

P A R T I V

I M P L E M E N T A T I O N P L A N

Greater Hansville Area Policy Elements



Vision, Goals, Policies and Action Items

Hansville Futures Process

Values Survey
Community Profile
Final Report
Implementation

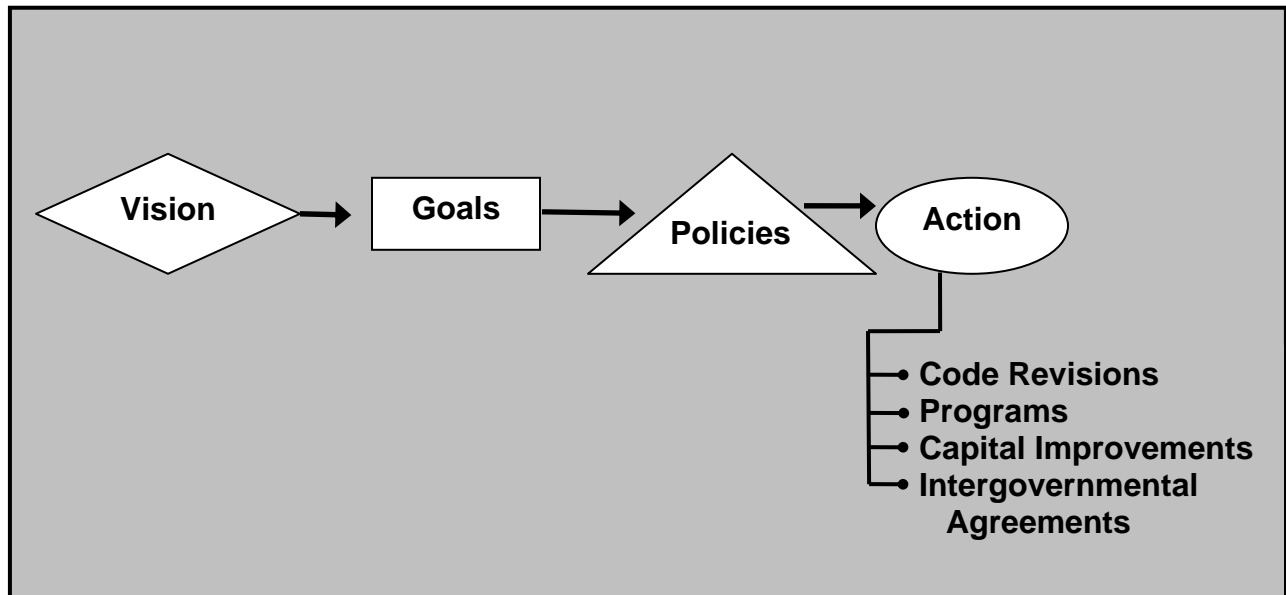
Introduction

Purpose

The *Implementation Plan* is the public policy portion of the Greater Hansville Community Plan. The purpose of this document is to enable the community's preferred future, in alignment with citizen values. This is accomplished by establishing goals and policies and formulating implementing actions.

The community plan's intent is similar to that of its parent document, the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan: to establish a long-term vision and guide future decisions affecting the area. This objective is accomplished within a policy framework illustrated in the figure below. This framework is typical for Kitsap County community planning.

Typical Community Plan Policy Framework



Vision describes themes important to the County / community.

Goals provide the long-term vision and serve as the foundation of the plan. Goals are broad statements of purpose.

Policies are a definite course or direction to be taken by the community / county. They provide guidance for elected and appointed community leaders, staff, and administrators in making decisions and provide a bridge between the goals and implementation actions.

Actions are specific measures to be taken to implement the policies.

The policy elements identified above are contained within this portion of the GHA Community Plan, and guided by the Values Survey, Community Profile, and Final Report (Parts II and III, and Appendix A). Those elements establish a cohesive community narrative, and ensure public policy speaks to the community's unique character and desired future.

Relation to Hansville Futures

Kitsap County's role in the GHA Community Plan is to facilitate policy development and incorporate results from Hansville Futures into an overall community plan. Thus, the County's involvement signifies completion of the fourth and final phase of Hansville Futures, while ensuring the adopted plan remains an accurate portrayal of the Greater Hansville community.

The Futures planning process provides a foundation for policy development in its utilization of a planning model similar to the County's. Sometimes referred to as *rational* planning, this model follows the logic of the *scientific method*, whereby participants pose planning-related questions, make observations, gather data, then analyze the collected information to draw conclusions about the community.

The GHA Community Plan, in conjunction with Hansville Futures planning efforts, achieves the above via four planning phases planning process:

1. Community Values
2. Community Profile
3. Final Report (Preferred Future)
4. Implementation Plan

The Phase 1 Values Survey Report is a comprehensive assessment of community values. Survey results were used to describe

what the future would look like if community values were realized. Methodology and summary results are presented in Part II; raw data and analysis is provided in Appendix B. Finally, survey results were used to develop a narrative titled, *Preferred Future*, prepared as part of the Phase 3 Final Report (Appendix A) and reproduced below. Also, major planning themes from the *Preferred Future* narrative were translated to a list of concise statements, and arranged according to community profile chapters. These statements are called *Preferred Future Elements*, also contained in Appendix A and reproduced within each policy element.

The Phase 2 Community Profile is a comprehensive assessment of life in the Greater Hansville Area. Participants researched and thirteen major topics, providing a snapshot of current conditions and trends suggesting future scenarios. Community Profile results were used to develop a narrative titled, *Likely Future*, also prepared as part of the Phase 3 Final Report and reproduced below.

The Phase 3 Final Report presents the following:

- Planning process summary and status
- Value statements
- Likely Future narrative
- Likely Future by Topic
- Preferred Future narrative
- Preferred Future Elements
- Developed Action Items

Participants reviewed Values Survey results and generated fourteen major community principles with corresponding value statements. These statements are reproduced below and referenced alongside each planning goal throughout the policy elements contained in this document.

In addition, Final Report participants identified themes within *Likely Future* and *Preferred Future* narratives, and developed corresponding lists titled *Likely Future by Topic* and *Preferred Future Elements*. These also appear in Appendix A and throughout policy elements. The differences between *Likely Future by Topic* and *Preferred Future Elements* were then analyzed, with results shown in Appendix C, Critical Differences Evaluation. This evaluation reveals aspects of the community requiring considerable guidance in order to maintain consistency with the community's vision for the future. A list of Action Items was thereby presented, also presented in Appendix A and incorporated across policy elements.

The process used in the Final Report – forming a narrative based on trends and values and establishing action items – is very similar to the County's method for establishing the policies contained in this Implementation Plan. As referenced above, the process for developing the policy framework was a hybrid of both Futures and the County planning process, further described below.

The four-phase scope of the Futures process was established at the outset of citizen planning. Through status updates and communication of events to come, each phase was able to build on the previous. The Futures process also strived for inclusiveness. Relatively high levels of involvement were maintained, and ongoing feedback was solicited through a publicity campaign targeting major community groups. Recognizing that community members receive information in varying forms, multiple communication methods were utilized including direct mailings, bulletins, and a dedicated web site.

That the Futures process would conclude with an implementation phase was clear. However it was not entirely known who would facilitate the effort. The County has recognized in planning documents dating as far back as 1984 the need for coordinated growth in Northern Kitsap County. However the County has never adopted a plan specifically describing the Greater Hansville Area with corresponding goals and policies. Following the completion of the Futures Phase 3 Final Report (Appendix X) the County was presented the opportunity to finalize the Futures process by developing an implementation plan, and for the first time formally adopted a comprehensive community plan for the Greater Hansville Area.

The Department of Community Development evaluated Hansville Futures for consistency with Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan and determined its assessment of values and community conditions is an essential foundation for policy development based on sufficient levels of research and citizen involvement.

Because it would result in an amendment to the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan and be subject to Washington State Growth Management Act requirements, the department initiated a County-wide public process in an effort to translate Hansville Futures data into public policy.

Phase 4 Planning Process

To confirm adequate public review and comment of Hansville Futures phases and enable ongoing citizen participation during policy development, The County initiated a full public process consistent with Growth Management Act requirements.

Resulting policies within this Implementation Plan are a hybrid of citizen

and County planning. An overview of the policy development process is summarized below.

Methodology

Outreach and information-gathering was coordinated with the help of a citizen planning committee. Members included participants of Hansville Futures phases, GHAAC members and newly-involved individuals. The committee met approximately monthly at the Greater Hansville Community Center for over a year and provided feedback assistance over all aspects of policy development and community outreach. Planning committee meeting dates and topics are provided in the public participation summary in Part I.

