

KITSAP COUNTY TRENDS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMUNITY WEB SITES	1-2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
BUSINESS CLIMATE	4-6
TELECOMMUNICATION TRENDS IN KITSAP	7-9
OLYMPIC COLLEGE	10
MEDICAL SERVICES/HEALTH STATUS	11-14
KITSAP COUNTY DEPT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	15-16
COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS	
POULSBO PLACE.....	17
NORTHWEST CORPORATE CAMPUS	18
OLHAVA MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT	19-20
PORT BLAKELY KITSAP LAKE PROJECT	21-22
PORT OF BREMERTON	23-24
POPULATION TRENDS	25-27
BREMERTON/KITSAP EMPLOYMENT	28
TOP EMPLOYERS OF KITSAP COUNTY	29-30
THE NAVY IN KITSAP COUNTY	31
NAVY TRAINING PARTNERSHIPS	32
SINGLE-FAMILY BUILDING PERMITS/AVERAGE PRICES	33-37
SINGLE-FAMILY LOT AVAILABILITY	38-39
HOUSING MARKET & AFFORDABILITY	40-44
SINGLE-FAMILY VACANCIES	45
APARTMENT VACANCIES/ AVERAGE RENTS	46-47
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE	48-51
SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT	52
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	53
ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUES	54
FERRY RIDERSHIP	55-56
MAP	57

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www.bremertonchamber.org
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www.kitsap.net/chamber/kingston/kingston.html
PORT ORCHARD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
www.portorchard.com/chamber
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www.poulsbo.net/gpcc
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NAVAL STATION BREMERTON
www.naswi.navy.mil/navstabrem/default.htm
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OLYMPIC COLLEGE
oc.ctc.edu



PORT OF BREMERTON
www.portofbremerton.org



SCHOOL DISTRICTS

BAINBRIDGE ISLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT
www.bainbridge.wednet.edu/home

BREMERTON SCHOOL DISTRICT
www.bremertonschools.org

CENTRAL KITSAP SCHOOL DISTRICT
www.cksd.wednet.edu

NORTH KITSAP SCHOOL DISTRICT
www.nksd.wednet.edu

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www.shelton.wednet.edu

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Strength in a Weak Economy:

For a variety of reasons, Kitsap County appears to have shown resilience in a markedly weak regional economy. Though the State of Washington has one of the highest unemployment rates in the United States, Kitsap County has not suffered from a sudden decline in dot.com jobs or in aerospace related employment. Instead, Kitsap County's attractive labor force continues to be a reason that employers have added jobs in the county.

TeleTech Call Center:

"The Sun" newspaper recently reported that Bremerton's TeleTech call center (which opened just last year) hired nearly 200 new employees in the first quarter of 2002. TeleTech is now Kitsap County's third largest private employer. Currently, 50 new employees are now in training. Only Harrison Hospital and Johnson Controls provide more private sector jobs.

Housing:

Home ownership and rental housing both show significant strength according to the latest available information in TRENDS. Home sales were at an all time high in 2001 (increased by 338, or 9.5%, over homes sold in 2000). Furthermore, the average sales price of a home increased by around 3% and the average number of days on market to sell that house declined. According to "The Sun" newspaper, this trend has continued in 2002, with May home sales up 26% from the same month last year.

There is also surprising strength in the rental market — an additional indication of the relative strength in the Kitsap County's economy. The "Dupre+Scott" survey shows that the average apartment vacancy rate for March 2002 was 3.1% . Just one year before, in March of 2001, the vacancy rate was 4.4%. Also, the cost of renting an apartment increased 2.3% comparing March 2001 to March 2002.

Bremerton's Revitalization:

One of the most exciting developments in the outlook for Kitsap County's economy has been the continued success in efforts to revitalize downtown Bremerton. The Convention Center is moving steadily toward construction and the planned 104,000 square foot Government Office Center has made significant progress toward its goal of achieving a financing commitment by the end of 2002. Both projects are shining examples of one of county's strengths—government which creatively works to improve economic conditions.

by
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Economic Opportunities Strong In Kitsap Region:

Economic opportunities remain strong in the Kitsap Region in spite of the national downturn. This is partly due to the significant presence of our defense industry, but it is also due to the geographic, demographic and institutional characteristics of our community. Available labor, business-friendly governments, choices of business sites, clarity of land use laws, excellent telecommunications, and Puget Sound Regional economic pressures have set the stage for expanded economic activity in the West Sound.

Labor Market Strength:

The availability of labor remains the region's strongest economic asset — though our dependable electric power, natural beauty and proximity to Seattle's metropolitan center are also formidable attributes. While unemployment figures paint a picture similar to the rest of Puget Sound, the numbers are deceiving because of a large commuter work force. The access to East Sound jobs requires a significant enough commute that workers are often willing to accept local jobs at lower wages. The strong work ethic of a labor pool associated with military employment continues to attract attention from national employers. For example, the manager of a recently recruited, 500-job, primary employer has been able to process over 2,100 applicants without any special advertising, of whom 1,600 passed basic tests and about whom she raved that our "workforce is fabulous"! Moreover, while other parts of this national chain closed, the Kitsap office is expanding because its labor force is talented, flexible and motivated.

Spouses of military personnel, newly discharged personnel, and retiring personnel are the highly qualified, highly trainable workforce needed by modern businesses. With the addition of well-qualified students from Olympic College, private training institutes, and local high schools, the Kitsap Region is highly desirable at a time of labor shortages in virtually every other nearby job market.

Governmental Cooperation:

County and local governments are committed to job expansion both in word and deed. Almost without exception, local officials understand the importance of diversification of the regional economy. The impact of previous defense downsizing is clear and the desirability of private industry widely acclaimed. Expanding and relocating employers have received firm commitments to shortened permitting timelines.

Agencies are working more closely in advance of submission of plans to reduce delays. Kitsap County has a proven fast-track permitting system in place. Governments increasingly find creative ways to provide incentives and make the region more competitive with other locations. The concept of business-friendly government with a personal touch has real meaning in the Kitsap region.

Land for Development:

There is substantial land ready for development, including Northwest Corporate Campus near Port Orchard, Day Road Industrial Park on Bainbridge Island, Olympic View Industrial Park and Olympic View Business Park at the Bremerton International Airport, the Olhava project in Poulsbo, the Twelve Trees project in north Kitsap County, the Olympic Resource Management's West Hills site in Bremerton, and a number of smaller industrial sites throughout the county.

An extensive listing of business parks and other primary job sites throughout Kitsap County is available at our web site: www.kitsapedc.org. At last count, approximately 1,300 acres of properly zoned and available land are on the market, including about 800 acres for sale and 500 acres for long-term lease. Much of the leasable land is within a foreign trade zone that offers significant tax advantages to businesses.

Among the more notable recent land use actions that will bring even more prime industrial land on the market are:

- Port Blakely's West Kitsap Lake project's land use designation has been approved, a public-private agreement is in place, all legal challenges have been overcome, and it has been annexed to the City of Bremerton. It will provide 7,000 jobs and 1,200 homes surrounding a corporate campus. Construction is expected to begin within two years.
- South Kitsap Industrial Area will provide an additional 1,700 acres of flat, well buffered, and highly desirable industrial land within approximately the same time period as the above property. A master zone overlay that would enable industrial development throughout SKIA, plus a set of interlocal agreements for infrastructure services, is well advanced in negotiations facilitated by the Kitsap Regional Economic Development Council. These lands will augment the existing development opportunities of the Port of Bremerton at the Bremerton International Airport.

West Puget Sound has Benefits over East Puget Sound:

Economic pressure throughout the eastern Puget Sound region continues to build. Land is becoming scarcer and more expensive. Qualified labor is becoming harder to attract and retain. The west Puget Sound/Kitsap region provides a welcome relief for businesses seeking to remain in the Northwest yet wanting to gain the advantages of quality labor and available land. As a general rule, we have far less congestion, lower cost housing, a well-educated labor force that is relatively inexpensive, and the advantage of being in proximity to the metropolitan center without being in it.

Telecommunications:

Telecommunications provides one of the newest opportunities for business development. Basic infrastructure in the Kitsap region equals that available in the eastern Puget Sound region. SPRINT has installed a point-of-presence (POP) on the Internet in Poulsbo, making it competitive with major metropolitan areas. SPRINT has provided ISDN service at significantly reduced rates to businesses and residences in their greater Poulsbo region. Downtown Bremerton is heavily wired as a result of the Navy presence. Several Sonnet Rings already exist.

AT&T Broadband Internet has entered the market with some of the most advanced cable infrastructure in the region. Qwest is constructing a number of neighborhood-specific DSL nodes throughout the county. Century Tel is similarly providing DSL services in the northern and southern ends of the county, which will provide wholesale access to the Bonneville Power grid. In the language of telecommunications, this is a 144-strand fiber optic network that brings an additional OC-48 worth of connection from outside and will deliver it through an OC-48 Sonet and Gigabit Ethernet. This south-north backbone will be completed and be operational by July of 2002. Subsequent phases will branch out to the other communities within Kitsap county. In short, Kitsap is a great place to do E-commerce.

Shortage of Large Existing Buildings:

The most serious regional shortage remains the inventory of large existing buildings. Several large Call Center companies have been pleased with the labor availability and returned looking for appropriate real estate to house their business. However, they find very limited choices of existing buildings, which leads them to consider new construction. In fact, one of them recently completed a new 60,000-square-foot regional center. Businesses with time to “build to suit” can get the best of both worlds: a good labor force and the perfect building for their business needs.

Ferry Service and Transportation:

The Washington State legislature, in its last regular session, enabled continuing capital improvements and maintenance and operation of car and passenger ferries between Kitsap County and the east side of Puget Sound. We remain within 35 minutes of the major metropolitan center of Seattle, and within an hour of Sea-Tac Airport via the Tacoma Narrows Bridge. The Washington State legislature recently approved the construction of a second span of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge, which will further ease access to and from the Kitsap Peninsula. The Bremerton International Airport provides a convenient means for the shipment of goods; a convenience augmented by its adjacent rail line. Commuting internally within Kitsap County is swift and unimpaired, with a four-lane highway connecting most employment centers.

Although we have good sea, surface and rail access in and out of the county, the growing perception is that Kitsap’s future lies with telecommunications and software, and so we continue to build a state-of-the-art “virtual highway” by means of our multiple and redundant broadband communication corridors.

Kitsap is an Undiscovered Gem for Business Success:

A national employer commented that their company had almost rejected the Puget Sound area to place their new Call Center because they were under the impression that the entire area had a labor shortage. They were persuaded to visit our Kitsap region and were both shocked and pleased to find our abundance of qualified labor so close to the economic heart of King County. Kitsap is an undiscovered gem for business success, but not for long!

Now that we have the necessary assets for primary jobs, more and more business leaders are discovering “Kitsap County, Washington — The Ultimate Business Park ... Naturally!” If you would like to be among them, go to the KREDC’s website for all of the insight needed to make an informed decision about your future. Go to www.kitsapedc.org.

TELECOMMUNICATION TRENDS IN KITSAP COUNTY

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Need to Actively Pursue the Extension of E-Commerce Services:

When considering the impacts of technology on the economic development of a community, our thinking must extend well beyond the "Internet Presence" issues of e-commerce. In order to prosper, Kitsap County needs to actively pursue the means to extend service to commercial and non-commercial projects, both existing and planned. Community planners must include e-commerce infrastructure in their plans so both the business parks and our residential areas can enjoy the technology services our high-tech society now demands.

Installation of High Bandwidth Communications:

The semi-rural nature of Kitsap County is an enticement to live here. This semi-rural nature has also hampered the installation of high bandwidth communications throughout the area. Thanks to several initiatives, high bandwidth connection (fiber optic cable) between Seattle and Kitsap County is becoming more diverse. Until now, a single carrier provided access to and throughout Kitsap County. This carrier transports the majority of all communication to and from the area. Other Kitsap County telecommunication providers lease services from that sole carrier to connect to Seattle and beyond. There are local telecommunication companies who control other available connections including older microwave links normally used for voice circuit connections to Seattle. With the extension of the NOANET through Shelton and into Kitsap County, as well as extension of Fiber from Tacoma, Kitsap County will have at least three fiber routes into the county, with more to follow. Finally, a true diversity of choices will be available in the county.

Problems Distinct to Kitsap County:

Communications within the county are further complicated by the existence of four distinct service areas served by three telephone companies (Qwest, Sprint and CenturyTel). Establishing voice or data routes between these service areas inserts additional costs ranging as high as 40-60%, as well as creating management and maintenance problems that would otherwise not occur.

The transportation choke points at the Tacoma Narrows and Kitsap County ferry terminals parallel the problems of inadequate telecomm/data infrastructure. The inability to transport people and goods efficiently to and from the peninsula mandates that a method of relief be found. To fix the transportation issue without spending hundreds of millions of dollars is not possible. The only viable alternative, widely recognized as effective and immediately useful, is substantially upgrading the telecommunications and data delivery infrastructure.

Fiber cable infrastructure has, until now, not been built by large communication companies due to lower financial reward when compared to large business areas such as Seattle and Bellevue. There are additional regulatory restraints on the Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier (ILEC) (the telephone company) that has hampered infrastructure buildout. Other independent providers have reviewed the market area and have, until now, chosen not to build to the Kitsap County/West Sound area.

Options Being Considered and Projects Underway:

There are several Projects in planning process or underway to improve Kitsap County's telecommunication services. AT&T acquired local cable companies and upgraded and continues to extend the cable infrastructure. Qwest continues to extend fiber through the county and onto the Olympic Peninsula.

Qwest and Sprint have upgraded their interconnect in the county. Smaller companies are extending wireless and DSL services in several areas of the county. Cable modems are becoming widely available for home use. Qwest DSL is becoming more available, and Qwest has begun to undertake extending DSL to the F2 facilities, thereby extending the range of DSL availability. Once this process starts in Kitsap County, High Speed access will be widely available.

Public Utility Districts In Process of Putting In Fiber Optic Backbone:

A recently passed Washington State bill permits Public Utility Districts to provide facilities in rural underserved areas that would not otherwise have options for high-speed telecommunications services. This situation is in a state of flux, with the start of the build-out of a new fiber optic backbone by Kitsap Public Utility District #1. Kitsap PUD #1 is working in conjunction with Mason County PUD #3 to bring fiber optic infrastructure through Belfair, along highway 303 to the Port of Bremerton, and then through Bremerton to the north end of the county. The first connection will be for a demonstration project at the Port of Bremerton in mid April 2001. Kitsap PUD #1 plans call for the first customer to be on-line early in the first quarter 2002.

Private Network Linking Bremerton, Port Orchard and Silverdale:

In addition, smaller projects are underway including the beginning of a fiber-optic infrastructure "build" in downtown Bremerton by Convergence Technologies/NW Commnet that will quickly expand to cover locations in East Bremerton and Manette. This network is connected via wireless, wired and fiber-optic systems and provides networking for Medical Facilities, Doctors offices, and multi-location businesses and agencies. Currently, a multi-office agency and a downtown call center are being serviced. This construction is in conjunction with projects in Silverdale and Port Orchard that will expand a private network between Silverdale, Bremerton, and Port Orchard. This network is now in service. Further expansion is scheduled for first quarter 2002.

