HH-3)
- Foreclosure/Eviction Prevention: (HH-1)
- Gap Assistance: (HH-1; HH-4)
- Hygiene Center: (HH-2)
- Innovative Housing Models: (HH-1; HH-4)
- New Emergency Beds: (HH-2)
- Permanent Supportive Housing: (HH-3; HH-4)
- Supportive Services: (HH-1; HH-2; HH-3; HH-4)
- Transitional Housing: (HH-2; HH-3)

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- Unconditional Housing: (HH-3; HH-2; HH-4)

Special Needs Housing Objectives

SNH-1 Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for special needs populations.

SNH-2 Preserve existing special needs housing.

SNH-3 Improve access to services for those in special needs housing.

SNH-4 Improve housing accessibility and safety in both new and existing housing.

SNH-5 Reduce barriers to stable housing by encouraging collaboration among service providers.

Special Needs Housing Strategies

- ADA Improvements: (SNH-4)
- Community-wide Housing Initiatives: (SNH-5)
- Develop Supportive Housing: (SNH-1)
- Preserve Supportive Housing: (SNH-2)
- Transit-Oriented Housing: (SNH-3)

Public Housing

There are two housing authorities operating within the Kitsap County and City of Bremerton Consortium boundaries, the Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA) and the Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority (KCCHA). Each agency has its own priorities and strategies for serving the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families. The priorities and strategies for each housing authority are documented in the Strategic Plan section of this report. The Consortium pledges to support each housing authority in meeting these goals and strategies.

Addressing Barriers to Affordable Housing

As defined by Consolidated Plan regulations, barriers to affordable housing include public policies such as land use controls, property taxes, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and other policies that limit the ability to provide affordable housing. Institutional barriers are discussed in a separate section of the Strategic Plan.

Community Development Needs

Public Services Objectives

PS-1 Basic Needs: Support the provision of services providing basic needs to low-income and special needs individuals and families in crisis.

PS-2 Safety Net: *Ensure access to programs that promote prevention and early intervention related to a variety of social concerns which can cause long-term instability.*

PS-3 Investment: *Increase self-sufficiency and independence for low-income and special needs populations.*

Public Services Strategies

- Childcare Services: (PS-1, PS-3)
- Crisis Intervention: (PS-2)
- Disabled Services: (PS-1, PS-3)
- Domestic Violence and Abuse Services: (PS-1, PS-2)
- Health Services: (PS-1, PS-2)
- Homeless Services: (PS-1, PS-2, PS-3)
- Housing Services: (H-5) (funded under Public Service)
- Human Services: (PS-1, PS-2)
- Information and Referral, Outreach and Advocacy: (PS-1, PS-2)
- Self sufficiency programs: (PS-3)
- Senior Services: (PS-1, PS-3)
- Single Point of Entry: (PS-2)
- Transportation Services: (PS-3)
- Youth Services: (PS-1, PS-3)

Infrastructure/Public Facilities Objectives

PF-1 *Improve the infrastructure and physical environment of the Consortium's Low- and Moderate-Income areas (see Appendix E for Low- and Moderate-Income criteria).*

PF-2 *Enhance the quality of life through creation and improvement of recreational spaces and public facilities in Low- and Moderate-Income areas (see Appendix E for Low-Mod criteria).*

PF-3 *Increase self-sufficiency and independence for low-income and special needs populations.*

PF-4 *Improve and increase when needed, public facilities which serve the needs of low-income and special needs populations.*

Infrastructure/Public Facilities Strategies

- Removal of Barriers: (PF-3)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & INTRODUCTION

- Right-of-way Improvements: (PF-1, PF-4)
- Eliminate Slum & Blight: (PF-1)
- Recreational Facilities and Upgrades: (PF-2)
- Transportation Access: (PF-3)
- Public Facilities: (PF-4).
- Urgent Need: (PF-1)

Economic Development Objectives

- E-1 Increase the number of applicants for living wage jobs.***
- E-2 Expand economic opportunities for very low- and low-income residents and reduce the number of persons with incomes below the poverty level.***
- E-3 Increase employment opportunities for low-income persons.***
- E-4 Support business development and expansion to create more jobs.***

Economic Development Strategies

- Education and Training Opportunities: (E-1)
- Local Small Business Consortium: (E-4)
- Incumbent Worker Training: (E-2, E-4)
- Career Pathways Programs: (E-2)
- Local Hiring and Disadvantaged Business Policy: (E-2)
- Job-Training and Preparation Services: (E-3)
- Job Creation: (E-4)
- Small Business Funding: (E-4)
- Small/Micro Business Assistance: (E-4)
- Small Business Development: Support small business development programs through program and capital funding (E-6)

Administration Objective

- ADM-1 Support development of healthy, viable communities through partnerships among all levels of government, non-profit organizations and the private sector to achieve the goals of decent housing, suitable living environments and expanded economic opportunities.***

Administration Strategy

- *Collaboration and Standardization:* Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton will

continue to work in collaboration in regard to the administration of the County and City Block Grant Programs. This effort will include common policies and procedures for the application and use of funds, subrecipient reporting, record keeping and monitoring.

Funding to Implement the Plan

Funding to implement the Plan is limited and, unfortunately, inadequate to meet all of the housing and service needs. Consortium members have identified several potential funding sources to implement the strategies contained in the 2011–2015 Consolidated Plan. These sources include, but are not limited to:

- Federal funds covered under the Consolidated Plan: CDBG and HOME;
- Funds provided under other HUD programs, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and other federal agencies;
- State funds provided under various programs of the Washington Department of Commerce and the Washington State Housing Finance Commission;
- State and federal tax credits and mortgage credit certificates;
- Tax-exempt bond proceeds;
- Jurisdictional general funds; and
- Private industry sources such as the Federal Home Loan Bank Board's Affordable Housing Program.

Most state and local funding programs are currently shrinking due to lower tax revenues, property sales and other effects of the current economic downturn. Estimated federal resources available to the Consortium during this planning period are approximately \$18,029,115 from CDBG and HOME funds (\$9,849,510 and \$8,179,605, respectively).

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Plan

The Consolidated Plan is a five-year plan required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). It serves as a comprehensive strategy to address the housing and community development needs of the Consortium. The Plan identifies community needs and provides a strategy to address those needs using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnership (HOME) and other resources.

The following section provides information on the Consolidated Plan process, describes community involvement in the Plan, and lists additional resources for information on local needs. To receive federal funds, the Consortium must submit a strategic plan—the Consolidated Plan—every five years to HUD that identifies local needs and how these needs will be addressed. The Consolidated Plan must also demonstrate how the Consortium will meet HUD's goals to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.³

The Consolidated Plan is guided by three overarching goals:

- To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of lower-income residents throughout Kitsap County communities, increased housing opportunities, reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods, and services to assist the community's residents.
- To provide decent housing by preserving

the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing.

- To expand economic opportunities through more jobs paying self-sufficiency wages, homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of lower-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

The Kitsap County and City of Bremerton Consortium provides people and communities with opportunities to strengthen the family, economic, social, physical, and cultural foundations of the community. These priorities can be achieved through a combination of:

- Affordable housing;
- Supportive services to maintain independence;
- Education and technical skills that allow individuals to obtain jobs paying self-sufficiency wages; and
- Investment in lower-income and deteriorating neighborhoods, and in facilities that serve lower-income populations.

By focusing on these overall priorities, the Consortium seeks to address community concerns such as:

- A need for additional affordable housing to address the growing gap between housing costs and local incomes, which leads to rising rates of overcrowding, overpayment, and substandard housing conditions for the County's lowest-income residents.
- A need for supportive services that promote the health and safety of seniors, persons with disabilities, and others with special needs and increase their ability to

³ Very low-income households are defined as earning 50% or less of the Kitsap County and City of Bremerton area median incomes (AMI), as defined by the federal government. Low-income households earn equal to or less than 80% AMI.

live independently and avoid institutions.

- A need for a network of shelter, housing, and support services to prevent homelessness, move the homeless to permanent housing and independence, and reduce and ultimately eliminate homelessness.
- A need for programs that promote economic development and increase the job skills of potential employees, such as job training and job readiness programs.
- A need for programs targeted to provide housing and services for youth, runaways, and youth leaving foster care.
- A need for supportive physical (medical and dental) and mental health services and programs for low-income, special needs, and senior populations.

Community Profile

Kitsap County, Washington, is located on Puget Sound—on the Kitsap Peninsula directly west of Seattle. Kitsap County occupies most of the Kitsap Peninsula as well as Bainbridge and Blake Islands. Kitsap County has a population of about 240,000 residents. Approximately 15% of Kitsap County's residents live within the city limits of the City of Bremerton⁴. The County is bordered in the north by Island and Jefferson counties, on the south by Pierce and Mason counties, on the west by Hood Canal, and on the east by Puget Sound. Kitsap County was incorporated in 1857 and named after Chief Kitsap of the Suquamish tribe. Kitsap County's county seat is Port Orchard and its most populous city is Bremerton.⁵

Lead Agency

The Kitsap County Consortium consists of several jurisdictions in multiple fund-sharing relationships. The Consortium represents the unincorporated parts of Kitsap County

⁴ Washington Office of Financial Management, www.ofm.wa.gov

⁵ "Kitsap County, WA." Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kitsap_County,_WA

and the cities of Port Orchard, Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island as a consolidated Urban County. The Consortium receives CDBG and HOME funds each year from the federal government for housing and community development activities.⁶ The City of Bremerton receives a direct CDBG allocation, and works in partnership with the Kitsap County Consortium to administer HOME funds. CDBG and HOME funds are intended to meet priority needs locally identified by Consortium members and the City of Bremerton.

The Kitsap County and City of Bremerton Block Grant Programs together serve as the administrative arm of the Consortium and as the lead agency for implementing the Consolidated Plan and administering CDBG and HOME funds, among others.

Consolidated Plan Process

The Consolidated Plan serves as an application to HUD for CDBG and HOME funds. The Consolidated Plan is due to HUD on November 15, 2010. In addition to the Consolidated Plan, the Consortium must prepare an Annual Action Plan. The Action Plan describes how funds will be spent each year to address the needs identified in the Consolidated Plan. The Action Plan is due to HUD on November 15th of each year. In addition, each year, the Consortium must provide a report of how it spent its funds in the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER is due to HUD 90 days after the conclusion of each program year (Table 1-1).

TABLE 1-1

CONSOLIDATED PLAN DOCUMENTS

HUD Document	Due Date
Consolidated Plan	November 15 – every five years
Action Plan	November 15 – annually
CAPER	March 31 – annually

⁶ Federal programs covered by the Consolidated Plan are Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & INTRODUCTION

Community Outreach and Participation

In order to gather detailed information on housing needs from the community, the Consortium conducted outreach to residents and service providers in 2010. The Consortium held public meetings and conducted a survey to gather information on housing needs and concerns. The information collected on these needs has been incorporated into this Consolidated Plan.

Public Meetings

Preparation of the Consolidated Plan began with public meetings with both the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (March 2, 2010) and Bremerton City Council (March 3, 2010). These meetings were open to the public and broadcast on the local cable access channel. Information about the Consolidated Plan, the planning process, timeline and opportunities for public involvement was presented. On April 13th, 2010 an Open House was held at the Norm Dicks Government Center to provide an informal informational opportunity for interested citizens, elected officials and agencies. Display ads were published in the newspaper and a postcard notice was sent to an interested parties mailing list maintained by the City and County Block Grant Programs (See Appendix G). The purpose of the Open House was to provide an opportunity for the public to learn about the Consolidated Plan and what CDBG and HOME funding is accomplishing in the community. Attendees were encouraged to take the survey developed to assess priority needs in the community.

Consultation with Public and Private Agencies

The Consortium also sought input from public agencies throughout the County. The Consortium performed initial consultation with public agency staff to identify potential needs, service gaps, and key issues on which

to focus the community outreach process. Then, the Consortium conducted three focus group meetings during the month of May 2010 to further refine understanding of issues regarding Housing, Community Development, and Economic Development. Representatives from community organizations and service providers serving low-income and special needs populations were invited to participate. A list of the organizations and agencies consulted with is included in Appendix C.

In April and May of 2010, presentations were also made to the Kitsap County Continuum of Care Coalition and the Kitsap Housing Coalition.

Online Survey

Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton sponsored a survey to gather input on housing and community service needs. The survey was available online and in hard copy form, in both English and Spanish. The survey was launched online March 29, 2010 and was open until May 28, 2010. Notice of the survey was provided via email to elected officials, service providers, and other interested parties. Notice of the survey and an opportunity to participate was also provided at the Open House, and announced at Continuum of Care and Kitsap Housing Coalition meetings. Agencies were encouraged to provide the survey to their housing residents and clients. 228 people responded to the survey.

The top ten critical needs for the Consortium, based on survey responses, comments from the public in the March and April meetings, comments made by local service providers during the April and May meetings and in subsequent interviews, include the following, in ranked order:

1. Job development and job creation
2. Job training and employment for the homeless
3. Mental health care for the homeless

4. Case management and life skills for the homeless
5. Preservation of existing affordable rental housing
6. Employment training
7. Education for the homeless
8. Substance abuse treatment and detoxification for the homeless
9. Food assistance
10. Medical and dental care for the homeless

Public Hearings

To obtain further public input on the identification of priority needs and proposed strategies to address those needs, the Consortium conducted public hearings on the draft Consolidated Plan and Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Action plan in November of 2010.

Consultation

Information and input for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan was gathered from a variety of resources and by consultations with County staff, housing, community, and social service providers, and public agencies. Resources included local governments, affordable housing providers, service providers and the following agencies.

- Kitsap County Block Grant Program
- City of Bremerton Block Grant Program
- Kitsap County Mental Health Services
- Bremerton Housing Authority
- Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority
- Washington State Department of Social and Health Services
- Washington Department of Commerce

Data Sources

A number of data sources were used for preparation of the Consolidated Plan, including the following:

- 1990 and 2000 U.S. Decennial Census
- 2006-2008 American Community Survey
- Washington Office of Financial Management
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- City and County departments
- Local service providers

The sources of data used to formulate the following Plan were gathered from multiple reports, studies, surveys, and other means. Much of the quantitative data was derived from the 2006-2008 ACS. The 2006-2008 ACS is a nationwide survey from the U.S. Census Bureau that replaces the Decennial Census "long form" survey. The ACS collects demographic, social, economic, and housing information from the U.S. population on a continuous basis, and publishes data annually instead of every ten years. ACS data are published in three series: one-year, three-year, and five-year estimates. The three-year and five-year estimates are based on data collected and averaged over multiple years for a large sample size, making the dataset more representative and statistically reliable.

Due to the timing of the Consolidated Plan submission, data from the 2010 Census could not be used.

Please note that the geographic area for Bremerton varies by data source—accurate labels have been assigned to tables, figures and used within the text, but the reader must be aware that Bremerton data can describe the City of Bremerton, Bremerton School District, or Bremerton zip codes depending on the data source.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & INTRODUCTION

Income Definitions

It is important to note the income definitions used by HUD for Consolidated Plans. HUD income definitions may be different than those used by other federal programs. Table 1-2 shows the income levels used in the Consolidated Plan.

Those persons or households with an income less than 80% of the area median income (AMI) fall within the “target income” for purposes of the goals, policies, and programs of the Consolidated Plan. The target income corresponds to the CDBG low- and moderate-income categories.

(www.census.gov; www.co.kitsap.wa.us; www.ci.bremerton.wa.us)

- **Section 8 Program:** Refer to Bremerton Housing Authority and the Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority (www.bremertonhousing.org; www.kccha.com)
- **Special Needs:** Kitsap County Mental Health Services (www.kitsapmentalhealth.org)

TABLE 1-2

CDBG INCOME LEVELS FOR A HOUSEHOLD OF FOUR

Income Level	% AMI	Income
Extremely Low-Income	≤30%	Equal to or less than \$21,550
Very Low-Income	>30% - 50%	\$21,551 - \$35,950
Low Income	>50% – 80%	\$35,951 – \$57,499
Moderate	> 80%	\$57,500 or more

Source: Median family income for a household of four in the Bremerton-Silverdale MSA; HUD, 2010.

Resources for Additional Information

This Consolidated Plan contains a summary of housing and community development needs. For more detailed information, please refer to the following reference documents (listed by subject area):

- **Housing Needs:** U.S. Census Bureau; Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan, Housing Element; City of Bremerton Comprehensive Plan, Housing Element; and Washington State Office of Financial Management, (www.census.gov; www.co.kitsap.wa.us; www.ci.bremerton.wa.us; www.ofm.wa.gov)
- **Demographic and Housing Market Analysis:** U.S. Census Bureau, Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan, Housing Element; City of Bremerton Comprehensive Plan, Housing Element

CHAPTER 2

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT



Title 24 CFR Section 91.205

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following community profile and needs assessment provides an in depth presentation and analysis of the Kitsap County and City of Bremerton communities. Based on the most current information available from a variety of sources, the assessment covers the following areas: demographics, education, employment, economy, health and wellness, and community and family.

For comparison purposes Census and American Community Survey (ACS) data from Washington State and Thurston County were used. Thurston County was chosen because of its similar size, demographics, urban-rural development pattern, and location in the Puget Sound area.

Overview

The Kitsap County population is expected to grow at a steady pace over the next 20 years. Growth will be highest in the older age groups. Educational attainment and the health and safety of Kitsap County residents are not much different from Washington State. The affects of the recent national economic recession have compounded already worsening economic trends locally – increased unemployment, increased utilization of food banks and participation in other publicly subsidized programs, and increased difficulty paying higher utility and housing costs. In general, economic and health indicators are worse for the residents of Bremerton when compared to Kitsap County overall.

Population

From 2000 to 2009, the population of Kitsap County grew 7% while the City of Bremerton population decreased 2%; from 2006 to 2009, both Kitsap County and City of Bremerton grew about 2%. The City of Poulsbo has been the fastest growing Kitsap area. The median age of Kitsap County residents is 38.7 years, 34.1 years in City of Bremerton. From 2000 to 2009, Kitsap County population growth was highest among those aged 55 to 70, and age 85 and older.

More than eight of every ten persons in Kitsap County is White Non-Hispanic, relatively unchanged since 2000. The greatest population increase since 2000 was among Hispanics. Since 2000 the military population decreased by about one-third in Kitsap County; two-thirds in City of Bremerton.

From 2000 to 2006-2008, Kitsap County family households decreased 5% while non-family households (persons living alone or unrelated persons living together) increased 13%; in City of Bremerton -6% and 7% respectively. Of Kitsap family households, married couple households decreased while single male and single female headed households increased. Both Kitsap and Bremerton households with children decreased; Kitsap households with an adult age 65 or over increased.

Since 1990, average household size has been decreasing in Kitsap County. In the City of Bremerton, from 1990 to 2000 it decreased, but increased from 2000 to 2006-2008.

By 2030, the population age 65 and over is expected to grow at a faster rate in Kitsap County compared to Washington State. Projections estimate there will be nearly 70,000 persons age 65 and over in Kitsap County, up from about 31,000 in 2010.

Education

Since the 2004-2005 school year, public school enrollment has been decreasing in all Kitsap County school districts however; kindergarten enrollment has been increasing in all districts but Central Kitsap.

The trend for dropout rate in Kitsap County and Bremerton has been decreasing compared to the period from 1999-2000; in 2008-09, both rates were below Washington State. The on-time and extended graduation rates in Kitsap County are above the State while they are both below the State in Bremerton. In 2008-2009, across 4th, 7th and 10th graders, Kitsap students taking the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) scored just above the Washington State average; Bremerton scored below.

Compared to 2000, Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton now have fewer adults with a high school diploma or less education, and significantly more with Associate's or higher degrees. The proportion of pregnant women with less than a high school education has been decreasing since 1992.

Employment

The unemployment rate was high during 2009; about 8% in Kitsap County, 9% in City of Bremerton. Initial unemployment insurance claims reached five-year highs in late 2008 through 2009; continued claims were high throughout 2009 and into 2010. Most civilian employment is in service-providing professions; two-thirds of the County's employees are employed in the private sector. The top five employers in Kitsap County are Naval Base Kitsap, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Harrison Medical Center, Central Kitsap School District and Kitsap County.

Economy

The Kitsap County median household income was nearly \$60,000, higher than Washington State and City of Bremerton (\$38,000). The median family income was over \$70,000 in Kitsap County, about \$56,000 in the City of Bremerton.

About 9% of Kitsap County residents and 19% of City of Bremerton residents live in poverty. Children younger than five have the highest poverty rate in the County; while in Bremerton children between the ages of 5 and 17 have the highest poverty rate. More females live in poverty compared to males; highest for both Kitsap and Bremerton women age 65 and over. The proportion of the Kitsap population living at or below poverty has been increasing since 1997; the proportions of children (under age 18) and school-aged children (age 5-17) living at or below poverty have not changed.

Nearly 60% of Bremerton School District students applied for free or reduced meals. This figure is just over 30% in all Kitsap Districts. Both rates have been increasing since the 1998-1999 school year. 4% of Kitsap and 11% of City of Bremerton households receive supplemental security income (SSI). 3% of Kitsap County and 6% of City of Bremerton households receive general or Tax Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) assistance. 8% of Kitsap and 20% of City of Bremerton households receive food stamps. 14% of Kitsap County households with children report receiving public assistance; 33% in City of Bremerton and 17% in Washington State. 40% of Kitsap County and 54% of Bremerton civilian pregnant women have Medicaid-paid births, 40% in Washington State.

Health and Wellness

There are no significant differences in access to health care or mental health between Kitsap County and Washington State. 15% of Kitsap County adults report not having health insurance; 12% reported cost as a barrier to needed medical care. One in ten Kitsap adults and nearly three in ten 10th graders report poor mental health.

About 20% of Kitsap and 26% of City of Bremerton residents have disabilities; two times higher among those age 65 and over. The rate of disability in all ages groups is higher in the City of Bremerton compared to Kitsap County.

An estimated 36,000 Kitsap County adults are affected by mental disorders; 16,000 experience functional impairment and nearly 10,000 have a serious mental illness. An estimated 18,000 Kitsap residents are affected by substance dependence or abuse. Adult clients of state funded alcohol or drug services are significantly higher in Bremerton compared to Kitsap County and Washington State. State-funded treatment rates and alcohol or drug related deaths have been steadily increasing in Kitsap County, Washington State and Bremerton.

Community and Family

Utilization of local food banks increased beginning in the second half of 2008; repeat users and users age 55 and over increased. About one in five 10th graders and three in ten adults report food insecurity in the past year.

Child care is a significant monthly expense for working families. Between 65% and 70% of children under the age of six are in some form of non-parental care. In 2009 the median cost of monthly child care at a state licensed child care center was \$758 for an infant, \$672 for a toddler and \$607 for a preschooler.

INTRODUCTION

The following community profile and needs assessment provides an in depth presentation and analysis of the Kitsap County and City of Bremerton communities. Based on the most current information available from a variety of sources, the assessment covers the following areas: demographics, education, employment, economy, health and wellness, food and nutrition, community and family, transportation, housing and homeless.

This assessment presents the most recently released information at the time the assessment was prepared. It is important to note that the most recently released information is often not so recent—interpretation of trends must be done with careful consideration of the possible impact of any subsequent events, for example, changes in the economy affecting rates of employment and income status. This assessment should allow users to understand, in broad terms, the context, trends and directionality of community indicators.

Please note that the geographic area for Bremerton varies by data source—accurate labels have been assigned to tables, figures and used within the text, but the reader must be aware that Bremerton data can describe the City of Bremerton, Bremerton School District, or Bremerton zip codes depending on the data source.

COUNTY CHARACTERISTICS

Kitsap County is located in the central Puget Sound region of Washington State, directly between the urban areas of Seattle and Tacoma and the wilderness of the Olympic Mountains. The County occupies most of the Kitsap Peninsula and both Bainbridge and Blake Islands. The County is bounded by Puget Sound on the east, Hood Canal on the west, and Mason and Pierce Counties on the south. It has a land mass of 393 square miles and approximately 250 miles of saltwater shoreline. Kitsap County ranks 36th in geographic size among Washington counties and is the second most densely populated county in the state.¹

Population

The population of Kitsap County is estimated to be 247,600 for 2009.² The population has increased 6.7% over the past ten years, or an average increase of nearly 1% per year. In 2009, Kitsap County represented about 4% of the total population of Washington State.

Population Change

The population of the largest city in Kitsap County, Bremerton, is estimated to be 36,620 in 2009. Compared to the near 7% population increase in Kitsap County over the past ten years, the population in Bremerton has decreased nearly 2%. Over the same ten year period, the Washington State population has increased 13.1%.

Kitsap County growth from 2000 to 2009 has been due to both natural change (4.6%)—more births than deaths—and to migration into the County (2.1%).^{3,4} The rate of natural change in Bremerton from 2000 to 2008 was 12.5% however, that growth was countered by a negative 14.2% migration

1 "About Kitsap County." *Kitsap County, WA*, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/county/about.htm>

2 *Washington Office of Financial Management*, www.ofm.wa.gov

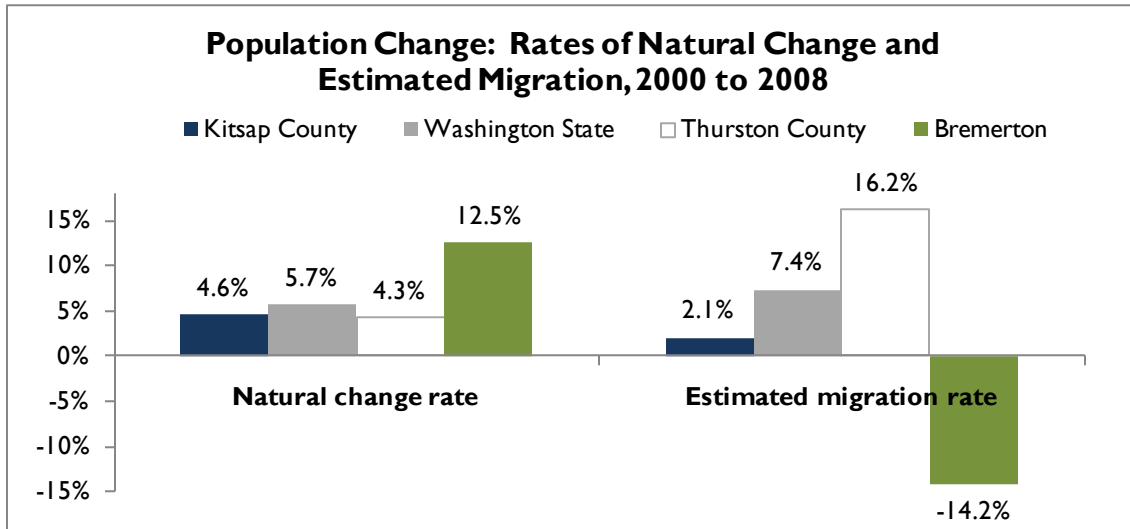
3 *Washington Office of Financial Management*, www.ofm.wa.gov

4 "Vital Statistics Database, Center for Health Statistics." *Washington State Department of Health*, <http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphl/chs/chs-data/main.htm>

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rate out of the City (Figure 2-1). Over the same period, the combined population change for Washington State was a 13.1% increase; a 20.5% increase for Thurston County.

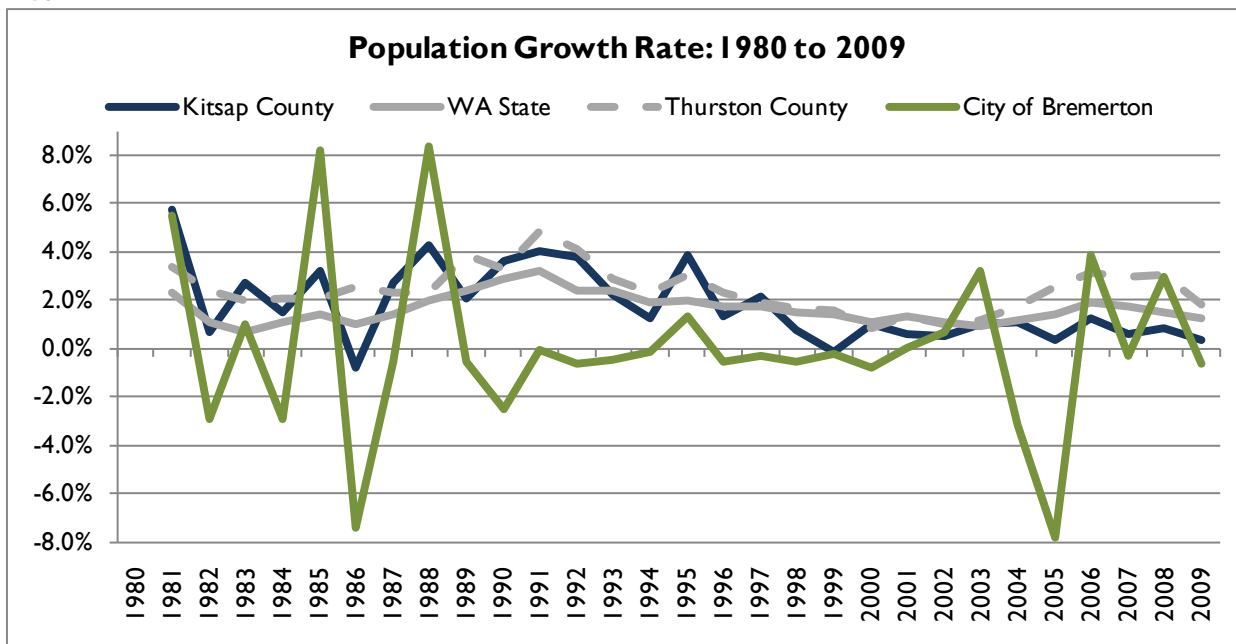
FIGURE 2-1 Data Source: Washington Office of Financial Management; Washington Department of Health



Between 1990 and 2000, as measured by percent change (combined natural change and migration), Kitsap County was the 17th fastest growing Washington State county; from 2000 to 2009, it had dropped to 30th of 39 Washington State counties.⁵

The population growth rate in all places but the City of Bremerton has been increasing since 1981 (Figure 2-2). Average growth was highest in Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton from 1981-1989.

FIGURE 2-2 Data Source: Washington Office of Financial Management; Washington Department of Health



Population by Location

Kitsap County annual population growth slowed in the second half of the last decade and shifted from the unincorporated to the incorporated areas of the County⁶ (Table 2-1). The City of Poulsbo has been the fastest growing city while Bremerton experienced negative overall growth since 2000.

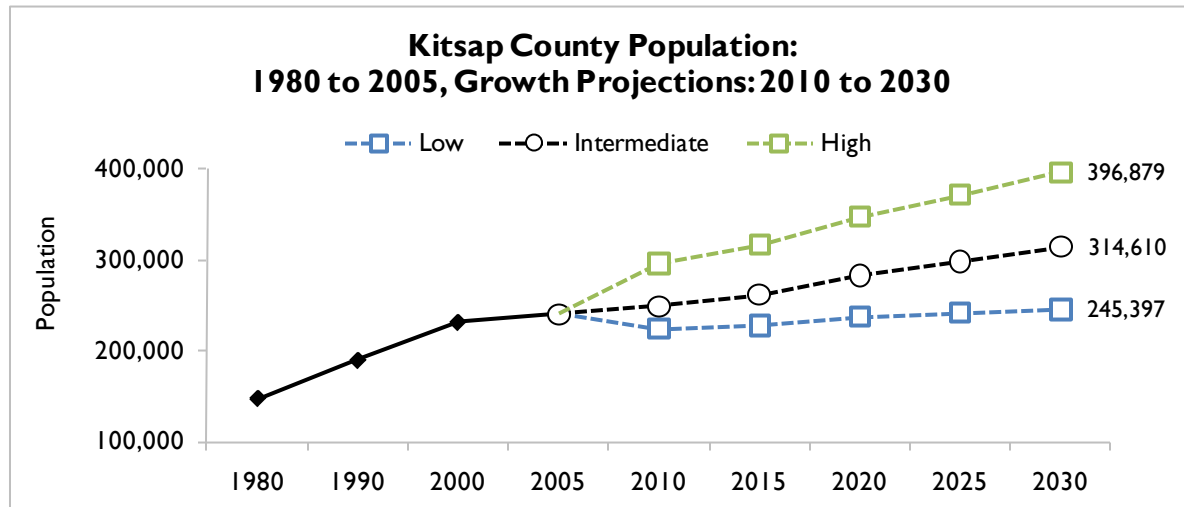
TABLE 2-1 Data Source: Washington Office of Financial Management; Washington Department of Health

Population Change over Time, Kitsap County: 2000 to 2009

	Census 2000	Estimate 2006	Estimate 2009	Percent of Total 2009	Change since 2000	Change since 2006
Total	231,969	243,400	247,600	100%	6.7%	1.7%
Unincorporated	159,896	169,090	170,395	69%	6.6%	0.8%
Incorporated	72,073	74,310	77,205	31%	7.1%	3.9%
Bainbridge Island	20,308	22,600	23,290	9%	14.7%	3.1%
Bremerton	37,259	35,910	36,620	15%	-1.7%	2.0%
Port Orchard	7,693	8,310	8,440	3%	9.7%	1.6%
Poulsbo	6,813	7,490	8,855	4%	30.0%	18.2%

Growth projections estimate that between 2005 and 2030, Kitsap County could grow by 5,000 to 156,000 persons, an increase between 2% and 65%⁷ (Figure 2-3). Intermediate (medium series) projected growth between 2005 and 2030 for Kitsap County (24%) is lower than the State (26%) and Thurston County (38%).

FIGURE 2-3 Data Source: Washington Office of Financial Management; Washington Department of Health



Age and Gender

The Kitsap County median age increased 2.9 years from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008; 2.6 years for males and 3.4 years for females^{8,9} (Table 2-2).

6 Washington Office of Financial Management, www.ofm.wa.gov

7 Ibid.

8 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

9 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

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TABLE 2-2 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

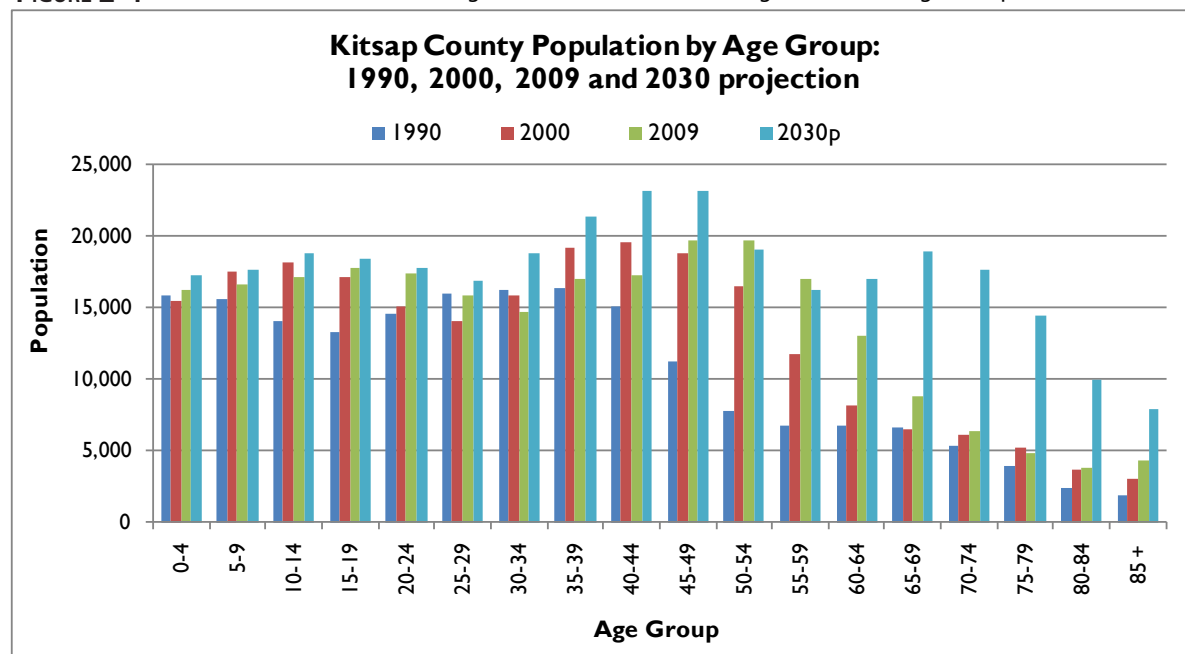
Median Age by Gender: 2000 and 2006-08

		Kitsap County	WA State	Thurston County	City of Bremerton
Total	2006-08	38.7	37.1	37.5	34.1
	2000	35.8	35.3	36.5	30.9
Male	2006-08	37.1	36.0	36.1	33.1
	2000	34.5	34.4	35.3	29.3
Female	2006-08	40.5	38.1	38.5	35.7
	2000	37.1	36.3	37.7	33.2

Figure 2-4 illustrates the change in Kitsap County population by age group at four points in time: 1990, 2000, 2009 and 2030 projection. In 1990 the largest age cohort were those age 25-39 (born between 1951 and 1965); in 2000, those 35-49 (born between 1951 and 1965); and in 2009, those 45-54 (born between 1955 and 1964). Those born between 1946 and 1964 are considered the “Baby Boom” generation and are driving a population aging trend across the country. From 1990 to 2009, the greatest population increase was among the 45-64 age cohort (baby boomers) and the elderly 80 and older cohort; the only population decrease was among those age 25-34. From 2000 to 2009, the greatest population increase was among the 55-69 age cohort (baby boomers) and elderly 85 and older cohort; the only population decrease was among those age 30-44. The largest age cohort in the projected 2030 population is those age 35-54 (born between 1976 and 1995).

The aging trend will likely impact the social infrastructure for a range of needs such as medical services, assisted living, nursing homes and others.

FIGURE 2-4 Data Source: Washington Office of Financial Management; Washington Department of Health

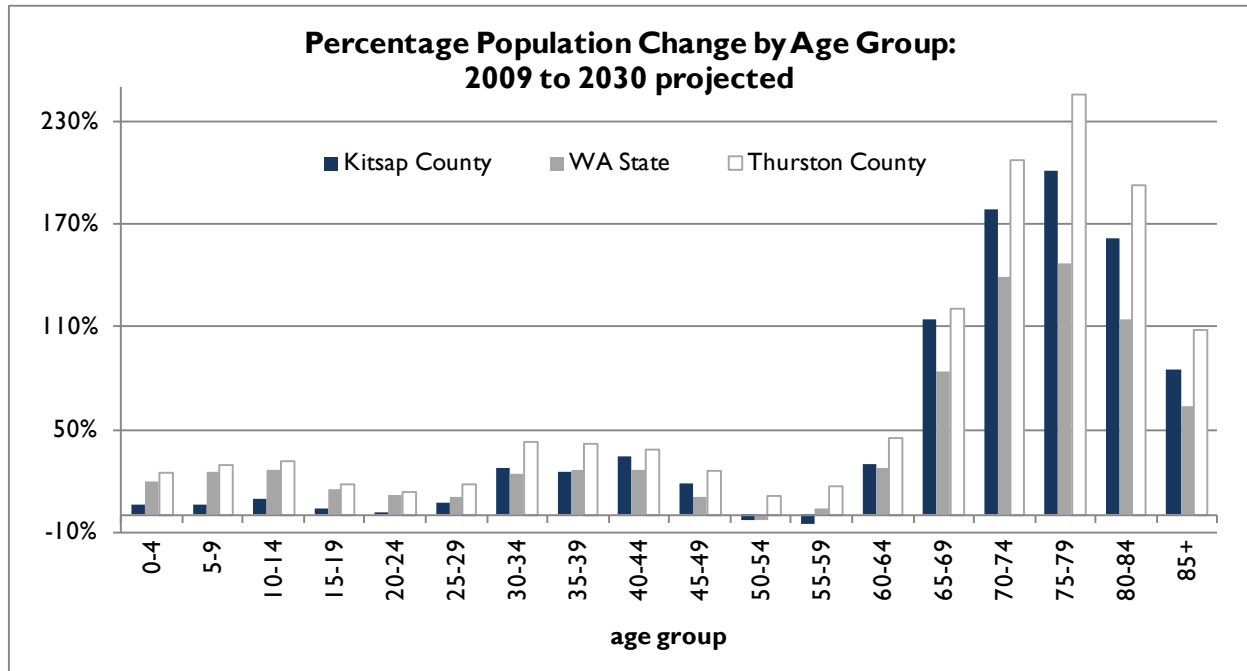


Population change by age group is projected to be lower for Kitsap County in all age groups compared to Thurston County and in the 0-29 and 55-59 age groups compared to Washington State¹⁰ (Figure 2-5).

¹⁰ Washington Office of Financial Management, www.ofm.wa.gov

FIGURE 2-5

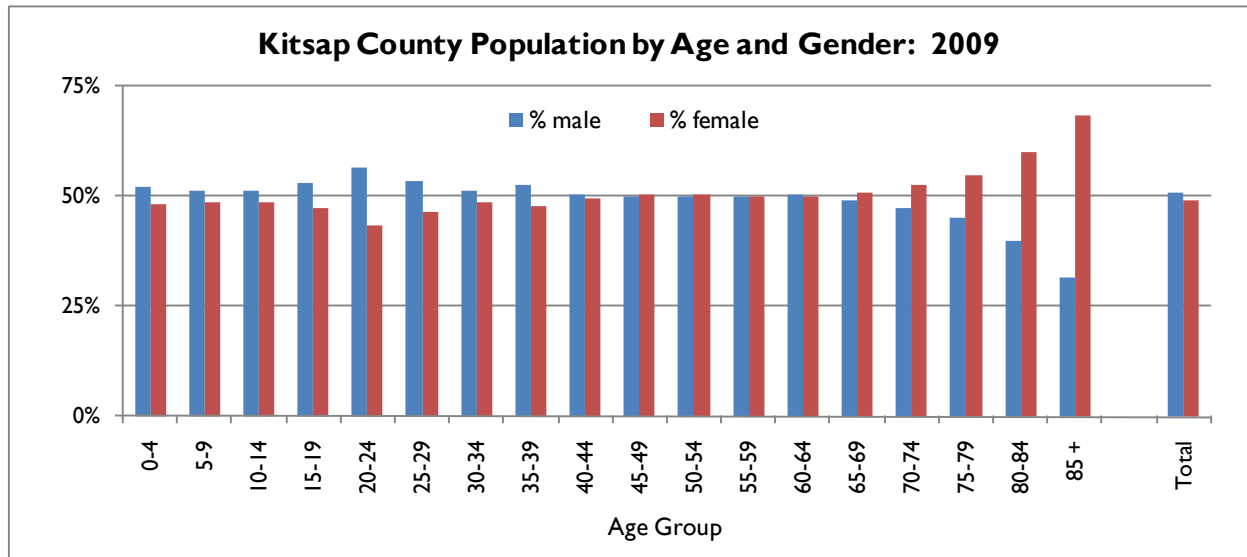
Data Source: Washington Office of Financial Management; Washington Department of Health



The 2009 Kitsap County population was made up of slightly more males (51%) than females (49%)¹¹ (Figure 2-6). With increasing age, the population was increasingly female. For 2009, both Washington State and Thurston County have similar trends by age and gender.

FIGURE 2-6

Data Source: Washington Office of Financial Management; Washington Department of Health



Race and Ethnicity

Since 2000, the Kitsap County population profile by race and ethnicity changed very little (Table 2-3). The largest percent increase was among Hispanics (0.7%); also true for Washington State (2.0%) and Thurston County (1.3%).^{12,13} In the City of Bremerton over the same period, the largest

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

¹³ "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

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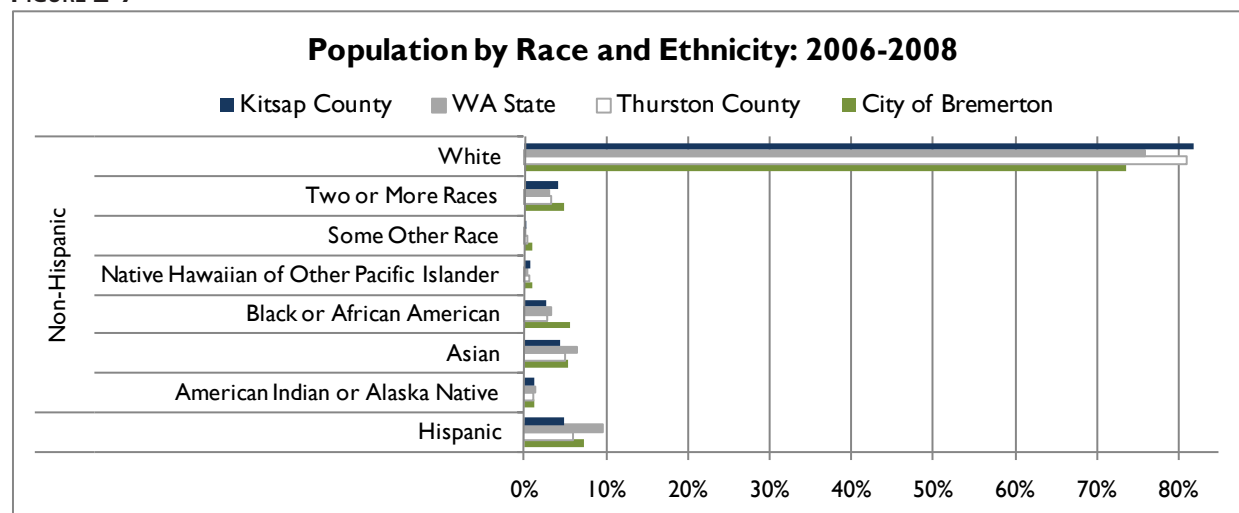
percent increase was among Black or African American, non-Hispanics (1.6%) (Note: The American Community Survey questions on race and Hispanic origin were revised in 2008 to make them consistent with the 2010 Census. 2010 Census data is not yet available. Any change compared with the 2000 Census might be due to demographic or question changes, differences in ACS population controls, and/or methodological differences in the population estimates).

TABLE 2-3 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census
Kitsap County Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2000 and 2006-2008

	2000	2006-08	% change	population change
American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	1.5%	1.2%	-0.3%	-562
Asian, non-Hispanic	4.3%	4.4%	0.1%	558
Black or African American, non-Hispanic	2.8%	2.8%	-0.03%	130
Hispanic	4.1%	4.9%	0.7%	2040
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	0.7%	0.7%	-0.04%	-37
Some Other Race, non-Hispanic	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%	-198
Two or More Races, non-Hispanic	4.0%	4.0%	0.04%	376
White, non-Hispanic	82.2%	81.8%	-0.4%	4957

The Kitsap County 2006-2008 population is proportionately more White, and less Hispanic than Washington State, Thurston County and City of Bremerton (Figure 2-7). Compared to Washington State and Thurston County, Kitsap County has more persons identifying as being Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic or Two or More Races, non-Hispanic and fewer persons identifying as Asian, non-Hispanic.

FIGURE 2-7 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS



Military Population

From 1990 to 2000, the Kitsap County armed forces personnel population remained relatively unchanged^{14,15} (Table 2-4). During the same period, the Washington State, Thurston County and City

14 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

15 "1990 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_tabId=DEC2&_submenuId=datasets_1&_lang=en&_ts=301513294605

of Bremerton armed forces personnel populations decreased. From 2000 to the period of 2006-2008, the armed forces personnel population decreased an additional 34% in Kitsap County and 73% in the City of Bremerton while growing in both Washington State (12%) and Thurston County (97%).^{16,17} In 2006-2008, armed forces personnel made up about 6% of the Kitsap County and City of Bremerton labor force. During the period of 2006-2008, armed forces personnel comprise about 1% of the Washington State population, 3% of the Kitsap and Thurston County populations and 11% of the City of Bremerton population.

Notes:

1. The reference period for employment status differs between the 1990 and 2000 Census and the 2006-2008 American Community Survey. The Census asked about the week prior to Census day (April 1) while ACS asked about the week prior to taking the survey which is conducted throughout the year.
2. Armed forces personnel are persons age 16 and over reporting to work in the previous week at a military occupation (United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard).
3. Armed forces personnel do not include dependents.

TABLE 2-4 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census

Armed Forces Personnel in the Labor Force Age 16 and Over: 1990, 2000, 2006-08

	Kitsap County		WA State	Thurston County	City of Bremerton	
	number	%	%	%	%	number
1990	10519	11.1%	2.2%	2.6%	26.3%	5119
2000	10624	9.2%	1.6%	1.8%	19.9%	3703
2006-08	6966	5.7%	1.6%	3.1%	5.7%	1009
change 2000 to 2006-08	-3658	-34%	12%	97%	-73%	-2694
% of 2006-08 population		3%	1%	3%	11%	

Tribal Population

An estimated 8,000 persons live within the two Kitsap County American Indian Reservations, Port Gamble and Port Madison¹⁸ (Table 2-5). The 2009 reservation population makes up 4% of the Kitsap County total population. The Port Madison Reservation has nearly three-quarters of the total tribal population and grew nearly 10% between 2000 and 2009.

TABLE 2-5 Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management

**Kitsap County American Indian Reservation
Population Estimates, 2000 and 2009**

	2000	2009	% change: 2000 to 2009
Port Gamble Reservation	699	654	-6.4%
Port Madison Reservation	6,536	7,182	9.9%

16 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

17 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

18 "Small Area Estimates Program." Washington Office of Financial Management, www.ofm.wa.gov

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Household Composition

All Persons

During the period of 2006-2008, 98% of persons in Kitsap County lived in households, 1% higher than in 2000; 2% lived in group quarters; down significantly from 2000 (possibly attributable to a change in data collection)^{19,20} (Table 2-6). Group quarters include institutional structures (nursing homes, mental/chronically ill patient hospitals, prisons) and non-institutional structures (dormitories, military barracks, group homes, shelters).

During the period of 2006-2008, 83% of persons in households lived in family households, down from 1990 and 2000.^{21,22,23} From 2000 to 2006-2008, there was an increase in persons in female householder households, households with other relatives, and households with non relatives; there was a slight decrease in persons in households with spouses and persons in households with children.

From 2000 to the period of 2006-2008, in non-family households, the largest increase was persons in non relative non-family households; there was a slight increase in persons living alone, and persons living with female householders as well as females living alone.

TABLE 2-6 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census
Household Composition (all persons), Kitsap County: 1990, 2000, 2006-2008 % change in %:

	1990		2000		2006-08		1990 to 2000	2000 to 2006-08
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Persons in Households	183345	97%	224744	97%	235002	98%	0%	1%
Family Households	159089	87%	192496	86%	194979	83%	-1%	-3%
Householders	50100	31%	61344	32%	61658	32%	1%	-1%
female householder	not available		14525	24%	22739	37%		56%
Spouses	42248	27%	49839	26%	49396	25%	-3%	-2%
Children	58668	37%	68840	36%	67457	35%	-3%	-3%
Other relatives*	4835	3%	7296	4%	10755	6%	25%	46%
Non relatives**	3238	2%	5177	3%	5713	3%	32%	9%
Non-Family Households	24256	13%	32248	14%	40023	17%	8%	19%
Householders	19167	79%	25072	78%	30220	76%	-2%	-3%
Living alone	15327	63%	19537	78%	24146	80%	23%	3%
Female householder	not available		12417	50%	15115	50%		1%
female hh'er living alone	not available		10286	83%	12712	84%		2%
Non relative**	5089	21%	7176	22%	9803	24%	6%	10%
Persons in Group Quarters	6386	3%	7225	3%	4231	2%	-7%	-43%
Institutionalized	1741	27%	3833	53%	not available		95%	
Noninstitutionalized	4645	73%	3392	47%	not available		-35%	

*other relatives includes: grandchild, sibling, parent, or other.

**non relative includes: housemate or roommate, unmarried partner, other.

- 19 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=
- 20 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=
- 21 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=
- 22 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=
- 23 "1990 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_tabId=DEC2&_submenuId=datasets_1&_lang=en&_ts=301513294605

From 1990 to 2000, the number of households in Kitsap County increased 25% while the population increased 22%. From 2000 to the period of 2006-2008 the increase in number of households was only 6%. For this same period the number of households in the City of Bremerton increased a mere 1%. When compared to the State, household growth for this period was slower in Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton.

FIGURE 2-8 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census

Number of Households: 1990, 2000, 2006-2008

	Kitsap County		WA State		Thurston County		City of Bremerton	
	% change since previous		% change since previous		% change since previous		% change since previous	
	# hh		# hh		# hh		# hh	
1990	69267		1872431		62150		14718	
2000	86416	25%	2271398	21%	81625	31%	15096	3%
2006-08	91878	6%	2510116	11%	94739	16%	15207	1%

All Households

During the period of 2006-2008, two-thirds of Kitsap households were family households, a decreasing trend since 1990 (Table 2-7). Of family households, 80% were married-couple families, a decreasing trend since 1990; 6% were headed by a single male and 14% by a single female; both increasing trends since 1990. With the decrease in family households, there was an increase in non-family households.

TABLE 2-7 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census

Household Composition (all households), Kitsap County:

1990, 2000, 2006-2008

	1990		2000		2006-08		% change in %:	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2006-08
Number of Households	69267		86416		91878			
Family Households	50100	72%	61344	71%	61658	67%	-2%	-5%
Married-couple family	42,248	84%	49,839	81%	49,265	80%	-4%	-2%
Single, male householder	1,989	4%	3,273	5%	3,684	6%	34%	12%
Single, female householder	5,863	12%	8,232	13%	8,709	14%	15%	5%
Non Family Households	19,167	28%	25,072	29%	30,220	33%	5%	13%
Householder living alone	15,327	80%	19,537	78%	24,146	80%	-3%	3%

During the period of 2006-2008, just over 50% of Bremerton households were family households, a decreasing trend since 1990 (Table 2-8). Of family households, 65% were married-couple families, a decreasing trend since 1990; 14% were headed by a single male and 22% by a single female. The proportion of single male households increased 77% from 1990-2000 and 76% from 2000 to 2006-2008 while the proportion of single female households increased 30% from 1990-2000 and decreased 8% from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008.

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

TABLE 2-8

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census

Household Composition (all households), City of Bremerton:

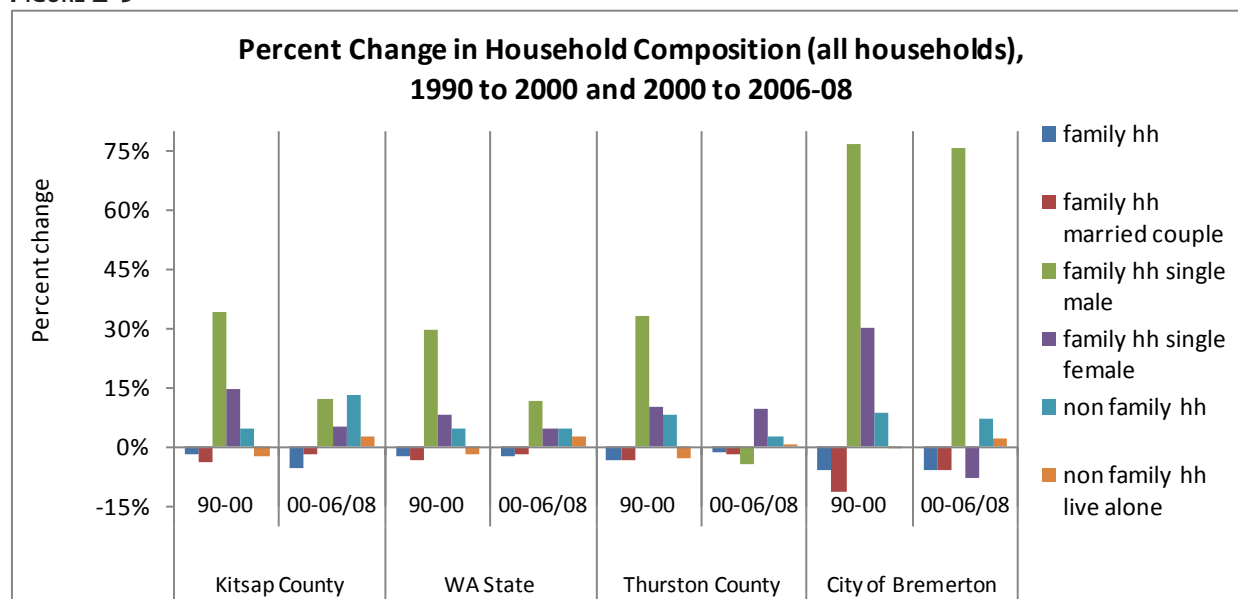
1990, 2000, 2006-2008

	1990		2000		2006-08		% change in %:	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2006-08
Number of Households	14,718		15,096		15,207			
Family Households	8,785	60%	8,469	56%	8,053	53%	-6%	-6%
Married-couple family	6,794	77%	5,801	68%	5,196	65%	-11%	-6%
Single, male householder	385	4%	656	8%	1,095	14%	77%	76%
Single, female householder	1,606	18%	2,012	24%	1,762	22%	30%	-8%
Non Family Households	5,933	40%	6,627	44%	7,154	47%	9%	7%
Householder living alone	4,799	81%	5,343	81%	5,900	82%	0%	2%

In all places, from 1990 to 2000 and 2000 to the period of 2006-2008, the proportion of family households decreased and proportion of non-family households increased (Figure 2-9). Within family households, in all places single male households increased; with the exception of Bremerton single female households which also increased from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008. In all places, there was little change in the proportion of non-family households with persons living alone.

FIGURE 2-9

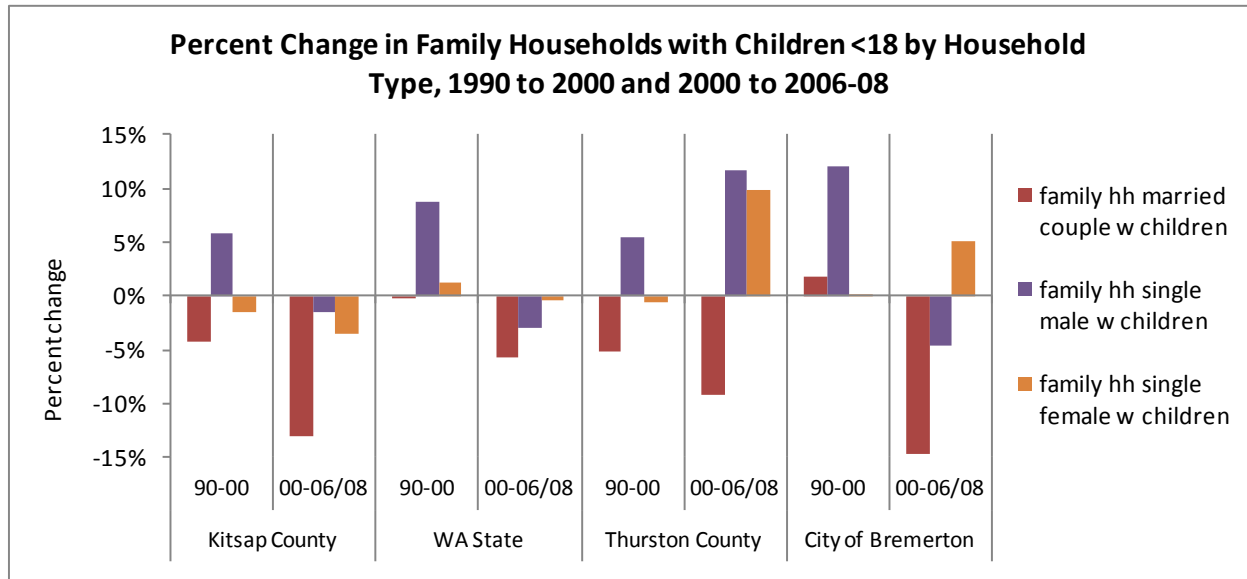
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census



From 2000 to the period of 2006-2008, the proportion of married couple family households with children under 18 decreased in all places (Figure 2-10). The proportion of single male families with children under 18 increased from 1990 to 2000 and with the exception of Thurston County, decreased in all places from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008. Kitsap County differs from all other places among single female families with children under 18; during both periods, the proportion decreased while not changing or increasing elsewhere.

FIGURE 2-10

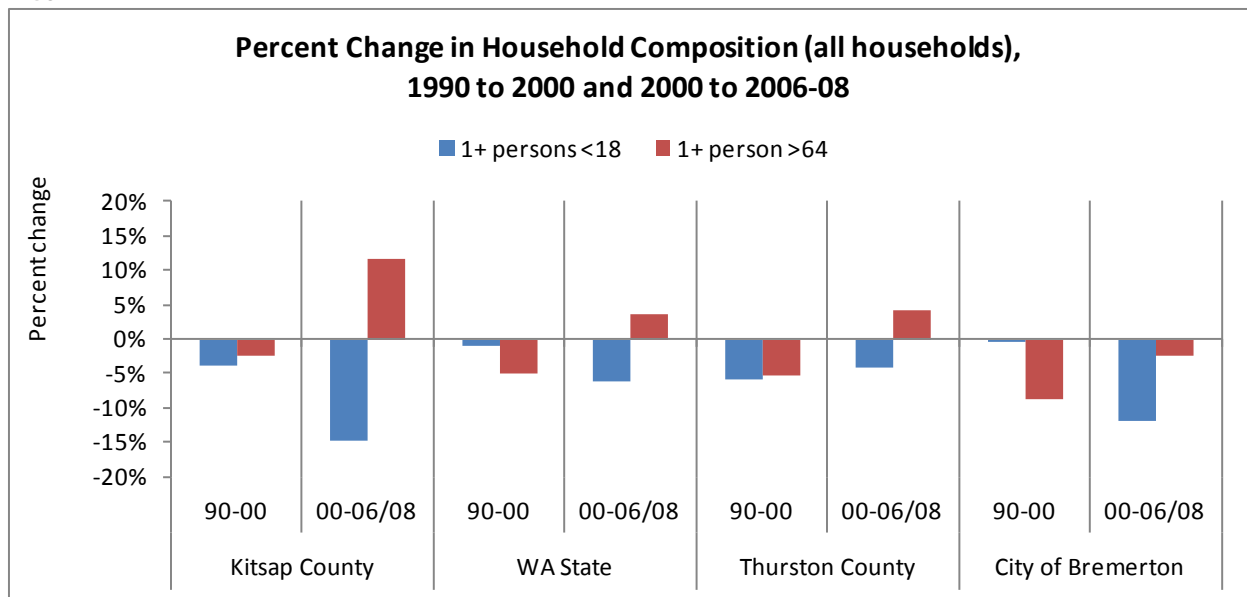
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census



In all places in both family and non-family households, in 2000 compared to 1990, there were fewer households with children (under age 18) and fewer households with seniors (age 65 and older) (Figure 2-11). In 2006-2008 compared to 2000, in all places there were fewer households with children (under age 18) with the exception of the City of Bremerton, with more senior (age 65 and older) households. The trend among seniors is not unexpected due to the aging of the baby boom generation. The trend among households with children under age 18 reflects lower birth rates compared to those of the baby boomers and in general a trend toward smaller families, childless couples, and “empty-nesters”.

FIGURE 2-11

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census



During the period of 2006-2008, in all places, about one in ten children lived with an adult head of household other than their parent (Table 2-9). Thurston County and the City of Bremerton had the highest rates of children living with a grandparent.

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

TABLE 2-9

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS

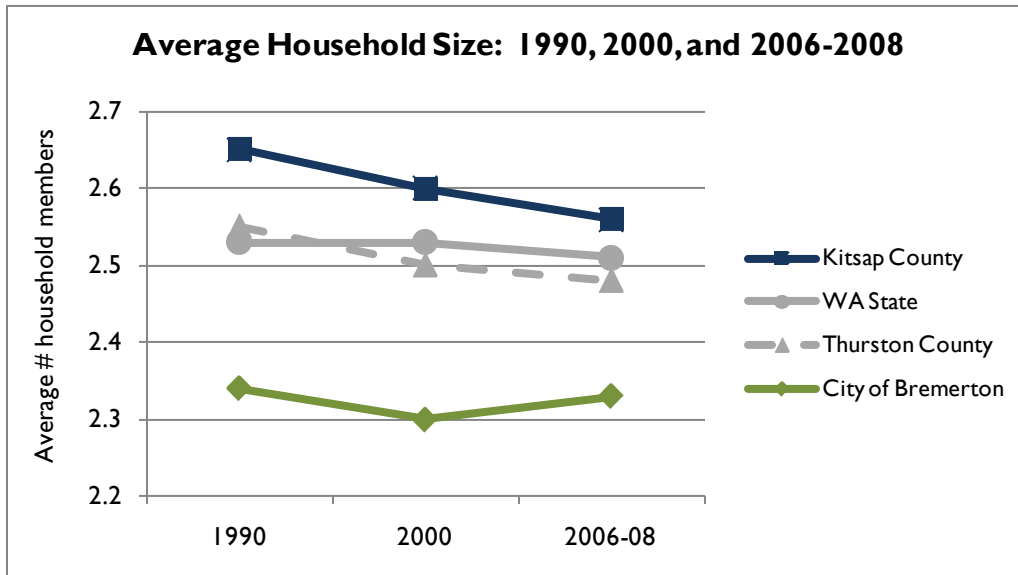
Relationship to Head of Household for Children Under Age 18:

2006-08	Kitsap County	WA State	Thurston County	City of Bremerton
Own child	92%	91%	89%	88%
Grandchild	4%	4%	6%	5%
Other relative	2%	2%	2%	4%
Foster child or unrelated child	3%	2%	3%	2%

Household Size

Average household size has been on a decreasing trend since 1990 with the exception of the City of Bremerton from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008 (Figure 2-12). Average household size at all three time points is highest in Kitsap County and lowest in the City of Bremerton.

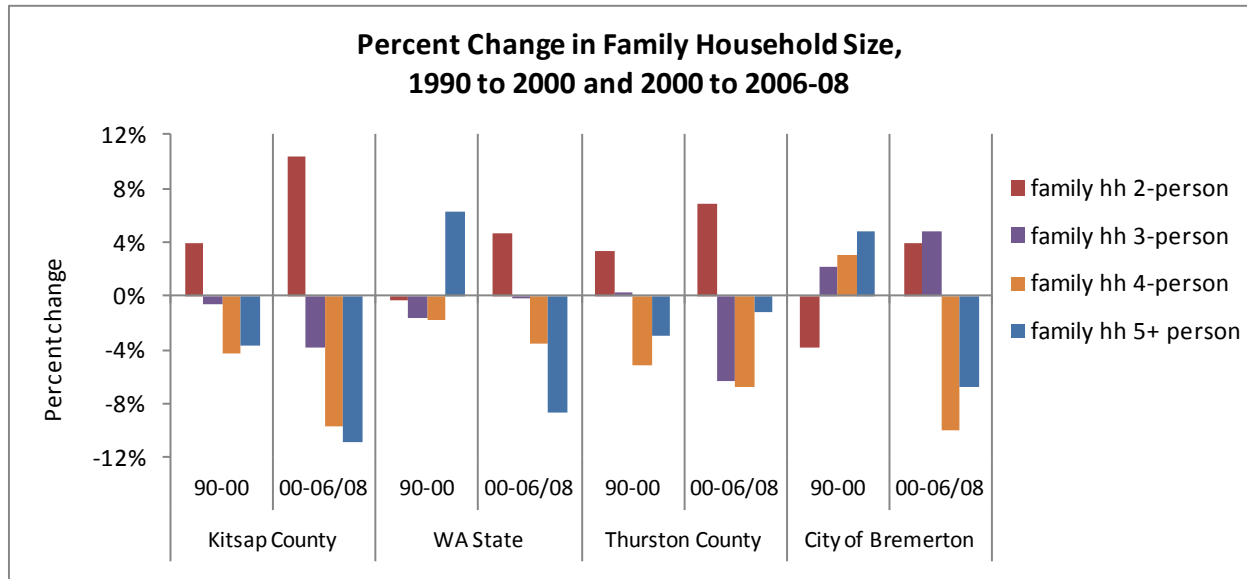
FIGURE 2-12 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census



The largest increase in family households both from 1990 to 2000 and 2000 to the period of 2006-2008 was in two-person households—the two exceptions are Washington State and the City of Bremerton from 1990 to 2000 (Figure 2-13). In Kitsap County, three-person or more family households have been decreasing since 1990; since 2000 in Washington State and Thurston County. In the City of Bremerton, three-person family households have been increasing since 1990 while four-person or more family households have been decreasing since 2000.

FIGURE 2-13

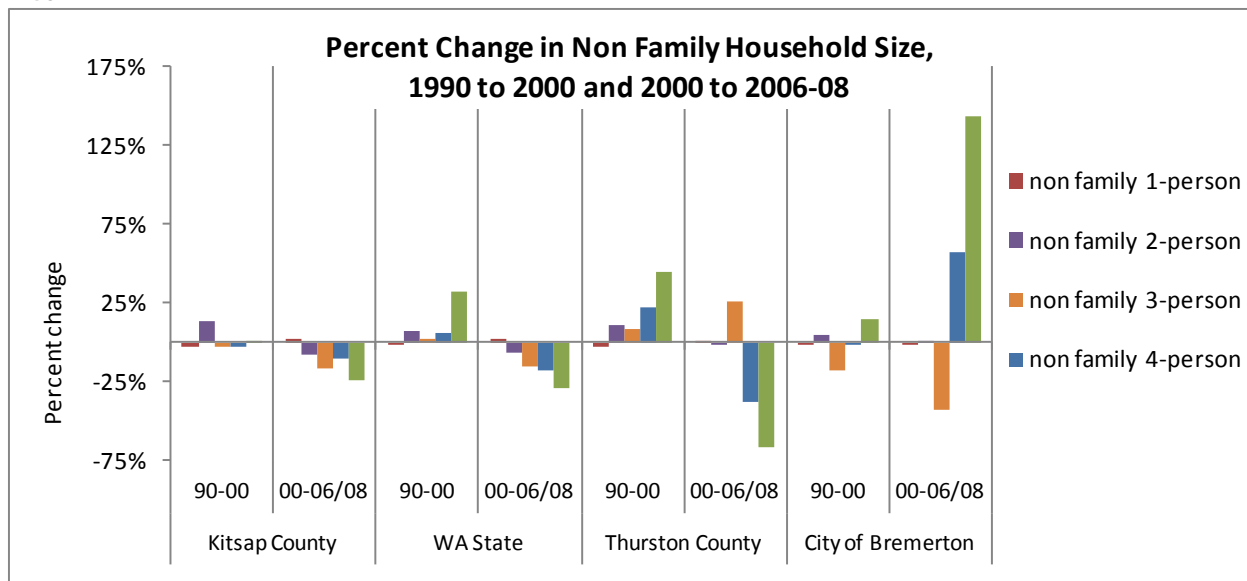
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census



As noted previously, non-family households have been increasing since 1990. One-person non-family households decreased in all places from 1990 to 2000 (Kitsap County and Washington State) and increased or stayed the same (Thurston County and the City of Bremerton) from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008 (Figure 2-14). From 1990 to 2000 in Kitsap County and Bremerton, non-family two-person households increased while three-person and over households decreased. From 2000 to the period of 2006-2008, in Kitsap County and Washington, two-person and over households decreased. Thurston County two-person and over households increased from 1990 to 2000, while all but three-person households decreased from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008.

FIGURE 2-14

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census



Languages Spoken

About nine of every ten Kitsap County residents speak English only at home (Table 2-10). 4% of Kitsap residents speak Asian and Pacific Island languages, 3% Spanish and 2% some other language.

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

From 2000 to the period of 2006-2008, Kitsap and Thurston Counties and the City of Bremerton had 1% more residents report speaking a language other than English at home, 3% more in Washington State. Over the same period, the proportion of non-English speakers reporting speaking English less than “very well” increased in Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton, was unchanged in Washington State and decreased in Thurston County.

TABLE 2-10 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English for the Population age 5+

	Kitsap County		WA State		Thurston County		City of Bremerton	
	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08
English only	92%	91%	86%	83%	91%	90%	89%	88%
Language other than English	8%	9%	14%	17%	9%	10%	11%	12%
Spanish	3%	3%	6%	7%	3%	3%	3%	5%
Asian and Pacific Island	4%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%
Other language	2%	2%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Speak English less than "very well"	29%	36%	46%	46%	38%	33%	37%	51%

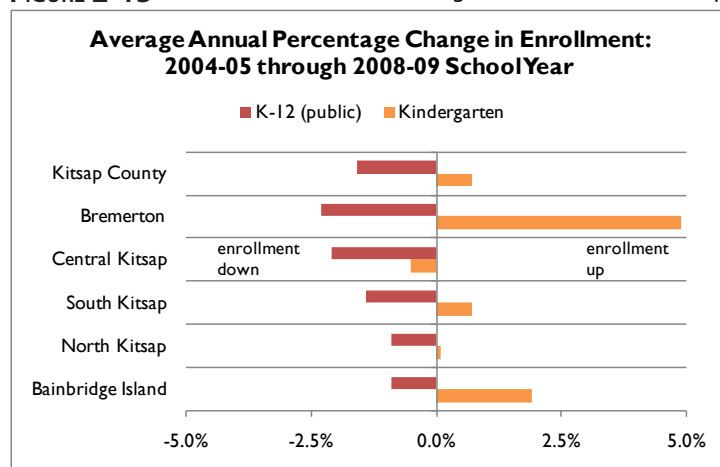
EDUCATION

School Enrollment

During the 2008-2009 school year, Kitsap County had about 38,000 students in the public school system.²⁴ Since the 2004-2005 school year, Kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12) enrollment has been decreasing in all Kitsap County districts (Figure 2-15). During this same period, K-12 enrollment has been increasing in Washington (0.3%) and Thurston County (1.2%).

With the exception of Central Kitsap, since the 2004-2005 school year, kindergarten enrollment in all Kitsap districts and the county as a whole has been increasing (Figure 2-15). During this same period, kindergarten enrollment has been increasing at a slightly higher rate than Kitsap County in Washington State (0.9%) and Thurston County (1.7%).

FIGURE 2-15 Data Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction



24 "Data and Reports." Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, <http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/default.aspx>

Graduation and Dropout Rates

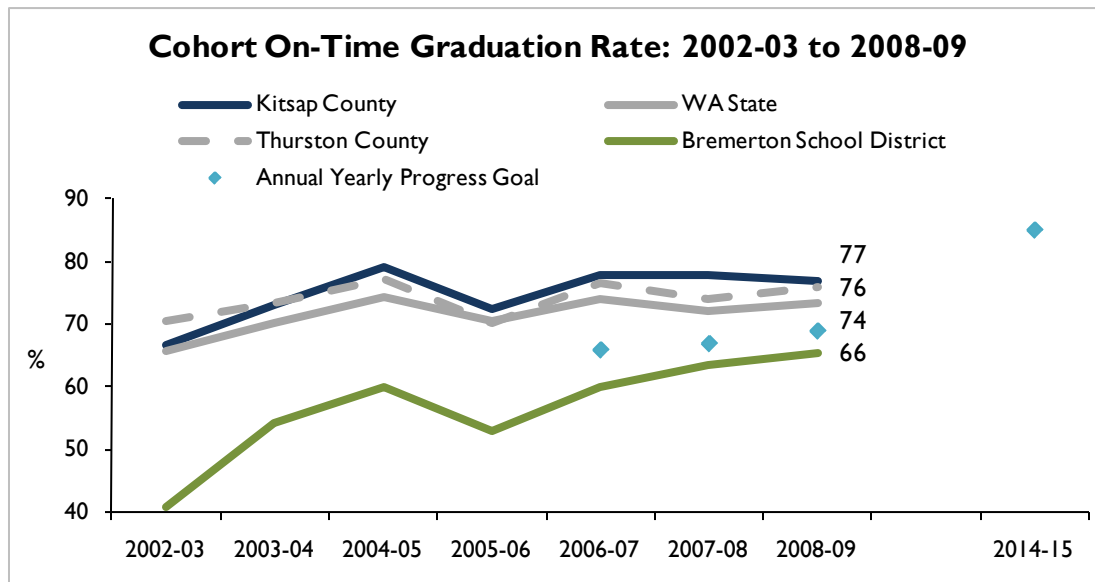
High School graduation and dropout rates have become increasingly important measures as new state and federal accountability systems are focusing on high school reform and the dropout problem.²⁵ Washington State implemented new graduation requirements with the class of 2008—something that must be taken into account when interpreting graduation and dropout rates over the past several years.

Beginning in 2006, schools are expected to make Annual Yearly Progress (AYP) with a graduation rate of 66%, gradually increasing to 85% by 2014. This graduation rate is called the “cohort on-time graduation rate” and measures students who complete high school in four years; in this rate, a General Educational Development (GED) is considered a drop-out.

Since measurement of the cohort on-time rate began at the start of the 2002-2003 school year, Kitsap County, Washington State, and Thurston County rates have increased only slightly and have been above the AYP goal; the Bremerton rate has been below the AYP but has shown an increasing trend (Figure 2-16).

FIGURE 2-16

Data Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction



Students who graduate in more than four years are counted in the extended graduation rate (Figure 2-17). The U.S. Department of Education uses the extended graduation rate to determine if high schools have made graduation rate goals under the No Child Left Behind policy. Use of extended graduation rates gives schools incentive to continue to serve students thus increasing the number of students who graduate. Since the calculation of the extended graduation rate began in the 2003-2004 school year, the rates in Kitsap County, Washington State, Thurston County and Bremerton have all been on an increasing trend. In the 2008-2009 school year, Kitsap and Thurston Counties both had extended graduation rates of 84%, above Washington State (79%) and Bremerton (74%).