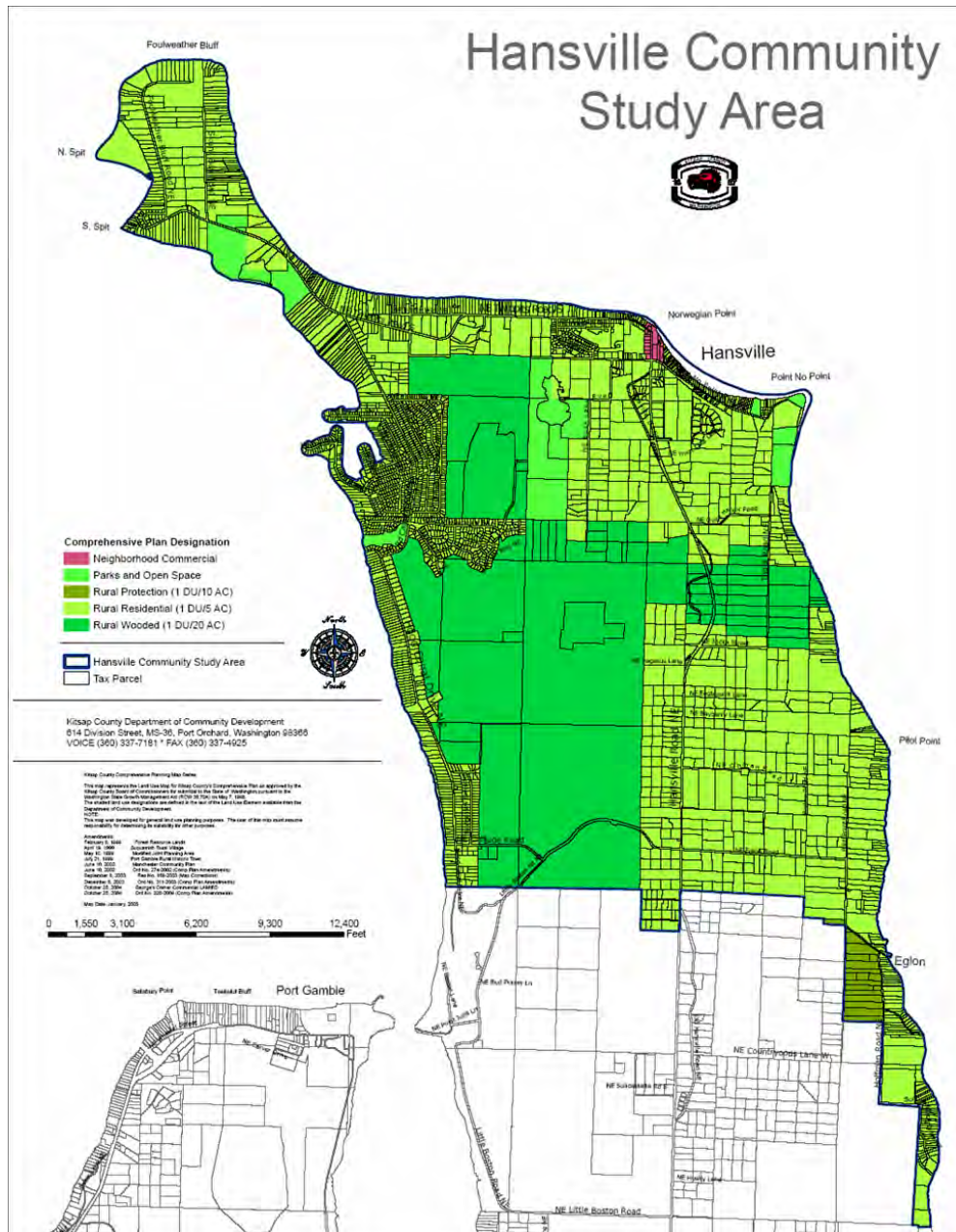
In addition to planning committee feedback and staff review, policy development benefitted from multiple contributing sources, as shown in the table below.

Implementation Plan - Significant Contributing Sources											
Source		Values Survey	Community Profile	Likely Future (Narrative)	Likely Future (By Topic)	Preferred Future (Narrative)	Preferred Future Elements	Critical Differences	Planning Committee Work-shops	Open House Comments	Written comments
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3				Phase 4			
Implementation Item	Affected Area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Community Values	✓							✓	✓	✓
	Policy Elements	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓
	Vision Statements	✓	✓			✓			✓		✓
	Trends		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓
	Preferences	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Goals	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Policies	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Actions	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

Affected Area

A study area boundary is established in Part II: Land Use, and reproduced below (Fig X). The planning committee's first task was to consider utilizing the same boundary for policy purposes or define a new boundary.

The committee considered three alternatives (Appendix G), each logically presented. However, overwhelming support for alternative was not received, therefore the Implementation Plan adopts the map shown below as the affected area.



Policy Elements

After establishing a study area boundary County staff worked with the Planning Committee to determine policy areas for the implementation plan. Planning Phases 1-3 provided a foundation for consideration, as did results from previous planning efforts such as the North Kitsap Sub-Area Plan (Kitsap County, 1984) and Hansville Community Plan (Wildlife Corridor Study not adopted by County, 1993). The following elements were determined high-priority policy areas:

- Land Use
- Economy
- Environment
- Parks and Recreation
- Transportation
- Public Services
- Utilities

Community Values

Community values are the bedrock of the GHA Community Plan, driving the purpose, scope, and implementation strategy. As in any community, no two residents have the exact same set of values – what a boring place that would be! So while a community may never agree to the exact same set of values, it can identify consistent themes among a variety of residents. Themes – such as attitudes toward development, wildlife, and recreation – then coalesce into a set of core principles. A properly designed survey can develop principle further into a set of value statements. The Phase 1 Values Survey contains the social data necessary to identify consistent community themes. During Phase 3, this information was analyzed and translated into a set of 14 principles with corresponding value statements. For example, a high percentage

of survey respondents indicated an appreciation for the area’s scenic beauty, demonstrating the presence of scenic beauty as a core community principle. The data also describe what specific attributes of scenic beauty are consistently appreciated in the GHA. In the case of scenic beauty, survey respondents specifically noted an appreciation for vistas including mountains, water, gardens, farms and pristine forests. A cohesive value statement was then developed to capture these attributes. Community Values are reproduced in the table below.

Greater Hansville Area Values		
	Principles	Value Statement
V1	Clean Environment	We value clean water, clean air, and absence of visual pollution. We value protecting our natural environment
V2	Growth Management	We value growth that is planned, controlled, environmentally friendly and that incorporates our other values.
V3	Outdoor Recreation	We value our parks and trails and a natural environment that encourages outdoor recreation.
V4	Peace and Quiet	We value a serene, quiet environment and personal privacy.
V5	Rural Setting	We value open space and the feel of low density
V6	Safety	We value safe neighborhoods, good emergency services and personal security
V7	Scenic Beauty	We value man made and natural beauty including the mountains, water, gardens, farms, and forests without clear cutting.
V8	Self-Sufficiency	We value personal independence
V9	Sense of Community	We value volunteerism, community spirit, a sense of camaraderie and support for community assets.
V10	Traffic Safety	We value adequate road design and capacity, roads that are safe for cars, pedestrians and bicycles, and respect for and enforcement of traffic laws.
V11	Urban Access	We value affordable and convenient access to urban amenities
V12	Water Access	We value water access for walking, boating, fishing and swimming.
V13	Welcoming Spirit	We value inclusiveness of all individual differences and caring for our neighbors, which contributes to the vibrancy of the community.
V14	Wildlife	We value living with and protecting wildlife

Vision Statements

Vision statements for the GHA Community Plan are presented in two forms. The first form is presented via two overarching community narratives, *Likely Future* and *Preferred Future*, each prepared as part of the Phase 3 Final Report (Appendix A)

The *Likely Future* describes how the Greater Hansville Area would look were planning for the future not to occur. This narrative was prepared via analysis of trends summarized at the beginning of each chapter within the Community Profile (Part III). Summary statements were also developed as part of that exercise, described within the *Likely Future Summary* heading below. The *Likely Future* narrative precedes individual policy elements and is reproduced below.

The *Preferred Future* is a broad description of the GHA guided by a community plan. This narrative was also presented in the Phase 3 Final Report. Summary statements are developed for the Preferred Future vision statement as well, described within the *Preferred Future Summary* heading below. The *Preferred Future* narrative is also reproduced below.

In addition to the two broad vision statements above, each policy element begins with a vision statement tailored to the Implementation Plan's seven functional planning areas.

Policy Sections – Items Included

Policy sections begin on page 22, with subject identified in the section header. Following the opening vision statement, each section includes trends, preferences, goals, policies and actions (contributing sources for these items are identified in the preceding table.

Key Facts, Key Trends and Key

Questions provide summary snapshots of current conditions related to each policy

section. Statements were extracted from corresponding Community Profile chapters (Part III)

Trends provide a snapshot of current conditions related to policy areas.

Statements were extracted from Phase 3 Final Report section titled, *Likely Future by Topic*, which is a collection of bulleted statements summarizing key aspects of the *Likely Future* vision statement.

Preferences indicate desired conditions related to each policy element. In a similar manner as *trends* noted above, preferences were extracted from Phase 3 Final Report section titled, *Preferred Future Elements*, another collection of bulleted statements summarizing key aspects of the *Preferred Future* vision statement.

Goals are broad statements of purpose, providing the long-term vision and foundation of the plan. Each planning goal is tied to at least one of the community value statements listed on the previous page.

Policies are a definite course or direction to be taken by the community / county. They provide guidance for elected and appointed community leaders, staff, and administrators in making decisions and provide a bridge between the goals and implementation actions. Each policy is associated with a goal.