Carrier Grade Co-location Facility Planned for Bremerton:

A Carrier Grade Co-location facility is planned for Bremerton, to be available in November-December 2001. This facility will provide environmental and technical facilities for co-location and hand off ("meet-me") for high speed Telecommunications services between carriers. It will also provide equipment co-location space for internet access. Emergency generators, HVAC, fire protection and high security are planned for an initial 1100 sq. ft. which is expected to double in the first year. Up to 10,000 sq. ft. are available in the first year, if needed.

Many Smaller ISPs Are Merging or Closing:

There is an ongoing shakeout in the high-tech telecommunications industry that is seeing small ISPs merge or close. Competitive local exchange carriers, especially those concentrating on DSL, are dropping service or closing entirely. Covad and Northpoint are two companies that are dropping service or have gone out of business and others are having financial difficulties. Despite this entrenchment, several companies continue to thrive and competitive options are becoming more available.

Competition Effects Pricing:

Once high bandwidth communications infrastructure is built in Kitsap County, the area can experience similar service pricing as areas on the east side of Puget Sound. Seattle, Bellevue and Redmond markets have communication competition. This has helped to drive the end use costs lower. The existing TELCO pricing model used in the West Sound areas imposes the addition of expenses to be added when extending service from Seattle to Kitsap County.

When additional high bandwidth connections cross the sound and fiber cable is constructed throughout Kitsap County, service will be more widely available, the cost will be lower and the new connections will provide the same access to band width as the East Sound. The improvement in cost and availability will make Kitsap County as much a player in attracting business as any east side area. Other demographics will help boost the economic potential in Kitsap County once this project is in place.

What Is High Bandwidth?:

What is this “high bandwidth” we are so concerned about? It is simply “the size of the pipe”. The following chart gives you a reference for what it means to have at T-1 or a DS-3 or an OC-3 connection into a neighborhood, a business park, or a community. It is not trivial information.

BANDWIDTH CHART		
Connection	Bandwidth	Payload
DS-0 (POTS)*	64Kbps	1 DS-O
DS-1 (T-1)	1.544 Mbps	24 DS-0's
DS-3 (T-3)	44.7 Mbps	28 DS-1's (672 DS-0's)
STS-1/OC-1	51.84 Mbps	1 DS-3 (672 DS-0's)
STS-3/OC-3	155.520 Mbps	3 DS-3's (2016 DS-0's)
STS-12/OC12	622.08 Mbps	12 DS-3's (8064 DS-0's)
STS-48/OC48	2488.32 Mbps	48 DS-3's (32,256 DS-0's)
STS-96/OC96	4976.64 Mbps	96 DS-3's (64,512 DS-0's)
OC-192	9953.28 Mbps	192 DS-3's (129,024 DS-0's)
OC = Optical Carrier (fiber)	*POTS = Plain Old Telephone Service	STS = Electrical Radio

The “Last Mile Link”:

The key link to all the wonderful high speed “pipe” that makes it all work is what is known as the “last mile link”. This is the link that reaches the end user. With advances in technology, that last mile link will be delivered several ways, including wireless, fiber optic cable, and legacy copper. Wireless technologies have matured remarkably during the past two to three years and now offer a very competitive means to deliver volume voice circuits as well as data.

Kitsap County Needs to Be On the Communications Super-Highway:

With the extending of fiber optic networks, super high speed connections are potentially available. With the accelerating evolution of data technologies, existing copper is being used for higher and higher speed connections. Many of these elements are in place, in construction or in planning. Key will be the old mantra, “location, location, location”. Just as communities died when they were bypassed by the railroad, by highways and by the interstate, the health of communities will increasingly depend on not being bypassed by the “communications super-highway”. We need to make sure Kitsap County thrives in the continuing telecommunications revolution. As was stated at a recent EDC forum, Kitsap County has no other choice. If Kitsap County is to grow and prosper, high speed connections to Seattle and beyond is essential. Happily, that important evolutionary step is beginning to happen.

Section Contact is:

Dr. Diana Van Der Ploeg, Interim President (before July 1st)

Dr. David Mitchell, President (after July 1, 2002)

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Registration: (360) 478-7119 or 1-800-458-0128

Web Sites: www.oc.ctc.edu

Programs Offered:

Olympic College is a public, Washington State two-year postsecondary institution serving the people of Kitsap and Mason Counties. Instructional offerings include academic transfer and professional-technical programs as well as continuing education for adult learners and basic skills that help students overcome deficiencies that may be a barrier to educational goals. Non-credit classes include small business, professional development, life enrichment, and specific programs designed to meet the goals of extensive educational partnerships including the Navy and the Emergency Readiness Center.

Services both Kitsap and Mason Counties:

The area Olympic College services includes both Kitsap and Mason counties, which have a combined 1354 square miles and have a population of about 280,000. Today about 12,000 students are enrolled at several locations, among them 1,000 students who attend the Shelton Campus. Shelton is a city, which is located in Mason County and is about 35 miles south of the main Bremerton campus. Olympic College's academic year is on the quarter system: Fall, Winter and Spring plus a Summer session.

Poulsbo Campus of Olympic College Hopes to Open Winter Quarter 2004:

Olympic College is finally moving ahead with a bid schedule that will shape the structure and services of the Poulsbo Campus. The construction bid process began in May 2002 on the initial 38,000 square-foot, multi-use building. With favorable bids, it is expected that construction will begin in summer 2002. Typically, students could expect to be taking classes at the new branch campus by winter quarter 2004. Just exactly what core classes, professional-technical programs, and continuing education or non-credit opportunities may be scheduled at the Poulsbo Campus is undecided at this time.

New President, Dr. David Mitchell, Starts July 1, 2002:

Olympic College's new President, Dr. David Mitchell, believes that community colleges should be a part of the communities that they serve. He stated that he was looking forward to partnering with local education, government and business organizations to successfully integrate Olympic College into planning for the future of Kitsap and Mason Counties.

For the past five years he has served as the South Seattle Community College President. During his tenure, South Seattle Community College received a commendation for "Institutional Effectiveness". Dr. Mitchell worked closely with the College's Foundation to successfully complete it's first "Capital Campaign", which raised \$1.7 million.

Harrison Hospital

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Web Site: www.harrisonhospital.org

Harrison Hospital Serves the Entire Olympic Peninsula Region:

Harrison Hospital is a not-for-profit, acute-care community hospital whose origins date to the turn of the century. Today it is one of the region's busiest medical centers, with three campuses serving Kitsap County and other parts of the Olympic Peninsula. At the main hospital in East Bremerton, and facilities in Silverdale and Port Orchard, Harrison Hospital offers a comprehensive range of services, including OB/GYN and pediatrics; cardiology; orthopedics; oncology; diagnostic imaging; laser, laparoscopic, and retinal surgery; rehabilitation; home health; mental health; emergency and urgent care. Plans to provide open-heart surgery at the main campus by Spring 2003 — in partnership with the University of Washington — are also underway. The main campus is also the site of a major Emergency Department renovation, slated to begin construction this Fall. Fully accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, Harrison Hospital is a Level III Trauma Center.

Radiation Oncology Center:

Harrison Hospital's new Radiation Oncology Center, located at the main hospital campus in East Bremerton, provides world-class cancer care. One step in development of a regional cancer program, the center is both high-tech and high touch — along with the latest linear accelerator and aggressive treatment options, there is also an emphasis on education, humor, comfort, family and friends.

Harrison's Silverdale Healthcare Campus:

Harrison Hospital's newest campus is much more than a birthing center. In addition to the Women's and Children's Center, there is a state-of-the-art Surgery Center (for men *and* women!). The facility also hosts 24-hour emergency services and adult and pediatric outpatient rehabilitation services, including the latest in aquatic therapy.

The **Harlow Medical Building** located at the Silverdale site is a cornerstone of the 32-acre campus. The building shares a common entryway with Harrison Silverdale. It houses local doctors and a variety of clinical offerings, including an open MRI, women's breast center, laboratory and conference center.

Harrison Hospital's South Satellite:

Harrison Hospital's Port Orchard satellite provides South Kitsap residents with first-rate walk-in care seven days a week, plus an array of other services, including rehabilitation and home health. The facility also is home to physician's offices, a pharmacy and a kidney dialysis center.

Naval Hospital Bremerton

Contact for Naval Hospital Bremerton
Judith A. Robertson
Public Affairs Officer, Naval Hospital Bremerton
(360) 475-4368, fax (360) 475-4476
Naval Hospital Bremerton Web Site:
http://nh_bremerton.med.navy.mil/

Naval Hospital Bremerton:

Naval Hospital Bremerton, with its 67 licensed beds and extensive system of health services, provides care to approximately 56,000 military, family members and retirees who live within the hospital's beneficiary base. The hospital runs three major branch medical clinics and two satellite clinics located on military bases in the West Sound area and Everett. Naval Hospital is also home to Fleet Hospital Five, the expeditionary arm of the military treatment facility and to the Puget Sound Family Medicine Residency Program.

The hospital opened its new 55,000-square-foot wing on August 20, 2001. This new three-story wing, the Family Care Center, is home to the Family Practice Clinic, Immunization Clinic, the new Pharmacy, Medical Records and the Health Education Department with its Wellness Center. It includes a TRICARE Service Center. Adjacent the new wing, is a three-level parking garage, with two levels of covered parking.

Renovation has begun on the 7-story main building, expanding and updating many clinical and administrative spaces. This construction will continue in segments throughout 2002.

The hospital provides the following in-patient specialties: Medical/Surgical, Pediatrics, Labor/Delivery, Mother/Baby, Level II Nursery, ICU, as well as an Ambulatory Procedure Unit. Core outpatient services include: Family Practice, Pediatrics, Internal Medicine, Mental Health, OB/GYN, Physical Therapy, Orthopedics and Emergency.

Naval Hospital Bremerton Emergency Department is Best in State:

On October 20, 2000, Naval Hospital Bremerton was presented with an award recognizing their Emergency Department as the best in the state of Washington. The Emergency Nurse's Association selected the Naval Hospital over all other Washington state hospitals for having the best customer service, most certifications and for their involvement in state and national nurse associations.

Laser Correction War Fighters' Program:

In late Fall 2002, the Naval Hospital Bremerton will become the fifth site in the nation to provide laser corrective surgery for active duty aviators and special warfare combatants. Rather than lose the money spent on years of training, the Navy will now correct the vision of specific personnel (aviators, S.E.A.L., etc.) to be able to keep them on the job. This new program will be called the "Laser Correction War Fighters' Program".

Website Access, TRICAREOnline.com:

Bremerton is one of the first military medical facilities nationwide to be linked to TRICAREOnline.com, which is a new service started in the Spring of 2002. The Department of Defense created the website to improve healthcare access and wellness education for 8.4 million beneficiaries. It provides secure, interactive customer services, including

medical advice and health information. Patients enrolled with TRICARE Prime and Bremerton Plus at Naval Hospital Bremerton — or any branch medical clinics — use the website to book routine and follow-up primary care appointments.

Personalized Healthcare:

Patients create an on-line, personal health journal, recording current treatment, immunizations, prescribed medications and past medical procedures. By using a secure password, they can retrieve personal health care information on-line from any location, when moving, traveling or away from home on temporary assignment. TRICAREOnline is available seven days a week, 24 hours a day.

On-line Pharmacy:

As a compliment to TRICAREOnline, the hospital has recently installed an on-line pharmacy refill system that is available through their home page. The patient types in the prescription number and choose if they want to pick up their prescription at the Naval Hospital Bremerton, Smoky Point Pharmacy in Everett or one of the branch clinics (SUBASE Bangor or PSNS Bremerton).

“Most Wired” Status:

When compared to all other hospitals in the nation (not just military hospitals), the Naval Hospital Bremerton was selected as one of the nation’s top 100 “most wired” healthcare facilities for the years 1999, 2000 and 2001. “Hospitals & Health Networks”, a monthly magazine, presented the award.

Personal Digital Assistant (PDA):

The Naval Hospital Bremerton will initiate the use of PDAs during the summer of 2002. PDA stands for personal digital assistant. The hand-held device has the ability to provide wireless access to the Internet. It can store and retrieve appointments and telephone numbers. A PDA can also exchange or synchronize information with a full-sized computer.

Robots in the Pharmacy:

The Naval Hospital Bremerton (NHB) is the first of three sites in the nation to try the robotics system, ScriptPro, to fill pharmacy prescriptions. The robots move quickly through the vertical prescription isles helping to process 1,500 prescriptions/day at the NHB pharmacy. Drug cross-contamination is eliminated, because robots fill vials directly from the dispensing cells. Robots print and apply prescription labels with bar codes to assure accuracy and quality control. They deliver uncapped vials to a tray for manual inspection and on-screen drug image verification. Even power outages are factored into account. The robots are linked to an “uninterruptible” electrical source.

Skin Doctor is One “Click” Away:

Personnel on board the USS Carl Vinson can have a skin lesion diagnosed within 24 hours by using the new “Teledermatology” system. Ships and outlying military clinics can transmit digital pictures and medical history of various diseases of the skin, hair or nails to the dermatology staff at NHB (CDR Robert Butler is the only naval dermatologist in the Pacific Northwest). Currently, they see 15-20 cases/month.

Other Health Care Facilities

Doctors Clinic, Group Health Cooperative, KPS and Westsound Community Health Network:

The Doctors Clinic is a multi-specialty group practice with about fifty of the greater than three hundred civilian physicians who serve in Kitsap County. Group Health Cooperative is the largest Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) that serves the area, with approximately twenty-five physicians in Kitsap County. Kitsap Physicians Service (KPS) is the locally-based, health insurance provider for many of the residents of Kitsap and adjacent counties. Westsound Community Health Network is a Physician-Hospital Organization which includes over one-hundred physicians in Kitsap and Jefferson Counties.

A Healthy Community:

Many indices reflecting the fact that Kitsap County residents experience a relatively high level of individual health can be found in "Health Status of Kitsap County". This report was prepared by Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District, Harrison Memorial Hospital, Kitsap Physicians Service, and Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound.

Life Expectancy at Birth:

Life expectancy at birth is generally regarded as a key indicator of overall community health status. As shown below, Kitsap County residents' life expectancy is significantly higher than that of other residents of Washington or the United States. It compares favorably with Japan, which has the highest life expectancies of any country in the world.

	Kitsap	Washington	United States	Japan
Males	76.2 yrs	74.0 yrs	72.2 yrs	76.4 yrs
Females	81.1 yrs	80.0 yrs	78.8 yrs	82.8 yrs

A Healthy Future:

Kitsap County has a relatively young and healthy population. The region has an environment that beckons with a myriad of recreational activities. The community has a track record of creative, collaborative, and successful efforts to improve residents' quality of life and provide quality, cost-effective healthcare. Vision and leadership continue to develop services and facilities to meet future health needs based on today's solid foundation.
Harrison Hospital

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Comprehensive Land Use Plan:

Having a valid Comprehensive Land Use Plan returns a level of stability and predictability to land use planning and development throughout Kitsap County. On February 8, 1999, the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board (CPSGMHB) issued an order rescinding its September 8, 1997 decision declaring the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan invalid. The County had been operating under an Interim Zoning Ordinance since the original invalidation order on October 6, 1995. In addition, the Hearings Board order remanded a number of issues and directed the County to take action by no later than August 6, 1999.

