

ENVIRONMENT ELEMENT



... "Conservation and preservation, coupled with sound management policies and the use of 'best available science,' can present an opportunity for... a sustainable approach to managing growth and the effects it has on ecosystems."

Environment Vision

Through sustainable growth Bremerton protects its superior natural environments such as lakes, streams, shorelines, wildlife, wetlands, watersheds and native vegetation. New development and redevelopment contribute to preserving and enhancing the natural environment. Bremerton encourages environmental education, energy and water conservation, recycling, brownfield redevelopment, and acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands. Bremerton incorporates native vegetation in developed areas, manages storm water, encourages natural bulkheads along the shorelines, and preserves wildlife habitat. Bremerton is a walkable city where people have access to open space, water views, and mountain views, thus increasing the overall health of the community.

Goals and Policies developed by the community to implement this vision are the core of this Element. The Environment Element Goals and Policies are found starting on page EN12.

ENVIRONMENT ELEMENT
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Introduction



Bremerton has a vital interest in preserving its natural beauty and ensuring long-term environmental health. With vast marine shorelines, freshwater lakes, coastal bluffs, wetlands, a preserved watershed area, and scenic views of two mountain ranges, Bremerton is part of a complex ecosystem and provides a stunning natural setting for its residents and visitors. This natural setting is one of the most important amenities to Bremerton residents and visitors alike. While it is expected that Bremerton will increase in population over the next 20 years, it is imperative that the environmental resources be protected, and, where possible, enhanced. Sustainability is a concept that addresses the problems and needs of the present, without compromising the needs of the future. In spirit, sustainability protects and adds natural beauty and function with growth. This Element provides a vision and commitment by the City of Bremerton to bring a sustainable approach to land use management.

The revival and strengthening of Bremerton's economy and land use patterns can aid in the effort to restore and protect its natural environment. It is not an "either growth or environmental protection" situation. Conservation and preservation, coupled with sound management policies and the use of "best available science," can present an

opportunity for decision-makers, residents, and developers to create a sustainable approach to managing growth and the effects it has on ecosystems.

As historically shown in Bremerton, it can often be difficult to balance the pressures of a growing population with the needs of a healthy natural environment. The preservation and conservation of environmental resources greatly depends on the choices made by individuals, developers, and government. This Element addresses several important issues. First, the regulatory framework of the GMA is examined. Second, it outlines the specific environments and ecosystems that exist in Bremerton and why they are important. Third, it articulates the goals and policies created by the community to aid individuals and groups who are making decisions that could impact the environment. Finally, this Element as a whole – from vision to policy--articulates the community's overall commitment to preserving the natural environment amidst growth.

The goals and policies outlined in this Element were drafted by a group of volunteers over the course of several months as part of the overall citizen participation program for this update. This group of volunteers reviewed several hundred comments--received from other residents at larger community workshops -- pertaining to the environment. The resulting goals and policies incorporated many of these comments and were created in response to people's experience with the natural environment in Bremerton, and an overall desire to preserve the natural beauty of Bremerton for generations to come, as well as safeguard current residents' health and safety.

The Growth Management Act

In the past decade Washington State has recognized the effects of poorly planned growth on communities and the environment. In 1991 Washington State enacted the Growth Management Act (GMA). This act responds to the increasing problems associated with development and growth in communities. It accomplishes this through various techniques. Some of these techniques have specific environmental implications. For instance, the GMA requires communities to address environmental concerns that are unique to the community itself and to the state as a whole by instructing local governments to: designate and inventory critical areas, establish goals and policies to protect and conserve these critical areas, and use the "best available science" and best management practices to establish development regulations pertaining to the environment. Bremerton's Critical Areas Ordinance, Shoreline Master Program and other relevant development regulations must be consistent with this Environment Element to comply with GMA as well as County-wide Planning Policies.

Consistent with the GMA guidelines about what is considered a critical area, this Element responds to the increasing problems facing Bremerton in the form of environmental degradation of shorelines, wetlands, groundwater, water quality and quantity, native vegetation and natural wildlife habitats.