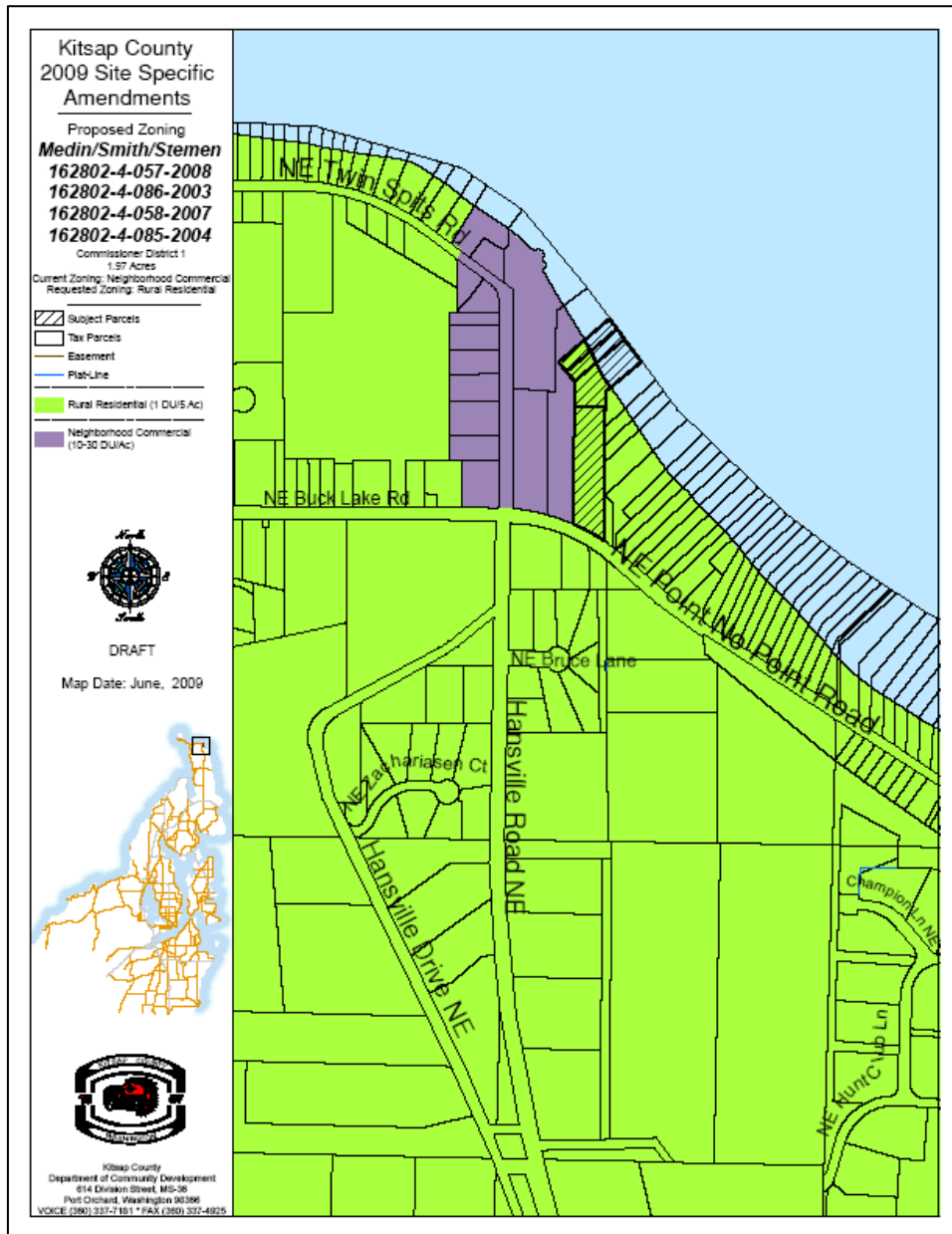
Implementation consists of specific actions such as code and procedural revisions, capital projects, programs, research and intergovernmental agreements.

Implementing actions for the Greater Hansville Community Plan shall be predominantly procedural, until the County is able to develop a full project-specific work program based on adopted goals and policies.

Zoning Changes

A small collection of parcels within the Hansville Village will be rezoned from Neighborhood Commercial (NC) to Rural Residential (RR). Parcels are located between Norwegian Point Park and the easterly extent of the NC zone.

Current land use is residential, and future commercial uses are not anticipated. The proposal would not conflict with future master planning for the Hansville Village and/or Norwegian Point Park. The proposed zoning designation is indicated in Figure X below. See Appendix I



Likely Future

Consistent with trends identified in the Greater Hansville Futures Study of 2005, the population has increased significantly to approximately 7,000 residents, almost double that of the estimated 3,154 in 2004. The two largest impacts of this growth are increased traffic and the loss of the natural environment, including wildlife. Even though much of the growth is still at “rural” densities, with pockets of suburban densities, the added population and resulting impacts have made the area feel less rural and somewhat less remote. The sense of community and independent self-determination, which have been defining characteristics for decades, continue but it has taken a concentrated community effort to maintain the historic levels of volunteerism.

In 2020, the Greater Hansville Area is still a great place to live even though the quality of life has deteriorated from that enjoyed in 2005. Continued desirability of this area compared to other areas in the region has led to continuous new home building and remodeling. The major subdivisions were built out long ago and new growth has occurred on a combination of prior platted individual lots as well as new homes being located on the former Olympic Resources corridor down the center of the GHA in the Interim Rural Forest Zone (IRF). Even though this land was zoned 1 home per 20 acres in 2005, developers and property owners effectively lobbied against strong community opposition and won increased densities resulting in 300 homes being located on the lands originally planned for 80. Utilities have lagged behind growth but have not limited it. The GHA is still subject to weather-related power outages.



Areas of vacation and weekend homes have lost their historic character as new larger homes have replaced the historic structures. More of these homes are occupied full time and have transformed these former “vacation communities” into full time neighborhoods. Limited access to the beaches except for private communities and public parks has increased tensions between full time residents and some of the traditional fishing and beach access recreational users.

Despite the significant increase in population, the demographics continue the trends identified in 2005. The area remains homogeneous with little diversity and the general population of individuals, couples and families tends to be older than elsewhere in the County. The cost of new housing has maintained its upward trend due to market demand and the minimum of 5 acre lots required for new subdivisions in the former IRF lands. Existing housing prices have followed new housing costs with the result that only those individuals or families with above average income levels can afford to purchase homes in the GHA. This tends to

favor older, more established individuals, families, and retirees. Yet even with all the building, housing is still exclusively single family; there are no multiple family or special needs housing units nor housing for older, long-time residents who can no longer maintain their homes and property. As a result, these residents are forced to leave the GHA even though many would like to remain.

Transportation has unquestionably been the biggest headache associated with this population growth.

Even with the population doubled, there has been little in the way of enhanced capacity and traffic control improvements. The results have been dangerous speeding, accidents and congestion. It is increasingly difficult and dangerous for residents to even enter

GHA arterials from their driveways. While shoulder improvements have been made, the growing number of bicycles and pedestrians face danger in using the roads. Traffic enforcement, inadequate in 2005, has not matched the growth. Additionally, many residents complain that noise pollution from increased traffic has seriously degraded the environment.

The mass transit system serving the GHA continues to be inadequate with limited service within the GHA and insufficient connections to areas outside the GHA. In addition, traffic and transportation issues have affected lifestyle and ownership decisions by those who would commute to the Greater Seattle Area or to Bremerton Southward. Commuters have complained for years about

delays due to traffic, missed ferries and lengthened days due to allowing substantial extra time for traffic on Hansville Road. Although foot ferry service is now available; in general, the ferry system, with its constantly increasing rates and inadequate schedules, poses a real problem for residents trying to connect to the “other side of the water” for work, business, medical, shopping or recreational purposes. The ferry system also poses a barrier to visits from family and friends to the GHA, and has changed the nature of growth.



Fortunately, thanks to actions taken earlier, the GHA has a wonderful legacy of Parks and Open Space, enjoyed by both residents and visitors. The three parks along Point No Point are developed and attract many non-GHA visitors as do Buck Lake Park and

the Greenway. Increasing numbers of visitors to the saltwater parks have impacted those living nearby, both positively and negatively. While visitors add diversity to the area and are appreciated, they also present parking and privacy problems for those whose properties neighbor the parks. Further, the County lacks funding for adequate maintenance and operation of these facilities that have historically relied on volunteers. The need to constantly recruit volunteers threatens community maintenance and development of the Greenway.

The parks remain the attraction for visitors since commercial development remains minimal due to limited zoning and market demand. Home businesses and telecommuters have increased due to enhancements in

telecommunications that connect the GHA to the ever-broader world, eliminating many of the feelings of remoteness normally associated with rural living. Arts activities remain strong, but are mostly individual and non-commercial with artists and craftspeople selling their work outside the GHA or over the Internet.



The environment, a key to the sense of “ruralness” has deteriorated with the new developments. As homes are built on current vacant lots throughout the GHA, many areas feel like large-lot subdivisions. Additionally, the practice of clear cutting and lack of drainage management have contributed to bluff erosion, runoff pollution of our wells, creeks, wetlands and concerns about failing septic systems. The loss of foliage has also degraded the water adsorption capacity of the GHA. These changes have contributed to the decrease in fisheries and wildlife.

The clearing, development and increased density in the central corridor has also had a significant impact on its scenic beauty and wildlife habitat. Sightings of a wide range of wildlife that were common throughout the GHA in 2005 are now rare. As wildlife habitat has been disturbed and decreased, the incidents of automobile collisions with wildlife have increased, reducing the wildlife population.

The GHA continues to have good relations with Kitsap County although increased taxes levied by all levels of government have forced some residents to leave the area. Local residents continue to feel generally satisfied with government services but remain uninvolved with government through citizen

involvement programs. The GHA is still comprised of a collection of local communities with no single voice or organization to deal with local issues and outside agencies or organizations.

The K-12 education system continues to improve and more human services are located in Kingston in 2020. Nevertheless, even though many services are closer to the GHA, accessing all human services still requires auto transportation. This means that residents of the GHA who need such services have to be healthy and independent enough to use the automobile. Those who cannot drive or cannot find someone to drive them must relocate.

Public safety services, including fire, medical, emergency and law enforcement with the exception of traffic control, continue to be adequate for a rural area. Some areas like Driftwood Key, Shore Woods and the area’s parks desire a suburban level of service rather than the rural service provided by the Sheriff’s office. Crime has increased but is still below other areas of the County. Preparedness for emergencies and disasters is still the responsibility of local residents, with some areas within the GHA doing a better job of preparedness than others.