Two Remand Issues:

The Kitsap County Board of Commissioners (BCC) divided the remand issues into two separate packages for review. The first remand package included revisions to the Zoning Ordinance, joint planning policy language and corrections to the Transportation and Economic Development Appendix and the appropriate designation of the "Screen Property" which were addressed on May 10, 1999.

The second package of remand items included the appropriate designation for the Port Gamble area. It also included updates to the six-year financing plan in the Capital Facilities element of the plan (1998-2004) that the BCC addressed on July 21, 1999.

Port Gamble Designated "Rural Historic Town":

On March 30, 2000, Kitsap County received a ruling from the CPSGMHB that upheld the county's designation of Port Gamble as a "Rural Historic Town" and brought its Comprehensive Plan into full compliance with goals and requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA). The county developed the designation, along with special development regulations for the historic town, pursuant to language added to the GMA by the legislature in 1998. The county has successfully taken this planning approach with the Suquamish area, with the Port Gamble case being the first time the Hearings Board had considered the GMA requirements for these "limited areas".

The Hearings Board agreed with the county that areas with this designation are "not quite urban, but not quite rural." The decision speaks approvingly of the plan the county developed for Port Gamble and concludes that the mix of uses within the town and its physical form clearly qualify it as the type of "limited area of more intensive rural development" envisioned by the legislature. The Hearings Board upheld both the outer boundary of the town, which includes the area know as Gamble Village, and the range and intensity of uses allowed within the town. The challengers also failed to convince the Hearings Board that there was a problem with the capital facilities planning for the town or with the public process used to adopt the plan for Port Gamble.

This March 30, 2000 decision completed all the challenges and remand items issued on the county's 1998 Comprehensive Plan. The county commissioners expressed relief "to be out from under the cloud of non-compliance after such a long period of time". The full text from the Hearings Board's decision can be found on the county's web site at www.kitsapgov.com.

Joint Planning Areas (JPAs):

The Comprehensive Plan outlined a process for addressing the issues of Urban Joint Planning Areas through the development of Subarea Plans and Interlocal Agreements. These areas are contiguous to cities and are subject to coordinated city/county planning in an effort to resolve outstanding land use and capital facility issues.

Five Joint Planning Areas (JPAs) in Process:

There are currently five JPAs in process with Subarea Plans being prepared — the City of Poulsbo Urban Growth Area (UGA), the South Kitsap Industrial Area including the Bremerton National Airport and the Olympic View Industrial Park, the Anderson Hill and Berry Lake properties adjacent to the City of Port Orchard and the McCormick West property.

Areas of More Intensive Rural Development (AMIRD):

The Comprehensive Plan recognizes recent amendments to the Growth Management Act (GMA) which allows counties to define "Limited Areas of More Intensive Rural Development" subject to a number of guidelines and criteria (RCW 36.70A.070(5)(d)). These areas allow for the recognition and designation of existing areas with established development patterns.

Two Demonstration Projects:

Two demonstration projects were recommended — Suquamish and Manchester — to help develop and test criteria for defining a process that will be used to consider future designations. The "Suquamish Rural Village Subarea Plan" was developed and successfully adopted by the Board of County Commissioners on April 19, 1999. This process established additional guidelines for defining a "Rural Village" concept and is currently being used in the Manchester community planning efforts. It is anticipated that this process will conclude sometime in 2001.

Population & Employment Projections Determines Land Needed:

The Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council (KRCC) developed a recommendation for new population projections for Kitsap County through the year 2017. These projections are primarily used to determine the size of the Urban Growth Areas throughout the County. The revised recommendation that came from the Planning Directors work group stated that "All requests for 2017 population allocation, including Urban Growth Area boundary changes, will be submitted for review at or before the June 2001 meeting of the Kitsap Regional Coordinating Council Policy Board".

Comprehensive Plan Amendment Process:

On April 16, 2001, the Board of County Commissioners adopted Resolution No. 060-2001 providing for the review and possible amendment of the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan. The Washington State Growth Management Act requires that the County Land Use Plan be subject to review and evaluation no more than once a year and at least once every five years (RCW 36.70A.130). The goal of the review is to ensure that the Plan complies with new requirements and remains consistent with the County's vision of future development. A complete listing of all information related to the 2001 annual review process can be located on the Kitsap County website: www.kitsapgov.com.

Contact Poulsbo Place at:
(360) 697-0060
1-877-882-0060
www.poulsboplace.com

Best Homes, Best Community:

The “Poulsbo Place” development has transformed what used to be an eyesore of older WWII vintage multiple family housing into a cozy community of well-built homes. The development won “Best in Show”, “Best Home under \$170,000”, and “Best Home in the price range of \$170,000 to 225,000” in the 2001 Kitsap County Parade of Homes.

At the state level, the development was awarded the “Best Community Land Use”, “Best Community of the Year” and “Best Design for detached home under \$200,000”. The Poulsbo Place development also won the Residential Architect Design “Community of the Year Award” for 2001.

Walking Distance to Downtown Poulsbo:

Poulsbo Place is a residential style neighborhood designed to capture the traditional historic charm of the downtown Poulsbo area. This unique development was specifically engineered to recreate a small-town traditional urban fabric. All homes are located within walking distance to the downtown Poulsbo shops, restaurants, banks, post office, waterfront and marina.

Efficient Land Use:

The key to Poulsbo Place is the efficient use of land. By combining the New England Cape Cod style of homes and placing them around a common courtyard, Security Properties, Inc. has come up with a winning plan that provides homeowners with real value. The bright color palette helps differentiate the homes while the white trim and picket fences tie the community together. Old-fashioned street lamps with flower baskets dress up the sidewalks.

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High-Tech Business Park:

Northwest Corporate Campus is a 188-acre high-tech business park. It will provide an environment where people can walk to work and where they will enjoy views of Sinclair Inlet, Puget Sound, and the Olympic and Cascade mountains. The business park is located on a hill above Sinclair Inlet in South Kitsap, between Highway 16 and Old Clifton Road.

Local Jobs for Local People:

Northwest Corporate Campus hopes to attract businesses that will employ local residents who otherwise commute to jobs in Tacoma, Seattle, and elsewhere. Targeted properties include high-tech companies, research & development, biotech, corporate headquarters and divisions and call centers.

Live Where you Work:

By bringing jobs to where people are living, the Northwest Corporate Campus will significantly improve the quality of life for Kitsap County residents. Fifty-six (56) acres of the property are set aside for residential development. In addition, it is located next to McCormick Woods, an upscale residential and golf community.

Five-Year Process Made for an Environmentally Sensitive Project:

The Northwest Corporate Campus has been designed to exist in harmony with environmental issues. Engineering, wetlands, wildlife, geological, and wellhead protection studies have been completed to ensure compliance with environmental concerns. In addition, of the site's 377 total acres, half of the property has been set aside for open space.

Building Scheduled to Open January 2003:

The developer expects to complete a 139,000 square-foot Class A office building in January 2003. The building will be state-of-the-art, featuring fiber-optic cabling, and high-speed data and voice connections and networks. Prospective users will have the options to lease building space, built to suit their needs, and/or to purchase and develop property in the park to suit their needs.

OLHAVA MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT

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Mixed Use 215-acre Development:

The Olhava Master Plan Development (MPD) is a 215-acre mixed use project located within the city limits of Poulsbo, WA. It is located at the intersection of State Routes 3 and 305. The development's Master Plan and accompanying Environmental Impact Statement are approved to include commercial, business, residential, and a 20-acre Olympic College branch "campus in the woods". Primary infrastructure development is currently being engineered.

Road Access and Utilities/Services:

Interchange improvements to State Routes 3 and 305 are designed to provide highway access to the Olhava project. Finn Hill Road links the development with historic downtown Poulsbo. Thompson Hill Road and Parnell Place join the project with several of North Kitsap's newer communities and schools. Recently renovated Viking Avenue enables additional access for a 41-acre residential cluster located southeast of the State Route 3/305 interchange. Water, sewer and public services are available from the City of Poulsbo. Other utilities and services include natural gas, public transit and high-speed communications lines.

Integrated Land Use Mix:

Commercial and Business

The master plan allows 840,000 square feet of commercial floor space. Commercial sites include a variety of locations and sizes within the project. The Olhava Business Park includes 325,000 square feet of business/office floor space. Business sites are centrally positioned between other commercial areas and the planned Olympic College campus. The development enjoys several viewpoints to Mount Rainier and Liberty Bay.

Residential and Recreation

The plan allows 420 multi-family and 70 single-family homes. Residential clusters include perimeter privacy buffers and open space park and recreation sites. Bicycle paths and nature trails stimulate non-vehicular access within the development and to an 8-acre community park. Residents are presented with a rare opportunity to enjoy shopping, conduct business or attend college, without traveling outside the development.

Public Education

A branch campus for Olympic Community College is scheduled to break ground during the summer of 2002, on a twenty-acre site within the Olhava Master Plan. The proposal includes the construction of a 38,000-square-foot classroom and administration building.

Associated parking for vehicles and bicycles will be provided. It will also include a bus stop for Kitsap Transit. And, the community will be able to enjoy an educational nature trail through the beautifully wooded site. The facility will provide extended education for up to 900 full-time-equivalent students. Classes are planned to begin Winter Quarter 2004.

Development Standards:

Development standards will guide the project to best assure a cohesive and professional appearance. Site standards include landscaping, lighting and signage. Building standards include harmonious building form, height, texture and color. Because of Poulsbo's prevalent Scandinavian culture, soft site and building details will be encouraged.

PORT BLAKELY KITSAP LAKE PROJECT

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Port Blakely Communities:

Port Blakely Communities is a division of Port Blakely Tree Farms, which is a family owned company that has operated tree farms in Kitsap County and throughout Washington state since the late 1800's. They hope to break ground in the Spring of 2004 on a mixed use project in Central Kitsap County, just west of Kitsap Lake.

Planning and Zoning Process:

The 1998 Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan designated 440 acres of property owned by Port Blakely, located west of Kitsap Lake, as an Urban Joint Planning Area for Business and Light Industrial Land uses. The designation was made to achieve the County's goal of having land zoned and available for businesses to locate on and to help create jobs. A Subarea Plan was prepared by Bremerton and Kitsap County that identifies the zoning for the property and specifies the environmental protections that must be included for the project to be built. It was approved in September 2000.

Projected Land Use Mix:

The land use being considered for the site, is a mixed use project that would include approximately 900 homes and 2,225,000 square feet of business uses such as offices, light assembly and manufacturing facilities and business park. In addition, a maximum of 100,000 square feet of retail and commercial services will be included in the project to serve the needs of the community. The project will also include public trails, a public park and a buffer adjacent to neighboring properties.

Environmental Protection:

The project will only proceed if it is demonstrated that there will not be adverse impacts to the productive salmon resources of Chico Creek or to the water quality of Kitsap Lake. A master drainage plan will be prepared at the time there is a specific project that will include the best management procedures for protecting water quality and controlling water runoff. A monitoring plan that establishes construction and post-construction monitoring will also be developed. If it is found that mitigation measures are not achieving the desired results, mitigation will be adjusted.

Annexation to the City of Bremerton:

The property was annexed to the City of Bremerton in December 2000. A Development Agreement that reiterates the goals and requirements contained in the subarea plan and establishes the zoning for the site was approved in the same time-frame. Master planning and environmental review is planned to take place in 2002 and 2003 with construction beginning in the Spring of 2004.

Access and Services:

Access to the site will be from SR 3 to two new access roads to the project. A “traffic corridor study” will commence in late 2001. There are currently 12 potential corridors being looked at. The “traffic corridor study” will reduce this to 4 to 6 corridors, which will then be evaluated in an “Environmental Impact Statement”. The project will be served with water and sewer by the City of Bremerton.

Other Projects:

Issaquah Highlands is another planned community that the Port Blakely company is currently developing. This project includes 3,000 homes, parks, trails, recreation, a regional retail center and a business center. Port Blakely also developed Montrues, a residential community of 300 homes in the City of Issaquah and has recently started construction of McGarvey Park, a residential community of 500 homes in the Renton area.

*Port Blakely is dedicated to developing environmentally sensitive communities
and growing sustainable forest to benefit current and future generations.*

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Vision:

The adopted vision of the Port of Bremerton is to build, operate and maintain world-class facilities providing recreation and economic development opportunities for aviation, marine and business facilities. The Port of Bremerton's jurisdiction covers portions of the west and south half of Kitsap County, Washington.

Bremerton National Airport:

Serving corporate and general aviation, Bremerton National Airport is ideal for general aviation and corporate hangars, aviation business and maintenance operations. Adjacent to Olympic View Business and Industrial Park, Bremerton National's 6,200-ft runway is equipped with a state-of-the-art instrument landing system, pilot controlled approach lighting and a non-directional beacon, and is capable of accommodating most Boeing 727, 737 and 757 aircraft.

There are over 600 acres available for development of corporate maintenance operations. Amenities available include hangar space, Avgas (truck and 24-hour self-service) and Jet A fuel, a full-service restaurant, aircraft maintenance, pilot training services, air parcel service and other fixed-base aviation support services. Bremerton National is the regional hub for aircraft activities, is home to 140 aircraft, and is a major asset for the future economic development of the Puget Sound region. Bremerton National is only 10 minutes by air from SeaTac Airport and Boeing Field.

The Olympic View Industrial Park:

The Port of Bremerton's Olympic View Business and Industrial Park, located west of Bremerton National Airport on State Highway 3, offers 560 acres of zoned industrial property. Rail frontage is available. The existing infrastructure will accommodate 30 more acres of development. Additional roads and utility systems will require significant funding in coming years to make the remaining acreage fully available. The industrial park and airport are located in an urban growth area and are zoned industrial. The park will act as a catalyst to the diversification of the economy by attracting new industries to Kitsap County. Thirty-three businesses occupying 75 acres and 300,000 sq. ft. of building space now call Olympic View Business and Industrial Park home. Competitive operating costs, combined with a supportive building permitting process, assistance with industrial development revenue bonds, developer services and aggressive lease practices are some of the economic development tools and benefits offered by the Port. Designated properties in the industrial park as well as the adjacent Bremerton National Airport, offer the benefits of a Foreign Trade Zone and are just 10 minutes by air to SeaTac International Airport and one hour by interstate highway and ferry systems to any of the deep-water ports at Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia.

Olympic View Business Park:

Olympic View Business Park, with spectacular views of the Olympic Mountains, is an excellent setting for technology-oriented businesses. Adjacent to the Bremerton National Airport and the Industrial Park, development plans call for an infrastructure and roadway system to accommodate office and high-tech development, including extension of broadband fiber optics located at the entrance to Olympic View.

Foreign Trade Zone Designation:

Over 500 acres of land at the Port's industrial park and airport are designated by the US Department of Commerce as a Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ). Users can benefit from delayed and reduced duty payments, and in some cases no payments, on a wide variety of import and export activity. Warehousing, repackaging, assembly and manufacturing activities can all benefit financially from use of the FTZ.