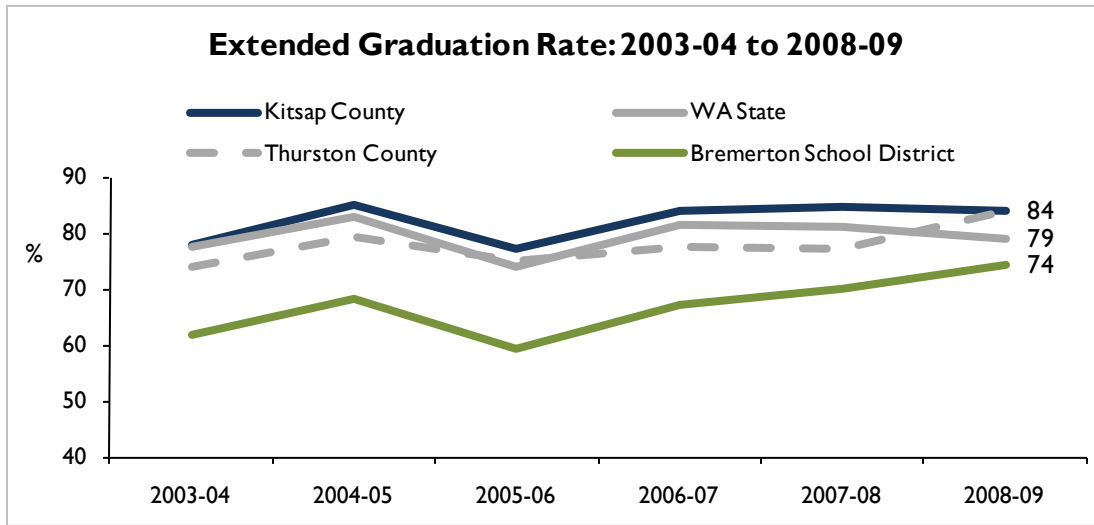
Extended graduation rates were 6%, 7%, 8%, and 9% higher than cohort on-time graduation rates in Washington, Kitsap County, Thurston County and Bremerton respectively.

25 "Dropout Statistics for Washington in 2008-09." *Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction*, <http://www.k12.wa.us/DataAdmin/pubdocs/GradDropout/08-09/GraduationDropoutWashington2008-09.pdf>

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

FIGURE 2-17

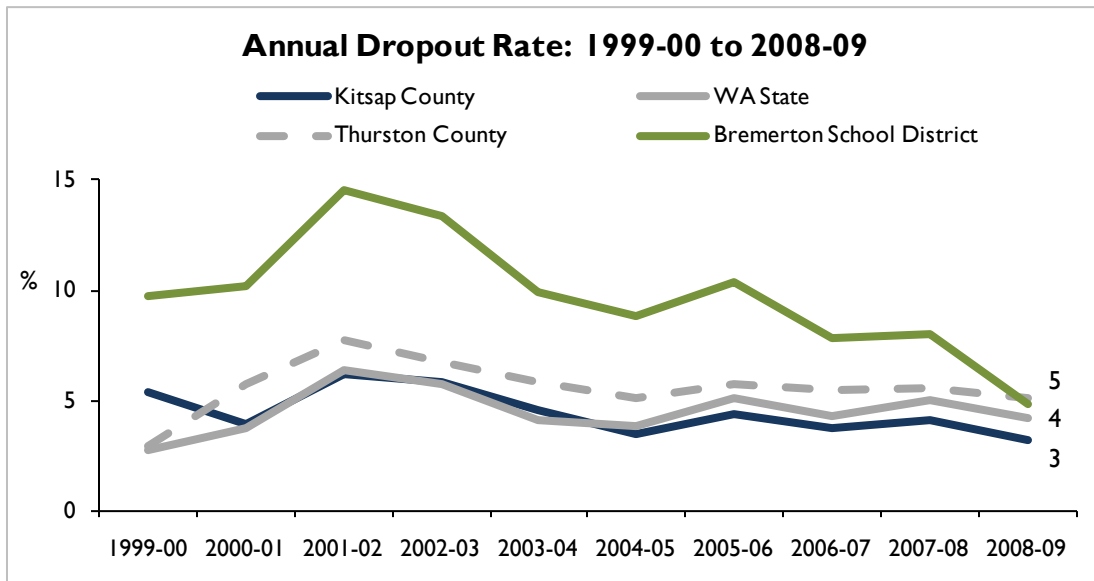
Data Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction



A dropout is a student who leaves school for any reason (except death), at any time during the school year, before obtaining a regular diploma and does not transfer to another school. Obtaining a GED is still considered a dropout. Since the 1999-2000 school year, the dropout rate in Kitsap County has decreased slightly and since 2004-2005, has been lower than Washington State and Thurston County (Figure 2-18). The Bremerton rate has also been decreasing since the 1999-2000 school year and was slightly below Washington State in 2008-2009.

FIGURE 2-18

Data Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction



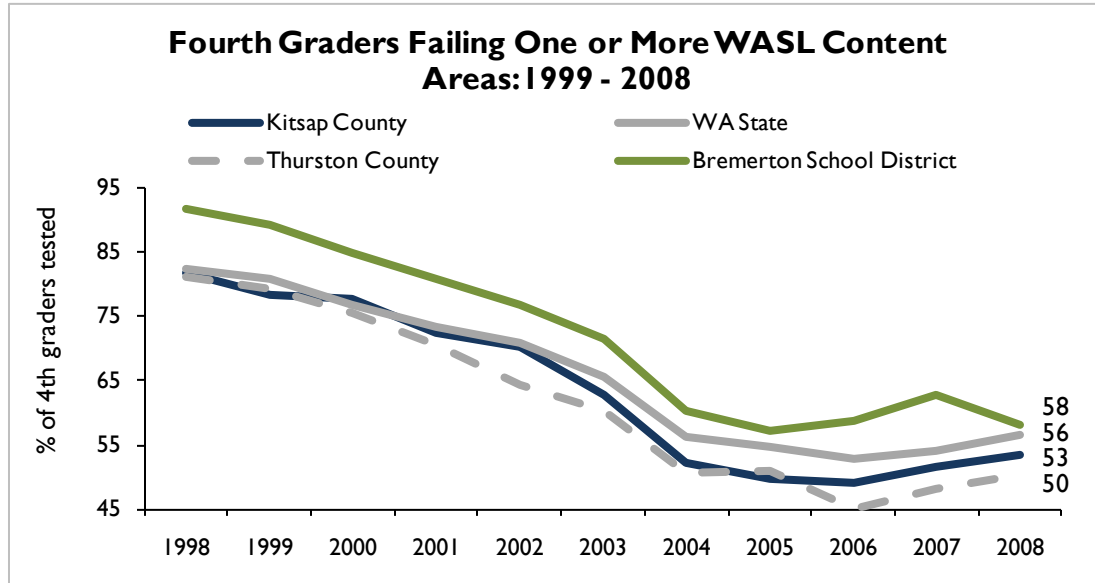
Academic Achievement

4th, 7th, and 10th graders across Washington State take the WASL exam each spring to measure progress in meeting state academic standards. The standards, called Essential Academic Learning Requirements, specify what all students should know and be able to do by graduation; to be eligible for a high school diploma, students must pass a state assessment. Assessment results are used to assist districts and schools in refining institutional practices and curriculum and fulfill one requirement of the Federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.

Beginning in the 2009-2010 school year, the WASL was replaced by two new tests: Measurements of Student Progress for grades 3-8 and the High School Proficiency Exam.²⁶

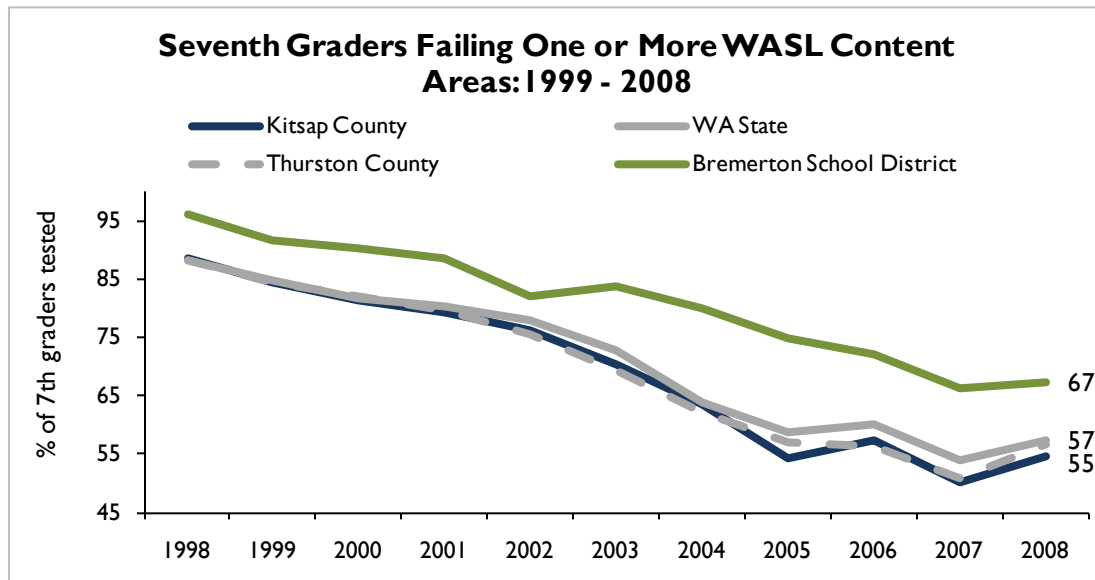
In 2008, 53% of Kitsap County 4th graders failed one or more WASL content areas, lower than Washington but higher than Thurston County (Figure 2-19). Since 2000, the Kitsap rate has improved 31%. 58% of Bremerton School District 4th graders failed one or more content areas in 2008, a 32% improvement since 2000.

FIGURE 2-19 Data Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction



In 2008, 55% of Kitsap County 7th graders failed one or more WASL content areas, lower than Washington and Thurston (Figure 2-20). Since 2000, the Kitsap rate has improved 33%. 67% of Bremerton School District 7th graders failed one or more content areas in 2008, a 26% improvement since 2000.

FIGURE 2-20 Data Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

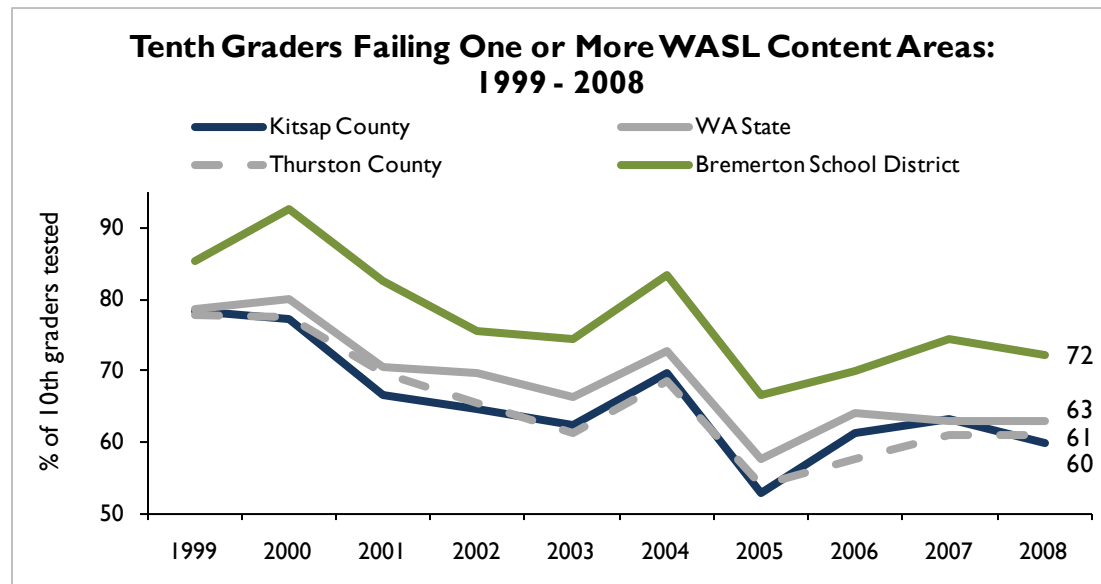


26 "Washington Comprehensive Assessment Program." Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, <http://www.k12.wa.us/assessment/default.aspx>

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In 2008, 60% of Kitsap County 10th graders failed one or more WASL content areas, slightly lower than Washington and Thurston (Figure 2-21). Since 2000, the Kitsap rate has improved 22%. 72% of Bremerton School District 10th graders failed one or more content areas in 2008, a 22% improvement since 2000.

FIGURE 2-21 Data Source: Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction



Adult Education Level

Since 1990, educational attainment for Kitsap County adults age 25 and older has been improving^{27,28,29} (Table 2-11). From 1990 to 2000 and 2000 to 2006-2008, significantly more adults have Associate's or higher degrees and significantly fewer have high school or less education.

TABLE 2-11 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census

Kitsap County Adult (age 25+) Educational Attainment: 1990, 2000 and 2006-08	% change in %:							
	1990		2000		2006-08		1990 to 2000	2000 to 2006-08
	#	%	#	%	#	%		
Total	117021		148704		160920			
Less than 9th grade	4362	4%	3242	2%	3341	2%	-42%	-5%
9th - 12th grade, no diploma	11353	10%	10489	7%	9002	6%	-27%	-21%
High school graduate, GED, or other	34533	30%	37804	25%	39509	25%	-14%	-3%
Some college, no degree	33913	29%	46047	31%	46869	29%	7%	-6%
Associate's degree	9648	8%	13455	9%	17353	11%	10%	19%
Bachelor's degree	16212	14%	25276	17%	28893	18%	23%	6%
Graduate or professional degree	7000	6%	12391	8%	15953	10%	39%	19%

27 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

28 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

29 "1990 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_tabId=DEC2&_submenuId=datasets_1&_lang=en&_ts=301513294605

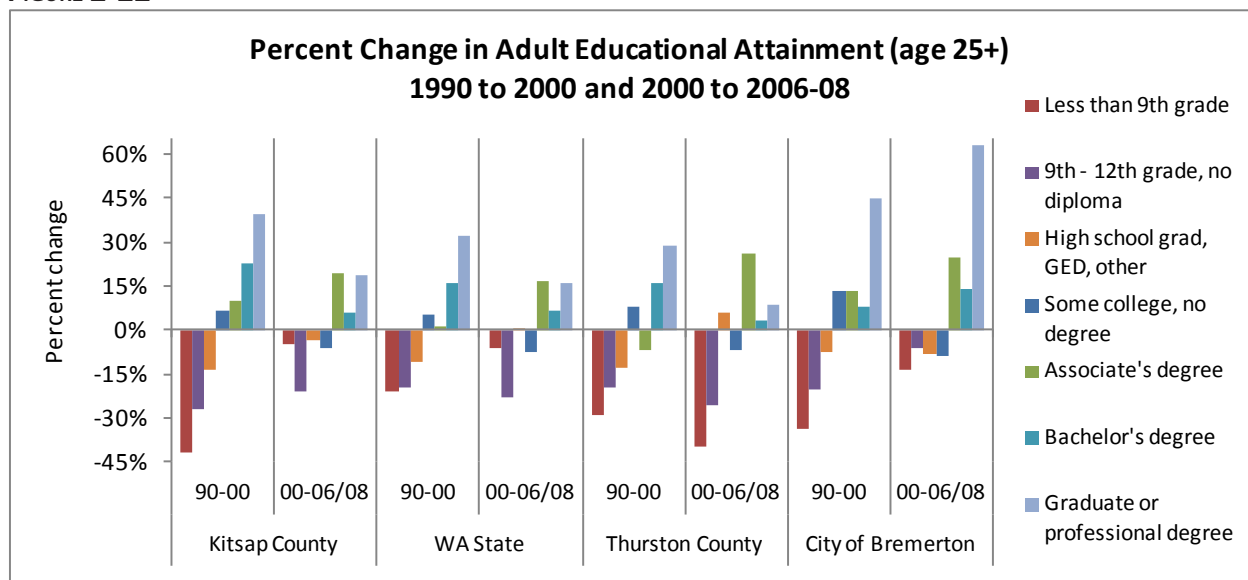
Between 2006-2008, compared to Washington State and Thurston County, significantly fewer Kitsap County adults had Bachelor's or higher degrees and significantly more had mid-level education—some college or Associate's degrees (Table 2-12). Compared to Bremerton adults, significantly more Kitsap County adults have Bachelor's or higher degrees and significantly fewer have less than college education.

TABLE 2-12 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS
Adult Educational Attainment (age 25+): 2006-08

	Kitsap County	WA State	Thurston County	City of Bremerton
Less than 9th grade	2%	4%	2%	4%
9th - 12th grade, no diploma	6%	7%	6%	9%
High school grad, GED, other	25%	25%	25%	28%
Some college, no degree	29%	24%	26%	29%
Associate's degree	11%	9%	10%	11%
Bachelor's degree	18%	20%	19%	12%
Graduate or professional degree	10%	11%	12%	7%

From 1990 to 2000 and 2000 to 2006-2008, the proportion of adults with high school education or less decreased in all places (with the exception that Thurston high school graduates increased from 2000 to 2006-2008) (Figure 2-22). From 1990 to 2000 and 2000 to 2006-2008, the proportion of adults with Associate's or higher degrees increased in all places (exception: Thurston County's proportion of adults with Associate's or higher degrees decreased 1990-2000).

FIGURE 2-22 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census



From 2000 to 2006-2008, the proportion of Kitsap County males and females with Associate's or higher degrees has increased while the proportion of males and females with at least 9th grade, a high school diploma or some college has decreased (Table 2-13). The proportion of adults with less than high school education increased among males and decreased among females.

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

TABLE 2-13

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

Adult (age 25+) Educational Attainment by Gender, Kitsap County: 2000 and 2006-08

	MALE				FEMALE			
	2000 %	2006-08 %	change direction	% change	2000 %	2006-08 %	change direction	% change
Less than 9th grade	2%	2%	higher	22%	3%	2%	lower	-23%
9th - 12th grade, no diploma	6%	5%	lower	-23%	8%	6%	lower	-19%
High school graduate, GED, or other	25%	24%	lower	-3%	26%	25%	lower	-4%
Some college, no degree	32%	28%	lower	-10%	30%	30%	same	-2%
Associate's degree	9%	11%	higher	29%	9%	10%	higher	11%
Bachelor's degree	17%	19%	higher	10%	17%	17%	same	1%
Graduate or professional degree	10%	10%	higher	8%	7%	9%	higher	34%

In 2000, compared to males, significantly fewer Kitsap County females had graduate or professional degrees or some college and significantly more had Associate's degrees or a high school education or less (Table 2-14). Between 2006-2008, significantly fewer Kitsap County females had graduate or professional, Bachelor's or Associate's degrees and significantly more had at least 9th grade, high school diploma or some college. In general, Kitsap County males have higher levels of education than Kitsap County females.

TABLE 2-14

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

Kitsap County Female Compared to Male Educational Attainment (age 25+): 2000 and 2006-08

Female percentage is:

	2000	2006-08
Less than 9th grade	higher	same
9th - 12th grade, no diploma	higher	higher
High school graduate, GED, or other	higher	higher
Some college, no degree	lower	higher
Associate's degree	higher	lower
Bachelor's degree	same	lower
Graduate or professional degree	lower	lower

From 2000 to the period of 2006-2008, levels of educational attainment for males and females improved in Kitsap County, Washington State, Thurston County and the City of Bremerton – in all places, more adults had Associate's or higher degrees (Figures 2-23 and 2-24).

FIGURE 2-23

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

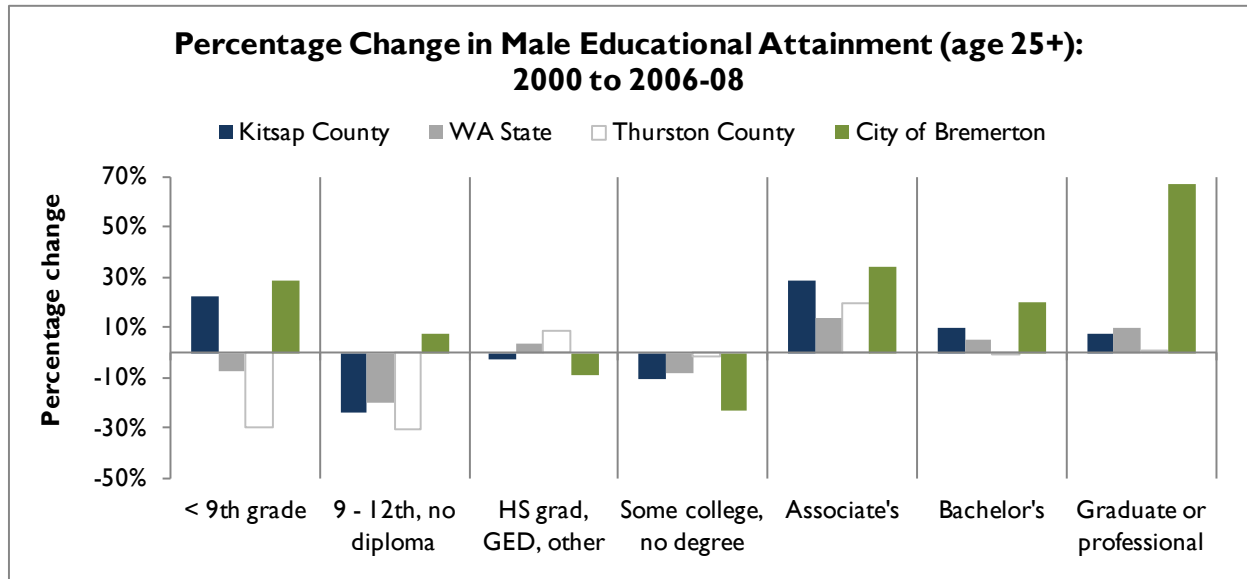
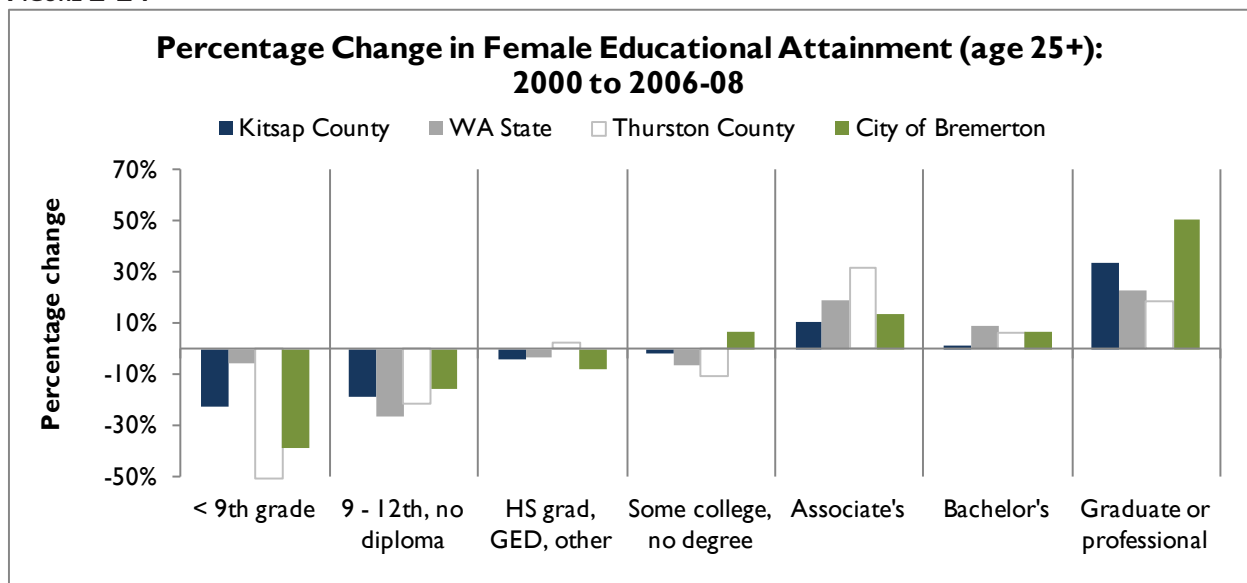


FIGURE 2-24

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

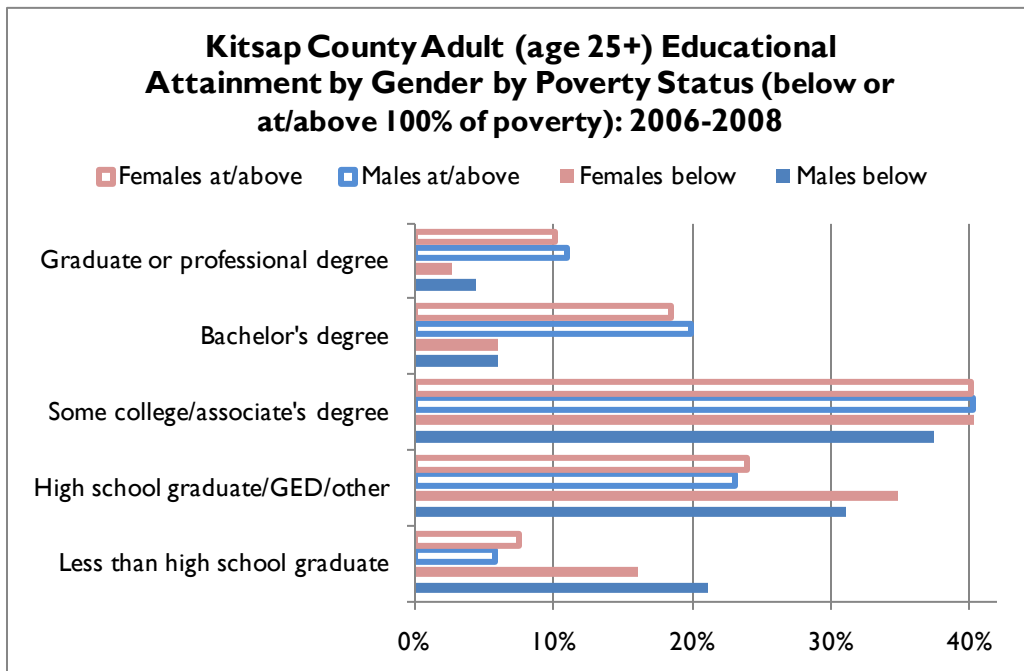


During the period of 2006-2008, compared to Kitsap County adults with incomes at or above the poverty level, significantly more Kitsap County adults with incomes below the poverty level had high school education or less and significantly fewer had Bachelor's or higher degrees (Figure 2-25). The same comparisons are true for Kitsap County females. For Kitsap County males, there is no difference in the proportion of high school graduates by poverty status. Educational attainment for Kitsap County males and females is not different by poverty status.

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

FIGURE 2-25

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS



Consistent with improving education levels for all women age 25 and over presented previously, the education level of pregnant women is also improving. Tracking the education level of pregnant women is important as it is well documented that children of mothers with lower education levels have poorer health, development and wellbeing outcomes. The proportion of pregnant women with less than a high school education has been decreasing annually since 1992 in Kitsap County (-1%) and Bremerton (-0.9%), and since 2005 in Washington State (-1%); the proportion has been unchanged in Thurston County (Figure 2-26).

FIGURE 2-26

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health

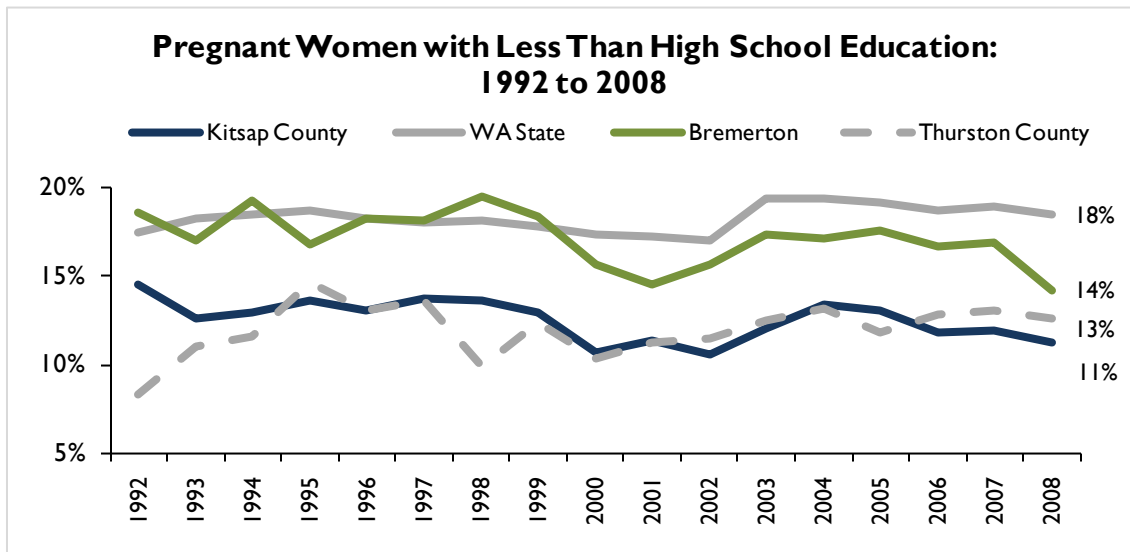


TABLE 2-15

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health

**Pregnant Women with Less than High School Education
by Income: 2008**

	Medicaid- Paid Births*	Other Paid Births**
Kitsap Total	27%	4%
Unincorporated	22%	5%
Bremerton	30%	4%
Port Orchard	23%	7%
Poulsbo	39%	2%
Bainbridge Island	31%	1%
WA State	38%	6%
Thurston County	31%	8%

*Births reimbursed by Medicaid (eligibility 185% of poverty).

**Birth paid by private insurance, self-pay, Champus/Tricare, government, Indian Health Service

In all places, significantly more low-income pregnant women (defined as those having a Medicaid-paid birth with eligibility at 185% of poverty) have less than a high school education compared to all other pregnant women (defined as those having a birth not paid by Medicaid) (Table 2-15). The Kitsap County Total rates for both Medicaid-paid and other paid births are lower than Washington State and Thurston County. Within Kitsap County, Poulsbo had the highest rate of less than high school education among low-income women (39%), and Port Orchard had the highest rate of less than high school education among higher income women (7%).

EMPLOYMENT

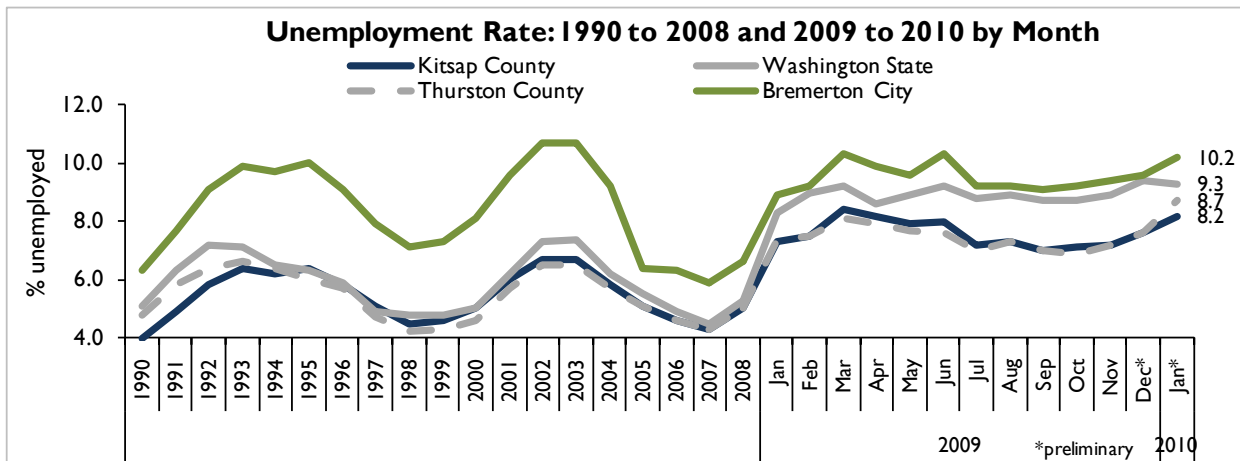
Unemployment

Preliminary Bureau of Labor statistics estimate that in January 2010, there were 125,559 persons in the labor force in Kitsap County, 10,321 were unemployed.³⁰ January 2010 preliminary unemployment statistics showed an increase for Kitsap and Thurston Counties and the City of Bremerton, and a slight decrease for Washington State. Unemployment in Kitsap County was 1% to 2% below Washington State during 2009, and has been about the same or below Washington since 1990 (Figure 2-27). Since the mid-1990s the Kitsap and Thurston County unemployment rates have been about the same, in the early-1990s Kitsap had a lower rate. Unemployment in Bremerton climbed above 10% in January 2010 after several months at just over 9% from July to November 2009. The unemployment rate in Bremerton has been higher than Kitsap County and Washington State since 1990.

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

FIGURE 2-27

Data Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics



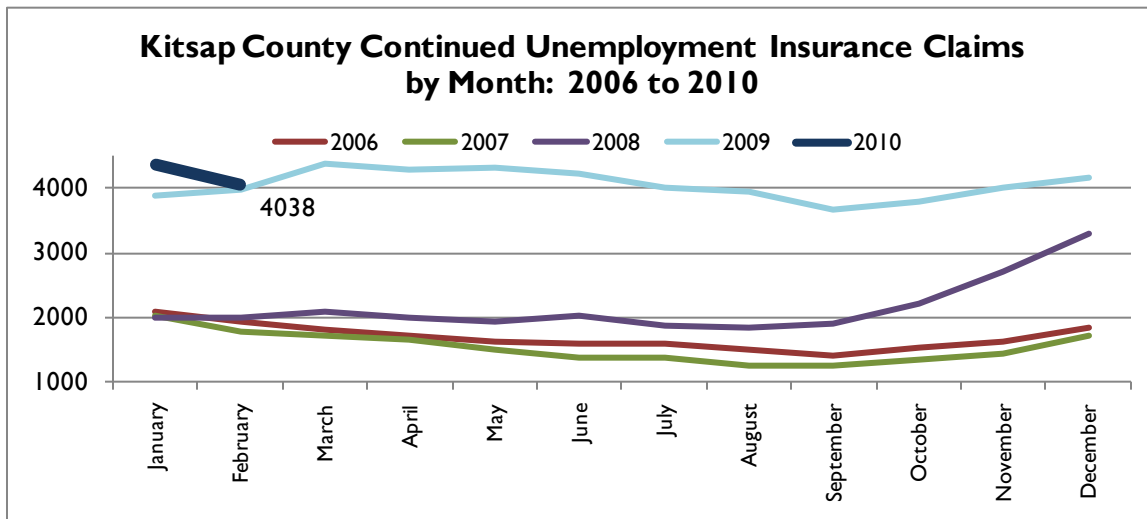
Compared to January 2009, unemployment rates in January 2010 were higher by 12% in Kitsap County and Washington State, 18% in Thurston County, and 15% in the City of Bremerton.

Unemployment Claims

From January 2008 through February 2010, continued unemployment insurance claims were higher than they had been since 2006³¹ (Figure 2-28). In February 2010, 4,038 Kitsap residents received temporary unemployment payments.

FIGURE 2-28

Data Source: Workforce Explorer



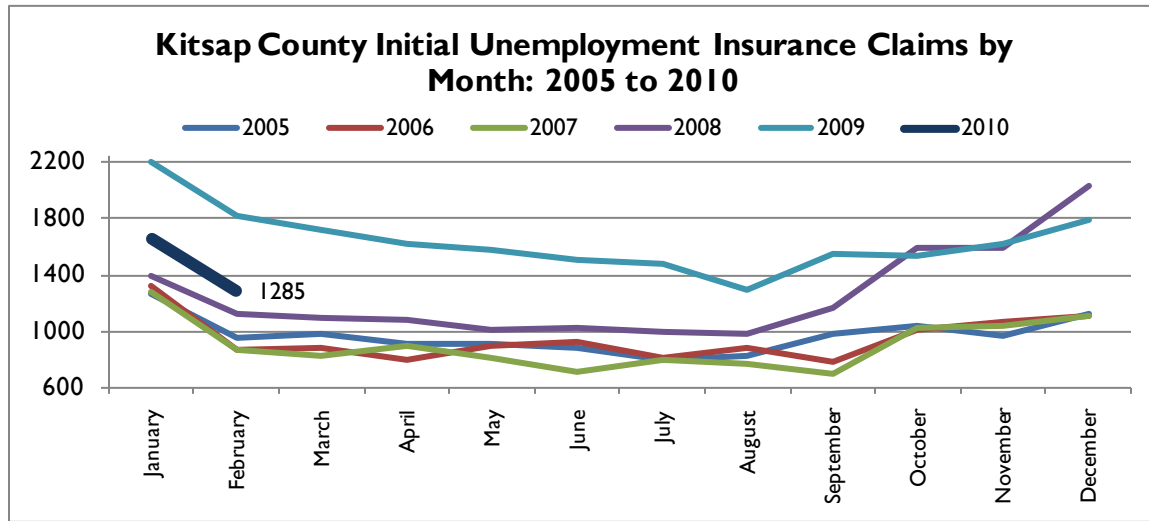
From January 2008 through February 2010, initial unemployment insurance claims were higher than they have been since 2005³² (Figure 2-29). In February 2010, 1,285 Kitsap County residents applied for unemployment insurance.

31 "Data Dashboards: Numbers and Trends." *Workforce Explorer*, https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/lmea/countydashboard/Summary.aspx?area=53_04_000035

32 Ibid.

FIGURE 2-29

Data Source: Workforce Explorer



Employment trends

TABLE 2-16

Data Source: Washington State Employment Security Department

Kitsap County Employment by Industry: February 2010

	# Employed	% of Total
Total Non-Farm Employment	81,400	
Service Providing	75,800	93%
Private Sector	47,200	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	13,000	
Retail Trade	11,300	
Leisure and Hospitality	7,300	
Professional and Business Services	7,200	
Public Sector (government)	28,600	
Federal	15,100	
State government	2,300	
Local government	11,200	
Goods Producing	5,600	7%
Natural resources and mining	3,700	
Manufacturing	1,900	
Total Private Sector	52,800	65%
Total Public Sector	28,600	35%

The job loss trend appears to be slowing and new hiring has been announced by several local companies and federal contractors.³³

In February 2010, Kitsap County had just over 81,000 persons in non-farm employment (excludes proprietors, self-employed, armed forces, and private household employees). Most were employed in service-providing professions; two-thirds were employed in the private sector (Table 2-16).

33 "Bremerton-Silverdale MSA Labor Area Summary Volume 2010, Numbers 1, 2." Washington State Employment Security Department, <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2010/01/mlr201001.pdf>

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Top Employers

The 2009 top employers in Kitsap County are Naval Base Kitsap and Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, employing a combined total of 36,850³⁴ persons, followed by private sector Harrison Medical Center, and public sector Central Kitsap School District³⁵ (Table 2-17). Comparison of 2009 top employers to previous years is no longer possible as the Kitsap Economic Development Alliance, the agency conducting the annual employer survey, is now reporting total full time equivalent (FTE) positions rather than total persons employed. Between 2005 and 2008, the top employers in Kitsap County changed very little (Table 2-18).

TABLE 2-17 Data Source: Kitsap Economic Development Alliance

Kitsap County Top Employers by Number of Full Time Equivalents (FTE): 2009

	# FTEs
Harrison Medical Center	2716
Central Kitsap School District	1284
Kitsap County	1179
South Kitsap School District	1011
North Kitsap School District	1000
Walmart	850
Suquamish Clearwater Casino/PME	756
Bremerton School District	690
Olympic College	650
Doctor's Clinic Bremerton	547

TABLE 2-18 Data Source: Kitsap Economic Development Alliance

Kitsap County Top Employers by Number of Employees: 2005 to 2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008	change since 2005
Naval Base Kitsap	25260	25930	25930	26400	1140
Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	10450	10450	10450	10450	0
Harrison Medical Center	1235	1795	1972	2301	1066
Central Kitsap School District	1674	1610	1601	1572	-102
Kitsap County	1194	1225	1243	1238	44
South Kitsap School District	1211	1196	1203	1220	9
Olympic College	972	1007	1497	1110	138
North Kitsap School District	956	996	1025	1025	69
Walmart	474	979	1007	989	515
Suquamish Clearwater Casino/PME	707	768	782	752	45

ECONOMY

Weekly pay in Kitsap County averaged \$794 in the third quarter of 2009, a 3.6% increase from a year earlier.³⁶ Kitsap County weekly pay was sixth highest in Washington State following King, Benton, Snohomish, Thurston and Pierce Counties.

34 "Top Employers." Kitsap Economic Development Alliance, <http://www.kitsapeda.org/default.asp?ID=150>

35 Ibid.

36 "Data Dashboards: Numbers and Trends." *Workforce Explorer*, <https://fortress.wa.gov/esd/lmea/countydashboard/Summary>.

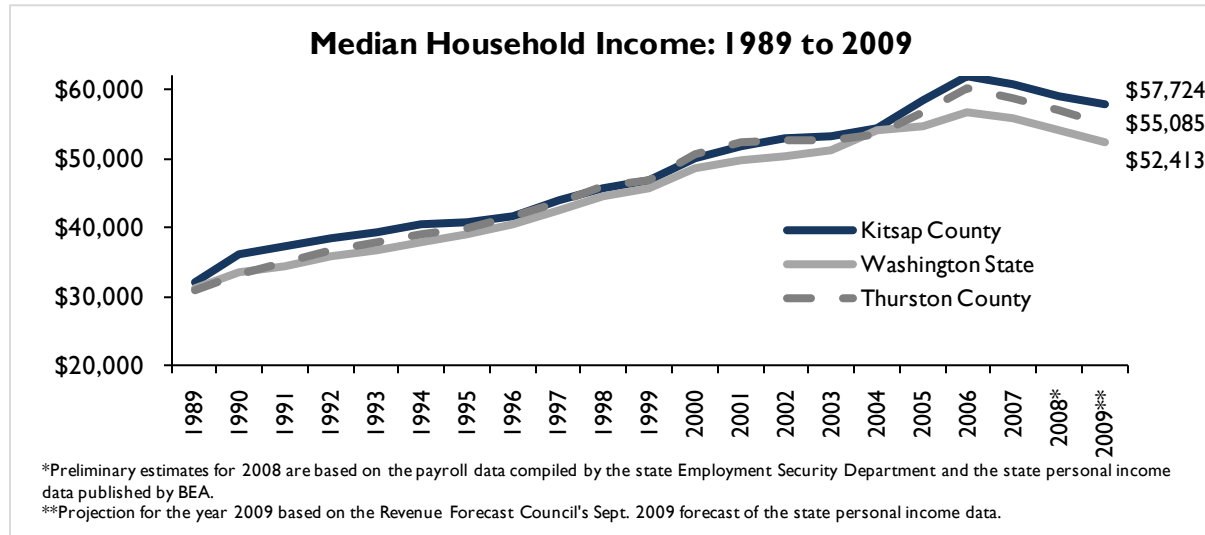
Two standards are used to measure income: household income and family income. Household income is a more realistic measure, as it takes into account the increasingly non-traditional configuration of households. Household income tends to be lower than family income.

Median Household Income

Estimates of median household income produced by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) show Kitsap County higher than Washington State since 1989 and higher than Thurston County over the past 8 years³⁷ (Figure 2-30). OFM estimates are calculated using statistical models based on the 1990 and 2000 Census data.

FIGURE 2-30

Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management



Using OFM estimates, among Washington counties, Kitsap County has the third highest median household income preceded by King (first) and Snohomish (second) and followed by Thurston (fourth) and Washington State (fifth).

Note: OFM data cannot be used for detailed analysis as median household income is a stand-alone measure. ACS data must be used for detailed analysis, however, available ACS data cover the period 2006-2008, and do not describe the economic recession that began in 2008 and continues to date. As can be seen in Figure 2-29, estimated median household income has been decreasing since 2006; applying this trend to ACS income data, we can infer that current median income is likely lower now than it was in 2006-2008.

Estimates of median household income from the ACS three-year data for 2006-2008 (inflation adjusted to 2008 dollars), show Kitsap County household income higher than Washington and less than Thurston County³⁸ (Figure 2-31). Median household income for City of Bremerton is below Kitsap County and the State.

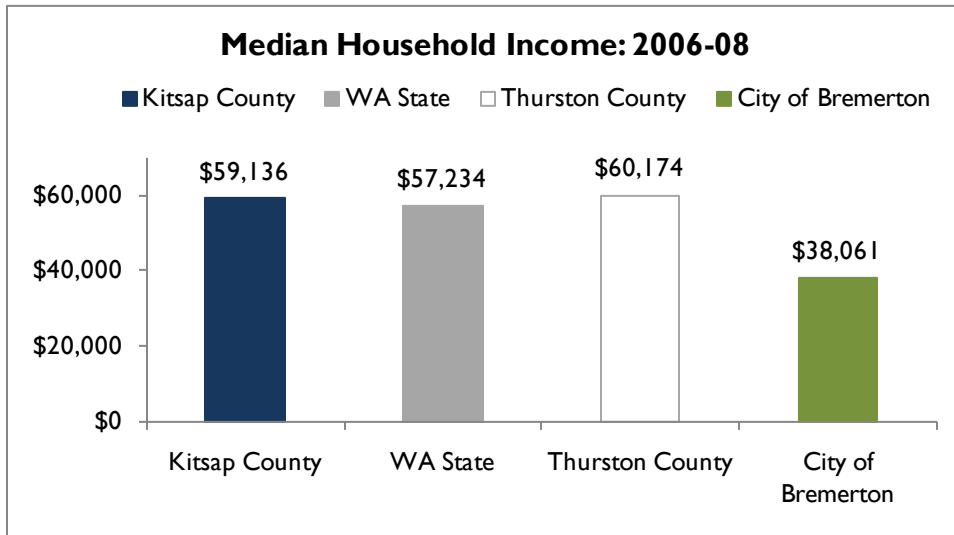
³⁷ Washington Office of Financial Management, www.ofm.wa.gov

³⁸ "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

FIGURE 2-31

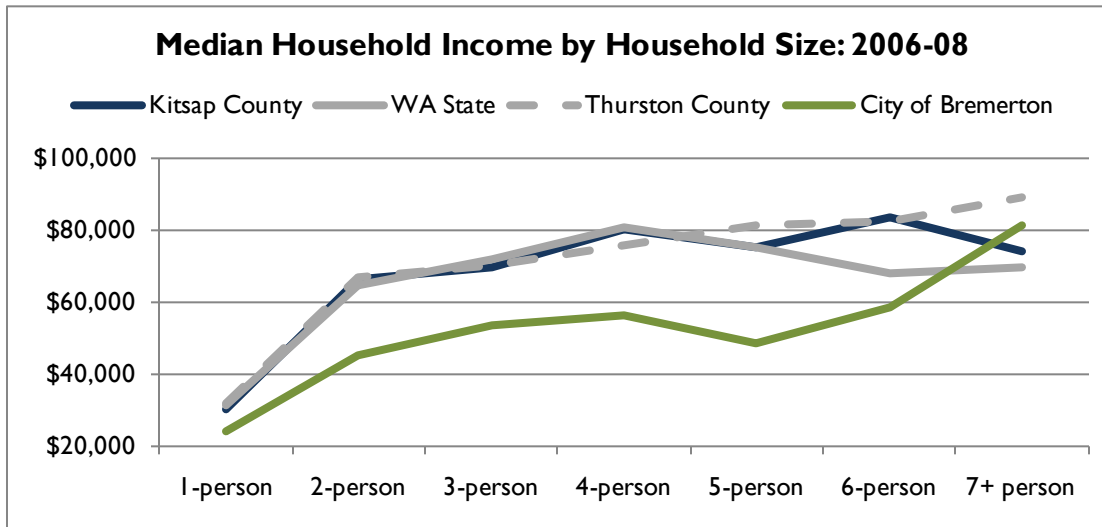
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS



Median household income more than doubles from one-person to two-person households in Kitsap County (119%), Washington State (104%) and Thurston County (109%); it increases 87% in the City of Bremerton (Figure 2-32). The average increase from two-person to seven-person and over households is 3% (Kitsap), 2% (Washington), 6% (Thurston) and 14% (Bremerton).

FIGURE 2-32

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS



Median Family Income

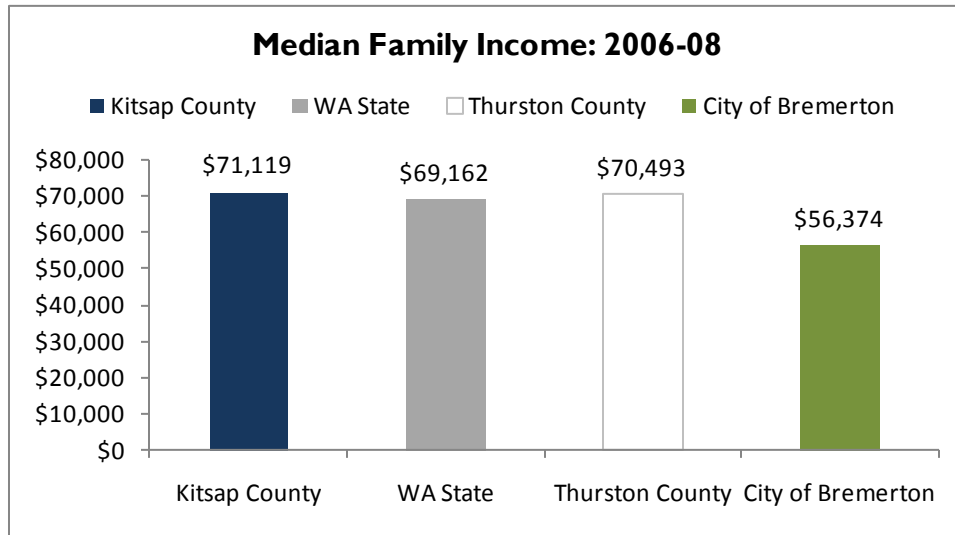
Median family income is a function of both family size and the amount of income earners in the family.³⁹ Estimates of median family income from the ACS three-year data for 2006, 2007, and 2008 (inflation adjusted to 2008 dollars), show Kitsap County above Washington and Thurston County⁴⁰ (Figure 2-33). Median family income in the City of Bremerton is between \$13,000 and \$15,000 below Kitsap, Washington and Thurston.

39 Ibid.

40 Ibid.

FIGURE 2-33

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS

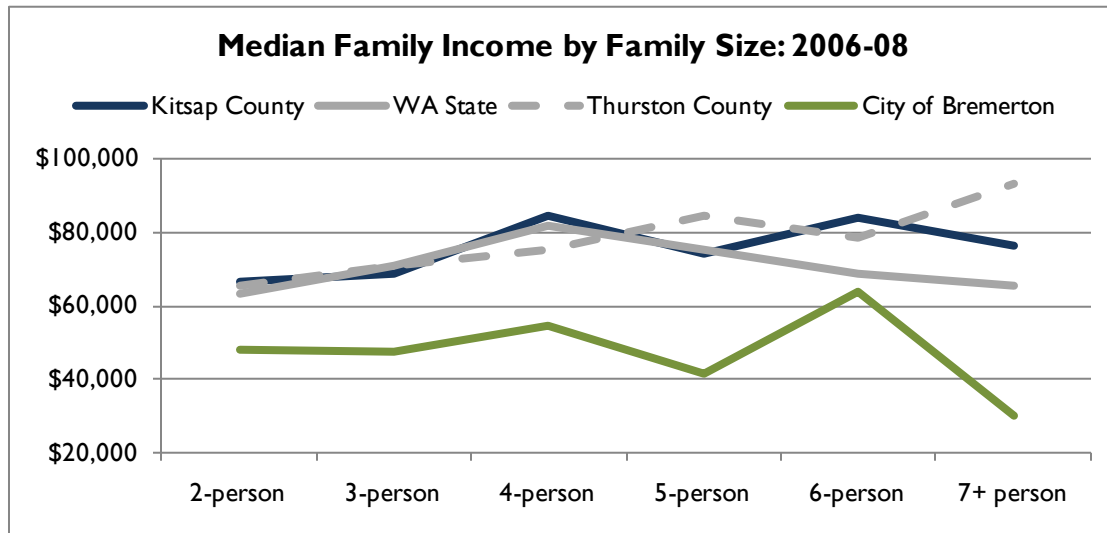


Among Washington counties, Kitsap County has the third highest median family income following Snohomish (second) and King (first); Thurston is fourth, and Washington State is fifth.

Average change in median family income from two-person to seven-person and over families was 4% in Kitsap County, 1% in Washington State, 8% in Thurston County, and -2% in the City of Bremerton (Figure 2-34).

FIGURE 2-34

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS

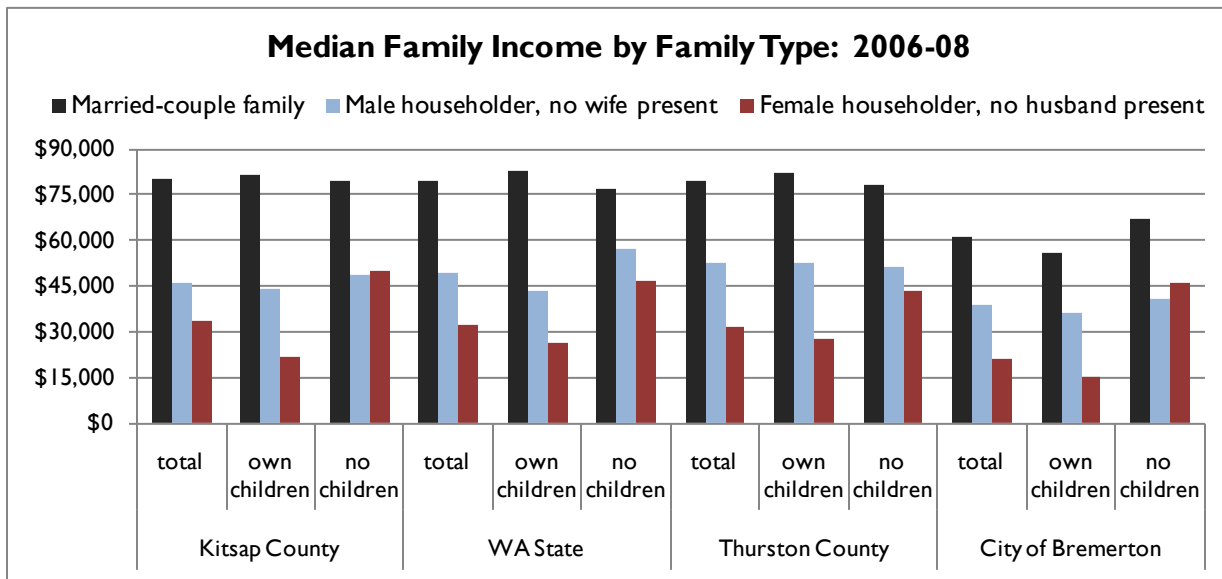


Median income for married-couple families with and without children is higher than median income for single male and female householders in all places (Figure 2-35).

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

FIGURE 2-35

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS

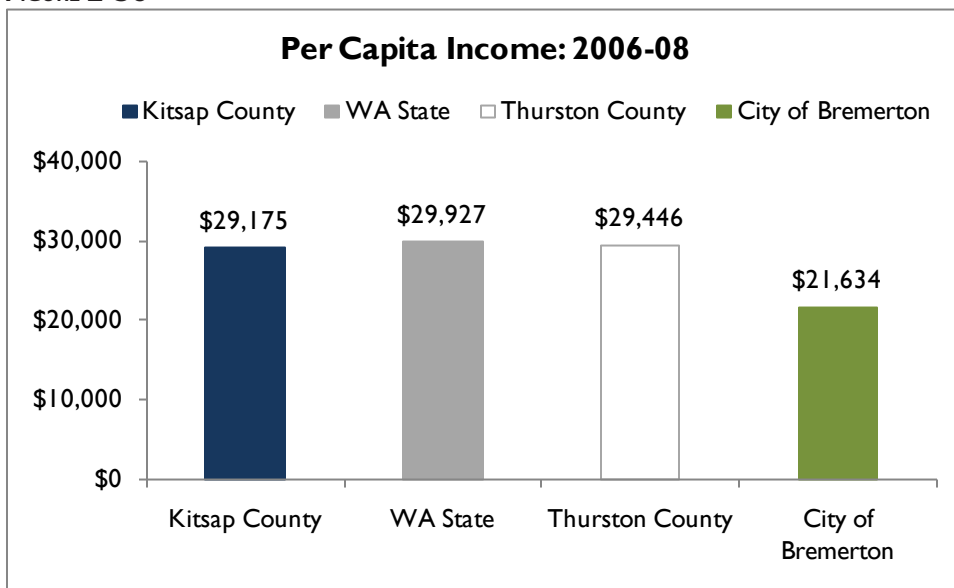


Per Capita Income

Per capita income is about the same in Kitsap County, Washington State and Thurston County, and about \$8,000 lower in the City of Bremerton (Figure 2-36).⁴¹

FIGURE 2-36

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS



HUD Income Levels

Using federal guidelines developed by HUD, a household is considered “extremely low income” if its annual income is no greater than 30% of the median income, “low-income” if annual income is between 31% and 50% of median income and “moderate income” if annual income is between 51% and 80% of median income. Table 2-19 presents income categories by income level and household size for Kitsap County.⁴²

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² “Section-8 FY 2009 Income Limits.” *US Dept of Housing and Urban Development*, http://www.huduser.org/datasets/il/il09/IncomeLimitsBriefingMaterial_FY09.pdf

TABLE 2-19

Data Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

2009 Kistap County HUD Income Levels

Income Level	Incomes by Size of Household							
	1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
Extremely Low-Income (0%-30%)	\$14,900	\$17,000	\$19,150	\$21,250	\$22,950	\$24,650	\$26,350	\$28,050
Very Low-Income (31%-50%)	\$24,800	\$28,350	\$31,900	\$35,450	\$38,300	\$41,100	\$43,950	\$46,800
Low-Income (51%-80%)	\$39,700	\$45,350	\$51,050	\$56,700	\$61,250	\$65,750	\$70,300	\$74,850

Poverty Rates

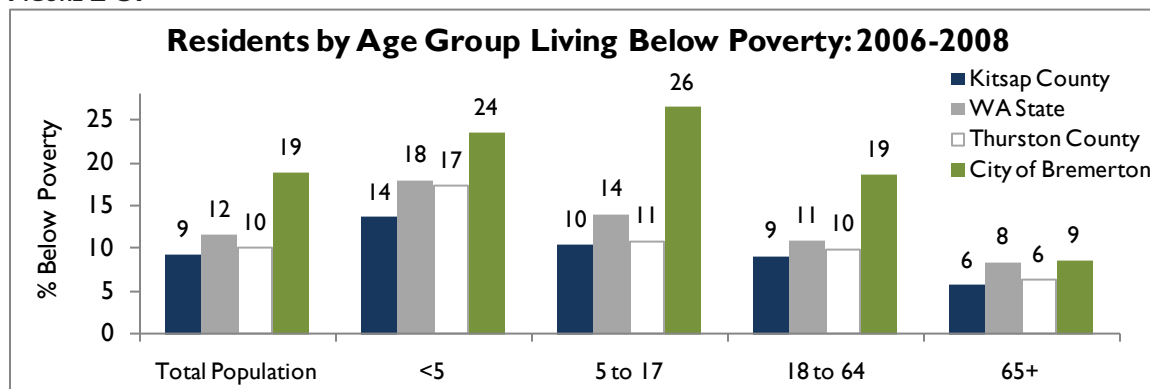
Data for poverty rates are taken from two sources: the US Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program (SAIPE)⁴³ and the ACS.⁴⁴ SAIPE estimates were developed to provide annual estimates of income and poverty between census years. With the implementation of the ACS in 2005, SAIPE methodology was revised to include the ACS, since it is a source of intercensal data (occurring between censuses). SAIPE estimates are more precise than ACS survey estimates; however they are only available for 100% of poverty for specific age groups therefore both must be used in conjunction to best describe county-level poverty.

Total Population and by Age Group

During the period of 2006-2008, about 9% of Kitsap County residents were living below the poverty line, which was lower than Washington State, Thurston County and the City of Bremerton (Figure 2-37).⁴⁵ In all places, the highest proportion of those living in poverty were children. With the exception of those in the 65 and over age group, the population living in poverty in the City of Bremerton was 6% to 16% higher than all other places.

FIGURE 2-37

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS



In all places for the total population, there are more females living in poverty than males (Figure 2-38). Among all age groups except those younger than five, there are more females living in poverty than males. Among Kitsap County residents age 65 and over, there are nearly two females for every male living in poverty and more than two females for every male in the City of Bremerton.

43 "Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates." U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov//did/www/saipe/>

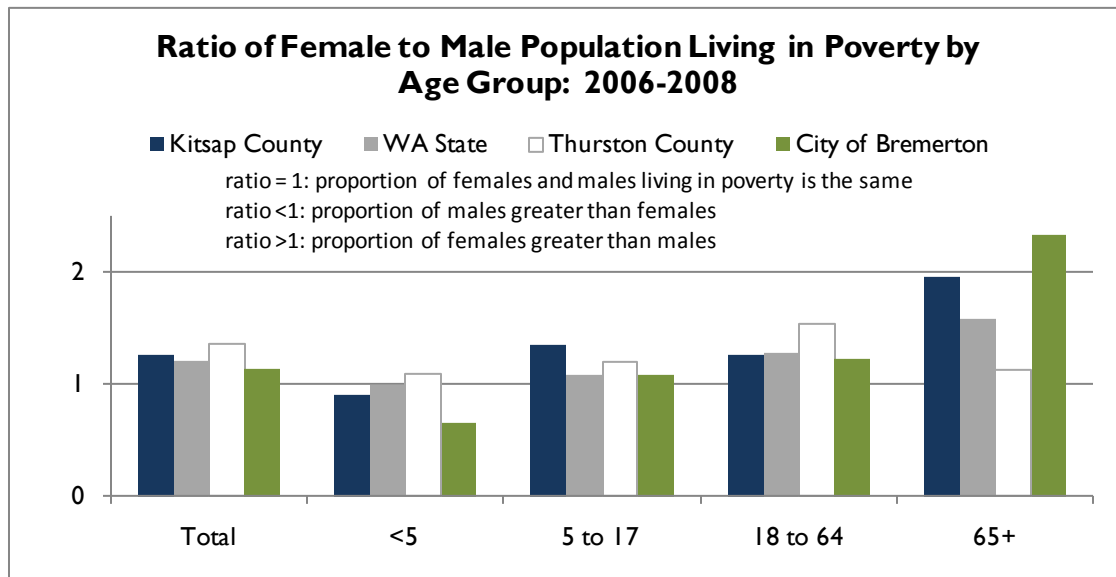
44 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

45 Ibid.

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

FIGURE 2-38

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS

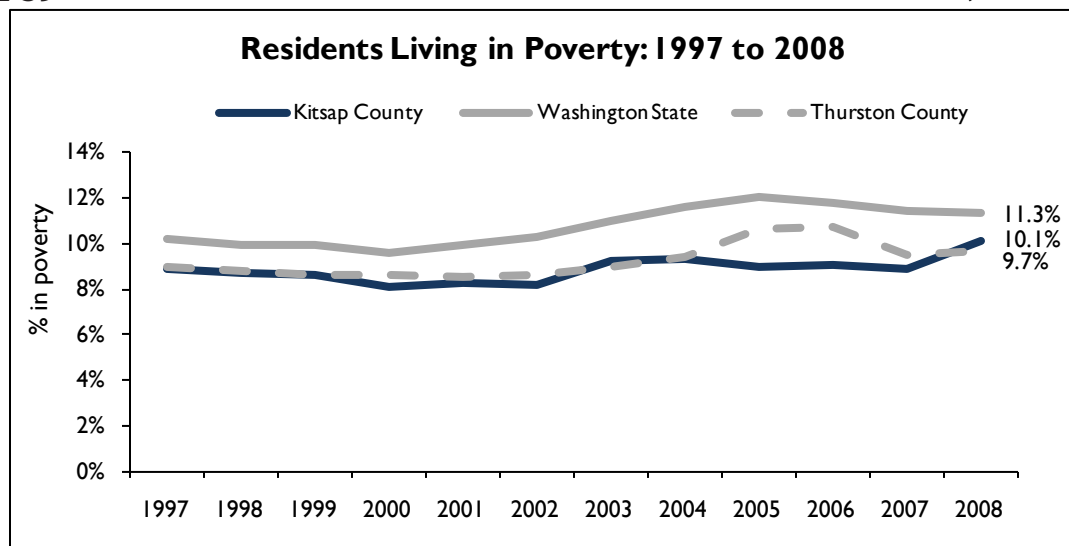


Trend in Population Living in Poverty

The proportion of Kitsap County residents living in poverty has been significantly increasing about 1% per year since 1997⁴⁶ (Figure 2-39). The proportion of Washington residents decreased between 1997 and 2000 and again between 2006 and 2008, but increased during the period in between.

FIGURE 2-39

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates



The proportions of all Kitsap County children (Figure 2-40) and of Kitsap County and Bremerton School District school-aged children (Figure 2-41) living in poverty have been relatively unchanged since 1997 and 1999 respectively. The proportion of all children in Washington State has been unchanged; in Thurston County the proportion has been significantly decreasing in the past few years after an increasing trend since 2002. The proportions of school-aged children in Washington and Thurston County have been significantly decreasing in the past few years after significantly increasing during the five years prior.

FIGURE 2-40

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

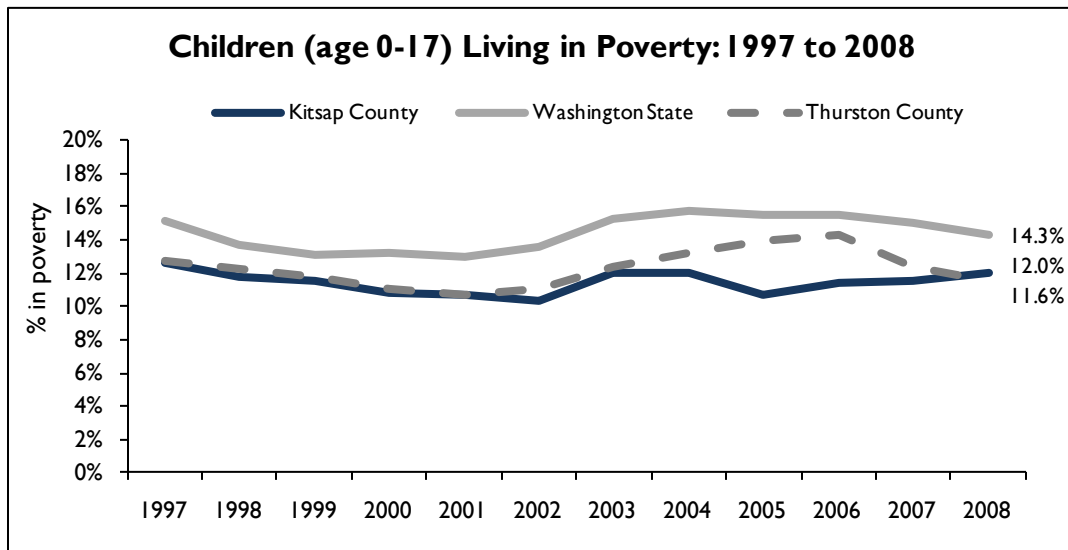
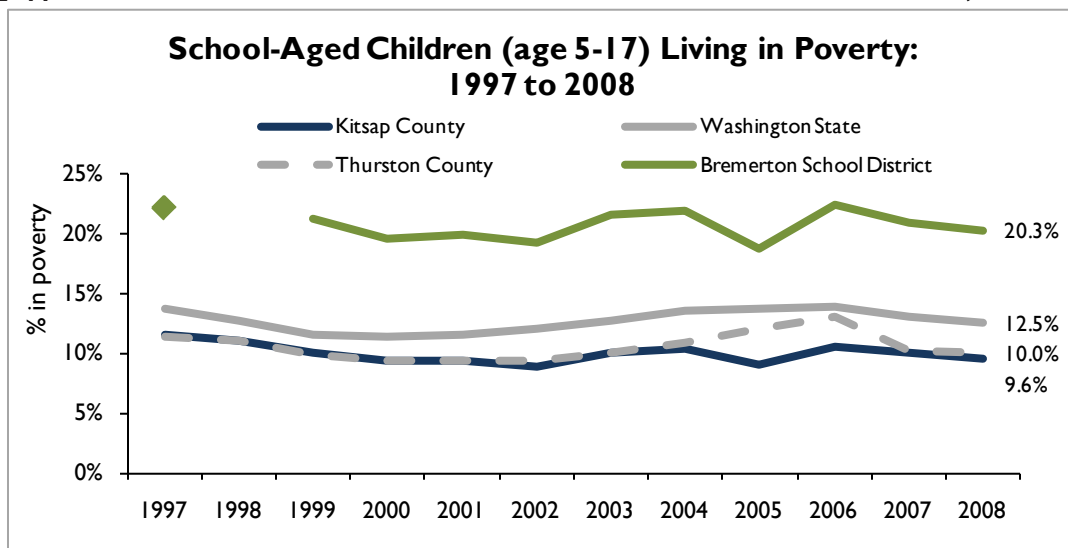


FIGURE 2-41

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates



Public Assistance

During the period of 2006-2008, just over one-quarter of all Kitsap County households received social security income, up 4% since 2000^{47,48} (Table 2-20). The same is also true in Washington, Thurston County and the City of Bremerton however the rate change was only 2%, 2% and 3% respectively. This increase is expected to continue as the "baby boomers" age into their social security benefits. Social security income includes social security pensions and survivors benefits, and permanent disability payments.

4% of households in Kitsap County and Washington receive supplemental security income (SSI), unchanged from 2000. 11% of City of Bremerton households report SSI, up from 7% in 2000. SSI is a program administered by the Social Security Administration guaranteeing a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind or disabled individuals.

47 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

48 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

3% of households in Kitsap County, Washington, and Thurston County receive public assistance income, down 1% in Kitsap and Washington since 2000. 6% of City of Bremerton households report public assistance income, down from 8% in 2000. Public assistance income includes general assistance and TANF.

8% of households in Kitsap County and Washington, 7% in Thurston County and 20% in City of Bremerton report receiving food stamps in the 12 months prior to the 2006-2008 survey. City of Bremerton households make up 42% of all Kitsap County households receiving food stamps.

TABLE 2-20

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

Households Receiving Social Security or Public Assistance Income, 2000 and 2006-08

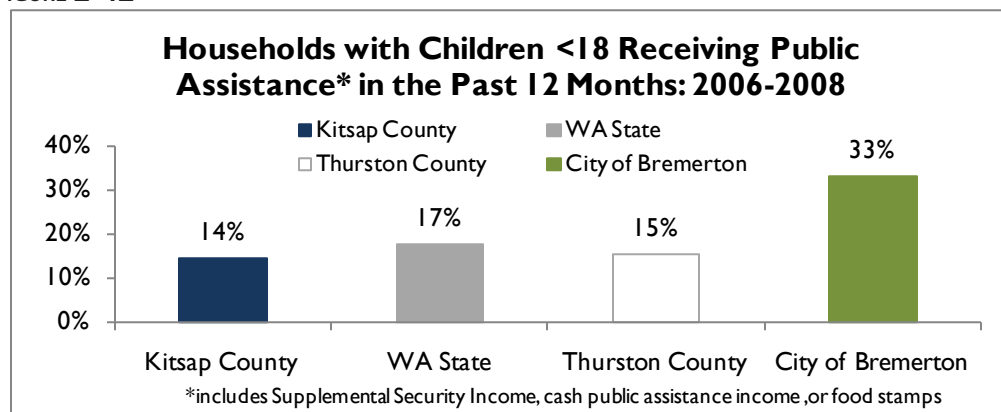
	Kitsap County			WA State		Thurston County		City of Bremerton		
	2000	2006-08	#	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08	2000	2006-08	#
	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	
Social Security Income	22%	26%	23,480	23%	25%	24%	26%	23%	26%	3,966
Supplemental Security Income	4%	4%	3,825	4%	4%	4%	3%	7%	11%	1,691
Public Assistance Income	4%	3%	2,713	4%	3%	3%	3%	8%	6%	975
Food Stamps	*	8%	7,094	*	8%	*	7%	n/a	20%	2,982

* Food Stamps question not asked in the 2000 Census.

Kitsap County had the lowest proportion of households with children under 18 receiving some public assistance in the past 12 months compared to Washington State, Thurston County and the City of Bremerton⁴⁹ (Figure 2-42). The rate in the City of Bremerton is about twice that of Kitsap County, Washington and Thurston County.

FIGURE 2-42

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS



HEALTH AND WELLNESS

Access to Health Care

There is no significant difference in access to health care for adults and youth in Kitsap County and Washington State; the only difference between Kitsap County and Thurston County is significantly more Thurston youth report a routine dental check-up in the past year^{50,51} (Table 2-21).

49 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

50 "Washington State Healthy Youth Survey." Washington State Department of Health, <http://www.doh.wa.gov/healthyouth/default.htm>

51 "Health Data: Local Public Health Indicators." Washington State Department of Health, <http://www.doh.wa.gov/data/data.htm>

In Kitsap County, about 15% of adults do not have health insurance and 12% of adults report that cost was a barrier to receiving needed medical care.

15% of Kitsap County women report not getting routine breast screenings, while 20% of Kitsap County women report not getting routine cervical screenings. Furthermore, 32% of Kitsap adults report not getting routine colorectal cancer screening. 26% of Kitsap County adults age 65 and over report not getting a flu shot in the past year.

TABLE 2-21

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health

	Kitsap County	WA State	Thurston County
Access to Health Care			
Insurance and System Utilization			
Adults with health insurance (age 18-64)*	85%	84%	86%
Children with health insurance (age 0-17)**	96%	95%	95%
Adults with unmet medical need due to cost*	12%	12%	13%
Adults with a personal healthcare provider*	77%	79%	78%
Youth (grade 10) reporting a routine medical check-up in the past year**	61%	57%	64%
Adults with a routine dental visit in the past year**	73%	74%	74%
Youth (grade 10) reporting a routine dental check-up in the past year**	72%	71%	77%
Preventive Cancer Screening			
Breast - women age 50+ reporting a mammogram in the past 3 years**	85%	81%	82%
Cervical - women age 18+ reporting a Pap smear test in the past 3 years**	80%	77%	79%
Colorectal - adults age 50+ reporting a blood stool test in the past year, sigmoidoscopy in past 5 years or colonoscopy in past 10 years**	68%	68%	69%
Preventive Vaccination			
Adults (age 65+) receiving a flu shot during the past 12 months*	74%	72%	72%

* 2007-08 ** 2008

General Health

At age 20, residents of Kitsap County and Washington State are expected to live an additional 51 years in good, very good, or excellent health; Thurston County residents are expected to live an additional 52 years⁵² (Table 2-22).

TABLE 2-22

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health

	Kitsap County	WA State	Thurston County
General Health			
Years of healthy life expected at age 20 (additional years a 20 year-old is expected to live in good, very good or excellent health) [^]	51	51	52

[^]2006-07

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Mental Health

One out of every ten adults in Kitsap County, Washington State and Thurston County reported at least two weeks of poor mental health—including stress, depression or problems with emotions—in the past month⁵³ and about three in every ten 10th graders reported poor mental health—feeling abnormally sad or hopeless everyday for two weeks in a row causing them to stop usual activities—in the past year⁵⁴ (Table 2-23).

TABLE 2-23

Data Source: Washington State Department of Health

Mental Health	Kitsap County	WA State	Thurston County
Adults reporting poor mental health (14+ days of self-reported poor mental health in the past month)*	10%	10%	10%
Youth reporting poor mental health (10th grade) (self-report feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks in a row that they stopped some usual activities in the past year)**	28%	30%	30%

* 2007-08 ** 2008

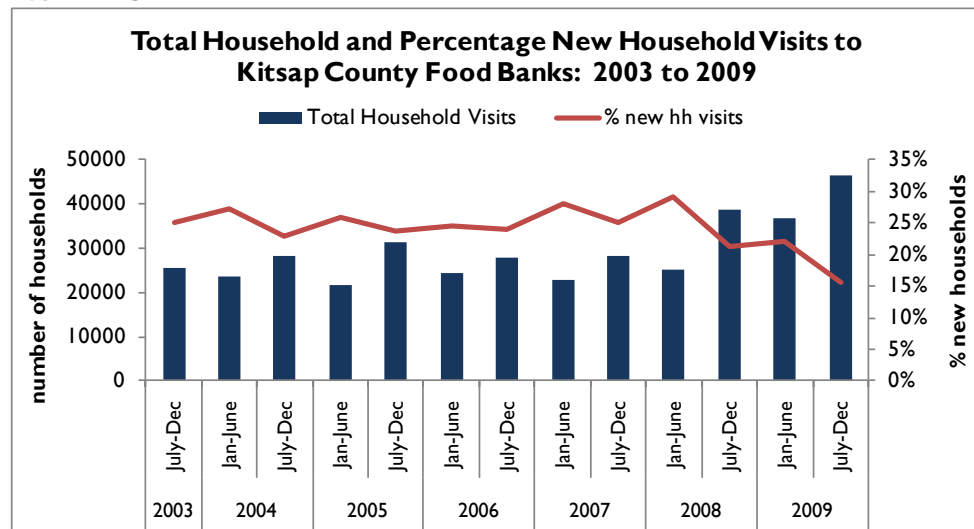
COMMUNITY AND FAMILY

Food Bank Utilization

Kitsap County food banks had over 46,000 household visits during the six month period of July to December 2009; this was the highest number of visits for a six month period in the previous seven years⁵⁵ (Figure 2-43). The period of January to June 2008 had the highest proportion of new household visits, nearly one in three. For the years presented below, the number of households visiting a food bank is higher during the period of July to December, and the percentage of new households is higher during that of January to June.