Fortunately local residents still cherish the quality of life in the Greater Hansville Area when they compare it to other areas in the County and “across the waters” of Puget Sound and Hood Canal. Yet as so often happens, many residents who were here in 2005 do look back and wish that plans were developed and executed to preserve and protect what was best in the GHA in 2005.

Preferred Future

The New Year of 2020 has arrived. While a New Year presents the opportunity for new resolutions it also provides a milestone upon which to reflect. For Hansville residents (the old GHA has been 98340 for many years now) reflections include looking back at the foundation laid in 2006: the Values, Preferred Future and all of the work done since to assure that the future resembled the desired version rather than the “Likely” one represented by the trends through 2005.

Happily it does. The dedicated volunteers of that time, most of whom are still residents, have been joined by other arrivals who are also committed to the area and the values of living in a “rural feeling environment” of independent, self-sufficient yet community-caring residents.

The Greater Hansville Area has lived its Values well since their adoption in 2006. Even with a significant increase in development and population, the area remains true to its “roots” as a rural feeling area that reveres its natural environment and wildlife. The sense of “Community” has expanded, people welcome and support their neighbors and community involvement and volunteerism remain defining qualities.

There is a sense of expanded “community” that began in 2005. People realize that they can retain the identity of their neighborhood and still “belong” to the broader “Greater Hansville Area.” In fact, an additional “Welcome to Greater Hansville” sign was installed at the intersection of Hansville Highway and Eglon Road. After considerable Community pressure, the Postal Service

agreed to change the boundaries of the 98340 zip code to include the entire Greater Hansville Area. Unlike the “old days,” many annual “local” events welcome all residents of the GHA. The decision in 2005 by the Hansville Community Center Board to expand the mailing of the Log to all areas of the GHA and to rename it the “Greater Hansville Log” in 2006, has improved a sense of “belonging”



and has provided and expanded means for communicating local issues within the GHA.

The GHA has remained an attractive place for people to locate. Over time, the age, race, cultural and religious diversity of the area has increased and there is active engagement between residents of all ages. The cost of housing has limited those who can afford to live here, drawing those with professional backgrounds and incomes above those in much of the rest of the County.

Participation in arts and crafts has increased over the years. The relative seclusion of the area, the presence of other artists and the Community’s support for the arts--natural and man-made--have drawn new artists to the area. Communications technology has helped artists remain here while marketing their works more

broadly. The Farmers/Crafts Market is a vibrant part of the Community’s outdoor season. As the number of local artists grew, a Community Cultural Center/Gallery was finally constructed at Norwegian Point to host cultural events and provide an outlet for local arts and crafts. In addition to local cultural events, a variety of busses and van pools have increased access to cultural events outside the GHA.



The economic underpinnings remain much the same as in 2005. Communications technology has played a critical role in enhancing telecommuting, home businesses and other local businesses. Home businesses have been carefully regulated to insure that, as they expand, they continue to be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood. Area residents have resisted zoning additional land for commercial purposes in favor of preserving the rural character of the area. In “downtown” Hansville, Hansville Grocery continues to provide wine and food and a community meeting spot. A restaurant and Cultural Center/Gallery have been added as part of or adjacent to the park at Norwegian Point. Several Bed and Breakfast establishments offer lodging as well as dining experiences for local residents and visitors.



technology has increased the opportunities for “Distance Learning” and the Poulsbo campus of Olympic College has also improved opportunities for adult education.

Education remains a priority for residents who actively volunteer in the school system. Residents continue to support school levies. The school facilities are well maintained and the Kingston High School has improved learning opportunities for students as well as access to adult learning. The district continues to attract well-qualified staff. Improved telecommunications



Preservation of the natural environment has remained a top priority for local residents. A key concern in 2006 was the prospective negative impact of the anticipated doubling of the population on the Community’s Values. As a result, residents acted to moderate growth rates and have insisted on careful development that is consistent with Community values. The result is a “rural feeling” environment which maintains natural beauty, natural resources, local wildlife and provides

maximum opportunity to view and access the natural environs. For example, light pollution has been restricted in order to preserve the beautiful views of the night skies.

Changes in “Best Land Management Practices” means that clear cutting that occurred until 2005 has been severely limited or is no longer used. In addition, as a result of Community Concerns about clear cutting and development of commercial forest parcels, a sub-committee of the Community Advisory/Coordinating Council met with forest property owners beginning in 2006 to cooperatively develop land and forest management plans that met the Community’s Values for lands within the GHA.

Recycling of all materials is available at an expanded recycling center and curbside recycling is available to all households. Yard waste recycling is convenient and outdoor burning has been significantly restricted. Local residents are aware of the potential negative impacts of various chemicals on the environment and are sensitive in their use. The area remains clean and quiet.

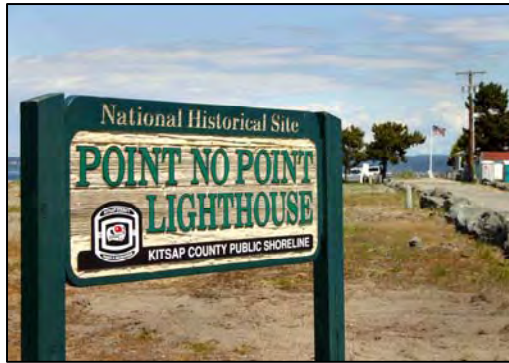
While there was no desire to incorporate the GHA, a local GHA Community Advisory/Coordinating Council was created in 2006. The group, which includes representatives of each sub-area and all major organizations in the GHA has helped to implement many of the ideas proposed by the Futures Process in 2006. The group also serves to coordinate other events in the GHA and represents the GHA with outside agencies and developers. The Council actively monitors proposed regulations and developments affecting the area and keeps the GHA informed about them.



GHA residents are actively represented and involved in government advisory committees and boards and commissions that affect the area. The GHA has retained good relationships with Kitsap County – especially the Parks and Recreation Department. The Good Neighbor Agreement pioneered with the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe has been mutually beneficial and has built a strong relationship between our communities. Congressional candidates attend local “Candidates Fairs” as awareness of the political influence of the GHA increased. Concern remains about the impact of high taxes on the ability of some local residents to remain in the area.

The majority of homes in the area remain single family and most are occupied full time. The rural feeling of the area has remained with lot sizes no smaller than those permitted in 2006. However, where developers sought

greater density, they have had to provide amenities that reflected the Community's Values. As housing density increased there were concerns about unforeseen negative impacts that any neighbor's lifestyle and actions could have on their neighbors; fortunately, most neighbors continued to be sensitive to these impacts. Trees and natural areas have been left, wherever possible as property has developed. Communal housing is available for residents who can no longer maintain their homes and properties but are still independent enough to live outside an "assisted care" facility. This allows many long time residents to remain in the GHA.



Community's Values. As a result, the Community pursued two alternative solutions. The Community explored a combination of grants, contributions from Olympic Resources and a local taxing district to purchase the property in

the spine and preserve it in its natural state for future generations.

A subcommittee of the Community Advisory Council also met with Olympic Resources around 2006 to engage in an effort to cooperatively plan for the long term use of the area. In return for preservation of a continuous central natural wildlife corridor along the entire spine, the Community agreed to clustered development along the edges of the area with densities higher than the 2006 limit of one home per 20 acres. The result was the preservation of a significant natural area and wildlife habitat.

The Hansville Community Center continues to be a social center for the GHA. Services like home health care and meals on wheels are more widely available. Medical, dental and urgent care services have been expanded in Kingston but residents are still faced with traveling outside the GHA to access these services. Fortunately, there are more community-based transport options in addition to Kitsap Transit to help residents reach human services.

In all areas, development that has occurred has been consistent with Community Values. Permitted zoning density outside of the "spine" has remained at 2006 levels. In addition, new developments have preserved as many trees as possible to serve as buffers for noise reduction and privacy.

The development and use of the "spine" of the GHA owned by Olympic Resources was a concern to residents. Potential for continued clear cutting of timber or the likelihood of development at higher densities and resulting loss of wildlife habitat were found to be especially alarming as either would directly conflict with the



Storm water runoff and drainage regulations have increased to limit erosion and protect the quality of surrounding surface waters. The variety of farms, livestock rearing, nurseries, winery and home services that existed in 2006 have

been maintained and integrated into the rural setting.

Parks continue to be a defining characteristic of the GHA. Water access has been maintained and improved with the development of Norwegian Point and the Point No Point Resort in a fashion that reduced negative impacts on nearby property owners. Shorelines have been maintained and improved in a manner that balances the benefits to private owners as well as the marine ecosystem.

The Greenway Trail system is complete. The trail system and local parks were developed and are maintained through a unique partnership between the County and local volunteers. The area is proud that it continues to serve as a national model for volunteer involvement in community development. A continuous wildlife corridor has been preserved along the Peninsula thanks to the agreements with Olympic Resources. The park at Norwegian Point is a beautiful, low impact development.

The boat launch at the Point No Point Resort property has proven popular with area fishermen. A safe bicycle loop has been completed around the GHA. All sub-areas of the GHA have access to inter-connecting trails.

Neighborhood Watch programs along with increased Sheriff's patrols have improved public safety. The roads are safer with improved traffic enforcement, better signage, and the use of community volunteers to monitor speeding. The GHA now has a good Emergency Preparedness Plan, ongoing citizen training, and one or more emergency shelters. Information about emergencies, natural disasters or just power outages is readily available in real time thanks to a new north end radio station in the County and/or



other forms of alert systems.

Emergency response continues to be good and has improved in the event of disaster thanks to a new road between highway 104 and Little Boston/Delaney

Road. The Sheriff has created a partnership with the Tribe to enhance public safety in the GHA. In



addition, local volunteers have worked with the Sheriff's Office to improve public safety in the area.