Port Orchard and Bremerton Marinas:

The Port's award winning recreational marinas provide both permanent and guest moorage, offering state-of-the-art accommodations and utilities. Both the Port Orchard and the Bremerton Marinas draw high numbers of guest boaters every year and contribute approximately \$1.5-million to the local economies. The cities of Port Orchard and Bremerton offer community events on the waterfront such as concerts and farmer's markets, the annual Blackberry Festival in Bremerton, and the annual Cruz Classic Car Show & Street Fair in Port Orchard. There are many shopping and entertainment opportunities within walking distance of both marinas. The promotion of tourism is a major part of the Port's economic development plan.

*

The Port of Bremerton has a strong relationship with its neighbors and local government. The Port plans projects and infrastructure that encourage today's businesses to flourish and future businesses to become established in Kitsap County.

Data Obtained from
 Washington State Office of Financial Management
 Web Site: www.ofm.wa.gov

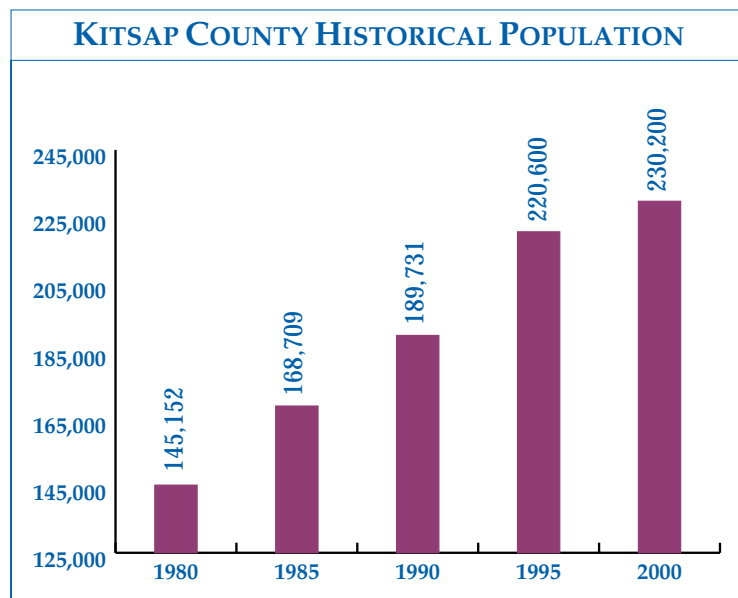
Kitsap County Population Gained 1,431 in 2001:

Of the (+0.1%) population gain in Kitsap County, about half (702) went to the county's cities. And, about half (729) of these additional people settled into the unincorporated parts of the county. Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island both experienced growth over 2%. Port Orchard experienced a 1.5% growth in population. The population of Bremerton remained the same.

Largest City in Kitsap County is Bremerton:

The city of Bremerton had a year end population of 37,260. Bainbridge Island was the second largest city with a population of 20,740. Port Orchard had a year-end population of 7,693 and Poulsbo had a population of 6,965.

KITSAP COUNTY POPULATION									
	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
KITSAP COUNTY	147,152	189,731	220,600	224,700	229,400	229,000	229,700	230,200	233,400
<i>Annual Growth Rate</i>	-	2.89%	2.38%	1.86%	2.09%	-0.17%	0.31%	0.22%	+1.39%
BREMERTON	36,208	38,142	39,610	38,370	38,600	37,260	36,260	36,160	37,260
<i>Annual Growth Rate</i>	-	0.53%	0.77%	-3.13%	0.60%	-3.47%	-2.68%	-0.30%	+3.04%
PORT ORCHARD	4,787	4,984	6,240	6,610	6,965	6,945	7,255	7,270	7,810
<i>Annual Growth Rate</i>	-	0.41%	5.81%	5.93%	5.37%	-0.29%	4.46%	0.21%	+7.43%
POULSBO	3,453	4,848	5,765	6,070	6,175	6,590	6,445	6,500	6,965
<i>Annual Growth Rate</i>	-	4.04%	3.00%	5.29%	1.73%	6.72%	-2.20%	0.85%	+7.15%
BAINBRIDGE ISLAND	2,196	3,081	17,910	18,530	18,920	19,080	19,840	20,150	20,740
<i>Annual Growth Rate</i>	-	4.03%	*	3.46%	2.10%	0.85%	3.98%	1.56%	+2.93%
<i>*Incorporation of entire Island of Bainbridge Island (1991)</i>									



Historical Population Trends:

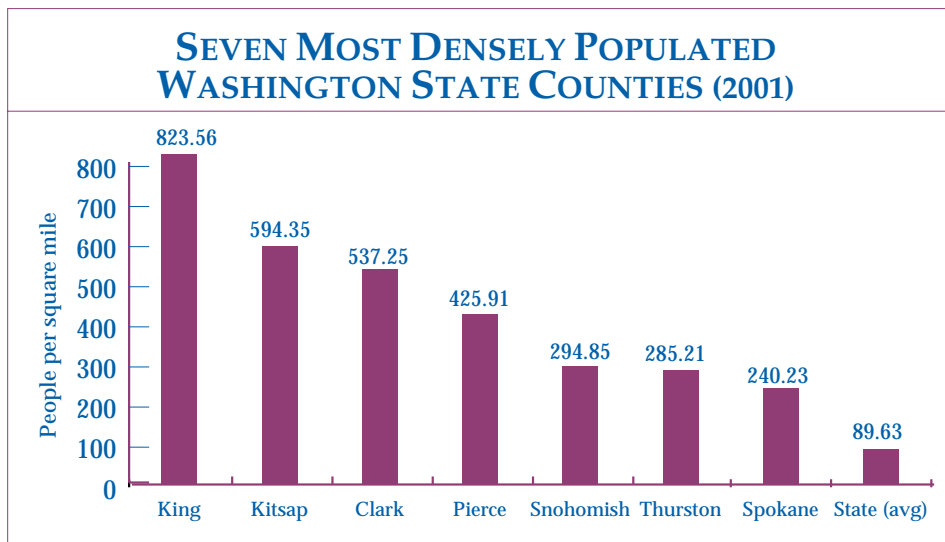
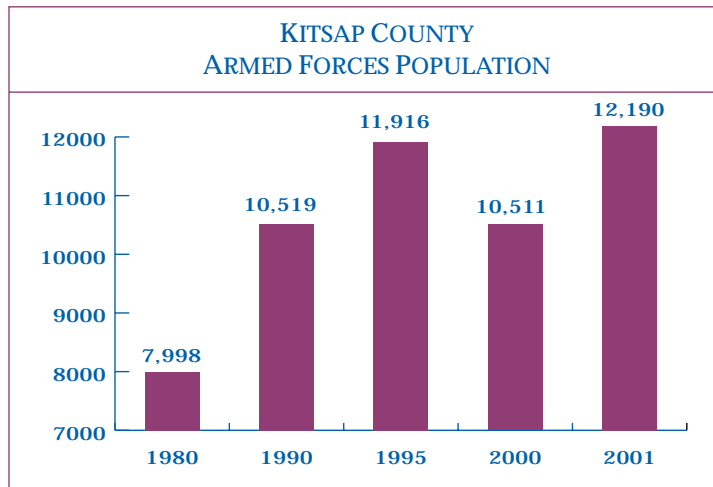
Kitsap County ranks 17th out of 39 counties in the State as the fastest (percentage) growing from 1990-2000. During the 20-year period of 1970 to 1990, Kitsap County's population grew from 101,732 to 189,731, an increase of 87%, representing 88,000 people. By comparison, the state population grew by 42.6% over the same period. In the last ten years (1990 to 2000), Kitsap County grew by 22%. The state population grew by 21% during the same ten-year period.

Older Population Percentage Same as Ten Years Ago:

Kitsap population aged 65 and over was 10.6% in 1990 and it remains at 10.6% in 2001. This is less than the state average of 15%. Only eight of the 39 Washington State counties have smaller 65 and over populations than Kitsap County. Four Washington State counties register over 20% of their populations are 65 years old and over.

Armed Forces Personnel in Kitsap County:

Although Armed Forces personnel population has been reduced in other parts of Washington State, Kitsap County has maintained a fairly steady military population. In fact, this last year Kitsap County experienced a 16% increase in its military population.



Kitsap County Population Density is 2nd Highest out of 39 Counties in the State:

Although the general appearance of Kitsap County seems “rural” due to the vistas of water, mountains and trees, it is, in fact, the second most dense county in the state of Washington, second only to King County.

SEVEN MOST DENSELY POPULATED WASHINGTON STATE COUNTIES (2001)			
COUNTY	2001 People/Sq. Mi.	LAND AREA (Square Miles)	2001 POPULATION
King	823.56	2,135.001	1,758,300
Kitsap	594.35	392.70	233,400
Clark	537.25	656.30	352,600
Pierce	425.91	1,675.00	713,400
Snohomish	294.85	2,098.00	618,600
Thurston	285.21	737.00	210,200
Spokane	240.23	1,758.30	422,400
<i>State (avg.)</i>	<i>89.63</i>	<i>66,662.10</i>	<i>5,974,900</i>

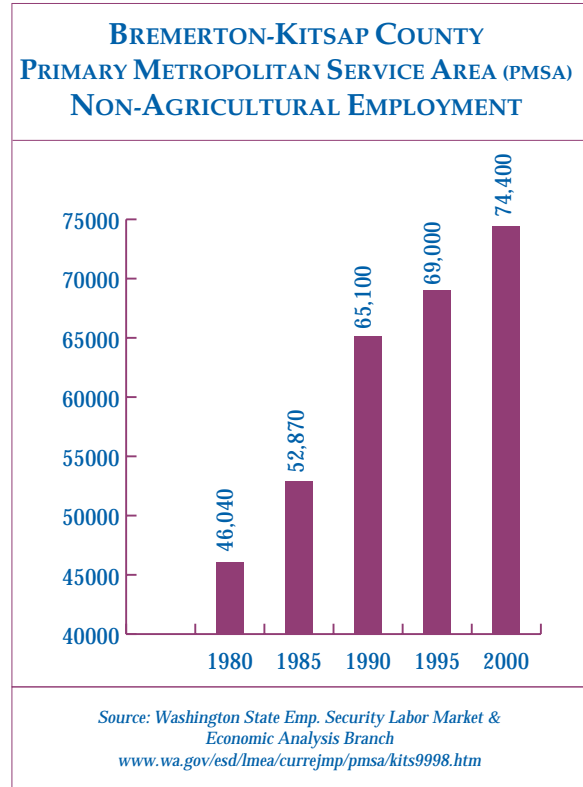
Kitsap County Median Household Income Ranked 6th out of 39 Counties in the State:

Kitsap County enjoys a relative high Median Household Income compared to the majority of Washington state counties. It ranks 6th out of the 39 counties. King County enjoys the highest Median Household Income (\$62,735) and Okanogan has the lowest (\$23,634).

EIGHT HIGHEST MEDIAN INCOME WASHINGTON STATE COUNTIES (2001)	
COUNTY	Median Household Income
King	\$62,735
Snohomish	\$57,715
San Juan	\$53,418
Clark	\$49,811
Benton	\$49,265
Kitsap	\$48,847
Pierce	\$48,096
Thurston	\$47,867
<i>State (avg)</i>	<i>\$50,689</i>

Data Obtained from
 Washington State Emp. Security Labor Market & Economic Analysis Branch
 Web Site: www.wa.gov/esd/lmea/labmrkt/sed/kitssed.htm

BREMERTON-KITSAP COUNTY PRIMARY METROPOLITAN SERVICE AREA (PMSA) NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT LEVELS				
Industry	April 2001	April 2002	% Change	Industry Share
Manufacturing	2,300	2,400	+4.35%	3.23%
Mining	800	700	-12.5%	0.94%
Construction	4,300	4,000	-6.98%	5.38%
Trans & Public Utilities	2,200	2,100	-4.55%	2.82%
Wholesale/Retail Trade	16,700	16,900	+1.20%	22.72%
Finance, Ins/Real Estate	2,600	2,700	-3.85%	3.63%
Services	19,300	19,300	0%	25.94%
Government	26,400	26,300	-0.38%	35.35%
TOTAL	74,600	74,400	-0.27%	100.00%
<small>Source: Washington State Emp. Security Labor Market & Economic Analysis Branch www.wa.gov/esd/lmea/currejmp/pmsa/kits9998.htm</small>				



Non-Agricultural Employment Decreased by 200 from April 2000 to April 2001, a decrease of 0.27%. Employment categories that experienced increases were: Manufacturing, and Wholesale/ Retail Trade. Employment categories that experienced a reduction were: Mining, Construction, Transportation & Public Utilities, Finance/ Insurance/ Real Estate and Government. The Service industry experienced no loss or gain.

Slow but Steady Employment Growth: The graph above illustrates annual Kitsap County non-agricultural employment levels from 1980 to 2000. Annual growth in non-agricultural employment has been gradual but steadily uphill.