Existing Conditions

Bremerton's environmental well-being contributes to the health and safety of Bremerton's residents, protects property against damage from flooding and other natural disasters, and ensures that Bremerton will be beautiful for years to come. These natural systems and resources help maintain the quality of life that makes Bremerton unique. Without the essential natural functions sustained through environmental health there is the possibility of both short and long-term local and regional consequences.

The following are descriptions of several of the natural conditions and critical areas found in Bremerton. In each category there is a brief description about what is known pertaining to this ecosystem or critical area in Bremerton, and then a short description of how the critical area functions.

Wetlands



Bremerton's wetlands perform many important ecological roles. Wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, and frequently flooded areas contribute considerably to the quantity and quality of Bremerton's water and provide habitat for fish and wildlife. Wetlands protect water quality by trapping and storing nutrients from stormwater runoff, serving as a filtering basin for pollution, and preventing

erosion. Wetlands also contribute to an ecosystem's groundwater recharge areas, and play a significant role in regulating stormwater runoff. Many fish species, including some salmon species, depend on wetlands for one cycle of their lives. In addition, coastal wetlands are also imperative to the survival of healthy marine fish and waterfowl populations.

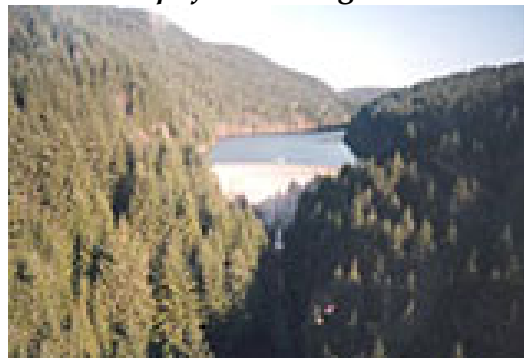
Unsound development around a wetland can destroy its ecological health by overloading the wetland with silt and nutrients. Overloading diminishes wetlands ability to filter and reduces the level of oxygen and sunlight necessary for plant and animal life.

Environmentally sensitive growth reduces the impacts of development near these critical areas. With the involvement and commitment of developers and government, Bremerton's land use patterns should reflect an appreciation of the importance of wetlands in the hydrologic process. Moreover, balancing the urban environment with natural areas should create an aesthetically pleasing place to live, while reducing the damage created by flooding and dependence on engineered retention/sedimentation ponds.

Some of the most significant wetlands within Bremerton are located around Kitsap Lake. Many of these wetlands are of the highest quality, and provide significant wildlife habitat and water purification. Some are already designated as parkland. Nevertheless, there are also numerous private sites that contain wetlands. The development of these sites can have potential impacts on the overall health of Kitsap Lake. There are other

wetlands scattered throughout Bremerton. The bulk of the known wetlands have been discovered through individual project review. The City recognizes that this is not an efficient way to protect this natural resource or help people who would like to develop in Bremerton. While a full wetland inventory has not yet been done, it is a priority outlined in the goals and policies of this Element. Over the next few years the City will strive to develop a system that will accurately demonstrate where the wetlands are and what appropriate development regulations should be used at these sites. This is vital to preserve the health of Bremerton's water resources.

Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas



There are four principle aquifer recharge areas within or immediately adjacent to the boundaries of Bremerton. These aquifers include the Manette North Aquifer, located in East Bremerton; the Gorst Aquifer, located along Gorst Creek; the Anderson Creek Aquifer, located primarily in the City's watershed and utility lands, and the north Lake Aquifer which rests just south of the City boundaries.¹ These aquifers supply 35% of Bremerton's water.

¹ See Aquifer Map in Appendix

As in the case with most aquifers and their associated recharge areas, the local aquifer recharge infiltration potential of Bremerton is influenced by the type of soil, vegetation and topography of the area.