Increased traffic and concerns about traffic and pedestrian safety has been a major impact of growth in the area. While traffic has increased and with it noise and safety issues, a number of steps have been taken to minimize these impacts. Innovative design of added capacity has reduced the number and impact of roads required to serve the increased population.

The roads are safer and adequate for the traffic load. Traffic/speed control techniques and devices have improved safety and compliance with traffic laws. All primary roads have separated bike and pedestrian paths. Road signage is better throughout the GHA.

Ferry service is still expensive but more available. There is regular foot ferry service between Kingston and Seattle at times that are convenient for both commuters and other users.

Kitsap Transit services are available but still struggle to provide a high level of service to a “rural” area. As a result, Community and/or small private providers provide access for non-driving residents to outside services. Small carpool lots have been developed.

Electrical, water and phone services (including cell phone service) are good, meet the area’s growth and needs, and, except for electrical service, are reliable.

Telecommunications have continued to improve and service to the GHA is comparable to or better than in other areas within the region. “Wireless” use is standard and of good quality throughout the GHA.

Although the Port Gamble electrical substation was completed in 2006, power outages continue to be an issue in the GHA. Septic systems are well maintained due to greater community awareness and County enforcement. In addition, septic system technology has improved and reduced the negative impacts on the environment of older systems.

All in all as we reflect at the beginning of this year of 2020, the majority of residents concur that their vision of the future, although slightly altered by circumstances unforeseen in 2006, has been realized and, unlike many surrounding communities which lacked the foresight and dedication of the citizens of the GHA, they have seen the values about which so many cared continue to strengthen the community and anchor decisions made about its future.



Vision

In greater Hansville, the land speaks first, and human uses of land harmonize with the landscape. The arrangement and intensities of land uses respect the natural features that define the character of the area. Forested areas remain contiguous to serve as refuges and corridors for wildlife and people, and prominent land owners engage the community in long-term planning for significant parcels and tracts. Development occurs in suitable areas, maintaining larger lots and land use controls that maintain the rural character. Home sites are planned and built using environmentally friendly techniques, especially in terms of stormwater management, erosion control, tree preservation, promotion of privacy and noise reduction. Commercial development in the downtown core is consistent with the current character of the area and with the current types and intensity of businesses. Protecting the rural setting also means continuing to allow rural land uses such as agriculture, livestock rearing, nurseries, wineries and home occupations.

Key Facts

-
- Population grew by 48% from 1990 to 2000, compared to a 22% increase for Kitsap County.
- About 60% of the land zoned for residential purposes has been developed.
- Lack of sewer systems may limit residential density .
- 65% of current residential lots are at urban lot sizes due to prior land-use regulations that allowed smaller lots.
- Open space and public access to wildlife habitat and shorelands have increased significantly due to the efforts of the GHA community, Kitsap County and other government agencies.
- The 10-year update to the County's Comprehensive Plan increased minimum residential lot size to 5 acres in the Rural Residential zone..

Land Use

Key Trends

- Population and the number of houses will increase as the remaining residential zoned properties are developed. Ultimate “buildout” development of all parcels permitted under the comprehensive plan could bring an additional 1,245 homes with over 3,000 residents.
- If the county comprehensive plan is not changed, future residential development in the area will be less dense than current “legacy” properties due to state land-use regulations. No more “urban density” subdivisions would be allowed.
- The character of some GHA residential areas like Point No Point and Twin Spits will change as older “cabins” are replaced with much larger, newer homes.
- Neighborhoods will continue to transition from seasonal to more permanent residents.
- Open-space preservation and access, including natural trails, will probably increase as a result of volunteer efforts.

Key Questions

- What will be the impact of growth and development on wildlife and the environment?
- We know that growth is an issue and that it will increase in the future. How does the GHA maintain its quality of life with additional growth?

Likely Future

- The “central corridor” owned by Olympic Resources could be developed as real estate value exceeds timber value.

Land Use

- Area will still be semi-rural but more developed

Preferred Future

- The development and use of the “spine” of the GHA owned by Olympic Resources was a concern to residents. Potential for continued clear cutting of timber or the likelihood of development at higher densities and resulting loss of wildlife habitat were found to be especially alarming as either would directly conflict with the Community’s Values. As a result, the Community pursued two alternative solutions. The Community explored a combination of grants, contributions from Olympic Resources and a local taxing district to purchase the property in the spine and preserve it in its natural state for future generations. A subcommittee of the Community Advisory Council also met with Olympic Resources around 2006 to engage in an effort to cooperatively plan for the long term use of the area. In return for preservation of a continuous central natural wildlife corridor along the entire spine, the Community agreed to clustered development along the edges of the area with densities higher than the 2006 limit of one home per 20 acres. In either case, the result was the preservation of a significant natural area and wildlife habitat.
- In all areas, development that has occurred has been consistent with Community Values.
- Current zoning density has remained unchanged from 2006 in all areas outside of the “spine”..
- Developments have been planned and controlled to be environmentally friendly
- Lot sizes will be no smaller than permitted in 2006
- As many trees as possible have been maintained to ensure buffers for noise reduction and privacy.
- Storm water runoff and drainage regulations have increased to protect lands from erosion and protect the quality of surrounding surface water
- A variety of farms, livestock rearing, nurseries, winery and home services have been maintained as part of a rural setting

Land Use

Goals and Policies

Goal		Policy		Value
LU-A	Preserve rural character	LU-A.1	Create incentives for Olympic Property Group to preserve land	V5, V2
		LU-A.2	Monitor current development proposals and provide feedback to Kitsap County	
		LU-A.3	Assist OPG in master planning as feasible	
		LU-A.4	Retain agricultural land uses	
LU-B	Allow flexibility in land use	LU-B.1	Consider overlay zones to allow multifamily and home businesses	V2, V5, V8
LU-C	Build protections to Puget Sound into development review process	LU-C.1	Clarify stormwater regulations and make consistent with principles of Low Impact Development	V1
		LU-C.2	Clarify open space management requirements	
		LU-C.3	Create incentives for tree retention	

Land Use

Implementation

Goal	Implementing Action	Coordination	Priority
LU-A	Create a GHAAC Sub-committee that will review significant development proposals and form positions as necessary.	GHAAC	High
LU-B	<u>Change the zoning of Neighborhood Commercial (NC) parcels east of Norwegian Point Park to Rural Residential (RR).</u>	DCD	<u>High</u>
LU-C	Development incentives for Low Impact Development and green building within GHA	DCD	Low
<u>LU-A</u>	<u>Work with GHAAC and appropriate County departments to develop a work program identifying full range of project-specific implementing actions.</u>	<u>DCD, Public Works, Parks and Recreation</u>	<u>Medium</u>

Vision

Northern Kitsap's economic development is appropriately scaled to match population needs. The economy primarily serves the needs of residents, and also accommodates the needs of daily visitors. Commercial development is minimal, occurring primarily in the established 'downtown' core in order to preserve the aesthetic qualities of neighborhoods. Rural economic development potential exists throughout the North Kitsap Area and Hansville's commercial area is sustained through its role as centralized waterfront gathering place for North End residents. Communications technologies are improved while respecting the character of the rural landscape, improving the viability of home occupations and telecommuting. Businesses outside the downtown such as bed and breakfasts, wineries, nurseries and agricultural retail also harmonize with Greater Hansville's rural character.

Key Facts

- Median household income in the GHA (\$58,646) is 25% higher than that of Kitsap County (\$46,840).
- The average household has multiple sources of income from wages and salaries, self-employment, interest and dividend, Social Security, retirement funds, etc.
- Business activity has increased since 1990, and today at least 66 businesses in the local telephone book claim the GHA as a location; a significant number of non-listed businesses (such as consultancies, software development, etc.) are probably also located here, but this number is difficult to estimate.
- Unemployment is very low – typically half the rate of the county. Forty three percent of male residents and 64% of females are not part of the labor force.

Key Trends

- The median income increased by 60% between 1990 and 2000 compared to 46% countywide.
- The number of households reporting wage or salary income remained the same between 1990 and 2000, and there was

Economy

actually a decrease in the number claiming income from self-employment.

Key Questions

- What is the impact of the significant increase in local businesses involved in construction?
- With limited opportunity for significant expansion of “downtown” Hansville businesses due to zoning and land-use restrictions, what does the community want to see happen in that area?
- If future growth of local businesses (e.g., home-based businesses) depends on a healthy telecommunication infrastructure, how can the community ensure adequate service?