FIGURE 2-43

Data Source: Washington State Department of Commerce



53 Ibid.

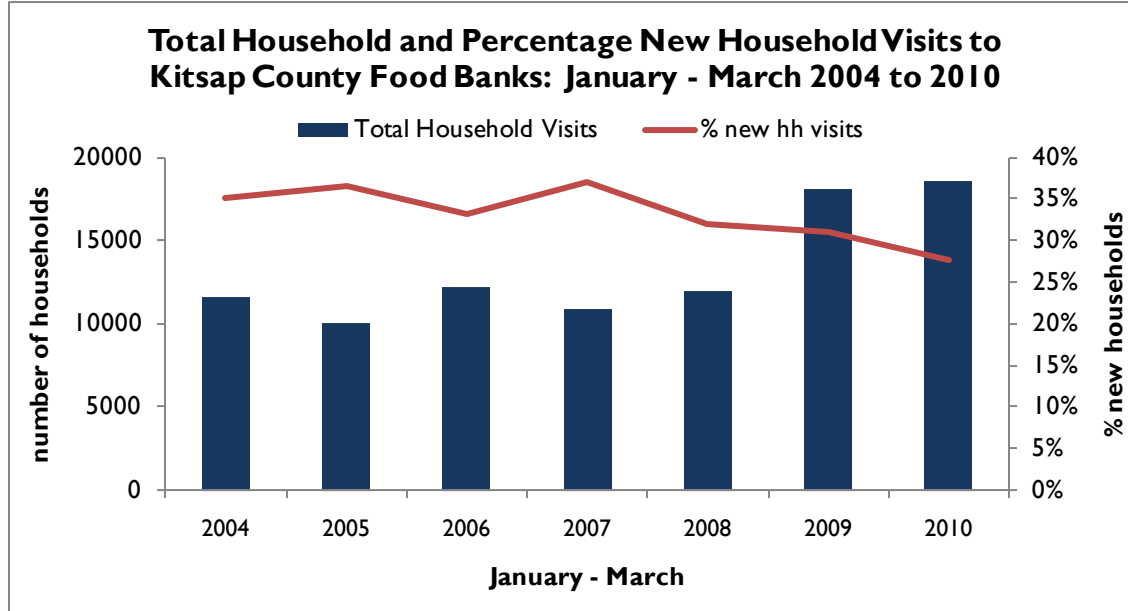
54 "Washington State Healthy Youth Survey." Washington State Department of Health, <http://www.doh.wa.gov/healthyouth/default.htm>

55 "Emergency Food Assistance Program." Washington State Department of Commerce, <http://www.commerce.wa.gov/site/271/default.aspx>

Kitsap County food banks had 18,585 household visits during the period of January to March 2010, the highest number of visits compared to previous years (Figure 2-44). The proportion of new households visiting the food bank was lowest during the period of January to March 2010 compared to previous years indicating that there is more ongoing household use of area food banks.

FIGURE 2-44

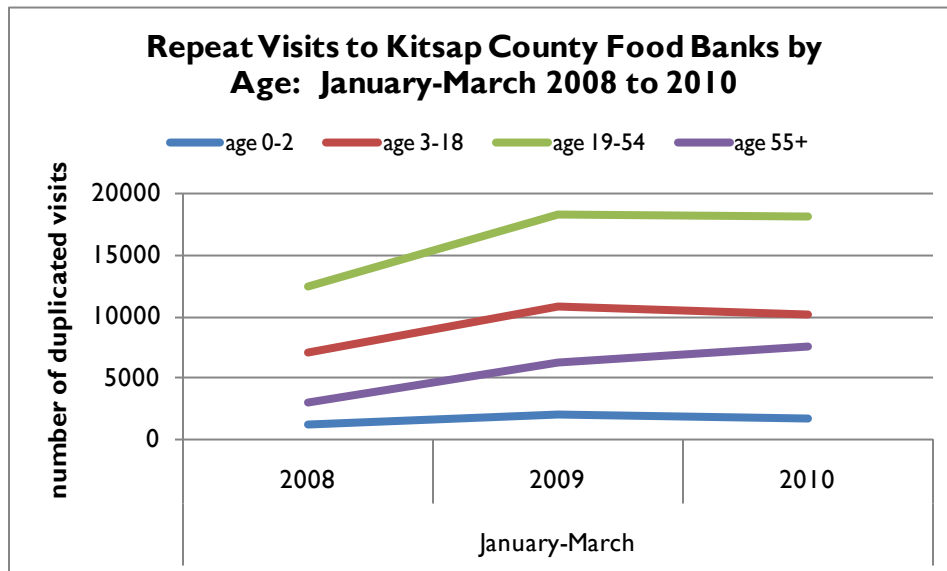
Data Source: Washington State Department of Commerce



During the period of January to March in 2008, 2009 and 2010, food bank users age 19-54 are the highest users compared to other age groups (Figure 2-45). From 2008 to 2009, the number of repeat visits increased in all age groups; from 2009 to 2010, number of visits increased only among those age 55 and over.

FIGURE 2-45

Data Source: Washington State Department of Commerce



From 2008 to 2010 during the period of January to March, the proportion of older food bank users has increased, while the proportion of children and adults has decreased and the proportion of youngest children has been unchanged (Table 2-24).

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

TABLE 2-24 Data Source: Washington State Department of Commerce

Kitsap County Food Bank Users by Age

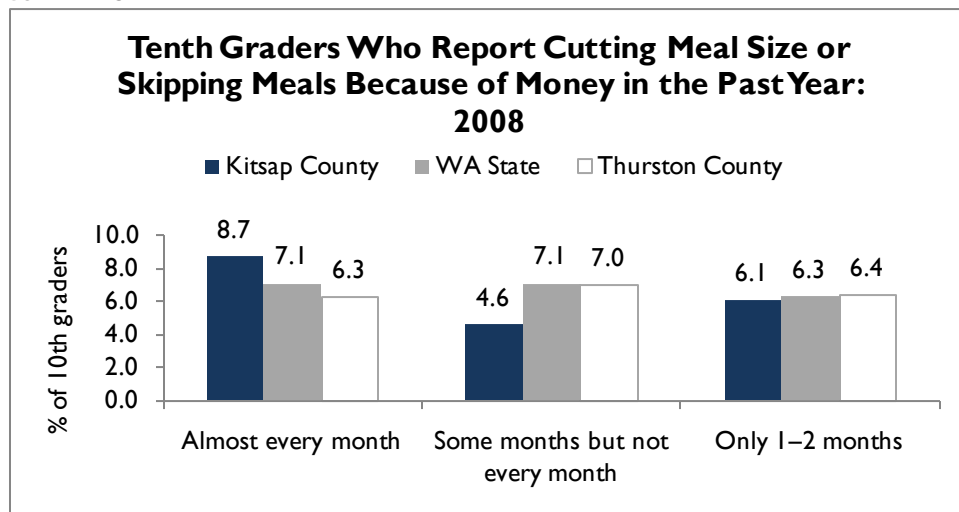
Group: January-March 2008 to 2010

	age 0-2	age 3-18	age 19-54	age 55+
2008	6%	31%	54%	9%
2009	6%	31%	53%	10%
2010	6%	30%	53%	11%

Food Insecurity

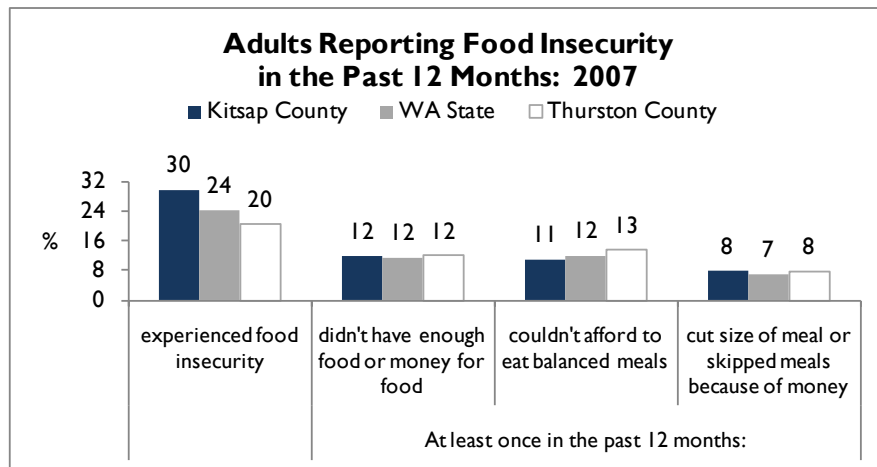
About one in five 10th graders in Kitsap County, Washington State and Thurston County experienced food insecurity at least one to two months in the past year⁵⁶ (Figure 2-46).

FIGURE 2-46 Data Source: Washington State Department of Health



Three in ten Kitsap County adults reported experiencing food insecurity in the previous year, a rate that is above Washington State and Thurston County⁵⁷ (Figure 2-47).

FIGURE 2-47 Data Source: Washington State Department of Health



56 "Washington State Healthy Youth Survey." Washington State Department of Health, <http://www.doh.wa.gov/healthyouth/default.htm>

57 "Washington State Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System." Washington State Department of Health, http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehsphi/chs/chs-data/brfss/brfss_homepage.htm

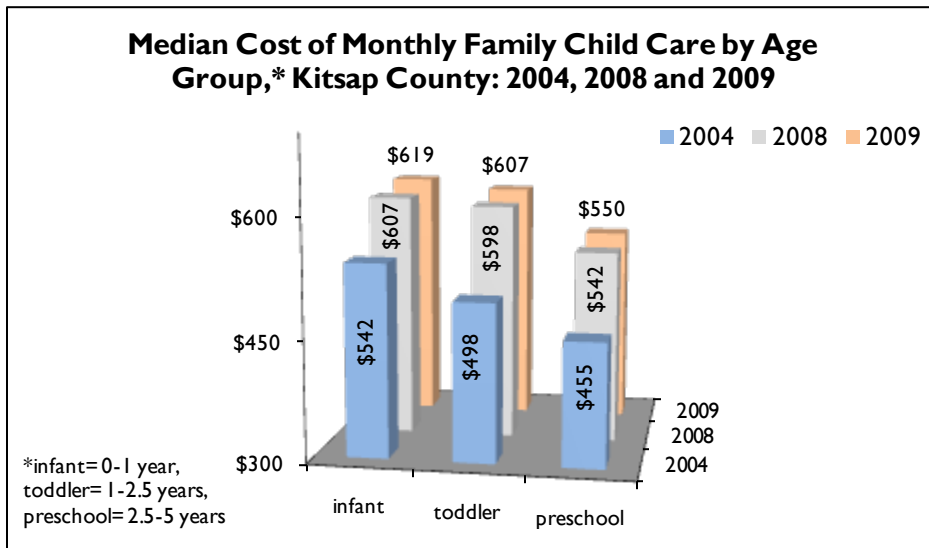
Child Care

Child care is a significant monthly expense for working families. Between 65% and 70% of children under the age of six are in some form of non-parental care. Washington State licenses or certifies Family Child Care Homes and Child Care Centers, other types of unlicensed care include: part-day preschool, nanny care, and family, friends, and neighbor care.⁵⁸

Between 2004 and 2008, median family child care home cost increased 12% for infants; 20% for toddlers and 19% for preschoolers; from 2008 to 2009, cost increased an additional 2%, 2% and 1% respectively⁵⁹ (Figure 2-48).

FIGURE 2-48

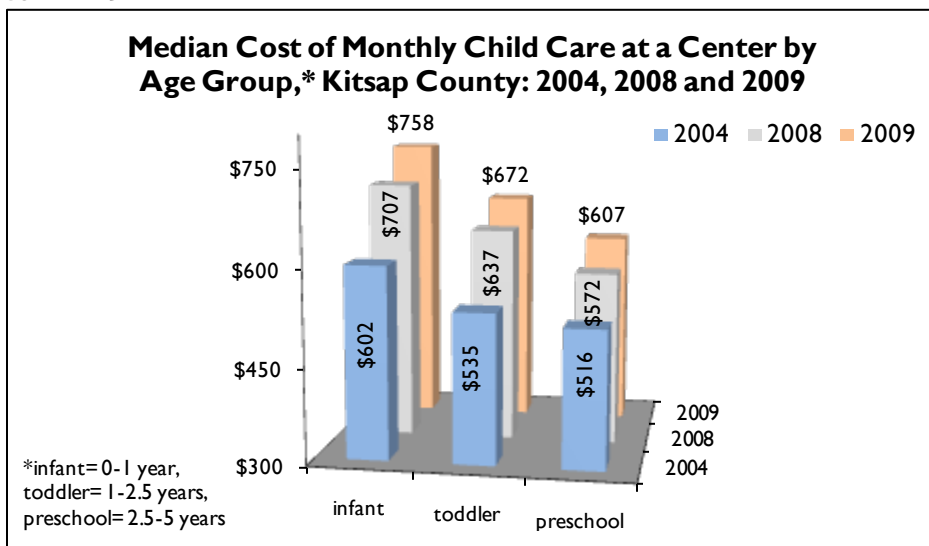
Data Source: Child Care Network



Between 2004 and 2008, network center child care cost increased 17% for infants; 19% for toddlers and 11% for preschoolers; from 2008 to 2009, cost increased an additional 7%, 5% and 6% respectively⁶⁰ (Figure 2-49).

FIGURE 2-49

Data Source: Child Care Network



58 "Data." *Child Care Network*, http://www.childcarenet.org/partners/data/index_html

59 Ibid.

60 Ibid.

REFERENCES

General:

- Kitsap County 3-5 Year Strategic Plan: 2006-2010, Version 1.3
- Clark County 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan, <http://www.co.clark.wa.us/cdbg/consolidplan.html>

CHAPTER 3

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS



HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Title 24 CFR Section 91.210

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following housing market analysis provides an in depth presentation of the housing stock and housing-related issues of Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton. Data was derived from the most current information available from a variety of sources; the analysis covers the following areas: housing units, housing tenure, building permits, home sales, housing affordability, public housing, housing and for special needs populations, and homelessness-related issues.

For comparison purposes Census and American Community Survey (ACS) data from Washington State and Thurston County were used. Thurston County was chosen for its similar size, demographics, urban-rural development pattern, and its location in the Puget Sound area.

Housing Units

The increase in housing units experienced between 1990 and 2000 slowed between 2000 and the 2006-2008 American Community Survey from 25% to 9% in Kitsap County and from 6% to 3% in the City of Bremerton. According to the ACS, on average during the period between 2006 and 2008, there were approximately 101,000 housing units in Kitsap County, of which, the majority (70%) were single-family. There were 17,100 in the City of Bremerton, of which the majority (53%) were also single-family units.

Housing Tenure

69% of Kitsap County housing units are owner-occupied, an 8% increase since 2000; 41% of housing units in the City of Bremerton are owner-occupied, an increase of less than 1%. In Kitsap County, homeownership is highest among family households (77%), while in the City of Bremerton homeownership is highest among non-family households (59%). The homeownership picture is one of several disparities between the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County housing markets.

Building Permits

Building permits for residential single-family residences peaked in 2003 while permits for multi-family units peaked in 2007. Permits are down 30% in the first four months of 2010 compared to one year ago, similar to the national trend. Dips in building permits are expected to continue for some time as the homebuilding and construction industries attempt to rebound.

Home Sales

The median sales price of existing homes in Kitsap County in the first quarter of 2010 was \$235,000, relatively unchanged during 2009 after peaking in 2007. By school district, median sales price is highest in Bainbridge Island and lowest in Bremerton. Median sales price is down in all districts, with the exception of Central Kitsap, in the first four months of 2010 compared to one year ago. A driving force behind depressed home prices is the imbalance of the supply of for-sale homes and the demand for these homes, a situation that can be seen across the country as economic recession has played a part in job loss and more strict requirements for obtaining a home loan.

Housing Affordability

Since 2007, housing affordability for both first time and general buyers has improved in Kitsap County. However, a mismatch exists between housing unit occupants and unit price in both Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton based on data collected in 2000—only about half of all occupied rental units have occupants at the income level equivalent to the rental cost of their unit, about one-third of all owned units.

During the period of 2006-2008, over 34,000 Kitsap County households spent 30% or more of their monthly income on housing costs; during the same period there were approximately 7,000 households in the City of Bremerton who spent 30% or more of their monthly income on housing costs. However, the metric that no more than 30% of income should be spent on housing costs is only one dimension of the housing affordability equation and another, more comprehensive approach, is to analyze both housing and transportation costs together. Using this new metric, residents in the City of Bremerton live affordably (spend 45% or less of their income on housing and transportation costs) more so than residents in Kitsap County.

The most cost-burdened household type in the County is elderly non-family. Nearly 60% of homeowners in Kitsap County pay more than \$1,500 on monthly housing costs, up from 29% in 2000; 43% of homeowners in Bremerton pay more than \$1,500 on monthly housing costs, up from 11% in 2000.

Fair Market Rent in 2010 for a two-bedroom rental unit is nearly \$900 per month and would require a single-income household have a job paying \$17 per hour.

Public Housing

Kitsap County currently has 157 units of public housing, a number that is projected to increase significantly with the completion of the Bay Vista HOPE VI project in Bremerton. The wait lists for public housing at the Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority (KCCHA) is over 600 households long and over 1,200 households long at Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA).

Kitsap County has 1,728 Section-8 housing vouchers. As of May 25, 2010, the wait list for Section-8 vouchers was 1,238 at the Bremerton Housing Authority and 1,189 at the Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority. Several thousand units of rent-assisted housing are offered throughout the County by the Bremerton Housing Authority, the Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority, other agencies, and private landlords.

Homelessness

In January 2010, 672 homeless individuals in 476 households were counted in the Point in Time Count (PIT) for Kitsap County, lower than the counts conducted in 2008 and 2009. In 2010, proportionately more children under age six were homeless compared to the average reported during the period between 2006 and 2009. The top situations causing homelessness were the loss of a job, alcohol or drug use, or inability to meet rental or mortgage payments.

From 2005 to 2010, the number of unsheltered families has been decreasing while the number living with family or friends has been increasing. Nearly half of the homeless reported being in shelter, 35% reported living with family or friends, and 17% reported being unsheltered. The largest subpopulations living in emergency and transitional shelter are children in families; the largest

subpopulation living with family and friends are those with mental and physical disabilities; and the largest subpopulation living unsheltered are those physically disabled or with alcohol and/or substance abuse problems.

Emergency and Transitional Housing

Several Kitsap County agencies operate emergency and transitional housing – about 56 units at Kitsap Community Resources and under 200 beds at other agencies. Since the fourth quarter of 2008, the number of persons on a wait list or turned away due to lack of available housing is in the hundreds.

Housing and Services for People with Special Needs

In the next 20 years, the population age 65 and over is expected to grow at a faster rate in Kitsap County compared to the rest of Washington State. By 2030, projections estimate there will be nearly 70,000 persons aged 65 and over in Kitsap County, up from about 31,000 in 2010. The aging population is a consideration for the community, as services geared toward the elderly will be in high demand.

About 20% of Kitsap County and 26% of Bremerton residents have disabilities; this proportion is two times higher among those age 65 and over. The rate of disability in all age groups and for males and females is higher in the City of Bremerton compared to Kitsap County. Kitsap County has approximately 36,000 adults affected by mental disorders; 16,000 experience functional impairment and nearly 10,000 have a serious mental illness.

Kitsap County has approximately 18,000 residents affected by substance dependence or abuse. Rates of state-funded alcohol or drug treatment and alcohol and drug related deaths have been steadily increasing. This is also a consideration, due to the fact that drug or alcohol use is a top cause of homelessness in Kitsap County.

INTRODUCTION

The following report provides an in-depth presentation and analysis of the Kitsap County and City of Bremerton housing markets. Based on the most current information available from a variety of sources, the assessment covers the following areas: housing types, housing tenure, building permits, home sales, housing affordability, public and assisted housing, homeless, and populations with special needs.

This analysis presents the most recently released information at the time of preparation. It is important to note that the most recent information is often not so recent—interpretation of trends must be done with careful consideration of the possible impact of any subsequent or unexpected events. This analysis should allow users to understand the context, trends, and directionality of housing indicators in the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County as a whole.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing Type

Number of Units

According to the ACS, during the period of 2006-2008, Kitsap County had approximately 101,000 housing units; according to the same data, the City of Bremerton had 17,100 units^{1,2,3} (Table 3-1). Between 2000 and the 2006-2008 ACS, Kitsap County increased by 8,280 units, roughly 9%; the City of Bremerton increased by 440 units, or roughly 3%. For referential purposes, the City of Olympia had approximately 21,200 housing units while Thurston County had approximately 100,200 housing units during the same period. These comparable housing markets will be used throughout the document to provide the reader with a sense of the scale and magnitude of the housing market data presented herein.

TABLE 3-1 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census

Number of Housing Units

	1990	2000	2006-08
Kitsap County	74,038	92,644	100,924
City of Bremerton	15,693	16,631	17,071

1 "1990 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_tabId=DEC2&_submenuId=datasets_1&_lang=en&_ts=301513294605

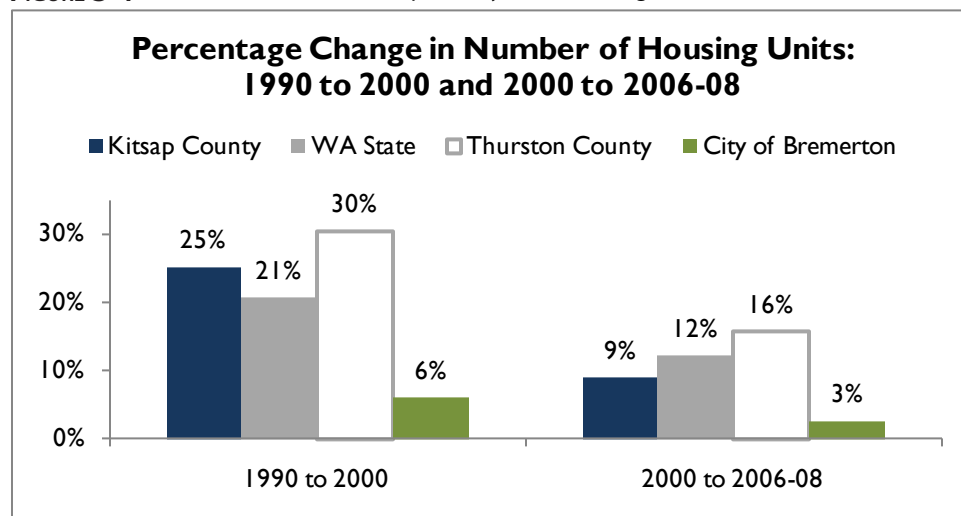
2 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

3 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

FIGURE 3-1

Data Source: Kitsap County DCD; Washington State Center for Real Estate Research; Northwest MLS



Due to recent wide-spread economic recession, housing construction has slowed significantly throughout the nation. Increasing trends in homebuilding are generally no longer continuing and housing markets are beginning to experience changing profiles. According to the Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University in their State of the Nation's Housing 2010 publication, the general trend, "appears that unusually low demand for new homes—rather than a large oversupply of housing—is holding back residential construction."⁴ At the same time, the very low state of demand has kept vacancy rates for for-rent and for-sale homes on the market unusually high.⁵ These statements reflect the changing state of the economy and of housing markets across the nation. Although the most recent data comes from the 2006-2008 ACS, it is safe to assume that current conditions in Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton reflect these challenges and subsequently, impending changes. The challenge now is to reassess these changing housing patterns and determine the best approaches to continuing to ensure that housing is decent and affordable.

To obtain a broad understanding of the profile of housing stock in both Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton, it is essential to look at the types of housing. According to the 2006-2008 ACS there were approximately 71,000 single-family, 20,000 multi-family, and 10,000 mobile home or other housing units in Kitsap County; In the City of Bremerton, there were 9,000 single-family, 7,800 multi-family, and 300 mobile home or other housing units^{6,7,8} (Table 3-2).

4 The Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University. (2010). The State of the Nations Housing 2010. Cambridge, MA: Multiple Authors.

5 Ibid.

6 "1990 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_tabId=DEC2&_submenuId=datasets_1&_lang=en&_ts=301513294605

7 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

8 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/>

TABLE 3-2

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census

Housing Units by Housing Type

	1990	2000	2006-08	% of total 2006-08	% change 2000 to 2006-08
Kitsap County Total	74,038	92,644	100,924		9%
Single-family	51,434	64,878	70,955	70%	9%
Detached	48,612	61,403	67,637	67%	10%
Attached	2,822	3,475	3,318	3%	-5%
Multi-family	14,147	18,415	20,240	20%	10%
2-4 units	5,124	6,173	6,550	6%	6%
5-19 units	5,918	7,368	8,950	9%	21%
20+ units	3,105	4,874	4,740	5%	-3%
Mobile Homes	7,726	8,923	9,502	9%	6%
Other*	731	428	227	0.2%	-47%
City of Bremerton Total	15,725	16,631	17,071		3%
Single-family	9,260	9,007	9,067	53%	1%
Detached	7,917	7,734	7,997	47%	3%
Attached	1,090	1,526	1,070	6%	-30%
Multi-family	6,179	7,289	7,712	45%	6%
2-4 units	3,085	2,703	3,485	20%	29%
5-19 units	2,124	2,140	2,225	13%	4%
20+ units	2,080	1,336	2,002	12%	50%
Mobile Home	286	168	252	1%	50%
Other*	49	118	40	0.2%	-66%

*Boat, RV, van, etc.

Single-family units make up 70% of Kitsap County housing units compared to 53% of units located within the City of Bremerton; both percentages are unchanged compared to data collected in 2000.

The high proportions of single-family housing units in both Kitsap County and Bremerton indicate a generally low-density residential setting for both; however, we can see a difference between the two jurisdictions in the proportions of multi-family housing units. In the City of Bremerton, the percentage of the total housing units that are multi-family in nature is 45.2%, whereas the same percentage for Kitsap County is 20.1%. The higher percentage of multi-family units in Bremerton show that the City is more dense in its urban character than the rest of the County as a whole. The higher percentage of multi-family units in Bremerton may, historically, be attributable to the military presence in the community, as many military personnel rent out in the City since housing on the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard base is limited.

Since 2000, single-family units in Kitsap County increased by 9% (from 64,878 units to 70,955 units); of this increase, detached units increased by 10% (from 61,403 units to 67,637 units) while attached units decreased by 5% (from 3,475 units to 3,318 units). Multi-family units increased by 10% (from 18,415 units to 20,240 units), of which, structures with 2-4 units increased by 6% (from 6,173 units to 6,550 units), structures with 5-19 units increased by 21% (from 7,368 units to 8,950 units), and structures with 20 or more units decreased by 3% (from 4,874 units to 4,740 units). Mobile homes

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

increased by 6% (from 8,923 units to 9,502 units) and other structures decreased by 47% (from 428 units to 227 units).

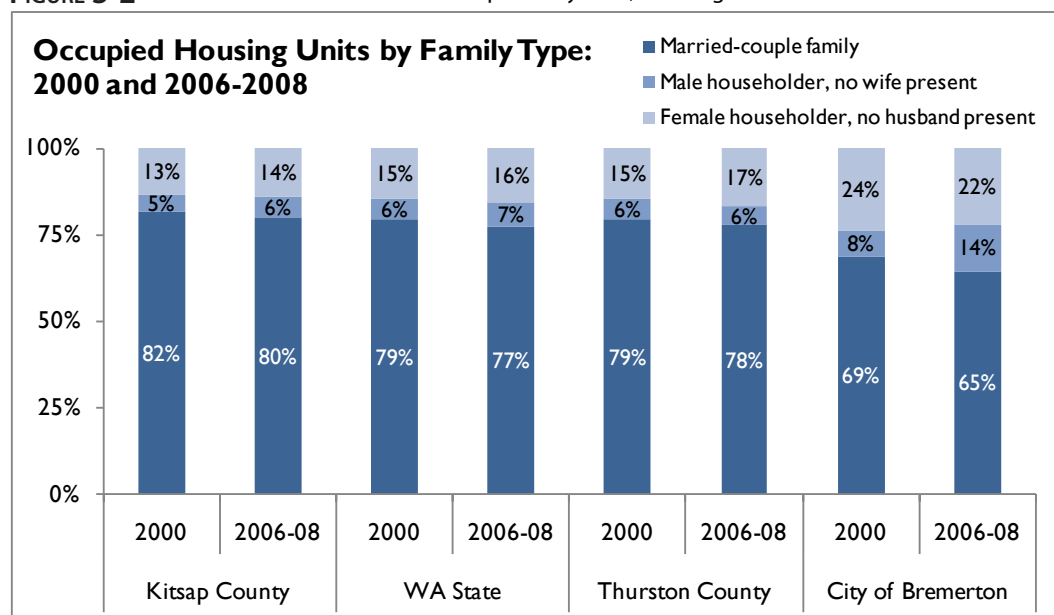
Since 2000, the number of single-family units in the City of Bremerton increased by 1% (from 9,007 units to 9,067 units); of this increase, detached units increased by 3% (from 7,734 units to 7,997 units) while attached units decreased by 30% (from 1,526 units to 1,070 units). During the same time period, multi-family units increased by 6% (from 7,289 units to 7,712 units); of this increase, structures with 2-4 units increased by 29% (from 2,703 units to 3,485 units), 5-19 units increased by 4% (from 2,140 units to 2,225 units), and 20 or more units increased by 50% (from 1,336 units to 2,002 units). Mobile homes increased by 50% (from 168 units to 252 units) and other units decreased by 66% (from 118 units to 40 units).

The increases in single-family and multi-family units experienced by Kitsap County was to be expected as during the same period, population was also increasing (over the past ten years, population increased 6.7% in the County) and the need to house more people was present. The City of Bremerton; however, experienced a population decrease of nearly 2% during the same period, which may be a contributing factor to the significant decrease in attached single-family units (-30%) and the meager increase in detached single-family units (3%) in comparison to Kitsap County.

Family Type

During the period of 2006-2008, eight in ten Kitsap County housing units were occupied by a married-couple family, which was slightly above the same proportion in Washington State and Thurston County and significantly above that of the City of Bremerton⁴ (Figure 3-2). In all places, the proportion of housing units occupied by married-couple families decreased between 2000 and the period of 2006-2008 (covered by the 2006-2008 ACS) and housing units occupied by either both single male and single female householder families increased (with the exception of Thurston County male householder units, which remained the same).^{9,10}

FIGURE 3-2 Data Source: Kitsap County DCD; Washington State Center for Real Estate Research



9 "Miscellaneous DCD Permit Statistics." *Kitsap County Department of Community Development*, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/miscstats/statistics.htm>

10 "Washington State's Housing Market." *Washington Center for Real Estate Research*, <http://www.wcrer.wsu.edu/WSHM/WSHM.html>

Age of Units

Just over half of Kitsap County housing units were built after 1980 compared to only 21% of units built after 1980 in the City of Bremerton¹¹ (Table 3-3). Over half of the housing units in the City of Bremerton were built before 1960—an issue of note as older housing is more likely to need rehabilitation or upgrading.

TABLE 3-3 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS

Housing Units by Year Built: 2006-2008

	Kitsap County		City of Bremerton	
	%	#	%	#
Before 1940	9%	8896	21%	3580
1940-1959	12%	11757	31%	5324
1960-1979	29%	28752	27%	4581
1980-1999	41%	41049	16%	2718
2000-2008	10%	10470	5%	868

Aging housing is particularly important to understanding the City of Bremerton housing market, as the median year that housing units were built is 1958 while for Kitsap County the median year is 1981.¹² This is attributable to the fact that the era with the most homes built in Bremerton was the period of 1939 or earlier (3,580 homes produced), while for the County the most active period was between 1990 and 1999 (23,254 homes produced).¹³ In the period of 1939 and earlier, Bremerton saw a great influx of people due to the availability of jobs in the shipbuilding and naval industries for pre-wartime and wartime production. With this influx came the subsequent need for housing. However, the trend of increasing homebuilding has not continued in the City of Bremerton and has slowed to only 63 units being built from 2005 to the first quarter of 2010.

Aging housing units typically have more issues related to upkeep than units built more recently. As home maintenance and improvement projects are necessary with older housing, more residents will be faced with increasing housing costs, which may hinder the overall ability of residents to afford housing in these jurisdictions over time.

Aside from rising housing costs, lack of energy efficiency is another issue associated with aging housing units. Less energy efficient homes present two problems: environmental concerns and higher utility costs for occupants. Older homes may also present health hazards due to their potential to contain lead-based paint and/or asbestos. While these hazards and related problems may be apparent in many older homes, it is not always the case as many have also been remodeled, renovated, and/or repaired over time. However, many of these older housing units do require some degree of updating to bring them to current, acceptable building standards.

Furthermore, aging housing is something to consider when speaking of renter-occupied units. When renters occupy older housing, housing quality and occupant safety concerns become more of an issue due to the fact that owners of the housing units may not have much of an incentive to invest time and money into maintenance and improvements.¹⁴ Thus, over time, older rental units may

11 "2006-2008 American Community Survey," U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

12 Ibid.

13 Ibid.

14 City of Tucson and Pima County Consortium. (2010). City of Tucson and Pima County Consortium 2010-2015 HUD Consolidated Plan. Unknown: Unknown Author.

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begin to suffer from deferred maintenance.¹⁵ In the City of Bremerton, 4,855 of 8,924 renter-occupied units were built before 1969, while in Kitsap County, 8,950 of 28,849 renter-occupied units were built before 1969.¹⁶

Substandard

Substandard housing is defined as housing units not having complete plumbing or kitchen facilities.¹⁷ Less than 1% of Kitsap County housing units lack complete plumbing and 1% lack a complete kitchen. In comparison, both rates are below Washington State, Thurston County and the City of Bremerton¹⁸ (Table 3-4). In all places, more housing units lack complete kitchens than plumbing.

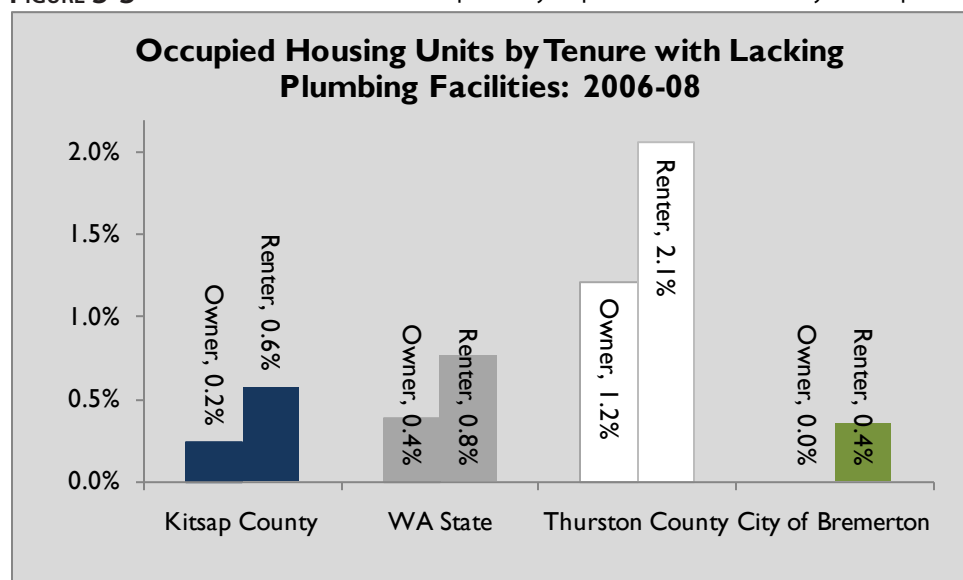
TABLE 3-4 Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development

Substandard Housing Units: 2006-2008

		Kitsap County	WA State	Thurston County	City of Bremerton
lacking complete plumbing	%	0.4%	1.0%	1.6%	0.5%
	#	412	27945	1627	78
lacking complete kitchen	%	1.0%	1.5%	2.1%	2.2%
	#	1007	40868	2126	368

In general, more renter-occupied housing units lack plumbing facilities or kitchen facilities than owner-occupied units¹⁹ (Figure 3-3 and Figure 3-4). Fewer Kitsap County units lack plumbing or kitchen facilities compared to Washington State, Thurston County and City of Bremerton (kitchen facilities only).

FIGURE 3-3 Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



¹⁵ Ibid.

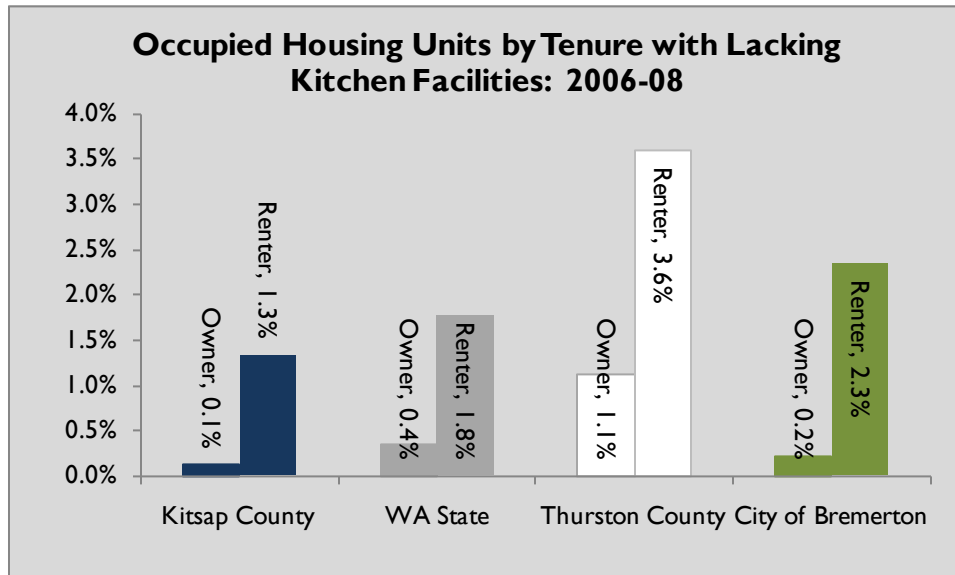
¹⁶ "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

¹⁷ "HUD's Definition of Substandard Housing." Laurel Hill Center, <http://www.laurel.org/huddefinition.htm>

¹⁸ "Miscellaneous DCD Permit Statistics." Kitsap County Department of Community Development, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/miscstats/statistics.htm>

¹⁹ Ibid.

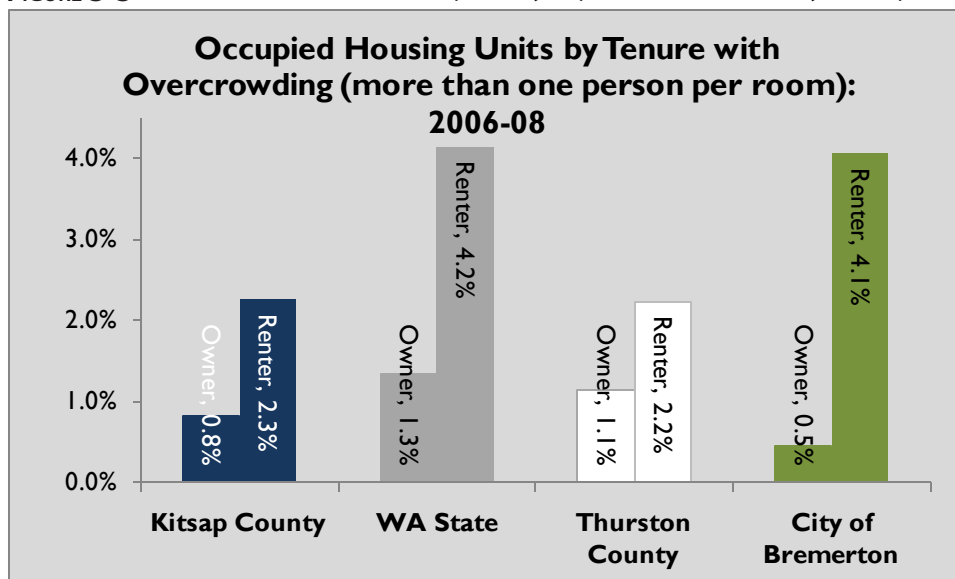
FIGURE 3-4 Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



Overcrowding

There are a variety of measures to quantify the degree of overcrowding in housing, but for the purposes of the Plan, overcrowding is defined as housing units with 1.01 or more persons per habitable room.²⁰ Overcrowding is a problem that can arise out of the lack of affordability, as people may try to decrease the amount of money spent on housing costs by sharing the cost burden. About 1% of owner-occupied housing units in Kitsap County, Washington State and Thurston County are overcrowded; slightly lower in City of Bremerton²¹ (Figure 3-5). About 2% of Kitsap County and Thurston County and 4% of Washington State and City of Bremerton renter-occupied housing units are overcrowded.

FIGURE 3-5 Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



20 "Sec. 5302.* General provisions [* Section 102 of the Act]." U.S. Department of HUD CPD, [http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/rulesandregs/laws/sec5302.cfm#sec5302\(a\)](http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/rulesandregs/laws/sec5302.cfm#sec5302(a))

21 "Miscellaneous DCD Permit Statistics." Kitsap County Department of Community Development, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/miscstats/statistics.htm>

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Severe overcrowding will be defined as housing units with 1.51 or more persons per habitable room. Less than 0.5% of owner-occupied housing units are severely overcrowded in all places. City of Bremerton has severe overcrowding in 1.5% of renter-occupied units; Washington State in 1.1%; Kitsap County in 0.7%; and Thurston County in 0.2%.

Lead-Based Paint hazards

Elimination of leaded gasoline and lead-based paints has been highly successful in reducing the risk of lead exposure; however lead persists in the environment—in already existing lead-based paint, old plumbing, and contaminated soil. Lead exposure is most dangerous for small children, aged six and younger; chronic exposure to even low levels of lead can cause irreversible damage including lowered intelligence, reading and learning disabilities, decreased attention span, hyperactivity, and aggressive behavior.

Children who live in homes with lead-based paint can be exposed by inadvertently ingesting lead contained in paint chips or household dust. Lead exposure is particularly a problem during remodeling. The age of housing unit is a leading indicator of the presence of lead-hazard. Lead-based paint is most prevalent in older homes built before 1940, but is also prevalent in houses built through 1977 when lead-based paint was banned.

Following the logic that older homes are more likely to contain lead-based hazards, 9% of Kitsap County housing units and 21% of housing units in the City of Bremerton were built before 1940 and are therefore more prone to such hazards. The proportion of housing units in the County built before 1940 is significantly lower than in Washington State and the City of Bremerton (4), but about half of all Kitsap County housing units and nearly four in five housing units in the City of Bremerton were built during the time lead-based paints were permitted (Table 3-5). Based on estimates of lead-based paint hazard by age of housing by Clickner et al., 15,347 Kitsap County (15% of total) and 5,608 City of Bremerton (33% of total) housing units have lead-based paint hazards.²²

TABLE 3-5 Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development; U.S. Department of HUD

Total Housing Units and Units with Lead-Based Paint Hazard by Year Built: 2006-2008

	% LBP hazard	Kitsap County			City of Bremerton		
		%	# units	# with LBP hazard	%	# units	# with LBP hazard
Before 1940	67%	9%	8896	5960	21%	3580	2399
1940-1959	51%	12%	11757	5996	31%	5324	2715
1960-1979	10%	29%	28752	2875	27%	4581	458
1980-1999	1%	41%	41049	410	16%	2718	27
2000-2008	1%	10%	10470	105	5%	868	9
Total			100924	15347		17071	5608

Vacant and/or Abandoned Units

Rates of vacant and/or abandoned units are a function of different factors outside of simply lacking inhabitants. Units may be vacant due to the fact that they may be for seasonal use, for sale, for rent, or sold or rented and not yet occupied, among others. In this context, during the period of 2006-

²² Clickner, R. et al. "National Survey of Lead and Allergens in Housing, Final Report, Volume 1: Analysis of Lead Hazards." Report to Office of Lead Hazard Control, US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2001.

2008, Kitsap County had approximately 91,878 occupied housing units and 9,046 vacant units; the numbers totaled 15,207 and 1,864 respectively in the City of Bremerton²³ (Table 3-6). Between 2000 and the 2006-2008 ACS, vacant units increased by 45% in Kitsap County and by 21% in the City of Bremerton.^{24,25}

TABLE 3-6 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census

Housing Units by Occupancy Status

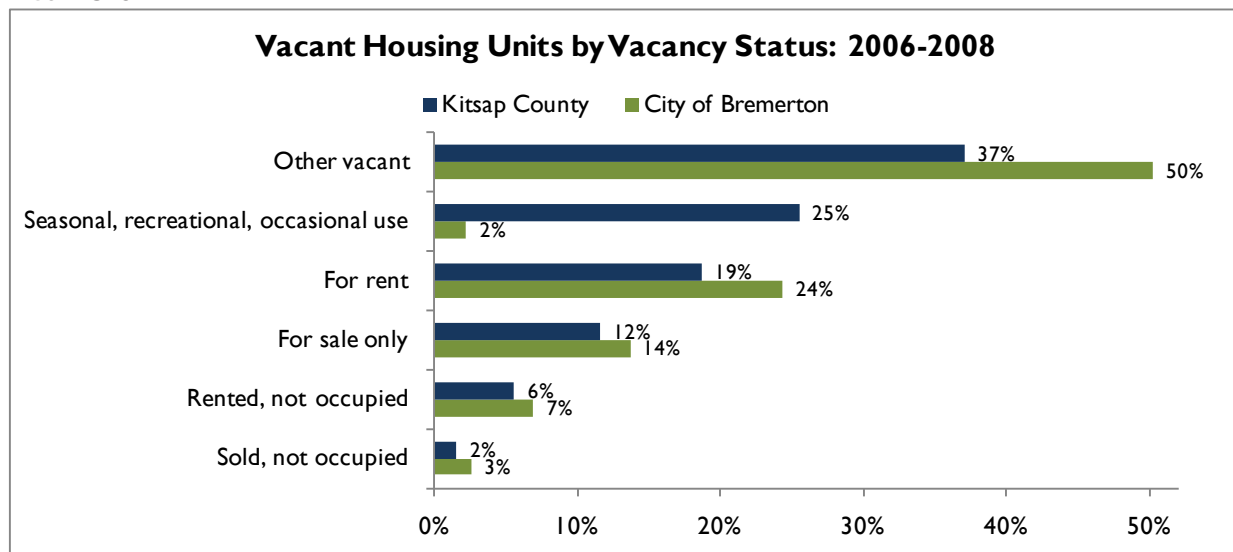
	1990	2000	2006-08	% of total 2006-08	% change 2000 to 2006-08
Kitsap County Total	74,038	92,644	100,924		9%
Occupied units	69,267	86,416	91,878	91%	6%
Vacant units	4,771	6,228	9,046	9%	45%
City of Bremerton Total	15,693	16,631	17,071		3%
Occupied units	14,764	15,085	15,207	89%	1%
Vacant units	961	1,546	1,864	11%	21%

A majority of vacant housing units in both Kitsap County (37%) and the City of Bremerton (50%) are vacant for reasons other than being available for rent or sale, rented or sold and not yet occupied, or seasonal, recreational, or occasional use (Figure 3-6). The second most common reason for vacancy in Kitsap County is seasonal/recreational/occasional use (25%); whereas the second most common reason for vacancy in the City of Bremerton is due to the fact that they are available for rent (24%).

Vacant or abandoned housing units are, to a certain extent, necessary in a balanced housing market. However, vacant or abandoned housing can also become a negative feature in a community if combined with other issues, such as deferred maintenance or a concentration of other abandoned units. Though, in certain circumstances abandoned buildings can also provide jurisdictions with the opportunity for rehabilitation or redevelopment into better, more livable units and communities.

FIGURE 3-6

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS



23 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

24 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

25 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

Vacancy rates

The vacancy rate of apartments (excluding government-assisted housing) in Kitsap County in the first quarter of 2010 was 7.5%, down 1% compared to one year previous and up 4% compared to five years previous²⁶ (Figure 3-6). In the first quarter of 2010, the Kitsap County vacancy rate was slightly higher than both Washington State and Thurston County. The City of Bremerton's 1,864 vacant units at the 2006-2008 ACS were higher than the City of Olympia, which had only 1,136 vacant units, but more total units at 21,181 compared to Bremerton's 15,207.

HOUSING TENURE

During the period of 2006-2008, more than two-thirds of housing units in Kitsap County were owner-occupied; this number is slightly less in the City of Bremerton at only 41%^{27,28,29} (Table 3-7). From 1990 to 2000 and from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008, Kitsap County housing units have become increasingly owner-occupied; in contrast, owner-occupied units in the City of Bremerton increased only slightly from 1990 to 2000 and less than 1% from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008.

Housing tenure is an important indicator of the health of a jurisdiction's housing market. Homeownership rates represent the stability of a community, as higher numbers of residents who permanently live in an area are viewed as a positive, anchoring feature around which a strong sense of community can be built. However, renter-occupied units are just as essential to a community, as they often provide more affordable means of housing and a sense of balance.

An increase of 10% in renter households has been seen nationwide between 2004 and 2009.³⁰ Therefore, it is expected that this trend is now much more likely in both the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County than the increasing rates of owner-occupied housing that was experienced in this region (even if it was a modest increase) between 2000 and the 2006-2008 ACS.

The fact that the homeownership rates in the City of Bremerton had essentially held steady, having experienced less than a 1% increase from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008, demonstrates that there may be barriers keeping prospective homeowners from entering into the housing market or possibly confounding variables holding the homeownership rate steady while many other places nationwide experienced gains. Another reason for this pattern of homeownership may be attributable to the rather high portion of low- and moderate-income residents in the City of Bremerton (58% of households in the City are at or below 80% AML) who may face more daunting challenges to owning a home than others with the sufficient means to purchase a home.

One particular point to acknowledge is that renter-occupied units are more prevalent (59%) in the City than owner-occupied units (41%). This is much different than the national homeownership rate of 67.4%.³¹ The contrast between the City's homeownership rate against the national rate is intriguing and may be attributable to multiple factors, including the large influence of the Puget

26 "Washington State's Housing Market." *Washington Center for Real Estate Research*, <http://www.wcrer.wsu.edu/WSHM/WSHM.html>

27 "1990 Census." *U.S. Census Bureau*, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_tabId=DEC2&_submenuId=datasets_1&_lang=en&_ts=301513294605

28 "2000 Census." *U.S. Census Bureau*, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

29 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." *U.S. Census Bureau*, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

30 The Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University. (2010). *The State of the Nations Housing 2010*. Cambridge, MA: Multiple Authors.

31 Ibid.

Sound Naval Shipyard within the City limits as well as a relatively high proportion of low- and moderate-income people (58% of households are at or below 80% AMI). These two factors are associated with populations that have not generally been homeowners—military personnel are occasionally relocated for work assignments, while low- and moderate-income households often do not have the necessary financial capacity to own a home. Since these populations are more prone to be renters, the housing market and its homeownership rate reflects that.

TABLE 3-7 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 1990, 2000 Census

Housing Units by Tenure

	1990	%	2000	%	2006-08	%	% change 2000 to 2006-08
Kitsap County Total	69,267		86,416		91,878		6%
Owner-occupied	44,530	64%	58,279	67%	63,029	69%	8%
Renter-occupied	24,737	36%	28,137	33%	28,849	31%	3%
City of Bremerton Total	14,718		15,096		15,207		1%
Owner-occupied	5,751	39%	6,255	41%	6,283	41%	0.4%
Renter-occupied	8,967	61%	8,841	59%	8,924	59%	1%

During the period of 2006-2008, about nine in ten Kitsap County and City of Bremerton housing units were occupied³² (Table 3-8). Of those occupied, nearly seven of ten Kitsap County units were occupied by owners, similar to both Washington State and Thurston County, compared to only four of ten units in the City of Bremerton.

TABLE 3-8 Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development

Housing Tenure: 2006-08

	Kitsap County	WA State	Thurston County	City of Bremerton
Total Housing Units	100924	2749580	100226	17071
Vacant Units	9046 9%	239464 9%	5487 5%	1864 11%
Occupied Units	91878 91%	2510116 91%	94739 95%	15207 89%
Owner-occupied	63029 69%	1646772 66%	63088 67%	6283 41%
Renter-occupied	28849 31%	863344 34%	31651 33%	8924 59%

Tenure by Household Type

Between 2006 and 2008, more than three-quarters of Kitsap County family households owned their homes, the highest ownership rate among household types^{33,34} (Table 3-9). Two-thirds of non-family households own their homes, up from 52% in 2000. Homeownership among single individuals dropped 2% from 2000 to the period of 2006-2008.

32 "Miscellaneous DCD Permit Statistics." *Kitsap County Department of Community Development*, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/miscstats/statistics.htm>

33 "2000 Census." *U.S. Census Bureau*, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

34 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." *U.S. Census Bureau*, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

In the City of Bremerton, between 2006 and 2008, non-family households had the highest ownership rate among household types, up 26% compared to 2000 (Table 3-10). The rate of homeownership among family households increased 9% compared to 2000. Homeownership dropped among single individuals and elderly singles.

TABLE 3-9 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

Tenure by Household Type, Kitsap County

	Owner-occupied			Renter-occupied		
	2000	2006-08		2000	2006-08	
Family Households	74%	47487	77%	26%	14171	23%
Non Family Households	52%	30220	67%	48%	14678	33%
Single Individuals	53%	6373	51%	47%	6020	49%
Single Females	47%	4307	49%	53%	4402	51%
Elderly (65+) Singles	64%	5299	65%	36%	2885	35%

TABLE 3-10 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

Tenure by Household Type, City of Bremerton

	Owner-occupied			Renter-occupied		
	2000	2006-08		2000	2006-08	
Family Households	48%	5196	57%	52%	3904	43%
Non Family Households	33%	7154	59%	67%	5020	41%
Single Individuals	34%	835	29%	66%	2022	71%
Single Females	26%	450	26%	74%	1312	74%
Elderly (65+) Singles	47%	757	44%	53%	968	56%

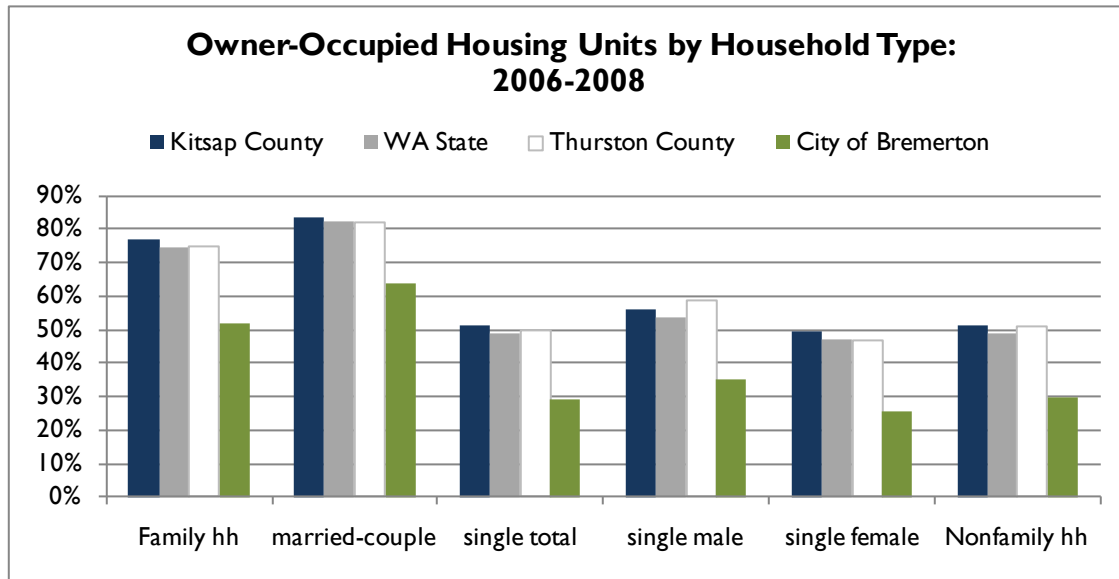
Owner-Occupancy Rates by Household Type

Family and non-family household owner-occupancy rates are higher in Kitsap County compared to Washington State, Thurston County and the City of Bremerton³⁵ (Figure 3-7). The rates of owner-occupancy for married-couple and single person family households are highest in Kitsap County. After separating single person households into single male and single female, Kitsap County has the highest rate of owner-occupancy for single female households; Thurston County has the highest rate for single male households.

35 "Miscellaneous DCD Permit Statistics." *Kitsap County Department of Community Development*, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/miscstats/statistics.htm>

FIGURE 3-7

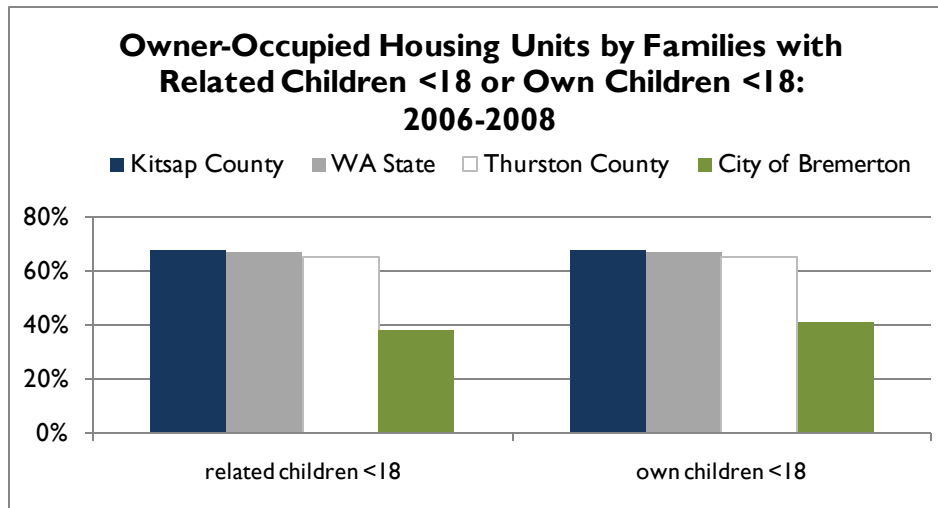
Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



Within family households, the rate of owner-occupancy for families with children under age 18, whether related or own, is higher in Kitsap County compared to Washington State, Thurston County and the City of Bremerton³⁶ (Figure 3-8).

FIGURE 3-8

Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



About one-third of Kitsap County, Washington State, and Thurston County owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units have children younger than 18 present, about one-quarter in the City of Bremerton.

Owner-Occupancy Rates by Educational Attainment

In all places analyzed, the rate of owner-occupancy increases as householder educational attainment increases³⁷ (Figure 3-9). The City of Bremerton has the largest difference (41%) in the rates of owner-occupied units between householders with a Bachelor's degree or higher and householders with less than a high school education. The difference in Kitsap County is 33%, while in Washington State the difference is 28% and 25% in Thurston County. Kitsap County has the highest rate of owner-

³⁶ Ibid.

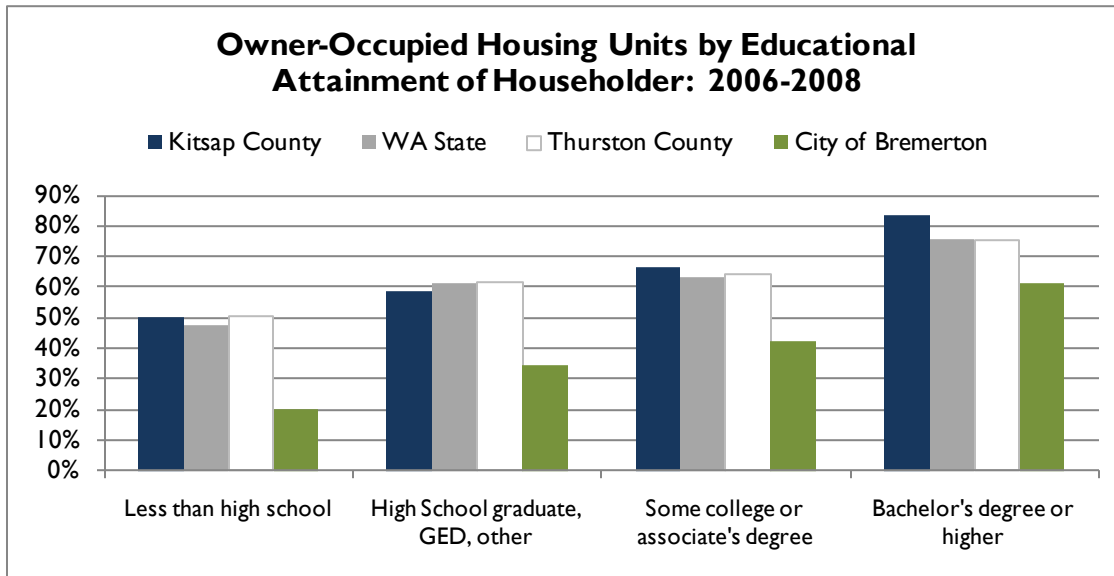
³⁷ Ibid.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

occupancy for householders with some college or Associate's degree or higher. Washington State has the highest rate of owner-occupancy for high school graduates and Thurston County has the highest rate of owner-occupancy for those with less than high school educational attainment.

FIGURE 3-9

Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development

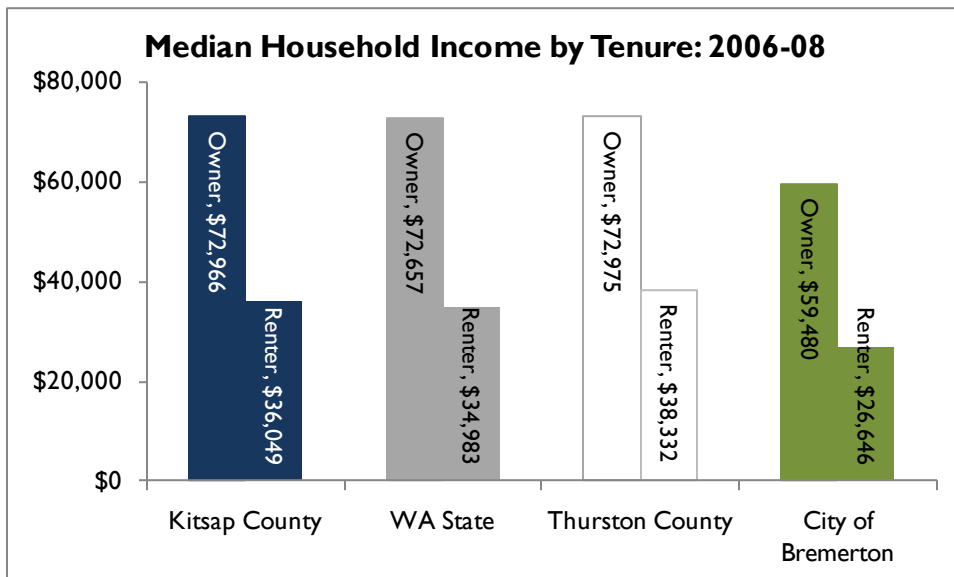


Owner-Occupancy Rates by Income

The median household income for owner-occupied housing units is about twice that of renter-occupied units in all places analyzed³⁸ (Figure 3-10). Median income for owner- and renter-occupied housing units is highest in Thurston County—higher than Kitsap County in owner-occupied units by \$9 and in renter-occupied units by over \$2,000.

FIGURE 3-10

Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



Among families with income below poverty, single person (both single male and single female) owner-occupancy rates are higher in Kitsap County compared to Washington State, Thurston County

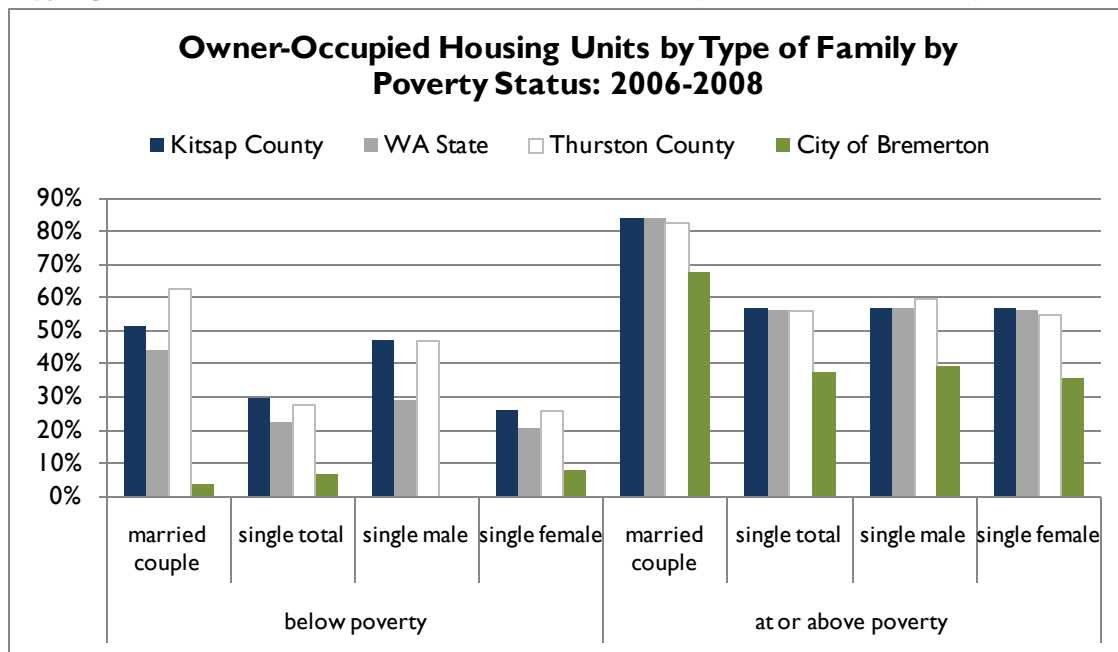
and the City of Bremerton³⁹ (Figure 3-11). The rate of owner-occupancy for married-couples with income below poverty is highest in Thurston County.

Among families with income at or above poverty, married couple, single person and single female owner-occupancy rates are higher in Kitsap County compared to Washington State, Thurston County and City of Bremerton. The rate of owner-occupancy for single males with income at or above poverty is highest in Thurston County.

Between families below and at or above poverty, the City of Bremerton has the largest difference in the rates of owner-occupied units for married couples (64%) and single males (40%); Washington State has the largest difference in the rates of owner-occupied units for single persons (34%) and single females (35%).

FIGURE 3-11

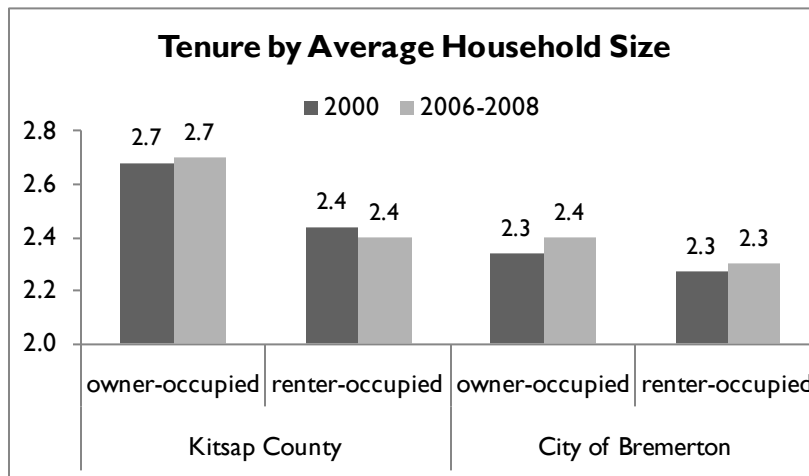
Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



Tenure by Average Household Size

FIGURE 3-12

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census



HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

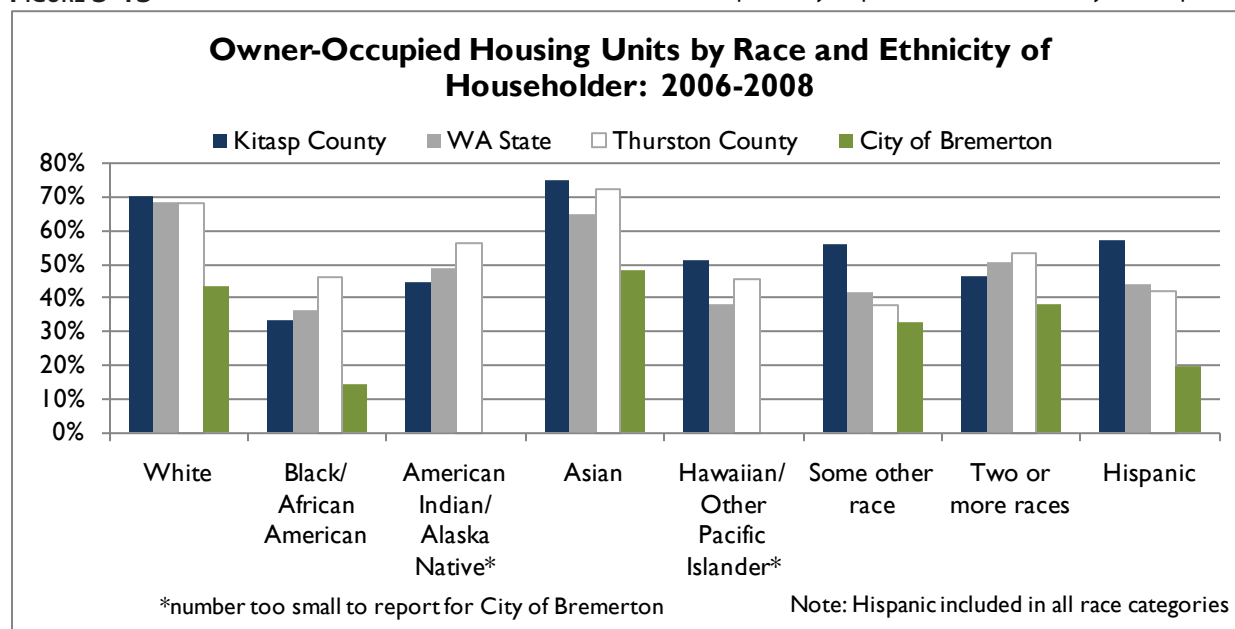
Average household size has remained the same in both Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton between 2000 and the 2006-2008 ACS^{40,41} (Figure 3-12). Kitsap County average household size for owner-occupied units is slightly higher than for renter-occupied units; both are higher compared to the numbers for the City of Bremerton.

Ownership by Race and Ethnicity

Housing units with Asian householders have the highest rate of owner-occupancy in Kitsap County, Thurston County and the City of Bremerton, while units with White householders have the highest rate of owner-occupancy in Washington State⁴² (Figure 3-13). Housing units with Black/African American householders have the lowest rate of owner-occupancy in Kitsap County, Washington State and the City of Bremerton, while units with householders of some other race have the lowest rate of owner-occupancy in Thurston County. Note that persons of Hispanic ethnicity are included in all race categories and presented alone; furthermore, data could not be presented for persons of American Indian/Alaska Native and Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander race in the City of Bremerton due to the exceedingly small population numbers.

FIGURE 3-13

Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



Ownership by Age

Housing units with householders age 60-64 have the highest rate of owner-occupancy in Kitsap County, while the age range of 65-74 had the highest rate of owner-occupancy in Washington State, Thurston County and the City of Bremerton; expectedly, householders age 15-24 have the lowest rate of owner-occupancy in all places⁴ (Figure 3-14). Kitsap County has the highest rate of owner-occupied housing units for householders age 25-34, 45-74 and 85 and over compared to Washington State, Thurston County and the City of Bremerton.

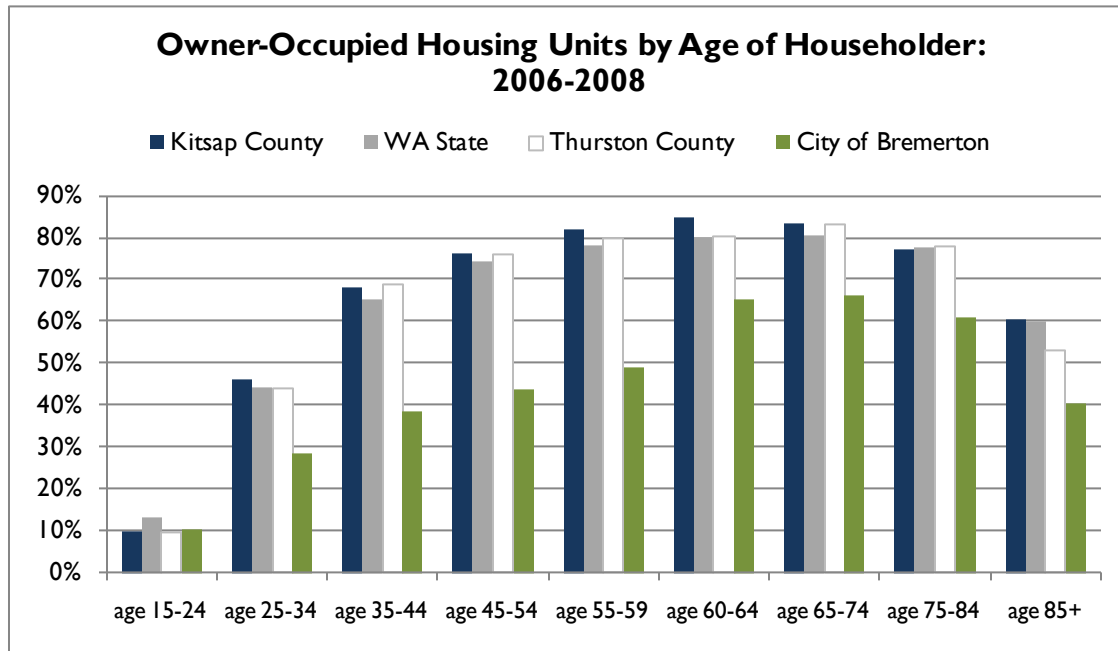
40 "2000 Census." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

41 "2006-2008 American Community Survey." U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

42 "Miscellaneous DCD Permit Statistics." Kitsap County Department of Community Development, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/miscstats/statistics.htm>

FIGURE 3-14

Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



BUILDING PERMITS BY TYPE

Based on data from the Kitsap County Department of Community Development, building permits for residential single-family residences peaked in 2003 (1,023 permits); by 2009 the number of single-family permits had dropped to 234⁴³ (Figure 3-15). Permits for multi-family units peaked in 2007; permits for mobile homes have been decreasing each year.

Nationwide, fewer homes were started in 2009 than in any year since World War II.⁴⁴ This decline is expected for some time as permitting for new housing has also declined sharply, suggesting that new home construction will remain below normal levels into the near future.⁴⁵ This trend is exemplified by the decrease of 789 building permits for residential single-family residences from 2003 to 2009 in Kitsap County. This sharp decline is worrisome; however, Kitsap County is not alone, as permitting activity in 2009 was at less than half the average annual pace of the 1990s in 89 of the 100 largest metropolitan areas in the country.⁴⁶

43 Ibid.

44 The Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University. (2010). The State of the Nations Housing 2010. Cambridge, MA: Multiple Authors.

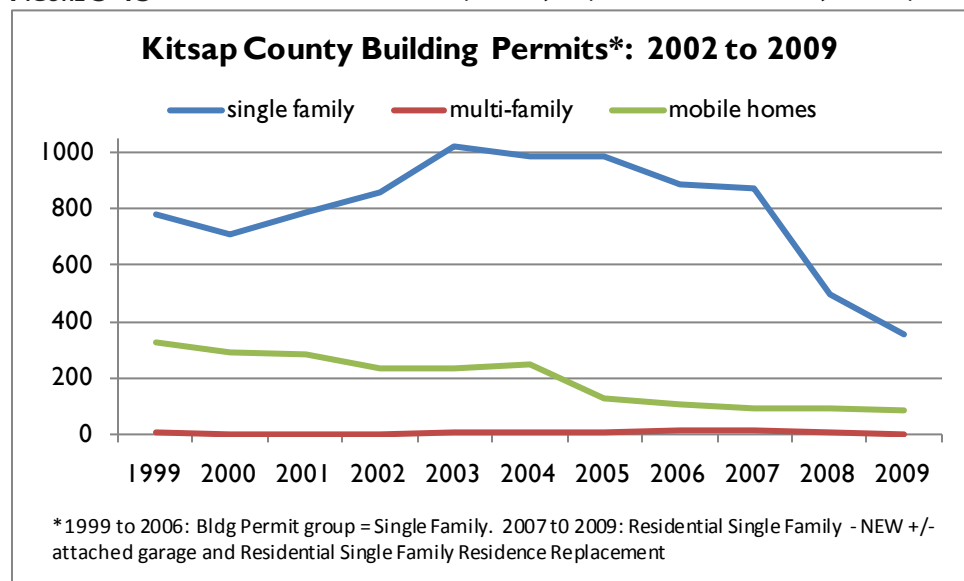
45 Ibid.