Generally, aquifer recharge takes place when surface water infiltrates the ground and settles to a certain depth. Aquifer recharge typically occurs from lakes, streams, stormwater from drainage ditches and retention ponds, and wastewater from septic systems. Urbanization in these areas removes a majority of native vegetation and increases the likelihood of contaminants penetrating all the way to the recharge depth. The common use of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides on gardens and lawns are known to infiltrate through the soil. This intrusion of potentially toxic and hazardous substances degrades the water used to supply lakes, wetlands, and streams, results in a decreased capacity to support these ecosystems, and increases the chance of groundwater contamination.

Bremerton's aquifer recharge areas not only support water resources in Bremerton, they contribute to the health of critical areas within Kitsap County. If disturbed, it poses a potential threat to the quality of life in the whole region. Balance between the permitted use and its natural function is an example of how local decisions can have regional benefits.

Sound planning practices can efficiently create a built environment that does not need costly clearing, grading, filing, excavation, compaction, and construction of conventional pipe drainage systems. Good practices also protect critical, non-renewable resources. Other sustainable development and management practices such as organic lawn and garden care,

maintenance of native vegetation, and increasing the amount of permeable surfaces; also contribute to overall aquifer well-being.

Frequently Flooded Areas



Bremerton lacks a major river system and is not prone to the typical flooding that occurs in other communities in Washington. However, a drainage problem does exist and causes some coastal and riparian flooding. Flood occurrence in Bremerton has resulted from disturbance of natural hydrological patterns caused by development, vegetation removal and filling, and damage to wetlands. Flooding occurs when eroded soil from cleared land or unstable slopes reduces the waterways' natural capacity to carry runoff water.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has set a 100-year floodplain standard which is characterized as an area of land flooded by a storm with a 1 percent probability of occurring in any year. The most likely flood areas in Bremerton include Gorst Creek, Parish Creek, Sinclair Inlet, Kitsap Lake, Port Washington Narrows, a small area south of Kitsap Way and 11th street, Phinney Bay, Mud Bay, Ostrich Bay, and the southwest portion of PSNS and Oyster Bay. These sites are classified 100-year flooding.²

² The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Federal Insurance Administration, Flood Insurance Study

Storms are a primary source of flooding. There have been five notable storms in that past 60 years. These occurred on February 22, 1949; January 20, 1967; December 7, 1970; March 26, 1972; and January 17, 1974. Each of these storms resulted in landslides as well as damage to roadways and property.

The four highest tides measured on record occurred on December 5, 1967 (8.4 feet); February 6, 1904 (8.3 feet); December 24, 1968 (8.3 feet); and January 1974 (8.2 feet). Each of these tides occurred in the morning, when a large storm was off the Washington coast. Tides of this degree result in extensive and serious damage to coastal structures throughout the marine waters of Bremerton. Severe meteorological effects can cause the water level in the Puget Sound to rise as much as 2.5 feet above the predicted tidal elevation.

Most flood protection measures of these frequently flooded areas are small, privately owned bulkheads along the shoreline. Innovative protection solutions are needed so that Bremerton's natural hydrological cycle can be maintained at the highest level possible. Some innovative solutions could include locating open space, recreation, and ecotourism uses on or near flood plains to reduce the problems associated with other development activities.

Marine Resources



Bremerton has extensive marine and freshwater resources. Sinclair Inlet, Port Orchard Bay, Port Washington Narrows, and many others are vital to fish and shellfish resources. They provide mixing and transition zones from the cool, dense saline waters of Puget Sound. Within these waters, anadromous fish and birdlife enjoy the vast array of feeding grounds, and the sheltered waters provide an important wintering habitat for migratory waterfowl. In particular, Sinclair Inlet contains tidally influenced waters that mix slowly with the more open waters of Puget Sound. Because of its slow mixing rates, shallow depths and proximity to land use activities along the shoreline, Sinclair Inlet is extremely susceptible to point and non-point pollution.

Kitsap County Health District identified shellfish beds in the Sinclair Inlet as having failing Onsite Sewage System (OSS) levels. The systems contributed the high levels of fecal coliform found in shellfish in the o the Gorst sewage problem. Contaminants in this area tend to settle rapidly, accumulating in sediments close to their source.