Likely Future

- ☒ Little additional commercial development
- ☒ Growth in “cottage” industries/home businesses
- ☒ Increased telecommuting
- ☒ Arts and crafts will increase but the artists will remain primarily independent
- ☒ Population will increase and may more than double
- ☒ There will continue to be little ethnic or economic diversity
- ☒ Housing costs may limit purchasers to those with higher incomes.
- ☒ Continuation of the tradition of strong volunteerism is uncertain

Economy

Likely Future

- ☒ Residents continue to have higher average incomes than County in general
- ☒ The share of older residents remains high and may increase as a result of low turnover and the higher incomes required by high housing costs.
- ☒ Housing construction could approach build-out but zoning, which prohibits urban density subdivisions, means that it will occur at a slower pace.
- ☒ Both the high cost of housing and land, especially in large zoned parcels, means that new housing will continue to be expensive
- ☒ Current cabins will continue to be replaced by newer, larger houses, changing neighborhood character
- ☒ Housing costs will create barrier to younger residents with “average” incomes

Preferred Future

- ☒ Communications technology plays a very important role in telecommuting and home, and other businesses
- ☒ There is minimal commercial development; the rural character of the area is maintained
- ☒ “Downtown: Hansville has developed and the Hansville General store provides food and wine.
- ☒ A restaurant and a Cultural Center are part of the Norwegian Point Park
- ☒ There are more small, home-based businesses
- ☒ There are several Bed and Breakfasts that offer amenities to the Community
- ☒ Enhanced diversity – age, race, culture, religion
- ☒ Interaction between generations
- ☒ Desirable area for people to live

Economy

Preferred Future

- Increased number of residents with professional backgrounds
- Volunteerism is strong
- Primarily permanent residents
- Income levels remain strong
- Residents concerned about the prospect of a doubling of population on overall Community Values have acted both to moderate growth rates and insist on careful development thereby allowing the realization of Community Values.
- Artists remain both independent and work cooperatively
- Hansville has become more of an Arts and Crafts destination because of the Community's culture supporting the arts
- Technology has helped artists market their wares thereby allowing financial success from a remote location like the GHA
- The GHA's secluded nature continues to attract artists
- Community based group transportation is available to attend arts and cultural events outside the GHA
- The GHA has developed a vibrant arts community with a Cultural Center that includes a gallery and arts classes
- The Farmers/Crafts market continues to be active
- The spirit of friendly, helpful neighbors and neighborhoods continues to be strong.
- Community volunteerism continues to be a strong foundation of the GHA
- There are many activities throughout the GHA that are open to all residents of the area
- The GHA has a stronger sense of "community" than existed in the past
- The Greater Hansville Area is a welcoming community
- Residents still value being independent and self-reliant

Economy

Preferred Future

- Communal elder housing is available in the GHA
- The majority of homes are permanently occupied
- The rural character of housing development has been maintained
- Lot sizes are no smaller than what is zoned today or alternative development (like cluster developments that are compatible with GHA Values and provide benefits to the broader GHA)
- As build-out approaches and the number houses increases, the impact of each home and homeowner on neighbors increases.
- The County has improved oversight of things like drainage and other issues which are often problematic for residential developments
- Housing remains largely single family and is now becoming very expensive
- Sound and aesthetic nuisances are minimized
- Trees were left whenever possible when properties are developed

Economy

Goals and Policies

Goal		Policy		Value
EC-A	Improve downtown Hansville	EC-A.1	Relieve wetland-related development restrictions by exploring alternatives such as mitigation banking, TDR, integrated SEPA review, sewer treatment.	V8, V9, V11, V13
		EC-A.2	Perform a comprehensive assessment of downtown Hansville, coordinated with Norwegian Point Park master planning	
EC-B	Enhance cultural diversity	EC-B.2	Support siting and construction of elder housing	V9, V13
		EC-B.3	Coordinate economic development activities with Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	
EC-C	Diversify economic base in a manner consistent with GHA character and values	EC-C.1	Increase viability of home businesses	V5, V8, V9, V13
		EC-C.2	Support dispersed commercial / industrial activity	

Economy

Implementation

Goal	Implementing Action	Coordination	Priority
EC-B	Create a Cultural Arts Center and Gallery at Forbes Landing	GHAAC, KEDA	High
EC-A	Prepare a downtown master plan that includes a restaurant a cultural center and restoration of Finn Creek	KC Parks, DCD, GHAAC	Medium

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Vision

The communities in the Greater Hansville Area coexist with abundant natural resources, providing residents maximum opportunities to access and view a healthy natural environment and the native plants and animals living here. New development is constructed and maintained using techniques and practices that protect healthy, functioning ecosystems and are planned to ensure fish and wildlife habitats are maintained and wildlife corridors are preserved. Similarly, forest practices are encouraged and supported in an environmentally sensitive manner that maintains ecosystem health and the natural beauty of the area. Programs and services, such as educational programs and expanded waste disposal services, exist which support local residents in continuing stewardship of the area's environmental health, beauty and abundance.

Likely Future

- Increased housing and housing density leads to deterioration of environment
- Development of additional lands will lead to loss of wildlife habitat and significant reduction in sightings of wildlife
- The practice of clear cutting and lack of drainage management have contributed to bluff erosion, runoff pollution of our wells, creeks, wetlands and concerns about failing septic systems. In addition, loss of foliage degrades the water adsorption capacity of the GHA. These changes have decreased fisheries and wildlife.

Preferred Future

- The GHA Community Advisory Council met with commercial forest owners beginning in 2006 to cooperatively develop land and forest management plans that met the Community's Values for lands within the GHA.
- Forest practices have become more environmentally sensitive; restricting or prohibiting clearcuts.
- Recycling of all materials is available at the expanded Recycling/Return Center
- Recycling pickup is available to all homes in the GHA

Environment

Preferred Future

- GHA residents are aware of the potential negative impact of chemicals on the environment and are sensitive in their use
- A “rural feeling” environment which maintains natural beauty and provides the maximum opportunity to view and access the natural environment and abundant wildlife has been maintained.
- “Cleanliness” and “quiet” remain important community values
- Shorelines have been managed and improved in a manner that balances the benefits to private as well as the marine environment.

Environment

Goals and Policies

Goal		Policy		Value
EN-A	Preserve and enhance forests, streams and shorelines	EN-A.1	Minimize negative impact of forest practices in order to preserve wildlife habitat and eliminate clear-cutting	V1, V7, V14
		EN-A.2	Explore options for limiting light pollution	
		EN-A.3	Improve Finn Creek function and reduce negative impacts of flooding	
EN-B	Reduce nuisances and environmental contamination	EN-B.1	Provide options for recycling yard waste and limiting debris burning	V1, V4
		EN-B.2	Streamline process for resolving nuisance and contamination issues	
		EN-B.3	Require stormwater to be retained on site or conveyed appropriately	
EN-C	Improve stewardship of privately owned resource and agricultural lands	EN-C.1	Educate property owners on-site septic maintenance, living with wildlife, living near shorelines	V1, V3, V5, V7, V14

Environment

Implementation

Goal	Implementing Action	Coordination	Priority
EN-A	Improve Finn Creek tidal gates and/or allow stream to meander on County park property.	Parks, Public Works	High
EN-B	Coordinate code enforcement and prosecutor's office	Prosecutor, DCD	Medium

Vision

The importance of parks and recreational opportunities to the communities in the Northern Kitsap Peninsula Area cannot be overstated. The areas' rich legacy of partnership, stewardship and volunteerism remains strong. Parks and recreational opportunities continue to be supported by the community.

Park development is a mix of both natural areas and developed facilities that respect the privacy of residents as visitors explore the area. The Greenway Trail system continues to provide a recreational corridor for humans and refuge for wildlife. Access to natural areas, local, and regional linkages are improved through safe, environmentally sound pedestrian and non-motorized travel. The region's many saltwater parks are integrated into the trail system to provide access by both land and water. The area's recreational opportunities are enjoyed with sensitivity to the resident's quality of life and the fragile marine environment.

Key Facts

- Public parks and facilities in the GHA consist of three Kitsap County regional parks, one community port district beach park and boat ramp, two state-owned water access sites and three state-owned tidelands.
- The planned level of service for public recreation facilities in the GHA is met in most categories, according to the 2000 Kitsap County Open Space Plan.
- All GHA parks are oriented toward outdoor recreation activities that take advantage of natural amenities.
- The Driftwood Key and Shore Woods communities provide many recreational facilities for their members. More than a third of GHA residents live in these communities.
- The nearest organized recreational programs for youth are in Kingston and Poulsbo.
- The GHA has a legacy of "self-help" which has served the community well over the years in developing, maintaining and improving parks and recreation opportunities.

Parks and Recreation

Key Trends

- While a countywide need for additional parks and recreation resources has been identified, Kitsap County government has not provided the financial means to meet the needs.
- Although recreation needs are currently being met in the GHA, the national and regional trend of “doing more with what already exists” will undoubtedly impact how citizens act to meet our needs in the future.
- The GHA has an abundance of scenic and natural areas, but as growth pressure continues, preservation of these limited areas is critical to retaining the character of the area, which provides highly desirable recreation opportunities.
- The key element that has driven the current, positive trend is the activism of GHA residents over the last two decades.

Key Questions

- Are there worthwhile benefits to GHA residents to developing and promoting our parks and recreation facilities as destinations for people from outside the area?
- Should the GHA endorse and support an effort to establish a local parks district in North Kitsap?
- What can GHA residents do to ensure natural areas are preserved as Pope Resources divests themselves of their 1,500 acres of forest land in the GHA?