46 Ibid.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

FIGURE 3-15

Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



For the period of January through April 2010, Kitsap County granted 80 single-family permits, 30% lower compared to the same period in 2009.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Housing Affordability Index (HAI)

According to the Washington State Center for Real Estate Research of Washington State University, the HAI measures the ability of a middle-income family to make payments on a median-priced resale home. The index assumes 25% of income can be used for principal and interest. When the index is 100, there is a balance between the family's ability to pay and the cost; a higher index indicates more affordable housing.⁴⁷

The first-time buyer HAI assumes the purchaser has an income 70% of the area median household income, the home purchased is 85% of the area's median price, the buyer makes a 10% down payment and the loan is a 30-year amortizing mortgage. The index measures the income of a typical home-buyer as a percentage of what is required to purchase a home.⁴⁸

Housing was least affordable for first-time buyers in the third quarter of 2007 and has been increasingly affordable since (Figure 3-16). Housing has been more affordable for Kitsap County first-time buyers compared to Washington State since 1995. Since mid-2007, housing affordability has been about the same for first-time buyers in Kitsap and Thurston Counties. Recently, the introduction of the first-time homebuyer tax credit by the federal government helped spur sales in many regions nationwide and first-time purchasers rose from 36% of all homebuyers in 2006 to about 45% in 2009.⁴⁹ In addition to the federal tax credit, low interest rates and increasing affordability have created opportunities for more people to enter into the homeownership market, which is a positive aspect for communities such as Bremerton, which has a high percentage of low- and moderate-

⁴⁷ "Washington State's Housing Market." *Washington Center for Real Estate Research*, <http://www.wcrer.wsu.edu/WSHM/WSHM.html>

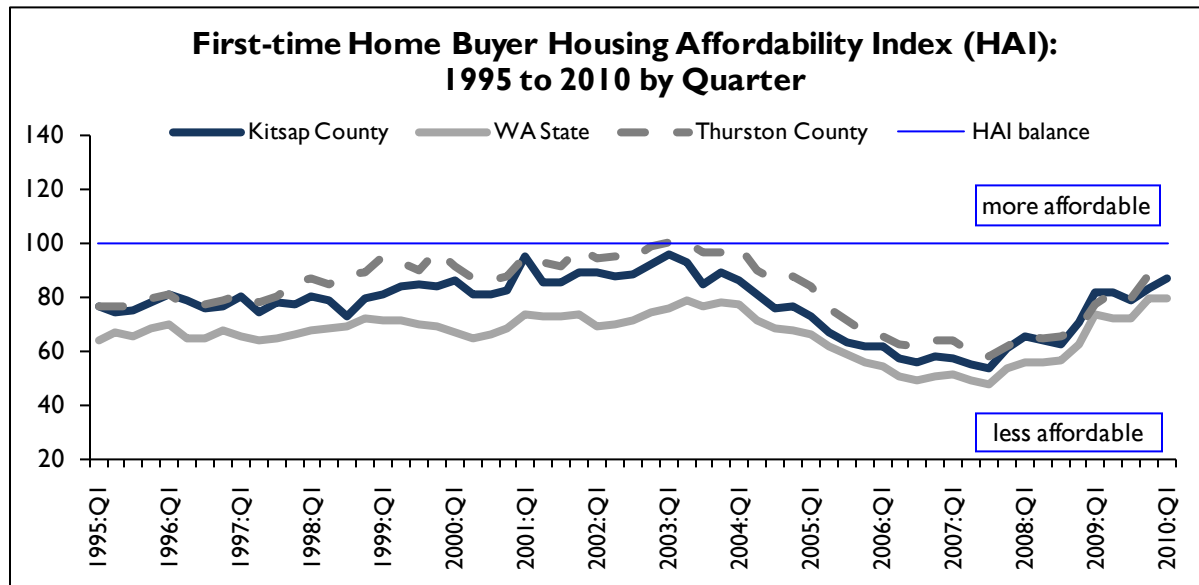
⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ The Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University. (2010). *The State of the Nations Housing 2010*. Cambridge, MA: Multiple Authors.

income persons.⁵⁰

FIGURE 3-16

Data Source: Washington State Center for Real Estate Research

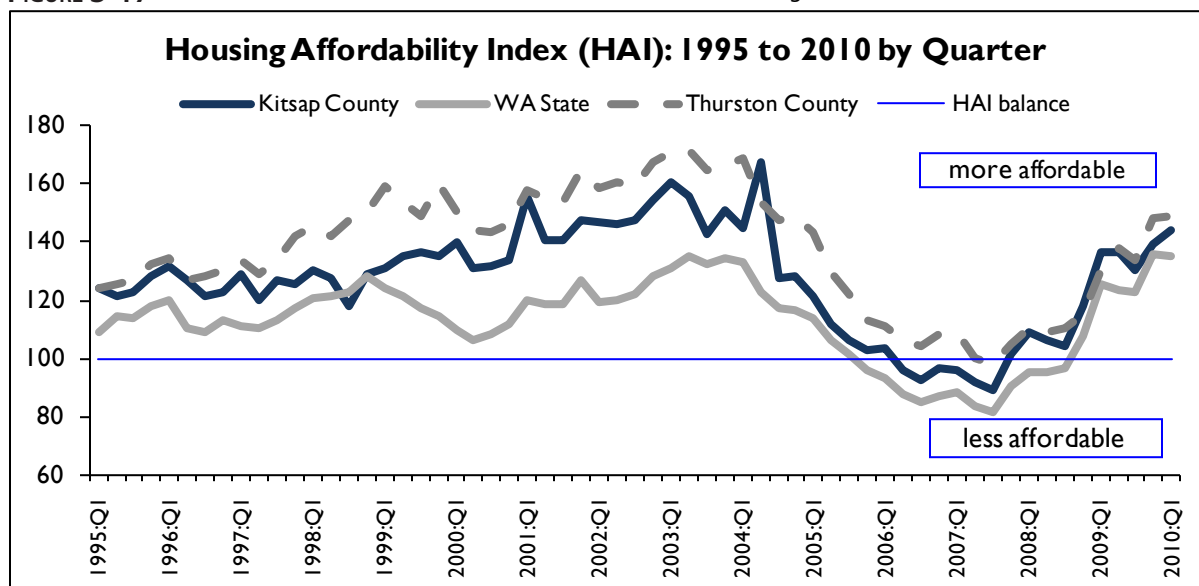


The general HAI assumes the purchaser has an area median household income, makes a 20% down payment and the loan is a 30-year amortizing mortgage.

Housing was least affordable in the third quarter of 2007 and has been increasingly affordable since (Figure 3-17). Buying a house has been less affordable for Kitsap County buyers compared to Washington State since 1995, with only one exception in 1998. In general, buying a house is less affordable in Kitsap County than Thurston County.

FIGURE 3-17

Data Source: Washington State Center for Real Estate Research



HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Affordability Gap (Mismatch)

A community faces an affordability gap when the median sales price is more than three times the AMI. Unfortunately affordability mismatch data more recent than those produced from Census 2000 are not yet available. Economic and housing conditions have changed considerably since 2000, review of the 2000 data allows for consideration of the need for affordable rental and owned housing, but other data must suffice for understanding current issues in affordable housing availability.

In both Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton, only about half of occupied rental units have occupants at the income level equivalent to the rental cost of the unit; about a third of occupied owned units⁵¹ (Table 3-11). Housing availability at the appropriate income level is important because even if there is a supply of modestly priced, adequate housing in a community, without safeguards (such as an allocation based on income), the most affordable housing may not be available to those with greatest need.

The cost of housing is a factor in anyone's budget, not just those with limited income. The table below shows the "mismatch" in supply of affordable housing and the income of occupants (derived from the 2000 census). For example, while there were 3,520 units in Bremerton priced at an affordable rental rate for people with incomes between 31% and 50% of AMI, only 51% were occupied by households within that income range.

TABLE 3-11 Data Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

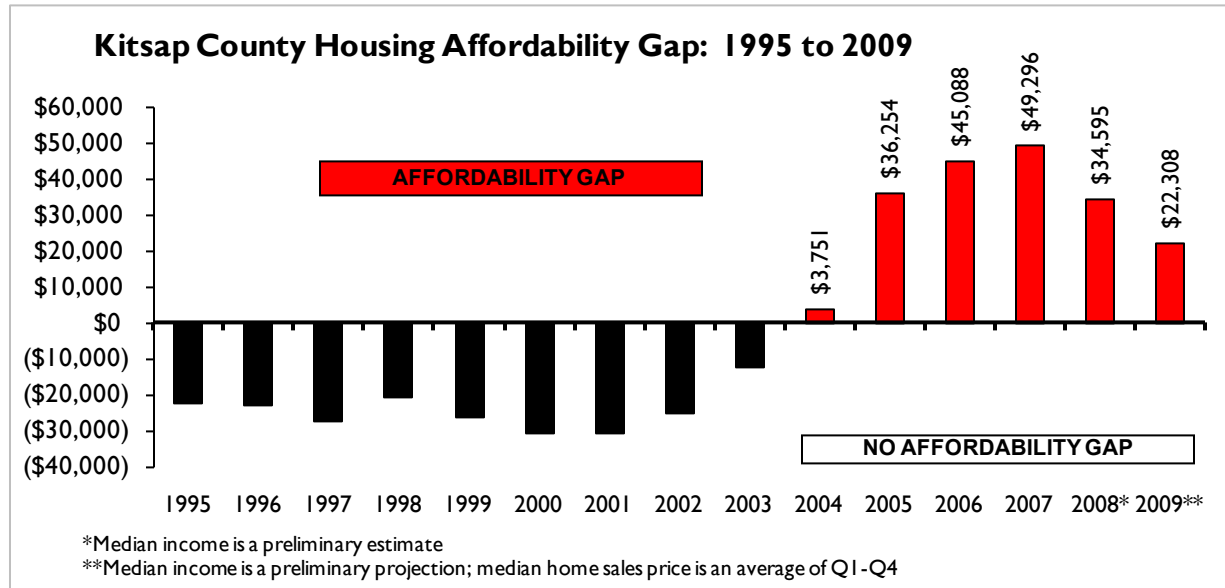
Affordability Mismatch: 2000

		Kitsap County		City of Bremerton	
		Rentals	Owned	Rentals	Owned
Affordable	# units in price range	4095		1915	
Rent/Value at ≤30% AMI	Occupants at <30% AMI	41%		54%	
	Vacant units for rent/sale	220		110	
Affordable	# units in price range	7120	5330	3520	1096
Rent/Value at 31 to ≤50% AMI	Occupants at <50% AMI	49%	30%	51%	27%
	Vacant units for rent/sale	960	305	495	95
Affordable	# units in price range	13640	17275	2990	3363
Rent/Value at 51 to ≤80% AMI	Occupants at <80% AMI	52%	33%	60%	34%
	Vacant units for rent/sale	735	470	115	170
Affordable	# units in price range	2485	35643	524	1613
Rent/Value at >80% AMI	Vacant units for rent/sale	150	500	80	34

A purchased home is considered affordable when 80% of the median sales price is equal to or less than three times the AMI; when the median sales price is more than three times median income, there is an "affordability gap." The affordability gap peaked in Kitsap County in 2007 at nearly \$50,000—the median home sales price was \$50,000 above what the current median income could

purchase^{52,53} (Figure 3-18).

FIGURE 3-18 Data Source: Washington State Center for Real Estate Research; Washington Office of Financial Management



Cost Burden

During the period covering 2006-2008, over 34,000 Kitsap County housing units spent 30% or more of their monthly income on housing costs. During the same period, 7,000 housing units spent 30% or more of their monthly income on housing costs in the City of Bremerton (Table 3-12).

TABLE 3-12 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS

Housing Units by Tenure with Occupant Paying 30% or More of Monthly Income on Housing Costs: 2006-2008

	Kitsap County	WA State	Thurston County	City of Bremerton
owner-occupied housing	20,879	549,530	19,826	2,135
renter-occupied housing	13,414	389,523	14,191	4,862
Total	34,293	939,053	34,017	6,997

The most cost-burdened household type is elderly non-family—31% spend more than 50% of monthly income on rent, 33% on owned housing costs¹⁰ (Table 3-13).

52 "Washington State's Housing Market." *Washington Center for Real Estate Research*, <http://www.wcrer.wsu.edu/WSHM/WSHM.html>

53 "Median Income." *Washington State Office of Financial Management*, <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/>

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TABLE 3-13

Data Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Cost Burden by Household Type by Tenure, Kitsap County: 2005-2007

Tenure (owner/renter occupied)	No cost burden (≤ 30%)		Moderate cost burden (31% to ≤ 50%)		Severe cost burden (>50%)	
	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
All households	71%	55%	18%	23%	11%	22%
Elderly family households	83%	65%	11%	12%	6%	24%
Small family households	74%	59%	18%	24%	8%	17%
Large family households	66%	59%	20%	25%	14%	16%
Elderly non-family households	64%	37%	18%	33%	18%	31%
Other (non-elderly, non-family)	59%	55%	22%	21%	18%	24%

Based on the AMI and assuming 30% of income is spent on housing, an extremely low income four-person household would have only \$531 per month for housing; \$886 for very low income, and \$1418 for low income⁵⁴ (Table 3-14).

TABLE 3-14

Data Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Income by Low Income Group and Affordable Monthly Housing

Costs for a 4-person Household, Kitsap County (Bremerton PMSA), 2009

	% of AMI	Annual income limit	Monthly income limit	30% of monthly income for housing
Extremely low income	30%	\$21,250	\$1,771	\$531
Very low income	50%	\$35,450	\$2,954	\$886
Low income	80%	\$56,700	\$4,725	\$1,418

Homeownership Affordability

Home Sales

Median Home Sales Prices

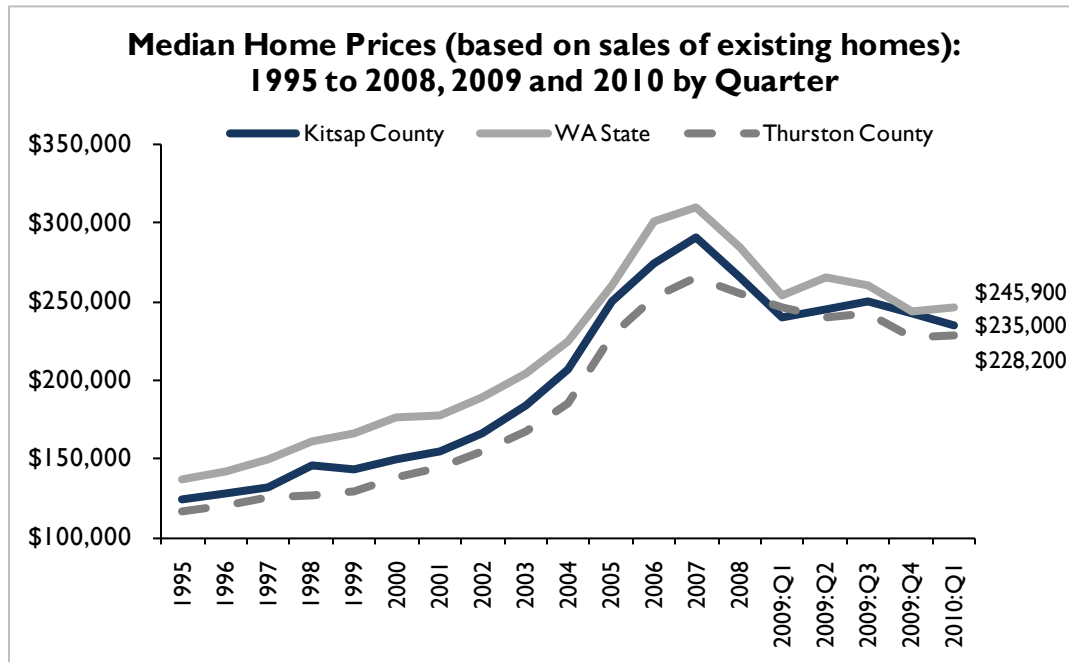
The median sales price of existing homes in Kitsap County in the first quarter of 2010 was \$235,000⁵⁵ (Figure 3-19). The median price peaked in 2007 in Kitsap County, Washington State and Thurston County (a similar housing market). In Kitsap County prices began to increase during the first three quarters of 2009, but decreased in the fourth quarter and again in the first quarter of 2010. Median sale price of existing homes is an important factor to consider in housing markets because it is one indicator of the affordability of the region.

54 "HUD Income Limits Documentation System." U.S. Department of HUD, http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il2009/2009summary.odn?inputname=METRO14740M14740*Bremerton-Silverdale%2C+WA+MSA&selection_type=hmfa&year=2009

55 "Washington State's Housing Market." Washington Center for Real Estate Research, <http://www.wcrer.wsu.edu/WSHM/WSHM.html>

FIGURE 3-19

Data Source: Washington State Center for Real Estate Research



The median home sale price in the three month period January-March 2010 was lower than it had been during the same period in 2009 in four out of five Kitsap County School District areas⁵⁶ (Table 3-15). The median price for all Kitsap County sales combined was slightly higher between January and March of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. Within Kitsap County there is a significant gap between the lowest median home sale prices in Bremerton and the highest in Bainbridge Island. The disparity within Kitsap County is significant and is indicative of the vast range in home prices throughout Kitsap County.

TABLE 3-15

Data Source: Kitsap County Assessor

**Three-month Rolling Median House Sale Prices,
Kitsap County: January-March 2009 and 2010**

		2009	2010	change
School District	Bainbridge Island	\$560,000	\$533,500	-\$26,500
	Bremerton	\$195,000	\$182,500	-\$12,500
	North Kitsap	\$297,250	\$293,900	-\$3,350
	Central Kitsap	\$230,000	\$254,500	\$24,500
	South Kitsap	\$238,200	\$222,500	-\$15,700
Kitsap County Total		\$245,000	\$247,500	\$2,500

For-Sale Housing Inventory

The housing supply and demand equation is a function of existing home sales (measure of demand) and the housing inventory available for sale (measure of supply).⁵⁷ The current nationwide trend is that there is an over-abundance of homes available for sale and very little demand.⁵⁸ This

56 "Kitsap County Sales Data." *Kitsap County Assessor*, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/assr/sales/sales.htm>

57 "Washington State's Housing Market." *Washington Center for Real Estate Research*, <http://www.wcrer.wsu.edu/WSHM/WSHM.html>

58 Ibid.

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unbalanced supply and demand has resulted in home price declines that are likely to remain for some time. However, the positive perspective to this situation is that there are plenty of opportunities for first-time homebuyers to enter homeownership, some of whom may be low- and moderate-income persons. The confluence of depressed prices and an oversupply of for-sale homes provides this opportunity for people who would otherwise not be willing to enter homeownership, provided that they can now meet the more strict criteria for obtaining a home loan.

In regard to the supply of for-sale housing, there is a bit of hope, however, in the sense that the pace of sales as measured by “months supply” (an estimate of how long it would take for all inventory of active listings to sell at the current pace assuming no new inventory is added) showed improvement. Economists consider a supply of three to six months to be a balanced market, meaning the market favors neither buyers nor sellers. In the four-county Puget Sound region, there was a 5.36 months supply at year-end 2009, compared to 7.9 months at year-end 2008.⁵⁹ This indicates a possible balancing of the supply and demand of the housing market of the area, which would also indicate the stabilization of home prices.

Average mortgage

From 2006 to 2008, the median owner-occupied monthly housing costs for units with a mortgage was \$1,677 in Kitsap County, \$1,422 in the City of Bremerton⁶⁰ (Table 3-16). During the same period, nearly 60% of Kitsap County owner-occupied housing units were paying more than \$1,500 on monthly housing costs, up from 29% in 2000; In the City of Bremerton the proportion of owner-occupied housing units paying more than \$1,500 on monthly housing costs was 43%, up from 11% in 2000.^{61,62}

TABLE 3-16 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS; U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Owner-Occupied Housing with a Mortgage: 2000 and 2006-2008

	Kitsap County					City of Bremerton				
	2000	%	2006-2008	%	% change	2000	%	2006-2008	%	% change
Median Cost			\$1,677					\$1,422		
\$0-999	14,080	32%	6,436	14%	-54%	2,384	57%	836	19%	-65%
\$1000-1499	17,083	39%	12,707	27%	-26%	1,383	33%	1,670	38%	21%
\$1500-1999	8,227	19%	12,201	26%	48%	280	7%	1,077	24%	285%
\$2000 or more	4,532	10%	15,761	33%	248%	152	4%	844	19%	455%
Total	43,922		47,105			4,199		4,427		

59 “NWREporter: March, 2010.” *Northwest Multiple Listing Service*, <http://www.nwmls.com/discover/nwreporter.cfm?SectionListsID=351&PageID=5474>

60 “2006-2008 American Community Survey.” *U.S. Census Bureau*, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

61 “2000 Census.” *U.S. Census Bureau*, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

62 “2006-2008 American Community Survey.” *U.S. Census Bureau*, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

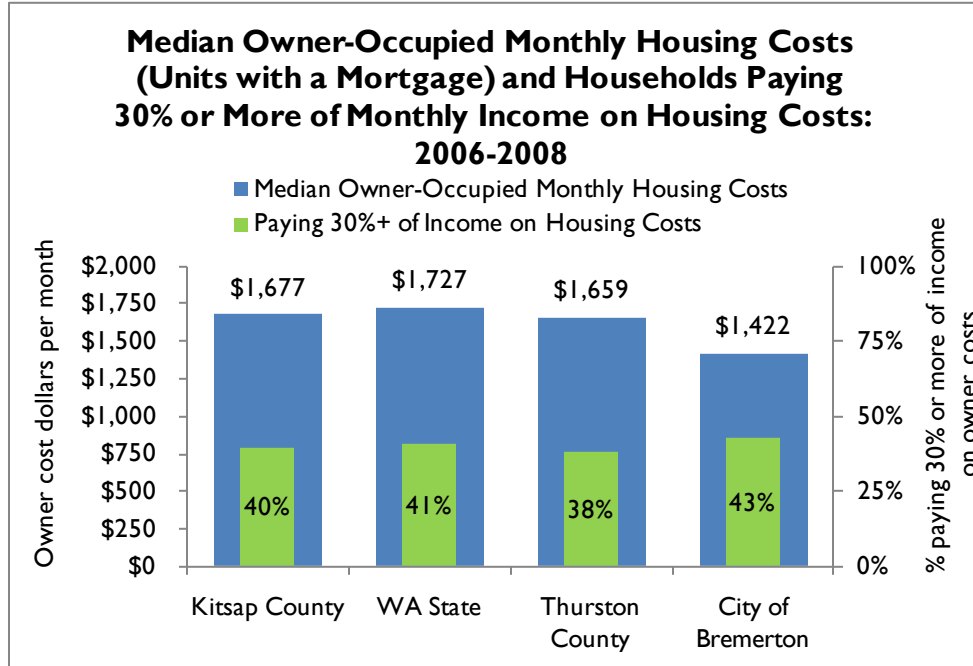
Mortgage and Income Comparisons

About 40% of owners with a mortgage were paying 30% or more of their monthly income on housing costs in Kitsap County, Washington State and Thurston County; slightly higher in the City of Bremerton.⁶³ The median housing cost was approximately \$1,700 in Kitsap County, Washington State and Thurston County; about \$1,400 in the City of Bremerton (Figure 3-20).

Based on income available for housing costs presented in Table 3-16 above, median owner-occupied housing costs would be unaffordable for a four-person household earning 80% of AMI.

FIGURE 3-20

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS



Foreclosure Rates

The widely publicized recent home foreclosure crisis has had significant impacts on many communities throughout the nation. However, both the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County are fortunate to not recently have a major problem regarding foreclosed homes. In June 2008, according to HUD, which used data from the Mortgage Bankers Association National Delinquency Survey, the City of Bremerton had 250 foreclosures out of an estimated number of 6,526 mortgages, a foreclosure percentage of 3.8%.⁶⁴ Kitsap County had 1,258 foreclosures out of an estimated 51,457 mortgages, a foreclosure percentage of 2.4%.⁶⁵

As of May, 2010, there were 232 active foreclosed homes in Kitsap County⁶⁶ (Table 3-17). Of those, about one-third were in Bremerton, another quarter in Port Orchard, and the rest scattered throughout the County. Over three-quarters of active foreclosures were new as of 2010. Over the time period described, foreclosure rates in Kitsap County did not experience the drastic increase that many other regions experienced throughout the country. Regardless, the rate of foreclosure is always an issue that should be watched closely, since a large number of foreclosed homes can

63 "Miscellaneous DCD Permit Statistics." *Kitsap County Department of Community Development*, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/miscstats/statistics.htm>

64 "Local Level Foreclosure Data." *U.S. Department of HUD*, http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/nsp_foreclosure_data.html

65 Ibid.

66 "Foreclosures, Pre-foreclosures, Tax Liens, and Distressed Properties." <http://www.foreclosure.com/>

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potentially negatively impact an entire community and put a strain on the housing market.

TABLE 3-17

Data Source: <http://www.foreclosure.com>

Active Kitsap County Foreclosures as of May 19, 2010

	# by place	% by place	# new since 2010	% new
Bremerton	78	34%	59	76%
Port Orchard	62	27%	47	76%
Poulsbo	23	10%	15	65%
Bainbridge Island	19	8%	15	79%
Kingston	17	7%	15	88%
Olalla	13	6%	12	92%
Silverdale	7	3%	7	100%
Suquamish	5	2%	4	80%
Hansville	4	2%	4	100%
Indianola	3	1%	1	33%
Seabeck	1	0.4%	0	0%
Total	232		179	77%

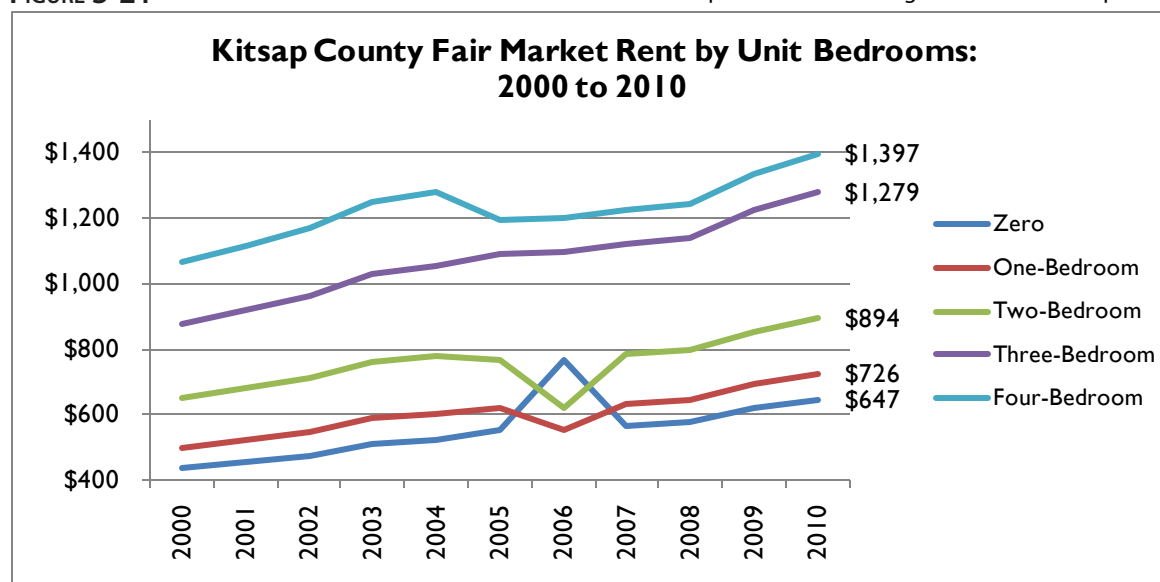
Rental Housing Affordability

Average rent

Fair Market Rents (FMR) are HUD-generated gross rent estimates including shelter rent plus the cost of all tenant-paid utilities (except telephone, cable/satellite television, or internet services)⁶⁷ (Figure 3-21).

FIGURE 3-21

Data Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



Housing is considered affordable when it costs no more than 30% of household income. In 2010, in order to afford a two-bedroom unit at a fair market rent, a household would need an income of

67 "Fair Market Rents." U.S. Department of HUD, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html>

nearly \$36,000 (about \$17 per hour) (Table 3-18).⁶⁸ A household with a single-income generator earning minimum wage, \$8.55⁶⁹, would have to work 80 hours per week to afford housing.

TABLE 3-18 Data Source: U.S. Department of HUD; Washington State Department of Labor and Industries

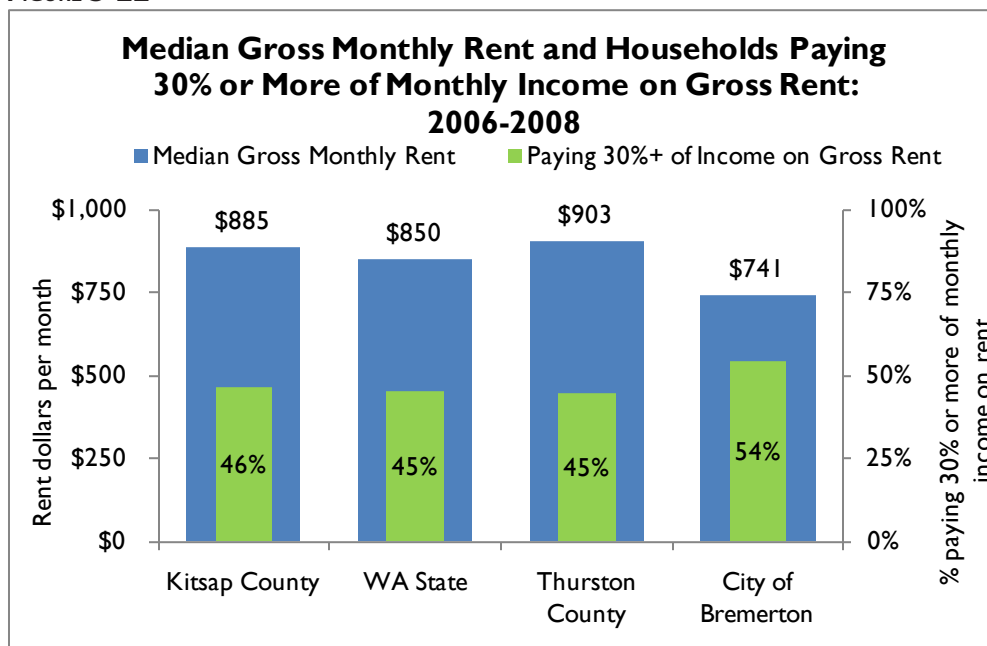
Income to Afford Fair Market Rent, Kitsap County: 2010

Unit size	Fair Market Rent	Annual income to afford	Hourly wage to afford	Hours/week at minimum wage
Zero	\$647	\$25,880	\$12.44	58
One-Bedroom	\$726	\$29,040	\$13.96	65
Two-Bedroom	\$894	\$35,760	\$17.19	80
Three-Bedroom	\$1,279	\$51,160	\$24.60	115
Four-Bedroom	\$1,397	\$55,880	\$26.87	126

Rent and Income Comparisons

On average, during the period of 2006-2008, the median gross monthly rent was \$885 in Kitsap County, \$741 in the City of Bremerton⁷⁰ (Figure 3-22). 46% of Kitsap County renter households spend 30% or more of their monthly income on rent, about the same as Washington State and Thurston County, but below the City of Bremerton where more than half (54%) of renter households pay 30% or more of monthly income on rent.

FIGURE 3-22 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS



Based on income available for housing costs presented in Table 18 above, median rent would be unaffordable for a four-person household earning 30% of AMI, and barely affordable for a

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ "Minimum Wage." *Washington State Department of Labor and Industries*, <http://www.lni.wa.gov/WorkplaceRights/Wages/Minimum/>

⁷⁰ "2006-2008 American Community Survey." *U.S. Census Bureau*, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=ACS&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

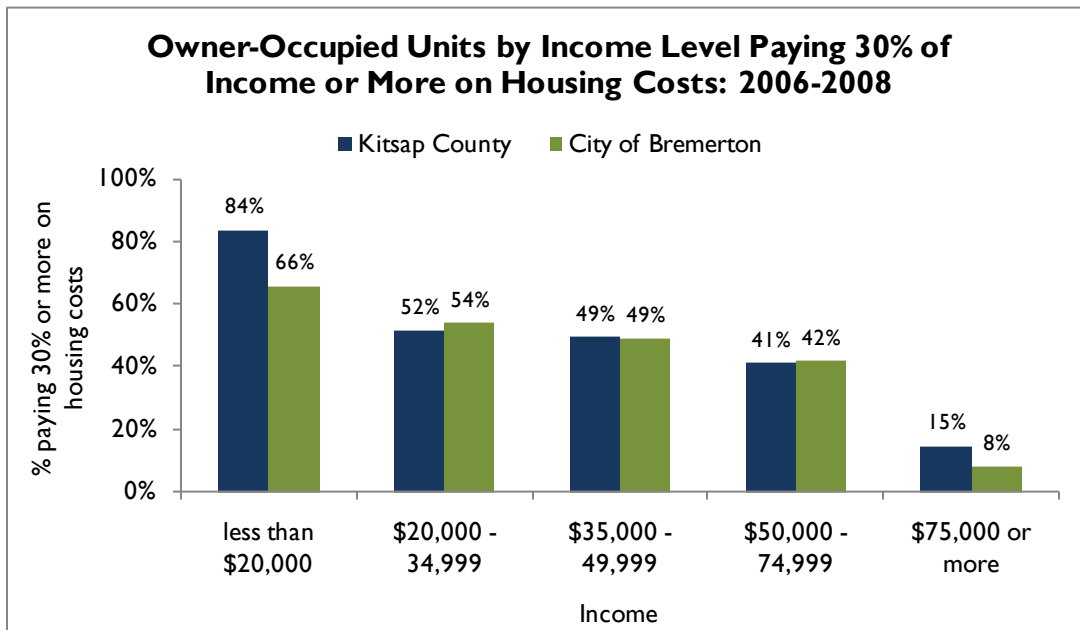
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four-person household earning 50% of AMI. A two-bedroom unit at fair market rent would be unaffordable for a four-person household earning 50% of AMI. A studio unit would be unaffordable for a four-person household earning 30% of AMI.

46% of Kitsap County and 45% of Washington State and Thurston County renters pay 30% or more of their monthly income on housing costs in Kitsap; 54% in the City of Bremerton⁷¹ (Figure 3-22). The median gross rent was \$885 in Kitsap County, and \$741 in the City of Bremerton.

Those earning less end up paying a greater share of monthly earnings on their housing (Figures 3-23, 3-24). Compared to the City of Bremerton, home owners in Kitsap County earning less than \$20,000 and \$75,000 or more pay a greater share of their income on housing.

FIGURE 3-23 Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development

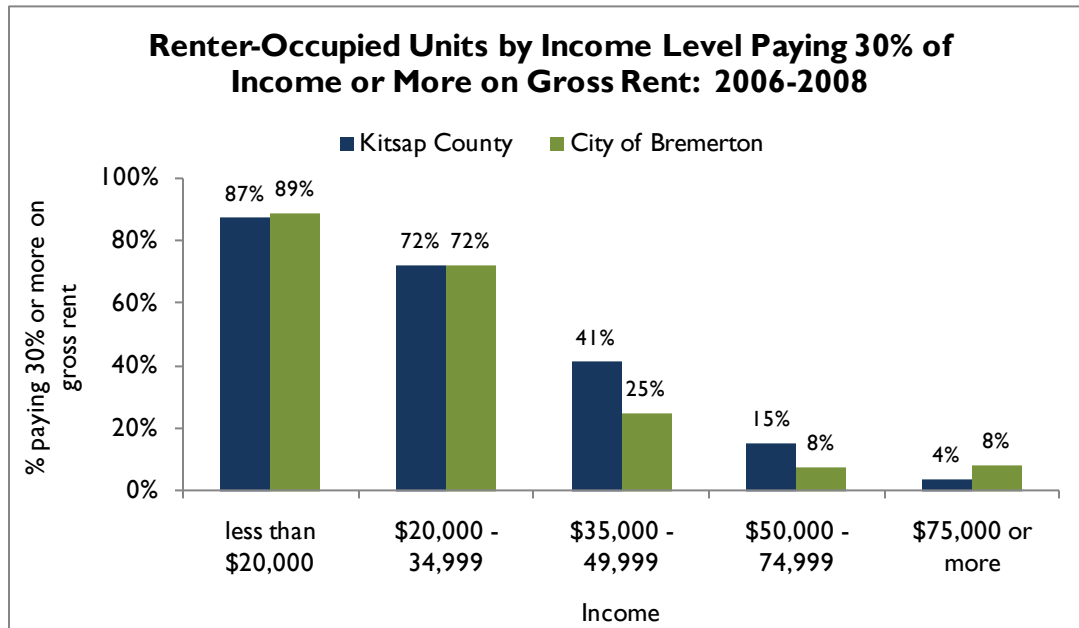


Compared to the City of Bremerton, renters in Kitsap County earning \$35,000 to 74,999 pay a greater share of their income on rent; those earning \$75,000 or more pay a smaller share of income on rent.

71 "Miscellaneous DCD Permit Statistics." *Kitsap County Department of Community Development*, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/dcd/miscstats/statistics.htm>

FIGURE 3-24

Data Source: Kitsap County Department of Community Development



Housing and Transportation Affordability

Everyone needs both housing and a means of transportation; however, the challenge is trying to adequately provide both within a certain income constraint. As such, these two factors have major influences on a person's ability to afford a particular lifestyle in a particular community. However, traditionally, affordability has been determined solely through housing costs, where a household should spend no more than 30% of their income on housing expenses. This method of determining affordability is one-dimensional and neglects the confounding variable of transportation. A person may be living within their means (30% or less on housing expenses), but if their commute to a job or to other necessary services is substantial, much of the gains made in housing affordability will be negated due to high transportation costs. This is also particularly important for low- and moderate-income persons who may need to visit several different services throughout a given week and potentially in several different cities. Even if their housing is affordable by traditional standards, their lifestyle may not truly be affordable due to the impact of a lack of transportation affordability.

Therefore, a more comprehensive approach to determining the affordability of a region is to look not only at housing affordability, but also at transportation affordability and how, together, they impact the general public and housing location choices. Using this approach, the Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT) created the idea of a Housing and Transportation Affordability Index. The CNT defines housing and transportation affordability as, "the cost burden placed on a typical household by housing and transportation expenses. While housing alone is traditionally deemed affordable when consuming no more than 30% of income, CNT has defined an affordable range for housing and transportation as the combined costs consuming no more than 45% of income."⁷² The formula is as follows:

$$\text{Housing and Transportation Affordability Index} = \frac{(\text{Housing Costs} + \text{Transportation Costs})}{\text{Income}}$$

When this approach is applied to Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton the results portray a

much different affordability situation. In Kitsap County 57.5% of households are considered to be living affordably based on housing expenses (spending less than 30% of income on housing), yet only 25.3% of households are considered to be living affordably based on both housing and transportation expenses.⁷³ Less than half of Kitsap County households who believe to be living affordably are actually living affordably when multiple variables are analyzed. This difference is significant to the County because it means that many people are commuting significant distances either to work, grocery stores, or to other services.

In the City of Bremerton 10,074 of 17,071 housing units (59%) were occupied by someone spending less than 30% of their income on housing expenses.³ When transportation is added to the analysis of affordability, the percentage of households living affordably in the City of Bremerton actually increased to 78.3% of households (78.3% of households spend less than 45% of income on housing and transportation).⁷⁴ This is an interesting situation which demonstrates that many people in the City of Bremerton are well-located in relation to jobs and services and benefit from housing that is more affordable. This may be attributable to the concentration of many services in the City of Bremerton and relatively less expensive housing costs in comparison with the rest of Kitsap County.

Keeping in mind that the national rates of housing affordability are 69% (69% of households spend less than 30% of their income on housing)⁷⁵, Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton are both below that rate. However, when the housing and transportation affordability index is used, the national rate drops to 39% (39% of households spend less than 45% of their income on housing and transportation).⁷⁶ This drop is similar to that seen in Kitsap County, where the rate dropped to 25.3% of households. The City of Bremerton, however, experienced the opposite, as the rate of housing and transportation affordability increased. It has become apparent that the many dimensions of the County and City housing markets are much different, as can be seen here when using the national data as a baseline for comparison.

The idea of housing and transportation affordability helps measure just how well housing site location is. Particularly when speaking of low- and moderate-income persons, the location of housing is extremely important for reasons mentioned previously. For someone earning around 30% of the AMI, their means of transportation may be inefficient and disproportionately expensive, which would make their housing and transportation affordability index low. Therefore, we can begin to understand the major importance of locating affordable housing near necessary services as well as transit stations and stops.

PUBLIC AND ASSISTED HOUSING

Kitsap County has many agencies providing affordable housing or shelter. They include but are not limited to: Agape, Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA), Catholic Community Services, Habitat for Humanity, Housing Resources Board, Kitsap Community Resources, Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority (KCCHA), St. Vincent de Paul, Veterans Administration, and YWCA.

Housing Agencies

Between 2000 and 2009, Habitat for Humanity completed 47 affordable homes for Kitsap families with incomes between 30% and 60% of the Kitsap County median income. In 2010, they anticipate

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

completing 9 homes; at this time, 5 are scheduled for 2011.^{77,78}

Kitsap County has two public housing authority agencies: Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority (KCCHA) serving unincorporated Kitsap County, City of Bainbridge Island, City of Port Orchard, and City of Poulsbo; and The Housing Authority of the City of Bremerton (BHA).

Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority (KCCHA) (48,49,50)

KCCHA was created in 1973 and is a public body organized under the Housing Authorities Law of the State of Washington (RCW 35.82). KCCHA activities include:

- Housing counseling: family self sufficiency; first time home buyers class (only for self-help program participants); down payment assistance; modernization program; homeownership counseling (only for self-help program participants); homebuyer education
- USDA's Mutual Self Help Housing Program offered since 1976 that allows income eligible applicants the opportunity to own their own home by participating in groups of 8 to 14 families to build each others' home with help and training from KCCHA. Mortgage is based on income, not current market interest rates, generally more affordable at or below 80% of county median income as determined by HUD. Recent changes include energy efficient home plans. Over 1,200 homes have been built; 72 are built per year.
- USDA 502 Housing Programs: KCCHA refers interested low-income buyers to the 502 self-help program for those interested in building their own home; and to the 502 Direct program for those interested in purchasing an existing home.
- Rentals:
 - Affordable Multi Family Rentals: low income family housing at affordable rents
 - Senior: independent living facilities for seniors age 62 and older at 45% of area median income, some units reserved for seniors who make less than 25% of area median income
 - Specialized Housing: KCCHA assists non-profit programs in efforts to provide housing with specialized services for homeless persons, chronically mentally ill, families in transition, frail and elderly and other special-needs groups.
 - Public Housing: KCCHA operates 136 public housing units under contract with HUD. Single family and multi-family dwellings leased to qualified low-income persons or families.
 - Section 8: KCCHA administers the Section 8 Existing Program for Kitsap County under contract with HUD. The Section 8 program guarantees that qualified landlords will receive fair market rents when they lease to qualified low income persons or families. Landlords receive a subsidy for the difference between the fair market rent amount and the actual amount the renter can pay. KCCHA contracts with Bremerton Housing Authority to provide administration services for the Section 8 program.
- Development Projects: None at this time.

Housing Authority of the City of Bremerton (BHA) (51,52)

BHA was created in 1940 and is a public corporation that contracts with HUD to provide low rent public housing and Section 8 assistant payments. BHA is not part of the City of Bremerton and does not receive funding from the City. BHA activities include:

- Rentals:
 - Affordable Housing: management of 273 units of affordable housing and 194 units of

⁷⁷ Personal communication, Greg Alkire, Family Services Manager, Habitat for Humanity
⁷⁸ Habitat for Humanity of Kitsap County, <http://www.kitsaphabitat.org/>

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market rate housing

- **Public Housing:** management of 21 units of public housing at one site for families. All units being remodeled as of September 2009.
- **Section 8:** operation of 1512 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers units on a scattered site basis throughout City of Bremerton and Kitsap County
- **Development:**
 - **Bay Vista:** “urban, mixed-use, mixed-income, pedestrian-friendly and amenity-rich neighborhood.” Site demolition and construction began in early 2009; relocated over 500 former Westpark residents. BHA is building 290 units of affordable rental housing: 83-unit “The Summit at Bay Vista” slated to open late spring 2011; 68-unit “Bay Vista South” construction to begin autumn 2010. Two additional BHA projects to follow. BHA has lots for sale to developers/builders and commercial property available.
 - **Tara Heights:** Remodel began in September 2009, 7 units complete as of March 2010. Remodel includes re-roofing, new cabinets, floor coverings, mill work, paint and appliances.
- **Programs:**
 - **Community Support Services:** For BHA residents only, home ownership, family self-sufficiency, business entrepreneurship programs.
 - **Resident Involvement:** One resident is a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Housing Authority. In addition, a three-member Resident Advisory Committee provides advice to the Board.
 - **Computer Lab:** A Neighborhood Networks grant funded a computer lab with classes available to community.

Ready to Rent class: Class for renters about tenant landlord law. Teaches rights, how to be a good tenant and maintain housing. Open to anyone in the community.

Public Housing

Together, KCCHA and BHA operate 157 units of public housing in Kitsap County (Table 3-19). The number of public housing units will increase significantly when BHA completes the Bay Vista HOPE VI project, which is currently underway.

TABLE 3-19 Data Source: Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority; Bremerton Housing Authority

Kitsap County Public Housing: May 2010

Name	# Units	Location	Agency	Wait list
Tara Heights	21	Bremerton	BHA	1238
Bay Vista - under construction		Bremerton	BHA	individuals
Austurbruin	10	Poulsbo	KCCHA	656 households
Coventry Park	15	Central Kitsap	KCCHA	
Fairview	33	Central Kitsap	KCCHA	
Goldon Tides I (senior only)	15	Silverdale	KCCHA	
Nollwood	48	Bremerton	KCCHA	
Scattered Sites	15	Kitsap County	KCCHA	
Total public housing units:	157			

Section-8 Housing

KCCHA and BHA administer 1,683 Section-8 housing choice vouchers in Kitsap County (Table 3-20).

TABLE 3-20

Data Source: Bremerton Housing Authority

Kitsap County Section-8 Rental Assistance: 2010

	# Vouchers (April)	Location	Agency	Wait list (May 25th)
Housing Choice Vouchers	1380	Kitsap County	BHA	1238
Housing Choice Vouchers	348	Kitsap County	KCCHA (admin by BHA)	1189
Total Vouchers:	1728			

Housing Wait Lists

The current wait list for public housing is 656 households at KCCHA⁷⁹; 1,238 individuals at BHA (waiting for Bay Vista)⁸⁰ (Table 3-19). BHA reports 1,189 persons on the KCCHA and 1,238 on the BHA wait list for Section-8 Housing Choice Voucher program as of May 25, 2010⁸¹ (Table 3-20). Both the public housing wait list and the Section-8 wait list are closed.

Rent-Assisted Housing

In addition to public housing and Section 8 vouchers, KCCHA and BHA operate rent-assisted housing throughout Kitsap County⁸² (Table 3-21). Rent-assisted housing is also offered throughout the County by various other private landlords⁸³ (Table 3-22).

79 Personal communication, Julie Graves, Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority

80 Personal communication, Janine Stevens, Bremerton Housing Authority

81 Personal communication, Adonis Newkirk, Bremerton Housing Authority

82 Personal communication, Julie Graves, Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority

83 Ibid.

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TABLE 3-21

Data Source: Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority

Kitsap County Rent-Assisted Housing Owned by BHA or KCCHA

Name	# Units	Location	Eligibility/ Category	Agency
Tamarack	83	Bremerton	senior	BHA
The Firs	60	Bremerton	senior	BHA
Bay Vista Commons	72	Bremerton	senior	BHA
550 Madison	13	Bainbridge Island	family	KCCHA
Fjord Vista II	16	Poulsbo	family	KCCHA
Heritage Apts	56	Port Orchard	family	KCCHA
Rhododendron	50	Bainbridge Island	family	KCCHA
Viewmont East	76	Port Orchard	family	KCCHA
Windsong	36	Poulsbo	family	KCCHA
Orchard Bluff		Port Orchard	mobile home park	KCCHA
Finch Place Apts	29	Bainbridge Island	senior	KCCHA
Fjord Manor	38	Poulsbo	senior	KCCHA
Goldon Tides II	45	Silverdale	senior	KCCHA
Goldon Tides III	18	Silverdale	senior	KCCHA
Madrona Manor	40	Port Orchard	senior	KCCHA
Poplars Apts	31	Silverdale	senior	KCCHA
Port Orchard Vista	42	Port Orchard	senior	KCCHA
Chico Duplex		Silverdale	special needs	KCCHA
Liberty Bay Associates		Bremerton	special needs	KCCHA
Liberty Bay Associates		Port Orchard	special needs	KCCHA
Lippert Apts		Port Orchard	special needs	KCCHA
Rotary Duplex		Poulsbo	special needs	KCCHA
Rotary Duplex		Silverdale	special needs	KCCHA
Kingston Ridge		Kingston	work force	KCCHA
Park Place		Bremerton	work force	KCCHA
Port Orchard Valley		Port Orchard	work force	KCCHA
Tree Tops I and II		Silverdale	work force	KCCHA

TABLE 3-22

Data Source: Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority

Other Kitsap County Rent-Assisted Housing: May 2010

Name	# Units	Location	Eligibility
Island Home	10	Bainbridge Island	family
Island Terrace	48	Bainbridge Island	family
Janet West Home	9	Bainbridge Island	1-2 people
Village Home	11	Bainbridge Island	1-2 people
Virginia Villa Apts	39	Bainbridge Island	senior
Western View Terrace	8	Bainbridge Island	family
Winslow Arms Apts	60	Bainbridge Island	family/senior
Canterbury Manor	76	Bremerton	senior
Charter House	30	Bremerton	senior
Cottage Bay Apts		Bremerton	senior
Eastwynd	64	Bremerton	senior
Fairview		Bremerton	all
Frank Chopp Place	56	Bremerton	1-2 people
Griffin Glenn Apts	96	Bremerton	all
Magnuson Way Apts	19	Bremerton	family
Marion Court Apts	35	Bremerton	family
Max Hale Center	53	Bremerton	all
Narrows	50	Bremerton	senior, disabled
Pinewood Manor	38	Bremerton	senior
Viewcrest Village	300	Bremerton	all
Vintage at Bremerton	143	Bremerton	senior, disabled sr
Robinswood	18	Kingston	family
Time Square Apts	16	Kingston	senior, disabled
Cedar Heights Apts	51	Port Orchard	family/senior
Conifer Ridge Senior Apts	40	Port Orchard	senior
Lund Pointe	24	Port Orchard	all
Olympic Pointe I	51	Port Orchard	all
Olympic Pointe II	26	Port Orchard	all
Orchard on the Green	198	Port Orchard	family
Village Green Apts	51	Port Orchard	senior, disabled
Asgard Apts		Poulsbo	all
Danwood Apts.	60/30/30	Poulsbo	senior, disabled
Peninsula Glen Apts	29	Poulsbo	family
Scandia Knolls	78	Poulsbo	all
Winton Woods Apts	39	Poulsbo	all
Wood Creek Apts	40	Poulsbo	all
Valley View		Poulsbo	all
Danwood Apts.	40	Silverdale	family
Silvercrest Apts	42	Silverdale	senior, disabled

HOUSING AND SERVICE NEEDS OF HOMELESS PERSONS AND FAMILIES

Point in Time Count⁸⁴

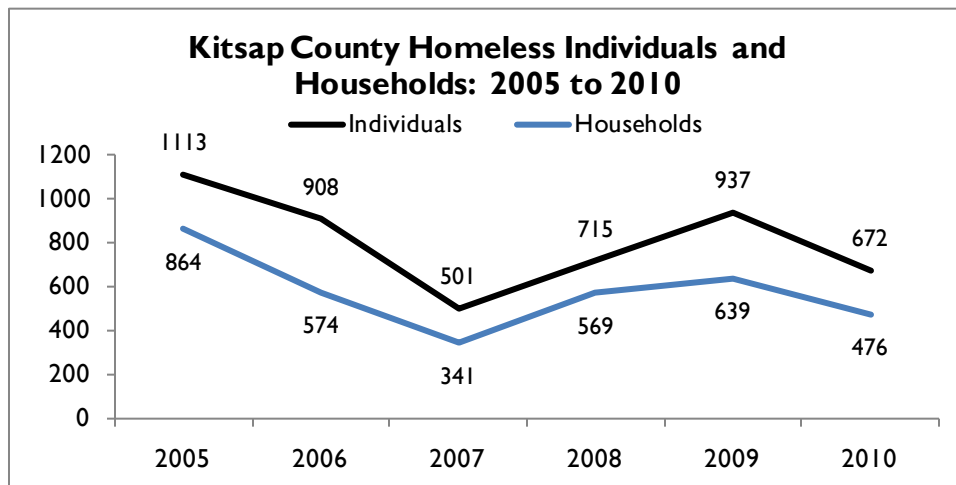
During a 24-hour period at the end January of each year, across Kitsap County homeless persons are counted in the “Point in Time Count” (PIT). Because of variation in data collection methods and sites each year, and the fact that not all homeless persons can be located or are interested in participating in the count, the results must be interpreted with caution. The PIT provides basic information on the characteristics of homelessness in the county.

Individuals and Households

In Kitsap County between 2005 and 2010, an average of 808 individuals and 577 households were identified as homeless. 2005 had the highest number of homeless individuals and households; 2007 had the lowest; the count in 2010 was lower than both 2008 and 2009 (Figure 3-25).

FIGURE 3-25

Data Source: Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition



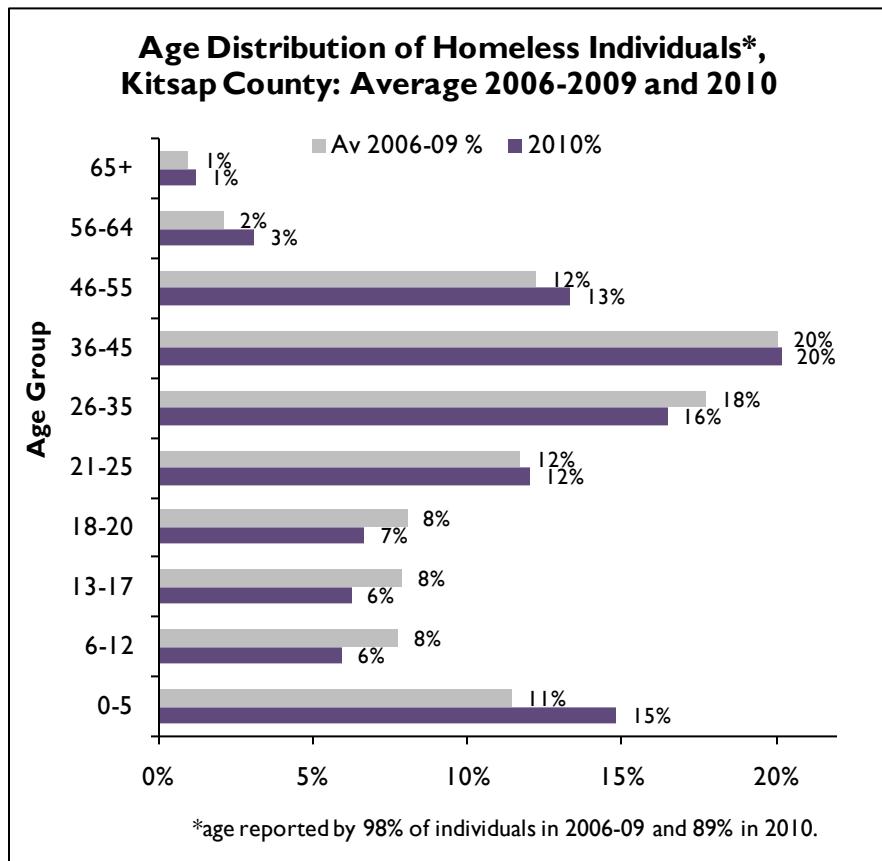
In 2010, 59% of individuals counted were male, about the same as previous years.

In 2010, just over one quarter of homeless individuals were children under age 18. Compared to the average for 2006-2009, of the homeless persons counted in 2010, proportionately more were children age 0-5 and adults age 45-64, and fewer were young people age 6 to 20 and adults age 26-35 (Figure 3-26).

84 "Kitsap County Point in Time Count." *Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition*, provided by Terry Schroeder

FIGURE 3-26

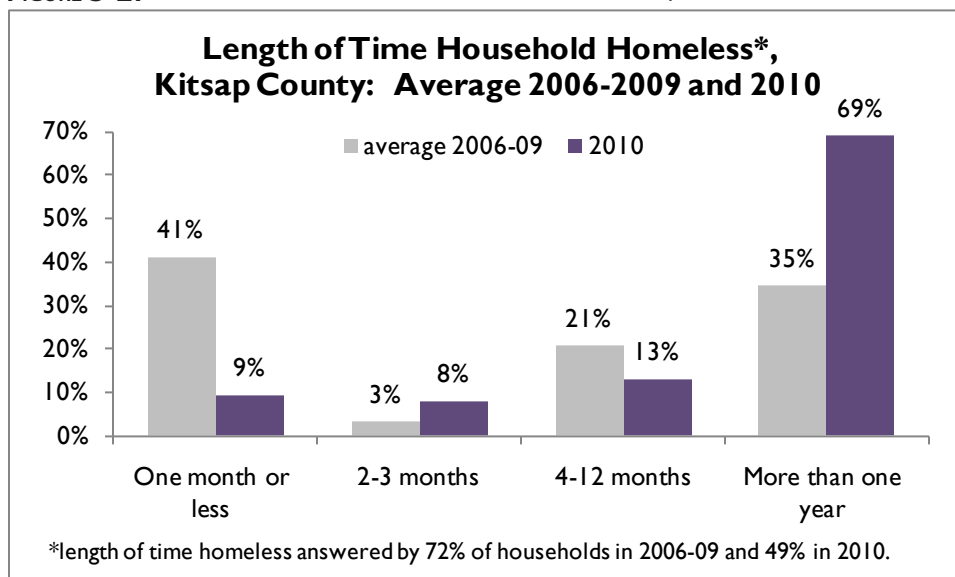
Data Source: Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition



In 2010, nearly seven out of ten households reported having been homeless for more than one year, and only one out of ten reported very recent homelessness (within one month or less) (Figure 3-27). 2010 data indicate a significant shift in length of homelessness compared to the average for the period covering 2006-2009.

FIGURE 3-27

Data Source: Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition



Many low-income persons are at risk of becoming homeless, often not more than a paycheck away. Financial problems are often the final event leading to homelessness, however for many, alcohol or

drug use, mental health or disabilities increase vulnerability to homelessness.

The most common single situation identified as causing homelessness in 2010 was job loss, ahead of alcohol or drug use which was most common on average between 2006 and 2009 (Table 3-23). In 2010 households reported homelessness related to: job (66%); medical or health issues (38%); unstable family situations (28%); alcohol or drug use (24%); and re-entry from jail or previous conviction (13%).

TABLE 3-23 Data Source: Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition
Situations Causing Homelessness,
Kitsap County: Average 2006-2009 and 2010

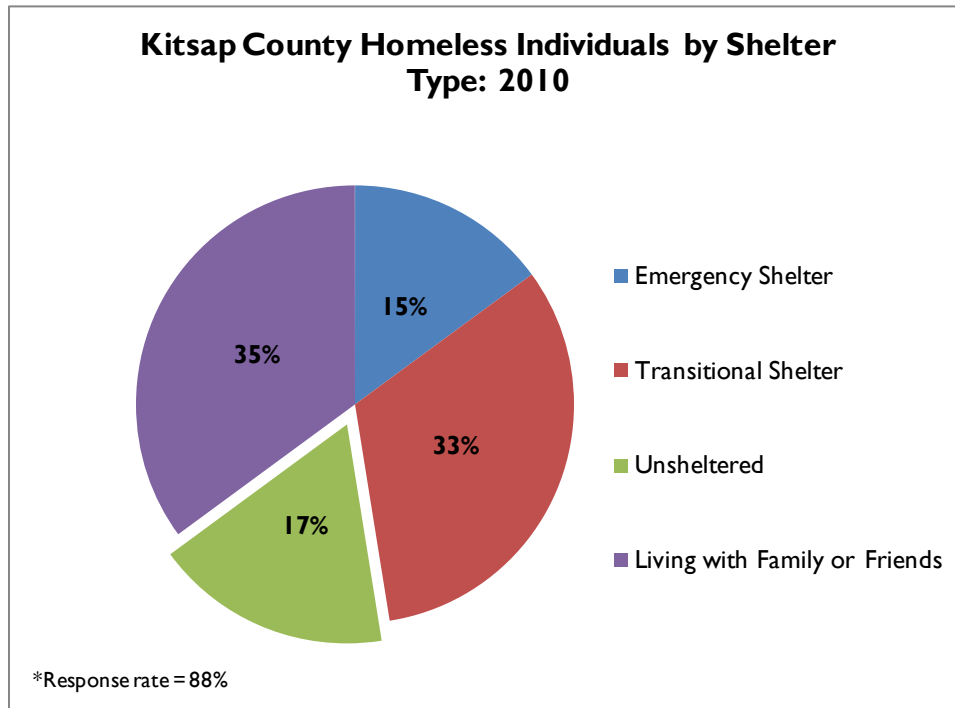
	# households	
	Av 2006-09	2010
Job lost	174	176
Alcohol or drug use	181	153
Unable to pay rent/mortgage	163	144
Poor credit rating	149	142
Family break-up	116	125
Temporary living situation ended	128	101
Convicted of a felony	108	101
Medical problems	92	98
Mental illness	107	96
Discharged from an institution or jail	62	83
Evicted for other reasons	76	67
Domestic violence victim	81	66
Evicted for non-payment	69	66
Convicted of a misdemeanor	47	63
Lack of job skills	69	58
Medical costs	59	58
Other	37	17
Lack of child care	13	9
Failed job drug screening	11	7
Aged out of foster care (2010 only)		3
Language barrier	5	0

Sheltered and Unsheltered

Nearly half of the homeless individuals counted in 2010 reported being in emergency or temporary shelter; 35% reported living with family or friends and 17% reported being unsheltered (Figure 3-28). Of those unsheltered, 56% reported being out of doors (on the street or in a tent), 37% in a vehicle, and 7% in an abandoned building.

FIGURE 3-28

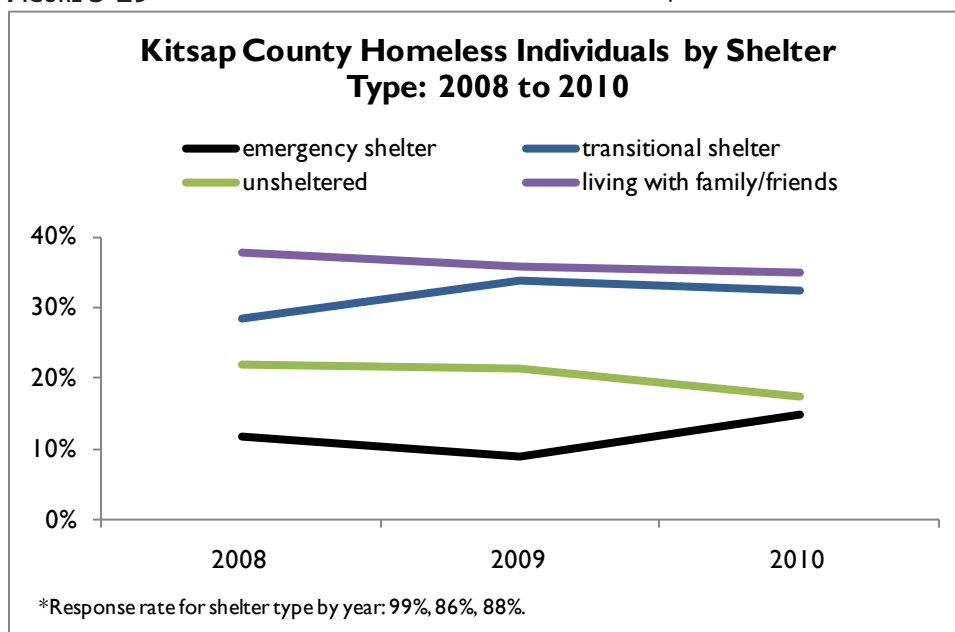
Data Source: Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition



The trend from 2008 to 2010 in the proportion of individuals in all shelter types and unsheltered has been mostly unchanged; from 2009 to 2010, there was a 6% increase in those in emergency shelter, a 4% decrease in those unsheltered, and a 1% decrease in those in transitional shelter and living with family or friends (Figure 3-29). Any decrease in those unsheltered is desirable, as the ultimate goal is to get as many homeless persons into permanent housing as possible. Imparting a sense of housing stability for the homeless will improve their quality of life and further help them seek and take advantage of opportunities in regard to jobs and services.

FIGURE 3-29

Data Source: Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition



HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

In 2010, about one in four of those in emergency or transitional shelter was a child. Of those living with family and friends, 40% reported a mental or physical disability, while about one in six was a child. Of the unsheltered, more than one in five reported a physical disability and/or alcohol or substance abuse problems, nearly one in five reported chronic homelessness (Table 3-24).

TABLE 3-24

Data Source: Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition

Kitsap County Homeless Subpopulations Ranked within Shelter Type: 2010

Emergency Shelter	%	Transitional Shelter	%	Unsheltered	%	Living with Family or Friends	%
Children (<18) in Families	23%	Children (<18) in Families	26%	Physically Disabled	22%	Mentally Disabled	21%
Victims of Domestic Violence	17%	Veterans	16%	Alcohol and/or substance abuse problems	21%	Physically Disabled	19%
Mentally Disabled	16%	Physically Disabled	15%	Chronically Homeless	19%	Children (<18) in Families	16%
Physically Disabled	14%	Mentally Disabled	13%	Mentally Disabled	17%	Alcohol and/or substance abuse problems	14%
Alcohol and/or substance abuse problems	13%	Alcohol and/or substance abuse problems	13%	Veterans	7%	Victims of Domestic Violence	10%
Chronically Homeless	6%	Victims of Domestic Violence	8%	Both substance abuse and mental health problems	5%	Chronically Homeless	6%
Both substance abuse and mental health problems	6%	Both substance abuse and mental health problems	5%	Children (<18) in Families	4%	Both substance abuse and mental health problems	6%
Veterans	3%	Chronically Homeless	4%	Senior Citizens (65+)	2%	Veterans	6%
Persons with HIV/AIDS	2%			Victims of Domestic Violence	1%	Persons with HIV/AIDS	1%
				Persons with HIV/AIDS	1%	Senior Citizens (65+)	1%

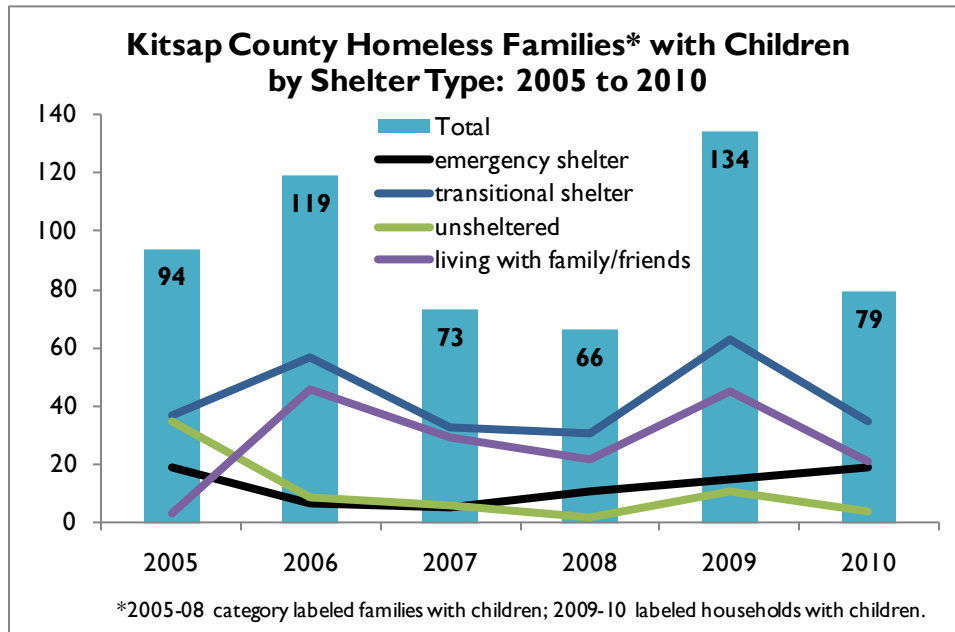
Among the homeless population, it is essential to get chronic and/or mentally or physically disabled homeless persons the necessary treatment for alcohol and/or drug abuse or for their physical or mental disabilities in order to reduce their use of emergency services. Over time the preventative measures that strive to make homeless persons more self-sufficient will help lessen the strain on other public services, including police service, hospital services, and the legal system. This idea is based on the fact that resources used to respond to and maintain the homeless population are significant and are a financial burden that can be lessened by decreasing homelessness through encouraging self-sufficiency.

Families with Children

The number of families with children counted in the PIT count has varied over the years. It is unknown how much of that variation is real as some of the variation may be a result of data collection methods and not an actual spike or drop in the number of homeless families. Each year, the majority of those counted report being in transitional housing (Figure 3-30). From 2005 to 2010, the number of unsheltered families has been decreasing while the number living with family or friends has been increasing. From 2007 to 2010, the number of families in emergency shelter has been increasing. As of 2010, the average family size is three persons for all housing types.

FIGURE 3-30

Data Source: Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition



EMERGENCY AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

For individuals or families in need of short term housing, several Kitsap County agencies operate emergency and transitional housing facilities⁸⁵ (Table 3-25).

TABLE 3-25

Data Source: Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition; Bremerton Housing Authority

Kitsap County Shelter and Transitional Housing by Number of Units/Beds:

4th Quarter 2008 - 1st Quarter 2010		2008	2009				2010
		Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1
number of units	Housing Resources Board - Transitional Housing*	10	0	0	0	0	0
	KCR Emergency Housing Shelters	14	14	10	10	10	12
	KCR Supportive Housing Program	8	8	8	8	8	8
	KCR Transitional Housing	33	33	26	26	26	26
number of beds	Agape Transitional Housing	78	78	78	78	78	78
	Benedict House - Emergency Shelter	14	14	14	10	10	10
	Benedict House - Transitional	12	12	12	16	16	16
	Building 9 - Transitional Housing	40	40	40	40	40	40
	St Vincent de Paul - Shelter	11	11	11	11	11	17
	YWCA Alive - Eli's House Transitional Housing	8	8	8	8	8	8
	YWCA Alive Emergency Shelter	17	17	17	17	17	17
number of vouchers	Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8)	1449	1538	1644	1816	1786	1729

*HRB lost funding for transitional housing therefore no longer available.

Over the past year and a half, depending on the site, wait lists or turn-aways for shelter or transitional housing reach into the hundreds⁸⁶ (Table 3-26).

85 "Kitsap County Indicators of Homelessness Quarterly Report." Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition, provided by Terry Schroeder

86 Ibid.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

TABLE 3-26

Data Source: Bremerton Housing Authority

Kitsap County Shelter and Transitional Housing Wait Lists/Turn Aways:

4th Quarter 2008 to 1st Quarter 2010

		2008	2009				2010
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
wait list	Agape (project based housing)	15	31	17	*	*	*
	Agape (sponsor or tenant based housing)	14	13	11	*	*	*
	Building 9	*	14	11	14	20	*
	Housing Resources Board	310	212	219	227	234	*
	KCR (families/individuals)	*	99/287	132/383	167/515	143/443	128/387
	St. Vincent de Paul	0	0	0	0	0	0
turn	Benedict House	65	99	**	93	84	95
aways	YWCA Alive	306	319	320	420	*	*

* data not available

** data inaccurate therefore not reported

Risk of Homelessness

Many factors contribute to the potential of a person or family becoming homeless. One or any combination of factors can cause a person or family to become homeless: low income or lack of income, job-related issues, mental health issues, drug or alcohol problems, domestic violence or other challenges such as lack of transportation.

Poverty

One of the most common factors driving risk of homelessness is poverty. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services produces annual Federal Poverty Level (FPL) guidelines by family size. 2009 poverty guidelines will be in effect until at least May 31, 2010 per U.S. Congress action. Under current FPL guidelines, a family of four earning \$22,050 or less is living in poverty⁸⁷ (Table 3-27). This family would earn about \$1,800 per month.

TABLE 3-27

Data Source: Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition

2009 Federal Poverty Level Guidelines

Size of family	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	for each additional person add:
FPL	\$10,830	\$14,570	\$18,310	\$22,050	\$25,790	\$29,530	\$33,270	\$37,010	\$3,740

In 2006-2008, over 3,000 Kitsap County family households were living on incomes below poverty; about 1,100 in the City of Bremerton (Table 3-28).

TABLE 3-28

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2008 ACS

Households Living on Incomes Below the Poverty

Level: 2006-2008

	Kitsap County	City of Bremerton
family households	3357	1098
married-couple family households	1096	331
single male or female head of household	2411	767
non-family (unrelated individual) households	4925	2184

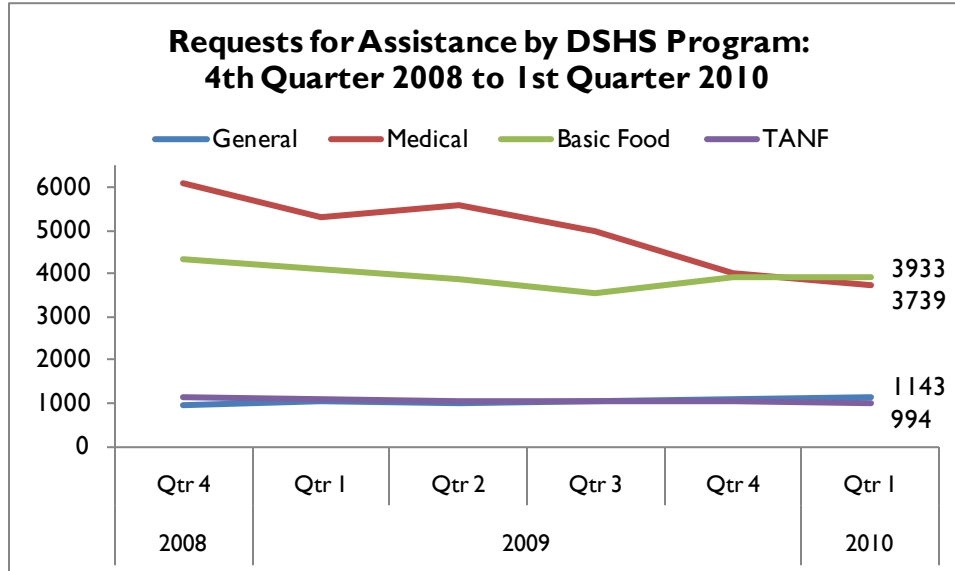
Support Service Utilization

For persons and families living on low incomes or in poverty, a range of supportive services is often necessary to prevent homelessness. Support services might include housing, food, medical and utilities subsidies, training in job skills, money management, or self-sufficiency.

The local Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) office reports about 1,000 requests for general and TANF assistance in the first quarter of 2010, about the same since the fourth quarter of 2008; and about 4,000 requests for medical, down since 2008 and nearly 4,000 requests for basic food, on average unchanged since 2008 (Figure 3-31). DSHS reports nearly 12,000 active cases (a case is a household with one or more persons) for basic food in the first quarter 2010 steadily increasing since the fourth quarter 2008; about 1,700 TANF and 1,400 general assistance cases, both unchanged since the fourth quarter of 2008; and about 8,000 medical cases in the first quarter of 2010, a sharp decrease since the fourth quarter of 2009 as medical cases are no longer handled by the Bremerton office⁸⁸ (Figure 3-32).