Although current data performed by Kitsap County has recognized an increase in water quality, additional improvements can be made to return shellfish harvesting as an industry and recreation in Bremerton. Sustainable practices can reduce OSS levels further. Cooperation with industries and other jurisdictions needs to continue.

Geologically Hazardous Areas



Given the location and demand for scenic water and mountain views, a large majority of Bremerton's housing is located along shorelines, stream ravines, and steep slopes. This creates the potential for landslides and erosion that present a real danger to the health and safety of homeowners and property. Three types of geologically hazardous areas are located in Bremerton: landslide, erosion, and seismic.

Landslide hazard areas within Bremerton can be intensified by development. Removing native vegetation, increased stormwater runoff, undercutting steep slopes, on-site sewage system discharge, and increased burden to the soil caused by buildings are typical development practices that impact slope stability.

In most cases, landslides are caused by the erosion process. Erosion is a natural process by which soil and rock are moved by wind, water and gravity. Some of the soils located in Bremerton are highly susceptible to erosion by wind, stream flow and rain. Shorelines that are exposed during a winter storm where strong waves wear away at the banks are especially susceptible and may result in slope instability and landslides.

Another hazard in the Puget Sound area is earthquakes. The Puget Sound is an earthquake-prone area. It lies above one of the most active subduction zones in the world. Earthquakes create a potential danger for homes and residents. While the likelihood of a serious earthquake is unpredictable, precautions can be taken to minimize the amount of damage incurred as a result. Some areas located within Bremerton are more prone to damage than others and are known as seismic hazardous areas. These areas include places prone to landslides, and areas with hydric soils and fill. In an earthquake event, liquification of hydric soils and fill areas would not be able to support structures, and thus create a safety hazard to residents and property.

Balancing the needs of the built environment along with the function and form of the natural landscape is no easy task. Engineering solutions to environmental constraints may be extremely costly and are not always effective. Sound management practices can reduce the likelihood of these disasters and remove the burden of establishing adequate safety measures from the hands of the property owner to the public. Limiting development on hydric soils and fill areas would reduce the probability of liquification and would balance form and function with the landscape.

Habitat Conservation



Currently Bremerton serves as habitat to significant amounts of wildlife. From downtown it is not unusual to see several pairs of bald eagles flying overhead. Along shorelines there are significant waterfowl and diverse vegetation. Even in neighborhoods, there are numerous species that have carved out niches amongst urban development. While these habitats have been created haphazardly in the past, it is the community's desire to establish more formal wildlife habitats and corridors within the city as well as within the watershed and utility lands.

Habitat conservation areas and corridors, along with biological diversity, can provide many opportunities for Bremerton and its surrounding areas to add to recreational and cultural activities, water quality protection, groundwater recharge, flood and erosion control, and economic development. Sustainable development between the urban landscape and natural environment can increase the social, physical and economic health of Bremerton and its residents. Habitat conservation increases opportunities for recreation, exercise and leisure activities are essential amenities in an urban setting. Access to natural areas can be achieved by placing open space and

parks in appropriate areas that are attractive and contain unique landscape characteristics that have potential for city-wide recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat.

Air Quality

The air we breathe is vital to our lives and well-being, but we often take air quality for granted. The average adult breathes over 3,000 gallons of air every day. Children breathe even more air per pound of body weight and are more susceptible to air pollution. Many air pollutants, such as those that form urban smog, remain in the environment for long periods of time and are carried by the wind hundreds of miles from their origin. The Puget Sound's main contributor to air pollution is automobile use and dependence.

In Washington State, the EPA has established 6 pollutants that affect Bremerton's air quality. These include carbon monoxide, particulate matter, ozone, sulfur dioxide, lead and nitrogen dioxide. Several severe health problems have been associated with these pollutants and are known to cause asthma, heart and lung disease, chronic bronchitis, and premature death.