Contact for this Section is
 Kitsap Regional Economic Development Council
 (360) 377-9499

Major Government Employers

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard	9,300
Naval Submarine Base Bangor	7,769
Naval Undersea Warfare Center	1,888
Naval Station Bremerton	1,168
Naval Hospital Bremerton	1,084
Fleet Industrial Supply Center	682

Major Defense Contractors

Johnson Controls World Services	800
BAE Systems (formerly Tracer)	350
American Systems Engineering Corp	268
Raytheon Systems	250
Lockheed Martin	220
Northrup Grumman Corp.	90
Tech Law, Inc.	13

Major Public Agency Employers

Central Kitsap School District	1,140
Kitsap County	1,139
South Kitsap School District	1,022
North Kitsap School District	700
Bremerton School District	625
Washington State Ferries	410
Olympic College	375
Department of Social & Health Services	357
City of Bremerton	320
United States Postal Service	291
Veterans Home	288
Retsil Veterans Home	280
Kitsap Transit	222
Bainbridge Island School District	220
Olympic Educational Services District #114	200
Port Gamble S'klallam Tribe	140
City of Bainbridge	123
Frances Haddon Morgan Center	121
Kitsap County Special Health District	120
Kitsap Regional Library	105
Washington State Patrol	89
City of Poulsbo	79
City of Port Orchard	55
Wash. State Dept. of Transportation	51
Kitsap Co. Consolidated Housing Authority	50
Wash. State Department of Ecology	40
Wash. State Dept. of Employment Security	40
Wash. State Dept. of Labor & Industries	28

Major Financial Institutions

Kitsap Federal Credit Union	FTE	193
Kitsap Bank		166
American Marine Bank		88
Bank of America		70
Frontier Bank (formerly North Sound)		68
Wells Fargo Bank		23

Major Retail & Service Employers

Wal*Mart (2 locations)	FTE	555
Fred Meyer		451
Nextel Communications		333
Laurier Enterprises (McDonald's)		321
Albertsons (5 locations)		313
Town & Country Markets		311
Safeway		290
The Bon Marche		180
JCPenney		180
The Home Depot		176
Westbay Auto Parts		141
Courtesy Ford, Chevrolet, Mitsubishi, Suzuki		135
Ace Paving		130
Kitsap Community Resources		121
K-Mart		114
Waste Mgt. (Brem-Air, Oly. View Landfill)		111
Target Stores		105
Puget Sound Energy		105
COSTCO		100
General Construction Co.		100
Lowe's Home Improvement		92
Windermere Real Estate		92
Mervyns		90
Stirrett Johnsen, Inc.		85
Paratransit Services		78
Communitas Group		77
Land Title Co.		75
Liberty Shores/Harbor House		68
Christ Memorial Church & Schools		67
Olive Garden Restaurant		65
Fairbank Construction Co.		58
Bremerton Chrysler Plymouth Dodge		55
McCormick Woods Marriott		50
Jennings Corp.		50
Barnes & Noble		50

<u>Major Manufacturing Firms</u>	<u>FTE</u>	<u>Major Private Sector Employers</u>	<u>FTE</u>
The SUN Newspaper	175	Port Madison Enterprises (Suquamish Tribe)	261
Seattle Orthopedic Group	150	EDS Corporation	175
Sound Publishing	147	Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	150
Sage Manufacturing	130	Ace Paving	150
EDS (Electric Data Systems) Corporation	130	Brem-Air Waste Management	130
Boxlight Corporation	103	Stirrett-Johnson	120
Watson Furniture Systems	100	Kitsap Community Services	102
Fred Hill Materials	90	Chips Casino & Deli	95
NetSystems, Inc.	85	Fred Hill Materials	94
Olympic Resource Management	82	Paladin Data Systems	80
Airbiquity (formerly Integrated Data Comm.)	60	Concurrent Technologies Corporation	75
Pacific Ship Repair & Fabrication	43	Olympic Resource Management	75
Safeboats, Inc.	42		
SkiWarm	23		
SquareRigger	11		
<u>Major Health Care Employers</u>	<u>FTE</u>		
Harrison Hospital	1,275		
Kitsap Mental Health	254		
The Doctors Clinic	246		
Martha & Mary Nursing Home & Child Ctr	240		
Group Health Cooperative	210		
Belmont Terrace/Ridgemont Terrace	188		
Messenger Health Care Center	126		
KPS Health Plans	110		
Forest Ridge Health & Rehab. Center	70		
Crista Shores	50		
Olympic Medical Laboratories (PACKDSL)	10		

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard

Web Site: www.psns.navy.mil

Puget Sound Naval Shipyard (PSNS) is comprised of 179 acres of property bordered on the south by Sinclair Inlet, on the west by Naval Station Bremerton, and on the north and east perimeters by the City of Bremerton. PSNS is the Pacific Northwest's largest Naval shore facility and one of Washington State's largest industrial installations. Puget Sound Naval Shipyard is focused on providing its customers with quality and cost efficient maintenance and technical/ logistical support.

Naval Submarine Base Bangor

Web Site: www.bangor.navy.mil

The Naval Submarine Base at Bangor, WA encompasses 7,201 acres. It serves the Navy as a home port for the TRIDENT Submarines. Industrial activities include incremental submarine overhauls, modernization and maintenance; assembly and processing missiles and components; and training military and civilian personnel on the latest military technologies.

Naval Undersea Warfare Center Division Keyport

www-keyport.kpt.nuwc.navy.mil

The Naval Undersea Warfare Center (NUWC) Division, Keyport, WA, is a shore Command under the Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington, D.C. It is one of two divisions of the Naval Undersea Warfare Center, which is headquartered at Division Newport, Rhode Island. NUWC's mission is to test torpedoes, provide training in the maintenance and repair of torpedoes and to evaluate the effectiveness of torpedoes.

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC) Puget Sound

www.puget.fisc.navy.mil

Fleet and Industrial Supply Center (FISC), located in Bremerton, WA is one of six FISCs supervised by the Naval Supply Systems Command. They provide a one-stop supply and logistics service delivery mechanism in which ships can obtain all logistics and port services. Their "Material Processing Center" provides custom sorting and delivery services.

Contact is
G. William (Bill) Schafer
Director of Curriculum & Instructional Standards
TRIDENT Training Facility, Bangor
(360) 315-2676; Fax, (360) 315-2673
email: bill.schafer@cnet.navy.mil

Olympic College and the Navy Team up on Fire Fighting Training:

The Navy can now obtain Fire Fighting Training for its personnel locally. Olympic college spent \$400,000 and the Navy spent \$250,000 to equip a new “Emergency Readiness Center”. Before, more than 700 Navy personnel annually had to travel to North Bend to attend the “Fire Training Academy” there. The new ERC located in Bremerton can also train Coast Guard, National Guard, ferry personnel, police and, of course, local firefighters. Olympic College hopes to make the Emergency Readiness Center a regional training ground for fire fighting training for the entire Olympic Peninsula. Even commercial fisherman and Holland America Cruise Lines have expressed interest.

Olympic College Provides Culinary Arts and Barber Training for the Navy:

Olympic College now provides training to Navy personnel in Culinary Arts, Barbering and other skills. In the past, they used to travel to San Diego, CA for such training.

PSNS Provides Welding Courses:

Instead of Navy personnel trekking off to Illinois for months of training, they now can attend 14-week welding courses locally. The courses are offered at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, Shop 36.

Local training saves the Navy money and it adds to the quality of life for Navy personnel. Married sailors do not have to have unneeded family separations and the Navy gets personnel back to their duty station in a timely manner.

SINGLE-FAMILY BUILDING PERMITS/AVERAGE PRICES

Information provided by
Richards & Associates
 (360)479-2332/ fax (360)479-2353
 RAAppraise@aol.com

Kitsap County Building Permit Levels:

Statistics for year end 2001 indicate little change in the overall residential housing market trend for the Bremerton/ Kitsap County area. As can be seen in TABLE #1, new construction has remained relatively flat over the past five years as total annual building permits have ranged from only 1,423 to 1,546 dwelling units. This is down substantially from peak years 1990 and 1991 when permit levels topped 3,200 units each year. If you average the building permit activity of the last five years, apartment construction fell to an average of 4.8% of total units permitted, while mobile home construction remained more constant at its 18-year average (24.4%). Single-family construction remains the most popular form of development and increased to an average of 70.8% of all units permitted over the past five years.

TABLE 1

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS BREMERTON/KITSAP COUNTY AREA							
Year	Single-Family		Multi-Family		Mobile Home		Total #
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1984	986	47.7%	462	22.4%	617	29.9%	2,065
1985	1,430	57.8%	454	18.3%	591	23.9%	2,475
1986	1,009	58.5%	140	8.1%	576	33.4%	1,725
1987	1,056	45.9%	705	30.7%	538	23.4%	2,299
1988	930	51.7%	384	21.3%	485	27.0%	1,799
1989	1,347	54.0%	526	21.1%	623	25.0%	2,496
1990	1,914	55.2%	718	2.07%	836	24.1%	3,468
1991	1,660	59.9%	839	30.3%	707	25.5%	3,206
1992	1,892	65.3%	290	10.0%	690	23.8%	2,872
1993	1,611	55.6%	667	23.0%	536	18.5%	2,814
1994	1,766	64.5%	573	20.9%	539	19.7%	2,739
1995	1,387	65.8%	274	13.0%	448	21.2%	2,109
1996	1,345	66.1%	250	12.3%	441	21.7%	2,036
1997	1,030	66.8%	65	4.2%	446	28.9%	1,541
1998	970	62.2%	175	11.2%	415	26.6%	1,560
1999	1,132	75.2%	20	1.3%	354	23.5%	1,506
2000	1,107	72.6%	103	6.8%	315	20.7%	1,525
2001	1,069	71.3%	129	8.6%	301	20.1%	1,499
Total	23,667	59.5%	6,667	16.8%	9,457	23.8%	39,791

Source: HUD, Seattle Regional Office (1984-1996); Richards & Associates (1997-2001)

Home Sales At All Time High in 2001:

Much of the new single-family construction appeared to involve custom homes, and the level of “spec” construction was more limited. As can be seen in TABLE #2, home sales volume was at an all time high in 2001 (3,753 units).

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL SALES BY AREA MULTIPLE LISTING SERVICE DATA										
MLS Area	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1 South Kitsap	764	827	845	739	770	671	819	919	914	1,095
2 West/Central	551	541	580	512	396	382	477	465	480	471
3 W. Bremerton	256	232	237	216	243	240	304	321	359	349
4 E. Bremerton	144	142	155	136	143	131	182	215	232	215
5 East/Central	381	361	290	334	267	288	301	326	331	413
6 North Kitsap	630	622	646	639	581	589	712	814	705	826
7 Bainbridge Island	279	270	322	279	320	359	481	472	418	384
Total Single Family	3,005	2,995	3,075	2,855	2,650	2,660	3,276	3,532	3,439	3,753
Condos	79	85	99	94	88	68	130	160	134	158
Total Residential	3,084	3,080	3,174	2,949	2,738	2,728	3,406	3,692	3,573	3,911

South Kitsap and North Kitsap Experienced the Greatest Sales Volume:

New home sales (see TABLE #3) represent only 16.89% of the total of home sold in 2001. The greatest sales volume occurred in the South Kitsap and North Kitsap market areas where the combined new and used home sales volume totaled 1,095 and 826 homes respectively. This sales activity was consistent with that of previous years.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF NEW & USED HOME SALES BY AREA MULTIPLE LISTING SERVICE DATA									
MLS Area	1999			2000			2001		
	New	Used	Total	New	Used	Total	New	Used	Total
S. Kitsap	126	793	919	164	750	914	179	916	1,095
Silverdale	54	411	465	38	442	480	51	420	471
W. Bremerton	13	308	321	11	348	359	15	334	349
E. Bremerton	9	206	215	25	207	232	15	200	215
Central Kitsap	16	310	326	50	281	331	99	314	413
N. Kitsap	143	671	814	136	569	705	176	650	826
Bainbridge Island	111	361	472	119	299	418	99	285	384
TOTALS	472 13.36%	3,060 86.64%	3,532 100%	543 15.79%	2,896 84.21%	3,439 100%	634 16.9%	3,119 83.1%	3,753 100.0%

Home Prices Up Almost 3% Over Last Year:

Despite the decline in new construction, prices for both new and used homes throughout most areas of Kitsap County continue to rise (see TABLE #4). The average price of a home reached \$191,299, which was an increase of 2.7% over the prior year (see TABLE #5). Despite increased price levels, the average number of day (DOM) that it takes to sell these homes continued to decline. In 2000, it took an average of 84 days to sell a home. In 2001, the average dropped to 82 days to sell a home.

TABLE 4

MLS AVERAGE PRICES DAYS ON THE MARKET (NEW & USED HOMES BY AREA)										
CMLS Area	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Price	DOM	Price	DOM	Price	DOM	Price	DOM	Price	DOM
1 South Kitsap	\$131,875	146	\$147,924	94	\$149,754	90	\$149,594	82	\$159,104	85
2 West/Central	\$155,853	138	\$159,393	90	\$162,472	82	\$168,894	77	\$177,702	87
3 W. Bremerton	\$100,494	115	\$97,066	83	\$97,810	75	\$108,358	77	\$105,859	63
4 E. Bremerton	\$108,274	119	\$117,846	85	\$115,871	68	\$124,236	81	\$128,923	52
5 East/Central	\$126,502	127	\$132,374	93	\$138,806	65	\$140,272	72	\$149,512	72
6 North Kitsap	\$161,365	149	\$171,771	94	\$188,771	95	\$190,273	87	\$201,808	73
7 Bainbridge Isl.	\$300,480	142	\$339,973	97	\$382,044	93	\$416,975	112	\$434,697	128
County Averages	\$161,212	139	\$175,155	92	\$183,669	85	\$186,214	84	\$191,299	82
Less Bainbridge	\$138,171		\$146,791		\$153,070		\$154,285		\$163,557	

TABLE 5

MLS SINGLE-FAMILY APPRECIATION RATES (AVERAGE PRICES)										
MLS Area	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1. South Kitsap	16.0%	3.3%	1.9%	2.3%	3.3%	0.8%	12.2%	1.2%	-0.1%	6.4%
2. West/Central	0.3%	1.0%	1.9%	-6.1%	5.3%	6.1%	2.3%	1.9%	4.0%	5.2%
3. W. Bremerton	11.1%	7.6%	3.5%	-6.9%	7.0%	12.9%	-3.4%	0.8%	10.8%	-2.3%
4. E. Bremerton	13.2%	2.4%	2.1%	-2.2%	5.9%	2.8%	8.8%	-1.7%	7.2%	3.8%
5 East/Central	7.5%	0.5%	3.5%	-0.7%	0.5%	6.1%	4.6%	4.9%	1.1%	6.6%
6. North Kitsap	8.9%	7.9%	2.3%	-0.2%	9.2%	3.2%	6.4%	9.9%	0.8%	6.1%
7. Bainbridge Island	5.0%	4.4%	8.4%	8.5%	-1.3%	3.0%	13.1%	12.4%	9.1%	4.3%
County Totals	8.5%	3.8%	5.3%	-0.3%	5.2%	7.0%	8.6%	4.9%	1.4%	2.7%
Less Bainbridge	9.8%	4.1%	2.6%	-1.4%	3.4%	5.1%	6.2%	4.3%	0.8%	6.0%

The Average Price of a New Home Went Up 3.4% Over Last Year:

TABLE #4 above details the average sales price for all home (new & used). TABLE #6 summarizes new homes only. The average price of a new home in Kitsap County was \$240,117 for year ending 2001. This was a 3.4% increase over the prior year's average price of a new home.

TABLE 6

AVERAGE "NEW HOME" PRICES BASED ON THE DIGEST AND NWMLS DATA									
Digest Area	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001
North Kitsap	\$110,075	\$130,859	\$139,562	\$145,562	\$163,076	\$182,576	\$202,517	\$214,040	\$227,973
Bainbridge Island	\$186,940	\$205,725	\$249,673	\$260,458	\$304,735	\$348,819	\$382,306	\$410,050	\$453,023
Central Kitsap	\$123,100	\$147,284	\$149,333	\$150,264	\$148,161	\$145,979	\$147,269	\$150,782	\$165,656
Bremerton	\$106,100	\$115,014	\$123,596	\$126,331	\$123,303	\$137,049	\$136,048	\$155,137	\$173,459
South Kitsap	\$108,783	\$144,870	\$140,896	\$145,001	\$148,424	\$160,975	\$175,148	\$178,600	\$207,873
County Totals	\$117,413	\$143,078	\$148,880	\$153,131	\$162,651	\$195,219	\$226,200	\$232,136	\$240,117
Less Bainbridge Isl.	\$115,054	\$139,674	\$141,826	\$146,819	\$150,911	\$165,298	\$178,201	\$182,202	\$200,179

For the Fourth Year, Home Inventory Is Declining:

As can be seen in TABLE #7, the average monthly Home Inventory dropped from 1,652 homes in 2000 to 1,498 homes in 2001. This decrease in inventory has been a constant trend which began in 1998. As inventory goes down, usually average sales price goes up.