FIGURE 3-31

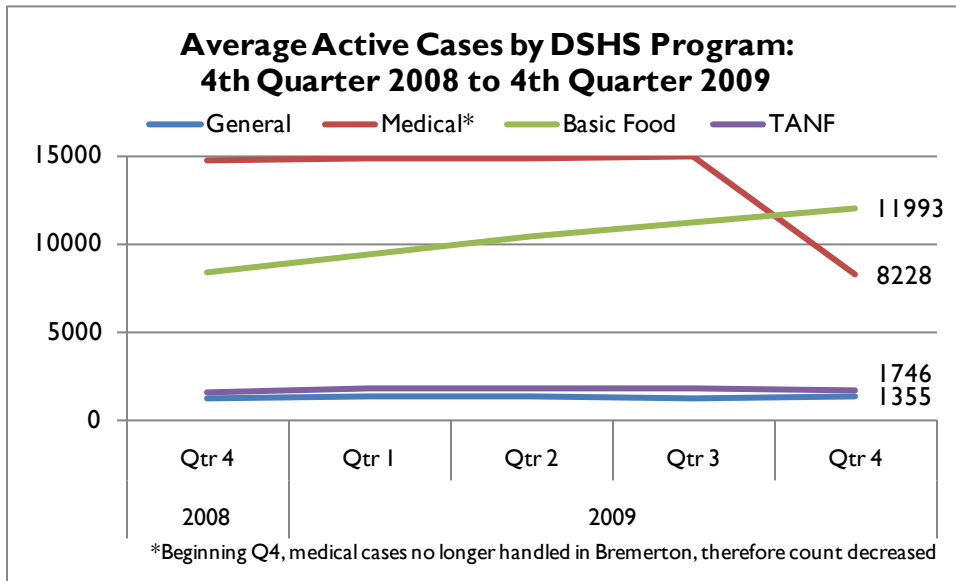
Data Source: Federal Register



HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

FIGURE 3-32

Data Source: Federal Register



HOUSING AND SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

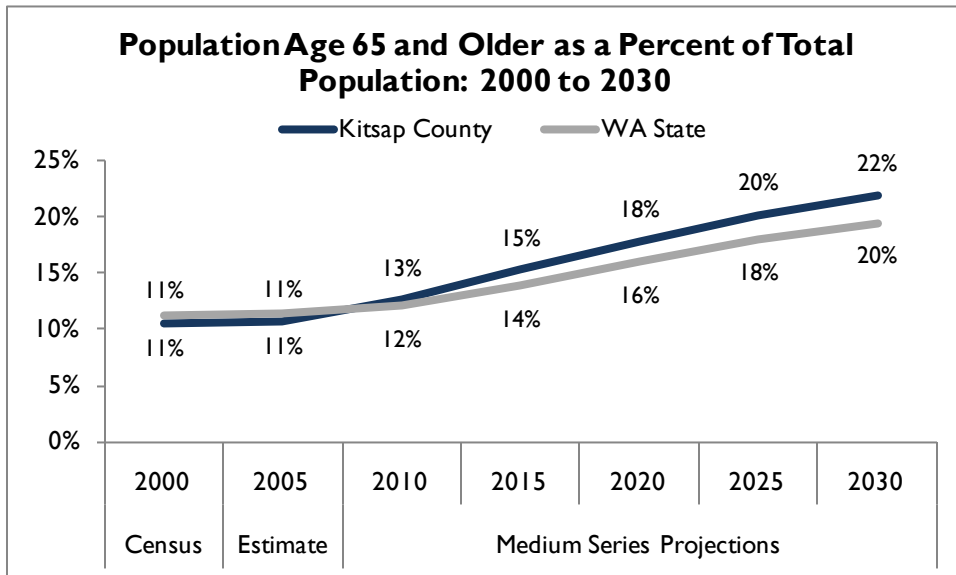
Certain populations require special housing and/or supportive services. Members of these groups characteristically live on very low incomes and have very specific support needs.

Elderly and Frail Elderly Persons

As of the 2000 Census, Kitsap County and Washington State had about the same proportion of elderly (persons age 65 and older) however, medium series growth projection estimate that the growth rate for elderly persons will be faster in Kitsap County⁸⁹ (Figure 3-33).

FIGURE 3-33

Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management



In 2005, the estimated population of persons age 65 and older in Kitsap County was nearly 26,000 persons, up slightly from the 2000 Census, but estimated to increase by nearly 6,000 persons by 2010 (Table 3-29). Between 2015 and 2030, every five years the population age 65 and older is expected to

⁸⁹ "Population Projections." Washington State Office of Financial Management, <http://www.ofm.wa.gov/>

increase by 8,500 to 10,500 persons reaching a total of nearly 70,000 persons by 2030.

TABLE 3-29

Data Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management

**Estimated Population Growth of Persons Age 65 and Older,
Kitsap County: 2000 to 2030**

Age Group	Census 2000	Estimate 2005	Medium Series Projections				
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030		
65-69	6526	7238	10756	15072	17517	18727	18993
70-74	6055	5885	7062	9914	14197	16409	17642
75-79	5254	4932	5034	6063	8672	12406	14430
80-84	3637	3987	3984	3937	4806	6899	9944
85 +	3081	3727	4576	4997	5264	6033	7919
Total 65+	24553	25770	31412	39983	50456	60474	68928

The increase in population age 65 and older is driven by the aging of the “baby boom” cohort—persons born between 1946 and 1964. The demand for senior housing and retirement services will likely more than double in the next 20 years as the baby boomers age and retire.

The elderly are considered a special needs group in large part because of increasing disability, both cognitive and physical. Advances in medicine and medical technology have increased life expectancy; the elderly, however, often have higher medical needs and require extra support for mobility and daily life activities. The fact that people are living longer and the ‘baby boom’ generation is approaching retirement age indicates that there will be increasing demand for and decreasing turnover of available senior housing.

Persons with Disabilities

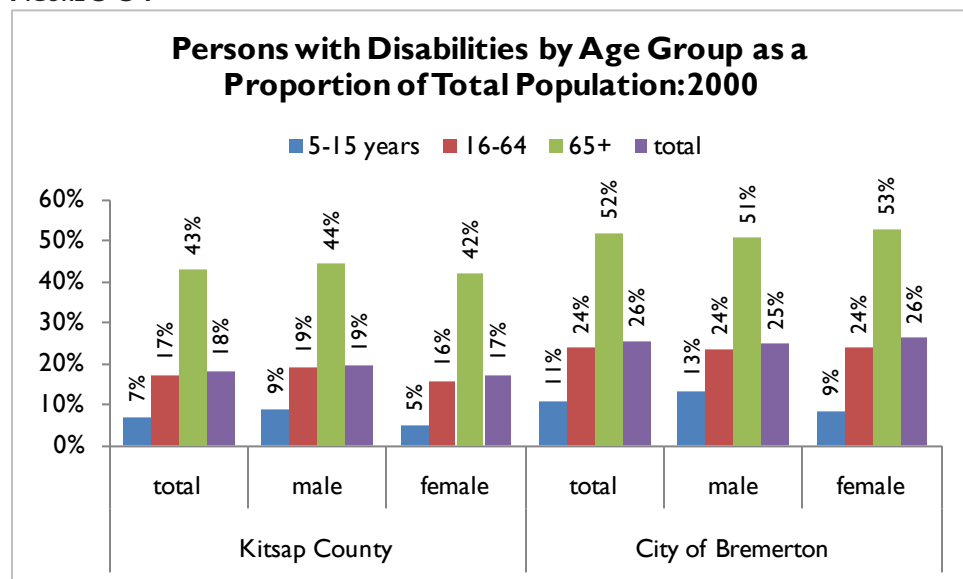
The 2000 Census identified nearly 37,000 Kitsap County and nearly 8,000 City of Bremerton residents with disabilities.⁹⁰ A majority of those with disabilities are age 65 and older; about 10,000 persons in Kitsap County and over 2,000 in the City of Bremerton (Figure 3-34). The City of Bremerton has a higher rate of disability among its residents—total, male and female—compared to Kitsap County.

90 “2000 Census.” U.S. Census Bureau, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

FIGURE 3-34

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census



Persons with disabilities often need special accommodations for housing and transportation and may or may not be able to work. In 2000, about 10% of Kitsap County adults age 16-64 had an employment disability; the proportion totaled 13% in Bremerton.

Persons with Developmental Disabilities

Persons with developmental disabilities have life-long disabilities that have manifested before age 18. These include mental retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, autism or other neurological conditions that might impair intellectual functioning.

The Kitsap County Developmental Disabilities Program provides a full array of services and supports to enhance the lives of children and adults with developmental disabilities. There are specific programs for infant and toddler early intervention and Kitsap County provides funding for employment services to approximately 340 adults each month.⁹¹

Persons with Physical Disabilities

The 2000 Census identified Kitsap County as home to over 18,000 persons age 16 and older with a physical disability. In the City of Bremerton, there were about 4,000 persons age 16 and older with a physical disability⁹² (Table 3-30).

TABLE 3-30

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2000 Census

Persons with Physical Disabilities: 2000

	age group	number	% of age group population	% of persons with disabilities
Kitsap County	16-64	10,887	8%	45%
	65+	6,909	30%	69%
City of Bremerton	16-64	2,263	11%	47%
	65+	1,638	38%	74%

91 "Developmental Disabilities Program." *Kitsap County Personnel and Human Services*, <http://www.kitsapgov.com/hr/wsolympic/devdis/devdisablempsvcs.htm>

92 "2000 Census." *U.S. Census Bureau*, http://www.factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=&_lang=en&_ts=

Persons with Mental Illness

The Surgeon General estimates that about 20% of American adults are affected by mental disorders during a given year, while 9% experience some significant functional impairment, and 5.4% have a serious mental illness (SMI) that interferes with social functioning per federal regulation definitions.⁹³ Applying these estimates to the 2009 Kitsap County adult population aged 20 and older, approximately 36,000 Kitsap adults are affected by mental disorders; 16,000 experience functional impairment, and nearly 10,000 have SMI.

Kitsap County is part of the Peninsula Regional Support Network (PRSN) which coordinates public mental health services for Clallam, Jefferson and Kitsap Counties. During Fiscal Year 2008, PRSN funded services for 5,384 mentally ill persons in Kitsap County, all received services from Kitsap Mental Health Services (KMHS).⁹⁴

KMHS managed a range of both staffed and non-staffed affordable housing options for clients.^{95,96} In April 2010, KMHS opened the Keller House, a 15-bed, staffed residential and stabilization facility, with up to five permanent beds and 11 temporary-stay beds. Undergoing renovation is the KMHS Burwell Place, which will be completed in the fall of 2010, and will add eight studio apartments designated as supported permanent housing. Existing non-staffed facilities include nine locations totaling 29 beds, seven studio or one-bedroom apartments for an additional seven beds, and two three-bedroom family units totaling six beds of permanent housing. Through cooperative agreements with area landlords and the KCCHA, KMHS provides an additional 39 beds. A KMHS Housing Specialist also coordinates scattered-site, landlord-owned permanent housing throughout the community, serving about 70 persons.

Persons Affected by Alcohol and/or Substance Abuse

Nationally, in 2008, an estimated 9% of persons age 12 or older were classified with substance dependence or abuse in the past year, unchanged since 2002.⁹⁷ Applying this estimate to the 2009 Kitsap County population age 15 and older, it is reasonable to assume that approximately 18,000 Kitsap County residents are affected by substance dependence or abuse.

In 2008, the rate of state-funded alcohol or drug service utilization was 18 per 1,000 adults age 18 and older residing in the Bremerton School District, which is higher than the rest of Washington State and Kitsap County⁹⁸ (Figure 3-35). About 2,400 Kitsap and 615 Bremerton residents were served in 2008. The rate in Bremerton increased sharply between 2003 and 2007, while the rates in Washington State and Kitsap County have been steadily increasing over the past ten years. Services include treatment, assessment and detoxification and do not include services provided to participants in the Department of Corrections.

93 "Epidemiology of Mental Illness." *U.S. Public Health Service*, http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/chapter2/sec2_1.html

94 Personal Communication, Tina Mitchell Peninsula Regional Services Network

95 "Adult Services." *Kitsap Mental Health Services*, http://www.kitsapmentalhealth.org/adult_services.aspx

96 Personal communication, Rochelle Doan, Director of Development and Community Relations, Kitsap Mental Health Services

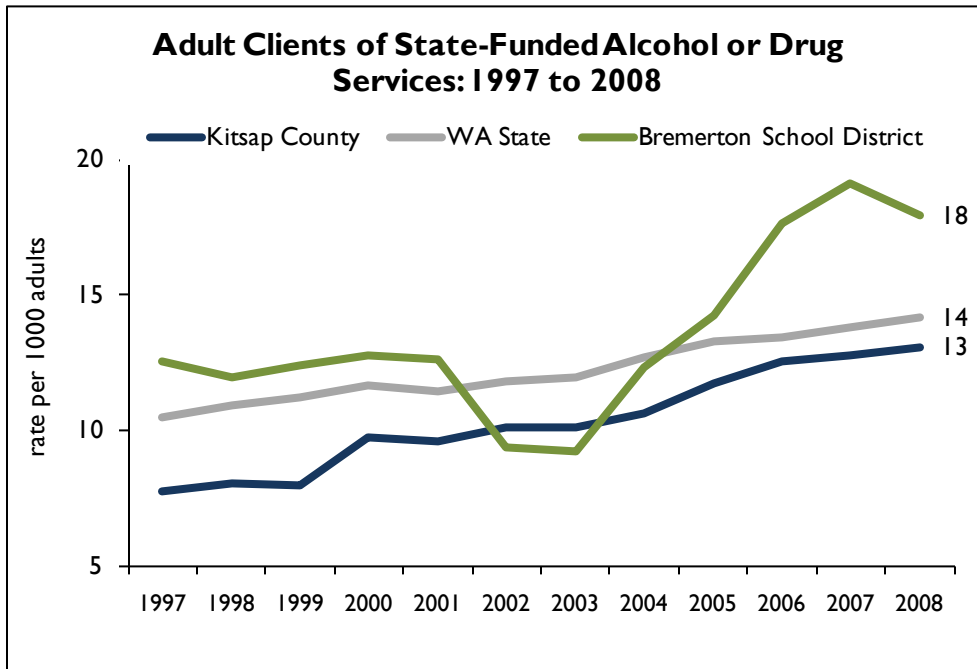
97 "Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings." *Office of Applied Studies*, <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/2k8nsduh/2k8Results.cfm#7.1>

98 "Risk and Protection Profile for Substance Abuse Prevention." *Washington State Department of Social and Health Services*, <http://www.dshs.wa.gov/rda/research/risk.shtm>

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

FIGURE 3-35

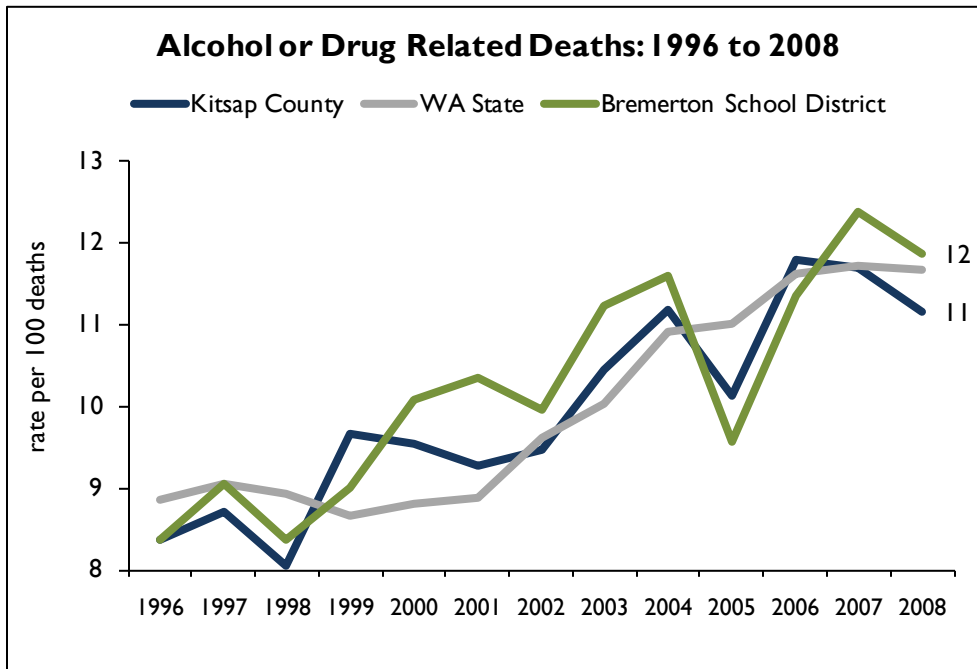
Data Source: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services



Alcohol- or drug-related deaths have been significantly increasing by 3% in Kitsap County and Bremerton School District since 1996⁹⁹ (Figure 3-36). In 2008, 11 of every 100 deaths in Kitsap County were related to alcohol or drugs, 12 of every 100 deaths in Washington State and Bremerton School District—more than 200 Kitsap County deaths, of which 51 were within the Bremerton School District.

FIGURE 3-36

Data Source: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services



The rate of alcohol- or drug-related death is higher than the estimated national rate of alcohol or substance abuse indicating that the national data might underestimate the problem in Kitsap County.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

At year-end 2008, Kitsap County was home to 182 persons living with HIV disease (HIV or AIDS).¹⁰⁰ The Kitsap County Health District serves 87 clients, all of whom are at or below the federal poverty level. 18% own their home and 82% rent – of renters, 8% receive subsidies.¹⁰¹

Kitsap County residents with HIV/AIDS who are income-qualified can receive housing assistance through the federal Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program administered locally by the Pierce County AIDS Foundation, subcontracted to Kitsap County Health District (KCHD). From July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009, KCHD received \$40,134 and served 35 persons with HIV/AIDS. Persons with HIV/AIDS can request HOPWA funding no more than five times per year. Estimated allocation for July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011 is \$43,000.¹⁰²

REFERENCES**General:**

- Kitsap County 3-5 Year Strategic Plan: 2006-2010, Version 1.3
- Clark County 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan, <http://www.co.clark.wa.us/cdbg/consolidplan.html>

100 "Washington State HIV Surveillance Quarterly Report, January 2010 ." *Washington State Department of Health*, <http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/hiv/statistics/docs/qtr1-2010.pdf>

101 Personal communication, Betti Ridge and Lisa Linden, Kitsap County Health District

102 Personal communication, Kerry Dobbeleare, Kitsap County Health District

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STRATEGIC PLAN



INTRODUCTION

The Strategic Plan discusses the priority housing and community development needs of Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton and presents objectives intended to meet those needs as well as strategies to implement the objectives. Priority needs have been determined as the result of the needs assessment process. This process consisted of a community needs assessment and housing analysis, consultations, focus group discussions, public meetings and an online survey.

The discussion of priority needs is grouped into three major categories: housing, homeless, and community development. Housing needs are further divided into affordable housing and special needs housing. Community development is divided into public services, infrastructure/public facilities, and economic development.

Each category begins with a summary of priority needs. Following the summaries are specific objectives intended to meet the identified priority needs. The Plan then identifies strategies that are intended to implement one or more of the objectives. The Plan also contains priority needs tables which identify how the estimated available resources over the five-year planning period will be targeted by priority need, by income category and by population.

The Strategic Plan also addresses the general implementation requirements of the County and City's housing and community development programs covered by the Consolidated Plan. These sections include:

- Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs
- Barriers to Affordable Housing
- Lead-based Paint
- Reducing the level of poverty
- Assuring adequate institutional structure to implement the Plan
- Coordination
- Monitoring
- Section 108 Loan Guarantee

The Strategic Plan is intended to guide the implementation of the Consolidated Plan. It serves as a framework for individual projects, programs, and activities undertaken over the five-year planning period. The annual Action Plan for each program year will identify the objective(s) the funded activity is meeting and the strategy(ies) being pursued for each. A Summary of Specific Objectives table is included in Appendix A.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Public Meetings & Workshops

The citizen participation process used in development of the Consolidated Plan and annually for implementation of the Action Plan is contained in Appendix B. Preparation of the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan began with separate public meetings with the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (KRCC) and Bremerton City Council. A PowerPoint presentation was made at the March

2, 2010 meeting of the KRCC Board and the March 3, 2010 meeting of the Bremerton City Council. These meetings were open to the public and broadcast on the local cable access channel. Information about the Consolidated Plan, the planning process, timeline and opportunities for public involvement was presented.

On April 13, 2010 an Open House was held at the Norm Dicks Government Center to provide an informal informational opportunity for interested citizens, elected officials and agencies. Display ads were published in the newspaper and a postcard notice was sent to the interested parties mailing list maintained by the City and County Block Grant Programs. The purpose of the Open House was to provide an opportunity for the public to learn about the Consolidated Plan and what CDBG and HOME funding is accomplishing in the community. Attendees were encouraged to take the survey developed to assess priority needs in the community.

A Public Hearing was also held at the April 6, 2010 meeting of the KRCC and at the May 5, 2010 meeting of the Bremerton City Council to receive comments on the 2011 Application & Policy for Use of Funds. Programs and projects funded through the 2011 Application cycle will be included in the first year's Action Plan in the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan.

Consultation Process

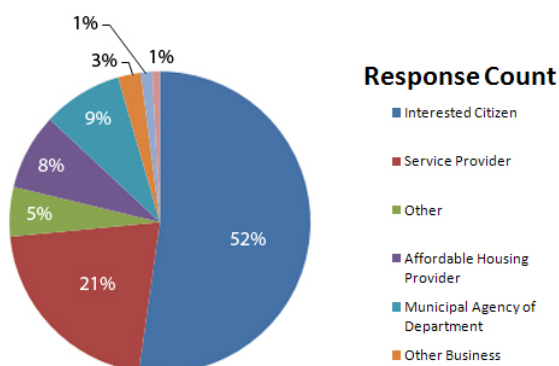
Following the Open House, focus group meetings were held to discuss objectives and strategies for Housing, Community and Economic Development. Representatives from community organizations and service providers serving low-income and special needs populations were invited to participate. In April and May, presentations were also made to the Kitsap County Continuum of Care Coalition and the Kitsap Housing Coalition. A list of the organizations and agencies consulted with is included in Appendix C.

Survey

Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton sponsored a survey to gather input on housing and community service needs. The survey was available online and in hard copy form, in both English and Spanish. The survey was launched online March 29, 2010 and was open until May 28, 2010. Notice of the survey was provided via email to elected officials, service providers, and other interested parties. Notice of the survey was also provided at the Open House, and announced at the Continuum of Care and Kitsap Housing Coalitions. Agencies were encouraged to provide the survey to their housing residents and clients.

228 people responded to the survey. The type of respondent was as follows:

FIGURE 4-1:



STRATEGIC PLAN

The survey questions were divided into two sections. The first section was designed to gather input from all survey respondents on Priority Needs. The second section was designed to gather input from housing and service providers. The survey allowed respondents to skip this section if they were not a service provider.

Survey results from the section on Priority Needs are as follows:

TABLE 4-1

Question		Respondents	Respondent Percentage by Priority Needs				
#	Subject	# of Answered Responses	No Need (1)	Low Need (2)	Moderate Need (3)	High Need (4)	Critical Need (5)
Public Improvements							
2	Streets & Sidewalks	216	4.6%	15.3%	46.3%	28.7%	5.1%
3	Street Lighting	208	5.3%	27.9%	41.8%	20.7%	4.3%
4	Beautification/Enhanced Public Space	218	6.4%	36.7%	38.1%	14.2%	4.6%
5	Accessibility / Safety for Disabled	212	1.4%	18.9%	43.9%	29.2%	6.6%
6	Water/Sewer Improvements	203	6.4%	26.1%	41.4%	16.3%	9.9%
7	Other Public Improvements						
Public Facilities							
8	Senior Centers	208	4.3%	14.4%	48.6%	27.4%	5.3%
9	Youth Centers	212	2.8%	6.6%	30.7%	48.1%	11.8%
10	Neighborhood/Community Facilities	215	3.3%	20.9%	37.7%	32.1%	6.0%
11	Parks and Recreation Facilities	216	0.9%	21.8%	40.7%	31.9%	4.6%
12	Disabled Accessibility of Public Facilities	211	2.4%	17.1%	43.1%	29.9%	7.6%
13	Child Care Centers	210	2.9%	14.8%	36.7%	35.7%	10.0%
14	Food Assistance	211	1.9%	7.6%	25.6%	41.7%	23.2%
15	Other Public Facility Improvements						
Public Services							
16	Youth Services	213	1.9%	4.7%	31.9%	49.3%	12.2%
17	Child Care Services	209	2.9%	13.4%	30.6%	41.6%	11.5%
18	Senior Services	208	1.9%	9.1%	40.4%	39.4%	9.1%
19	Services for Persons with Disabilities	209	1.9%	12.0%	38.3%	36.4%	11.5%
20	Health Services	213	1.4%	9.4%	24.9%	50.2%	14.1%
21	Mental Health Services	215	2.3%	11.2%	24.2%	42.8%	19.5%
22	Employment Training	211	2.4%	9.5%	23.2%	35.5%	29.4%
23	Fair Housing	214	3.7%	10.3%	32.2%	33.2%	20.6%
24	Credit Counseling /Foreclosure Prevention	216	3.7%	12.0%	41.7%	34.7%	7.9%
25	Crisis Intervention	208	1.9%	9.1%	46.2%	31.3%	11.5%
26	Emergency Shelter (Not Homeless)	210	2.9%	14.8%	36.2%	32.9%	13.3%
27	Information and Referral	207	5.3%	20.8%	44.0%	19.3%	10.6%
28	Transportation	215	1.9%	10.7%	34.4%	34.4%	18.6%
29	Substance Abuse Services	208	2.9%	11.5%	40.9%	30.8%	13.9%
30	Other Public Service Needs						
Economic Development							

31	Job Development/Creation	216	0.9%	2.8%	21.8%	34.3%	40.3%
32	Small Business Loans	213	0.9%	9.9%	42.7%	35.2%	11.3%
33	Storefront Improvements	212	7.1%	34.4%	35.8%	17.5%	5.2%
34	Pollution/Property Cleanup	212	2.8%	29.7%	36.3%	20.8%	10.4%
35	Technical Assistance to Small Businesses	211	3.8%	24.2%	37.0%	27.0%	8.1%
36	Other Economic Development Needs						
Homeless Needs							
37	New Emergency Shelter	216	5.6%	17.6%	38.0%	25.9%	13.0%
38	New Transitional Housing	218	5.5%	13.8%	33.9%	34.4%	12.4%
39	New Permanent Supportive Housing	215	5.6%	13.5%	27.4%	32.6%	20.9%
40	Operations and Maintenance of Existing Facilities	212	4.2%	12.3%	32.1%	29.7%	21.7%
41	Other Homeless Population Needs						
Homeless Needs by Population							
42	Homeless Families	218	1.4%	6.0%	18.8%	41.3%	32.6%
43	Homeless Single Men	214	2.8%	13.6%	40.2%	31.8%	11.7%
44	Homeless Single Women	217	2.8%	8.3%	33.6%	41.0%	14.3%
45	Chronically Homeless	212	3.8%	17.5%	37.7%	28.8%	12.3%
46	Youth	210	2.4%	10.0%	24.3%	38.1%	25.2%
Services for the Homeless							
47	Job Training	213	0.9%	3.8%	22.5%	39.4%	33.3%
48	Case Management/Life Skills	214	1.9%	2.8%	26.6%	43.9%	24.8%
49	Substance Abuse Treatment/Detoxification	214	2.8%	4.7%	30.4%	34.6%	27.6%
50	Mental Health Care	215	2.3%	4.7%	21.4%	40.0%	31.6%
51	Physical Health Care (Medical,Dental)	213	3.3%	5.2%	25.4%	43.7%	22.5%
52	Housing Placement	216	2.8%	5.1%	30.1%	40.3%	21.8%
53	Employment	215	0.5%	2.8%	18.1%	37.7%	40.9%
54	Education	210	1.0%	5.2%	30.0%	41.9%	21.9%
55	Other Homeless Needs						
Housing for Persons with Special Needs							
56	Seniors	205	2.0%	10.7%	38.0%	32.2%	17.1%
57	Chronically Homeless	201	4.0%	14.4%	35.3%	36.8%	9.5%
58	Persons with HIV/AIDS	195	4.1%	24.6%	42.6%	24.6%	4.1%
59	Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addictions	200	4.0%	17.5%	40.0%	29.5%	9.0%
60	Persons with Developmental Disabilities	200	2.5%	9.5%	35.5%	38.5%	14.0%
61	Persons with Mental Illness	205	2.4%	7.8%	34.1%	35.1%	20.5%
62	Persons with Permanent Physical Disabilities	199	3.0%	7.0%	35.2%	38.7%	16.1%
63	Special Needs Population Housing Needs						
Rental Housing Needs by Type							
64	Rehabilitation Assistance	204	3.4%	10.3%	48.5%	28.4%	9.3%
65	Affordable Housing Construction	211	5.2%	8.1%	32.7%	30.8%	23.2%
66	Rental Assistance	211	3.3%	7.1%	28.4%	43.6%	17.5%
67	Preservation of Existing Affordable Rental Housing	212	2.8%	2.4%	30.2%	37.7%	26.9%
68	Energy Efficiency Improvements	211	2.8%	7.1%	37.0%	31.8%	21.3%
69	Modifications for Persons with Disabilities	206	2.9%	14.1%	40.3%	34.5%	8.3%

STRATEGIC PLAN

70	Lead-Based Paint Screening/Abatement	205	7.3%	28.8%	36.1%	17.6%	10.2%
71	Other Rental Housing Needs						
Rental Housing Needs by Population							
72	Rental Housing for the Elderly	209	2.9%	7.7%	36.4%	37.3%	15.8%
73	Rental Housing for the Disabled	210	3.3%	7.1%	36.7%	37.1%	15.7%
74	Rental Housing for Large Families (5 or more persons)	207	4.3%	11.6%	42.5%	32.9%	8.7%
75	Other Affordable Rental Housing Needs						
Homeownership Needs							
76	Housing Counseling	208	4.3%	12.5%	50.5%	26.9%	5.8%
77	Foreclosure Counseling	210	3.3%	11.4%	43.3%	33.8%	8.1%
78	Home Purchase Assistance	210	2.9%	14.3%	44.8%	29.5%	8.6%
79	Emergency Repair	208	3.4%	11.5%	38.9%	33.7%	12.5%
80	Rehabilitation Assistance	206	3.4%	13.6%	42.2%	33.0%	7.8%
81	Affordable New Construction	205	5.9%	15.6%	30.2%	32.7%	15.6%
82	Energy Efficiency Improvements	207	2.9%	10.6%	35.3%	36.2%	15.0%
83	Modifications for Persons with Disabilities	205	3.4%	13.7%	40.5%	35.6%	6.8%
84	Lead-Based Paint Screening/Abatement	202	7.4%	32.7%	37.1%	17.3%	5.4%
85	Other Homeownership Needs						
Homeownership Needs by Population							
86	Elderly	202	3.50%	21.80%	43.10%	22.30%	9.40%
87	Disabled	201	4.00%	17.40%	42.80%	27.90%	8.00%
88	Large Families (5 or More Persons)	200	5.50%	14.00%	42.00%	30.50%	8.00%
89	Other Populations						
Housing Problem Priority Areas			Low		Medium		High
90	Homelessness	209	16.70%		44.50%		38.80%
	Availability of Affordable Housing	215	10.20%		29.30%		60.50%
	Overcrowded Conditions	208	38.50%		52.40%		9.10%
	Unsafe/Poor Housing Conditions/Code Violations	214	22.90%		43.90%		33.20%
	Unsafe/Poor Neighborhood Conditions	215	20.90%		46.00%		33.00%
	Foreclosures	210	19.00%		61.40%		19.50%
	Handicapped Accessibility	207	20.30%		61.40%		18.40%

78 service or housing providers responded to questions in the second part of the survey. 77 respondents have an office or service location in Kitsap County and 69% are non-profits. The types of clients they serve include:

TABLE 4-2

	Response Percent	Response Count
Youth	47.4%	37
Seniors	62.8%	49
Homeless	56.4%	44
Persons with Disabilities	75.6%	59
English as a Second Language Population	38.5%	30
Victims of Domestic Violence	46.2%	36
Veterans	52.6%	41
Other	32.1%	25

Clients are served from all around the County. Of the respondents who indicated they served clients outside Kitsap County most indicated serving clients in the adjacent counties of Mason, Jefferson, and Pierce. Respondents provide services in the following areas:

TABLE 4-3

	Response Percent	Response Count
North Kitsap County	59.5%	47
Central Kitsap County	67.1%	53
South Kitsap County	59.5%	47
City of Bremerton	68.4%	54
City of Bainbridge Island	45.6%	36
City of Port Orchard	54.4%	43
City of Poulsbo	49.4%	39
Outside Kitsap County	22.8%	18

The types of services provided by respondents included:

TABLE 4-4

	Response Percent	Response Count
Mental Health Services	13.7%	10
Substance Abuse Treatment	15.1%	11
Housing (permanent/affordable/transitional)	57.5%	42
Employment Training	27.4%	20
HIV/AIDS	1.4%	1
Youth Services	26.0%	19
Senior Services	24.7%	18
Emergency Assistance (not shelter)	17.8%	13
Shelter for Homeless	12.3%	9
Shelter (crisis or disaster)	8.2%	6
Fair Housing	15.1%	11
Credit Counseling/Foreclosure	4.1%	3
Transportation	13.7%	10
Food Assistance	11.0%	8
Health Care	13.7%	10
Services for Persons with Disabilities	32.9%	24
Other	24.7%	18

When asked what the greatest barriers faced by persons attempting to obtain services in the community, respondents reported the greatest barriers were:

TABLE 4-5

	Response Count
Transportation	24
Lack of information & awareness of what is available	20
Lack of income/employment issues	20
Lack of affordable and appropriate housing	16
Demand for services exceeds supply/long wait lists/no single point of entry/services too restricted/can't qualify	13

When respondents were asked to list any critical issues facing service providers that pose constraints to the provision of local services, the majority of respondents cited lack of stable funding. Nearly all agencies that use federal, state or local government funding have experienced reductions in funds available to provide housing and services to low-income clients. In addition to funding constraints many respondents expressed frustration at how complicated and bureaucratic the system has become.

The survey results demonstrate the following top ten ranked priority needs in our community:

1. Job Development/Creation
2. Job training & employment for the homeless
3. Mental health care for the homeless
4. Case management/life skills for the homeless
5. Preservation of existing affordable rental housing
6. Employment training
7. Education for the homeless
8. Substance abuse treatment/Detoxification for the homeless
9. Food assistance
10. Medical/Dental care for the homeless

Full survey results, including comments, can be found in Appendix D.

GENERAL PRIORITY NEEDS ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIES 91.215 (a)

Relative Allocation of Priorities

Priorities used in determining eligible projects to be funded with the Consolidated Plan resources are based on several variables including: estimated funding resources, historic funding resources, needs identified in the Community Needs Assessment and Community Survey completed for this plan, estimates derived from projections and developed based on service and housing provider experience and projected forward in time. Priorities are relative and follow these classifications:

High (H): Activities to address this unmet need will be funded with federal funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds, during the 5 year planning period covered in this Plan.

Medium (M): If funds are available, activities to address this unmet need may be funded with federal funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds, during the 5 year planning period covered in this Plan.

Low (L): Activities to address this unmet need will not be funded during the 5 year planning period covered in this Plan. The County and City will consider Certifications of Consistency for other organizations' applications for federal assistance to meet these needs.

Low-Income Concentrations

All of Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton's funding will be directed to programs and projects which address needs of individuals and families with incomes at 80% and below the area median income. Of all the cities in Kitsap County, the City of Bremerton and associated urban growth area has the highest concentration of low-income households. Approximately 58% of the households in the City have incomes at or below 80% of the area median income. Maps showing census blocks with concentrations of households with incomes at or below 80% can be found in Appendix E. The City also has a higher concentration of affordable housing units as well as many of the services utilized by special needs and homeless populations. These factors, combined with better transit connections and a higher number of low-cost rental units means there is a higher concentration of households with low incomes than other areas of the County.

The second highest concentration of low-income households occurs in the City of Port Orchard and its associated urban growth area. Approximately 45% of households in the census tracts included in the City and its associated urban growth area have incomes at or below 80% of the area median income.

As the population continues to increase in the cities and urban growth areas throughout the County, the need for affordable housing and services in these areas will increase. Funding for projects in the urban growth areas is a priority. Kitsap County's urban growth areas are Port Orchard, Bremerton, Silverdale, Poulsbo, Kingston and Bainbridge Island. These areas have the infrastructure, transportation connections, employment and services to best serve low-income and special needs populations.

Projects located near employment and transit centers are also a high priority. Transportation 2040, the regional transportation plan for the

Puget Sound region, supports development of centers. Centers are locations with compact, pedestrian oriented development and a mix of different commercial, civic, entertainment and residential uses. Regional growth centers are a major focal point of higher density population and employment served with efficient multi-modal transportation infrastructure and services. The City of Bremerton and Silverdale are designated as regional growth centers.

Race and Ethnic Minority Concentrations

For purposes of the this Consolidated Plan, areas of minority concentration are defined as census tracts where the percentage of persons in a particular race or ethnic category, as defined by the Census, is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in that category as a whole (county-wide). Because race and ethnicity data collected through the ACS is not as comprehensive as data collected during the decennial census, it cannot be used to determine racial or ethnic concentrations. A review of race and ethnicity data from the 2000 Census indicates there are no geographic concentrations of any race or ethnic group in Kitsap County. CDBG and HOME funds are intended to benefit individuals and families with the greatest need, regardless of race or ethnic origin. The County and City Block Grant Programs monitor subrecipients to ensure that programs and projects which use CDBG and HOME funds are non-discriminatory and benefit all who are in need.

HOUSING**Priority Housing Needs 91.215 (b)**

Housing is generally defined as affordable when a household's housing costs do not exceed 30% of its annual income. Families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost-burdened, and may have difficulty affording other necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and

medical care. An estimated 12 million renter and homeowner households nationwide now pay more than 50% of their annual incomes for housing. According to HUD, a family with one full-time worker earning the minimum wage cannot afford the local fair-market rent for a two-bedroom apartment anywhere in the United States.¹ Long-term housing affordability problems result from both rising housing costs and stagnating real incomes among those with the lowest incomes. In 1960, the national median house price-to-income ratio was 1.86. In 2008, even with mortgage interest rates close to those in 1960, it was 3.34.²

Affordable housing continues to be a significant unmet need in Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton. There is a mismatch of housing unit occupants and unit price in both Kitsap County and City of Bremerton based on Census 2000 data; only about half of occupied rental units have occupants at the income level required for the rental cost of their unit, about a third of owned units. The most cost burdened household type is elderly non-family. 46% of Kitsap and 54% of City of Bremerton renter-occupied units are occupied with tenants whose housing cost is in excess of 30% of their monthly income.

The housing affordability problems of very low-income renter households (with incomes at half or less of area median income) continue. Nationwide, despite federal support for rental assistance of about \$45 billion, only about one-quarter of eligible renter households report receiving housing assistance.³ Kitsap County has 1,728 Section-8 housing vouchers. As of May 25, 2010, the wait list for Section-8 vouchers was 1,238 at Bremerton Housing Authority and 1,189 at Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority

for a total of 2,427, almost 1½ times the number of available vouchers. It is estimated that a waiting list of this size, at this time, translates to an average wait of five years.

A family of four making 80% of the Kitsap County median income, (\$57,500) would need housing costs of \$1,438 per month or less in order to pay 30% or less of their income for housing. Anything above this amount would mean the household was cost burdened. Nearly 60% of homeowners in Kitsap County pay more than \$1,500 on monthly housing costs. According to ACS data covering the period of 2006-2008, the median owner-occupied housing costs (with a mortgage) was nearly \$1,700 in Kitsap County and \$1,400 in the City of Bremerton.

In order for homeownership to be affordable, programs and projects which bring down the purchase price are a priority need. Affordable homeownership programs have many forms including self-help housing, down-payment assistance, and community land trust models among others. Even with subsidy, homeownership is often not sustainable for very low-income households. Housing costs such as taxes, insurance and utilities continue to rise taking an increasing share of limited incomes. This is an important consideration for long-term stability of the individuals and families who become homeowners and for this reason homeownership is identified as a priority need for households with incomes at or above 50% of the area median income.

Other factors contribute to the affordability and suitability of housing. Over half of Bremerton housing units were built before 1960. Housing of this age is often not energy efficient and, if not adequately maintained, in need of significant repair or rehabilitation. About half of all Kitsap County housing units were built during the time lead-based paints were permitted; nearly four of every five Bremerton housing units.

The City of Bremerton has a lower percentage

1 "Glossary of CPD Terms." U.S. Department of HUD, <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/library/glossary/m/>

2 The Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University. (2010). *The State of the Nations Housing 2010*. Cambridge, MA: Multiple Authors.

3 Ibid.

of owner-occupied housing units than is typical in other communities, due in part to a more transient population from the presence of the Navy. 69% of Kitsap housing units are owner occupied, 41% in the City of Bremerton. The high proportion of rental units in Bremerton presents some challenges to the City, such as landlord absenteeism, deferred maintenance, code enforcement, and lack of neighborhood cohesiveness.

There will continue to be pressure on suitable units, especially for seniors, because of an aging population. Special consideration will focus on elderly non-family, the most cost-burdened household type in Kitsap County. Many elderly cannot even afford subsidized units because of lack of income. Deeper subsidies are needed to make existing units affordable. The demand for senior housing and retirement services will likely more than double in the next 20 years as the baby boomers age and retire. There will be increasing demand for, and decreasing turnover of, senior housing.

Affordable housing with good connections to public transportation and services are needed to meet the needs of the disabled. Persons with disabilities may or may not be able to work, and often need special accommodations for housing and transportation. The City of Bremerton has a higher rate of disability among its residents compared to Kitsap County. A majority of those with disabilities are age 65 and older; 52% of Bremerton seniors compared to 43% Kitsap seniors are disabled in some way. In 2000 about 10% of Kitsap County adults age 16-64 had an employment disability; 13% in the City of Bremerton.

Priority Housing Needs:

Affordable housing for households with income at or below 80% of area median income including:

- Construction & Preservation of rental housing to assist households at or below

50% of the area median income, especially the elderly and disabled.

- Rental assistance to make rents more affordable for households at or below 50% area median income.
- Affordable homeownership for households between 50% AMI and 80% AMI.
- Energy efficiency improvements for single-family homes.
- Preservation of single-family housing in the City of Bremerton.

See Table 2A in Appendix A for Priority Housing Needs.

Specific Objectives – Affordable Housing 91.215 (b)

Kitsap County's housing market has experienced a decline in housing values, slowing of home sales and decrease in new production of units since the peak of 2007. While median home prices are lower and the housing supply is within the range of a balanced market, affordability problems remain for many households.

Housing is considered affordable when it costs no more than 30% of household income. In 2010, in order to afford a two-bedroom unit at fair market rent, a household would need an annual income of nearly \$36,000 (a job paying approximately \$17/hour). Between 2006-2008 46% of Kitsap County renter households spent 30% or more of their monthly income on rent. In the City of Bremerton more than half (54%) of renter households pay 30% or more of monthly income on rent.

The vacancy rate of apartments (excluding government-assisted housing) was 7.5% in Kitsap County during the first quarter of 2010. This is 4% higher compared to five years earlier. Since 2000, vacancy rates in Kitsap County have fluctuated from a low of 3% to a high of over 8%. A vacancy rate of

5% is generally regarded as normal. Lower vacancy rates suggest high demand for units and upward pressure on rents while higher vacancy rates suggest excess capacity and downward pressure on rents. Because of the relative stability of the economy in Kitsap County, and demand for housing, rents have generally not declined.

Some households that had been priced out of the inflated housing market of 2003-2009 are now able to afford to buy a house. However, the median home price of \$247,500 (first quarter 2010) is still out of reach for most low-income households. A household of 4 persons earning 80% of the Kitsap County median income (\$57,500) and paying 30% of their income on housing per month (\$1,437) would need to find a home well below \$247,500 in order to afford the mortgage, taxes, insurance and utility costs.

Housing market conditions are expected to remain challenging for low-income households in general. The supply of affordable homes has increased recently but demand in Kitsap County overall remains fairly strong and is expected to remain so. The affordability gap is expected to continue and housing that serves special populations is still needed.

HUD Program Goal: Decent Housing – including:

- Assisting homeless persons to obtain affordable housing;
- Assisting persons at risk of becoming homeless;
- Retaining the affordable housing stock;
- Increasing the availability of affordable permanent housing for low-income and moderate-income families.
- Increasing the supply of supportive housing which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs to live in dignity and independence; and
- Providing affordable housing that is accessible to job opportunities.

Housing Objectives

- H-1** *Improve and preserve the quality of affordable housing in the Consortium, including both owner occupied and rental housing, serving low-income households.*
- H-2** *Provide a range of affordable housing types and densities while emphasizing high quality development, proximity to transportation and services, adequate public infrastructure and efficient use of land.*
- H-3** *Promote fair housing for all members of the community without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status, disability or sexual orientation.*
- H-4** *Expand homeownership opportunities for low-income homebuyers.*
- H-5** *Promote credit counseling and homeownership financing counseling to discourage predatory lending practices, promote financial education, and provide equal financial*

opportunities to all.

H-6 *Expand housing opportunities through an increase in the supply of decent, safe, and affordable rental housing, rental assistance and supportive housing with services.*

H-7 *Evaluate, and when present reduce, lead based paint hazards.*

H-8 *Improve the safety and livability of low-income neighborhoods.*

Housing Strategies

- 1. Acquisition and New Construction:** The Consortium will support land acquisition, development and construction of new affordable housing units. Housing constructed on the land may be rental or ownership. Ownership housing to target very low-income and low-income, households; rental housing to target extremely low-income and very low-income households. (H-2, H-4, H-6)
- 2. Energy Efficiency Measures:** Preserve and improve energy efficiency of affordable housing units through weatherization and other efficiency measures. (H-1, H-7)
- 3. Fair Housing:** The Consortium will provide for fair and equal housing opportunities for all persons through the following activities:
 - Conduct an annual Fair Housing educational seminar for housing providers, real estate professionals and lenders. (H-3)
 - Provide no-cost fair housing educational resources and referral. (H-3)
 - Update the Kitsap County & City of Bremerton Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. (H-3)
- 4. Homebuyer assistance:** The Consortium will support assistance to very low-income and low-income homebuyers to subsidize the purchase of a home. (H-4)
- 5. Mixed-Income Projects:** Support mixed-income housing projects that include affordable units through targeted use of funds for units which will be occupied by households with incomes at or below 80% AMI. (H-2, H-4, H-6)
- 6. Multi-Family Rental Rehab:** The Consortium will support acquisition and rehabilitation of existing multi-family rental housing. (H-1, H-6)
- 7. Neighborhood Improvement:** Implement housing and neighborhood improvement programs through targeted neighborhood programs, education, housing rehabilitation and related services, and other public improvement projects. (H-8, H-2)
- 8. Owner-occupied Single-Family Rehab:** The Consortium will use CDBG funds to provide owner occupied housing rehabilitation assistance in the form of major rehabilitation loans, emergency repair loans, and home safety repair grants. (H-1, H-7)
- 9. Preservation of Housing:** Support the preservation of affordable single family housing

through purchase and rehabilitation of homes in low-mod areas. Special consideration will be given to projects addressing foreclosed and abandoned properties and blighting conditions. (H-1, H-8)

10. Rental Assistance: The Consortium will consider support of a tenant based rental assistance program to address the high number of households on Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher wait lists and the large number of households who cannot afford fair market rent. (H-6)

11. Revitalization: Identify slum and blight areas and assess for revitalization. (H-8)

12. Shared Housing: Support shared housing programs that match low-income people in need of affordable housing with those who have housing to offer or share. (H-2, H-6)

Public Housing Strategy 91.215 (c)

Bremerton Housing Authority

The Bremerton Housing Authority envisions a future where everyone has the opportunity for a home that is safe and affordable; people are treated with respect regardless of their income level or background; and a person's income level cannot be identified by the neighborhood in which they live. This vision drives the mission, purposes, and strategies of BHA.

Utilizing a wide range of affordable housing programs, BHA strives to provide high quality, stable and sustainable housing and related services to people who have limited financial means. In Bremerton, BHA is the primary agency providing for the housing needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families and individuals. BHA will continue to focus on the tenant-based Housing Choice Voucher program to be the primary program to meet affordable housing needs. As opportunities for additional Vouchers become available, BHA will seek more tenant-based Vouchers.

BHA will continue to use project-based vouchers, up to the 20% cap set by federal regulation, to create diversity in affordable housing and to provide financial support to mixed developments. BHA will also continue to utilize project-based rental assistance, in the form of public housing, Section 8 New Construction, low-income housing tax credit, and other forms of rental housing types to meet the demand for affordable rental housing.

BHA's overarching strategy to revitalize its inventory of public housing is centered around the revitalization of Westpark, a 571 unit site originally constructed as defense housing in 1940-41. Westpark represented an undue concentration of poverty, particularly when compared with BHA's other public housing site, the 21-unit Tara Heights development. In addition, the dwellings at Westpark were nearly 70 years old and had long passed their useful life. In 2008 BHA was awarded a \$20 million HUD HOPE VI Public Housing Revitalization grant to assist in the redevelopment of Westpark. The HOPE VI grant is being coupled with other public and private sources to bring vitality to the 82-acre site, which has been renamed "Bay Vista".

Over the last two years, all 571 homes have been vacated and residents were successfully relocated to other safe, decent, and affordable housing, utilizing Section-8 Housing Choice Vouchers. The majority of related residents have remained in the greater Bremerton/Kitsap County area. Old public housing units are being demolished and new affordable rental housing, including a combination of public housing, Project Based Section-8, and tax credit units, are being constructed on the

redeveloped site.

Accompanying these new units will be privately developed single-family homes, market-rate multifamily apartments, public parks and open space, and a commercial sector containing retail space. As part of the strategy to reduce the concentration of poverty, only 25% of the replacement housing at Bay Vista will be low income. BHA will continue to use the Housing Choice Voucher program to encourage de-concentration and support neighborhood viability.

For BHA's Tara Heights public housing development, HUD Capital Fund Program dollars, coupled with local funds, are being targeted to do a complete interior and exterior renovation of all 21 dwellings. This effort will be completed in 2010.

A component of BHA's HOPE VI grant for the redevelopment of Westpark is homeownership opportunities for former public housing residents and other participants in BHA's affordable housing programs. A total of 30 first-time homebuyer dwellings will be built at Bay Vista, the replacement neighborhood for Westpark. The Staff of BHA's Community and Supportive Services department are working with potential low-income homeowners to prepare them to purchase their own homes. The primary financial tool will be the Section-8 Housing Choice Voucher program, which allows for rent-to-own homeownership. The program will be coupled with other financial resources in the community, such as down payment assistance programs, to bring homeownership to former public housing residents.

BHA encourages participation by public housing residents in the Resident Advisory Council (RAC). A member of the RAC serves on the BHA board of commissioners.

Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority

With the economic downturn that began in 2008, the number of individuals and families in the "extremely low-income" bracket has increased. While there is a relatively high vacancy rate (6.8%) in Kitsap County and plenty of units on the rental market, many of these are inaccessible to those in the lower income brackets. More subsidy is needed to make these units accessible. KCCHA was recently awarded Homeless Housing Grant Program (ESSHB 2163) funds for rental subsidy to help bridge this gap. However, more of this type of assistance is needed. KCCHA has also observed a need for housing for single disabled persons. 35% of the 350 people on the public housing 1 bedroom waiting list are disabled. In addition, 100% of these are under 30% of the median income. KCCHA has a shortage of one and two bedroom units to address the need. In the last fiscal year no one was housed from the two bedroom public housing waiting list of over 300 applicants. The majority of the applicants on the one and two bedroom lists are non-senior applicants with a large portion being disabled. KCCHA's strategy includes the following:

- Apply for additional voucher assistance as it becomes available
- Creatively combine existing housing resources and rental assistance funding from other sources to create more subsidized units
- Pursue funding from public and private sources for additional housing resources
- Obtain funding for Operations and Maintenance as well as Capital items from other funding sources (such as CDBG, Affordable Housing for all, Washington State Housing Trust Fund etc.) in order to reduce building costs and maintain rents at an affordable level.
- Apply for funding to develop units that will fill the missing gaps at the one and

two bedroom level.

- Target new housing toward one and two bedroom and disabled housing.
- Where possible, make existing units available for disabled residents by changing existing preferences.

Beginning in 2008, KCCHA focused on the modernization of its existing public housing units. The public housing stock is currently in good condition—over 27% have been modernized since 2008. However, the KCCHA portfolio has a unit mix that does not adequately address the housing need. Of the 136 public housing units, 75%—about 100 units—are three- and four-bedroom units. There are only 15 one-bedroom units and 18 two-bedroom units. Additionally, the funding for these type of units has decreased significantly over the last ten years. KCCHA receives approximately \$700 per unit per month from all revenue sources for public housing units. This is not sufficient revenue to support these projects long term. KCCHA has added the redevelopment of public housing to its five-year plan. These goals include:

- Disposition of units where needed to improve the unit mix and cost effectiveness of running public housing programs.
- Possible conversion of public housing units to voucher assistance.
- Providing project based vouchers to units where possible.
- Development of replacement housing with a unit mix to meet the existing need.
- Pursue funding from other sources to help with the redevelopment process.

Beginning in 2008, KCCHA refocused its mission to improving the management of the existing housing stock. With almost 30% of the units modernized we are well on our way to improving the living environment of all residents. However, due to insufficient funds KCCHA is unable to modernize all units

There are insufficient resources to address capital needs of all of these properties.

Additionally some of these neighborhoods are suffering from a high incidence of crime that contributes to family instability. Following are the goals to address these issues:

- Perform Capital Needs Assessments on all Public Housing units. Seek funding from other sources such as CDBG, Washington State Housing Trust Fund, Affordable Housing For All etc. to support this process and to fund the needed repairs.
- Implement a solid plan of preventative maintenance to decrease deterioration of units and improve overall livability.
- Partner with local law enforcement agencies for overall crime control.
- Seek funding for improvements that will discourage crime in the neighborhoods such as improved lighting, security cameras etc.

Additionally KCCHA has recently implemented a plan of supportive housing through the Kitsap County Homeless Housing Assistance Act. KCCHA housing includes many high-need residents who need mental health assistance, lack access to affordable health care, suffer from general family instability including domestic violence incidents, broken families, drug and/or alcohol abuse and high unemployment rates. Many of these families also lack the education to enable them to obtain jobs that will sustain the family. These families need supportive services that are currently unavailable or inaccessible to them. KCCHA has the following goals to address these issues:

- Partner with local agencies for provision of services to public housing residents.
- Seek funding to continue and expand the family and senior programs and activities that help to improve the lives of residents.
- Obtain funding for supportive housing personnel that can act as advocates for residents and help them obtain access to

existing services available in Kitsap County.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING - REGULATORY POLICY & BARRIERS 91.215(h)

As defined by the Consolidated Plan, barriers to affordable housing include public policies such as land use controls, property taxes, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and other policies which can have a negative effect on housing affordability. This section discusses both state and local regulations which affect the provision of affordable housing in the community.

Land Use Planning

Washington State land use practice is governed by both the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) and the Revised Code of Washington (RCW). In 1990 the Washington State Legislature adopted RCW 36.70A, commonly known as the Growth Management Act (GMA). The GMA requires all local jurisdictions to project their housing needs and to make adequate provisions to meet the housing needs of all economic segments of the community. Each GMA jurisdiction, including Kitsap County and each of its incorporated cities, must approve a Comprehensive Plan every seven years. The plan must contain several required elements, including land use, housing, transportation, and capital improvements. The housing element must provide policy guidance on the provision of affordable housing.

Regional Planning

The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) is an association of cities, towns, counties, ports and state agencies that serves as a forum for developing policies and making decisions about regional growth management and

environmental, economic, and transportation issues in the four-county Puget Sound region including King, Pierce, Snohomish and Kitsap counties. The PSRC is responsible for implementing the regional plan called Vision 2040. It is also responsible for the regional transportation plan, Transportation 2040. Vision 2040 contains policies which address housing diversity and affordability, job-housing balance, housing in regional centers and best housing practices. These policies support the provision of a range of housing types and choices to meet the housing needs of all income levels and demographic groups, including affordable housing for low-income households.

Manufactured Housing

In 2004, the Washington State Legislature passed SB 6593. This law was designed to protect consumers' choices in housing. It stipulates how cities and counties can regulate manufactured housing, including limiting the authority of cities and counties by prohibiting them from passing ordinances that prevent the entry or require the removal of a recreational vehicle used as a primary residence within existing mobile home or manufactured home communities.

Kitsap County allows manufactured housing in all areas zoned for single-family housing. Mobile home communities are also allowed. Mobile and manufactured homes represent a significant number of the affordable housing units in the County and are not discouraged by local policy or regulation.

Washington State Building Code

Washington State Building Code Council (SBCC) has adopted the 2009 International Building, Residential, Mechanical, and Fire Codes, and the 2009 Uniform Plumbing Code. All jurisdictions within Washington State are automatically required to follow the new codes, as amended by the state and individual

jurisdictions.

Kitsap County and the cities have adopted the International Codes in order to protect the life, health and property of its citizens. The Building Division of each jurisdiction administers these codes and assists the community, design professionals, and other agencies by providing building related information and technical support, as well as by promoting education regarding local building code requirements. These codes help to ensure housing is not substandard and is sustainable into the future.

County-wide Planning Policies

Kitsap County, through the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council, has adopted county-wide planning policies. The Kitsap County-wide Planning Policy tailors the PSRC's regional growth management guidelines to Kitsap County and are the policy framework for the County's and the Cities' comprehensive plans. It addresses 15 separate elements, ranging from urban growth areas to affordable housing. These policies are being updated during 2010.

The current County-wide Planning Policies adopted in 2007 on housing include policies addressing the provision of below market-rate housing:

- a. Local comprehensive plan policies and development regulations shall encourage and not exclude below market rate housing.
- b. Below market rate housing strategies should include:
 - i. preservation, rehabilitation and redevelopment of existing neighborhoods as appropriate, including programs to rehabilitate substandard housing;
 - ii. provision for a range of housing

types such as multi-family, single family, accessory dwelling units, cooperative housing, and manufactured housing on individual lots and in manufactured housing parks;

- iii. housing design and siting compatible with surrounding neighborhoods;
 - iv. mechanisms to help people purchase their own housing, such as low interest loan programs, "self-help" housing, and consumer education.
- c. Each jurisdiction shall promote the development of below market rate housing in a dispersed pattern so as not to concentrate or geographically isolate low-income housing in a specific area or community.
 - d. Below market rate housing should be located throughout Kitsap County in a manner to provide easy access to transportation, employment, and other services. Designated Centers should include below market rate housing. Rural self- help housing programs should be encouraged either in or outside of designated Rural Communities.
 - e. Housing policies and programs shall address the provision of diverse housing opportunities to accommodate the homeless, the elderly, physically or mentally challenged, and other segments of the population that have special needs.
 - f. Innovative regulatory strategies shall be developed and implemented to provide incentives for the development of below market rate housing within

Designated Centers. Jurisdictions shall develop strategies which provide a wide range of opportunities for promoting the production of below market rate housing through means such as: reducing housing cost by subsidizing utility hook-up fees and rates, impact fees, and permit processing fees; density incentives; smaller lot sizes; zero lot line designs; inclusionary zoning techniques, such as requiring below-market rate housing in new residential developments; transfers of development rights and/or a priority permit review and approval process.

Tax Exemptions

In Washington State, all property taxes are collected at the county level. Kitsap County has a property tax exemption for low-income senior and disabled residents. There is no tax exemption based solely on income or family size. The program is available to citizens who are at least 61 years old or better as of December 31st of the filing year – the year prior to the exemption, fully disabled from employment or be a military veteran with a 100% service connected disability. Only one spouse, domestic partner or co-tenant has to meet the age/disability requirement to qualify. The household must have an annual gross income of \$35,000 or less to qualify.

There are three levels of tax reduction, based on income:

- **Income up to \$25,000** - Exempt from voted levies and a \$60,000 or 60% reduction in assessed value, whichever is greater. This means that if the property were valued at \$90,000, the value upon which taxes are based would be \$30,000.
- **Income of \$25,001 - \$30,000** - Exempt from voted levies and a \$50,000 or 35% reduction in assessed value (not to exceed \$70,000), whichever is greater.

This means that if the property were valued at \$90,000, taxes would be based on a value of \$40,000.

- **Income of \$30,001 - \$35,000** - Exempt from voted levies only, such as local school maintenance and operation levies.

Additionally, the value of the residence is “frozen” as of January 1, 1995, or January 1 of the initial application year, whichever is later.

Barriers to Housing Types

The residential zoning districts available in Kitsap County and its incorporated cities permit a variety of housing types and housing densities. No significant barriers are found to housing types. The availability of planned unit developments, mixed-use zoning, and master planned developments allows flexibility in meeting the affordable housing requirements of the Growth Management Act. Specific housing types which tend to be more affordable such as manufactured housing, attached and semi-detached housing, apartments, group homes and accessory dwelling units are allowed.

Rising land cost and the cost of infrastructure improvements have increased the cost of developing housing units and is a barrier in the production of affordable housing. As population has increased, driving demand, the supply of land to meet this demand has become more constrained. Land available for development is restricted both physically and by regulation through Growth Management. Although densities within urban growth areas are designed to accommodate population growth, development in these areas is typically more expensive due to higher land costs and the cost of infrastructure to support the increased density. Environmental constraints also further restrict land available for development and in some cases increase the cost to develop certain parcels.

HOUSING: NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Priority Non-Homeless Needs 91.215(e)

There are segments of the population that, for a variety of reasons, have special housing needs. Some are unable to drive and need housing in close proximity to services and transit. Others are unable live independently due to disability and need housing that is accessible and appropriate to their needs. For nearly all of these populations, lack of income is also a significant barrier to finding and maintaining housing. Some may need short-term financial assistance to obtain housing while others will need an on-going subsidy in order to afford housing for the rest of their life. Still others need both housing and on-going support services in order to live independently in the community.

Supportive housing, in its broadest definition, is housing linked with social services tailored to the needs of the population being housed. Supportive services can be either on-site or off-site. Permanent Supportive Housing referred to in this section includes housing units and group quarters, with a supportive environment and includes a planned service component. This type of housing is not time-limited, and people who live in supportive housing sign leases and pay rent. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or coordinated by the applicant and provided by other public or private service agencies. Permanent housing can be provided in one or several structures at one site, or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

The segments of the population that have been identified as having special housing needs are as follows:

- Elderly and frail elderly
- Persons with mental, physical or developmental disabilities
- Persons with HIV/AIDS
- Persons with alcohol or drug addiction
- Victims of domestic violence
- Persons discharged from institutions (prison, jail, mental hospital, foster care)

Housing serving special needs populations is considered a priority need in our community. Results of the community survey and discussions with housing and service providers revealed a continued lack of affordable housing for these populations. Cuts in federal and State funding have also reduced the resources used to provide housing and support services.

Priority Special Need Housing:

Permanent affordable housing with access to support services for: low-income elderly and frail elderly; persons with mental, physical or developmental disabilities; persons with HIV/AIDS; persons with alcohol or drug addiction; victims of domestic violence; and persons discharged from institutions.

See Table 2A in Appendix A for Non-Homeless Special Needs Priority Housing Needs

Specific Objectives – Special Needs 91.215(e)

Special Needs Objectives

SNH-1 Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for special needs populations

SNH-2 Preserve existing special needs housing.

SNH-3 Improve access to services for those in special needs housing.

SNH-4 Improve housing accessibility and safety in both new and existing housing.

SNH-5 Reduce barriers to stable housing by encouraging collaboration among service providers.

Special Needs Strategies

1. **ADA Improvements:** Modify and improve homes occupied by the frail elderly and persons with permanent physical disabilities. These modifications and improvements will be focused on improving the safety and accessibility of the home and meeting ADA standards. (SNH-4)
2. **Community-wide Housing Initiatives:** The Consortium will work collaboratively with service providers, housing providers, and other governmental agencies to reduce barriers to housing through (SNH-5):
 - Active participation in, and support of, the Kitsap Continuum of Care and Kitsap Housing Coalition.
 - Efforts to implement a streamlined intake system in Kitsap County.
3. **Develop Supportive Housing:** Develop and construct special needs and supportive housing. Activities may include the purchase of land, site development and construction. Services should be integral to the housing. (SNH-1)
4. **Preserve Supportive Housing:** Preserve supportive and special needs housing through funding of supportive services and rehabilitation of existing facilities. The housing must be owned and operated by a public agency or a private nonprofit and be occupied by the special needs population. Skilled care facilities are also eligible for assistance. (SNH-2)
5. **Transit Oriented Housing:** Locate housing intended for special needs groups in proximity to public transportation and services required by the special needs group occupying the housing. Where possible provide supportive services as a resident service on site. (SNH-3)

HOMELESS

Priority Homeless Needs

Homelessness continues to be a problem for hundreds of households in Kitsap County on any given night. In January 2010 the Point-In-Time homeless count recorded 672 individuals in 478 households

as homeless; about one quarter are children and nearly seven in ten households reported being homeless for more than one year.

Although the Consortium has developed some projects with new shelter beds and transitional units over the past five years there has been an overall decrease in the number of emergency and transitional housing beds/units since 2008. In 2008 there were 245 beds/units and in 2010 the number dropped to 232. This is due to a loss of funding for an existing transitional housing program and a loss of housing units formerly leased for transitional housing. Nearly half of the homeless individuals counted in 2010 reported being in emergency or temporary shelter; 35% reported living with family or friends and 17% reported being unsheltered. Of those unsheltered, 56% report being out of doors (on the street or in a tent), 37% in a vehicle, and 7% in an abandoned building. There is still a significant unmet need for housing for the homeless.

A review of the causes of homelessness identified during the 2010 PIT count indicated there is a significant unmet need for certain services to address the issues most often affecting individuals and families. The most common situations identified as causing homelessness in 2010 were job loss (176 households), alcohol or drug use (153 households), inability to pay rent/mortgage (144 households), and poor credit rating (142 households).

While there remains a need for a variety of housing types and services to address homelessness, housing with supportive services which address employment & job training, alcohol and drug treatment, and credit counseling are a priority need. Prevention is also a priority need; many who indicated an inability to pay their rent or mortgage may have been able to remain housed had they received early intervention including financial assistance. Priority populations that were identified in the Kitsap County Homeless Housing Plan include youth, those re-entering the community from institutions, and the chronically homeless.

Priority Homeless Housing Needs:

- New permanent supportive housing
- Support for Operations & Maintenance of existing facilities.

Priority Homeless Service Needs:

- Job Training & Employment
- Substance Abuse Treatment/Detoxification
- Health Care (Medical, Dental, Mental)
- Case management/Life skills/credit counseling
- Education
- Housing Placement

See Table 1A in Appendix A for Homeless Needs.

Homeless Strategy 91.215(d)

Through the Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition (CoCC) and its member agencies (See Appendix F for a list of member agencies), the Consortium continues to coordinate its efforts to reduce homelessness. The Kitsap CoCC provides leadership to end homelessness through planning, coordination among social service providers, advocacy, and education. The CoCC collaborates in the

application and administration of HUD McKinney-Vento funds through the Balance of State.

The CoCC also sets priorities for the allocation of funds for the Homeless Housing Grant Program authorized under ESSHB 2163, the Homeless Housing and Assistance Act, and the Affordable Housing for All Grant Program which was authorized under HB 2060. These funds are allocated to projects which meet the goals and objectives identified in the Kitsap County Homeless Housing Plan.

The CoCC member agencies work together to identify unmet needs and emerging issues related homelessness. Coalition member agencies have worked collaboratively to:

- Open a severe weather shelter during the cold weather months;
- Hold a one-stop “Project Connect” event during the 24-hour point-in-time count to provide information, referrals and services to those experiencing homelessness;
- Implement a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS);
- Create & distribute a “56 Ways to Help the Homeless” brochure;
- Convene a Chronic Homelessness sub-committee to work on issues specifically related to the chronically homeless;
- Work with Kitsap County to establish a “Safe Park” program for those living in their vehicles;
- Provide input and support to agencies in the early planning and development stages for new or expanded facilities that serve homeless populations.

Staff from the Kitsap County and City of Bremerton Block Grant Programs regularly attend monthly CoCC meetings, serve on the CoCC Executive Committee and other sub-committees and provide regular updates on programs we administer. This relationship enables CDBG and HOME funds to better meet the needs of our community’s homeless.

Chronic Homelessness

Strategies included in the Kitsap County Homeless Housing Plan to specifically address the chronically homeless include the following:

Chronically Homeless – Reduce the number of chronically homeless individuals.

- a) Chronic Homeless Work Group – Create a Chronic Homeless Work Group, under the Continuum of Care Coalition, to review data and develop recommendations for housing & service solutions specifically targeted to chronically homeless.
- b) Create Housing for Mentally Ill – Create emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing for those who are mentally ill and/or have addictions.
- c) Chronic Homeless Outreach – Implement a program specifically targeting outreach to the chronically homeless, with the goal of improving their connections with housing and supportive services.
- d) Unconditional Housing – Build housing with services for the specific needs of the chronically homeless population, including “Unconditional Housing.”

A Chronic Homeless Work Group was formed as a subcommittee of the CoCC and met monthly to review data and develop recommendations for housing and service solutions specifically targeted to chronically homeless. The committee recommended permanent supportive housing, either scattered site and/or single room occupancy (SRO) units, as the preferred model for housing the chronically homeless. Additional units are needed to meet the demand and several Kitsap County agencies were identified as possible partners in development of units.

To address housing for the mentally ill Kitsap Mental Health Services (KMHS) developed Keller House. This facility, funded in part with CDBG funds from both the County and City of Bremerton, is a 16-bed residential stabilization facility that will serve over 130 people each year. It is designed to help acutely mentally ill adults prepare for successful return to the community. Additionally Kitsap Mental Health Services embarked on a rehabilitation of Burwell House to create eight efficiency apartments, which will be completed in the fall of 2010. These units will provide permanent housing for mentally ill individuals. KMHS also has plans to work with local housing authorities to develop affordable permanent housing for individuals with mental illness, while also offering supportive services.

The Salvation Army is developing a Hygiene Center to provide shower and laundry facilities as well as voice mail for those who are living unsheltered. They continue to provide meals and support to the homeless of Kitsap County, serving many of the chronically homeless. The Salvation Army continues to be a key point of outreach. With the completion of the Hygiene Center the ability to reach out and connect specifically with the chronically homeless will be greatly enhanced.

Homeless Prevention

Kitsap Community Resources (KCR), our Community Action agency in Kitsap County, is a primary provider of resources for families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless. Family Development Specialists are available to anyone in the community who fears becoming homeless, has questions or needs information regarding available resources. KCR also offers an eviction prevention program to income-eligible households who are in danger of being evicted for non payment of rent. KCR also has a Rapid Re-housing program to house those already homeless. This program is case managed for 90 days and includes up to \$500 for deposit, \$500 for first month's rent and \$250 if necessary for the second and third months rent.

Rental assistance is also available in small amounts from some area agencies. Funds are very limited and not adequate to meet the growing need. Often families do not seek assistance until a crisis has developed and they have lost their housing. Having sufficient rental assistance available to rapidly re-house individuals and families is a priority need in our community.

Institutional Structure

Reducing and ending homelessness is the primary function of the Kitsap CoCC and its members. The CoCC meets monthly to discuss issues related to homelessness, provide a forum for communication between agencies that serve the homeless, and provide information on funding opportunities. The Kitsap Homeless Housing Plan was written with input from the CoCC and was approved by the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council, our regional board of elected officials, and serves as a guide for implementing programs and projects in Kitsap County.

One of the long-term strategies included in the Kitsap County Homeless Housing Plan is the development and implementation of a coordinated intake system. The goal of a coordinated intake system is to decrease the amount of time people are homeless, lessen the painful experience

of being homeless, ensure proper housing availability for all homeless populations, improve the ability to collect and report data, and increase efficiencies among the providers in the Continuum of Care network. As a first step towards this goal a study of Kitsap County's current system has been undertaken. The information from this study will provide a framework for developing a coordinated system that will work in Kitsap County.

The County has implemented a Homeless Management Information System which provides data to the State from agencies which receive funds from the State or local homeless funding sources. This program is evolving and will eventually along data sharing among service providers and provide a database which can help expedite services for those experiencing homelessness and provide additional data for local planning.

Discussions have begun with Harrison Hospital, social service providers and homeless advocates on establishing a discharge policy to address the discharge of homeless individuals from the hospital. Hospital discharge planners work with patients before discharge from the hospital on a plan for their housing and care after they leave the hospital; this is a challenge for patients who were homeless before they entered the hospital. Finding a place for homeless individuals to rest and recuperate from surgery or a serious illness is an issue that our community is working to address.

Specific Objectives – Homeless 91.215

The Objectives and Strategies included here are derived from those included in *Kitsap County's Homeless Housing Plan, 2008 Update*. Kitsap County's Homeless Housing Plan was developed in response to State requirements to reduce homelessness by 50% by 2015. The plan was developed by a subcommittee of the Kitsap CoCC and analyzed the needs of homeless people in Kitsap County by reviewing the Homeless PIT count, intake data, anecdotal information from providers and by conducting focus groups with homeless and formerly homeless individuals. The plan was updated in 2008 and contains objectives and strategies to address specific homeless populations and housing needs.

The objectives and strategies contained in *Kitsap County's Homeless Housing Plan, 2008 Update* were developed for a different purpose and planning period. Because some strategies would result in projects not eligible for funding under the Consolidated Plan, or projects not likely to be funded during the five-year plan period, some have not been included in this plan. However the objectives and strategies contained in the Consolidated Plan are consistent with those in the Kitsap County Homeless Housing Plan.

Homeless Objectives

- HH-1 Provide well targeted efforts toward those people who would become homeless without intervention.*
- HH-2 Delivery of temporary, emergency services and shelter to homeless as stabilization efforts to permanently house these individual begins.*
- HH-3 Services and housing aimed at providing stable, permanent living conditions in which an individual or family may thrive.*

HH-4 Ensure a safe, decent and affordable housing inventory in our community, to appropriately house people with wide range of needs.

Homeless Strategies

11. **Affordable Housing:** Build, create, preserve, and maintain more affordable housing across the spectrum for all low and moderate income persons, as a key piece in the community's continuum of housing. (HH-1, HH-3; HH-4)
12. **Alternatives to traditional Emergency Shelters:** Explore short term solutions to supplement the low supply of emergency shelter such as: safe park, tent city, pieces of home, and others, as listed in the Homeless Housing Plan. (HH-2)
13. **Create Housing First Units:** Create Housing First units for priority homeless populations such as veterans, women, and families, youth, reentry, and chronic homeless. (HH-2; HH-3; HH-4)
14. **Discharge Planning:** Provide discharge planning for those individuals being released from institutions including correctional facilities, hospitals, homeless programs and foster care. (HH-1)
15. **Economic Independence:** Provide education and training to support economic independence through living-wage jobs, including literacy programs, financial education and credit/debt counseling, employment and job training, ESL and basic education. (HH-1; HH-3; HH-4)
16. **Existing Emergency Shelters:** Support the operations of existing Emergency Shelters. (HH-2)
17. **Flexible Housing:** Create more units that can be used for families to transition in place from emergency shelter to transitional or permanent housing, including in combination with Housing First model. (HH-2; HH-3)
18. **Foreclosure/Eviction Prevention:** assistance through financial and basic skills counseling, mediation in housing courts, and provide housing alternatives such as community land trust ownership and homeshare rental models. (HH-1)
19. **Gap Assistance:** Provide assistance to those in need to prevent eviction and foreclosure, including support of basic services such as food provision, transportation, utility and housing costs, etc. (HH-1; HH-4)
20. **Hygiene Center:** Build a hygiene center with supportive services to address the immediate and everyday needs of the homeless and chronically homeless. (HH-2)
21. **Innovative Housing Models:** Explore housing models that are intrinsically more sustainable as affordable units, such as Community Land Trust, Homeshare, etc. (HH-1; HH-4)
22. **New Emergency Beds:** Create new emergency shelter beds for priority and underserved homeless populations such as veterans, women, and families, youth, reentry, and chronic homeless. (HH-2)
23. **Permanent Supportive Housing:** Continue to support the operations and plan for future need through preservation, acquisition and development of Permanent Supportive Housing for our community's

special needs individuals, including physically, mentally, and developmentally disabled, disabled veterans, and chronic substance abusers. (HH-3; HH-4)

24. **Supportive Services:** Enhance the effectiveness of homeless prevention strategies and homeless emergency response through delivery of a continuum of supportive services. (HH-1; HH-2; HH-3; HH-4)
25. **Transitional Housing:** Continue to support transitional housing as a key piece of our community's response to homelessness, but with an eye to finding a permanent housing solution as soon as possible. (HH-2; HH-3)
26. **Unconditional Housing:** Convene a task force to research "Unconditional Housing" and how this will fit into our homeless housing plan. Recommendations from this task force integrated into the 2011 update of the Kitsap Homeless Housing Plan. (HH-3; HH-2; HH-4)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Priority Community Development Needs 91.215(f)

Priority Community Development needs include the need for public infrastructure, public facilities, services and economic development. Together, these determine the vitality and overall health and livability of a community. The priority needs identified in this section are a result of the information presented in the Community Needs Assessment, survey results, focus group meetings, input from service providers and interested citizens.

Public Improvements overall are considered a medium priority need. While some public improvements are constrained by the current economic downturn, investment in various projects is planned by the County and Cities through their Public Works departments and Parks departments. Historically these types of projects have the ability to secure funding through a variety of other sources. Smaller neighborhood improvements may be considered in designated low- and moderate-income areas and target neighborhoods. Public Facilities which serve the homeless, youth, and mentally ill are a high priority. Facilities which provide food assistance and essential services to low-income individuals and families are also a high priority. Other facilities are ranked as a medium priority.