Health problems are not the only casualties of air pollution. Lakes, streams, and wetlands are becoming more acidic, thus reducing the livability for aquatic plant and animal species. Acid rain alters the nutrient balance in coastal waters, watersheds, and plant life, thus creating an environment unsuitable for any type of life.

Many of our air quality standards are regulated on the state and federal levels, but with the help of sustainable planning practices, reduction can start

locally. Land use can aid in the effort to enhance air quality. Sustainable development, low impact development and the Centers approach—outlined in this Comprehensive Plan—encourage a diverse transportation system, with increased emphasis on mass transportation, walking, and bicycling. A reduction in dependence on the single-occupant vehicle will aid in keeping Bremerton’s air clean.

Creeks/Streams and Riparian Zones



Creeks and riparian zones are essential elements to Bremerton’s hydrologic cycle, and a chief dynamic in controlling water temperature and salinity of estuarine environments.

Bremerton has several creeks or streams that flow within its borders. These include Gorst Creek, Anderson Creek, Kitsap Creek, and several other smaller unnamed streams. Gorst, Anderson and Kitsap creeks are all known to be utilized by various salmon species. All of the major creeks within Bremerton’s systems have been altered by humans. The primary alteration is the use of culverts.

Culverts are pipes typically made of metal or concrete that allow water to flow beneath the roads that cross streams. In most cases, these culverts present a blockade to fish migration upstream to spawning habitat. Frequently culverts discourage fish migration due to openings that are too high above the stream for fish to jump, or too steep or clogged with debris for fish to pass through.

For a stream to be healthy, bank stabilization and sediment retention is essential for fish and amphibian life. Riparian zones are characterized as vegetated corridors adjacent to stream channels. The root systems of trees, grass, and scrubs found in riparian areas help prevent erosion of sediments. Not only do they aid in bank stabilization, riparian zones also serve as a natural buffer from nonpoint source pollution, and encourage natural flows by absorbing and slowing the velocity of water during a flood. These areas prevent pollution from being exported and contaminating the larger ecosystem, and allow a transition zone between the uplands and the stream.

Development around these natural buffers and storage areas can be damaging to this important habitat.

Brownfields



Over the years, industrial sites and military bases have shut down or relocated, leaving behind contaminated land that poses risks to humans and ecosystems. The EPA classifies a brownfields site as “abandoned, idled, or underused industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination.”

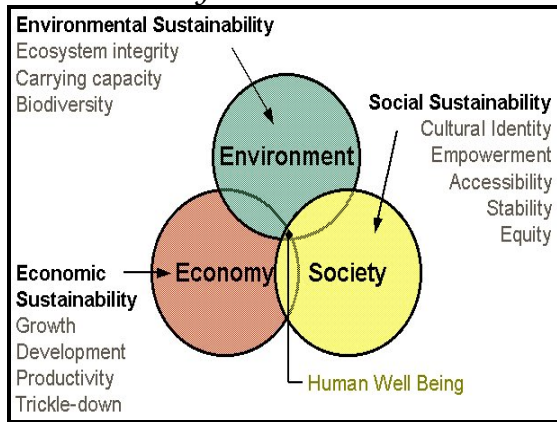
Most of the time, redevelopment of these sites is difficult due to the threat that liability and cost of the clean up is placed on the property owner. However, Kitsap County, along with the EPA, has taken a proactive approach in dealing with these lands. Kitsap County has created a list of twenty targeted sites for remediate action. Out of the twenty sites, nine sites are within the boundaries of the City of Bremerton, primarily along SR303, Charleston Beach Road, and Sinclair Inlet.

Although brownfield development is costly and is a long process to complete, the benefits are irrefutable. As outlined by the goals and polices of this element, clean-up and redevelopment can create, once again, economically valuable land for future uses.

Environment Goals and Policies

As indicated in the introduction of this section, the goals and policies found below were created by the community to give direction to individuals and policy makers about how Bremerton’s environmental resources should be treated.