TABLE 7

MLS SINGLE-FAMILY HOME INVENTORY (MONTHLY AVERAGE)							
MLS Area	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1 South Kitsap	586	623	636	532	531	504	421
2 Silverdale	327	327	336	276	233	205	175
3 W. Bremerton	179	162	231	176	163	155	117
4 E. Bremerton	90	123	130	98	93	93	68
5 Central Kitsap	183	220	230	162	137	131	107
6 North Kitsap	425	492	547	419	352	360	376
7 Bainbridge Isl.	269	213	278	227	202	204	234
County Totals	2,059	2,160	2,388	1,890	1,711	1,652	1,498

Pressure For New Home Construction:

As inventories decline, pressure for new home construction and lot development should increase. Platting was up slightly in 2001 (see TABLE #8). However, only 232 new lots were platted in 2001 compared to the eight-year average of 408 lots per year. In addition, lot development is far below the recent level of building permits issued. This low lot development trend will probably lead to continued shortage of home inventory and continued price increases.

TABLE 8

RESIDENTIAL LOTS CREATED		
Year	Plats Recorded	Lots Created
1994	24	723
1995	3	78
1996	25	825
1997	16	373
1998	16	445
1999	17	388
2000	7	196
2001	13	232

Information provided by
Brent Marmon
 Pacific Northwest Title
 (360) 692-4141 / fax (360) 692-8001
 email: BrentM@pnwtkitsap.com

Lots Applied For/ Lots Created:

The following chart (TABLE #1) displays the number of lots applied for and created by area for all twelve months of the year 2001.

TABLE 1

SINGLE FAMILY LOTS (JAN 2001-DEC 2001)	
Lot Location	# of Lots Created
Bainbridge Island	76
Bremerton	7
Port Orchard	58
Poulsbo	56
Kitsap County	216
TOTALS	413

The following chart (TABLE #2) displays the number of lots applied for and created by area for the first three months of the year 2002.

TABLE 2

SINGLE FAMILY LOTS (JAN 2002-MAR 2002)	
Lot Location	# of Lots Created
Bainbridge Island	36
Bremerton	2
Port Orchard	0
Poulsbo	21
Kitsap County	49
TOTALS	108

PLANNED COMMUNITIES IN KITSAP COUNTY (CREATED IN 2001)				
<i>Plat Name</i>	<i>Date Filed</i>	<i>Lots Created</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Geographic Location</i>
Woods & Meadows Div. 4	2/27/01	38	Madison Park Partnership	Un-Incorporated Kitsap County
Apple Cove	4/10/01	10	Joe Beaulieu	Un-Incorporated Kitsap County
Apple Tree Cove Meadows	4/10/01	33	Sound Investments, LLC	Un-Incorporated Kitsap County
Hidden Cove Div 3	5/16/01	20	North Washington Assoc.	City of Bainbridge Island
N. Lake at McCormick Woods	5/25/01	39	McCormick Woods Partners	Un-Incorporated Kitsap County
Taumic Place	7/16/01	10	Marcia BelForte	City of Bainbridge Island
Knutson Place	8/24/01	18	Jim Laughlin	City of Poulsbo
Poulsbo Pl. Phase 1 Div 2E	8/29/01	3	SP Poulsbo Place	City of Poulsbo
Sydney Manor	9/11/01	18	North Pacific Development	Un-Incorporated Kitsap County
Laree Estates	10/2/01	9	Terry Hughes	Un-Incorporated Kitsap County
Poulsbo Pl. Phase 1 Div 2F	10/29/01	5	SP Poulsbo Place	City of Poulsbo
Poulsbo Pl. Phase 1 Div 4A&B	11/29/01	27	SP Poulsbo Place	City of Poulsbo
Zachariasen	12/4/01	9	Al Zachary	Un-Incorporated Kitsap County

PLANNED COMMUNITIES IN KITSAP COUNTY (CREATED AS OF MARCH 2002)				
<i>Plat Name</i>	<i>Date Filed</i>	<i>Lots Created</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Geographic Location</i>
Breckenridge Division II	2/27/01	40	Capstone Homes	Un-Incorporated Kitsap County
Poulsbo Place Phase 1 Div 3A	4/10/01	21	SP Poulsbo Place	City of Poulsbo
Woodland Village	4/10/01	27	Tumark LLC	City of Bainbridge Island

Information provided by
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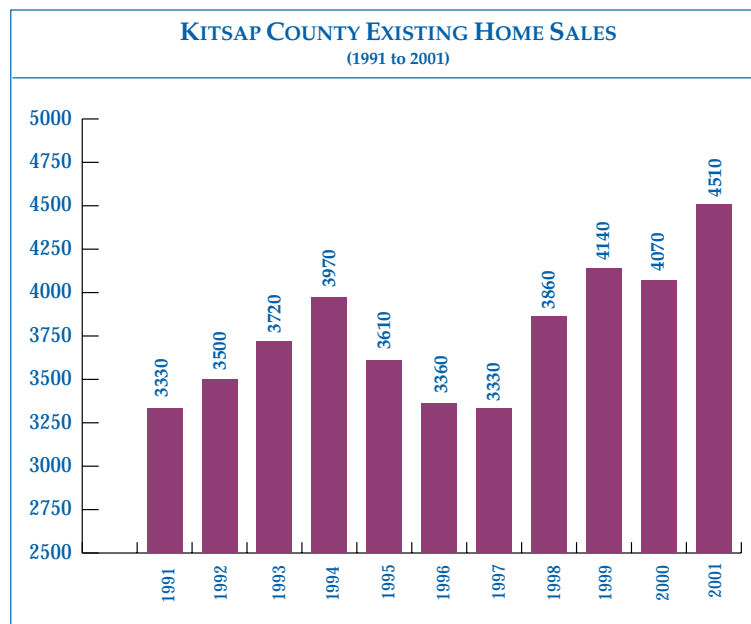
Housing Market and Housing Affordability Data Sources:

This analysis of housing markets and housing affordability in Washington was prepared for the Kitsap County TRENDS publication by the Washington Center for Real Estate Research at Washington State University. It is based on a quarterly report published by the Center which examines county-by-county housing markets across the state. Data estimates are based on data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, multiple listing services, local REALTOR associations and private data vendors.

Record Home Sales Activity in 2001:

A primary exception to the softening economy, both nationally and in Washington, was the housing industry. Housing was strong largely due to the eleven interest rate reductions made by the Federal Reserve Board. Kitsap County was joined by the State of Washington and the nation as a whole in recording record levels of home resales for year ending 2001. This is an outstanding record considering the assessment that the nation was in recession for most of the year. As can be seen in TABLE #1, a total of 4,510 homes were sold in Kitsap county in 2001, which was 10.8% over the previous year and even 8.9% above the previous record of 4,140 homes sold in 1999.

TABLE 1



Washington Center For Real Estate Research:

The Washington Center for Real Estate Research uses data from multiple listing systems and other groups that monitor housing market activity throughout the state to compute measures of existing home sales (housing resales, excluding new homes sold). Since many sales take place outside of multiple listing systems, the data is linked to sales reported in the most recent published Census (they are still using 1990). Accordingly, the sales activity reported by the Center will be higher than other measures, but should be generally consistent in terms of percentage changes.

Statewide Home Sales Up By 4.9%/ Kitsap County Sales Up By 10.8%:

All markets compared for this report, except King County, experienced higher levels of home sales during 2001 than they reported during 2000. As can be seen in **TABLE #2**, the changes in activity ranged from a decline of 2.7% in King County to an increase of 15.6% in Benton/Franklin Counties. Statewide the homes sales activity increased 4.9% compared to a year earlier.

TABLE 2

RESALE HOUSING ACTIVITY - 1996-2001 ANNUAL TOTALS								
County	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Percent Change 99-00	Percent Change 00-01
Benton/ Franklin	2,560	2,710	2,820	2,740	2,810	3,240	+2.6%	+15.6%
Clark	4,410	4,630	5,160	4,990	4,930	5,470	-1.2%	+11.0%
King	30,310	33,430	35,120	36,890	35,130	34,170	-4.7%	-2.7%
Kitsap	3,360	3,330	3,860	4,140	4,070	4,510	-1.7%	+10.8%
Pierce	11,210	13,300	17,860	21,970	21,970	23,400	0.0%	+6.5%
Snohomish	9,830	11,520	12,990	12,910	12,390	14,550	-4.0%	+12.5%
Spokane	6,000	5,960	6,860	6,850	6,850	7,250	0.0%	+9.8%
Thurston	2,620	2,700	3,140	3,380	3,260	3,470	-3.6%	+6.4%
Whatcom	2,550	2,880	3,250	3,270	3,140	3,410	-4.0%	+8.6%
Statewide	92,960	101,170	113,090	120,150	119,390	125,240	-0.6%	+4.9%

Home Prices:

Sales competition and potential marketing time for homes is of interest primarily to those who are actively in the housing market as either buyers or sellers. General business analysts also find the resale housing activity statistics useful. Far greater interest is expressed over the data on median home prices. Part of this interest is from individuals who want to own a home, but who have found the Puget Sound region's rapidly escalating housing costs diminishing their ownership potential. Others find their homes are a considerable element in their financial portfolio, and monitor housing prices like they would stock prices. Certainly the state of housing prices is a frequent topic of conversation throughout Washington.

Despite record levels of home sales, consumers seemed cautious in their offering prices. Accordingly, median home prices were generally higher than a year earlier, but the increases were less than a record market might have implied. Statewide, the median price during 2001 was only 2.0% higher than a year ago.

Kitsap County Median Price (\$155K) is over \$100K Less Than King County:

Kitsap County home prices are noticeably lower than the prevailing price in neighboring King County. The median price of a home in Kitsap County was \$155,000 compared to the median price of a home in King County of \$262,000 (see TABLE #3). Coupled with the strong home sales activity, it comes as no surprise that Kitsap County median prices are now 3.7% higher than in 2000. A bit more surprising was the 4.8% jump in the median price of a home in King County in face of their slower home sales.

A quick note about median prices is needed. Half the homes sell for prices above the median, half below. Both buyers and sellers are sometimes confused by these prices. Suburban sellers often forget that there are many less expensive homes in less desirable (by their standards) neighborhoods which help keep the medians down. Meanwhile, prospective buyers may be frightened out of the market by the unfounded belief they can't buy a home for less than the median.

TABLE 3

MEDIAN HOME PRICES - 1997-2001 (Annual)							
County	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Percent Change 99-00	Percent Change 00-01
Benton/ Franklin	\$103,100	\$108,400	\$110,200	\$119,400	\$125,500	+8.3%	+5.1%
Clark	\$132,000	\$137,500	\$139,900	\$147,000	\$152,000	+5.1%	+3.4%
King	\$188,400	\$206,500	\$233,000	\$249,900	\$262,000	+7.3%	+4.8%
Kitsap	\$131,200	\$145,600	\$143,100	\$149,400	\$155,000	+4.4%	+3.7%
Pierce	\$131,200	\$138,000	\$145,000	\$151,800	\$159,000	+4.7%	+4.7%
Snohomish	\$168,800	\$175,600	\$185,000	\$196,400	\$210,000	+6.2%	+6.9%
Spokane	\$102,700	\$102,600	\$105,300	\$103,500	\$107,400	-1.7%	+3.8%
Thurston	\$124,900	\$127,100	\$129,000	\$137,900	\$144,500	+6.9%	+4.8%
Whatcom	\$133,700	\$138,900	\$143,100	\$146,500	\$152,600	+2.4%	+4.2%
Statewide	\$150,600	\$160,700	\$166,600	\$176,300	\$179,900	+5.8%	+2.0%

All-Buyer Affordability Index:

Affordability is calculated two ways. The "All-Buyer Affordability Index" assumes a purchaser selects the area's median price home, makes a 20% down payment, and takes out a 30-year mortgage at prevailing interest rates. This buyer is assumed to earn a typical or median income for a **family** (no one-person house-holds) in the area. The question then arises, could this typical family afford the monthly payments on a typical home? During the fourth quarter of 2001, the answer remained "Yes", and much more emphatically than in recent quarters.

The statewide "All-Buyer Affordability Index" jumped to 135.1, meaning the typical family had 35.1% more income than the bare minimum required to qualify for the home. This is less than half the "cushion" reported a year ago. Housing affordability in Kitsap county was nearly identical to most areas of the state, recording an index of 135.2. Urban areas ranged from a low of 122.9 in Snohomish County, to a high of 185.5 in Spokane County.

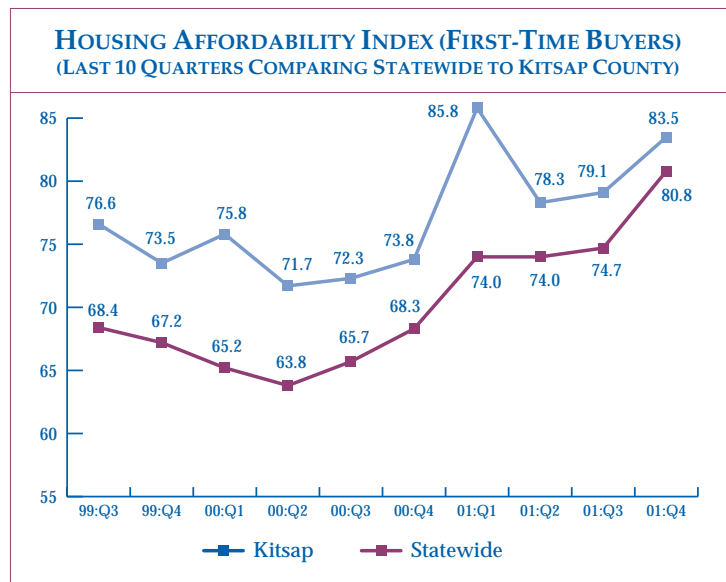
First-Time Buyer Index:

The real issue of affordability, however, is the ability of a household to purchase their first home. The calculation of the “First-time Buyer Index” begins with a less expensive home (85% of median), a 10% down payment, and a 30-year loan with private mortgage insurance. To account for the fact that most higher-income households are already home owners, the comparative income level is 70% of the media household income (single-persons are more likely to be first-time buyers). The resulting picture of Washington is a place where it is difficult to buy your first home. The typical renter who might want to own a home has only 80.8% of the income required to qualify for a mortgage on the typical starter home.

Home Affordability Attracts New Businesses:

Kitsap county’s first-time buyer affordability in the fourth quarter 2001 stood at 83.5 (see TABLE #4). This relative affordability for first-time buyers in the county may be the key in attracting new businesses to the community.

TABLE 4



Month’s Supply of Housing/ Appreciation Potential

The newest housing market measure introduced by WCRER is the comparison between sales during the year 2001 to the inventory of homes available for sale in selected price ranges in each market. If it is assumed that a “normal” market provides roughly a 5-month supply of homes, values significantly lower than five indicate the market is primed for rapid price increases in that market segment, while values significantly higher than five imply the owners of properties may need to be flexible in their pricing in order to sell the property in a reasonable time. Based on these statistics (see TABLE #5), the market in Kitsap county is currently well balanced, with a moderate shortage of lower-priced homes and only a moderate oversupply of homes priced above \$250,000. This means the local market would be expected to see strong price performance for a home priced under \$250,000, and some softness of prices in the higher end (above \$500,000) homes.