Likely Future

- ☒ Past acquisitions and development of open space and parks have created a legacy for the GHA.
- ☒ County may lack funding for operation and maintenance
- ☒ Local maintenance may decrease if volunteerism declines.
- ☒ Buck Lake Park, the Greenway and Point No Point area parks will be used increasingly by non-residents and affect neighbors

Parks and Recreation

Preferred Future

- Water access has been maintained and improved with the development of Forbes Landing and the Pt No Pt Resort
- Hansville serves as a national model for “community volunteerism” to support all local parks
- The parks are maintained through a partnership between the County and local volunteers
- The Greenway Trail System is complete
- A continuous wildlife corridor has been preserved along the spine of the GHA previously owned by Olympic Resources.
- All sub-communities in the GHA have access to interconnecting trails
- The park by the Hansville store is a beautiful low impact park
- The boat launch on Pt No Pt road has been popular with fishermen.
- A safe bicycle loop has been completed around the GHA road system

Parks and Recreation

Goals and Policies

Goal		Policy		Value
PR-A	Extend and enhance the area's trail network to interconnect access to public shorelines, parks, wildlife viewing areas, and regional commuter/non-motorized trails.	PR-A.1	Support the Greenway efforts to acquire appropriate properties / easements and maintain current networks.	V3, V12
		PR-A.2	Appropriate County rights of way and tax title strips will be retained to be used for the trail networks in the region.	
		PR-A.3	Adequate trail signage exists to direct residents and visitors to the areas parks and seashore access.	
PR-B	Improve maintenance and management of existing parks prior to acquisition of new park facilities.	PR-B.1	The area's four parks will have an appropriate level of maintenance to meet public usage/demand. An onsite parks custodian may be required during peak usage seasons.	V3, V6, V12

Parks and Recreation

Goals and Policies

Goal	Policy	Value
	<p>PR-B.2</p> <p>Limit expansion the park recreational facilities, such as basketball courts, soccer fields, etc. to Buck Lake facility until demand for active use facilities increase.</p>	
<p>PR-C</p> <p>Recognizing the two crown jewels in the County’s Park system exist in the Hansville region will increase future visitation, impacts to local residents must be minimized.</p>	<p>PR-C.1</p> <p>Residential parking must be preserved, especially during high peak visitation periods. Parking control measures will be identified and implemented in coordination with the County Commissioners, Sheriff, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.</p> <p>PR-C.2</p> <p>Alternate parking areas will be established for visitors to the area. Trails between the parking areas to the parks will be established as appropriate. When feasible, a climate friendly transportation system may be established to accommodate residents and visitors to the parks.</p> <p>PR-C.3</p> <p>To reduce pressures on public access to the shoreline in Hansville, the Greater Hansville Area Community Council will work with County leadership to identify alternative access locations in the County.</p>	<p>V4, V6, V9, V13</p>

Parks and Recreation

Implementation

Goal	Implementing Action	Coordination	Priority
PR-B	Coordinate Norwegian Point Park master planning with downtown improvement goals	Parks, DCD	High

Transportation

Vision

Adequate roads are designed for projected capacity demands, and wide enough for safe, simultaneous use by vehicles, pedestrians, and bicycles. A multi-modal transportation system provides numerous community linkages and secures additional options for entering and exiting the area in the event main roads become blocked during natural disasters or other emergencies. Roads and parking areas will be designed for anticipated increased traffic volumes for the seasonal users of the various park and recreation facilities in Hansville. Speed limits are set for accommodating the volume of traffic along the primary roads while balancing the needs and quality of life for the residents living along those roads. A safe bicycle loop exists around the GHA and where possible, separate bike and pedestrian paths will be maintained. Signage is adequate for both visitors and residents. There is regular foot ferry service between Kingston and Seattle at times that are convenient for both commuters and other users. Kitsap Transit services, including service for special needs customers (Access) are available, and provide a high level of service to a rural area. Small carpool lots, along with park and boat launch parking lots have been developed.

Key Facts

- Traffic volume on Hansville Road has increased significantly in recent years.
- The Homestead housing development near the fire station is expected to add about 800 car trips per day when completed.
- GHA residents rely heavily on the ferry system, but are concerned about rising costs.
- A new, privately owned foot ferry provides rapid access to downtown Seattle, but may be threatened by low ridership.
- Bus service in the GHA has been off and on over the years and faces an unsure future due to low ridership and high costs.
- Transit services and facilities appear to be underutilized by GHA residents.
- Several significant road improvements are scheduled for the GHA in the next 6 years.
- Auto accidents are most common on Hansville Road south of the GHA study area, and nearly half of them occur after dark.

Transportation

- Speeding is a problem on Hansville Road and specific areas throughout the GHA.
- Bicycle and pedestrian access and safety is lacking in the GHA, but improvements are under way and planned.

Key Trends

- As traffic volume and related problems increase , traffic control and enforcement will become more important.
- As the GHA grows, county planners will need to carefully monitor and plan road maintenance and improvements to ensure that the road system meets requirements of the Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan.
- GHA residents will need to become more proactive and involved in transportation issues if the area is to get what it needs in the future.
- Traffic will continue to increase significantly into the future with the buildout of existing lots and creation of new subdivisions.

Key Questions

- What needs to be done about speeding and other careless driving habits as the area grows and traffic volume increases?
- What can GHA residents do to reduce the impact of increased traffic congestion?
- What is the impact of increased ferry fares on commuters and other GHA residents?
- What is the impact of increased ferry fares on commerce on both sides of the Puget Sound?
- Is the GHA properly served by public transit?
- If the GHA is properly served by public transit, why is it underutilized?

Transportation

Likely Future

- Traffic safety issues will increase with additional development.
- Transportation improvements will be limited to safety-related projects .
- There will be more bicyclists
- The area will be more dangerous for pedestrians and bicyclists
- Ferry commuting costs are expected to rise, and the future of foot ferry service is uncertain.
- Bus service will remain limited

Preferred Future

- Ferry service is affordable and more available
- All primary roads have separated bike lanes and footpaths
- There is regular passenger only ferry service between Kingston and Seattle that will accommodate both commuting and other uses
- There are several small car pool lots located around the GHA to encourage ride sharing
- Road signage is better throughout the GHA
- The roads are safer and adequate for the traffic load
- There is effective and reasonably priced public transportation
- A Cross Connector road that minimizes both the impact on wildlife and additional development, has been built.
- Traffic/speed control techniques and devices have improved safety and compliance with traffic laws

Transportation

Goals and Policies

Goal		Policy		Value
T-A	Access to public transportation is critical to support the areas environmental goals.	T-A.1	Public transportation is consistent/coincides with Washington State Ferry and connecting buses to support commuters.	V2, V6, V8, V11
		T-A.2	Public transit via van pools is encouraged.	
		T-A.3	Establish Park and Ride Centers to support public transit, van pools in the Hansville region.	
T-B	Parking is adequate to meet public needs while protecting limited residential parking.	T-B.1	Parking lots are established for public facilities to meet demand.	V2, V4, V6, V10, V13
		T-B.2	Residential parking zones and enforcement programs are in place in high traffic zones/areas.	
		T-B.3	Local residents support/participate in enforcement programs to reduce demands on the Sheriff's office.	
T-C	Commuter/non-motorized trail systems exists to support environmental goals.	T-C.1	A system of commuter/non-motorized trails/road system is designed to interconnect communities within the region, as well as, Kingston ferry terminal.	V1, V2, V3, V10, V12
		T-C.2	Tax title strips, unimproved right-of-ways and non-buildable lots will be first considered in creating the commuter/non-motorized trail system.	
		T-C.3	Pursue non-motorized transportation options eligible for Federal/State transportation funding, such as bike paths and connective corridors.	

Transportation

Goals and Policies

Goal		Policy		Value
T-D	Roads system provides adequate access, efficient emergency response capabilities and is safe for vehicular and non-motorized traffic.	T-D.1	Develop shoulders and/or dedicate bike/pedestrian lanes on frequently-used roadways	V4, V6, V8,
		T-D.2	Preserve viability of developing a future cross-connector road	V10, V11

Transportation

Implementation

Goal	Implementing Action	Coordination	Priority
T-A	Re-instate Kitsap Transit Route #66	Kitsap Transit	High
T-D	Construct shoulders on Hood Canal Drive, Twin Spits Road, and Hansville Road	Public Works	Medium
T-C	Prepare a prioritized non-motorized master plan	DCD, Public Works, GHAAC	Low

Vision

We value safe neighborhoods, good emergency services, personal security and community enrichment programs and services. Public safety services, including fire, medical, emergency and law enforcement continue to be adequate to support first responders' services in the area. Neighborhood Watch programs, coupled with Sheriff Patrols that meet the County's average response time, ensure the maintenance of a low crime rate.

Initial response for major emergencies and natural disasters is recognized to be the responsibility of citizens until such time government resources can be provided to the area. Citizens are actively involved in the area's Emergency Prepared Program and well versed on the Emergency Prepared Plan. Information pertaining to emergencies, natural disasters, power outages, etc. are rapidly dispersed throughout the area.

Education is a priority. Residents actively volunteer in the school system and support school levies as appropriate. The community supports well maintained school facilities and the attraction of high quality staff. Additionally, local venues are established to promote and provide life long learning services to the region.

Recycling of all materials continues to be a high priority as the area reduces its contribution to landfills. An expanded recycling center and curbside recycling provides this service to all area households.

The GHA continues to have good relations with Kitsap County and local residents are satisfied with government services. The Greater Hansville Area does not foresee a need to pursue incorporation, but desires significant involvement with County government. In addition, the Good Neighbor Agreement pioneered with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe has been mutually beneficial and has built a strong relationship between our communities. The Hansville Community Center continues to be a social center for the GHA.

Key Facts

- The GHA's geographic location requires continued volunteer participation in public safety, including natural disasters.
- The Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management, Kitsap County Sheriff, North Kitsap Fire and Rescue and the United

Public Services

States Coast Guard provide public safety services to the GHA.

- Volunteers offer public safety services by staffing the Foulweather Bluff Nature Conservancy Preserve, the Kitsap Parks Department Point No Point Lighthouse, and by volunteering for North Kitsap Fire and Rescue.
- Response times have decreased and fire insurance ratings have improved since consolidation of Fire District #14 (Hansville and North Kitsap Fire and Rescue – NKF&R). FD#10 (NKF&R) has the best ratio of stations to area served in unincorporated Kitsap County.
- Public Safety agencies have organized outreach programs for disaster planning, preparedness, and Neighborhood Watch programs, but a community must request them.
- The Sheriff's Department reports that the GHA has the lowest crime rate in Kitsap County.
- Law enforcement response times for the most serious calls increased by 15% between 2003 and 2004
- The actual incidence of many crimes seems to have declined in several areas of the GHA.
- Overall law enforcement call volume seems to have declined in most of the GHA in the past 3 years.