Sustainability



E1 To ensure the long-term health of Bremerton, promote sustainable growth and activities

E1A Inventory and map non-renewable resources, and establish “indicators” or yardsticks the community can use to measure progress.

- Evaluate the City’s progress at regular intervals and make necessary adjustments.

E1B Consider the environmental impacts of policy and regulatory decisions.

E1C Use, where feasible, new technologies that demonstrate ways to reduce environmental impacts.

E1D Encourage local and regional purchasing of consumer goods by the City and private sector.

E1E Encourage environmentally sensitive businesses and practices.

- Explore options to provide incentives to companies and facilities locating in Bremerton, and recognize existing facilities and companies that follow effective pollution prevention and product stewardship practices

E1F Consider the adoption of a local tree ordinance that promotes retention of trees and forested areas as growth occurs.



Garden plats, available at places such as Bremerton’s Blueberry Park, offer urban residents a chance to grow their own food.

Waste Reduction/Recycling



Recycling receptacles built into the sidewalk is an example of integrated city infrastructure and waste collection services.

E2 Promote waste reduction and recycling measures throughout the community. Ensure that waste disposal occurs in an environmentally safe, efficient manner

E2A Reduce the amount of waste disposed in landfills by reducing the amount of waste generated and promoting recycling and reusing materials.

- Provide attractive, well-maintained recycling bins and garbage receptacles in public spaces, that separate different types of waste
- Ensure that all City departments practice recycling and attempt to reduce waste

E2B Reduce solid waste generation through salvage and reuse of building materials, including architecturally and historically significant materials.

E2C Encourage the use of reusable, recycled, and recyclable goods through educational displays and City purchasing policies and practices.

E2D Maintain and support a “Spring Cleaning” collection day for yard waste.

Pollution Reduction/Prevention



E3 Reduce and prevent environmental pollution of air, water, light, noise, and soil

E3A Inventory pollution levels, establish goals for reduction, and initiate a monitoring program.

E3B Reduce emissions of particulates from construction activity, automobiles, and other sources.

- Encourage transit agencies and employers with large vehicle fleets to incorporate and expand use of alternative fuels.
- Support regional growth management activities that help reduce automobile use and other sources of air pollution

E3C Encourage developers of new projects in Bremerton, including public projects, to provide improvements that reduce the use of single occupancy vehicles.

E3D Incorporate lighting standards in the Bremerton Zoning Code to prevent light pollution.

- Develop a “night skies” ordinance that addresses issues of urban light pollution.

E3E Educate citizens about sources of pollution.

- Train code enforcement officers how to identify and respond to pollution violations.
- Provide information to the public regarding the negative impact to water quality from the use of pesticides and herbicides. Encourage a reduction in the use of pesticides and herbicides.
- Use environmentally responsible products when caring for City-owned land

E3F Assist businesses with pollution prevention activities.

- Adopt incentive based development standards which reward environmentally sensitive development practices and projects, and which lead to the preservation of urban forests

Conservation



E4 Encourage conservation of critical areas and nonrenewable resources

E4A Manage existing public open space areas and encourage the management of private open space areas in a manner that meets habitat protection goals, public safety concerns, and recreational needs.

E4B Preserve the integrity of riparian corridors and steep slopes through the preservation of native plants and the replacement of invasive, non-native plants with native plants.

E4C Protect, revitalize and expand Bremerton’s tree supply through public education, sensitive regulation, and widespread incorporation of trees in streetscapes.

Education/Communication/Public Participation



E5 Initiate and promote public involvement through environmental education

E5A Support and sponsor media and education campaigns relating to environmental issues such as:

- Pollution prevention
- Master composters
- Native plants
- Fourth grade Water Festival at Olympic College
- Bank stabilization methods
- Organic gardening
- Water resource and conservation

E5B Create an environmental education outreach position as part of City staff.

Habitat



E6 Protect, preserve, and restore the habitats that support Bremerton's diverse ecosystems

E6A Manage aquatic and riparian habitats to preserve and enhance their natural functions of providing fish and wildlife habitat and protecting water quality.