TABLE 5

MONTH'S SUPPLY OF HOMES BY PRICE RANGE - YEAR END 2001						
County	Under \$80,000	\$80,000-\$159,000	\$160,000-\$249,999	\$250,000-\$499,999	\$500,000 and above	Total Market
Benton/Franklin	5.1	3.3	5.4	8.0	156.0	4.5
Clark	3.2	1.6	2.4	4.4	6.4	2.4
King	3.2	1.9	2.2	3.4	8.2	3.3
Kitsap	2.9	2.5	2.9	7.7	11.8	3.7
Pierce	3.1	2.8	4.5	7.8	17.9	4.2
Snohomish	5.9	2.9	2.7	5.1	13.7	3.6
Spokane	7.5	5.1	6.1	11.3	26.9	6.3
Thurston	3.0	2.4	4.2	7.5	23.3	3.6
Whatcom	8.4	4.7	5.1	8.4	26.7	5.8
Statewide	6.0	3.5	2.9	4.1	9.3	3.8

All-Buyer Index and First-Time Buyer Index Both Show Kitsap is Affordable:
 TABLE #6 below illustrates the relative affordability of Single-Family homes in Kitsap County utilizing both ways of calculating affordability ("All-buyer Index" and "First-time Buyer Index").

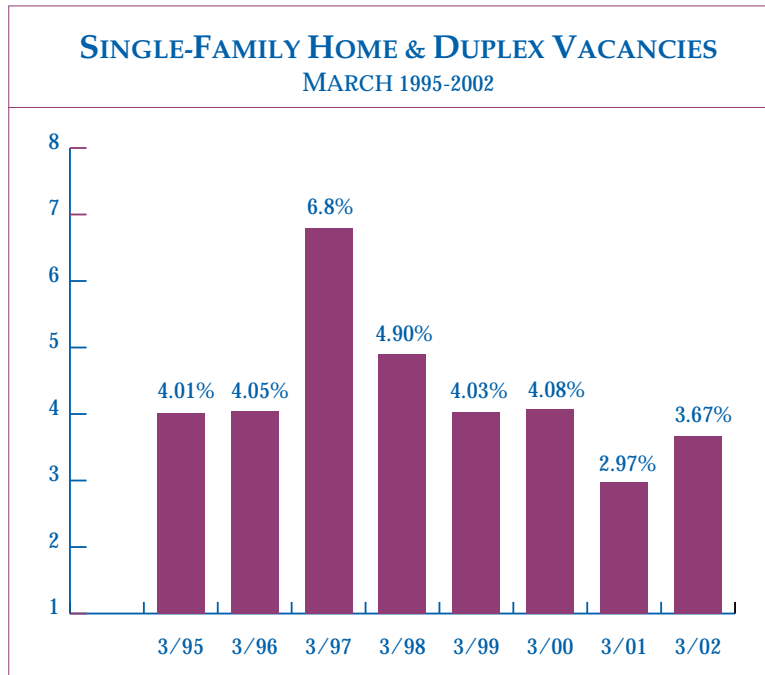
TABLE 6

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY CONDITIONS - LAST 5 QUARTERS ENDING 4TH QTR 2001										
County	All-Buyer Affordability Index					First-Time Buyer Index				
	00:Q4	01:Q1	01:Q2	01:Q3	01:Q4	00:Q4	01:Q1	01:Q2	01:Q3	01:Q4
Benton/ Franklin	157.8	171.6	171.8	174.4	170.4	95.0	103.4	103.0	104.4	101.8
	107.4	115.9	119.8	123.0	121.5	65.6	70.8	73.1	75.1	74.2
Clark	141.1	156.5	147.9	147.7	154.9	87.7	97.4	91.4	91.1	95.3
King	115.8	125.4	120.3	121.9	131.9	66.2	71.6	68.9	69.9	75.6
Kitsap	120.3	140.2	127.2	128.2	135.2	73.8	85.8	78.3	79.1	83.5
Pierce	125.5	133.7	133.5	136.1	143.1	75.5	80.6	80.5	82.3	86.8
Snohomish	110.8	116.1	114.7	115.7	122.9	69.0	72.1	71.5	72.1	76.6
Spokane	166.6	184.2	177.1	168.1	185.5	93.4	103.2	99.7	94.8	104.7
Thurston	132.3	143.0	141.3	140.5	151.6	79.0	85.4	84.5	84.1	90.8
Whatcom	128.2	138.0	130.7	136.0	139.2	72.8	78.3	73.8	76.6	78.1
Stavewide	114.8	124.3	124.0	125.0	135.1	68.3	74.0	74.0	74.7	80.8

Contact is
Darlene Reysack
West Sound Naval Housing Office
(360) 396-5983/ fax (360)396-5970
darlene.reysack@subase.nsb.navy.mil

Vacancies Low:

The Naval Housing Office conducted a survey of over 14,000 single-family homes and duplexes in Kitsap County in March of 2001 and found a vacancy rate of 3.67%. Single-Family vacancy rates tend to be lower in the Fall months than in the Spring months, historically. So, this low vacancy rate is very good news for local landlords. As recently as March 1997, the vacancy rate was 6.8%.



APARTMENT VACANCIES/AVERAGE RENTS

Information provided by
Dupre + Scott Apartment Advisors, Inc.
 (206) 935-3459/ fax (206) 935-6763
 Web Site: www.dsaa.com E-mail: apts@dsaa.com

TABLE 1

Apartment Vacancy Rate Down:

As of March 2002, only 3.1% of all available apartments in Kitsap County were vacant (see TABLE #1). This is a very low vacancy rate. Only four years ago (March 1998), the vacancy rate was 11.9%.

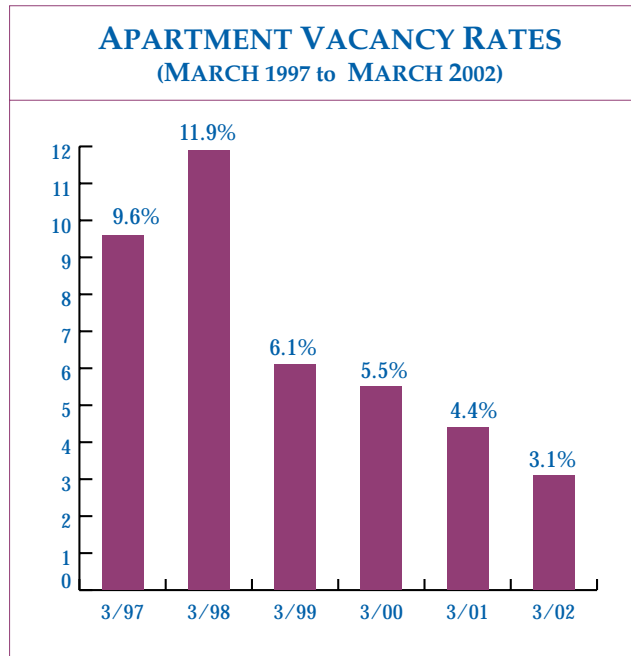
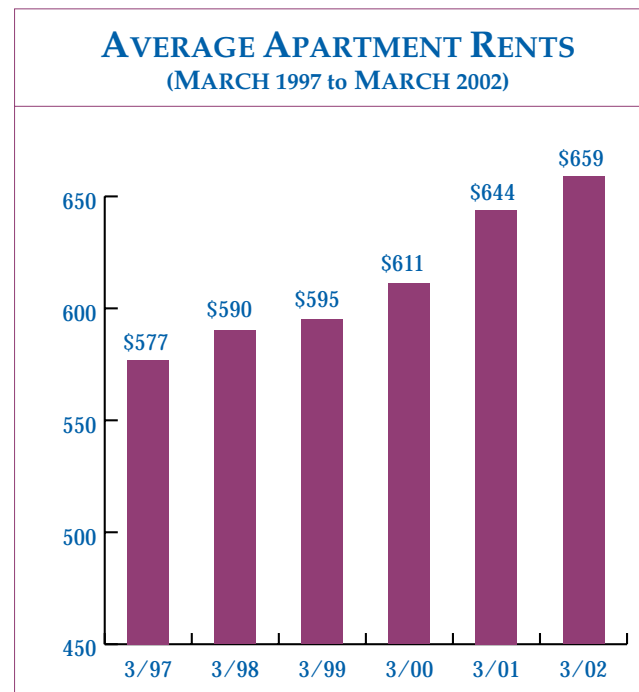


TABLE 2

Rents Are Up:

As of March 2002, the average apartment in Kitsap County rented for \$659/month (See TABLE #2). This is a reasonable rate compared to the King County area. The average Studio rented for \$514/month. The average One-bedroom apartment rented for \$573/month. The average Two-bedroom/One-bath apartment rented for \$615/month. The average Two-bedroom/Two-bath apartment rented for \$730. And, the average Three-bedroom/Two-bath apartment rented for \$825.



Bremerton Rental Rates are the Lowest in Kitsap County:

As of the March 2002 survey of more than 20 apartment buildings, Bremerton had the highest number of vacant apartments and the lowest rental rates. Poulsbo had the lowest number of vacant apartments and the highest rental rates.

AVERAGE RENTS/VACANCY RATES BY AREA (MAR 2002)

Bremerton	\$599/mo	(5.5% vacancy rate)
Port Orchard	\$612/mo	(5.9% vacancy rate)
Poulsbo	\$751/mo	(3.4% vacancy rate)
Silverdale	\$704/mo	(4.1% vacancy rate)

AVERAGE APARTMENT RENTS BY SIZE OF UNIT						
COUNTY	Studio	1 Bed	2/1 Bath	2/2 Bath	3/2 Bath	All
Bremerton	\$468	\$512	\$562	\$690	\$803	\$599
Port Orchard		\$526	\$575	\$678	\$767	\$612
Poulsbo		\$590	\$656			\$751
Silverdale		\$607	\$680	\$739	\$824	\$704

The vacancy and rental rate surveys were supplied by Dupre + Scott Apartment Advisors, Inc. of Seattle, Washington. Contact Dupre + Scott (206-935-3459/ fax 206-935-6763) for more detailed information like Average Days Vacant and % Turnover.

Information provided by
 Tim Arnold, President
 Gary Gartin and Marion Brouillard
Bradley Scott, Inc. Commercial Real Estate
 (360) 479-6900/ fax (360) 479-5499

Office, Retail and Industrial Vacancy Rates Increased:

The Bradley Scott, Inc. "Office, Retail and Industrial Vacancy Survey" shows a small increase in office, retail and industrial vacancies over the last six months. Office vacancies increased by 1.06%. Retail vacancies increased 2.21%. Industrial vacancies increased by 2.72%. The biggest change was on Bainbridge Island where the industrial vacancy increased from 0% to 14.68%. The most significant change over the last two years is the retail vacancy rate in Silverdale, which has increased from 1.82% to 11.03%. Most of this increase is the result of large box stores going dark (Home Base, Homelife and Good Guys - 144,349 square feet).

Office Vacancy Rate Increased:

The Bradley Scott, Inc. survey of over 2.4 million square feet of office space indicates vacancies increased from 9.22% to 10.28% (see TABLE #1).

TABLE 1

KITSAP COUNTY OFFICE VACANCY SURVEY (AS OF APRIL 2002)			
<i>Area</i>	<i>Office Space (sq. ft.)</i>		<i>Percent Vacant</i>
	<i>Surveyed</i>	<i>Vacant</i>	
Bainbridge Island	227,758	37,881	16.63%
Downtown Bremerton*	419,908	38,973	9.28%
East Bremerton	311,651	41,156	13.221%
West Bremerton	238,362	12,144	5.09%
Poulsbo	501,193	41,789	8.34%
Port Orchard	186,887	22,441	12.01%
Silverdale	547,399	55,753	10.19%
Total	2,433,158	250,137	10.28%
<i>*Does not include Bremer Dept. Store or Place Two (65,840 sq. ft.) Source: Bradley Scott, Inc.</i>			

As can be seen in TABLE #2, all areas, except West Bremerton and Port Orchard, experienced an increase in office vacancy. The most significant increase occurred on Bainbridge Island. The 8.03% increase reflects the Island's close ties to the Seattle office market, which has experienced a substantial increase in vacancy. Bainbridge now has the highest vacancy rate in the County and West Bremerton has the lowest. The 4.75% decrease in vacancy in West Bremerton resulted from the leasing of two large vacancies. There is a very limited amount of office space available in West Bremerton.

TABLE 2

KITSAP COUNTY OFFICE VACANCY RATES (AS OF APRIL 2002)			
Office Space Location	April 01	Sep 01	Apr 02
Bainbridge Island	12.25%	8.60%	16.63%
Downtown Bremerton	6.19%	8.65%	9.28%
East Bremerton	8.79%	10.94%	13.21%
West Bremerton	11.31%	9.84%	5.09%
Poulsbo	5.72%	5.81%	8.34%
Port Orchard	20.75%	16.90%	12.01%
Silverdale	9.83%	8.07%	10.19%
Kitsap County	9.36%	9.22%	10.28%

Retail Vacancy Space Increased by 139,110 Sq. Ft.:

The Bradley Scott, Inc. survey of almost 5.6 million square feet of retail space indicates the amount of vacant space increased by 139,110 square feet. Almost all of this is attributed to the closing of the K-Mart store in Port Orchard and the Homelife and good guy stores in Silverdale. TABLE #3 shows the retail space available by area within Kitsap County.

TABLE 3

KITSAP COUNTY RETAIL VACANCY SURVEY (AS OF APRIL 2002)			
Area	Office Space (sq. ft.)		Percent Vacant
	Surveyed	Vacant	
Bainbridge Island	153,195	850	0.55%
Downtown Bremerton*	176,171	25,100	14.25%
East Bremerton	1,003,716	90,734	8.78%
West Bremerton	332,893	10,552	3.17%
Poulsbo	304,463	4,453	1.46%
Port Orchard	1,206,607	133,002	11.02%
Silverdale	2,420,714	266,989	11.03%
Total	5,628,559	531,680	9.45%
<p><i>*Does not include Penneys, Payless & Sears Buildings (55,055 sf) Source: Bradley Scott, Inc.</i></p>			

Port Orchard Experienced the Highest Increase in Their Retail Vacancy Rate:

The biggest increase was in Port Orchard where the retail vacancy rate increased by 4.20% (see TABLE #4). Most of the increase was due to the closing of the K-Mart store in Port Orchard. West Bremerton and Bainbridge Island are the only areas in the County that showed a decrease in retail vacancy rate. The vacancy rate on Bainbridge Island is now only 0.55%. Downtown Bremerton continues to have the highest vacancy rate in Kitsap County, 14.25%.