Given the current state of the economy and the on-going erosion of wages, services to meet basic needs continue to be in high demand. Many agencies serving low-income individuals and families have experienced a record number of clients during the current recession. Even as the economy recovers the need for services will remain. Most public services are considered a high priority need.

Economic development needs center around job development and creation which is ranked as a high priority need. The number one reason people gave for being homeless during the PIT count of 2010 was job loss. Kitsap County's unemployment rate has cycled from 4% in 1990 to 8.2% at the beginning of 2010. Since 1990 the rate in Kitsap County has typically been 1 to 2% points below Washington State's level. The City of Bremerton in contrast, has cycled from 6% in 1990 to 10.2% at the beginning of 2010. Although unemployment has historically not been as high as many other areas of the State, our growing population combined with the need for a more highly trained and educated work force has created the demand for both training and jobs. Kitsap County's three largest employers, Naval Base Kitsap, Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Harrison Hospital, all require an educated and well trained work force.

Community and Economic Development Priority Needs table 2B is included in Appendix A.

Specific Objectives – Community Development

HUD Program Goal: A Suitable Living Environment – which includes:

- Improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods;
- Eliminating blighting influences and the deterioration of property and facilities;
- Increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services;
- Reducing the isolation of income groups within areas through spatial de-concentration of housing for lower income persons and the revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods;
- Restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value; and
- Conserving energy resources and use of renewable energy resources.

Community Objectives – Public Services

- PS-1 Support the provision of services providing basic needs to low income and special needs individuals and families in crisis.*
- PS-2 Ensure access to programs that promote prevention and early intervention related to a variety of social concerns which can cause long-term instability.*
- PS-3 Increase self-sufficiency and independence for low-income and special needs populations.*

Community Strategies – Public Services

1. **Childcare Services:** Assist with childcare services for target income working families either in conjunction with existing programs or through new childcare facilities. (PS-1, PS-3)
2. **Crisis Intervention:** Support crisis intervention services. (PS-2)
3. **Disabled Services:** Assist social services providers with services for persons with disabilities. Services may include recreation programs, advocacy services, home meal/visitation programs, job training, transportation, and health services, among others. (PS-1, PS-3)
4. **Domestic Violence and Abuse Services:** Support services that prevent and mitigate effects of domestic violence, physical and sexual abuse through counseling and education. (PS-1, PS-2)
5. **Health Services:** Assist in the provision of health services (including oral, mental health and substance abuse issues) to residents. These services may include referrals, counseling,

screening, education and outreach, health programs, or medical services. (PS-1, PS-2)

6. **Homeless Services:** Provide supportive services to all homeless populations, including Job Training & Employment, Substance Abuse Treatment/Detoxification, Health Care (Medical, Dental, Mental), Case management/Life skills/credit counseling, Education, Housing Placement. (PS-1, PS-2, PS-3)
7. **Housing Services:** Support and expand programs facilitating housing stability through technical assistance, housing counseling, debt counseling, credit management, rights of the consumer and fair housing referral and other services such as matching households with sustainable housing, with a focus on alleviating community's inventory of vacant and foreclosed properties. (Meets Housing Objective H-5, funded under Public Service)
8. **Human Services:** Support social services programs, including case management, that meet the basic human needs of low-income persons with an emphasis on meeting priority needs. (PS-1, PS-2)
9. **Information and Referral, Outreach and Advocacy:** Support efforts to provide information on existing services to those in need of services and to refer individuals in need of services. (PS-1, PS-2)
10. **Self sufficiency programs:** Support programs providing education allowing individuals and families to help themselves make live-improving changes toward self-sufficiency, such as literacy programs, financial education, life-skills training, employment skills training, and other programs. (PS-3)
11. **Senior Services:** Assist with the provision of senior services to the elderly and frail elderly. Such services may include nutrition programs, home-delivered meal programs, transportation, health services, shared housing programs and other forms of assistance. (PS-1, PS-3)
12. **Single Point of Entry:** Support the implementation of a single point of entry for information, referral and access to services. (PS-2)
13. **Transportation Services:** Expand programs enabling low income residents access to services, facilities and employment through support of transportation programs and subsidies. (PS-3)
14. **Youth Services:** Support a variety of youth services, including recreation, mentoring, education and nutrition services for the community's target income young people. Support may include direct assistance or fee waivers for target income groups. (PS-1, PS-3)

Community Objectives – Public Facilities & Infrastructure

PF-1 *Improve the infrastructure and physical environment of the Consortium's Low- and Moderate-Income areas (see Appendix E for Low-Mod criteria).*

PF-2 *Enhance the quality of life through creation and improvement of recreational spaces*

and public facilities in Low-Mod areas (see Appendix E for Low-Mod criteria).

PF-3 *Increase self-sufficiency and independence for low-income and special needs populations.*

PF-4 *Improve and increase when needed, public facilities which serve the needs of low-income and special needs populations.*

Community Strategies – Public Facilities & Infrastructure

- 1. Removal of Barriers:** Provide suitable access to public facilities in the cities and County by removing architectural barriers. Remove barriers to the safe travel of persons with disabilities that exist in the public right-of-way, as identified in community-wide plans. (PF-3)
- 2. Right-of-way Improvements:** Make improvements to the public right-of-way to improve appearance and extend useful life where deteriorating infrastructure contributes to blighting conditions.
- 3. Eliminate Slum & Blight:** Address slum and blight by targeting housing rehabilitation, neighborhood revitalization programs, and code enforcement to designated areas (PF-1)
- 4. Recreational Facilities and Upgrades:** Participate in funding the construction and expansion of recreational facilities, including public parks and recreational facilities to serve low and moderate income persons in Low-Mod area neighborhoods (PF-2).
- 5. Transportation Access:** Increase transportation access for special needs populations (PF-3)
- 6. Public Facilities:** Construct and/or improve public facilities that provide programs and services addressing the needs of low income and special needs populations (PF-2, PF-4).
- 7. Urgent Need:** Meet urgent Community Development needs, which pose a serious and immediate risk to public health or safety.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HUD Program Goal: Expanded Economic Opportunities – which includes:

- Job creation and retention;
- Establishment, stabilization and expansion of small businesses (including micro-businesses)
- The provision of public services concerned with employment;
- Availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices;
- Access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community; and
- Empowerment and self-sufficiency for low-income persons to reduce generational poverty.

Economic Objectives

- E-1 Increase the number of applicants for living wage jobs.*
- E-2 Expand economic opportunities for very low- and low-income residents and reduce the number of persons with incomes below the poverty level.*
- E-3 Increase employment opportunities for low-income persons.*
- E-4 Support business development and expansion to create more jobs.*

Economic Strategies

- 1. Education and Training Opportunities:** Work with and support Kitsap County community colleges and technical schools in matching training programs to major Kitsap County employer needs (E-1).
- 2. Local Small Business Consortium:** Support local small business development consortium to carry out networking, collaborative and strategic efforts to expand economic opportunity to low income individuals throughout Kitsap County.
- 3. Incumbent Worker Training:** Support and expand incumbent worker training to low-income workers to improve job security and improve opportunities for advancement (E-2, E-4).
- 4. Career Pathways Programs:** Support the expansion of Career Pathways programs. These programs are a series of connected education and training programs and support services that enable individuals to secure employment within a specific industry or occupational sector, and to advance over time to successively higher levels of education and employment in that sector (E-2).
- 5. Local Hiring and Disadvantaged Business Policy:** Where required, the County and City will assure implementation of federal policies for the hiring of small and local businesses ("Section 3"), and the employment of minority and women owned businesses. The County and City will encourage these practices when not required (E-2).
- 6. Job-Training and Preparation Services:** Support job training, preparation, retraining, incumbent training, and employment search services for low-income persons (E-3).
- 7. Job Creation:** Participate in providing infrastructure or facilities to provide for business expansion or development to offer employment opportunities throughout the County (E-4).
- 8. Small Business Funding:** Provide capital (loan or grant) to small businesses to expand capacity and create or retain jobs for low income persons (E-4).
- 9. Small/Micro Business Assistance:** Provide technical assistance, advice, and business support services (including assistance in developing business plans, securing funding, conducting marketing, etc.) to new and expanding businesses (E-4).

10. Small Business Development: Support small business development programs through program and capital funding (E-6).

ADMINISTRATION

Objective

ADM-1 *Support development of healthy, viable communities through partnerships among all levels of government, non-profit organizations and the private sector to achieve the goals of decent housing, suitable living environments and expanded economic opportunities.*

Strategies

- 1. Collaboration and Standardization:** Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton will continue to work collaboratively in the administration of the County and City Block Grant Programs. This effort will include common policies and procedures for the application and use of funds, subrecipient reporting, record keeping and monitoring.

TARGETING OF ESTIMATED RESOURCES

County estimates of funding for the five year planning period were based on 2010 allocations with no increase for the years 2011-2015. City funding projections for CDBG were based on the 2010 award with a 2% increase in 2012 and 2013. City projections for HOME were based on 2010 with no increases for 2011-2015.

TABLE: 4-6

Expected HUD Resources 2011-2015		
Entitlement Programs	City of Bremerton	Kitsap County
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	\$3,164,155	\$6,685,355
➤ Public Service	\$474,623	\$927,803
➤ Capital Projects	\$2,056,701	\$4,118,433
➤ Economic Development set-aside	(included w/ Cap)	\$402,048
➤ Planning & Administration	\$632,831	\$1,237,071
HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)	\$2,375,000	\$5,804,605
➤ Capital Projects	\$1,796,250	\$2,197,474
➤ CHDO Set-Aside	\$341,250	\$795,691
➤ Administration	\$237,500	\$530,461

Kitsap County will use its CDBG and HOME allocation for programs and projects benefiting individuals and families from unincorporated Kitsap County and the Consortium cities of Port Orchard, Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island. The City of Bremerton will use its CDBG and HOME allocation for programs and projects which benefit individuals and families residing within the Bremerton city limits. Programs and projects which primarily benefit persons from both the County and City will be eligible to apply for funds from both jurisdictions.

The County and City will place a priority on dispersing affordable housing, including special needs housing, throughout the County and City to avoid concentrating low-income populations. The County and City will also place higher priorities on affordable housing and homeless shelters with locations in close proximity to services and transportation.

Assistance to improve or construct public facilities or infrastructure will generally be targeted to low-income areas. Low-income areas are indicated on the Low- and Moderate Income Areas Map included in Appendix E. Assistance for construction or improvements to public facilities may also be provided outside of low-income areas if those facilities primarily benefit low-income or special needs populations.

OBSTACLES TO MEETING UNDERSERVED NEEDS

From the perspective of housing and service providers, the biggest obstacle to meeting underserved needs is inadequate and inconsistent funding. When survey respondents were asked to list any critical issues facing them that pose constraints to the provision of local services, the majority of respondents cited lack of stable funding. Most providers are experiencing an increase in demand due to the poor economy, but are faced with a reduction in funding at nearly all levels.

When survey respondents were asked to identify the greatest barriers faced by persons attempting to obtain services are in the community, the top responses were:

- Transportation problems;
- Lack of information and awareness of assistance available; and
- Affordable housing

Transportation issues are consistently cited by providers as one of the barriers they see clients facing. Many low-income and special needs households are unable to own a vehicle and must rely on transit. Transit connections are best for those who live in the urban areas, but can be frustrating and time consuming for anyone who needs to travel to different areas of the county for housing, employment or services. Many disabled individuals are not able to drive and must rely exclusively on

other forms of transportation, making access to necessary services very challenging. For those who do own vehicles, the cost of gas, insurance and maintenance is a significant burden on their already tight budgets.

Lack of information about the kinds of housing and services available, and general awareness of how and where to seek assistance, is also an obstacle to meeting underserved needs. Housing and services are provided by a variety of government and non-profit agencies in Kitsap County. While most are aware of each other and work together to refer people to the appropriate organization, there is no one place individuals and families can go in a crisis. Different programs have different requirements for participation and require that forms be filled out and documentation be provided in order to access services or be placed in housing. A person may find they qualify for one program or housing unit but not another based on their income, family status, age, criminal history, or credit history.

Affordable housing is critical for stability of families and individuals. Many low-income households spend much more than 30% of their income on housing, which limits their ability to pay for food, health care and transportation. This increases instability forcing some into homelessness when there is a job loss or family break up while others are forced to “double-up” or live in substandard housing.

NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGY AREAS 91.215(g)

Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton do not have designated Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas.

LEAD-BASED PAINT 91.215(i)

Each jurisdiction under this Strategic Plan is responsible for complying with the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 as implemented in 24 CFR Subpart B.

Housing Rehabilitation and Weatherization

All housing rehabilitation and weatherization activities funded under this Plan will assess lead hazard risk before proceeding. This applies to any work on structures constructed prior to January 1, 1978. The work will comply with the appropriate level of protection indicated in 24 CFR 35.100.

All work on homes constructed prior to January 1, 1978, will have a lead hazard risk assessment conducted as described at 24 CFR 35.110. At the completion of any prescribed lead hazard reduction activities, a clearance examination is required as described at 24 CFR 35.110. Each jurisdiction undertaking housing rehabilitation activities will be required to have a lead hazard reduction plan.

Households that participate in housing activities under this Strategic Plan, including home purchase, rental assistance, rehabilitation or weatherization, will be given educational material regarding the hazards of lead-based paint, signs of lead poisoning, and strategies to reduce exposure. This will include the use of HUD and EPA publications such as "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home." Materials will be provided in multiple languages.

ANTIPOVERTY STRATEGY 91.215(j)

Being poor or living in poverty means that individuals or families receive or earn insufficient income to pay for necessities of daily living. Poverty affects basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, health care, and

essential requirements for a successful work life such as a decent education and access to reliable transportation. Persistent poverty is a complex issue that includes individuals and families who find themselves unable to make ends meet.

During the period of 2006-2008, about 9% of Kitsap County residents were living below the poverty line, while in the City of Bremerton 19% were below the poverty line. In both the County and City there were more females living in poverty than males. Among Kitsap County residents age 65 and older, there are nearly two females for every male living in poverty; of Bremerton residents age 65 and older, there are more than two females for every male living in poverty.

The objectives and strategies of this Plan are generally focused on reducing the number of families in poverty, improving the quality of life for the poorest, and lessening the impacts of poverty. The Consortium will employ a variety of strategies to reduce poverty including efforts to stimulate economic growth and job opportunities, and to provide residents with the skills required to take advantage of those opportunities. Strategies include those addressing affordable housing, special needs housing, homelessness, public facilities & improvements, and economic development.

The Strategic Plan contains specific Economic Development Objectives and Strategies to address poverty. In addition to the capital funds available through CDBG, the County has an Economic Development set-aside for projects specifically addressing the strategies of the plan. Projects which may receive funding include micro-lending programs, small business development programs, and small business loan programs among others.

Washington State's Workforce Development System is a network of services, programs, and investments with a shared goal of improving the skills of the State's workforce. The mission

of these programs is to help people become employed, re-enter the workforce, or move ahead in their careers.

The Olympic Workforce Development Council is our local governing body of the Workforce Development System. The Council works in partnership with the nine county commissioners of the Olympic Consortium Board to provide policy guidance and program oversight for Workforce Investment Act (WIA) activities within the service delivery area of Kitsap, Clallam and Jefferson Counties. The Council develops strategic and operational plans for the approval of the Olympic Consortium Board and the Governor. The Council is composed of 30 members who are appointed by the Olympic Consortium Board from the three-county area.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE 91.215(k)

Kitsap County and its consortium cities of Port Orchard, Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island constitute an Urban County and receives an allocation of CDBG Funds from HUD. The City of Bremerton receives a separate allocation of CDBG funds. The County and City of Bremerton, through an Interlocal Agreement, have formed a HOME consortium. The City of Bremerton receives 43% of the annual HOME allocation and the County receives 57%, based on the HOME Consortia Participating Members Percentage Report published annually by HUD. The County acts as administrator for the HOME consortium. Neither Kitsap County nor the City of Bremerton receives a direct allocation of Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) or Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds.

Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton have an annual competitive funding application cycle for CDBG and HOME funds. Application forms and submission deadlines are coordinated and follow a similar schedule, however funding recommendations are made

by separate citizen advisory boards. The City of Bremerton recommendations are submitted to the Bremerton City Council, a public hearing is held and the Action Plan is approved before submission to HUD. This process is the same for the County except the public hearing is held and approval is made by the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council.

Approved projects included in the City and County Action Plans are carried out by non-profit organizations, community and faith-based organizations, public agencies, private industry and, in some cases, by the jurisdiction itself. The City and County strive to continue to develop collaborative approaches that address regional housing and community development needs by working closely with sub-recipients. Technical assistance is provided to organizations interested in using CDBG or HOME funds and applicants are encouraged to discuss new projects with staff early on in the process.

Staff continually looks for ways to streamline the process and make improvements to meet the needs of the community as well as continue to meet all the federal requirements for CDBG and HOME funds. Community feedback has generally been very positive and staff continues to explore opportunities for better coordination and streamlining with other funding sources.

COMMUNITY COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION 91.215(l)

Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton strive to continually improve coordination between the two entitlement jurisdictions as well as among housing providers and service providers in the community. The County and City Block Grant Programs participate in organizations whose membership represents a broad range of stakeholders in the community including:

Kitsap Housing Coalition – members include affordable housing providers, real estate professionals, lenders, housing authorities and government agencies involved in affordable housing.

Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition – members include shelters, food banks, government agencies which provide services, social service providers, housing providers and others. The focus of the Continuum of Care is on the homeless and those living in poverty.

Kitsap Business Development Consortium – brings together agencies, community organizations and government that are providing some form of small business development assistance. This consortium provides a network of resources for small businesses.

Understanding the needs of the community, and the ways in which CDBG and HOME funds can best address those needs, is greatly enhanced through active participation in these groups.

The Consolidated Plan supports the goals and objectives of regional plans addressing housing, transportation, economic development and workforce investment. The objectives and strategies of the Consolidated Plan encourage a range of housing types in close proximity to transportation and jobs. With few exceptions, only projects located in urban growth areas where essential services and transit are most readily available are funded. The Plan also contains a number of specific economic development objectives and strategies which seek to increase employment opportunities for low-income persons and support business development and expansion to create more jobs.

MONITORING 91.230

Kitsap County and City of Bremerton Community Development Block Grant Programs conduct on-site monitoring of all

subrecipients annually. The County and City conduct joint monitoring visits for those organizations which have open contracts with both. On-site visits are scheduled at the end of the program year for all Public Service contracts and during the beginning of the new program year for all others. Period of Affordability monitoring of housing projects is scheduled annually, biannually, or every third year depending on the project.

On-Site Monitoring

During on-site monitoring some or all of the following areas will be reviewed. The scope of the review will depend on the activity type, subrecipient and issues that may have come up over the contract period.

- Contract Management System Review
- Project Status
- Eligibility Requirements
- General Record Keeping
- Financial Management Systems
- Cost Eligibility
- Procurement Standards/Bid Requirements
- Section 504 Compliance
- Environmental Review Compliance
- Property Acquisition/Relocation
- Property Standards
- Rent, Occupancy & Income Requirements

Monitoring Results

A letter, and the checklist(s) used during the monitoring visit, will be sent from the appropriate Block Grant Program(s) to the agency official and generally contain the following information:

- Project contract number, term of the contract and name of the activity
- Date of monitoring visit
- Name of Block Grant Program staff who conducted the monitoring visit

- Scope of the monitoring visit
- Results of the monitoring visit.
- Specific recommendations or follow-up actions to be taken by the subrecipient
- Time frame for completion of necessary follow-up action
- If appropriate an offer of technical assistance

Follow-Up Action

If concerns or findings of non-compliance with federal regulations are identified, City or County Block Grant staff will send the agency instructions for corrective action in a monitoring letter. Corrective action must be taken by the subrecipient within the time frame mandated in the letter. In the event the subrecipient fails to meet a target date for making required actions, or fails to adequately address the concerns or findings, Block Grant staff will follow-up with an additional request.

The County or City may withhold further reimbursement of funds until the subrecipient has sufficiently responded, submitted the required responses and/or taken adequate corrective action. If resolution to a compliance issue cannot be reached, the City or County may require the Agency to repay project funds.

HOPWA

Not applicable – Neither Kitsap County nor the City of Bremerton receives a direct allocation of HOPWA funds.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A—HUD Tables

APPENDIX B—Citizen Participation Plan

APPENDIX C—Contacts for Consolidated Plan Planning

APPENDIX D—Full Survey Results

APPENDIX E—Low- and Moderate-Income Criteria and Maps

APPENDIX F—Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition Member Agencies

APPENDIX G—Public Outreach and Public Comments

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APPENDIX A

HUD TABLES

Table 1A
Homeless and Special Needs Populations

CONTINUUM OF CARE: HOUSING GAP ANALYSIS CHART

		Current Inventory	Under Development	Unmet Need/ Gap
Individuals				
Beds	Emergency Shelter	40	0	15
	Transitional Housing	72	20	16
	Permanent Supportive Housing	156	8	275
	Total			306
Persons in Families With Children				
Beds	Emergency Shelter	95	0	15
	Transitional Housing	227	0	68
	Permanent Supportive Housing	53	8	518
	Total	375	8	601

CONTINUUM OF CARE: HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS CHART

Part 1: Homeless Population	<i>Sheltered</i>		<i>Unsheltered</i>	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households)	19	35	4	58
1. Number of Persons in Families with Children	56	114	12	182
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without children	32	78	91	201
(Add Lines Numbered 1 & 2 Total Persons)	88	192	103	383
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	<i>Sheltered</i>		<i>Unsheltered</i>	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	18		34	52
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	60		31	91
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	54		39	93
d. Veterans	50		13	63
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	3		1	4
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	48		2	50
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	0		0	0
h. Physically Disabled\	106		8	114
i. Persons with both Substance Use and Mental Health Problems	24		10	34
J. Senior Citizens (aged 65 or older)	0		4	4

Table 2A
Priority Housing Needs / Investment Plan Goals

Priority Housing Needs	Priority Needs Level		Estimated Dollars to Address Needs		5 Year Plan Goals		Annual Goals									
							Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City
Renters (units)																
0 - 30 of MFI																
Rehab/Access Improvements	H	H	\$448,000		\$201,701	177	2	123		4		50	1			1
New Construction	H	H	\$219,893		\$250,000	2	3			2						3
Rental Assistance	M	M	\$0		\$0											
Acquisition/Preservation	H	H	\$200,000		\$259,082	28	2				2	14		14		
Energy Efficiency Improvements	M	M	\$151,875		\$0	16		4		3		3		3		3
31 - 50% of MFI																
Rehab/Access Improvements	H	H	\$639,256		\$0	192		76		80					36	
New Construction	H	H	\$350,000		\$250,000	6	2			6						2
Rental Assistance	M	M	\$0		\$0											
Acquisition/Preservation	H	H	\$300,000		\$259,082	40	2				2	20		20		
Energy Efficiency Improvements	M	M	\$16,875		\$0	2		1		1						
51 - 80% of MFI																
Rehab/Access Improvements	M	M	\$134,000		\$0	5				5						
New Construction	M	M	\$0		\$0											
Rental Assistance	M	M	\$0		\$0											
Acquisition/Preservation	M	M	\$0		\$0											
Energy Efficiency Improvements	M	M	\$0		\$0											
Owners (units)																
0 - 30% of MFI																
Home Purchase Assistance	L	L	\$0		\$0											
Emergency Repair	H	H	\$40,000		\$0	2				1		1				
Rehab/Access Improvements	H	H	\$489,000		\$0	24		5		5		5		5		4
New Construction	L	L	\$0		\$0											
Energy Efficiency Improvements	H	H	\$860,625		\$150,000	87	15	18		18		17		17		17
31 - 50% of MFI																
Home Purchase Assistance	M	M	\$262,000		\$234,000	28	10	6	7	6	1	6	1	6	1	4
Emergency Repair	H	H	\$20,000		\$0	1					1					
Rehab/Access Improvements	H	H	\$61,000		\$100,000	3	12	1	2	1	2	1	2		3	3
New Construction	M	M	\$0		\$245,000		8									
Energy Efficiency Improvements	H	H	\$95,625		\$150,000	9	15	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	1
51 - 80% of MFI																
Home Purchase Assistance	H	H	\$393,000		\$216,000	43	12	8	6	9	2	9	1	9	2	8
Emergency Repair	M	M	\$0		\$0											
Rehab/Access Improvements	M	M	\$0		\$0											
New Construction	H	H	\$250,000		\$480,000	10	16		14		2	10				
Energy Efficiency Improvements	M	M	\$0		\$80,000		8		2		1		2		2	1
Homeless ¹ (persons)																
Individuals and Families	H	H	\$598,456		\$100,000	70	2	53						2		15
Non-Homeless Special Needs ² (persons)																
Special Needs Populations	H	H	\$2,775,000		\$200,000	164	3					64		53		47
TOTAL			\$8,304,605		\$3,174,865	909	112	297	34	143	15	203	10	131	11	135

¹Homeless individuals and families assisted with transitional and permanent housing

²Non-Homeless Special Needs include Elderly, Frail Elderly, Severe Mental Illness, Physical Disability, Developmental Disability, Alcohol/Drug Abuse, HIV/AIDS, and Victims of Domestic Violence

Table 2B
Priority Community Development Needs

Priority Community Development Needs		Priority Needs Level		Est. Dollars to Address Needs		5 Year Plan Goals		Annual Goals								Percent Goal Completed				
								Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4				Year 5		
		Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	Co	City	
Public Facility (General)	Acquisition of Real Property	M	M			0												%	%	
						0														
	Senior Centers	M	M	\$100,000	\$50,000	1	1			1					1			%	%	
	Disabled Services Centers	M	M		\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Homeless Facilities	H	H	\$350,000	\$250,000	2	1	1			1	1						%	%	
	Youth Centers	H	H	\$300,000	\$200,000	2	1			1	1					1		%	%	
	Neighborhood Facilities	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Child Care Centers	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Health Facilities	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Mental Health Facilities	H	H	\$318,433	\$200,000	1	1									1	1	%	%	
	Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	M	M		\$225,000	0	3		1				1				1		%	%
	Food Assistance Facilities	H	H	\$200,000	\$100,000	1	1					1			1			%	%	
	Community Services Centers	H	H	\$350,000	\$225,000	1	1			1							1		%	%
	Abused/Neglected Children Facilities	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
Other Public Facility Needs	case by case		\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%		
Infrastructure (General)						0														
Infrastructure (General)	Water/Sewer Improvements	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Street Improvements	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Sidewalks	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Flood Drainage Improvements	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Other Infrastructure	case by case		\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
Public Services (General) (limited to 15% CDBG)																				
Public Services (General) (limited to 15% CDBG)	Senior Services	H	H	\$101,008	\$75,000	1,090	400	238	80	258	80	96	80	249	80	249	80	%	%	
	Disabled Services	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Youth Services	H	H	\$50,000	\$35,000	681	1,500	681	100		125		150		150		175	%	%	
	Child Care Services	H	H	\$121,266	\$30,000	574	200	99	40	120	40	117	40	119	40	119	40	%	%	
	Employment/Training Services	H	H	\$24,000	\$15,000	423	250	3		130	40	10	60	140	70	140	80	%	%	
	Transportation Services	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Health/ Substance Abuse Services	H	H	\$36,000	\$10,000	29	12			22		7			6		6	%	%	
	Information and Referral, Outreach and Advocacy	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	Domestic Violence and Abuse Services	H	H	\$123,157	\$70,000	2,851	1,600	167	320	1,085	320	291	320	654	320	654	320	%	%	
	Self Sufficiency Programs	H	H	\$24,000	\$25,000	1,147	500	356	100	362	100	429	100		100		100	%	%	
	Homeless Services	H	H	\$72,326	\$55,000	449	350	113	70	88	70	124	70	124	70		70	%	%	
	Housing Services	H	H	\$133,775	\$85,000	2,385	1,500		300	745	300	820	300	820	300		300	%	%	
	Crisis Intervention	H	M	\$57,092	\$0	2,092	0							1,046		1,046		%	%	
	Food Assistance	H	H	\$150,000	\$55,000	50,000	15,000	10,000	3,000	10,000	3,000	10,000	3,000	10,000	3,000	10,000	3,000			
Other Public Service	case by case		\$35,179	\$19,623	100	0						50		50			%	%		
Economic Development (General)						0														
Economic Development (General)	CI: Acquisition/disposition	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	CI:Infrastructure Development	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	CI: Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehab	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	ED: Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits	M	M	\$0	\$0	0	0											%	%	
	ED: Technical Assistance	M	M	\$0	\$25,000	0	5											%	%	
	ED: Micro-Enterprise Assistance	H	H	\$402,048	\$100,000	1,375	500	382	100	403	100	310	100	140	100	140	100	%	%	
Administration and Planning						0														
Administration and Planning	Administration	H	H	\$1,222,071	\$622,831		0													
	Fair Housing Activities	H	H	\$15,000	\$10,000	1	1	1	1									%	%	

City of Bremerton
TABLE 2C - Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

*HUD Outcome/Objective Codes			
	Availability / Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
Economic Opportunity	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3

DH-1 Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
DH-1(1)	H-1					
	Improve and preserve the quality of affordable housing in the Consortium, including both owner occupied and rental housing, serving low-income households. STRATEGIES: H-1.6 Multi-Family Rental Rehab; H-1.8 Owner-occupied Single-Family Rehab;	CDBG/HOME	HOUSING UNITS	2011	7	
		CDBG/HOME		2012	10	
		CDBG		2013	8	
		CDBG		2014	8	
		CDBG/HOME		2015	8	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		41	41
DH-1(2)	H-6					
	Expand housing opportunities through an increase in the supply of decent, safe, and affordable rental housing, rental assistance and supportive housing with services.. STRATEGIES: H-6.10. Rental Assistance		HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	4	
				2013	1	
				2014	0	
				2015	4	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		9	9
DH-1(3)	H-7					
	Evaluate, and when present reduce, lead based paint hazards. STRATEGIES: H-7.8 Owner-occupied Single-Family Rehab		HOUSING UNITS	2011	7	
				2012	6	
				2013	8	
				2014	8	
				2015	8	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		37	37
DH-1(4)	SNH-3					
	Improve access to services for those in special needs housing. STRATEGIES: SNH-3.5 Transit Oriented Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	4	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
				2015	5	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		9	9
DH-1(5)	SNH-4					
	Improve housing accessibility and safety in both new and existing housing. STRATEGIES: SNH-4.1 ADA Improvements		HOUSING UNITS	2011	2	
				2012	2	
				2013	2	
				2014	3	
				2015	3	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		12	12
DH-1(6)	SNH-5:					
	Reduce barriers to stable housing by encouraging collaboration among service providers. STRATEGIES: SNH-5.5 Community-wide Housing Initiatives		HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	0	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
				2015	0	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	0
DH-1(7)	HH-1					
	Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for special needs populations. STRATEGIES: HH-1.14 Supportive Services		HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	0	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
				2015	2	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		2	2
DH-1(8)	HH-2:					
	Emergency Response to Homeless: Delivery of temporary, emergency services and shelter to homeless as stabilization efforts to permanently house these individuals begin.. STRATEGIES: HH-2.2.Alternatives to traditional Emergency Shelters; HH-2.3.Create Housing First Units; HH-2.6. Existing Emergency Shelters ; HH-2.7. Flexible Housing; HH-2.10. Hygiene Center; HH-2.12. New Emergency Beds; HH-2.14. Supportive Services ; HH-2.15. Transitional Housing; HH-2.16. Unconditional Housing	CDBG	HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	2	
		CDBG		2013	0	
				2014		
				2015	2	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		4	
DH-1(9)	HH-3					
	HH-3 Homeless Stabilization: Services and housing aimed at providing stable, permanent living conditions in which an individual or family may thrive. STRATEGIES HH-3.15 Transitional Housing; HH-3.16 Unconditional Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	4	
				2013	1	
				2014	0	
				2015	3	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		8	
DH-	HH-4					
	HH-4 Housing Sustainability: Ensure a safe, decent and affordable housing inventory in our community, to appropriately house people with wide range of needs. STRATEGIES: HH-4.11Innovative Housing Models; HH-4.14 Supportive Services; HH-4.16 Unconditional Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	4	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
				2015	0	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		4	

DH-2 Affordability of Decent Housing						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
DH-2(1)	H-1					
	Improve and preserve the quality of affordable housing in the Consortium, including both owner occupied and rental housing, serving low-income households. STRATEGIES: H-1.2 Energy Efficiency Measures	CDBG	HOUSING UNITS	2011	7	
		CDBG		2012	10	
		CDBG		2013	8	
		CDBG		2014	8	
		CDBG		2015	8	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		41	
DH-2(2)	H-2					
	Provide a range of affordable housing types and densities while emphasizing high quality development, proximity to transportation and services, adequate public infrastructure and efficient use of land. STRATEGIES: H-2.1 Acquisition/New Construction; H-2.5 Mixed-Income Projects; H-2.12 Shared Housing	HOME	HOUSING UNITS	2011	13	
		HOME		2012	3	
				2013	2	
				2014	3	
				2015	6	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		27	
DH-2(3)	H-4					
	Expand homeownership opportunities for low-income homebuyers.. STRATEGIES: H-4.1 Acquisition/New Construction; H-4.4 First-time Homebuyer Assistance; h-4.5 Mixed-Income Projects	HOME	HOUSING UNITS	2011	27	
		HOME		2012	5	
		HOME		2013	2	
		HOME		2014	3	
		HOME		2015	1	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		38	
DH-2(4)	H-6					
	Expand housing opportunities through an increase in the supply of decent, safe, and affordable rental housing, rental assistance and supportive housing with services. STRATEGIES: H-6.1 Acquisition/New Construction; H-6.5 Mixed-Income Projects; H-6.6 Multi-Family Rental Rehab; H-6.12 Shared Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	4	
				2013	1	
				2014	0	
				2015	4	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		9	
DH-2(5)	H-7					
	Evaluate, and when present reduce, lead based paint hazards. STRATEGIES: H-7.2 Energy Efficiency Measures		HOUSING UNITS	2011	2	
				2012	2	
				2013	3	
				2014	3	
				2015	4	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		14	
DH-2(6)	SNH-1					
	Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for special needs populations. STRATEGIES: SNH-1.3 Develop Supportive Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	0	
		HOME		2013	0	
		HOME		2014	0	
		HOME		2015	3	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		3	
DH-2(7)	HH-1					
	Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for special needs populations STRATEGIES: HH-1.1 Affordable Housing; HH-1.4 Discharge Planning; HH-1.8 Foreclosure/Eviction Prevention; HH-1.9 Gap Assistance;		HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	0	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
		HOME		2015	2	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		2	
DH-2(8)	HH-3					
	HH-3 Homeless Stabilization: Services and housing aimed at providing stable, permanent living conditions in which an individual or family may thrive. STRATEGIES: HH-3.1 Affordable Housing; HH-3.3 Create Housing First Units; HH-3.7 Flexible Housing HH-3.13 Permanent Supportive Housing; HH-3.14 Supportive Services		HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	4	
				2013	1	
				2014	0	
				2015	3	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		8	
DH-2(9)	HH-4					
	HH-4 Housing Sustainability: Ensure a safe, decent and affordable housing inventory in our community, to appropriately house people with wide range of needs. STRATEGIES: HH-4.1 Affordable Housing; HH-4.3 Create Housing First Units; HH-4.9 Gap Assistance; HH-4.13 Permanent Supportive Housing	CDBG	HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	4	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
		CDBG/HOME		2015	2	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		6	

DH-3 Sustainability of Decent Housing						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
DH-3(1)	H-1					
	Improve and preserve the quality of affordable housing in the Consortium, including both owner occupied and rental housing, serving low-income households. STRATEGIES: H-1.9 Preservation of Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011	7	
				2012	10	
				2013	8	
				2014	8	
				2015	8	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		41	41
DH-3(2)	H-2					
	Provide a range of affordable housing types and densities while emphasizing high quality development, proximity to transportation and services, adequate public infrastructure and efficient use of land. STRATEGIES: H-2.7 Neighborhood Improvement	HOME HOME	HOUSING UNITS	2011	13	
				2012	3	
				2013	2	
				2014	3	
				2015	6	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		27	27
DH-3(3)	H-8					
	Improve the safety and livability of low-income neighborhoods. STRATEGIES: H-8.7 Neighborhood Improvement; H-8.9 Preservation of Housing; H-8.11 Revitalization		HOUSING UNITS	2011	2	
				2012	2	
				2013	3	
				2014	3	
				2015	4	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		14	14
DH-3(4)	SNH-2					
	Provide a range of affordable housing types and densities while emphasizing high quality development, proximity to transportation and services, adequate public infrastructure and efficient use of land. STRATEGIES: SNH-2.4 Preserve Supportive Housing	CDBG/HOME CDBG/HOME CDBG/HOME	HOUSING UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	4	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
				2015	0	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		4	4
SL-1 Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
SL-1(1)	PS-1					
	Support the provision of services providing basic needs to low income and special needs individuals and families in crisis. STRATEGIES: PS-1.3. Disabled Services; PS-1.4 Domestic Violence and Abuse; PS-1.5 Health Services; PS-1.6 Homeless; PS-1.8 Human Services; PS-1.9 Information and Referral, Outreach and Advocacy; PS-1.11 Senior Services; PS-1.14 Youth Services	CDBG CDBG CDBG CDBG CDBG	PEOPLE	2011	4160	
				2012	4185	
				2013	4210	
				2014	4210	
				2015	4235	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		21000	
SL-1(2)	PS-2					
	Ensure access to programs that promote prevention and early intervention related to a variety of social concerns which can cause long-term instability. STRATEGIES: PS-2.2 Crisis Intervention; PS-2.4 Domestic Violence and Abuse Services; PS-2.5 Health Services; PS-2.8 Human Services; PS-2.9 Information and Referral, Outreach and Advocacy; PS-2.12 Single Point of Entry	CDBG CDBG CDBG CDBG CDBG	PEOPLE	2011	3840	
				2012	3840	
				2013	3840	
				2014	3840	
				2015	3840	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		19200	
SL-1(3)	PS-3					
	Increase self-sufficiency and independence for low-income and special needs populations. STRATEGIES: PS-3.3 Disabled Services; PS-3.10 Self Sufficiency; PS-3.11 Senior Services; PS-3.13 Transportation Services	CDBG CDBG CDBG CDBG CDBG	PEOPLE	2011	290	
				2012	290	
				2013	290	
				2014	290	
				2015	290	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		1450	
SL-1(4)	PF-1					
	Improve the infrastructure and physical environment of the Consortium's Low-Mod areas. STRATEGIES: PF-1.3 Eliminate Slum & Blight; PF-1.2 Right-of-Way Improvements; PF-1.7 Urgent Need		PUBLIC FACILITY	2011	0	
				2012	0	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
				2015	0	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
SL-1(5)	PF-2					
	Enhance the quality of life through creation and improvement of recreational spaces and public facilities in Low-Mod areas STRATEGIES: PF-2.4 Recreational Facilities and Upgrades; PF-2.6 Public Facilities	CDBG CDBG	PUBLIC FACILITY	2011	1	
				2012	2	
				2013	1	
				2014	2	
				2015	3	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		9	
SL-1(6)	PF-3					
	Increase self-sufficiency and independence for low-income and special needs populations. STRATEGIES: PF-3.1 Removal of Barriers; PF-3.5 Transportation Access	CDBG CDBG CDBG	PUBLIC FACILITY	2011	0	
				2012	0	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
				2015	0	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
SL-1(7)	PF-4					
	PF-4 Improve and increase when needed, public facilities which serve the needs of low-income and special needs populations. STRATEGIES: PF-4.6 Public Facilities		PUBLIC FACILITY	2011	0	
				2012	1	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
				2015	1	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		2	

SL-2		Affordability of Suitable Living Environment					
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	
SL-2(1)	PS-1		PEOPLE	2011	200		
	Support the provision of services providing basic needs to low income and special needs individuals and families in crisis. STRATEGIES: PS-1.1 Childcare Services			2012	200		
				2013	200		
				2014	200		
				2015	200		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		1000		
SL-2(2)	PS-3		PEOPLE	2011	200		
	Increase self-sufficiency and independence for low-income and special needs populations. STRATEGIES: PS-3.1 Childcare Services	CDBG		2012	200		
		CDBG		2013	200		
		CDBG		2014	200		
		CDBG		2015	200		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		1000		
SL-3 Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment							
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	
	N/A		UNITS	2011			
				2012			
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0		

EO-1 Availability/Accessibility of Economic Opportunity						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
EO-1(1)	HH-1 Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for special needs populations. STRATEGIES: HH-1.5 Economic Independence		UNITS	2011	0	
				2012	0	
				2013	0	
				2014	0	
				2015	2	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		2	
EO-1(2)	HH-3 Homeless Stabilization: Services and housing aimed at providing stable, permanent living conditions in which an individual or family may thrive. STRATEGIES: HH-3.5 Economic Independence		PEOPLE	2011	0	
				2012	4	
				2013	1	
				2014	0	
				2015	3	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		8	
EO-1(3)	HH-4 Housing Sustainability: Ensure a safe, decent and affordable housing inventory in our community, to appropriately house people with wide range of needs. STRATEGIES: HH-4.5 Economic Independence		PEOPLE	2011	100	
				2012	104	
				2013	100	
				2014	100	
				2015	102	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		506	
EO-1(4)	E-1 Increase the number of applicants for living wage jobs. STRATEGIES: E-1.1 Education and Training Opportunities		PEOPLE	2011	0	
				2012	40	
				2013	60	
				2014	70	
				2015	80	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		250	
EO-1(5)	E-2 Expand economic opportunities for very low- and low-income residents and reduce the number of persons with incomes below the poverty level. STRATEGIES: E-2.2 Local Small Business Consortium; E-2.4 Career Pathways Programs; E-2.5 Local Hiring and Disadvantages		PEOPLE	2011	400	
				2012	240	
				2013	260	
				2014	270	
				2015	280	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		1450	
EO-1(6)	E-3 Increase employment opportunities for low-income persons STRATEGIES: E-3.6 Job Training and Preparation Services	CDBG	PEOPLE	2011	0	
		CDBG		2012	40	
		CDBG		2013	60	
		CDBG		2014	70	
		CDBG		2015	80	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		250	
EO-1(7)	E-4 Support business development and expansion to create more jobs. STRATEGIES: E-4.3 Incumbent Worker Training; E-4.7 Job Creation; E-4.8 Small Business Funding; E-4.9 Small Micro Business Assistance; E-4.10 Small Business Development; E-4.12 Single Point of Entry	CDBG	PEOPLE	2011	300	
		CDBG		2012	300	
		CDBG		2013	300	
		CDBG		2014	300	
		CDBG		2015	300	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		1500	

EO-2 Affordability of Economic Opportunity						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
	N/A		UNITS	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	

EO-3 Sustainability of Economic Opportunity						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
	N/A		UNITS	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	

Kitsap County

TABLE 2C - Summary of Specific Annual Objectives

*HUD Outcome/Objective Codes			
	Availability / Accessibility	Affordability	Sustainability
Decent Housing	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
Suitable Living Environment	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
Economic Opportunity	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3

DH-1 Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
DH-1(1)	H-1					
	Improve and preserve the quality of affordable housing in the Consortium, including both owner occupied and rental housing, serving low-income households. STRATEGIES: H-1.6 Multi-Family Rental Rehab; H-1.8 Owner-occupied Single-Family Rehab;	CDBG/HOME CDBG/HOME CDBG CDBG CDBG/HOME	HOUSING UNITS	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015	205 96 58 5 40	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		404	404
DH-1(2)	H-6					
	Expand housing opportunities through an increase in the supply of decent, safe, and affordable rental housing, rental assistance and supportive housing with services.. STRATEGIES: H-6.10. Rental Assistance		HOUSING UNITS	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	0
DH-1(3)	H-7					
	Evaluate, and when present reduce, lead based paint hazards. STRATEGIES: H-7.8 Owner-occupied Single-Family Rehab		HOUSING UNITS	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	0
DH-1(4)	SNH-3					
	Improve access to services for those in special needs housing. STRATEGIES: SNH-3.5 Transit Oriented Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	0
DH-1(5)	SNH-4					
	Improve housing accessibility and safety in both new and existing housing. STRATEGIES: SNH-4.1 ADA Improvements		HOUSING UNITS	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	0
DH-1(6)	SNH-5:					
	Reduce barriers to stable housing by encouraging collaboration among service providers. STRATEGIES: SNH-5.5 Community-wide Housing Initiatives		HOUSING UNITS	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	0
DH-1(7)	HH-1					
	Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for special needs populations. STRATEGIES: HH-1.14 Supportive Services		HOUSING UNITS	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	0
DH-1(8)	HH-2:					
	Emergency Response to Homeless: Delivery of temporary, emergency services and shelter to homeless as stabilization efforts to permanently house these individuals begin.. STRATEGIES: HH-2.2. Alternatives to traditional Emergency Shelters; HH-2.3. Create Housing First Units; HH-2.6. Existing Emergency Shelters ; HH-2.7. Flexible Housing; HH-2.10. Hygiene Center; HH-2.12. New Emergency Beds; HH-2.14. Supportive Services ; HH-2.15. Transitional Housing; HH-2.16. Unconditional Housing	CDBG CDBG	HOUSING UNITS	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015	1 1 	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		2	
DH-1(9)	HH-3					
	HH-3 Homeless Stabilization: Services and housing aimed at providing stable, permanent living conditions in which an individual or family may thrive. STRATEGIES: HH-3.15 Transitional Housing; HH-3.16 Unconditional Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
DH-	HH-4					
	HH-4 Housing Sustainability: Ensure a safe, decent and affordable housing inventory in our community, to appropriately house people with wide range of needs. STRATEGIES: HH-4.11 Innovative Housing Models; HH-4.14 Supportive Services; HH-4.16 Unconditional Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011 2012 2013 2014 2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	

DH-2 Affordability of Decent Housing						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
DH-2(1)	H-1					
	Improve and preserve the quality of affordable housing in the Consortium, including both owner occupied and rental housing, serving low-income households. STRATEGIES: H-1.2 Energy Efficiency Measures	CDBG	HOUSING UNITS	2011	25	
		CDBG		2012	24	
		CDBG		2013	22	
		CDBG		2014	22	
		CDBG		2015	21	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		114	
DH-2(2)	H-2					
	Provide a range of affordable housing types and densities while emphasizing high quality development, proximity to transportation and services, adequate public infrastructure and efficient use of land. STRATEGIES: H-2.1 Acquisition/New Construction; H-2.5 Mixed-Income Projects; H-2.12 Shared Housing	HOME	HOUSING UNITS	2011		
		HOME		2012	8	
				2013	10	
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		18	
DH-2(3)	H-4					
	Expand homeownership opportunities for low-income homebuyers.. STRATEGIES: H-4.1 Acquisition/New Construction; H-4.4 Homebuyer Assistance; h-4.5 Mixed-Income Projects	HOME	HOUSING UNITS	2011	14	
		HOME		2012	15	
		HOME		2013	15	
		HOME		2014	15	
		HOME		2015	12	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		71	
DH-2(4)	H-6					
	Expand housing opportunities through an increase in the supply of decent, safe, and affordable rental housing, rental assistance and supportive housing with services. STRATEGIES: H-6.1 Acquisition/New Construction; H-6.5 Mixed-Income Projects; H-6.6 Multi-Family Rental Rehab; H-6.12 Shared Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
DH-2(5)	H-7					
	Evaluate, and when present reduce, lead based paint hazards. STRATEGIES: H-7.2 Energy Efficiency Measures		HOUSING UNITS	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
DH-2(6)	SNH-1					
	Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for special needs populations. STRATEGIES: SNH-1.3 Develop Supportive Housing		HOUSING UNITS	2011		
				2012		
		HOME		2013	50	
		HOME		2014	40	
		HOME		2015	40	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		130	
DH-2(7)	HH-1					
	Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for special needs populations STRATEGIES: HH-1.1 Affordable Housing; HH-1.4 Discharge Planning; HH-1.8 Foreclosure/Eviction Prevention; HH-1.9 Gap Assistance;		HOUSING UNITS	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
		HOME		2015	15	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		15	
DH-2(8)	HH-3					
	HH-3 Homeless Stabilization: Services and housing aimed at providing stable, permanent living conditions in which an individual or family may thrive. STRATEGIES: HH-3.1 Affordable Housing; HH-3.3 Create Housing First Units; HH-3.7 Flexible Housing HH-3.13 Permanent Supportive Housing; HH-3.14 Supportive Services		HOUSING UNITS	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
DH-2(9)	HH-4					
	HH-4 Housing Sustainability: Ensure a safe, decent and affordable housing inventory in our community, to appropriately house people with wide range of needs. STRATEGIES: HH-4.1 Affordable Housing; HH-4.3 Create Housing First Units; HH-4.9 Gap Assistance; HH-4.13 Permanent Supportive Housing	CDBG	HOUSING UNITS	2011	53	
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
		CDBG/HOME		2015	2	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		55	

DH-3 Sustainability of Decent Housing						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
DH-3(1)	H-1		HOUSING UNITS	2011		
	Improve and preserve the quality of affordable housing in the Consortium, including both owner occupied and rental housing, serving low-income households. STRATEGIES: H-1.9 Preservation of Housing			2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	0
DH-3(2)	H-2		HOUSING UNITS	2011		
	Provide a range of affordable housing types and densities while emphasizing high quality development, proximity to transportation and services, adequate public infrastructure and efficient use of land. STRATEGIES: H-2.7 Neighborhood Improvement			2012		
		HOME		2013	34	
		HOME		2014	34	
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		68	68
DH-3(3)	H-8		HOUSING UNITS	2011		
	Improve the safety and livability of low-income neighborhoods. STRATEGIES: H-8.7 Neighborhood Improvement; H-8.9 Preservation of Housing; H-8.11 Revitalization			2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	0
DH-3(4)	SNH-2		HOUSING UNITS	2011		
	Provide a range of affordable housing types and densities while emphasizing high quality development, proximity to transportation and services, adequate public infrastructure and efficient use of land. STRATEGIES: SNH-2.4 Preserve Supportive Housing			2012		
		CDBG/HOME		2013	14	
		CDBG/HOME		2014	13	
		CDBG/HOME		2015	7	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		34	34
SL-1 Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
SL-1(1)	PS-1		PEOPLE	2011	10713	
	Support the provision of services providing basic needs to low income and special needs individuals and families in crisis. STRATEGIES: PS-1.3. Disabled Services; PS-1.4 Domestic Violence and Abuse; PS-1.5 Health Services; PS-1.6 Homeless; PS-1.8 Human Services; PS-1.9 Information and Referral, Outreach and Advocacy; PS-1.11 Senior Services; PS-1.14 Youth Services	CDBG		2012	11433	
		CDBG		2013	11594	
		CDBG		2014	12640	
		CDBG		2015	11646	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		58026	
SL-1(2)	PS-2		PEOPLE	2011	167	
	Ensure access to programs that promote prevention and early intervention related to a variety of social concerns which can cause long-term instability. STRATEGIES: PS-2.2 Crisis Intervention; PS-2.4 Domestic Violence and Abuse Services; PS-2.5 Health Services; PS-2.8 Human Services; PS-2.9 Information and Referral, Outreach and Advocacy; PS-2.12 Single Point of Entry	CDBG		2012	1107	
		CDBG		2013	298	
		CDBG		2014	654	
		CDBG		2015	654	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		2880	
SL-1(3)	PS-3		PEOPLE	2011	594	
	Increase self-sufficiency and independence for low-income and special needs populations. STRATEGIES: PS-3.3 Disabled Services; PS-3.10 Self Sufficiency; PS-3.11 Senior Services; PS-3.13 Transportation Services	CDBG		2012	620	
		CDBG		2013	525	
		CDBG		2014	249	
		CDBG		2015	249	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		2237	
SL-1(4)	PF-1		PUBLIC FACILITY	2011		
	Improve the infrastructure and physical environment of the Consortium's Low-Mod areas. STRATEGIES: PF-1.3 Eliminate Slum & Blight; PF-1.2 Right-of-Way Improvements; PF-1.7 Urgent Need			2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
SL-1(5)	PF-2		PUBLIC FACILITY	2011		
	Enhance the quality of life through creation and improvement of recreational spaces and public facilities in Low-Mod areas STRATEGIES: PF-2.4 Recreational Facilities and Upgrades; PF-2.6 Public Facilities	CDBG		2012	1	
				2013		
		CDBG		2014		
				2015	1	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		2	
SL-1(6)	PF-3		PUBLIC FACILITY	2011		
	Increase self-sufficiency and independence for low-income and special needs populations. STRATEGIES: PF-3.1 Removal of Barriers; PF-3.5 Transportation Access	CDBG		2012	1	
		CDBG		2013	1	
				2014		
		CDBG		2015	1	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		3	
SL-1(7)	PF-4		PUBLIC FACILITY	2011		
	PF-4 Improve and increase when needed, public facilities which serve the needs of low-income and special needs populations. STRATEGIES: PF-4.6 Public Facilities			2012	1	
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		1	

SL-2		Affordability of Suitable Living Environment					
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	
SL-2(1)	PS-1 Support the provision of services providing basic needs to low income and special needs individuals and families in crisis. STRATEGIES : PS-1.1 Childcare Services		PEOPLE	2011			
				2012			
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0		
SL-2(2)	PS-3 Increase self-sufficiency and independence for low-income and special needs populations. STRATEGIES : PS-3.1 Childcare Services		PEOPLE	2011	99		
		CDBG		2012	120		
		CDBG		2013	117		
		CDBG		2014	119		
		CDBG		2015	119		
				MULTI-YEAR GOAL		574	
SL-3 Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment							
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number	
			UNITS	2011			
	N/A			2012			
				2013			
				2014			
				2015			
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0		

EO-1 Availability/Accessibility of Economic Opportunity						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
EO-1(1)	HH-1 Increase the supply of permanent supportive housing for special needs populations. STRATEGIES: HH-1.5 Economic Independence		UNITS	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
EO-1(2)	HH-3 Homeless Stabilization: Services and housing aimed at providing stable, permanent living conditions in which an individual or family may thrive. STRATEGIES: HH-3.5 Economic Independence		PEOPLE	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
EO-1(3)	HH-4 Housing Sustainability: Ensure a safe, decent and affordable housing inventory in our community, to appropriately house people with wide range of needs. STRATEGIES: HH-4.5 Economic Independence		PEOPLE	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
EO-1(4)	E-1 Increase the number of applicants for living wage jobs. STRATEGIES: E-1.1 Education and Training Opportunities		PEOPLE	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
EO-1(5)	E-2 Expand economic opportunities for very low- and low-income residents and reduce the number of persons with incomes below the poverty level. STRATEGIES: E-2.2 Local Small Business Consortium; E-2.4 Career Pathways Programs; E-2.5 Local Hiring and Disadvantages		PEOPLE	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	
EO-1(6)	E-3 Increase employment opportunities for low-income persons STRATEGIES: E-3.6 Job Training and Preparation Services	CDBG	PEOPLE	2011	3	
		CDBG		2012	130	
		CDBG		2013	10	
		CDBG		2014	140	
		CDBG		2015	140	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		423	
EO-1(7)	E-4 Support business development and expansion to create more jobs. STRATEGIES: E-4.3 Incumbent Worker Training; E-4.7 Job Creation; E-4.8 Small Business Funding; E-4.9 Small Micro Business Assistance; E-4.10 Small Business Development; E-4.12 Single Point of Entry	CDBG	PEOPLE	2011	382	
		CDBG		2012	403	
		CDBG		2013	310	
		CDBG		2014	140	
		CDBG		2015	140	
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		1375	

EO-2 Affordability of Economic Opportunity						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
	N/A		UNITS	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	

EO-3 Sustainability of Economic Opportunity						
Specific OBJ #	Outcome/Objective Specific Consolidated Plan Objectives	Sources of Funds	Performance Indicators	Year	Expected Number	Actual Number
	N/A		UNITS	2011		
				2012		
				2013		
				2014		
				2015		
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL		0	

APPENDIX B

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

CITY OF BREMERTON AND KITSAP COUNTY CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

Introduction

Kitsap County and its consortium cities of Port Orchard, Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island receives both Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Home Investment Partnership (HOME) funds. The City of Bremerton receives Community Development Block Grant funds as its own entitlement, and HOME funds through its membership in a Consortium with Kitsap County. Both the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County are committed to assuring opportunities for citizen involvement in decisions concerning activities taking place within their communities.

Each year the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County are eligible to receive CDBG and HOME funds. There are specific rules and regulations governing the allocation and use of the funds, including provisions for citizen involvement in decision making. In order to facilitate citizen involvement, both jurisdictions adopt a Citizen Participation Plan and form citizen advisory boards (CAB) to encourage the involvement of citizens. The jurisdictions use the following models for the citizen advisory boards:

Kitsap County:

The Kitsap County CAB comprises the following:

- An individual with a history of providing or utilizing services like those supported by CDBG and HOME funds **and**
- An individual who resides in the Central Kitsap area of Kitsap County **and**
- An individual who resides in the City of Port Orchard or the South Kitsap area of unincorporated Kitsap County **and**
- An individual who resides in the Cities of Poulsbo or Bainbridge Island or the North Kitsap area of unincorporated Kitsap County **and**
- An individual who will represent Kitsap County at large.

There are two CABs. The Public Service CAB reviews applications for low income supportive services or public services. The Community Development CAB reviews housing and capital improvements. Both CABs play an integral role in the allocation of CDBG and HOME federal funds according to the needs of the community.

While all CAB members must be well versed in Kitsap County's current community needs and willing to participate in all the activities relevant to the CABs, each individual CAB requires that members demonstrate specific skills and qualifications:

- The Public Service CAB requires that its members have experience in one or more of the following capacities: background working with community service providers as an employee, volunteer, board member or consumer; grant administration, project management, compliance monitoring and/or practical experience with HUD regulations; or grant writing.
- The Community Development CAB requires that its members have experience in one or more of the following areas: construction or project management; mortgage lending; housing development; or economic development.

Each spring at the beginning of the application cycle the Kitsap County Volunteer Coordinator issues a public notice requesting applications from citizens interested in

serving on the Citizen Advisory Boards. CAB members serve two terms, with staggered terms so each year there are at least two returning members. A recommendation of qualified individuals for each open position is made to the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council for final approval in June.

While the Citizen Participation Plan and CAB give citizens maximum opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation and assessment of housing and community development programs, final authority for development, modification and execution of programs lies with the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (KRCC) per the Interlocal Cooperation Agreement between Kitsap County and the Cities of Bainbridge Island, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo.

Kitsap County citizens interested in serving on either the Capital or Public Service CABs may contact Kitsap County's Volunteer Coordinator Jan Koske, at 360-337-4650 or go to www.kitsapgov.com/volunteer/ for more information.

The City of Bremerton:

There are two CABs in the City of Bremerton. The Public Service CAB reviews applications for low-income supportive services or public services. The Community Development CAB reviews housing and capital improvements. Both CABs play an integral role in the allocation of CDBG and HOME federal funds according to the needs of the community.

Each spring at the beginning of the application cycle City of Bremerton Block Grant staff advertises CAB vacancies and solicits applications from citizens interested in serving on the Citizen Advisory Boards. CAB members serve two terms, with staggered terms so each year there are at least two returning members. A recommendation of qualified individuals for each open position is made to the Mayor, who presents the recommendation to Council for final approval.

The Public Services CAB comprises the following:

- Two individuals who reside in West Bremerton; and
- Two individuals who reside in East Bremerton; and
- One individual who will represent the City of Bremerton at large

The Capital CAB comprises the following:

- One City Council Member selected by the City Council President
- One Planning Commission member selected by the Planning Commission
- One individual who resides in West Bremerton; and
- One individual who resides in East Bremerton; and
- One individual who will represent the City of Bremerton at large

While all CAB members must be well-versed in the City of Bremerton's current community needs and willing to participate in all the activities relevant to the CABs, each individual CAB requires that members demonstrate specific skills and qualifications:

- The Public Service CAB seeks members with experience in one or more of the following capacities: background working with community service providers as an employee, volunteer, board member or consumer; grant administration, project

management, compliance monitoring and/or practical experience with HUD regulations; or grant writing.

- The Capital CAB seeks members with experience in one or more of the following areas: construction or project management; mortgage lending; housing development; or economic development.

While the Citizen Participation Plan gives citizens maximum opportunity to participate in the planning, implementation and assessment of housing and community development programs, final authority for development, modification, and execution of programs lies with the Bremerton City Council.

Bremerton citizens interested in serving on either CAB may go online to:

<http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/display.php?id=993> and scroll to the bottom of the page or call the City of Bremerton Block Grant Administrator, Marie Vila at 360-473-5375.

Purpose

The purpose of the Citizen Participation Plan and the Citizen Advisory Boards is to provide an on-going mechanism to ensure widespread citizen participation whereby all citizens have an opportunity to fully express their needs and wishes for community improvement. Special efforts will be made to encourage participation by:

- Low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in slum and blighted areas.
- Residents of predominately low and moderate income neighborhoods.
- Minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.

This plan provides opportunities for representation of all of the citizens of Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton by allowing them to have a voice in the decision-making process and giving them greater power and control over activities taking place within their communities.

Five Year Consolidated Plan

The Consolidated Plan is the result of a process set forth by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide a planning and application process for the CDBG and HOME programs within a single document. The Kitsap County HOME Consortium is required to submit the Consolidated Plan for the HOME participating jurisdiction (which consists of Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton). The Consolidated Plan is available online at:

- http://www.kitsapgov.com/hr/block_grant_program/block_grant_program.htm (scroll down for a link to the documents)
- <http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/display.php?id=790> (scroll down for a link to the documents)
- A printed copy may be requested from the Kitsap County or City of Bremerton Block Grant Divisions

There are a number of specific elements in the 5-Year Consolidated Plan, including:

- **Needs Assessment:** an assessment of housing needs (primarily of low and moderate income people) and needs of homeless people;
- **Housing Market Analysis:** an analysis of the City of Bremerton's and Kitsap County's housing market;

- **Strategic Plan:** a discussion of the City of Bremerton's and Kitsap County's priority needs to establish goals and objectives for implementing strategies which address housing and community development activities;
- **Citizen Participation Plan**
- **Annual Action Plan:** describes the activities that will be undertaken to address priority needs during utilizing HOME and CDBG grant funds; and
- **Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER):** describes how funds were used in activities that provided benefits to low and moderate income individuals and families during the program year.

Governments, service providers, citizens, and non-profit/profit agencies are encouraged to identify needs and priorities, assist in the development of strategies, and to participate in the annual allocation process. The following are specific opportunities for citizens to participate in the development of the information to be incorporated in the Consolidated Plan, which is updated every five years:

1. At least one community meeting will be held to obtain the views of citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties concerning housing and community development needs, including non-housing community development needs and priorities during development of the plan.
2. The City of Bremerton and Kitsap County Block Grant staff will specifically consult with appropriate social service agencies regarding the housing and community development needs and priorities of children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, homeless persons and other persons served by such agencies.
3. The City of Bremerton and Kitsap County Block Grant staff will coordinate with the Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA) and Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority (KCCHA) to encourage participation of residents of public and assisted housing and other low-income residents of targeted revitalization areas, in the process of developing and implementing the Consolidated Plan.
4. Agencies working with low- and moderate-income persons, particularly those living in slum and blighted areas and residents of predominately low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, minorities, non-English speaking persons, and persons with disabilities will be contacted to encourage participation in the development of the Consolidated Plan.

Annual Allocation Process / Action Plan Submission

Both entitlement jurisdictions conduct a competitive annual process to determine allocation of CDBG and HOME funds. The public is encouraged to participate in the process and its end product—the submission of an annual Action Plan to HUD.

1. A notice will be published in the newspaper of record to announce funding availability and provide details about the application process under the HOME/CDBG program. Notifications will also be sent to any agency or organization who requests to be placed on our mailing lists.

Applications for Kitsap County may be obtained from, and must be submitted to, the Kitsap County Block Grant Division, 345 6th Street, Suite 400, Bremerton, WA 98337-1873. Applications are also available on the Kitsap County Block Grant Division website:

http://www.kitsapgov.com/hr/block_grant_program/block_grant_program.htm (scroll down to the annual application process).

Applications for the City of Bremerton can be obtained online at:

<http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/display.php?id=864>. Applications will be made available in a format accessible to persons with disabilities upon request. Applications for the City of Bremerton must be submitted to the City of Bremerton Department of Community Development, 345 6th Street, Suite 600, Bremerton, WA 98337-1873.

Applications will be made available in a format accessible to persons with disabilities upon request.

2. At least one mandatory technical assistance session will be held for those interested in applying for funding. During the session, Block Grant Staff will provide information to citizens concerning who can apply for funds, funds expected to be available, the range of activities that may be undertaken, priorities for funding, application submission requirements, the application deadline, and how decisions concerning funding will be made.
3. Applications will be reviewed by Block Grant Staff to determine compliance with technical requirements. Eligible applications will be forwarded to the CABs.
4. A Citizen Advisory Board will review all proposals and interview applicants and develop recommendations for funding based on fit with Consolidated Plan Goals, feasibility, and funding availability.
5. Applicants submitting proposals will be notified whether or not the CAB has recommended their proposal for funding. The notification will include the date, time and place of the public hearing, during which the recommendations will be considered by the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council or the Bremerton City Council.
6. All funding recommendations approved for funding will be included in each jurisdiction's Action Plan. A summary of each action plan will be published in the newspaper of record and on the City's and County's websites. The summaries will describe the contents and purpose of the Action Plans, and include a list of locations where copies of the entire proposed plans may be examined. Citizens will be provided a period of at least 30 days to review and comment on the plans. Comments or views of citizens will be considered at the public hearings, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefore, will be attached to the final Action Plan which will be submitted to HUD.
7. The City of Bremerton and Kitsap County Block Grant staff will submit their Action Plans, including the projects proposed to be funded, to HUD no later than November 15th of each calendar year.

Amendments to the Annual Action Plan

Citizens will be notified and have an opportunity to comment on any substantial amendments proposed to the Annual Action Plan.

Substantial Amendments will be published in the City's and County's newspaper of record and be subject to a 30-day public comment period to allow for comment prior to implementation of the proposed amendment. Substantial Amendments may be forwarded for review by the appropriate CAB prior to submission to the KRCC or the Bremerton City Council for final approval. Comments or views of citizens will be considered at the public hearing, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefore, will be attached to the substantial amendment of the final Action Plan which will be submitted to HUD. Substantial amendments include:

- Changes in the use of CDBG or HOME funds from one eligible activity to another
- Canceling an approved activity or adding a new one
- A change in the amount to be expended on a project or budget line item equal to a 10% increase or decrease to the total CDBG or HOME project budget or line item
- A substantial change to the purpose, scope, location or beneficiaries of the project as defined in the application for funds and approved by the CAB

CDBG or HOME activities awarded funds which have a substantial change in the purpose, scope, beneficiaries, location or budget will be evaluated by Block Grant Staff and may be required to submit a new application for funding in the next application cycle.

Projects not expending their full CDBG or HOME award will not trigger a substantial amendment. These funds will be re-obligated to new projects during the following year's regular application cycle.

Minor Changes: Any request for a change in the amount to be expended on a project or project budget line item which is less than a 10% increase or decrease, or a minor change to the purpose, scope, location or beneficiaries of the project as defined in the application for funds, shall not be considered a Substantial Change requiring citizen notification and Annual Action Plan amendment; however, prior written approval of these changes must be obtained from the appropriate Block Grant Administrator.

Minor project changes may need to be formalized as an amendment to the sub-recipient Agency's contract with City or County. The Agency will submit a written request for change to the Block Grant Administrator stating the specific reasons for the requested increase or decrease in funding, or change in purpose, scope, location or beneficiaries. All requests will be reviewed, and approved or denied by the Block Grant Administrator.

Performance Reports

1. Both the Kitsap County Block Grant Division and City of Bremerton Block Grant Division will prepare and submit a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) to HUD no later than March 31st of each year for the previous calendar year.
2. The CAPER will be made available for public review. Notice of Availability will be published in the newspaper of record and copies will be available on the County's and City's websites:
 - Kitsap County: http://www.kitsapgov.com/hr/block_grant_program/block_grant_program.htm; scroll down to the year and CAPER file desired. Copies are also available at the Kitsap County Block Grant Program Office, 345 6th Street, Suite 400, Bremerton, Washington.
 - City of Bremerton: <http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/display.php?id=788>; scroll down to the year and CAPER file desired.
3. Citizens will be provided a period of at least 15 days to review and comment on the CAPER. Comments or views of citizens will be considered in the report, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefore, will be attached to the CAPER and submitted to HUD.

Technical Assistance

Each year the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County Block Grant Programs host a joint mandatory Technical Assistance session for all potential applicants for funding. The technical assistance serves to inform citizens and funding applicants of the technical aspects of the CDBG and HOME programs and to review general application requirements for the upcoming year. At least ten days before the scheduled meeting, the date, location and time will be advertised in the newspaper of record and posted on the City and County websites. Both Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton maintain an interested parties mailing list—notice of the Technical Assistance Session is sent to everyone on the list.

In addition to the mandatory Technical Assistance described above, City and County Block Grant staff is available by appointment for one-on-one Technical Assistance to provide guidance to citizens and organizations regarding specific project considerations concerning the submission of applications.

At any time, any citizen may contact the City or County Block Grant Divisions for technical assistance or general information in relation to programs described in this Plan. The Department will help citizens understand CDBG and HOME funded programs, the procedures for submitting proposals, the Citizen Participation Plan and other program requirements so they can effectively participate in CDBG and/or HOME programs and the funding process.

Public Hearings

By law, public hearings are required in order to obtain the public's view and to provide the public with the City and County's responses to public questions and proposals. A public hearing is held in May for the adoption of the next year's Application and Policy for the Use of CDBG and HOME Funds. A second hearing is held in November to review the proposed use of funds and adopt the Annual Action Plan.

Notification of the public hearings and of 30-day comment periods will be published in the newspaper of record and will afford citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to examine the proposed plans and to submit comments.

Kitsap County public hearings will be held during the KRCC meetings on the 2nd Tuesday of the month in the meeting chambers of the Norm Dicks Government Center. KRCC agendas can be obtained at http://www.kitsapregionalcouncil.org/krcc_board.html.

City of Bremerton public hearings will be held during Bremerton City Council meetings, which are held every first and third Wednesday of the month, at 5:30 pm in the meeting chambers of the Norm Dicks Government Center. Bremerton City Council agenda may be obtained at <http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/display.php?id=580>.

Public Comments

Interested persons may submit comments in writing during the public comment periods, or orally at the public hearings. Written comments should be directed to:

Kitsap County Block Grant Program
345 6th Street, Suite 400
Bremerton, WA 98337

City of Bremerton
345 6th Street, Suite 600
Bremerton, WA 98337

Complaints

All written citizen complaints will be referred to the appropriate person(s) or agencies for action. Under normal circumstances, the Block Grant Division will respond to the person making the complaint within 15 days. All complaints and responses will be kept on file.

Resources

Newspaper of Record: Notification will be placed in the following newspaper under Legal Notices at least ten days before a public meeting is held concerning a program described in this plan:

Kitsap County Block Grant – The Kitsap Newspaper Group
City of Bremerton Block Grant – The Kitsap Sun

Notices may also be published City and County websites, as follows:
(CTRL + Click to follow links):

Kitsap County Block Grant Division:

http://www.kitsapgov.com/hr/block_grant_program/block_grant_program.htm (scroll down to “ANNUAL APPLICATION PROCESS” *Legal Ad*).

City of Bremerton Block Grant Program:

<http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/display.php?id=788>

The notice will indicate when and where the public meeting will be held. Meetings are often held at the following location:

Norm Dicks Government Center
345 6th Street
Bremerton, WA 98337

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APPENDIX C

CONSOLIDATED PLAN PLANNING

The following agencies and organizations were contacted and participated in the planning process to assure the Consolidated Plan is comprehensive, and addresses statutory purposes including reducing the number of households in poverty.