E6B Preserve and enhance trees, native vegetation, and integrate suitable native plants in urban landscape development.

E6C Direct new development away from important aquatic habitats such as areas used by salmon and Steelhead, Kelp and Eelgrass beds, spawning beds for Surf Smelt, Pacific Herring, Pacific Sand Lance, Rock Sole, as well as Rockfish and Ling Cod settlement and nursery areas.

E6D Whenever reviewing development proposals, identify habitats that may be adversely impacted.

E6E Encourage residents and professional landscaping firms to utilize native plants in residential and commercial landscapes.

E6F Use the brownfields approach and grants to identify and restore potentially environmentally valuable property.

E6G Protect and preserve nearshore habitat.

- Encourage alternative, natural bank stabilization.

E6H Identify and establish Marine Protected Areas.

Open Space



E7 Create an open space system that increases the amount of open space, protects Bremerton's natural resources, and provides a source of beauty and enjoyment for all residents and visitors

E7A Incorporate open space within designated land use centers.

E7B Encourage open space along water to ensure public access, both visually and physically.

E7C Include pedestrian, bicycle, passive recreation opportunities, and developmentally appropriate play areas in open spaces.

E7D Integrate community and demonstration gardens within Bremerton's open space system.

E7E Encourage connectivity between open space areas with a system of paths and trails for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-motorized users.

Water



E8 Protect and preserve Bremerton's unique marine and fresh water resources

E8A Preserve and maintain wetlands in a natural state.

E8B Provide both physical and visual access to shorelines.

E8C Promote alternatives to traditional stormwater practices for new construction, encourage onsite filtration, and require the use of current Best Management Practices.

E8D Restrict the water runoff rate and volume for all new development and redevelopment.

E8E Conserve and protect groundwater resources.

- Provide for well-head protection where appropriate.
- Protect aquifer recharge areas, especially those used to provide public water supplies.
- Coordinate measures to protect groundwater resources by using watershed plans and planning efforts.

E8F Designate Bremerton’s aquifer protection areas.

E8G Incorporate “best available science” when changing land use designations of undeveloped watershed or utility land. This includes limiting impervious surfaces to known thresholds.

E8H Preserve and maintain the 100 year flood plain in its natural state.

Energy



E9 Incorporate efficient-energy conservation strategies into all aspects of Bremerton’s growth and development

E9A Encourage energy-efficient building development standards.

E9B Encourage landscaping which reduces energy loss.

E9C Encourage telecommuting.

E9D Promote use of alternative energy.

Development/Redevelopment



E10 Encourage environmentally responsible development

E10A Use the brownsfields approach to identify and restore economically valuable properties.

E10B Encourage dense development around designated Centers, which incorporate open space.

E10C Ensure code flexibility to enable and encourage environmentally sensitive development.

E10D Support efforts to educate the local development community about environmentally sensitive practices.

Quality of Life/Public Health



E11 Integrate the natural and built environments to create an urban setting with comfortable and secure places for people to live, work and recreate

E11A Protect life and property from natural hazards, including earthquake, landslide, flooding, and fire.

E11B Coordinate with Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District in the resolution of failing septic systems within City limits.

E11C Encourage streetscapes that are human-scale, enable walking, and bicycling, and are aesthetically pleasing.

E11D Create sidewalks and improved shoulders along right-of-ways to enable walking.

E11E Protect public views and vistas of both shoreline environments and mountains.



Environment and Development Regulations



E12 Ensure consistency between the goals and policies of this Comprehensive Plan and those found in the Bremerton Shoreline Master Program

E12A Incorporate the Bremerton Shoreline Master Program into this Comprehensive Plan by reference.



E13 Incorporate “best available science” into the creation and enforcement of the Bremerton Critical Areas Ordinance

E14 Incorporate findings and science from joint County/City watershed planning efforts.

E14A Where appropriate incorporate the findings from the Chico Watershed Alternative Futures Project.