TABLE 4

KITSAP COUNTY RETAIL VACANCY RATES (AS OF APRIL 2002)			
Office Space Location	Apr 01	Sep 01	Apr 02
Bainbridge Island	1.83%	2.01%	0.55%
Downtown Bremerton	13.30%	14.02%	14.25%
East Bremerton	5.40%	5.74%	8.78%
West Bremerton	4.81%	4.81%	3.17%
Poulsbo	0.90%	1.27%	1.46%
Port Orchard	7.80%	6.82%	11.02%
Silverdale	3.61%	8.75%	11.03%
Kitsap County	5.08%	7.24%	9.45%

Industrial/ Warehouse Vacancy Rates:

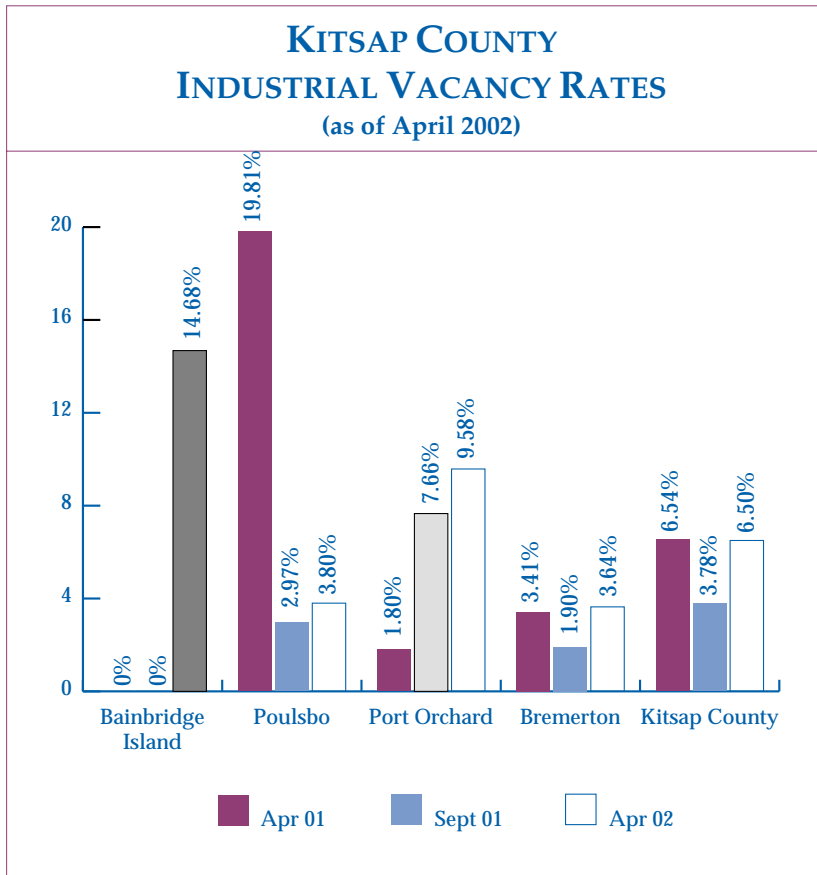
The Bradley Scott, Inc. survey of almost 1.2 million square feet of industrial space indicates the vacancy rate has increased to 6.50% (see TABLE #5). This is a increase over the last six months of 2.72% (see TABLE #6). This increase is in part due to additional warehouse space being built throughout the county. The large vacancy in the Bainbridge Island Day Road area was created when Watson Furniture moved to their new building in Poulsbo.

TABLE 5

KITSAP COUNTY INDUSTRIAL VACANCY SURVEY (AS OF APRIL 2002)				
		Industrial Space (Sq. ft.)		Percent Vacant
Industrial Park	Area	Surveyed	Vacant	
Day Road	Bainbridge	109,000	16,000	14.68%
North Kitsap	Poulsbo	342,538	13,000	3.80%
Olympic View	Port Orchard	369,384	35,384	9.58%
Auto Center Area	Bremerton	385,055	14,000	3.64%
Total		1,205,977	78,384	6.50%

Source: Bradley Scott, Inc.

TABLE 6



Information Provided by
 Robin Waldroop
 Asset Management Administrative Assistant
 Kitsap County Consolidated Housing Authority
 email: waldroopr@kccha.com

Kitsap County School Enrollment Up 3.4% for 2001/2002 School Year:

The enrollment of the five school districts of Kitsap County is summarized in the table below. Enrollment increased in all but the North Kitsap School District (-2.7%). Bremerton experienced the greatest school enrollment increase (+21.8%).

KITSAP COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT ENROLLMENT						
District	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Bremerton	5,979	6,157	5,991	4,862	5,922	6,450
% Change	+1.9%	+3.0%	-2.7%	-18.8%	+21.8%	+8.9%
Central Kitsap	13,547	13,643	13,606	12,841	12,872	12,546
% Change	+3.0%	+0.7%	-0.3%	-5.6%	+0.2%	-2.5%
North Kitsap	6,815	6,861	6,992	7,007	6,840	6,657
% Change	+5.2%	+0.7%	+0.9%	+1.2%	-2.4%	-2.7%
South Kitsap	11,421	11,671	11,533	10,998	11,317	10,693
% Change	+2.6%	+2.2%	-1.2%	-4.6%	+2.9%	-5.5%
Bainbridge Island	3,407	3,544	3,664	3,763	3,859	3,862
% Change	+6.2%	+4.0%	+3.4%	+2.7%	+2.6%	0.0%
Kitsap County	40,173	41,215	41,937	41,801	39,304	40,627
% Change	+0.3%	+2.6%	+1.8%	-0.3%	-6.0%	+3.4%

Information obtained from
 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
 Web Site: <http://stats.bls.gov>

CPI for Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton Higher than US Urban Average:

The Labor Department's index for tracking inflation, the consumer-price index (CPI), was 188.8 in April 2002 for the Seattle-Tacoma-Bremerton area. This is 5.0% more than the average CPI (inflation) for all U.S. Cities (CPI of 179.8).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX ALL URBAN CONSUMERS					
U.S. City Average			Seattle-Tacoma		
Year	CPI	Annual Change %	Year	CPI	Annual Change %
1980	82.4	13.5%	1980	82.7	16.6%
1981	90.9	10.3%	1981	91.8	11.0%
1982	97.6	7.4%	1982	97.7	6.4%
1983	101.3	3.8%	1983	99.3	1.6%
1984	105.3	3.9%	1984	103.0	3.7%
1985	109.3	3.8%	1985	105.6	2.5%
1986	110.5	1.1%	1986	106.7	1.0%
1987	115.4	4.4%	1987	109.2	2.3%
1988	120.5	4.4%	1988	112.9	3.4%
1989	126.1	4.6%	1989	118.2	4.7%
1990	133.8	6.1%	1990	126.8	7.3%
1991	137.9	3.1%	1991	134.1	5.8%
1992	141.9	2.9%	1992	139.0	3.7%
1993	145.8	2.7%	1993	142.9	2.8%
1994	149.7	2.7%	1994	147.8	3.4%
1995	153.5	2.5%	1995	152.3	3.0%
1996	158.6	3.3%	1996	157.5	3.4%
1997	161.3	1.7%	1997	163.0	3.5%
1998	163.9	1.6%	1998	167.8	6.5%
1999	168.3	2.7%	1999	174.4	3.9%
2000	174.0	3.4%	2000	181.5	4.1%
2001	176.7	1.6%	2001	186.1	2.5%
Apr 2002	179.8		Apr 2002	188.8	

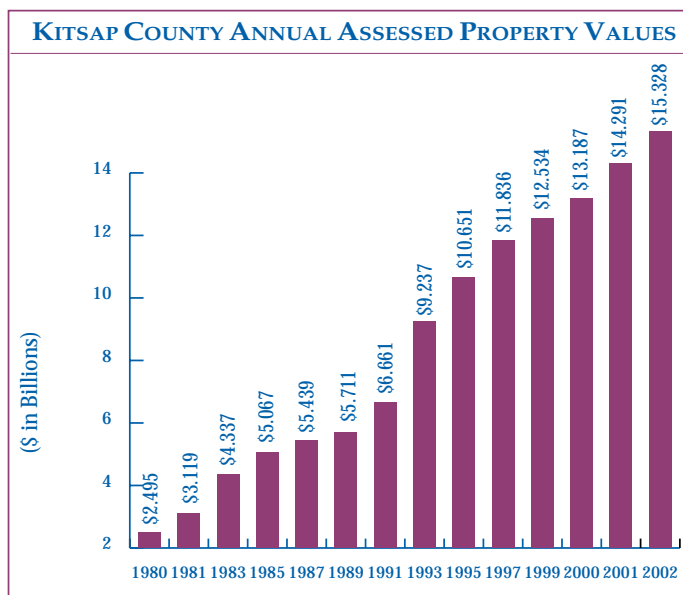
*Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
www.bls.gov/eag/eag/wa_bremerton.htm*

A wealth of statistics can be obtained by going to the web site for the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. That web site is: <http://stats.bls.gov/>.

Information provided by
Mike Wikstrom
 Kitsap County Assessor's Office
 (360) 337-7090/ fax (360) 337-4874
 Web Site: www.kitsapgov.com

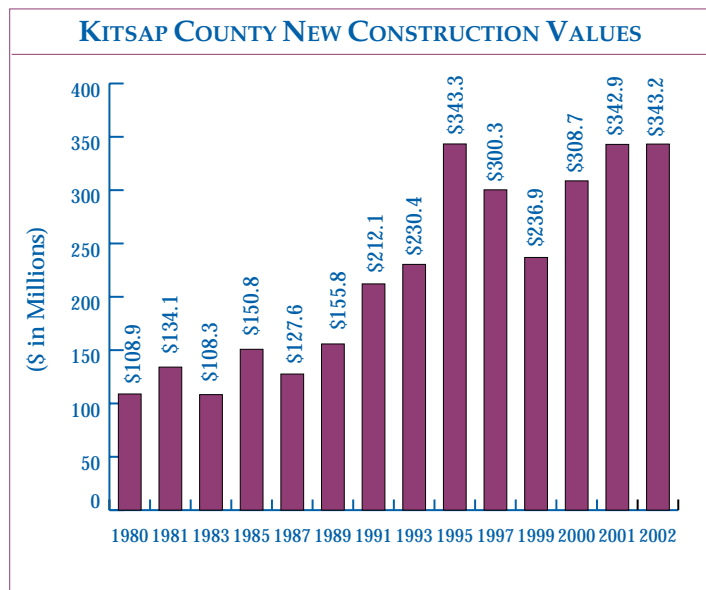
Assessed Property Values Continue to Grow:

The total assessed value of all properties in Kitsap County for the Assessment Year of 2002 is \$15.328 billion. This is an increase of 7.3% over Assessment Year 2001.



New Construction Property Values Continued the Turn Around:

The property values of New Construction in Kitsap County had been decreasing since peaking in 1994 and 1995. For the Tax Year 2002, the value of new construction is back up to that 1995 high.

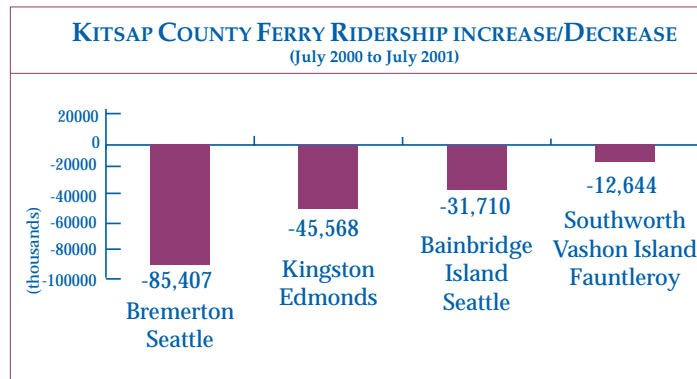


Information provided by
 Marsha Walker
 Washington State Ferries Planning Department
 (206) 515-3490
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Ferry Ridership Down Comparing March 2001 to March 2002:

A 20-percent ferry fare increase, which occurred June 3, 2001, has definitely affected the ridership statistics of all of the ferry runs to and from Kitsap County (see TABLE #1). Ridership for the Bremerton-Seattle ferry run was down over 85,000. Ridership for the Kingston-Edmonds ferry run was down over 45,000. Ridership for the Bainbridge Island-Seattle ferry run was down almost 32,000. And, ridership for the Southworth-Vashon Island-Fauntleroy (West Seattle) was down almost 13,000 riders. This is a total 4% decrease in ridership for all four ferry runs.

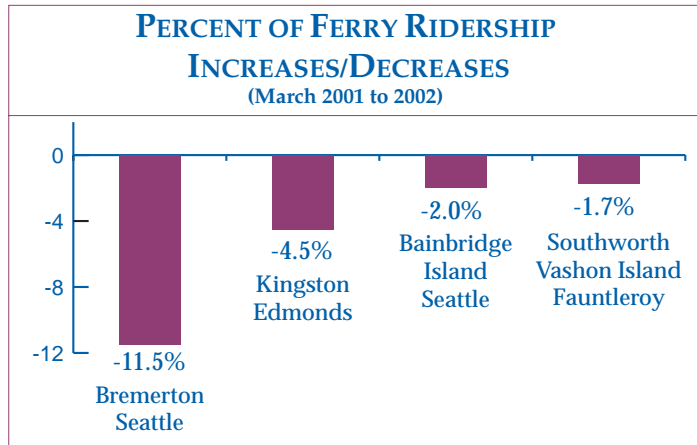
TABLE 1



All Ferry Runs Lost Riders, From 1.7% to 11.5%:

The Southworth-Vashon Island-Fauntleroy route and the Bainbridge Island-Seattle route were the most consistent and only lost 1.7% and 2.0% of their riders respectively. The Kingston-Edmonds route lost 4.5% of its riders. And, the Bremerton-Seattle route lost 11.5% of its riders.

TABLE 2



More Ferry Riders During Summer Months:

Even with the June 3, 2001 ferry fare increase, the quarters ending June & September 2001 showed more ferry riders than the quarters ending March 2001 or 2002 and December 2001 (see TABLE #3).

KITSAP COUNTY TOTAL FERRY RIDERSHIP (IN THOUSANDS)					
	Bremerton Seattle	Kingston Edmonds	Bainbridge Island Seattle	Southworth Fauntleroy Vashon	TOTAL
MAR 01	744.3	1,015.3	1,578.9	745.0	4,083.5
JUN 01	844.2	1,230.2	1,778.1	844.7	4,697.2
SEP 01	898.0	1,387.2	1,957.5	918.5	5,161.2
DEC 01	685.0	1,073.4	1,598.8	787.7	4,144.9
MAR 02	658.9	969.8	1,547.2	732.4	3,908.3

Last 12 Months, 17.9 million rode Washington State Ferries to and from Kitsap County:

The Bainbridge Island-Seattle route remained the most used route with 6.9 million riders (for the last 12 months ending in March 2002). The Kingston-Edmonds route had 4.7 million riders. The Southworth-Vashon Island-Fauntleroy route had 3.3 million riders. And, the Bremerton-Seattle route had 3.1 million riders.

Ferry Ridership in the 1990s Showed an Increase of 34% Over the 1980s:

For the decade as a whole, ferry ridership in the 1990s surpassed 214 million riders in the Puget Sound area. This is a 34% increase over ferry ridership in the 1980s. Two major cross-Sound routes, Bainbridge Island-Seattle (72% increase) and Kingston-Edmonds (33% increase), experienced the greatest increases during the decade. If the current trend continues of only 17.9 million riders/year, this next decade would show only about 180 million riders total (a decrease of about 16% when compared to the 1990's). Time will tell.

MAP