Key Trends

- Volunteers will continue to play a part in public safety services in the GHA.
- New recreation areas will bring more visitors, which will increase demand for public safety services.
- A growing population will increase demand for public safety services. Medical calls will continue to outnumber fire calls for NKF&R.
- Ballot Measure 747 (the 1% property tax limit) will require NKF&R to propose tax increases to voters more often than in the past.
- National trend toward decreasing volunteerism could threaten GHA's historically strong culture of volunteering.
- GHA's location and limited road access makes it more vulnerable to natural disasters than other areas of the county.
- Available crime statistics and analysis do not allow understanding the source of crimes or creating targeted solutions the community might follow to further reduce crime.

Key Questions

- Should the GHA be better prepared for natural and manmade disasters that could isolate the area for extended periods?

Likely Future

- Academic performance will continue to improve
- The GHA will have continued good relations with County Government
- The GHA will continue to have no single voice or point of contact with outside organizations or agencies
- Increased taxes may force some residents to move
- Some human services may be closer; Kingston vs. Poulsbo
- Private auto will still be required to access services
- Public Safety services including Sheriff, fire, medical and emergency, will generally remain adequate for a rural area.
- Law enforcement levels appropriate for the largely semi-rural GHA will not be satisfactory for residents of several urban-density subdivisions.
- Crime will increase but still be below other areas in the County.
- Emergency preparedness will still be a community responsibility.

Public Services

Preferred Future

- ☑ The GHA contributes to schools through volunteerism and levy support
- ☑ School facilities are well maintained
- ☑ The school district attracts high quality staff
- ☑ Telecommunications technology allows increased “Distance_Learning”
- ☑ Close ties to Poulsbo campus of Olympic College means improved adult learning opportunities
- ☑ The new High School in Kingston has improved education
- ☑ Adult education is available at the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribal facilities.
- ☑ There are learning opportunities for all ages.
- ☑ GHA residents are actively represented on government Boards and Advisory Commissions
- ☑ There is an active Greater Hansville Area Community Advisory/Coordinating Council comprised of representatives of each sub-community area within the GHA. The Council helps plan for the future of the GHA and coordinates activities with the County and other outside governments, agencies and developers.
- ☑ The GHA retains good partnerships and relationships with government agencies
- ☑ The GHA has strong, supportive relationships with the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe
- ☑ The GHA is more unified with a broad sense of inclusiveness, a new welcoming entrance sign at Eglon Road and the 98340 zip code has been expanded to cover the entire GHA area.
- ☑ There are frequent candidate’s nights that include Congressional candidates as the political influence of the GHA increases
- ☑ The Citizen Advisory Council actively monitors growth and environmental impacts of developments and keeps the Greater community informed
- ☑ Residents are increasingly concerned about high taxes forcing some existing residents to leave

Public Services

- ☑ The Hansville Community Center continues to be a social center for the GHA
- ☑ Residents have to travel outside of the GHA for most human services
- ☑ Home health care and meals on wheels are available.
- ☑ There are increased medical (doctors, dentists, urgent care) facilities in Kingston
- ☑ There are more Community-based transport options to help residents reach human services.
- ☑ The population remains largely independent and self-sufficient
- ☑ Neighborhood Watch programs along with increased Sheriff patrols have improved public safety
- ☑ The roads are safer with improved traffic enforcement, better signage, and the use of volunteers to monitor speeding
- ☑ The GHA has a good Emergency Preparedness plan and one or more emergency shelters
- ☑ Emergency response has continued to be good.
- ☑ Current emergency or disaster information is readily available in real time as a result of a North End radio station or some other form of emergency warning system
- ☑ The Sheriff has created a partnership with the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe to enhance public safety in the GHA
- ☑ A second road between highway 104 and the south end of Little Boston Road has been constructed to improve access in the event of a disaster or natural emergency.
- ☑ GHA volunteers have combined with the Sheriff's office to improve public safety in the area.
- ☑ There is good "speed limit awareness" in the area

Public Services

Goals and Policies

Goal		Policy		Value
PS-A	Increase public safety	PS-A.1	Encourage partnerships between Kitsap County Sheriff and Tribal Police.	V4, V6, V9, V10
		PS-A.2	Establish neighborhood watch programs.	
PS-B	Improve emergency services	PS-B.1	Promote emergency preparedness and warning system	V6, V8, V9
		PS-B.2	Enhance fire station	
		PS-B.3	Reduce sheriff and paramedic emergency response times	
PS-C	Improve social services	PS-C.1	Support programs and services for under-represented groups	V8, V9, V13
		PS-C.2	Increase awareness of home health care services such as meals on wheels and medical equipment lending library	
		PS-C.3	Advocate for health services in Northern Kitsap County, especially elder and youth services	
PS-D	Increase community inclusiveness	PS-D.1	Clarify linkages between GHAAC and represented areas / organizations	V9, V13
		PS-D.2	Improve neighborhood and area-wide communication systems	

Public Services

Implementation

Goal	Implementing Action	Coordination	Priority
PS-B	Evaluate current emergency response capabilities	Sheriff, North Kitsap Fire and Rescue	High

Utilities

Vision

A mix of private and public utilities protect the environment and improve residents' quality of life. Electrical and water services are good--meeting the area's growth and needs, and weather-related power outages are infrequent and short in duration. Telecommunications, including internet and phone services, have been converted to fiber optic and, along with cellular phone services, provide high-speed reliable service. Together, these services increase the viability of telecommuting, distance learning, home businesses, promotion of artistic work, and other local enterprises.

Storm water runoff and drainage regulations have been strengthened to limit erosion and protect the quality of surrounding surface waters. Septic systems are well maintained due to greater community awareness and County enforcement. In addition, septic system technology has improved, resulting in less impact to the fragile marine environment. Homeowners are encouraged to upgrade aging systems and are receiving incentives to do so.

Key Facts

- Potable water (drinking and domestic use) in the GHA comes from groundwater, which is replenished by rainfall in Kitsap County.
- Water supplies appear adequate to cover foreseeable anticipated needs, although water rights are "overbooked."
- Puget Sound Energy (PSE) is the sole supplier of electricity to the GHA, and has approximately a million customers in Washington, with rates controlled by Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC).
- A new cable from the Port Gamble substation is scheduled for 2006; until then, generators will supplement the cable feed during periods of high load.
- Multiple suppliers deliver propane and furnace oil to the GHA in a competitive environment that provides energy at market values.

Utilities

- The large expense of changing to a new home-heating source tends to slow conversion, even when fuel prices change.
- The ability of the geology to absorb effluent is a major factor in zoning plot sizing, making conventional septic systems unusable on many GHA lots.
- With today's technology, only about 5% of GHA sites are found "unbuildable," and correctly designed, installed and functioning on-site sewage systems do not harm – and may even benefit – the groundwater.
- The Hansville landfill, near the current transfer station site, closed in 1989.
- Site contamination within the GHA is not a significant issue.

Key Trends

- The source of water for GHA residences will continue to be split about equally between on-site or local wells and Kitsap Public Utility District (PUD).
- GHA dependence on groundwater – which is in high demand, limited and vulnerable to contamination – will require increased conservation and protection.
- PSE projects usage growth in the GHA to be 1% per year, and expects the new cable to be adequate for 10 to 15 years.
- PSE expects conservation to minimize or reduce average usage per customer.
- The new cable should make power in GHA less susceptible to outages, but reliability will never be the same as in metropolitan areas.
- Suppliers report a trend to propane from fuel oil and electricity.
- The sparse distribution of users makes gas pipeline supply in GHA unlikely.

Utilities

- Increasing cost of propane and oil may put electricity “back in the game.”
- The trend is to “alternative systems” because of the shortage of sites that will work with conventional systems and because alternative systems must be inspected by licensed operations and maintenance experts.
- The number of failing systems is estimated at 0.5%. Failures do not seem to be contaminating ground-water, however health of the environment, especially Hood Canal, will be a factor in the future of on-site sewage regulations and enforcement.
- Robust plans are in place for handling solid waste from the GHA.
- Residents are about evenly split on pick-up or self-hauling.

Key Questions

- Will there be adequate electrical supplies in the future given that the historical growth rate in the GHA has been 4.8% per year and PSE is only projecting a 1% annual growth rate?
- What effect will the increased population have on current users of surface-water wells?
- Will carbon-based fuels be depreciated in the future as an air-quality measure?

Likely Future

- Remain good and improve over time
- Power and water utilities will lag growth but not stop it
- The area will still be subject to weather related power outages

Utilities

Preferred Future

- ☑ Telecommunications have continued to improve and service to the GHA is similar or better than other areas within the region
- ☑ Wireless use is standard and of good quality throughout the GHA
- ☑ Septic systems are well maintained via greater community awareness and county enforcement
- ☑ Electrical, water and phone (including cell service from all providers) is good, reliable and meets the growth of the area
- ☑ The Port Gamble substation is in operation, however power outages still an issue in the rural GHA
- ☑ Utilities are affordable
- ☑ Technology of septic systems has improved and has reduced the negative impacts on the environment of the older systems.

Utilities

Goals and Policies

Goal		Policy		Value
U-A	Protect/enhance water supply	U-A.1	Work with North Kitsap PUD to assess, monitor and protect aquifer quality	V1, V2,
		U-A.2	Explore alternative water sources in case of prolonged droughts	V6,
			Improve fire flow for emergency services	V8,
U-B	Reduce frequency / duration of power outages	U-B.1		V6, V8
U-C	Enhance wireless / fiber-optic infrastructure	U-C.1		V6, V8, V9
U-D	Explore alternative energy sources	U-D.1		V1, V8

Utilities

Implementation

Goal	Implementing Action	Coordination	Priority
U-B	Bury overhead power lines	PSE, Public Works	Medium
U-C	Map areas lacking cell phone coverage	KPUD, CenturyTel	Low