Admiral Theater Foundation	Kitsap County Superior Court
Agape Unlimited	Kitsap County Veterans Assistance Program
American Financial Solutions	Kitsap Economic Development Alliance
American Red Cross, West Sound Chapter	Kitsap Family YMCA
Bainbridge Youth Services	Kitsap Family YMCA
Boys & Girls Clubs of South Puget Sound	Kitsap Mental Health Services
Bremerton First United Methodist	Kitsap Recovery Center
Bremerton Foodline	Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council
Bremerton Housing Authority	Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council
Bremerton Parks and Recreation	Kitsap Regional Library
Bremerton School District	Kitsap Sexual Assault
Bremerton Services Association	Kitsap Transit Services
Catholic Community Services	Kitsap Youth Services
Catholic Housing Services	Kitsap-Pierce Community Land Trust
Central Kitsap Food Bank	Literacy Council
Central Kitsap Presbyterian Church	Low Income Housing Institute
Citizen Advisory Board Members (CDBG) 2010	Martha and Mary Childrens Services
City of Bainbridge Island	Martha and Mary Health Services
City of Bremerton	Max Hale Center
City of Port Orchard	Mission Creek Corrections
City of Poulsbo	NK Fishline
Communitas	North Kitsap Fishline
Community & Family Services Foundation	Olympic College
Community Frameworks	Out Kitsap
Dream Center	Paratransit Services
Ebenezer AME Church	Peninsula Community Health Services
Emmanuel Apostolic Church	Peninsula Services
Ethnic Unity Coalition	Port of Bremerton
First Christian Church	Positive Solutions
Green Mountain Adult	RMH Services
Habitat for Humanity of Kitsap County	Salvation Army
Harrison Memorial Hospital	Shelter Resources Inc
Helpline House	SK School District
Holly Ridge Center	Small Business Development Center
Holy Trinity Catholic Church	Sound Grants
House of Refuge Fellowship Church	Sound Works Job Center
Housing Resources Board	South Kitsap Helpline
Kitsap Applied Technologies	St. Vincent de Paul
Kitsap Community Resources	U.S. Department of Housing and
Kitsap Continuum of Care Coalition	United Way of Kitsap County
Kitsap Co Community Development Corporation	WA Community Alliance for Self Help (CASH)
Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority	WA Dept Social and Health Services
Kitsap County Developmental Disabilities	WA Department of Veteran's Affairs
Kitsap County Dept. of Community Development	West Sound Treatment Center
Kitsap County Division of Aging & Long Term Care	Work Source Kitsap County
Kitsap County Drug Court	Kitsap County Personnel /Human Services
Kitsap County Extension	YWCA of Kitsap County
Kitsap County Parks and Recreation	

Economic Development Focus Group Participants:

Kitsap County Extension - Arno Bergstrom
Erin Munding
KC Community Development Corporation - Mike Walton
Kitsap Economic Development Alliance - Bill Stewart
Kitsap Economic Development Alliance - Kathy Cocus
Sound Works - Bob Middlebrook
WA CASH - Stuart Walton

Housing Focus Group Participants:

Bremerton Housing Authority - Kurt Wiest
Bremerton Housing Authority - Nancy Austin
Bremerton Housing Authority - Sarah VanCleve
Catholic Community Services - Mike Curry
Catholic Community Services - Sister Pat Millen
Community Frameworks - Max Benson
Community Frameworks - Mike Greenberg
Habitat for Humanity - Lori Oberlander
Housing Resources Board - Ken Balizer
Housing Resources Board - Phedra Elliott
Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority - Gloria J. Devery
Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority - Julie Graves
Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority - Tony Caldwell
KCR - Larry Eyer
Max Hale Catholic Housing Services - Denise Solada

Community Focus Group Participants

CK Food Bank - Hoyt Burrows, Exec. Director
Downtown - Jerry McDonald
Health District - Suzanne Plemmons
KCR - Larry Eyer, Exec. Director
Martha & Mary Children's Srvcs. - Robert Gelder, Fund Development
Union Hill - Jaime Forsyth
West Sound Treatment Ctr - Robin Lund, Exec. Director
YMCA - Krista Woodring
YWCA - Linda K. Joyce

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APPENDIX D

FULL SURVEY RESULTS

Consolidated Plan Survey

Additional Comments - Are there any other comments you would like to share with us or comments on the survey?	
	Response Count
	22
answered question	22
skipped question	206

Response Text		
1	Bremerton has lots of old housing and many rental units. I would like to see some focus on increasing home ownership through housing rehab.	Apr 14, 2010 12:35 AM
2	Employment of the low-income is the # 1 basic need. Several organizations provide this service and they need to be supported to help them break the poverty cycle! As the President stated "Employment must be the # 1 focus for 2010".	Apr 14, 2010 2:40 AM
3	By combining newly proposed federal regulations that eliminate high-risk mortgages along with local homebuyer counseling, there should be a lower foreclosure rate, particularly in the affordable housing arena.	Apr 14, 2010 7:13 PM
4	We are in significant need for affordable housing for citizens with mental illness AND we are experiencing a significant demand for residential services for elderly folks with dementia who are aggressive/acting out.	Apr 14, 2010 7:20 PM
5	Found the survey confusing. For example, how is one to respond to handicapped acessibilty in Q14? For every handicapped person, it is a high priority.....	Apr 14, 2010 8:54 PM
6	I am by no means an expert but I do speak to people from every walk of life each day. The current economic conditions will be with us for may years perhaps decades. We need to optimize assistance at a menaingful level, create livable waged jobs, and teach people how to be self-sufficient and self-reliant. This has to be done as a complete package within a fairly short time frame. Ultimately the depression that accompanies the conditon of homelessness, hunger, and joblessness becomes a lifestyle embraced by a bigger part of our population and it affects everyone else in the community.	Apr 15, 2010 8:19 PM
7	I believe Employment is a key to removing "needs" for a large number of people. Self-esteem and ability to provide for oneself, with the rights and responsibilities that go with employment, can lift people out of the "needs" category, or at a minimum, can decrease the severity of the needs. I do not believe it is in the best interests of the individuals or society as a whole to continually be asked to do for others what they can do for themselves.	Apr 15, 2010 10:13 PM
8	More support for local builders, developers and related contractors also. They not provide more housing opportunities but also critcial jobs in Kitsap County.	Apr 16, 2010 3:37 PM
9	I think you are looking at the wrong end of things. People should get help through their church or friends, not the government. You are spending to much funding for things not needed and that should be done by private groups	Apr 19, 2010 3:09 AM
10	I think you are looking at the wrong end of things. People should get help through their church or friends, not the government. You are spending to much funding for things not needed and that should be done by private groups	Apr 19, 2010 3:10 AM
11	Law enforcement and incarceration of criminals is a high need	Apr 20, 2010 9:15 PM

Response Text		
12	Priorities of government should be POLICE, FIRE AND EMT. These are designed for the safety and protection of the citizens to enable the citizens to provide for themselves and their families as they see fit.	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
13	In some of the categories - it would depend on the area of the county making a blanket ranking is difficult. It might be of interest to have some focus groups to take the high priority needs and go deeper. Affordable rental housing rather than the total focus on owning is a greater need everywhere and little support to create community within the housing complexes (using a co-housing model) that would offer long-term, stable rentals or some form of sweat equity to maintain the units, create gardens, etc. This would remove the assumption that everyone should or wants to own, possibly creating a consciousness among elected officials.	Apr 21, 2010 9:18 PM
14	As a volunteer worker with St. Vincent de Paul I see first hand all of the problems with house et al that are out there. Resources need most critically to assist the elderly and of even greater importance is the enforcement of laws that we have in regard to disabled people need to be more stringently enforced.	Apr 22, 2010 12:52 AM
15	Affordable housing is crucial in all of Kitsap County. Bainbridge Island is far too over-priced for young families to purchase homes there. In the seven years I've lived in Indianola, I've seen housing prices climb rapidly until the bubble burst. The county then lowered house values but raised land values to a shameful high. I understand the county has a budget, but so do homeowners. Owning a home used to be a sensible, economic goal. Now it's become a lavish dream.	Apr 22, 2010 2:21 AM
16	As stated, many questions tend to elicit comments such as "Oh, my goodness yes, that is a good idea so I should vote for that) without seeing data, knowing the pressures of our housing or our homeless and also our almost homeless population. And also, I know little about how to answer the questions of poor housing conditions, violations, who what when and where facts in each matter --	Apr 22, 2010 3:39 AM
17	There are alot of rentals and apts. in the City of Bremerton - we need to make use of these as subsidized housing. Yet, subsidized housing should NOT be given and extended without accountability (and client responsibility!).	Apr 22, 2010 2:43 PM
18	I strongly encourage creation of affordable housing both for seniors and others.	Apr 22, 2010 4:53 PM

Response Text		
19	<p>I attended the meeting to see if I could afford to buy one of the homes the counsel was intending to build and found that the cost of mortgage plus predicted cost of utilities, sewer-even with energy efficiency- it was actually more than I pay now. They were thinking \$1200 to \$1500 a month depending on your bank and the ability to get a mortgage. Which I would never get in a million years. I have no credit. I've never had a credit card. Really. I've always paid cash and used saving. So old fashioned of me but it worked for Mom and Dad and Grandma and Grandpa and all the way back to the old world. It works for me too. I've always rented. I think that there are enough houses for rent that rental subsidies would be put to better use. Build us something worth living in that we can afford. I also believe that fewer and unattached homes would be better. A small lot with small homes, a communal garden, in my mind that would be better. Without living cheek to jowl in attached townhouses, we can take care of each others kids and yards and pets. Allow people to have their space, a tiny space of their own. I don't want to share a wall. Listen to TV's and their kids music. Or have them listen to my kids. That land could be used for cottage style 2 and 3 bedroom homes, close together with small yards and a community garden. Even a couple of 4 and 5 bedrooms available to those with a passel of school age kids. Rather than cramming 150 people into the space lets really create a community. Sometimes less is more. Quality of life means something. Be creative. Truly be leaders and try something different. Rent for \$1000 a month as a base but if a renter can contribute something, be it childcare, organic gardening, automotive repair, carpentry skills, heating, roofing, appliance repair, computer skills, then allow a certain amount to be lowered from their rent. Like bartering. It would be a revolutionary concept that would allow my family to participate and contribute to the upkeep. It's hard on them to see me struggle. It's hard on me to not be able to help them help me. Whew, what a sentence. Anyway, I guess that the idea wouldn't be that hard to implement if you look at the barter system. The hard part would be getting the homes built. And even there...I would help build a home for my family. Like Habitat for Humanity. I think that this is a good idea. Like many good ideas, I believe that it will be discarded because it's too much trouble to change. It's easier just to keep building 'affordable housing' that no one really wants or can afford.</p> <p>Thanks for letting me speak my piece. It felt good.</p>	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM

Response Text		
20	<p>We MUST get rid of the "drive till you qualify" mentality!!! This thinking is what leads to the affordable homes (i.e.: \$800 or less a month) being too far away from needed services such as grocers, hospitals, and REAL TRANSIT. To live anywhere near a major transit line or a grocery store in Kitsap county (outside of East Bremerton) a person or family will be paying \$2000 and up a month! That is ridiculous and disgusting. We need apartments and family homes (NOT CONDOS!!!!) that the average family of this area can afford to live in, while still being IN a neighborhood. Further more, you MUST start thinking about our elderly residents and residents with disabilities (ALL disabilities, not just developmental or just physical). They are a part of our community, too. They are productive members of society and should not be shut out of enjoying our cities or be shut out from the right to earn a wage. Many of them can not or soon will not be able to drive, therefore they NEED a TRANSIT system (one that we all can trust). Some of those who are homeless are by choice. Many of the homeless in this county are there because of circumstances beyond their control (namely, affordable housing and lack of jobs) or they are unable to get the assistance they need from mental health providers. THESE are the homeless we need to help out and up. We need to bring in industry. That may mean a factory or two, but it also includes administrative offices, corporate headquarters, research facilities, etc. Kitsap county has come to rely too much on the Navy and retail for revenue and jobs. I do not thumb my nose at the Military, even on a bad day; I wholly appreciate the courage these men and women have to protect us. However, we as a county can not rely solely on them for jobs. The private sector needs to be enticed over here (preferably to set up shop in Poulsbo, Silverdale, Bremerton, and Port Orchard) to help create a BALANCE of employment. A lobbying for a lower minimum wage could help us as a state in the long run. Many of the small businesses in this county have closed because they need the extra employees to stay open but can not afford to pay them. When the retail and restaurant businesses start laying off workers because they can not afford the payroll, other businesses hurt, due to the smaller amount of people with disposable income. \$7.75 an hour sounds reasonable to me. When the federal minimum wage was created in 1938 by President Roosevelt, he reportedly stated that it was not meant to be a livable wage, but one meant to help supplement a household budget. If we push for all of this, we could be out of the 25+ year recession the greater Kitsap county has been facing.</p>	Apr 22, 2010 8:16 PM
21	<p>Has anyone ever read the Constitution of the USA or State of WA? These documents define the priorities and limits of gov't responsibilities. Your survey assumes government should provide care for people rather than be responsible for themselves. This philosophy deforms the relationship between state and citizen and it creates a dependent (ie child-like) populace.</p>	Apr 30, 2010 4:19 PM

Response Text		
22	<p>Kitsap County needs to do a better job integrating low-income housing into existing housing. Homeowners should be given very low-interest loans and guidance to build ADUs on their property when they agree to accept Section-8 vouchers or other housing subsidies. Low-income housing that has at its foundation (pun intended!) any aspect of "economic segregation" just does not work. Even when the housing is specialized, such as for seniors or the disabled, effort should be made to integrate low-income units (10-20%) into full-priced units. This allows responsible, good low-income folks to be a part of society at large and not segregated from it. I know of what I speak because I have lived in both types of housing. "Economic segregation" is just as wrong as any other type of segregation. Those who produce it may very well have good intentions, but they simply have not thought through what they are creating. The "projects" nationwide are being razed because they dragged those forced to live in them down even further. For those that do not want "low income" people integrated into full-price housing because they believe they will bring their "problems" with them, I would answer that, yes, we also need to provide better social work programs for those with difficulties ... such as substance abuse problems ... but most low-income folks that I know in Kitsap County are in low-income housing because they are divorced and child support does not even begin to cover the basic living expenses of shelter, utilities and food. Until we fix the problems with regard to child support (and, really, does that seem likely?!) we have to provide safe, decent low-income housing that is integrated into the community at large.</p>	May 4, 2010 12:06 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Please select the category that best represents you		
	Response Percent	Response Count
Interested Citizen 	54.0%	121
Real Estate/Property Management 	1.3%	3
Other Business 	2.7%	6
Service Provider 	20.5%	46
Municipal Agency or Department 	6.3%	14
Public Official 	0.9%	2
Affordable Housing Provider 	8.9%	20
Other (please specify) 	14.7%	33
answered question		224
skipped question		4

Other (please specify)		
1	Kitsap County Division of Aging and Long-Term Care	Apr 14, 2010 6:47 PM
2	Non-profit	Apr 14, 2010 7:24 PM
3	county staff	Apr 14, 2010 8:54 PM
4	Kitsap County Parks & Recreation	Apr 15, 2010 12:51 AM
5	I volunteer with several agencies around Kitsap county and serve on several grant boards. (The B of A Mentoring grant review board, the CDBG CAB for Public Service, and the CAB for the Juvenile Detention Center, the Whole Child - Whole Community Program, and the Kitsap Youth Mentoring Consortium.	Apr 15, 2010 11:21 PM
6	There should be a category called "TAXPAYING citizen"! We're not just INTERESTED, by law we must keep giving away our hard-earned MONEY for local, state and federal taxes.	Apr 16, 2010 1:15 AM
7	volunteer provider and advocate for low income people especially mothers with small children. I work through St Vincent de Paul Society in Poulsbo and One Church One Family in Kitsap County	Apr 16, 2010 2:50 PM
8	Property owner	Apr 19, 2010 3:09 AM
9	Property owner	Apr 19, 2010 3:10 AM
10	Grant Manager for Public Agencies	Apr 20, 2010 3:45 PM
11	Employee	Apr 21, 2010 4:53 PM
12	Employee at Martha & Mary Health Services in Poulsbo	Apr 21, 2010 5:31 PM
13	Tax-payer	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
14	A charity that helps people moving into the community (low income) get settled and a direction to go in.	Apr 21, 2010 7:18 PM
15	County employee	Apr 21, 2010 10:53 PM

Other (please specify)		
16	Low income housing tenant / Section 8 recipient	Apr 22, 2010 12:15 AM
17	Potential affordable housing resident	Apr 22, 2010 1:21 AM
18	I have a professional background in the housing industry having worked for the last 4 1/2 years with project based housing as a section 8 accounts payable and currently as a contract specialist for Bremerton Housing Authority.	Apr 22, 2010 2:17 AM
19	I am one of the aging recipients of housing, enabling me to contribute to the community of the island and into the county with my skills as a piano/music theory teacher. It allows me to remain active in my profession and personal life. I like my neighbors very much and stay aware of how our well being is in part dependant on our empathy and consideration for each other. My involvement with the island involves, church, Island Music Guild, poetry classes, the use of library services, pea patch gardening, and hiking groups, in addition to support and participation in the arts and education groups. Thank you.	Apr 22, 2010 3:39 AM
20	I am not certain how you would define an "affordable housing Provider", but I believe affordable housing opportunities are essential to a vital community.	Apr 22, 2010 4:15 AM
21	CDP student	Apr 22, 2010 2:43 PM
22	County employee- human services department, resource manager for public mental health program in Kitsap County.	Apr 22, 2010 5:57 PM
23	I am one of the working poor, badly in need of affordable housing close to my job.	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM
24	United Way of Kitsap County Board member - active interested citizen	Apr 23, 2010 2:08 PM
25	County Employee - Prosecutors Office	Apr 23, 2010 2:41 PM
26	YWCA	Apr 26, 2010 8:59 PM
27	Municipal non-profit corporation	Apr 27, 2010 10:25 PM
28	Work and volunteer for various businesses and non profits on Bainbridge.	Apr 29, 2010 9:21 AM
29	Non-profit	Apr 30, 2010 4:39 PM
30	Food Bank	Apr 30, 2010 8:03 PM
31	Community-based higher education	May 3, 2010 6:16 PM
32	Affordable Housing tenant	May 4, 2010 12:06 AM
33	Business consultant	May 10, 2010 7:58 PM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Public Improvements - Please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Streets and Sidewalks	4.6% (10)	15.3% (33)	46.3% (100)	28.7% (62)	5.1% (11)	3.14	216
Street Lighting	5.3% (11)	27.9% (58)	41.8% (87)	20.7% (43)	4.3% (9)	2.91	208
Beautification/Enhanced Public Space	6.4% (14)	36.7% (80)	38.1% (83)	14.2% (31)	4.6% (10)	2.74	218
Accessibility/Safety for Disabled	1.4% (3)	18.9% (40)	43.9% (93)	29.2% (62)	6.6% (14)	3.21	212
Water/Sewer Improvements	6.4% (13)	26.1% (53)	41.4% (84)	16.3% (33)	9.9% (20)	2.97	203
Other (please specify)							19
answered question							222
skipped question							6

Other (please specify)		
1	we need pathways and intelligent use of public space so people can get out of their cars.	Apr 14, 2010 6:56 PM
2	public broadband and communications options	Apr 14, 2010 7:24 PM
3	Public park restroom improvements and improved ADA accessiblility to the park restrooms and access into the park restrooms.	Apr 15, 2010 12:51 AM
4	Signals with large countdown signing	Apr 18, 2010 7:21 PM
5	Biking paths and lanes, Streets more geared to pedestrian use	Apr 19, 2010 10:35 PM
6	Safe Bike Routes throughout the county--Critical Need	Apr 20, 2010 9:14 PM
7	Safe Bike Routes throughout the county--Critical Need	Apr 20, 2010 9:15 PM
8	Youth Center	Apr 21, 2010 6:41 PM
9	Priority should be given to items which effect all citizens.	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
10	Increased wetlands buffers;Increased wildlife habitat	Apr 22, 2010 4:53 PM
11	Safe bicycle routes, critical need.	Apr 22, 2010 4:53 PM
12	There are alot of streets throughout Kitsap that could benfit from a sidewalk and bike lanes. Public transportation bus stops do not always allow adequate waiting space from busy street.	Apr 22, 2010 5:57 PM
13	More dog parks would be GREAT. A place for the teens to hang out and enjoy themselves close to downtown-since thats where they hang out anyway-is necessary. Maybe a skatepark. More picnic tables at Waterfront Park. Also, public washrooms downtown so that everyone doesn't have to use T&C's bathroom.	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM

Other (please specify)		
14	TRANSIT!!!!TRANSIT!!!!TRANSIT!!!!TRANSIT!!!!TRANSIT!!!!TRANSIT!!!!TRANSIT!!!! I am tired of a COMMUTER agency masquerading around town acting like they're a transit agency and NOT providing any TRANSIT!! I should NOT have plan my day around the Shipyard's schedule! I should NOT have to plan my day to END at 7 pm!!	Apr 22, 2010 8:16 PM
15	Safe Pedestrian and bicycle pathways - safe routes to schools without autos	Apr 23, 2010 12:59 AM
16	THINGS TO DO FOR TEENS!!!	Apr 23, 2010 3:42 PM
17	Sedwick needs sidewalks it is a very unsafe place to walk.	Apr 27, 2010 3:37 PM
18	Support of the Arts	Apr 29, 2010 2:51 PM
19	This question does not ask specifically "where" in Kitsap County ... the answers vary from place to place, obviously. For instance, sidewalks are probably fine in some places, not good at all in others. Even within a neighborhood, the answers could change.	May 4, 2010 12:06 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Public Facilities - please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Senior Centers	4.3% (9)	14.4% (30)	48.6% (101)	27.4% (57)	5.3% (11)	3.15	208
Youth Centers	2.8% (6)	6.6% (14)	30.7% (65)	48.1% (102)	11.8% (25)	3.59	212
Neighborhood/Community Facilities	3.3% (7)	20.9% (45)	37.7% (81)	32.1% (69)	6.0% (13)	3.17	215
Parks and Recreation Facilities	0.9% (2)	21.8% (47)	40.7% (88)	31.9% (69)	4.6% (10)	3.18	216
Disabled Accessibility of Public Facilities	2.4% (5)	17.1% (36)	43.1% (91)	29.9% (63)	7.6% (16)	3.23	211
Child Care Centers	2.9% (6)	14.8% (31)	36.7% (77)	35.7% (75)	10.0% (21)	3.35	210
Food Assistance	1.9% (4)	7.6% (16)	25.6% (54)	41.7% (88)	23.2% (49)	3.77	211
Other (please specify)							16
answered question							224
skipped question							4

Other (please specify)		
1	all facility types need to be accompanied by client services and operational costs. Youth facilities are desparately needed in all areas of the county.	Mar 25, 2010 10:04 PM
2	Need more outdoor recreation facilities for youth in urban areas.	Mar 29, 2010 4:01 PM
3	with the population going up and up, now is the time to acquire land for future parks and for pathways throughout the county. connecting to the marine highway too. we must think of the future.	Apr 14, 2010 6:56 PM
4	in town affordable transportation	Apr 14, 2010 9:00 PM
5	Employment Placement Services	Apr 14, 2010 10:48 PM
6	Local community county park.	Apr 15, 2010 12:51 AM
7	I am not disabled, so I don't know what the need is for more disabled access of facilities. Also, I don't use day care centers, so I don't know what the need is for day care centers.	Apr 15, 2010 1:46 PM
8	As unemployment benefits stop, feeding programs and food banks will see more and more persons that have never been to a food bank coming because they have no income and no job in sight!	Apr 15, 2010 8:19 PM

Other (please specify)		
9	Central Kitsap absolutely has no safe place for kids to go have fun and be chaperoned. We have no teen center, like what Delilah is doing down at the Pavilion in Port Orchard, we have no YMCA in a safe location. I would like all the school districts networking with the community as the So. Kitsap School District does with their Whole Child Whole Community program. It is past time to work together and share resources.	Apr 15, 2010 11:21 PM
10	The items I marked as "no need" should be funded with PRIVATE or NON-PROFIT dollars NOT Taxpayer money. For the most part these are and should be run by the Churches.	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
11	Senior Centers as such are a thing of the past. The boomers are not interested in going to one and prefer community centers in the cafe model where ages mix but are able to have separate spaces for age-related activities.	Apr 21, 2010 9:18 PM
12	Public bathrooms for visitors and the elderly who need daily walking exercise.	Apr 22, 2010 3:39 AM
13	I guess I already specified above. Public bathrooms, picnic tables, dog parks, skatepark (or whatever they so today) As far as I can tell, there is no food assistance that is useful. The Food Bank is chronically short of good food unless you want to eat out of a can and add wrinkly vegetables and a tiny ball of frozen meat. The whole 'beggars can't be choosers' mentality has never been made clearer to me. I try and provide for my family of 3 on my single paycheck and the Food Bank can't even offer me enough meat, cheese, dairy, fresh vegetables and staples such as sugar and flour to give me more than a single meal. If all I wanted to feed my teen was canned beans, canned chili, canned everything...well, I'd just go to WalMart and spend the .70 cents those things cost. That I can afford. What I can't afford are the things I need to make healthy meals. Enough to make two or three meals a week would be ideal. Then I might be able to pay my electricity bill AND phone bill all at once. It's just a dream of mine. That or somehow let Liza get another job so we can have two incomes again.	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM
14	some of these answers I really do not know enough about so am answering from my observations on the streets and in the news	Apr 23, 2010 12:59 AM
15	Homeless Housing Units w/associated case management programs	Apr 30, 2010 4:39 PM
16	All the school districts need better before and after school services. Many kids need quality tutoring after school. I asked for this for my children, but was told that "teaching" after hours was in "conflict" with the teachers' union. Youth do not need "hang out" centers where the blind lead the blind ... they need quality additional teaching time that dovetails with the school's curriculum. Low-income seniors need better and more places to live first.	May 4, 2010 12:06 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Public Services - please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Youth Services	1.9% (4)	4.7% (10)	31.9% (68)	49.3% (105)	12.2% (26)	3.65	213
Child Care Services	2.9% (6)	13.4% (28)	30.6% (64)	41.6% (87)	11.5% (24)	3.45	209
Senior Services	1.9% (4)	9.1% (19)	40.4% (84)	39.4% (82)	9.1% (19)	3.45	208
Services for Persons with Disabilities	1.9% (4)	12.0% (25)	38.3% (80)	36.4% (76)	11.5% (24)	3.44	209
Health Services	1.4% (3)	9.4% (20)	24.9% (53)	50.2% (107)	14.1% (30)	3.66	213
Mental Health Services	2.3% (5)	11.2% (24)	24.2% (52)	42.8% (92)	19.5% (42)	3.66	215
Employment Training	2.4% (5)	9.5% (20)	23.2% (49)	35.5% (75)	29.4% (62)	3.80	211
Fair Housing	3.7% (8)	10.3% (22)	32.2% (69)	33.2% (71)	20.6% (44)	3.57	214
Credit Counseling/Foreclosure Prevention	3.7% (8)	12.0% (26)	41.7% (90)	34.7% (75)	7.9% (17)	3.31	216
Crisis Intervention	1.9% (4)	9.1% (19)	46.2% (96)	31.3% (65)	11.5% (24)	3.41	208
Emergency Shelter (Not Homeless)	2.9% (6)	14.8% (31)	36.2% (76)	32.9% (69)	13.3% (28)	3.39	210
Information and Referral	5.3% (11)	20.8% (43)	44.0% (91)	19.3% (40)	10.6% (22)	3.09	207
Transportation	1.9% (4)	10.7% (23)	34.4% (74)	34.4% (74)	18.6% (40)	3.57	215
Substance Abuse Services	2.9% (6)	11.5% (24)	40.9% (85)	30.8% (64)	13.9% (29)	3.41	208
Other (please specify)							15
answered question							224

Other (please specify)		
1	Need more access to treatment programs for substance abuse.	Mar 29, 2010 4:01 PM
2	What is emergency shelter if not for homeless???	Mar 31, 2010 10:23 PM
3	No-fee Job Placement Services	Apr 14, 2010 2:40 AM
4	Employment Placement Services	Apr 14, 2010 10:48 PM
5	I am not sure about a lot of these, as I don't use many of these services.	Apr 15, 2010 1:46 PM
6	Bainbridge island is in need of child care on the weekends and later than 6:30pm.	Apr 15, 2010 8:57 PM
7	Health District support for HIV/AIDS clients, chronic disease issues and home health care.	Apr 21, 2010 6:21 PM
8	These are not 'PUBLIC' responsibilities, but private responsibilities. Each FREE citizen has the responsibility to provide these for themselves and their family members	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
9	Chamber of Commerce seems to cover information and referral.	Apr 22, 2010 4:53 PM
10	Business hours have been cut from many public services, such as county offices. Public transportation has cut hours of bus rides this past year.	Apr 22, 2010 5:57 PM
11	It's not that I'm heartless about seniors or disabled persons or child care. It just seems that there are some pretty good services already in place for them here. We should be proud of that.	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM
12	Let me define Fair Housing: AFFORDABLE HOUSING THAT IS NOT IN THE BOONDOCKS! Fair AFFORDABLE housing WILL be in the cities/core areas!!!!!!!!!!!!	Apr 22, 2010 8:16 PM
13	Kitsap transit does not provide enough service outside of city limits.	Apr 27, 2010 3:37 PM
14	Keep our animal rescue services going!	Apr 27, 2010 6:05 PM
15	I do not know what "Fair Housing" refers to so it is difficult to answer. I assume it means less discrimination in housing? There are federal laws to protect against that. Again "Crisis Intervention" is not explained. Does that mean with respect to domestic violence, shelter needs, mental health needs...what? These are very poorly worded. There is room to explain, why not explain?	May 4, 2010 12:06 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Economic Development - please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Job Development/Creation	0.9% (2)	2.8% (6)	21.8% (47)	34.3% (74)	40.3% (87)	4.10	216
Small Business Loans	0.9% (2)	9.9% (21)	42.7% (91)	35.2% (75)	11.3% (24)	3.46	213
Storefront Improvements	7.1% (15)	34.4% (73)	35.8% (76)	17.5% (37)	5.2% (11)	2.79	212
Pollution/Property Cleanup	2.8% (6)	29.7% (63)	36.3% (77)	20.8% (44)	10.4% (22)	3.06	212
Technical Assistance to Small Businesses	3.8% (8)	24.2% (51)	37.0% (78)	27.0% (57)	8.1% (17)	3.11	211
Other (please specify)							32
answered question							219
skipped question							9

Other (please specify)		
1	No-Fee Job Placement Services	Apr 14, 2010 2:40 AM
2	small business incubators	Apr 14, 2010 7:24 PM
3	Employment Placement Services	Apr 14, 2010 10:48 PM
4	Again, none of these apply to me, so I am unaware of the need.	Apr 15, 2010 1:46 PM
5	Job help with resumes and search	Apr 15, 2010 4:36 PM
6	Job Placement Assistance	Apr 15, 2010 6:30 PM
7	It's hard to rate these. The government should not be involved in every single aspect of our lives! Job creation is generally DISCOURAGED by government because of the high taxes that businesses are assessed by that same unhelpful government. The private sector does a great job of "Job Development" --- just GET OUT OF THEIR WAY! How could the government provide technical assistance to small businesses? Lower tax rates. Fewer regulations.	Apr 16, 2010 1:15 AM
8	Employment services are urgently needed. People need a place to go to write resumes and search for jobs. The papers have nothing.	Apr 21, 2010 12:33 AM
9	THESE ARE PRIVATE RESPONSIBILITIES NOT PUBLIC	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
10	Shut Bainbridge Island up and let industry move over to Kitsap!! For love of us all! We can not continue to rely on JUST military and retail to keep this county stable!!!!	Apr 22, 2010 8:16 PM
11	as a small business owner there are not enough help in the area of help doing taxes for a low fee. I can not afford to pay an accountant hundreds of dollars.	Apr 27, 2010 3:37 PM
12	Employment Placement/Job Search assistance is a critical need.	Apr 29, 2010 9:40 PM
13	Employment Placement is a critical need	Apr 29, 2010 9:48 PM

Other (please specify)		
14	Employment placement/job search assistance - critical need	Apr 29, 2010 9:55 PM
15	Employment Placement/Job search assistance is a critical need	Apr 29, 2010 10:02 PM
16	Employment Placement/Job Search - critical need	Apr 29, 2010 10:42 PM
17	Employment placement/job search assistance - critical need	Apr 30, 2010 3:38 PM
18	Job Search assistance - Critical Need	Apr 30, 2010 3:44 PM
19	Employment Placement/Job Search assistance is a high need. Get government regulation off the backs of entrepreneurs and small business.	Apr 30, 2010 4:19 PM
20	Employment placement/job search assistance is a critical need.	Apr 30, 2010 4:24 PM
21	Employment Placement is a critical need and job search assistance is a high need.	Apr 30, 2010 4:35 PM
22	Cut taxes on small business	Apr 30, 2010 4:39 PM
23	Employment placement/job search assistance is a moderate need.	Apr 30, 2010 4:40 PM
24	Employment Placement/Job Search assistance is a critical need.	Apr 30, 2010 4:47 PM
25	Employment Placement/Job Search assistance is a critical need.	Apr 30, 2010 7:24 PM
26	Job placement is a critical need.	Apr 30, 2010 7:30 PM
27	Employment Placement/Job Search assistance is a critical need.	Apr 30, 2010 7:35 PM
28	Job search assistance is a critical need.	Apr 30, 2010 7:46 PM
29	Employment placement is a critical need.	Apr 30, 2010 7:50 PM
30	Employment placement/Job search assistance is a critical need.	Apr 30, 2010 7:57 PM
31	Employment placement/job search assistance is a critical need.	Apr 30, 2010 8:02 PM
32	financial support of business resource center	May 10, 2010 7:58 PM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Homeless Needs by Type of Housing - please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
New Emergency Shelter	5.6% (12)	17.6% (38)	38.0% (82)	25.9% (56)	13.0% (28)	3.23	216
New Transitional Housing	5.5% (12)	13.8% (30)	33.9% (74)	34.4% (75)	12.4% (27)	3.34	218
New Permanent Supportive Housing	5.6% (12)	13.5% (29)	27.4% (59)	32.6% (70)	20.9% (45)	3.50	215
Operation and Maintenance of Existing Facilities	4.2% (9)	12.3% (26)	32.1% (68)	29.7% (63)	21.7% (46)	3.52	212
Other (please specify)							9
answered question							223
skipped question							5

Other (please specify)		
1	The newly formed Kitsap-Pierce Community Land Trust (425/681-6090) should be a very useful joint-venture partner to provide permanently affordable housing for working people.	Apr 14, 2010 7:13 PM
2	Permanent supportive housing is far cheaper than transitional and/or emergency shelters. The return on investment for PSH is nearly 50% higher compared to transitional and/or emergency shelters.	Apr 14, 2010 7:20 PM
3	The highest need for the homeless is a housing first program.	Apr 14, 2010 8:54 PM
4	Permanent supportive housing needs to be community based and tied to	Apr 14, 2010 9:00 PM
5	Implementation of Housing First concept throughout the county.	Apr 15, 2010 3:53 PM
6	The problem is that people move in and stay for ever, for generations. There needs to be a time limit for emergency housing and transitional housing. Section Eight needs to be a time limit, not for generation to generation.	Apr 17, 2010 3:21 AM
7	Again, except for the last item these are the responsibility of private citizens NOT GOVERNMENT	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
8	Critical need for safe and affordable low-income housing options in the county.	Apr 22, 2010 5:57 PM
9	Do we have homeless? I haven't seen any. Maybe I shouldn't be so critical. If I lose my job we'll be there.	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Homeless Needs by Population - please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Homeless Families	1.4% (3)	6.0% (13)	18.8% (41)	41.3% (90)	32.6% (71)	3.98	218
Homeless Single Men	2.8% (6)	13.6% (29)	40.2% (86)	31.8% (68)	11.7% (25)	3.36	214
Homeless Single Women	2.8% (6)	8.3% (18)	33.6% (73)	41.0% (89)	14.3% (31)	3.56	217
Chronically Homeless	3.8% (8)	17.5% (37)	37.7% (80)	28.8% (61)	12.3% (26)	3.28	212
Youth	2.4% (5)	10.0% (21)	24.3% (51)	38.1% (80)	25.2% (53)	3.74	210
Other (please specify)							7
answered question							220
skipped question							8

Other (please specify)		
1	I believe youth facilities would curb youth homelessness immensely, as it would direct them early on to have something to do outside of wandering the streets after school, etc.	Mar 25, 2010 10:04 PM
2	Youth aging out of foster care	Apr 15, 2010 3:53 PM
3	These are the responsibility of private entities such as Churches (Salvation Army does an excellent job of providing these services). If the remainder of Churches did the same it would cease to be an issue.	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
4	It's all critical. I became disabled, unable to work, then homeless at age 52 - a rather rapid slide, after going through my 401-k and savings, from middle class to utter poverty. I've seen how many people are in desperate need.	Apr 22, 2010 12:15 AM
5	Current homeless family shelter does not allow fathers to reside in the facility (along with spouse & children).	Apr 22, 2010 5:57 PM
6	I don't know about the homeless population here on the Island.	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM
7	The priority must be given to families. True, many single folks live on the street, but often it is because they refuse to receive treatment for substance abuse and are no longer welcome to "couch surf" with friends, family or the like. That is the harsh reality. There is A LOT of help in our state for someone who truly wants to kick drugs or alcohol. I know several folks who live in Oxford Houses after getting on the wagon. Housing money needs to go towards folks with children who want to raise their children in a healthy environment away from those who have drug/alcohol problems.	May 4, 2010 12:06 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Services for the Homeless - please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Job Training	0.9% (2)	3.8% (8)	22.5% (48)	39.4% (84)	33.3% (71)	4.00	213
Case Management/Life Skills	1.9% (4)	2.8% (6)	26.6% (57)	43.9% (94)	24.8% (53)	3.87	214
Substance Abuse Treatment/Detoxification	2.8% (6)	4.7% (10)	30.4% (65)	34.6% (74)	27.6% (59)	3.79	214
Mental Health Care	2.3% (5)	4.7% (10)	21.4% (46)	40.0% (86)	31.6% (68)	3.94	215
Physical Health Care (medical, dental)	3.3% (7)	5.2% (11)	25.4% (54)	43.7% (93)	22.5% (48)	3.77	213
Housing Placement	2.8% (6)	5.1% (11)	30.1% (65)	40.3% (87)	21.8% (47)	3.73	216
Employment	0.5% (1)	2.8% (6)	18.1% (39)	37.7% (81)	40.9% (88)	4.16	215
Education	1.0% (2)	5.2% (11)	30.0% (63)	41.9% (88)	21.9% (46)	3.79	210
Other (please specify)							17
answered question							219
skipped question							9

Other (please specify)		
1	this is all being provided now.	Apr 14, 2010 6:56 PM
2	Job Placement Assistance	Apr 14, 2010 7:34 PM
3	Employment is a major need. If employed, many of the other services are nor needed and save tax money!	Apr 15, 2010 4:36 PM
4	We need places to go to help find employment and help write resumes	Apr 15, 2010 6:52 PM
5	Unfortunately, all of these categories have to be encompassed in any program that you provide in order to be effective in resolving the individual problems.	Apr 15, 2010 8:19 PM
6	Bremerton's Benedict House is doing an excellent job of assisting homeless men to get and keep jobs, stay sober, and take responsibility for their lives.	Apr 16, 2010 1:15 AM
7	Employment education such as how to write resumes and cover letters. How to interview for a job. With employment, these other needs go away!	Apr 18, 2010 11:18 PM

Other (please specify)		
8	Help finding employment for the elderly and tribal elders is a critical need!! We must have places to write resumes because most of us do not have computers.	Apr 19, 2010 12:55 AM
9	Employment placement and employment training. People need to learn how to write resumes, how to search for jobs online, how to interview, people need hope created through these skills	Apr 20, 2010 4:24 PM
10	Not the GOVERNMENTS responsibility	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
11	Why are there not free sessions advertised to orient the newcomers and "losers" to connect to job training, and to give info about its location, cost etc. ? How can we connect the jobless with possible work opportunities through contacts or through re=education?	Apr 22, 2010 3:39 AM
12	Much of this done by Helpline.	Apr 22, 2010 4:53 PM
13	It is difficult to provide these services to transient individuals. First and foremost, they need stable housing. Community service providers could do a better job of outreaching to the homeless population (such as medical and mental health services "going to the person", instead of expecting the person to always "go to the service").	Apr 22, 2010 5:57 PM
14	See above.	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM
15	Transportation	Apr 26, 2010 8:59 PM
16	This is not the business of government. It is why gov't spending is so high.	Apr 30, 2010 4:19 PM
17	This question does not specify what type of homeless ... family, single, substance abusing or not ... the need for services vary according to "why" the person or family is homeless.	May 4, 2010 12:06 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Special Needs Housing by Population - please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Seniors	2.0% (4)	10.7% (22)	38.0% (78)	32.2% (66)	17.1% (35)	3.52	205
Chronically Homeless	4.0% (8)	14.4% (29)	35.3% (71)	36.8% (74)	9.5% (19)	3.33	201
Persons with HIV/AIDS	4.1% (8)	24.6% (48)	42.6% (83)	24.6% (48)	4.1% (8)	3.00	195
Persons with Alcohol/Drug Addictions	4.0% (8)	17.5% (35)	40.0% (80)	29.5% (59)	9.0% (18)	3.22	200
Persons with Developmental Disabilities	2.5% (5)	9.5% (19)	35.5% (71)	38.5% (77)	14.0% (28)	3.52	200
Persons with Mental Illness	2.4% (5)	7.8% (16)	34.1% (70)	35.1% (72)	20.5% (42)	3.63	205
Persons with Permanent Physical Disabilities	3.0% (6)	7.0% (14)	35.2% (70)	38.7% (77)	16.1% (32)	3.58	199
Other (please specify)							8
answered question							209
skipped question							19

Other (please specify)		
1	this is being provided now.	Apr 14, 2010 6:56 PM
2	Survivors of domestic violence and their children	Apr 15, 2010 3:53 PM
3	Remember that government cannot do EVERYTHING for people. Each of these categories consists of people who should learn to help THEMSELVES.	Apr 16, 2010 1:15 AM
4	Responsibility of private citizens, NOT GOVERNMENT	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
5	The mentally ill are among us and some, perhaps a few, are in need of some kind of professional guidance and/or medical care. Often they seem to be homeless and passive.	Apr 22, 2010 3:39 AM
6	Especially affordable senior housing.	Apr 22, 2010 4:53 PM
7	Can't say I know about the needs of this group of people. I haven't met any on the Island. I only know seniors and they are in a good spot.	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM
8	The housing needs to be affordable	Apr 22, 2010 7:55 PM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Rental Housing Needs by Type - please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Rehabilitation	3.4% (7)	10.3% (21)	48.5% (99)	28.4% (58)	9.3% (19)	3.30	204
New Construction of Affordable Units	5.2% (11)	8.1% (17)	32.7% (69)	30.8% (65)	23.2% (49)	3.59	211
Rental Assistance	3.3% (7)	7.1% (15)	28.4% (60)	43.6% (92)	17.5% (37)	3.65	211
Preservation of Existing Affordable Rental Housing	2.8% (6)	2.4% (5)	30.2% (64)	37.7% (80)	26.9% (57)	3.83	212
Energy Efficiency Improvements	2.8% (6)	7.1% (15)	37.0% (78)	31.8% (67)	21.3% (45)	3.62	211
Modifications for Persons with Disabilities	2.9% (6)	14.1% (29)	40.3% (83)	34.5% (71)	8.3% (17)	3.31	206
Lead-Based Paint Screening/Abatement	7.3% (15)	28.8% (59)	36.1% (74)	17.6% (36)	10.2% (21)	2.95	205
Other (please specify)							10
answered question							217
skipped question							11

Other (please specify)		
1	let's preserve what we have and not waste the densities in cities with delapidated housing stock.	Mar 25, 2010 10:04 PM
2	Rehabilitation--need to be more clear what this means	Mar 31, 2010 10:23 PM
3	Newly constructed units, if designed & built by the most current knowledge of materials & systems, are far more durable over many years & truly energy-efficient than old units that cannot match today's true affordability characteristics.	Apr 14, 2010 7:13 PM
4	Health department has a very low responsibility to provide public service announcements in regard to lead paint. Any screening should be done by the medical community	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
5	Paint? Really? Can we get on the big things first such as construction of affordable housing, rental assistance etc...I've seen the affordable housing here. I couldn't live in those places with two dogs and 2 cats and a wife and teen. I garden organically, I compost and recycle. I try and contribute. Am I to be punished and made to live in an apt. building because I am financially disabled? Do I not deserve a yard? Pets? A garden? We are struggling with high rent and making sacrifices to stay in a house here. We agreed to conserve in every way to do it. Let us have a rental subsidy of even \$200 or \$300 a month and we will be able to make ends meet. It only takes that much.	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM

Other (please specify)		
6	water saving features, energy saving appliances	Apr 23, 2010 12:59 AM
7	These questions were answered on behalf of public housing, not privately owned rental housing.	Apr 28, 2010 10:43 PM
8	This relates to the public housing stock not to privately owned	Apr 28, 2010 10:44 PM
9	New construction of affordable units specifically for families with children and for low income individuals who are not seniors.	Apr 30, 2010 5:33 PM
10	Lead-based paint is very important, but is probably a fairly low need because most housing in Kitsap County is fairly new. No additional specifically "low income" housing should be built when it involves the old tired model of "economic segregation" ... this just produces "projects" where all the low-income folks are grouped together ... where everyone gets dragged down to a low common denominator. I say this as both a former homeowner and one has lived in many types of low-income housing. Low income housing dollars should be put towards vouchers to assist someone with obtaining existing housing. Also, new construction should have low-income units interspersed within the project. For instance, a Wal-Mart or Safeway should have apartments built above it. There are many Safeways like this in Seattle. Many of the apartments would be for low-income individuals. This puts low-income workers near where many of them work. The low-income tenants would have to follow the covenants of the full-price tenants and would be subject to eviction. This would solve many social problems for the type of low-income renter who "digs a deeper hole" when in housing that is based on "economic segregation."	May 4, 2010 12:06 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Rental Housing Needs by Population - please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Elderly	2.9% (6)	7.7% (16)	36.4% (76)	37.3% (78)	15.8% (33)	3.56	209
Disabled	3.3% (7)	7.1% (15)	36.7% (77)	37.1% (78)	15.7% (33)	3.55	210
Large Families (5 or more)	4.3% (9)	11.6% (24)	42.5% (88)	32.9% (68)	8.7% (18)	3.30	207
Other (please specify)							10
answered question							214
skipped question							14

Other (please specify)		
1	Families with an employed head-of-household who cannot afford a simple house, because of the disparity between average median income & local housing costs, should be targeted for starter homes.	Apr 14, 2010 7:13 PM
2	young adults in transition have a critical need for available rentals	Apr 14, 2010 9:00 PM
3	Developmentally Disabled	Apr 14, 2010 9:42 PM
4	SROs	Apr 20, 2010 3:45 PM
5	HOUSING IS NOT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT. It is the responsibility of each person to provide for themselves and their family. It is the responsibility of the churches to assist.	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
6	Disabled housing - is in the State not supporting costs for assisted housing and housing people i State institutions (Tennant Support services)	Apr 21, 2010 10:27 PM
7	I know families with a Ph.D. head of household, jobless and who desire piano lessons or music training for their children and are unable to pay for it. What can be done? Breaks your heart to see these young parents in desperate situations.	Apr 22, 2010 3:39 AM
8	Three bedroom houses are ideal but we would love an extra room.	Apr 22, 2010 6:14 PM
9	These questions were answered on behalf of public housing, not privately owned rental housing.	Apr 28, 2010 10:43 PM

Other (please specify)		
10	<p>As someone who has been a low-income tenant with children, I can say this unabashedly: Anyone who has more than two children in today's world is absolutely irresponsible and should not be encouraged to lead an irresonsible life by any social doctrine. Period. There are over 6 billion people on this planet. One or two children is the limit for everyone (to replace Mom and Dad) - rich or poor. However, the poor should absolutely not be bringing children into the world. Someone who is having children they simply cannot afford is irresponsible and may have mental health issues (like Octomom) or be living according to 19th century standards. Every opportunity for birth control exists in Washington state. There is no legitamate excuse for this level of irresponsibility. Social workers should screen these individuals carefully before giving them any additional services. It is a free country ... a person can have as many children as they want, but when they ask for social service/financial assistance, all bets are off. Is there any better time or opportunity to steer someone away from digging a deeper hole for themselves and their children? Scare dollars should be spent to reward responsibilty, not irresponsibility. A line has to be drawn somewhere.</p>	May 4, 2010 12:06 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Ownership Housing Needs by Type - please rank each of the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Housing Counseling	4.3% (9)	12.5% (26)	50.5% (105)	26.9% (56)	5.8% (12)	3.17	208
Foreclosure Counseling	3.3% (7)	11.4% (24)	43.3% (91)	33.8% (71)	8.1% (17)	3.32	210
Home Purchase Assistance	2.9% (6)	14.3% (30)	44.8% (94)	29.5% (62)	8.6% (18)	3.27	210
Emergency Repair	3.4% (7)	11.5% (24)	38.9% (81)	33.7% (70)	12.5% (26)	3.40	208
Rehabilitation	3.4% (7)	13.6% (28)	42.2% (87)	33.0% (68)	7.8% (16)	3.28	206
New Construction of affordable homes	5.9% (12)	15.6% (32)	30.2% (62)	32.7% (67)	15.6% (32)	3.37	205
Energy Efficiency Improvements	2.9% (6)	10.6% (22)	35.3% (73)	36.2% (75)	15.0% (31)	3.50	207
Modifications for Persons with Disabilities	3.4% (7)	13.7% (28)	40.5% (83)	35.6% (73)	6.8% (14)	3.29	205
Lead-Based Paint Screening/Abatement	7.4% (15)	32.7% (66)	37.1% (75)	17.3% (35)	5.4% (11)	2.81	202
Other (please specify)							7
answered question							215
skipped question							13

Other (please specify)		
1	the private sector does this now.	Apr 14, 2010 6:56 PM
2	What does "home purchase assistance" mean?	Apr 16, 2010 1:15 AM
3	Preventative maintenance	Apr 21, 2010 6:28 PM
4	AGAIN, NOT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT. These services are available privately	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
5	I have nno knowledge of most of the above.	Apr 22, 2010 3:39 AM
6	Banks are not loaning, families with fixed and limited incomes can not get needed repairs for deterioration of owner	Apr 30, 2010 8:13 PM

Other (please specify)		
7	<p>By "ownership" I assume this means assistance to those that already own their home and need help to stay in their home, but the "home purchase assistance" does not fit if that is the case. Because of the national mortgage crisis, there is a great need for foreclosure H.U.D. certified counselors, but I understand that there are fewer now than before the crisis (i.e. Diane H. that was at KCCHA is no longer available?). I think the State has even stepped up with a "hot-line" for folks, but what kind of "on the ground" expert assistance is actually available? I know folks who have been waiting over a year to obtain a mortgage modification through the "Making Home Affordable" federal plan and cannot get an answer from the national banks. I do not think a lot of money should be spent on making modifications to homes for the elderly or disabled. If someone owns their own home, they probably have equity in that home and should use it for modifications. If they cannot afford to, they should sell the home and move to more appropriate senior housing or disabled ready housing. If budgets were gushing with cash, sure, why not? But with limited social service dollars to spend, this is not the place to spend dollars. Not everyone is going to own a home, that's life. Limited agency dollars should be used to improve the quality and availability of low-income rentals. Low-income housing is usually cheaply built and the programs where the owner cannot realize any gain in equity (or it is limited) should be completely tossed out. The only program that works is a very low-cost down-payment assistance in the open market. Do not spend anymore money building "low income" houses!</p>	May 4, 2010 12:06 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Ownership Housing Needs by Population - please rank the following:							
	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Critical Need	Rating Average	Response Count
Elderly	3.5% (7)	21.8% (44)	43.1% (87)	22.3% (45)	9.4% (19)	3.12	202
Disabled	4.0% (8)	17.4% (35)	42.8% (86)	27.9% (56)	8.0% (16)	3.18	201
Large Families (5 or more persons)	5.5% (11)	14.0% (28)	42.0% (84)	30.5% (61)	8.0% (16)	3.22	200
Other (please specify)							5
answered question							203
skipped question							25

Other (please specify)		
1	Perhaps extra attention for vets (jobs & housing.)	Apr 14, 2010 7:13 PM
2	What in the world does this mean? That all the people NEED to own homes? We've rented many times, in various places in the world. We're buying a home. But BUYING a home is not a necessity.	Apr 16, 2010 1:15 AM
3	NOT GOVERNMENTS RESPONSIBILITY	Apr 21, 2010 7:13 PM
4	I really should not state an opinion because I cannot base it on facts or data for our community.	Apr 22, 2010 3:39 AM
5	Huouseholds of 1 - 4 persons	Apr 22, 2010 4:15 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Housing Problems - please prioritize the following housing problems your community faces:					
	Low Priority	Medium Priority	High Priority	Rating Average	Response Count
Homelessness	16.7% (35)	44.5% (93)	38.8% (81)	2.22	209
Availability of Affordable Housing	10.2% (22)	29.3% (63)	60.5% (130)	2.50	215
Overcrowded Conditions	38.5% (80)	52.4% (109)	9.1% (19)	1.71	208
Unsafe/Poor Housing Conditions/Code Violations	22.9% (49)	43.9% (94)	33.2% (71)	2.10	214
Unsafe/Poor Neighborhood Conditions	20.9% (45)	46.0% (99)	33.0% (71)	2.12	215
Foreclosures	19.0% (40)	61.4% (129)	19.5% (41)	2.00	210
Handicapped Accessibility	20.3% (42)	61.4% (127)	18.4% (38)	1.98	207
answered question					218
skipped question					10

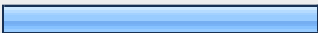
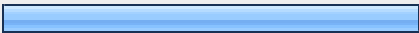
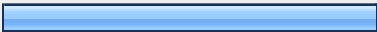
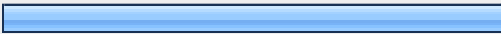
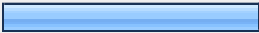


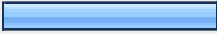
Consolidated Plan Survey

Do you have a county service location or office?		
		<div>Response Percent</div> <div>Response Count</div>
Yes	<div></div>	<div>76.9%</div> <div>60</div>
No	<div></div>	<div>23.1%</div> <div>18</div>
answered question		78
skipped question		150

Consolidated Plan Survey

Is your organization a 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) nonprofit organization?		
		<div>Response Percent</div> <div>Response Count</div>
Yes	<div></div>	<div>69.2%</div> <div>54</div>
No	<div></div>	<div>30.8%</div> <div>24</div>
answered question		78
skipped question		150

Consolidated Plan Survey

What type of clients do you serve? (please check all that apply)		
	Response Percent	Response Count
Youth 	47.4%	37
Seniors 	62.8%	49
Homeless 	56.4%	44
Persons with Disabilities 	75.6%	59
English as a Second Language Population 	38.5%	30
Victims of Domestic Violence 	46.2%	36
Veterans 	52.6%	41
Other (please specify) 	32.1%	25
answered question		78
skipped question		150

Other (please specify)		
1	Grant program which funds non-profits serving low-income.	Mar 29, 2010 4:03 PM
2	Low income	Mar 31, 2010 10:25 PM
3	Tribal Community Members	Apr 14, 2010 2:47 AM
4	Anyone in need of affordable housing.	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
5	mentally ill substance abusers	Apr 14, 2010 7:09 PM
6	workforce housing is our main objective	Apr 14, 2010 7:18 PM
7	Folks with mental illness	Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM
8	All people of all backgrounds and walks of life	Apr 14, 2010 7:30 PM
9	substance abuse, mentally ill/co-occurring disorders, crisis management	Apr 14, 2010 8:42 PM
10	discrimination issues	Apr 14, 2010 8:58 PM
11	Persons with Developmental Disabilities	Apr 14, 2010 9:46 PM
12	anyone asking for our help.	Apr 16, 2010 2:57 PM
13	low income individuals and families	Apr 16, 2010 3:28 PM
14	Veterans - spelled wrong...	Apr 16, 2010 3:41 PM
15	Anyone needing a rental	Apr 19, 2010 3:14 AM
16	affordable housing agencies	Apr 19, 2010 6:19 PM
17	Various populations up to 80% of the median income	Apr 19, 2010 9:14 PM
18	Childcare-Retirement apts-skilled nursing-rehab	Apr 21, 2010 5:44 PM
19	typo: veterans not veterens	Apr 22, 2010 3:47 AM
20	People who need their GED and need Basic Education.	Apr 23, 2010 3:45 PM

Other (please specify)		
21	small businesses seeking financial assistance	Apr 27, 2010 10:32 PM
22	any citizen	Apr 29, 2010 2:53 PM
23	Families at very low and low income	Apr 29, 2010 4:00 PM
24	small businesses	May 10, 2010 7:59 PM
25	chemically dependent	May 10, 2010 9:04 PM

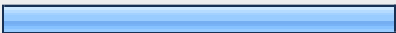
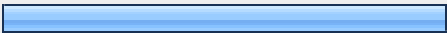
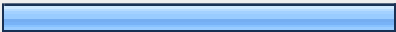
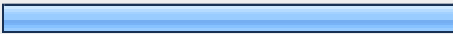



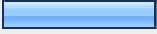
Consolidated Plan Survey

Please enter the approximate number of unduplicated clients served per year.	
	Response Count
	55
answered question	55
skipped question	173

Response Text		
1	36000	Mar 31, 2010 10:25 PM
2	2500	Apr 14, 2010 12:19 AM
3	300	Apr 14, 2010 2:47 AM
4	150	Apr 14, 2010 6:28 PM
5	700	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
6	15000	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
7	7	Apr 14, 2010 7:09 PM
8	new organization	Apr 14, 2010 7:18 PM
9	6,100	Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM
10	100,000	Apr 14, 2010 7:30 PM
11	6000	Apr 14, 2010 8:07 PM
12	2000-3000	Apr 14, 2010 8:10 PM
13	95	Apr 14, 2010 8:25 PM
14	1500	Apr 14, 2010 8:42 PM
15	400	Apr 14, 2010 8:58 PM
16	140	Apr 14, 2010 9:02 PM
17	15,000	Apr 14, 2010 9:12 PM
18	800	Apr 14, 2010 9:19 PM
19	36+	Apr 14, 2010 9:46 PM
20	800	Apr 14, 2010 10:12 PM
21	6000	Apr 14, 2010 10:31 PM
22	40	Apr 14, 2010 11:46 PM
23	20	Apr 15, 2010 6:53 PM
24	10,833 individuals; 3,875 households	Apr 15, 2010 8:42 PM
25	500	Apr 16, 2010 2:57 PM
26	500	Apr 16, 2010 3:41 PM
27	11	Apr 16, 2010 5:46 PM
28	I don't know at this time	Apr 16, 2010 6:08 PM
29	500	Apr 16, 2010 8:21 PM
30	6	Apr 19, 2010 3:14 AM
31	40	Apr 19, 2010 6:19 PM
32	varies	Apr 19, 2010 9:14 PM

Response Text		
33	80	Apr 20, 2010 4:48 PM
34	3000	Apr 20, 2010 9:21 PM
35	Don't know.	Apr 21, 2010 5:44 PM
36	1000	Apr 21, 2010 6:46 PM
37	2000	Apr 21, 2010 9:28 PM
38	2000	Apr 21, 2010 10:24 PM
39	uncertain of exact numbers but mo. approx. 50-100	Apr 22, 2010 12:56 AM
40	one	Apr 22, 2010 1:29 AM
41	I am one of the served.	Apr 22, 2010 3:47 AM
42	20,000	Apr 22, 2010 6:41 PM
43	200+	Apr 23, 2010 3:45 PM
44	900	Apr 26, 2010 2:15 PM
45	3000	Apr 26, 2010 9:04 PM
46	350	Apr 27, 2010 8:52 PM
47	20-40	Apr 27, 2010 10:32 PM
48	Depends on funding	Apr 28, 2010 10:54 PM
49	not sure	Apr 29, 2010 9:28 AM
50	85	Apr 29, 2010 4:00 PM
51	1500	Apr 30, 2010 8:09 PM
52	10,000	May 3, 2010 6:21 PM
53	50	May 4, 2010 12:25 AM
54	650	May 10, 2010 9:04 PM
55	600	May 18, 2010 6:55 PM



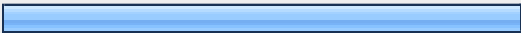
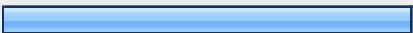
Consolidated Plan Survey

What geographic areas do your clients primarily come from? (check all that apply)			
		Response Percent	Response Count
North Kitsap County		59.5%	47
Central Kitsap County		67.1%	53
South Kitsap County		59.5%	47
City of Bremerton		68.4%	54
City of Bainbridge Island		45.6%	36
City of Port Orchard		54.4%	43
City of Poulsbo		49.4%	39
Outside Kitsap County (please specify)		22.8%	18
answered question			79
skipped question			149

Outside Kitsap County (please specify)		
1	Bi-county area (Kitsap & Pierce) to serve the SR 16 corridor.	Apr 14, 2010 7:18 PM
2	Occasional placement of out of county clients into our Adult and Youth Inpatient Units (specifically Clallam and Jefferson Counties).	Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM
3	Pierce, Mason, and King Counties	Apr 14, 2010 7:30 PM
4	Mason and Jefferson	Apr 14, 2010 8:25 PM
5	Mason County and Gig Harbor	Apr 14, 2010 9:02 PM
6	4-state region	Apr 16, 2010 3:28 PM
7	Mason, Jefferson, Pierce	Apr 16, 2010 3:41 PM
8	Serve a four state area. Most in area homes are constructed in Bremerton/Port Orchard	Apr 16, 2010 6:08 PM
9	our clients are in WA, OR, ID & MT. We have 2 clients in Kitsap Co. One is KCCHA and the other is HRB.	Apr 19, 2010 6:19 PM
10	Jefferson County	Apr 21, 2010 9:28 PM
11	Jefferson County	Apr 21, 2010 10:24 PM
12	Clallam and Jefferson Counties	Apr 22, 2010 6:41 PM
13	Pierce and Mason counties	Apr 22, 2010 8:19 PM
14	Belfair, Tacoma, Seattle	Apr 26, 2010 9:04 PM
15	Jefferson county	Apr 27, 2010 8:52 PM
16	Jefferson and Mason	Apr 29, 2010 4:00 PM
17	Families and individuals relocate from various places in the US to be closer to family in Kitsap County.	Apr 30, 2010 5:45 PM

Outside Kitsap County (please specify)		
18	Snohomish, King, Pierce counties	May 4, 2010 12:25 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Please estimate the percentages of your clients who fall into the household income categories described below.			Response Percent	Response Count
Extremely Low Income (30% Area Median Income)			88.3%	53
Very Low Income (50% Area Median Income)			85.0%	51
Low/moderate income (80% Area Median Income)			78.3%	47
Above Low/Moderate Income (Above 80% Area Median Income)			61.7%	37
			answered question	60
			skipped question	168

Extremely Low Income (30% Area Median Income)		
1		Mar 31, 2010 10:25 PM
2	80	Apr 14, 2010 12:19 AM
3	60	Apr 14, 2010 2:47 AM
4	40%	Apr 14, 2010 3:52 PM
5	80%	Apr 14, 2010 6:28 PM
6	40	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
7	60%	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
8	100%	Apr 14, 2010 7:09 PM
9	0	Apr 14, 2010 7:18 PM
10	50%	Apr 14, 2010 7:26 PM
11	30	Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM
12	n/a	Apr 14, 2010 7:30 PM
13	90	Apr 14, 2010 8:07 PM
14	10 %	Apr 14, 2010 8:10 PM
15	100	Apr 14, 2010 8:25 PM
16	60	Apr 14, 2010 8:42 PM
17		Apr 14, 2010 8:58 PM
18	90%	Apr 14, 2010 9:02 PM
19	20	Apr 14, 2010 9:12 PM
20	20	Apr 14, 2010 9:19 PM
21	99%	Apr 14, 2010 9:46 PM
22	40%	Apr 14, 2010 10:12 PM
23	55%	Apr 14, 2010 10:31 PM
24	75%	Apr 14, 2010 11:23 PM

Extremely Low Income (30% Area Median Income)		
25	100%	Apr 14, 2010 11:46 PM
26	90	Apr 15, 2010 6:53 PM
27	65%	Apr 15, 2010 8:42 PM
28	75%	Apr 16, 2010 8:13 AM
29	20	Apr 16, 2010 2:57 PM
30	10	Apr 16, 2010 3:41 PM
31		Apr 16, 2010 5:46 PM
32	35% or so	Apr 16, 2010 6:08 PM
33	30%	Apr 16, 2010 8:21 PM
34		Apr 19, 2010 3:14 AM
35	27	Apr 19, 2010 9:14 PM
36	25	Apr 20, 2010 4:48 PM
37	100%	Apr 20, 2010 9:21 PM
38	90	Apr 21, 2010 3:57 PM
39	60%?	Apr 21, 2010 5:44 PM
40	10%	Apr 21, 2010 6:46 PM
41	20%	Apr 21, 2010 9:28 PM
42	30	Apr 21, 2010 10:24 PM
43	50%	Apr 22, 2010 12:56 AM
44	I don't know the income of the person living here	Apr 22, 2010 1:29 AM
45		Apr 22, 2010 3:47 AM
46	40%	Apr 22, 2010 7:07 PM
47	100	Apr 26, 2010 2:15 PM
48	50	Apr 26, 2010 9:04 PM
49	45	Apr 27, 2010 8:52 PM
50		Apr 27, 2010 10:32 PM
51	not sure at this time	Apr 29, 2010 9:28 AM
52	5	Apr 29, 2010 4:00 PM
53	50	Apr 30, 2010 5:45 PM
54	90	Apr 30, 2010 8:09 PM
55	5	May 3, 2010 6:21 PM
56	60	May 3, 2010 6:22 PM
57	20	May 4, 2010 12:25 AM
58	50	May 10, 2010 9:04 PM
59		May 17, 2010 9:05 PM
60	90%	May 18, 2010 6:55 PM

Very Low Income (50% Area Median Income)		
1	20	Mar 31, 2010 10:25 PM
2	15	Apr 14, 2010 12:19 AM
3	20	Apr 14, 2010 2:47 AM
4	20%	Apr 14, 2010 3:52 PM
5	10%	Apr 14, 2010 6:28 PM
6	50	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
7	15%	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM

Very Low Income (50% Area Median Income)		
8		Apr 14, 2010 7:09 PM
9	30	Apr 14, 2010 7:18 PM
10	25%	Apr 14, 2010 7:26 PM
11	60	Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM
12	n/a	Apr 14, 2010 7:30 PM
13	5	Apr 14, 2010 8:07 PM
14	10%	Apr 14, 2010 8:10 PM
15		Apr 14, 2010 8:25 PM
16	30	Apr 14, 2010 8:42 PM
17	100%	Apr 14, 2010 8:58 PM
18	10%	Apr 14, 2010 9:02 PM
19	40	Apr 14, 2010 9:12 PM
20	50	Apr 14, 2010 9:19 PM
21		Apr 14, 2010 9:46 PM
22	40%	Apr 14, 2010 10:12 PM
23	35%	Apr 14, 2010 10:31 PM
24	25%	Apr 14, 2010 11:23 PM
25		Apr 14, 2010 11:46 PM
26	80	Apr 15, 2010 6:53 PM
27	32%	Apr 15, 2010 8:42 PM
28	10%	Apr 16, 2010 8:13 AM
29	55	Apr 16, 2010 2:57 PM
30	30	Apr 16, 2010 3:41 PM
31	100	Apr 16, 2010 5:46 PM
32	60%	Apr 16, 2010 6:08 PM
33	30%	Apr 16, 2010 8:21 PM
34		Apr 19, 2010 3:14 AM
35	67	Apr 19, 2010 9:14 PM
36	50	Apr 20, 2010 4:48 PM
37		Apr 20, 2010 9:21 PM
38	5	Apr 21, 2010 3:57 PM
39	?	Apr 21, 2010 5:44 PM
40	20%	Apr 21, 2010 6:46 PM
41	30%	Apr 21, 2010 9:28 PM
42	50	Apr 21, 2010 10:24 PM
43	30%	Apr 22, 2010 12:56 AM
44		Apr 22, 2010 1:29 AM
45	lower	Apr 22, 2010 3:47 AM
46	60%	Apr 22, 2010 7:07 PM
47		Apr 26, 2010 2:15 PM
48	25	Apr 26, 2010 9:04 PM
49	25	Apr 27, 2010 8:52 PM
50	30	Apr 27, 2010 10:32 PM
51	not sure at this time	Apr 29, 2010 9:28 AM
52	50	Apr 29, 2010 4:00 PM

Very Low Income (50% Area Median Income)		
53	25	Apr 30, 2010 5:45 PM
54	9	Apr 30, 2010 8:09 PM
55	5	May 3, 2010 6:21 PM
56	30	May 3, 2010 6:22 PM
57	20	May 4, 2010 12:25 AM
58	30	May 10, 2010 9:04 PM
59		May 17, 2010 9:05 PM
60	5%	May 18, 2010 6:55 PM



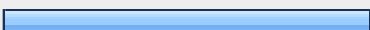
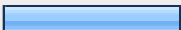

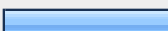

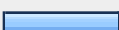







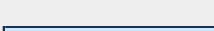

Low/moderate income (80% Area Median Income)		
1	80	Mar 31, 2010 10:25 PM
2	5	Apr 14, 2010 12:19 AM
3	10	Apr 14, 2010 2:47 AM
4	20%	Apr 14, 2010 3:52 PM
5	7%	Apr 14, 2010 6:28 PM
6	10	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
7	25%	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
8		Apr 14, 2010 7:09 PM
9	60	Apr 14, 2010 7:18 PM
10	25%	Apr 14, 2010 7:26 PM
11	10	Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM
12	n/a	Apr 14, 2010 7:30 PM
13	4	Apr 14, 2010 8:07 PM
14	20%	Apr 14, 2010 8:10 PM
15		Apr 14, 2010 8:25 PM
16	10	Apr 14, 2010 8:42 PM
17		Apr 14, 2010 8:58 PM
18	0	Apr 14, 2010 9:02 PM
19	20	Apr 14, 2010 9:12 PM
20	30	Apr 14, 2010 9:19 PM
21		Apr 14, 2010 9:46 PM
22	20%	Apr 14, 2010 10:12 PM
23	10%	Apr 14, 2010 10:31 PM
24		Apr 14, 2010 11:23 PM
25		Apr 14, 2010 11:46 PM
26	50	Apr 15, 2010 6:53 PM
27	3%	Apr 15, 2010 8:42 PM
28	10%	Apr 16, 2010 8:13 AM
29	20	Apr 16, 2010 2:57 PM
30	30	Apr 16, 2010 3:41 PM
31		Apr 16, 2010 5:46 PM
32	5%	Apr 16, 2010 6:08 PM
33	30%	Apr 16, 2010 8:21 PM
34		Apr 19, 2010 3:14 AM
35	6	Apr 19, 2010 9:14 PM

Low/moderate income (80% Area Median Income)		
36	20	Apr 20, 2010 4:48 PM
37		Apr 20, 2010 9:21 PM
38	5	Apr 21, 2010 3:57 PM
39	?	Apr 21, 2010 5:44 PM
40	10%	Apr 21, 2010 6:46 PM
41	35%	Apr 21, 2010 9:28 PM
42	10	Apr 21, 2010 10:24 PM
43	-10%	Apr 22, 2010 12:56 AM
44		Apr 22, 2010 1:29 AM
45		Apr 22, 2010 3:47 AM
46		Apr 22, 2010 7:07 PM
47		Apr 26, 2010 2:15 PM
48	15	Apr 26, 2010 9:04 PM
49	20	Apr 27, 2010 8:52 PM
50	70	Apr 27, 2010 10:32 PM
51	not sure at this time	Apr 29, 2010 9:28 AM
52	45	Apr 29, 2010 4:00 PM
53	20	Apr 30, 2010 5:45 PM
54	1	Apr 30, 2010 8:09 PM
55	10	May 3, 2010 6:21 PM
56	8	May 3, 2010 6:22 PM
57	20	May 4, 2010 12:25 AM
58	10	May 10, 2010 9:04 PM
59	30%	May 17, 2010 9:05 PM
60	3%	May 18, 2010 6:55 PM

Above Low/Moderate Income (Above 80% Area Median Income)		
1		Mar 31, 2010 10:25 PM
2		Apr 14, 2010 12:19 AM
3	10	Apr 14, 2010 2:47 AM
4	20%	Apr 14, 2010 3:52 PM
5	3%	Apr 14, 2010 6:28 PM
6		Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
7		Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
8		Apr 14, 2010 7:09 PM
9	10	Apr 14, 2010 7:18 PM
10		Apr 14, 2010 7:26 PM
11		Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM
12	n/a	Apr 14, 2010 7:30 PM
13	1	Apr 14, 2010 8:07 PM
14	60%	Apr 14, 2010 8:10 PM
15		Apr 14, 2010 8:25 PM
16		Apr 14, 2010 8:42 PM
17		Apr 14, 2010 8:58 PM
18	0	Apr 14, 2010 9:02 PM

Above Low/Moderate Income (Above 80% Area Median Income)		
19	20	Apr 14, 2010 9:12 PM
20		Apr 14, 2010 9:19 PM
21		Apr 14, 2010 9:46 PM
22		Apr 14, 2010 10:12 PM
23		Apr 14, 2010 10:31 PM
24		Apr 14, 2010 11:23 PM
25		Apr 14, 2010 11:46 PM
26	10	Apr 15, 2010 6:53 PM
27	0	Apr 15, 2010 8:42 PM
28	5%	Apr 16, 2010 8:13 AM
29	5	Apr 16, 2010 2:57 PM
30	30	Apr 16, 2010 3:41 PM
31		Apr 16, 2010 5:46 PM
32	0%	Apr 16, 2010 6:08 PM
33	10%	Apr 16, 2010 8:21 PM
34	100%	Apr 19, 2010 3:14 AM
35	0	Apr 19, 2010 9:14 PM
36	5	Apr 20, 2010 4:48 PM
37		Apr 20, 2010 9:21 PM
38	0	Apr 21, 2010 3:57 PM
39	?	Apr 21, 2010 5:44 PM
40	20%	Apr 21, 2010 6:46 PM
41	15%	Apr 21, 2010 9:28 PM
42	10	Apr 21, 2010 10:24 PM
43	-10%	Apr 22, 2010 12:56 AM
44		Apr 22, 2010 1:29 AM
45		Apr 22, 2010 3:47 AM
46		Apr 22, 2010 7:07 PM
47		Apr 26, 2010 2:15 PM
48	10	Apr 26, 2010 9:04 PM
49	10	Apr 27, 2010 8:52 PM
50		Apr 27, 2010 10:32 PM
51	not sure at this time	Apr 29, 2010 9:28 AM
52	0	Apr 29, 2010 4:00 PM
53	5	Apr 30, 2010 5:45 PM
54	0	Apr 30, 2010 8:09 PM
55	80	May 3, 2010 6:21 PM
56	2	May 3, 2010 6:22 PM
57	40	May 4, 2010 12:25 AM
58	10	May 10, 2010 9:04 PM
59	70%	May 17, 2010 9:05 PM
60	2%	May 18, 2010 6:55 PM

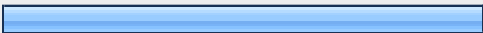

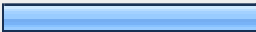
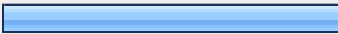


Consolidated Plan Survey

What type of services do you provide? (Please select all that apply)		
	Response Percent	Response Count
Mental Health Services 	13.7%	10
Substance Abuse Treatment 	15.1%	11
Housing (Permanent/Affordable/Transitional) 	57.5%	42
Employment/Training 	27.4%	20
HIV/AIDS 	1.4%	1
Youth Services 	26.0%	19
Senior Services 	24.7%	18
Emergency Assistance (Not Shelter) 	17.8%	13
Shelter for Homeless 	12.3%	9
Shelter (Crisis or Disaster) 	8.2%	6
Fair Housing 	15.1%	11
Credit Counseling/Foreclosure 	4.1%	3
Transportation 	13.7%	10
Food Assistance 	11.0%	8
Health Care 	13.7%	10
Services for Persons with Disabilities 	32.9%	24
Other (please specify) 	24.7%	18
answered question		73
skipped question		155

Other (please specify)		
1	Employment Placement	Apr 14, 2010 2:47 AM
2	Referral to housing, health care, DSHS and Social Security entitlements, vocational rehabilitation Provide payeeship and budgeting services	Apr 14, 2010 7:09 PM
3	Inpatient psychaitric services	Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM

Other (please specify)		
4	municipal services, building inspection, permitting & code enforcement.	Apr 14, 2010 8:10 PM
5	Access to Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse Treatment, Employment Training and Fair Housing	Apr 14, 2010 8:25 PM
6	home modification program addressing health and safety needs as well as accessibility	Apr 14, 2010 9:19 PM
7	Living Support Services for the Developmentally Disabled	Apr 14, 2010 9:46 PM
8	Adult Basic Education	Apr 16, 2010 8:21 PM
9	Mental health services administration	Apr 20, 2010 9:21 PM
10	Childcare Child education	Apr 21, 2010 5:44 PM
11	Long Term Care for medicaid and private pay seniors	Apr 21, 2010 5:50 PM
12	I am not a provider. I am answering this query that is obviously framed for social workers and others who serve the public in this arena	Apr 22, 2010 3:47 AM
13	GED and Adult Basic Education	Apr 23, 2010 3:45 PM
14	Revolving Loan Fund for capital to small businesses to create economic development growth for the County	Apr 27, 2010 10:32 PM
15	Emergency repair and rehabilitation on owner occupied housing	Apr 28, 2010 10:54 PM
16	Education and technical assistance on food and nutrition, youth development, parent/teen education, gardening, farming and small business development.	May 3, 2010 6:21 PM
17	Referral services to many agencies.	May 4, 2010 12:25 AM
18	Community resource referral	May 18, 2010 6:55 PM

Consolidated Plan Survey

How are clients referred to your organization? (please check all that apply)		
	Response Percent	Response Count
Government Agencies 	72.6%	53
Community Organizations 	74.0%	54
Newspaper 	38.4%	28
Internet 	50.7%	37
Outreach Efforts 	65.8%	48
Other (please specify) 	32.9%	24
answered question		73
skipped question		155

Other (please specify)		
1	Word of Mouth	Apr 14, 2010 2:47 AM
2	Other social service agencies, word of mouth	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
3	criminal justice system, other clients, Benedict House, ER social workers	Apr 14, 2010 7:09 PM
4	Self referral, HMC emergency room, family members	Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM
5	self referred	Apr 14, 2010 8:07 PM
6	Word of mouth.	Apr 14, 2010 8:25 PM
7	Self	Apr 14, 2010 9:02 PM
8	church bulletin /word of mouth	Apr 16, 2010 2:57 PM
9	Word of mouth	Apr 16, 2010 5:46 PM
10	Friends and family	Apr 16, 2010 8:21 PM
11	Churchs	Apr 17, 2010 10:39 PM
12	signs or referalls	Apr 19, 2010 3:14 AM
13	Managed Care	Apr 20, 2010 9:21 PM
14	Medical community-word of mouth	Apr 21, 2010 5:44 PM
15	We are known in the community so by mouth and by hospitals	Apr 21, 2010 5:50 PM
16	Medical facilities	Apr 21, 2010 7:15 PM
17	Medical facilities	Apr 21, 2010 9:28 PM
18	Mostly word of mouth.	Apr 22, 2010 12:56 AM
19	They find me. I know some of them.	Apr 22, 2010 1:29 AM
20	word of mouth	Apr 22, 2010 3:47 AM
21	Word of mouth, former participants and partners.	Apr 26, 2010 9:04 PM
22	hospital	Apr 27, 2010 8:52 PM
23	Word of mouth	May 3, 2010 6:22 PM
24	Self referral	May 4, 2010 12:25 AM

Consolidated Plan Survey

What are the three greatest barriers faced by persons attempting to obtain services in your community?	
	Response Count
	59
answered question	59
skipped question	169

Response Text		
1	1. Demand far exceeds supply of available resources, resulting in long waiting lists for assistance 2. Access to information 3. Illiteracy	Apr 14, 2010 12:19 AM
2	Lack of professional Resumes. No Interview or Computer Skills.	Apr 14, 2010 2:47 AM
3	Income too low to afford even "affordable housing" and there is not enough affordable housing for all that need it. Past issues with evictions. Process is very burdensome. Each housing provider has their own process/waiting list. For someone with limited income, transportation, and funds going to each place and spending the time to complete all applications is a lot!	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
4	How to access services, where services are located, and what can people get help with.	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
5	1) Lack of affordable housing. 2) Decreased bus service. 3) Long waits for community health clinic appointments. 4) oops, that's more than 3 - Assistance (rides, reminders) in applying for entitlements.	Apr 14, 2010 7:09 PM
6	Awareness, awareness, awareness.	Apr 14, 2010 7:18 PM
7	Lack of information Lack of assistance with accessing information/researching options/applying for services (and ongoing support/"case management"). Lack of sufficient ability to follow through independently (no phone, internet, transportation, etc. coupled with personal capacity issues related to mental health, drug/alcohol abuse, extremely low income, etc.) Insufficiently funded resources/services in community	Apr 14, 2010 7:26 PM
8	1. Services are becoming restricted to Medicaid eligibility only. 2. Lack of housing which subsequently undermines an individual's recovery from mental illness 3. Access to supplemental services, such as primary care or medications	Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM
9	lack of close facilities, financial means, and transportation	Apr 14, 2010 7:30 PM
10	disqualified from various services for a variety of reasons Don't meet access to care criteria Lack of co pay Criminal History Homeless, inability to contact Lack of funds for medication	Apr 14, 2010 8:07 PM

Response Text		
11	Education, lack of internet access, lack of viable transportation	Apr 14, 2010 8:10 PM
12	Education, poor credit, lack of income.	Apr 14, 2010 8:25 PM
13	access to health care access to housing access to reliable transportation	Apr 14, 2010 8:42 PM
14	1) not understanding what services are available 2) No central point of entry 3) Services are fragmented in re single, family, etc...	Apr 14, 2010 8:58 PM
15	Transportation, employment, support \$\$	Apr 14, 2010 9:02 PM
16	Lack of case management; financial advising/planning; poor communication skills (especially for the elderly or those with chronic health conditions)	Apr 14, 2010 9:19 PM
17	1) No Room 2) Don't quite qualify, but probably should 3) Not sure where to go to get info	Apr 14, 2010 9:46 PM
18	1. housing 2. employment/lack of basic financial resources 3. transportation	Apr 14, 2010 10:31 PM
19	Ability to pay rent	Apr 14, 2010 11:23 PM
20	Affordable housing Safe locations Access to public transportation	Apr 14, 2010 11:46 PM
21	For Housing Services +Inventory of affordable housing -- our housing is still too expensive +Transitional housing +Support services for those in transition	Apr 15, 2010 5:05 PM
22	transportation, dollars, number of people to serve them	Apr 15, 2010 6:53 PM
23	Transportation seems to be the chief barrier currently; it is difficult to walk 2 miles one way to pick up a box of food that may weigh as much as 40 lbs and then try to get home. Secondly, the constant cycle of reporting to various service agencies that expects someone to have access to a phone, a computer, or a credit card. When you are down and out, that's typically all gone! Last but not least is the problem of obtaining affordable housing with a bad history. While many situations are self created, a poor person cannot bring themselves out of the situation unless/until they can be secure in housing.	Apr 15, 2010 8:42 PM
24	Lack of information Lack of transportation	Apr 16, 2010 8:13 AM
25	transportation and lack of funds	Apr 16, 2010 2:57 PM
26	Slum landlords, lack of access to information, poor quality housing stock, low wages/ un(der)employment.	Apr 16, 2010 3:28 PM
27	Credit issues to obtain housing and lack of funds to get into housing (deposit / down payment)	Apr 16, 2010 3:41 PM
28	1. Lack of income 2. Bad Credit 3. Lack of knowledge/ information about services available.	Apr 16, 2010 5:46 PM
29	Lack of knowledge of what services are available Lack of knowledge of how to access services Ease at which services can be accessed (documentation burden dissuades many)	Apr 16, 2010 6:08 PM
30	Child Care Transportation	Apr 16, 2010 8:21 PM
31	Don't find any	Apr 19, 2010 3:14 AM
32	lack of knowledge of programs/resource availability	Apr 19, 2010 6:19 PM

Response Text		
33	<p>I think the first, most major barrier for persons attempting to obtain affordable housing services in the community is the way services are packaged. That is, what's available, and the limitations to the ways what's available can be accessed. At this time, persons attempting to obtain affordable housing services in their communities must enter into a system delivered from the top down, in which they participate as dictated by the program. While this appears to leads to a measurement of "success", because people are using the Section 8 vouchers, and non-profit developers are finding homeowners that will take the spot in the org-owned development and fulfill their sweat equity requirements. However, the reason people are using the vouchers, and taking the spots, isn't necessarily because it is what the people would ideally envision if THEY could determine the services (with the same level of funding, of course). In the market, renters and home owners select their residences based on where they want to live within the constraints of their particular situation (what they can afford, where they work, where the "good" schools are, etc). In the affordable housing market, renters and home owners select their residences based on where the subsidies are. In a ground-up delivered system, home owners would be directly involved in locating sites, and scattered sites would be the norm. Ideally, home owners would shop the market like anyone else who is looking for a fixer-upper or a foreclosure, chose their site, fulfill their sweat equity component there, and receive their subsidies.</p> <p>The second greatest barrier is the lack of knowledge people have about what is available. Even within a system where people are having to agree to pre-selected sites and homes, with the need for affordable housing that this community and communities across the country constantly experience, if more people were aware of the sweat equity programs that are available, there would be that much more demand for them.</p> <p>The third greatest barrier is program requirements, esp. the sweat equity component, and the homeowner education requirement. Many people are going to balk at these requirements because they are very often too busy to practically fit these requirements into their lives.</p>	Apr 19, 2010 9:14 PM
34	finding employment, public transportation, affordable housing	Apr 20, 2010 4:48 PM
35	Lack of Coordination between services--conflicting rules	Apr 20, 2010 9:21 PM
36	Information Availability Affordability	Apr 21, 2010 5:44 PM
37	Housing, drug treatment and mental health support	Apr 21, 2010 5:50 PM
38	1. Cost 2. Information, Knowledge 3. Location	Apr 21, 2010 6:46 PM
39	Income, state imposed rules and regulations for services, and awareness of range of services	Apr 21, 2010 9:28 PM
40	transportation, knowledge of available services, lack of employment	Apr 21, 2010 10:24 PM
41	Transportation, lack of jobs that pay a living wage, excessive utility (PSE) bills	Apr 22, 2010 12:56 AM
42	1. Bus transportation is spotty 2. Lengthy processes and paperwork getting confused. Wrong person's papers sent. 3. Dealing with getting to and working through the processes when transportation and wellness are issues they are dealing with also.	Apr 22, 2010 1:29 AM

Response Text		
43	1. Communication: the poor and needy do not have lap-tops, do not get the newspaper, and do not own a cell phone often. 2. Mentally ill folk can fall through the cracks and some seem to like it there. 3. Those who feel "entitled" and use services without any effort to work or contribute to the need for volunteer help are, for me, a blight on the American character. But I don't know -- and neither do you -- how this can change.	Apr 22, 2010 3:47 AM
44	Lack of Employment Lack of Affordable Housing Previous record (criminal, evictions, etc.)	Apr 22, 2010 7:07 PM
45	Lack of resources such as transportation.	Apr 22, 2010 8:19 PM
46	Transportation and lack of affordable child care.	Apr 23, 2010 3:45 PM
47	lack of understanding of the process getting to the right person transportation	Apr 26, 2010 3:36 PM
48	Transportation, livable income, affordable housing.	Apr 26, 2010 9:04 PM
49	Lack of knowledge about source of services; public transportation limitations;	Apr 27, 2010 10:32 PM
50	Lack of funding	Apr 28, 2010 10:54 PM
51	Personal income level Financial aid and assistance Availability of housing and/or related services	Apr 29, 2010 9:28 AM
52	Lack of knowledge of bus routes, no money to pay for bus pass, length of ride time	Apr 29, 2010 2:53 PM
53	Lack of affordable housing and resources, long waiting lists and inadequate finances.	Apr 29, 2010 4:00 PM
54	services aren't consolidated at one location, waiting lists (many services, such as drug treatment, not available on demand), lack of knowledge regarding what services are available and eligibility requirements (may think they aren't eligible)	Apr 30, 2010 5:45 PM
55	Transportation Job Training Child Care	Apr 30, 2010 8:09 PM
56	Affordable housing dental care jobs	May 3, 2010 6:22 PM
57	(1) There is no "one stop shopping" for the most part. Even where there is good, "across the board" case management, the case manager (although usually very well-meaning) has not provided the individual with all the services needed or even available. (2) Even worse, the case manager (if there is one) has not followed-up with the client, or, even when they do, are not aware of how the many social service benefits work and does not understand that the client is not obtaining the appropriate level of service (for example: every single client I have reviewed this year was receiving either no food assistance benefit, when they had one available, or was receiving too little based on incorrect information.) (3) n many cases, it is the individuals' refusal to accept responsibility for their end of the "load" ... usually this is because of drugs, alcohol or behavior (or a combination thereof) and the social services exist to reward continued (even though it is unintentional) a self-destructive pattern.	May 4, 2010 12:25 AM
58	Don't have adequate funding Don't have adequate housing lack of transportation	May 10, 2010 9:04 PM
59	Limited public transportation, lack of sufficient support to advocate for needs, lack of funding to provide supports needed.	May 18, 2010 6:55 PM

Consolidated Plan Survey

Please list any critical issues facing service providers that may pose constraints to the provision of local services.	
	Response Count
	50
answered question	50
skipped question	178

Response Text		
1	1. Lack of stable source of funding 2. Inadequate funding 3. Inflexible federal and state program regulations	Apr 14, 2010 12:19 AM
2	Lack of funding! Outdated computers and software for client's use.	Apr 14, 2010 2:47 AM
3	Lack of Funding is always an issue.	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
4	Maintaining the services already provided in the community to meet the increased demand for assistance	Apr 14, 2010 6:52 PM
5	Severe reduction to state Housing Trust Fund will force us to try to tap private foundation funding sources to add permanently affordable housing inventory through shared equity with a community land trust.	Apr 14, 2010 7:18 PM
6	Insufficient funding Coordination between various service providers could be improved (and efficiency/effectiveness could be improved) if management/decision making processes and decision support technology were improved. (Limited both by public and non-profit sector organizational culture and by insufficient funding.)	Apr 14, 2010 7:26 PM
7	1. State deficit is eroding our safety net, including the loss of access to primary care services. 2. Acuity of clients is significantly increasing as State Hospital is reducing wards and transitioning clients back to communities. 3. Lack of affordable housing for clients with mental illness. 4. Transportation to services.	Apr 14, 2010 7:28 PM
8	n/a	Apr 14, 2010 7:30 PM
9	state and federal funding	Apr 14, 2010 8:07 PM
10	revenue shortages for all government service agencies	Apr 14, 2010 8:10 PM
11	Funding (reduction in funding and/or lack of funding)	Apr 14, 2010 8:25 PM
12	loss of grant and government funding	Apr 14, 2010 8:42 PM
13	Funding for services for people who qualify.	Apr 14, 2010 9:02 PM
14	Many folks with needs become increasingly isolated, unless there is a crisis they may not be in contact with services or providers.	Apr 14, 2010 9:19 PM
15	Lack of funds	Apr 14, 2010 9:46 PM
16	limited ability to provide services outside of Medicaid/Medicaid eligible and certain diagnostic criteria due to funding sources being nearly exclusively categorical funding only	Apr 14, 2010 10:31 PM
17	Funding	Apr 14, 2010 11:46 PM

Response Text		
18	Of course, funding. Also -- the awareness of the need for services on Bainbridge Island.	Apr 15, 2010 5:05 PM
19	cut in service dollars, cut in public transportation, lack of jobs for people with disabilities, or youth,	Apr 15, 2010 6:53 PM
20	When times are tough we face the challenge of dealing with people that have such a myriad of accumulated problems that we can make minimal headway in helping. Food that we provide can keep them going but there needs to be a concerted joint effort to bring these individuals up to an operating level that allows them to jump onto life again. When we all act independently without the ability to link information, we actually hurt the client's ability to be fairly served; rules for confidentiality, privacy, and ethnicity tracking vary widely between our partner agencies.	Apr 15, 2010 8:42 PM
21	<p>Unable to place clients in the correct services due to state and local restrictions. An example some clients after several years are still unable to be placed in employment due to their disability and/or parents/guardians lack of support, and/or lack transportation. We are still required to try to place these clients.</p> <p>Several clients are unable to apply for positions due to lack of transportation. This is one of the most critical issues facing the disabled. They cannot drive and are usually unable to ride a regular bus or regular bus routes have been cut so they no longer can make the trip to work and back during business hours. Retail and Restaurants hours are not 9 to 5.</p>	Apr 16, 2010 8:13 AM
22	reduction in funding streams, loan modification scams, large banks seeking profits	Apr 16, 2010 3:28 PM
23	Too much bureaucracy, too many forms and restrictions.	Apr 16, 2010 3:41 PM
24	Federal funding availability, bureaucratic constraints	Apr 16, 2010 6:08 PM
25	Funding	Apr 16, 2010 8:21 PM
26	Government wanting us to give them too much information or do too much to a place to give services to personnel	Apr 19, 2010 3:14 AM
27	lack of knowledge of programs/resource availability and how they work together	Apr 19, 2010 6:19 PM
28	Federal funding, bureaucratic constraints, and the contradiction between building more affordable housing units and operating in a market saturated with existing foreclosures.	Apr 19, 2010 9:14 PM
29	The state budget deficit	Apr 20, 2010 4:48 PM
30	Rigid rules regarding funding streams	Apr 20, 2010 9:21 PM
31	Reimbursement that realistically reflects cost of care. Ability to make improvements due to economic constraints. Lack of community knowledge, and therefore support	Apr 21, 2010 5:44 PM
32	Homelessness is misunderstood, most homeless people are mentally ill and or drug addicted.	Apr 21, 2010 5:50 PM
33	1. Constant dependence on state and federal dollars 2. Qualified applicants	Apr 21, 2010 6:46 PM
34	State and federal funding, misplaced/antiquated rules and regulations that don't offer safety and quality assurance but are at the whim of a single person, overlooking that quality and meeting all of the requirements of a business are the primary mission of an organization and coming from that place when working with agencies, i.e., losing sight of the mutual goal of providing quality services to clients.	Apr 21, 2010 9:28 PM
35	loss of federal and state funding, diminishing community support/donations	Apr 21, 2010 10:24 PM
36	1. I count on rent to help pay my own bills. When I take someone in who can't pay my own situation heads toward serious.	Apr 22, 2010 1:29 AM
37	1. The falling contributions and competing needs of non profit organizations.	Apr 22, 2010 3:47 AM
38	Little funding, even less in resources for our customers, not enough people to help us assist our customers.	Apr 22, 2010 8:19 PM

Response Text		
39	working too much as silos, although that may be improving,,	Apr 26, 2010 3:36 PM
40	Limited Transportation in the County. DSHS cuts to GAU.	Apr 26, 2010 9:04 PM
41	consistent source of funding to operate public service organizations that provide services to the community and businesses. Public funding tends to ebb and flow, sometimes to dry up all together and the citizens that depend on the support suffer.	Apr 27, 2010 10:32 PM
42	No funding available.	Apr 28, 2010 10:54 PM
43	Availability of funding Grants and other funding sources making cuts Availability of new housing opportunities	Apr 29, 2010 9:28 AM
44	Decrease in sales tax revenue	Apr 29, 2010 2:53 PM
45	Agency budgets	Apr 29, 2010 4:00 PM
46	Funding decline.	May 3, 2010 6:21 PM
47	Lack of affordable housing	May 3, 2010 6:22 PM
48	Again, the issue of no "one stop shopping" exists. Access to low-income housing involves contacting many, many individual agencies, non-profits, etc. Each seems to run its "show" independent of the rest. Some of the best "low income" housing I have obtained for myself or others came from private individuals through a church. This is especially true for the : "I need a place to live, RIGHT NOW!" housing. The key was that the individual seeking housing had accepted responsibility for their personal life to the extent possible (no smoking, drugs, etc.). I think that the typical housing "agency" is tied to the "buildings" they own and cannot think beyond that ... if they even feel that they should. This flows from the "economic segregation" model and way of thinking. If the units in the buildings are full, they may have developed a referral list to other agencies. The poor person seeking housing may just telephone and telephone in circles.	May 4, 2010 12:25 AM
49	<p>Many non-profit service agencies in our community do not have large budgets to hire grant writers. The RFP processes have become ridiculously more and more difficult and make it hard to access funding for those of us who are providing the services and are also expected to write and secure the grants. This includes the reporting processes.</p> <p>While we are strong advocates for outcome statistics and evaluation, oftentimes contract management and reporting requirements become full-time responsibilities that non-profit agencies are just supposed to figure out how to provide with no funding, because many funders don't like to provide administrative funding.</p> <p>This creates a real problem when we want to provide excellence, have adequate contract management in place and/or provide continued education for our staff, in that we don't have adequate funding to do so.</p>	May 10, 2010 9:04 PM
50	Poor pay (approx. \$12/hr), little or no benefits (insurance, retirement, etc.)	May 18, 2010 6:55 PM

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APPENDIX E

LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME CRITERIA AND MAPS

CDBG Entitlement Low and Moderate Income Benefit on an Area Basis

The Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) requires that each CDBG-funded activity must either principally benefit low and moderate income persons, aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, or meet a community development need having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet that need. With respect to activities that principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, at least 51% of the activity's beneficiaries must be low and moderate income. To meet the Area Benefit criteria this percentage represents the minimum percentage of low- and moderate-income persons that must reside in the service area of an area benefit activity for the activity to be assisted with CDBG funds.

Some CDBG assisted activities, such as parks, neighborhoods, facilities, community centers and streets, serve an identified geographic area. These activities generally meet the low- and moderate-income principal benefit requirement if 51% of the residents in the activity's service area are low and moderate income. However, in some communities, they have no or very few areas in which 51% of the residents are low and moderate income. For these grantees, the CDBG law authorizes an exception criterion in order for such grantees to be able to undertake area benefit activities.

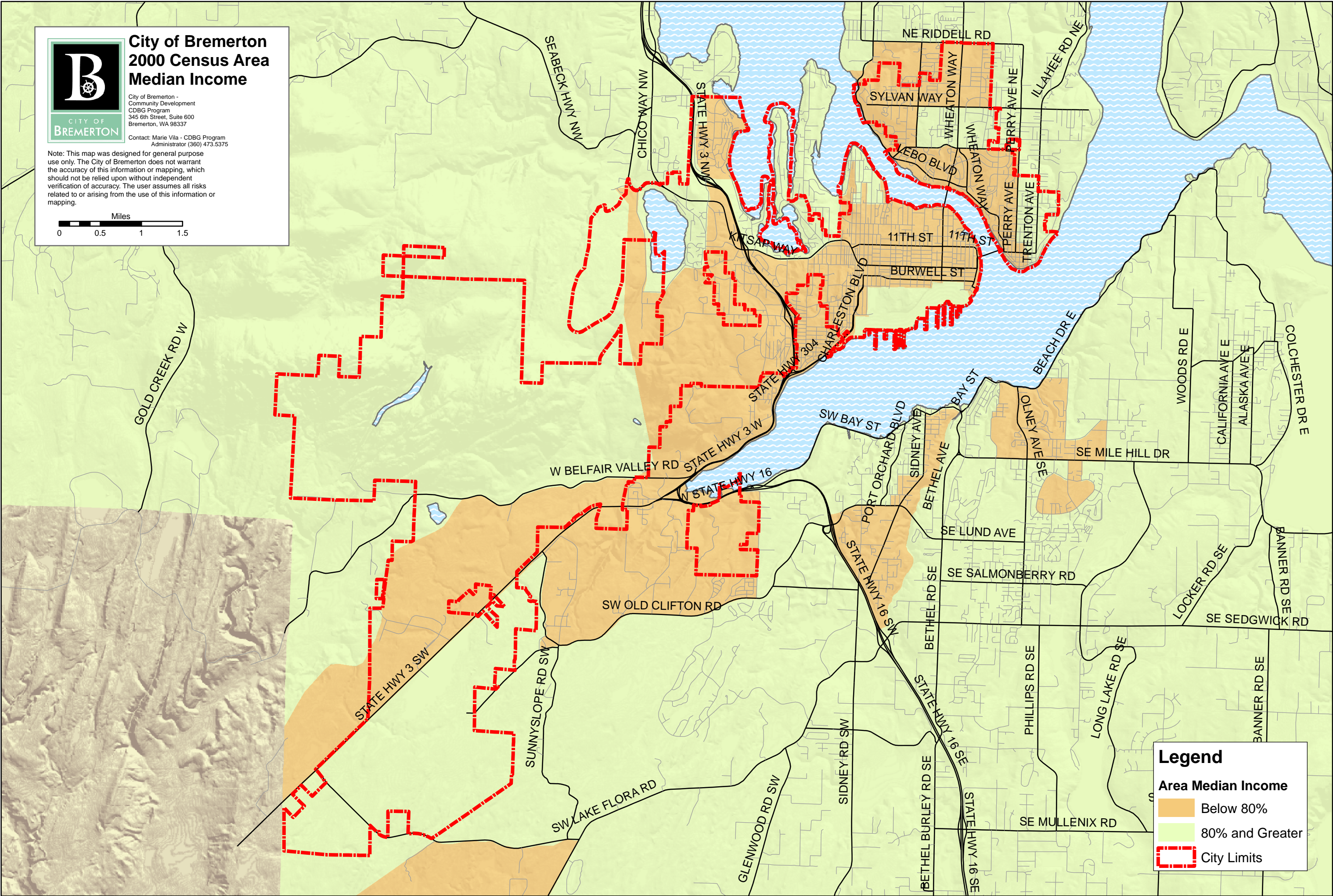
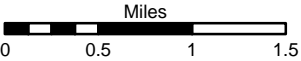
The City of Bremerton does not have exception criteria so projects which qualify under the Area Benefit must meet the 51% threshold. Kitsap County has exception criteria that is published by HUD and updated annually. For 2010 the exception percentage for Kitsap County is 43.27%. The Low Mod Income maps depict areas of Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton which meet these criteria.



City of Bremerton 2000 Census Area Median Income




City of Bremerton -
Community Development
CDBG Program
345 6th Street, Suite 600
Bremerton, WA 98337
Contact: Marie Vila - CDBG Program
Administrator (360) 473.5375

Note: This map was designed for general purpose
use only. The City of Bremerton does not warrant
the accuracy of this information or mapping, which
should not be relied upon without independent
verification of accuracy. The user assumes all risks
related to or arising from the use of this information or
mapping.



Legend

Area Median Income

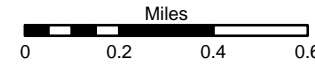
-  Below 80%
-  80% and Greater
-  City Limits



City of Bremerton 2000 Census Area Median Income

City of Bremerton -
Community Development
CDBG Program
345 6th Street, Suite 600
Bremerton, WA 98337
Contact: Marie Vila - CDBG Program
Administrator (360) 473.5375

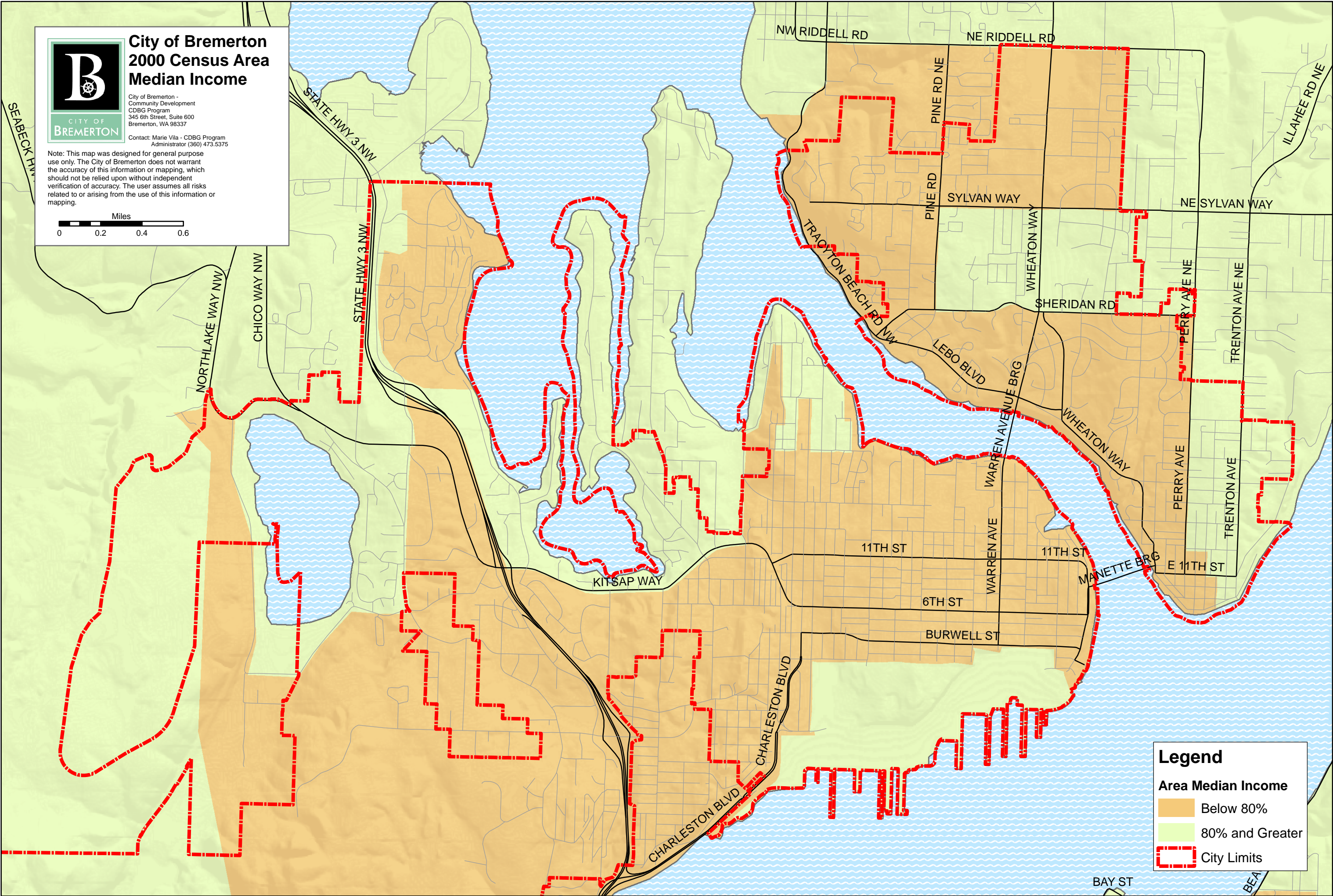
Note: This map was designed for general purpose
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the accuracy of this information or mapping, which
should not be relied upon without independent
verification of accuracy. The user assumes all risks
related to or arising from the use of this information or
mapping.



Legend

Area Median Income

- Below 80%
- 80% and Greater
- City Limits

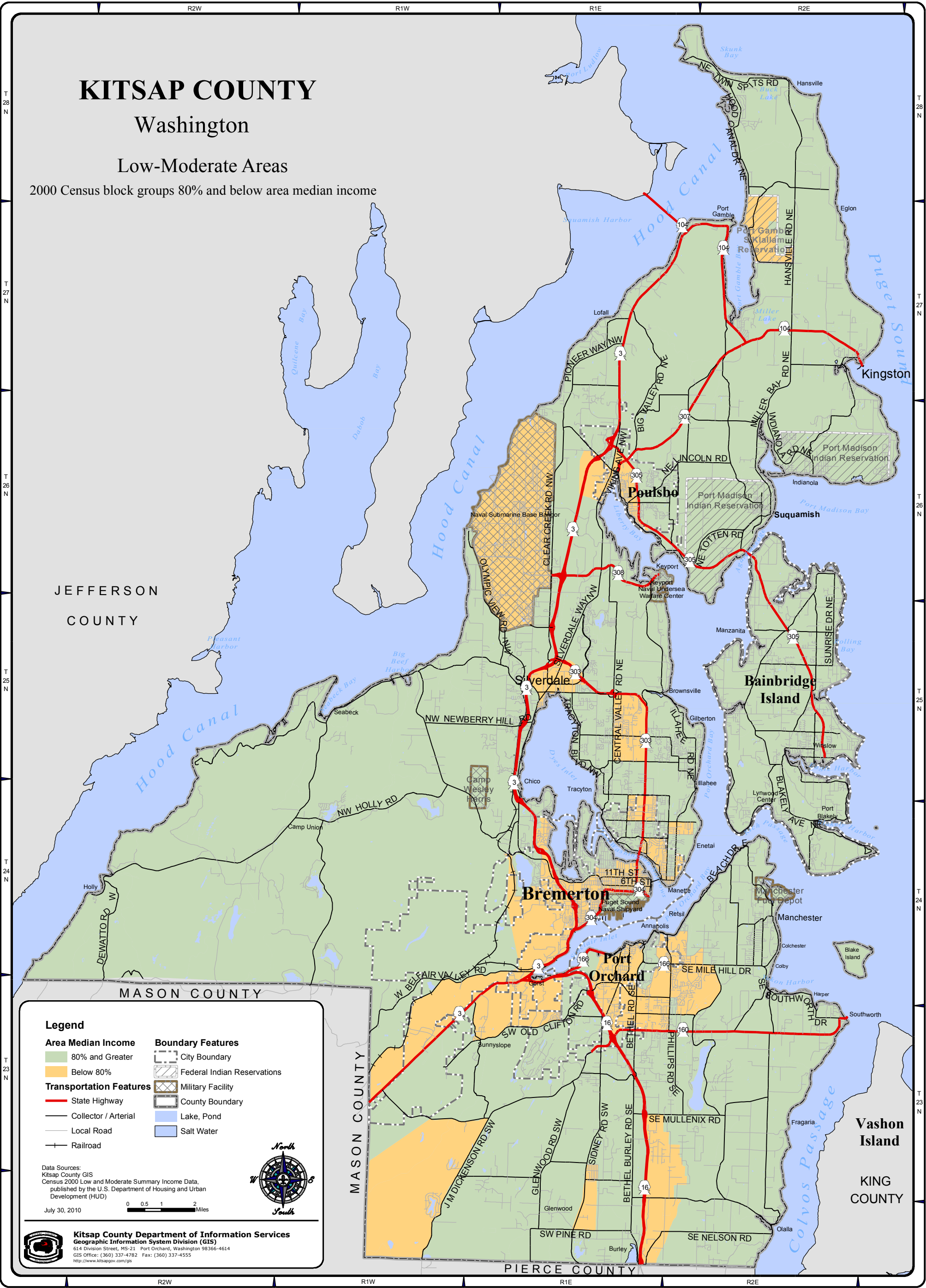


KITSAP COUNTY

Washington

Low-Moderate Areas

2000 Census block groups 80% and below area median income



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APPENDIX F

KITSAP CONTINUUM OF CARE COALITION MEMBERS

Kitsap Continuum of Care Member Agencies

Agape Unlimited Bremerton Foodline	Kitsap County Sheriff's Office Kitsap County Veteran's Assistance Program
Bremerton Rescue Mission	Kitsap Interfaith Network
Bremerton School District	Kitsap Mental Health Services
Catholic Community Services - Benedict House	Kitsap Recovery Center
Catholic Housing Services of Western Washington - Max Hale Center	Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council
City of Bremerton Community Development Block Grant Program Department of Social and Health Services - Bremerton CSO Habitat for Humanity of Kitsap County	One Church One Family Peninsula Community Health Services St. Vincent de Paul Assistance Office and Food Bank
Helpline House - Bainbridge Island	South Kitsap Helpline
Hope in Christ Ministries - The Coffee Oasis Housing Authority of the City of Bremerton	StandUp for Kids The Housing Resources Board
Kitsap Community Resources Kitsap County Behavioral Health Alliance	The Salvation Army United Way of Kitsap County
Kitsap County Block Grant Program	Washington Department of Veteran's Affairs - Building 9 Transitional Program
Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority Kitsap County Division of Aging and Long-Term Care	Washington State Employment Security Department Westsound Treatment Center
Kitsap County Health District	YWCA of Kitsap County

APPENDIX G

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND PUBLIC COMMENTS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1



Kitsap County & City of Bremerton
Community Development Block Grant Programs

Consolidated Plan Open House

April 13th, 4:00-7:00p.m.

Norm Dicks Gov't Center - 1st Floor Meeting Chambers
345 6th Street, Bremerton, WA

For more information please contact
Shannon Bauman at 360-337-7272 or by email at sbauman@co.kitsap.wa.us

FROM:
Kitsap Co & City of Bremerton
Block Grant Programs
345 6th Street SUITE 400
Bremerton WA 98337



**Did you know our community
receives over \$2 million a year
from HUD to address Housing,
Community and Economic
Development activities?**

Do you want to learn more?

Please join us and learn:

- *How the Consolidated Plan guides our communities funding.*
- *How HUD funds have been used in our community.*
- *How you can be involved & let your voice be heard!*

CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Wednesday, March 3, 2010

The weekly meeting of the City Council of the City of Bremerton was called to order Wednesday, March 3, 2010, at 5:00 PM in Council Conference Room 603 of the NORM DICKS GOVERNMENT CENTER, 345 6th Street, Bremerton, Washington, with Council President Nick Wofford presiding. Council Members present were Will Maupin, Carol Arends, Dianne Robinson, Greg Wheeler, Roy Runyon, Adam Brockus, Cecil McConnell and Jim McDonald. Also present were City Attorney Roger Lubovich; City Clerk Carol Etgen; and Legislative Assistant Lori Smith.

A COUNCIL BRIEFING was then held to discuss General Council Business at 5:00 PM in the Council Conference Room. At 5:30 PM the meeting moved to the Meeting Chambers.

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by **Council Member Jim McDonald** followed by the invocation provided by **Reverend Elizabeth Stevens** of Kitsap Unitarian Universalist Church.

MAYOR'S REPORT *Mayor Patty Lent...*

- Read from an article titled "*The Top 10 Housing Markets for the Next 10-Years*" in a recent issue of "US News & World Report" that included the areas of Bremerton and Silverdale where according to Moody's Economy.com the home prices are expected to increase by an average of 5.2% annually;
- Was pleased to be a guest speaker last Tuesday at the 2nd Annual "Hope Builders Breakfast" sponsored by the Kitsap Habitat for Humanity;
- Participated with the Department Heads in a 2-day Retreat facilitated by Jim Pearman, Council Member and Mayor with the City of Mercer Island;
- On Friday attended the Prosperity Partnership Luncheon at the Washington State Convention Center in Seattle which featured a keynote address from Alan Mulally, President and CEO of Ford Motor Company, as well as an address from U.S. Congressman Jay Inslee;
- Yesterday hosted the "Kids at Hope" (instead of "kids at risk") program with several school superintendents, and representatives from the Health District and Boys & Girls Club; and hopes to work with the Council to develop some ways to support (other than monetary) the program;
- Last evening attended the Kitsap Chapter of Washington C.A.S.H. (Community Alliance for Self Help) Program's graduation ceremony; and
- Attended the 11th Annual "Salad Bowl Sunday" event as one of the community speakers

PUBLIC RECOGNITION & ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following citizens provided comments in support of legalizing the ownership of chickens in the City of Bremerton: **Brian Watson** with daughter **Katherine**; **Jean Schanen**; **Kevin Koski**; **Meredith Tummeti**; **Ying Fowler**; **Karen Danis**; **Glenn Huff**; and **Tamara Smith**.

CONSENT AGENDA

- A. Check Numbers 336378 through 336582; and EFT-9605 through EFT-9644 in the amount of \$1,044,716.95; Regular Payroll for the pay period ending February 15, 2010 in the amount of \$761,816.73; Regular Payroll for the pay period ending February 28, 2010 in the amount of \$701,262.75; and Retiree Payroll for the pay period ending February 28, 2010 in the amount of \$83,349.16.
- B. Minutes of Meeting – February 17, 2010
- C. Minutes of Study Session – February 24, 2010
- D. Professional Services Contract with Law Firm of ROVANG/FONG AND ASSOCIATES for Public Defense Services for Indigent Persons
- E. Resolution No. 3111, to establish April 7, 2010 as a Hearing Date to vacate an alley between 1st and 2nd Streets, east of Pacific Avenue

There were no questions or comments from the public...

06:02:15 M/S/C/U (Arends/Brockus) Move to approve the CONSENT AGENDA as presented.

GENERAL BUSINESS

6A – BLOCK GRANT PROGRAMS CONSOLIDATED PLANNING PROCESS: Marie Vila, Community Development Block Grant Program Administrator, provided a PowerPoint® presentation on the “2011-2015 Consolidated Plan” that was prepared jointly with Kitsap County and City of Bremerton Block Grant Programs, and noted this plan is prepared every five years. The plan sets priorities for allocation of the funding the City and County receive annually from HUD; and therefore encouraged the Council and the public to participate in the process. *(Information Only, No Council Action was required...)*

6B – ORDINANCE NO. 5103, TO AMEND TITLE 15 OF THE BREMERTON MUNICIPAL CODE (BMC) RELATING TO UTILITY GRINDER PUMPS AND ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS: Michael Meham, City Engineer, summarized that the Department of Public Works & Utilities has developed standards for the installation of individual grinder pumps for wastewater service. According to WAC 173.240.104, all individual grinder pumps must be owned and managed by the wastewater utility. This ordinance amends Title 15 of the Bremerton Municipal Code (BMC) relating to the use of grinder pumps including setting an initial monthly fee of \$10 for the additional operation and maintenance and future replacement of the pumps. Further, this ordinance amends provisions relating to administrative appeals.

City Attorney Roger Lubovich identified a scrivener's error where the listing of a \$10 rate for the grinder pump was incorrectly indented under the wrong sub-category of another topic, but stated for the record that the final version of the ordinance has been corrected.

There were no questions or comments from the public...

06:19:20 Main Motion was made and seconded followed by discussion by Council Members...

06:22:35 A-M/S/C/U (Runyon/Brockus) Move to amend ordinance No. 5103 to create four (4) different individual grinder pump rates:

Appendix A, ASSESSMENTS, RATES, FEES, AND CHARGES (page 7 of Rate Table)

	Inside City Limits	Outside City Limits
Individual Residential Grinder Pumps	\$10.00	\$12.50
Low-income Disabled or Low Income Senior Individual Residential Grinder Pumps	\$ 7.50	\$10.00

After additional discussion was held, the vote was taken on the Main Motion...

06:43:07 M/S/C/U (McConnell/McDonald) Move to approve Ordinance No. 5103 amending Title 15 of the Bremerton Municipal Code (BMC) relating to utility grinder pumps and administrative appeals.

7A – CLOSED RECORD PUBLIC HEARING REGARDING ORDINANCE NO. 5104 TO APPROVE A REZONE OF 6.5 ACRES (TEN PARCELS) LOCATED NORTH OF KITSAP WAY IN THE VICINITY OF RED APPLE MARKET: Lindsey Sehmel, Planner, stated that to be consistent with the 2009 Comprehensive Plan Amendments, the action before the City Council is to grant approval of a rezone of a total of 6.5 acres of land located north of Kitsap Way in the vicinity of Red Apple Market, from Neighborhood Business (NB) to Limited Commercial (LC).

Since this is a closed record hearing, no public comments were taken.

City Attorney Roger Lubovich stated that per RCW 36.70C.130 LUPA Standards for Granting Relief, the Council shall approve and adopt the hearing examiner's recommendation unless it finds that one of the following conditions exists on the record:

1. The hearing examiner engaged in *unlawful procedure* or failed to follow a prescribed process,



Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council

Chair
Commissioner Steve Bauer
Kitsap County

Vice-Chair
Mayor Patty Lent
City of Bremerton

Commissioner Josh Brown
Commissioner Charlotte Garrido
Kitsap County

Council Member Will Maupin
Council Member Dianne Robinson
Council Member Greg Wheeler *
City of Bremerton

Council Member Kim Brackett
Council Member Hilary Franz
Council Member Kirsten Hytopoulos *
City of Bainbridge Island

Mayor Lary Coppola
Council Member Carolyn Powers
Council Member Jim Colebank *
City of Port Orchard

Mayor Becky Erickson
Council Member Dale Rudolph *
City of Poulsbo

Council Chair Leonard Forsman
Rob Purser *
Suquamish Tribe***

Council Chairman Jeremy Sullivan
Council Member Kelly Baze *
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe***

Commissioner Bill Mahan
Commissioner Roger Zabinski *
Port of Bremerton

Captain Mark Olson
Tom Danaher, PAO *
Naval Base Kitsap **

Mary McClure
Executive Management
McClure Consulting LLC

* Alternate
** Ex Officio Member
*** Associate Member

P.O. Box 1934
Kingston, WA 98346
360-377-4900 (voice)
360-297-7762 (fax)
www.KitsapRegionalCouncil.org

Executive Board Meeting

Tuesday, March 2, 2010

Norm Dicks Government Center

AGENDA

- Study Session: Transportation 2040: 8:00 a.m.
Discuss Member Agencies' Comments *
➤ Should there be a KRCC integrating comment letter?
- Board Meeting:
1. Call to Order 9:00 a.m.
 2. Citizen Comments (PLEASE KEEP COMMENT TO THREE MINUTES)
 3. Chair Comments
 4. Approve Minutes of February 2, 2010 Meeting * *Action*
 5. From the Executive Committee:
 - a. Change in KRCC By-laws * *Action*
(accommodating council/manager form of government)
 - b. Confirm December 1, 2009 Election of Board Officers * *Action*
 6. Work Program Report:
 - a. Possible Transportation Projects: New Jobs Bill * *Action*
 - b. Revenue Sharing / UGA Program * *Report*
 - i. Guiding Principles
 - ii. Negotiating Teams
 - c. Kitsap County Community Development Corporation * *Report/Action*
 - d. Grant Programs:
 - i. Proposal for Delegated Policy Structure * *Report/Action*
 - ii. Housing: HHAA Grant Cycle:
Appoint Application Review Committee * *Action*
 - iii. Community Development Block Grant:
Consolidated Plan Process Overview * *Report*
 7. Member Agency Comments
 8. Citizens Comments (AS TIME PERMITS)
 9. Adjourn 11:00 a.m.

* materials included

Memorandum

Memorandum

KITSAP COUNTY BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM



To: Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council

From: Shannon Bauman, Block Grant Planner

Subject: 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan

Date: February 12, 2010

Introduction

In compliance with HUD regulations, the Consolidated Plan is adopted and submitted every five years. Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton entitlement grant programs, consisting of Community Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) funds, implement this plan. The current plan will end December 31, 2010. Over the next ten months a new plan will be developed and submitted to the KRCC and Bremerton City Council for approval. This plan will guide annual funding decisions for the next 5 years.

Background

Kitsap County and the consortium cities of Port Orchard, Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island qualify as an Urban County and receive a direct allocation of CDBG funds from HUD. The City of Bremerton also receives a direct allocation of CDBG funds. Kitsap County formed a HOME Consortium with the City of Bremerton and receives a direct allocation of HOME funds from HUD; 43% are used by the City of Bremerton. Together the City and County prepared and adopted the current Consolidated Plan which covers 2006-2010. The plan identifies the City and County's housing and community development needs and proposes strategies for addressing those needs. The Plan helps to guide the funding recommendations included in the Annual Action Plan.

Planning Process

Attached to this memo is a Fact Sheet which provides more detail on the Consolidated Plan. Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton have contracted with the Kitsap County Health District to prepare the Housing and Community Development Needs and Housing Market Analysis portions of the plan. We have also contracted with Pacific Municipal Consultants (PMC) to conduct outreach and develop the Strategic Plan. County and City staff will be working together over the next several months to solicit input from stakeholders, citizens and elected officials.

Timeline

We have established the following timeline to complete the Consolidated Plan:

February

- ✓ Work begins on Housing & Community Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis.

March

- ✓ Public meetings to kick off citizen participation process.

April- May

- ✓ Public meetings and consultation with stakeholders
- ✓ Housing & Community Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis Completed
- ✓ Conduct community survey (web-based)

June-August

- ✓ Develop Strategic Plan including goals and prioritized strategies.

September

- ✓ Draft Consolidated Plan Notice of Availability is published – start of 30-day comment period.

October

- ✓ Plan is finalized

November

- ✓ Public Hearing with KRCC on Consolidated Plan & Action Plan for 2011 funds.
- ✓ Plan is submitted to HUD

The Goal

Beyond the statutory requirement for implementing the Consolidated Plan, our goal is to have in place a plan that tells the story of our community and addresses our most pressing needs. The Strategic Plan will form the basis for setting priorities and ultimately determining the kinds of programs and projects that will receive CDBG and HOME funds. This will help to ensure that our community's needs are being addressed and funds are used where they can make the greatest impact.

<i>Board Action Requested: None – For Information Only</i>

Port Orchard Independent
2950 S.E. Mile Hill Drive
Port Orchard
360.876.4414

Affidavit of Publication

STATE OF WASHINGTON }
COUNTY OF KITSAP } ss

Rich Peterson being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says: that he is the publisher of the Kitsap County Classified a once-weekly newspaper. The said newspaper is a legal newspaper by order of the superior court in the county in which it is published and is now and has been for more than six months prior to the date of the first publication of the Notice hereinafter referred to, published in the English language continually as a once weekly newspaper in Port Orchard, Kitsap County, Washington and is and always has been printed in whole or part in the Bainbridge Island Review, North Kitsap Herald, Central Kitsap Reporter, Bremerton Patriot, Port Orchard Independent and is of general circulation in said County, and is a legal newspaper, in accordance with the Chapter 99 of the Laws of 1921, as amended by Chapter 213, Laws of 1941, and approved as a legal newspaper by order of the Superior Court of Kitsap County, State of Washington, by order dated June 16, 1941, and that the annexed is a true copy of County Notices - 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan PC408982 as it was published once a week in the regular and entire issue of said paper and not as a supplement form thereof for a period of 1 issue(s), such publication commencing on 9/10/2010 and ending on 9/10/2010 and that said newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period.

The amount of the fee for such publication is \$ 18.15 which has been paid in full.

Rich Peterson

Subscribed and sworn before me on this
10th day of September,

2010.

Janis E. French

Notary Public in and for the State of
Washington, residing in Port Orchard,
Washington.

Kitsap County Block Grant Program

NOTICE OF AVAIL-
ABILITY
DRAFT 2011-2015
CONSOLIDATED
PLAN FOR KITSAP
COUNTY
COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT
BLOCK GRANT
(CDBG) and HOME
INVESTMENT
PARTNERSHIP
PROGRAM (HOME)

Kitsap County is re-
quired to prepare a
Five Year Consolida-
ted Plan in order to re-
ceive financial assis-
tance under the Com-
munity Development
CDBG and HOME pro-
gram. The plan identi-
fies housing and com-
munity development
needs, county-wide pri-
orities related to afford-
able and supportive
housing and the strate-
gy to address the prior-
ities in the coming five-
years.

The Draft Plan is now
available for viewing
on Kitsap County's
website under Depart-
ments/Offices of KC
Block Grant Program:
http://www.kitsap.gov/hr/block_grant_program/block_grant_program.htm

or
<http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/display.php?id=788>

To provide written
comments on the Draft
Consolidated Plan, or
request a copy of the
Plan, please contact:

Shannon Bauman, Kit-
sap County Block
Grant Program
345 6th Street, Suite
400

Bremerton, WA 98337
Phone: (360)337-7272
E mail: sbauman@co.kitsap.wa.us

The Kitsap Regional
Coordinating Council
(KRCC) during their
regularly-scheduled
meeting will hold a
public hearing on No-
vember 2, 2010.

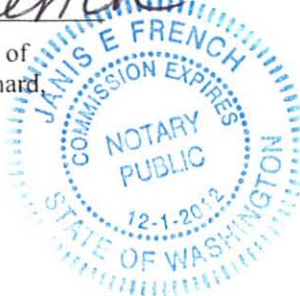
Date of publication:
09/10/10
(PC408982)

Draft

2011-2015
CSP

30-day
comment
period

TO
10/10/10



NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

DRAFT 2011-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR KITSAP COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) and HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM (HOME)

Kitsap County is required to prepare a Five Year Consolidated Plan in order to receive financial assistance under the Community Development CDBG and HOME program. The plan identifies housing and community development needs, county-wide priorities related to affordable and supportive housing and the strategy to address the priorities in the coming five-years.

The Draft Plan is now available for viewing and written public comments can be submitted between **September 10, 2010** and **October 10, 2010** to:

Kitsap County Community Development Block Grant Program
345 6th Street, Suite 400
Bremerton WA 98337

or by email to: sbauman@co.kitsap.wa.us.

If you have questions regarding the CDBG/HOME program, please call (360)337-7272.

The Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (KRCC) during their regular scheduled meeting will hold a public hearing on November 2, 2010.

The Draft Plan document is available on the Kitsap County website at

Date of publication: **Friday, September 10, 2010**

Client:	37922	CITY OF BREMERTON DEPT OF ECO.	Phone:	(360) 478-5275 Ext: 0000
Class.:	345 6TH ST			
	STE 600			BREMERTON, WA 98337
Ad #	20105359	Requested By:	EMAILED	Fax: (360) 473-5278
Sales Rep.:		Nora Russell	Phone:	(360) 415-2687
		nrussell@kitsapsun.com	Fax:	(360) 377-9237
Class.:	3310	Legals		
Start Date:	09/10/2010	End Date:	09/10/2010	
Publications:	Internet, Kitsap Sun			
Paid Amount:	\$0.00	Balance:	\$101.20	
Total Price:		\$101.20		Page 1 of 1

CITY OF BREMERTON

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) AND HOME PROGRAMS DRAFT 2011-2015 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

The City of Bremerton is an Entitlement City under the federally funded CDBG Program. Funds are received annually from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for local projects that primarily benefit low income people. Examples of eligible types of projects are: housing, public services, economic development and capital facilities projects.

The City of Bremerton is required to prepare a five-year Consolidated Plan in order to receive these federal funds. The City of Bremerton and Kitsap County work cooperatively to develop a joint Plan, which identifies housing and community development needs, priorities related to these needs, and the strategy to address the priorities in the coming five years. The Plan will also address the homelessness throughout Kitsap County, and activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private governmental health, mental health, and service agencies.

The draft 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan is now available for review and comment on the City's website at <http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us/display.php?id=788>. Written public comments can be submitted in person or by mail between 9/10/10 and 10/10/10 to the City's Department of Community Development, Mon.-Thurs. between the hours of 8 am and 5 pm at 345 6th Street Suite 600, Bremerton, 98337.

For more information call Doug McIntyre at 360-473-5211 or Marie Vila at 360-473-5375.

Dates To Remember

9/10/10 - 10/10/10 Public comment period for Draft 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan

11/03/10 Public Hearing / City Council Meeting for the Adoption of the Draft 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan; Norm Dicks Government Center, 345 6th Street, 5:30 P.M.

Dates, times and locations are subject to change. Please check the City's website <http://www.ci.bremerton.wa.us> to verify.

All meeting locations are accessible to those with disabilities. For information or to make further accommodations, please contact

Marie Vila at 473-5375 or marie.vila@ci.bremerton.wa.us at least 48 hours in advance.

September 10, 2010 AD#



KITSAP COUNTY

Personnel & Human Services

All Catalogs



Personnel and Human
614 Division Street, M:
Port Orchard, WA, 98:
Phone: 360.337.7185

Home

Departments/Offices

Services

A to Z index

Data Tools

Employment

Fir

Last Updated: February
25, 2010

KITSAP COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES

PROGRAMS & SERVICES

Aging & Long
Term Care

Commission on
Children & Youth

Developmental
Disabilities

Events/Calendar

Human Rights

Job Training
(WorkSource)

Kitsap Recovery
Center

Mental Health /
PRSN

Substance Abuse

Veterans
Assistance

Youth Mentoring

ADVISORY BOARDS & COUNCILS

Boards &
Councils

KITSAP COUNTY BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Division is funded through the Federal Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD). The purpose of the Division is to provide administration and support for Kitsap County's allocation of Community Development Block Grant and HOME Investment Partnership Program Funds.

The Community Development Block Grant program works with low income housing, and supportive services for individuals and families, to provide safe and healthy housing and self-reliant living. We support agencies, non-profits, governments and individuals to identify, address and fund long term solutions and projects that reduce homelessness, advance the availability of affordable housing, and increase the social and economic vitality of neighborhoods and individuals.

Grant decisions are made through a public application process each year that includes review and recommendations of a Citizen Advisory Board appointed by the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (KRCC).
(see www.kitsapgov.com/volunteer/default.htm for interest as a CAB volunteer with CDBG). The KRCC approves the allocation of these federal funds to eligible applicants whose services and projects address the needs identified in the Consolidated Plan.

Bonnie Tufts, Manager
360-337-4606
btufts@co.kitsap.wa.us

Shannon Bauman
360-337-7272
sbauman@co.kitsap.wa.us

Shirley Rodney
360-337-7285
srodney@co.kitsap.wa.us

"Program Overview - A Power Point Display"

NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM

The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) was created through the Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) of 2008. Through the U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, it provides emergency assistance to state and local governments to acquire and redevelop foreclosed properties that might otherwise become sources of abandonment and blight within their communities. In the State of Washington, NSP Funds are allocated to local governments through the State Department of Community Trade and Economic Development. Kitsap County received an allocation of funds in the

Last Up

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BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Kitsap County
Block Grant
Program

[Privacy Policy](#)
[Disclaimer](#)
[Comments/email](#)

amount of \$671,745.

- [NSP Plan 2009](#)
- [Request for Proposal](#)
- [Legal Ad](#)

SECTION 108 LOAN GUARANTEE

- [Section 108 Loan Guarantee Applications 2009](#)
- [Legal Ad](#)

HUD REQUIRED ANNUAL REPORTS

The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) is a HUD formatted report grantees are required to submit to HUD at the close of each year. The report reflects the activities and status of projects identified in the Annual Action Plans. To view the most recent CAPER click on the link below. You may choose to click on the bookmarks icon on the left of the document in order to click on the page you wish to view without having to scroll through the entire document.

- [2009 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report \(CAPER\)](#)
- [2008 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report \(CAPER\)](#)
- [2007 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report \(CAPER\)](#)
- [2006 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report \(CAPER\)](#)

PLANS



DRAFT ANNOUNCEMENT

2011-2015 Consolidated Plan

Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton have prepared a new 5 year Consolidated Plan for our jurisdiction. Click on the following data links for review of the Draft 2011-2015 CDBG/HOME Consolidated Plan. Written comments will be accepted until **October 10, 2010** mailed to:

Shannon Bauman
Kitsap County Block Grant Program
345 6th Street Suite 400
Bremerton WA 98337
sbauman@co.kitsap.wa.us

Doug McIntyre
360-337-7284
dmcintyre@co.kitsap.wa.us



2011-2015 CDBG/HOME DRAFT Consolidated Plan FULL (PDF)

2006-2010 Consolidated Plan

As a recipient of grant funds from the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton participate in and maintain a Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan is an overall strategy for housing and community development in Kitsap County and its Cities. It is a prerequisite to receiving federal HUD funds and guides the County in its consideration and appropriation of grant funds. The Plan

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

[Home](#) | [City Hall](#) | [Community Development](#) | [Federal Grants](#) | [Consolidated Planning](#) |

City Hall

[Mayor](#)

[City Attorney](#)

[City Auditor](#)

[City Clerk](#)

[City Council](#)

[Community Development](#)

[Annexation](#)

[Applications & Info/Handouts](#)

[Arts Commission](#)

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[Announcements](#)

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[Zoning Code & Map](#)

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[Municipal Court](#)

[Parks & Recreation](#)

[Police Department](#)

Consolidated Planning

The City of Bremerton receives grant funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as a consortium partner with Kitsap County for HOME funds and individually for CDBG funds.

The Consolidated Plan is an overall strategy for housing and community development in Kitsap County and Bremerton and is a prerequisite to receiving federal funds. It guides the City in its consideration and appropriation of the money.

The Consolidated Plan contains statistical information, vision statements, policies and strategies that guide future development. It consists of the following ingredients:

1. a citizen participation plan outlines the planning process;
2. a community profile analyzes demographic trends;
3. a needs assessment outlines housing and community development needs;
4. a five year strategy describes the long-term plans; and
5. a one year action plan describes proposed activities for the coming year.

The one year action plan is developed and reviewed beginning with a pre-publication public hearing on the City's proposed Policy Plan each summer, and is adopted following another public hearing in the fall along with funding recommendations for the following year. After each year is complete, the City conducts a performance review and submits that report to HUD.

2011-2015 CDBG/HOME Consolidated Plan

The City of Bremerton and Kitsap County have prepared a draft version of the new Consolidated Plan for our jurisdiction. The Draft 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan is available for viewing and comment until the closing date of 10/10/2010. After this date, any comments will be considered in preparation for adoption of the Plan.

DRAFT 2011-2015 CDBG/HOME Consolidated Plan (PDF) 4.45MB

2006-2010 CDBG/HOME Consolidated Plan

2006-2010 CDBG/HOME Consolidated Plan document (PDF)

2006-2010 CDBG/HOME Consolidated Plan document (CPMP file)

CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES

Wednesday, September 1, 2010

The weekly meeting of the City Council of the City of Bremerton was called to order Wednesday, September 1, 2010, at 5:00 PM in Council Conference Room 603 of the NORM DICKS GOVERNMENT CENTER, 345 6th Street, Bremerton, Washington, with Council President Nick Wofford presiding. Council Members present were Will Maupin, Carol Arends, Dianne Robinson, Greg Wheeler, Roy Runyon, Adam Brockus, Cecil McConnell and Jim McDonald. Also present were City Attorney Roger Lubovich; City Clerk Carol Etgen; and Council Assistant Christine Grenier.

A COUNCIL BRIEFING was then held to discuss General Council Business at 5:00 PM in the Council Conference Room. At 5:30 PM the meeting moved to the Meeting Chambers.

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by **Council Member Jim McDonald** followed by the invocation provided by **Pastor Ric Glomstad** of Sylvan Way Baptist Church.

MAYOR'S REPORT *Mayor Patty Lent...*

- Was a speaker today at a Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) No. 239 event;
- Presented a Mayor's Recognition Award to U.S. Navy Shipmen **Eric Maroon** and **Clinton Winslow** for their excellent work and helping the community; **Fire Chief Al Duke** commended them for their assistance in putting out a residential cooking fire and for helping residents by keeping damage to a minimum;
- Attended the dedication and grand re-opening of Bachman Park last week; presented a Mayor's Recognition Award to the East Side Rotary for their work and contribution to the project; and added that the park is now wheelchair accessible;
- Announced that the first project for the 'Beautify Bremerton' campaign will be done by volunteers from Benedict House on September 9 between 6th and 11th Street in the vicinity of Our Lady Star of the Sea Church;
- Encouraged people to attend the Blackberry Festival from Saturday, September 4 to Monday, September 6;
- Invited the public to attend the Women's Suffrage Celebration at Silverdale Beach Hotel on Saturday, September 10;
- Announced that the Steel Beams for the 9-11 Memorial will be available for viewing on Saturday, September 11 at Evergreen Rotary Park from 11:00 AM to 2:30 PM and a barbeque will begin at Noon; and
- Cautioned drivers that school is now back in session and asked people to be careful for the children.

PUBLIC RECOGNITION & ANNOUNCEMENTS

Doug McIntyre, Community Development Block Grant Program, announced that the 30-day comment period for the CDBG Consolidated Plan has begun; and that opportunities for public comments will be considered at a KRCC Public Hearing on November 2 and City Council Public Hearing on November 3.

Jack Stanfill reiterated his concerns from the August 18 Council Meeting about potential watershed contamination from the Ueland Tree Farm. **Will Maupin** mentioned that the project is not located in the City, does not drain into the watershed, and encouraged him to speak to JoAnn Vidinhar, Interim DCD Director for more information.

Katrina Fulkerson, Kitsap YMCA, announced that the YMCA will have an Open House on September 4 from 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM; and that their hours on Labor Day will be from 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM. Other events during September include Splash and Jam as well as Teen Night.

Patricia Zwick updated the Council on the urban chicken initiative which has received over 500 signatures; and announced that the group will be at Bremerton High School football games and at Blackberry Festival obtaining more signatures.



Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council

Executive Board Meeting Tuesday, September 7, 2010 Summary of Actions Taken

Chair
Commissioner Steve Bauer
Kitsap County

Vice-Chair
Mayor Patty Lent
City of Bremerton

Commissioner Josh Brown
Commissioner Charlotte Garrido
Kitsap County

Council Member Will Maupin
Council Member Dianne Robinson
Council Member Greg Wheeler *
City of Bremerton

Council Member Kim Brackett
Council Member Hilary Franz
Council Member Kirsten Hytopoulos *
City of Bainbridge Island

Mayor Lary Coppola
Council Member Carolyn Powers
Council Member Jim Colebank *
City of Port Orchard

Mayor Becky Erickson
Council Member Ed Stern *
City of Poulsbo

Council Chair Leonard Forsman
Rob Purser *
*Suquamish Tribe****

Council Chairman Jeromy Sullivan
Council Member Kelly Baze *
*Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe****

Commissioner Bill Mahan
Commissioner Roger Zabinski *
Port of Bremerton

Captain Mark Olson
Tom Danaher, PAO *
*Naval Base Kitsap***

Mary McClure
*Executive Management
McClure Consulting LLC*

* Alternate

** Ex Officio Member

*** Associate Member

P.O. Box 1934
Kingston, WA 98346
360-377-4900 (voice)
360-297-7762 (fax)
www.KitsapRegionalCouncil.org

1. Call to Order

9:37 a.m.

2. Citizen Comments (1)

3. Consent Agenda

Approved

- a. Approve Minutes of July 6, 2010 Meeting
- b. Draft Consolidated Plan 2011-2017 Public Comment Period
- c. Affordable Housing for All Grant Program:
Appoint Application Review Committee Member

4. From the Executive Committee:

Proposal: October Board Retreat

Approved

5. Work Program Report:

- a. OFDA ~ KCCDC Report
- b. Sustainable Communities Program
- c. Revenue Sharing / UGA Program
- d. Building the Legislative Agenda: 2011
- e. Transportation:
 - i. Non-Motorized Recommendations
 - ii. Federal Funding Recommendations
 - iii. Transportation Enhancement Projects
 - iv. Priority Projects
- f. Low Income Housing
 - i. Low-Income Housing Grants Changes & Coordinated Grant Program
 - ii. Homeless Persons' Encampment Update

Approved
Report
Update
Discussion

Report
Approved
Report
Approved

Approved

6. Member Agency Comments

7. Citizens Comments

8. Adjourn

11:14 a.m.

Please refer to Executive Board Meeting Packet
for more information on specific items



Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council

Chair
Commissioner Steve Bauer
Kitsap County

Vice-Chair
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City of Bremerton

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Council Member Jim Colebank *
City of Port Orchard

Mayor Becky Erickson
Council Member Dale Rudolph *
City of Poulsbo

Council Chair Leonard Forsman
Rob Purser *
Suquamish Tribe***

Council Chairman Jeromy Sullivan
Council Member Kelly Baze *
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe***

Commissioner Bill Mahan
Commissioner Roger Zabinski *
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Mary McClure
Executive Management
McClure Consulting LLC

* Alternate
** Ex Officio Member
*** Associate Member

P.O. Box 1934
Kingston, WA 98346
360-377-4900 (voice)
360-297-7762 (fax)
www.KitsapRegionalCouncil.org

Executive Board Meeting Tuesday, September 7, 2010 Norm Dicks Government Center

AGENDA

Study Session: Countywide Planning Policy Revisions 8:00 a.m.
Population Distribution *

Download the draft revisions to the Kitsap Countywide Planning Policies
from the KRCC website: www.KitsapRegionalCouncil.org

Board Meeting:

1. Call to Order 9:00 a.m.

2. Citizen Comments (PLEASE KEEP COMMENT TO THREE MINUTES)

3. Consent Agenda: Action

a. Approve Minutes of July 6, 2010 Meeting *

b. Draft Consolidated Plan 2011-2017 Public Comment Period *

c. Affordable Housing for All Grant Program:
Appoint Application Review Committee Member *

4. From the Executive Committee:
Proposal: October Board Retreat (5) Action

5. Work Program Report:

a. OFDA ~ KCCDC Report (5) * Report/Possible Action

b. Sustainable Communities Program (10) Report/Possible Action

c. Revenue Sharing / UGA Program (5) Update

d. Building the Legislative Agenda: 2011 (30) * Discussion

e. Transportation: *

i. Non-Motorized Recommendations (5) * Report

ii. Federal Funding Recommendations (10) * Action

iii. Transportation Enhancement Projects (5) * Report

iv. Priority Projects (10) * Action

f. Low Income Housing

i. Low-Income Housing Grants Changes &
Coordinated Grant Program (15) *

ii. Homeless Persons' Encampment Update (5)

6. Member Agency Comments

7. Citizens Comments (AS TIME PERMITS)

8. Adjourn

* Materials in Board packet
(ESTIMATED TIME)

11:00 a.m.

Approved to move forward
with developing Guiding Principles
for a Coordinated
Application Cycle



Department of Personnel And Human Services

Bert H. Furuta
Director

BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM DIVISION

To: Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council
From: Shannon Bauman, Kitsap County Block Grant Program Planner
Subject: 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan - Draft for Public Comment
Date: August 6, 2010

In compliance with HUD regulations, the Consolidated Plan is adopted and submitted every five years. Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton entitlement grant programs, consisting of Community Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) funds, implement this plan. The current plan will end December 31, 2010.

Kitsap County and the City of Bremerton Block Grant Programs began a joint planning process in late 2009 to update the Consolidated Plan. The plan includes a Community Needs Assessment, Housing Analysis and Strategic Plan. The planning process involved the assessment of current housing and population needs through the analysis of available data; public meetings; and online survey; and consultations with service providers and key stakeholders.

The Draft 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan will be available for your review on September 10th. The document can be found on the County web site at:
http://www.kitsapgov.com/hr/block_grant_program/block_grant_program.htm (scroll down and click on *DRAFT 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan*).

A notice of availability will be published in the Kitsap Newspaper Group, the Kitsap Sun and posted on the County and City web sites. This will begin a 30-day public comment period. Notice of availability will also be emailed to all interested parties.

A public hearing will be held at the Nov. 2nd KRCC meeting, as well as at a regular meeting of the Bremerton City Council, for adoption. The plan will be submitted to HUD on Nov. 15th for final approval before taking affect Jan. 1, 2011.

If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me by email at sbauman@co.kitsap.wa.us or by phone at 337-7272.

<i>Board Action Requested: None – For Information Only</i>

Doug McIntyre

From: Shannon Bauman
Sent: Wednesday, October 13, 2010 2:09 PM
To: Doug McIntyre
Subject: FW: ferry fares and the draft 2011-2015 consolidated plan

From: [REDACTED]@aol.com [mailto:[REDACTED]@aol.com]
Sent: Friday, October 08, 2010 8:38 AM
To: Shannon Bauman
Subject: ferry fares and the draft 2011-2015 consolidated plan

Hi Ms. Bauman,

I've skimmed portions of the draft 2011-2015 consolidated plan. I've been researching ferry fares and ridership for public ferries in Puget Sound, and I suspect that some of the demographic shifts noted in the plan may have to do with changes in the state ferry's fare structure.

Passenger type:	1998 fare:	1999 fare:	2010 fare:	% Increase ('98-'10)
Adult	\$3.60	\$3.70	\$6.90	92%
Senior	\$1.80	\$1.90	\$3.45	92%
Frequent rider	\$2.35	\$2.60	\$5.52	135%
Youth (age 5-11 until '99)	\$1.80	\$2.60	\$5.55	208%

In 1999, WSF changed the definition of "youth" to include 12 to 18-year-olds, and reduced their discount. Thus an infrequent teen rider went from paying \$3.60 in '98 to \$2.60 in '99, but a frequent teen rider (usually a resident) went from paying \$2.35 to \$2.60. And the discount for both frequent and infrequent elementary aged children was decreased from 50% (like seniors) to only 20% today. The multi-ride pass discount has also been diminished from 35% off in 1998 to only 20% off today. Since the senior discount has remained the same, seniors have not been financially discouraged from living in ferry dependent communities the way that families have. That could explain some of the decline in school enrollments in your region.

I just wanted to make sure that leaders in ferry dependent communities are aware of WSF's changes to the fare structure so they can examine the impacts to their citizens, especially those with low incomes. I suspect that the \$5.55 fare for children is a barrier to access to public services in Seattle for the low income families in Bremerton, for instance.

Best wishes,
Ann

Ann Dasch
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Doug McIntyre

From: Shannon Bauman
Sent: Wednesday, October 13, 2010 2:11 PM
To: Doug McIntyre
Subject: FW: response to draft 2011 Consolidated Plan
Attachments: response to draft 2011 Consolidated Plan.doc

From: Rochelle Doan [mailto:rochelld@kmhs.org]
Sent: Friday, September 10, 2010 4:11 PM
To: Shannon Bauman
Cc: Sheila Gilliam
Subject: response to draft 2011 Consolidated Plan

Hi Shannon,
Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft plan - wow - that is an enormous task, and we thought overall it looked terrific. I have attached comments in relationship to two references to KMHS. They reflect updated information about our housing stock, and about our intention for the future. Hope you find it useful, please let me know if clarification is needed.

All the best to you,
Rochelle

Rochelle Doan
Kitsap Mental Health Services
Director of Development and Community Relations
360-415-5871

Section 3-52

KMHS managed a range of both staffed and non-staffed affordable housing options for clients.^{95,96} In April 2010, KMHS opened the Keller House, a 15-bed staffed residential and stabilization facility with up to 5 permanent beds and 11 temporary stay beds. Undergoing renovation, the KMHS “facility, adding to the 12 studio apartments at Burwell HouseBurwell Place” will be completed in Fall 2010, adding 8 studio apartments designated as supported permanent housing. The Existing non-staffed options include eight housesnine locations totaling 29 beds (29 beds), seven studio or one-bedroom apartments for an additional (seven beds), and two three-bedroom family units totaling (six beds of permanent housing). Through cooperative agreements with area landlords and the KCCHA, KMHS provides an additional ~~30~~ 39 beds. A KMHS Housing Specialist also coordinates scattered-site, landlord-owned permanent housing throughout the community, serving about 70 persons.

Comment [r1]: 16-bed

Comment [r2]: 8

Section 4-25

This facility, funded in part with CDBG funds from both the County and City of Bremerton, is a 16-bed residential stabilization facility that will serve over 130 people each year. It is designed to help acutely mentally ill adults prepare for successful return to the community. Additionally Kitsap Mental Health Services ~~has~~ embarked on a rehabilitation of Burwell House to create 8 efficiency apartments, to be completed in Fall 2010. These units will provide permanent housing for mentally ill individuals. ~~KMHS also has plans to prevent discharge into homelessness through a “Master Lease Program” as well as long-term plans to offer a walk-in mental health clinic in order to reduce the use of the ER for mental health services.~~ KMHS also has plans to work with the local housing authorities to develop low income affordable permanent housing for individuals with mental illness, with supports.



Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council

Please refer to
Executive Board
Meeting Packet for
more information on
specific items

Chair
Commissioner Steve Bauer
Kitsap County

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City of Bremerton

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Mary McClure
*Executive Management
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Executive Board Meeting

November 2, 2010

Summary of Actions Taken

1. Call to Order *9:06 a.m.*
2. Citizen Comments (0)
3. Consent Agenda: *Approved*
 - a. Approve Minutes of October 5, 2010 Meeting
 - b. 2010 3rd/4th Quarter Budget Amendment
4. From the Chair/ From the Executive Committee: Follow-up to Retreat
5. CDBG: Approve 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan: *Approved*

Public Hearing Opened: 9:14 a.m.
Public Hearing Closed: 9:15 a.m.
6. CDBG: Approve 2011 Kitsap County Action Plan: *Approved*

Public Hearing Opened: 9:20 a.m.
Public Hearing Closed: 9:22 a.m.
7. Low Income Housing Grant Program: *Approved*

Affordable Housing for All: Funding Recommendations:
Motion: Reconvene the Application Review Committee to review the two disqualified applications, as if all application materials were submitted on time, and The Family Place application, as if it were an allowable use of funds, and to re-consider the Affordable Housing for All Grant funding recommendations.
Public Hearing Opened: 9:26 a.m.
Public Hearing Closed: 9:50 a.m.
8. Work Program Report: *Approved*
 - a. Transfer of Assets: Kitsap County Community Development Corp. to Olympic Finance Development Authority
 - b. Revisions to Countywide Planning Policies
 - i. Revisions
 - ii. Revised Schedule
 - b. Revenue Sharing / UGA Program
 - c. Transportation
 - i. Contingency List for 2011
 - ii. Existing Federally Funded Kitsap Projects
 - d. Sustainable Communities: Regional Program @ PSRC
9. Member Agency Comments
10. Citizens Comments (0)
8. Adjourn *10:48 a.m.*



CITY COUNCIL 345 6th Street, Suite 600, Bremerton, WA 98337 ☐ Phone (360) 473-5280

OCTOBER 27, 2010
CITY COUNCIL STUDY SESSION

5:00 PM – COUNCIL CONFERENCE ROOM 603

The Study Session is open to the public but there will be no opportunities for input or participation; no action will be taken, and the content of these items is subject to change...

- A. **NO DISCUSSION PLANNED** - *The following items are budgeted items or have been reviewed by the appropriate Council Committee; and will be placed on an upcoming Council Meeting Agenda*
1. Reappointment of Debbie J. Kilgore-Hilton to the Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA) Board of Commissioners as a Resident Commissioner – Mayor Lent
 2. Award contract to NORTHWEST MARINE CONSTRUCTION and execute National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) Grant for construction of the "Pier Removal at former Chevron property" Project – Michael Mecham, City Engineer; and Dianne Robinson, Public Works Committee Chair
- B. **FULL DISCUSSION ITEMS**
3. Proposed public hearing and resolution to approve the 2011 CDBG funding recommendations for inclusion in the 2011 CDBG/HOME Action Plan – Marie Vila, CDBG Administrator; and Greg Wheeler, Planning Committee Chair
 4. Proposed public hearing and resolution to approve the 2011 – 2015 CDBG/HOME Consolidated Plan – Doug McIntyre, CDBG/HOME Programs Specialist; and Greg Wheeler, Planning Committee Chair
 5. Proposed ordinance amending Section 2.18.060 of the Bremerton Municipal Code (BMC) relating to responses to final drafts of audit reports – Gary Nystul, Auditor; Adam Brockus, Finance Committee Chair; and Cecil McConnell, Audit Committee Chair
 6. Proposed resolution approving proposed project list and funding distribution for the City of Bremerton Stormwater Retrofit and Low Impact Development (LID) Project Grant – Larry Matel, Managing Engineer, Public Works and Utilities; and Dianne Robinson, Public Works Committee Chair
 7. Approval of the Downtown Bremerton Traffic Circulation Enhancements Summary Report and Recommendations, and adoption of the Green Option – Larry Matel, Managing Engineer, Public Works and Utilities; and Dianne Robinson, Public Works Committee Chair
 8. Presentation on Multi-Year Pavement Maintenance and Rehabilitation Plan – Michael Mecham, City Engineer; and Dianne Robinson, Public Works Committee Chair (*Information Only*)
 9. Proposed ordinance amending Title 7 and Chapter 3.01.050, Rate Table D of the Bremerton Municipal Code (BMC) legalizing the keeping of chickens within the Bremerton City Limits – Roy Runyon, Public Safety and Parks Committee Chair
- C. **GENERAL COUNCIL BUSINESS**
1. Council Committee Reports
 2. Briefing on items to bring for discussion at the AWC Regional Meeting to be held Thursday, October 28 at the Kitsap Conference Center
 3. Other General Council Business (*As necessary...*)



Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accommodations provided upon request. Those requiring special accommodations should contact the City Clerk's Office at (360) 473-5323 by noon on the Monday preceding the Council meeting.

RESOLUTION NO. 3127

A RESOLUTION of the City Council of the City of Bremerton, Washington, adopting the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan.

WHEREAS, the City of Bremerton receives a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement each year from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and also receives funding from HUD's Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) fund via an inter-local agreement with Kitsap County; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County's current plan for federal grant allocations will expire December 31, 2010; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bremerton is required to establish a Consolidated Plan for the City's management of its HUD entitlement, including a Housing Market Analysis, a Community Needs Assessment, a Strategic Plan, an Annual Action Plan, as well as outlining the citizen participation plan, priority needs, and annual goals; and

WHEREAS, many CDBG funded activities are co-funded by the City and County; and

WHEREAS, statistical data for consolidated planning activities for the City and County is drawn from the same source and has been developed cooperatively with the same consultants; and

WHEREAS, in order to continue receiving HUD federal grants through the HOME and CDBG programs, the City is required to adopt a three- to five-year Consolidated Plan outlining priorities, needs, ways and means of funding priorities; NOW THEREFORE

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BREMERTON, WASHINGTON,
DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The recitals and findings of fact set forth in this resolution are hereby incorporated as if fully set forth herein.

SECTION 2. The Department of Housing and Urban Development mandated Five-Year Consolidated Plan (Consolidated Plan) outlining priorities, needs, ways and means is hereby adopted by the City of Bremerton. The three- to five-year Strategic Plan, outlining the Consolidated Plan is attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated herein by reference.

SECTION 3. The Consolidated Plan, which has been developed as a consortium between the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County, is hereby made the basis of funding priorities for the forthcoming period 2011-2015.

SECTION 4. Pursuant to the existing interlocal agreement, the Consolidated Plan will continue to operate utilizing Kitsap County as the lead agency for HOME funds. CDBG funds given separately to the City and County, will be administered by each respective participating jurisdiction (PJ).

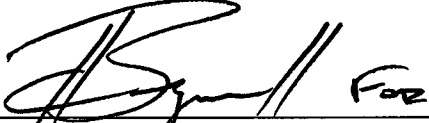
SECTION 5. The Consolidated Plan does not bind either the City or the County to following the lead of the other in allocations and spending, but does serve as a guide of mutual benefit in providing services and initiatives beneficial to the low-income communities served.

SECTION 6. Severability. If any one or more sections, subsections, or sentences of this Resolution are held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this Resolution and the same shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 7. Effective Date. This Resolution shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its passage.

PASSED by the City Council of the City of Bremerton, Washington this 3rd day of November, 2010.

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



ROGER A. LUBOVICH, City Attorney



NICK WOFFORD, Council President

ATTEST:



CAROL ETGEN, City Clerk

Certification of No Oral Public Comments Received

This statement is to certify that there were no oral public comments received at the public hearings held for the adoption and approval of the 2011-2015 Consolidated Plan for the City of Bremerton and Kitsap County Consortium. This certification covers both the public hearing held with the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council on November 2, 2010 and the public hearing held with the Bremerton City Council on November 3, 2010.

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