



City of Grand Island

Tuesday, January 25, 2022

Council Session

Item E-2

Public Hearing on Proposed Blighted and Substandard Area 36 for approximately 55.3 Acres located in the Northwest Part of Grand Island on either side of Independence Avenue and South of Nebraska Highway 2 (Empire Development)

Council action will take place under Resolution item I-2.

Staff Contact: Chad Nabity

Council Agenda Memo

From: Chad Naby, Regional Planning Commission

Meeting: January 25, 2022

Subject: FAmos Construction and O’Neill Wood Resources Study
(Proposed Area #36) C-23-2021GI

Presenter(s): Chad Naby, Regional Planning Commission

Background

FAmos Construction and O’Neill Wood Resources commissioned a Blight and Substandard Study for Proposed Redevelopment Area No. 36. This study is approximately 55.4 acres of property located on either side of Independence Avenue south of Nebraska Highway 2 in northwest Grand Island (Study Area).

On November 9, 2021, Council referred the attached study to the Planning Commission for its review and recommendation. The study as prepared and submitted indicates that this property could be considered blighted and substandard. The full study is attached for your review and consideration.

The decision on whether to declare an area substandard and blighted is entirely within the jurisdiction of the City Council.

Discussion

The Statutory authority and direction to the Planning Commission is referenced below to explain the Planning Commission purpose in reviewing the study:

18-2109. Redevelopment plan; preparation; requirements; planning commission or board; public hearing; notice; governing body; public hearing; notice.

(1) An authority shall not prepare a redevelopment plan for a redevelopment project area unless the governing body of the city in which such area is located has, by resolution adopted after the public hearings required under this section, declared such area to be a substandard and blighted area in need of redevelopment.

(2) Prior to making such declaration, the governing body of the city shall conduct or cause to be conducted a study or an analysis on whether the area is substandard and blighted

and shall submit the question of whether such area is substandard and blighted to the planning commission or board of the city for its review and recommendation. The planning commission or board shall hold a public hearing on the question after giving notice of the hearing as provided in section 18-2115.01. Such notice shall include a map of sufficient size to show the area to be declared substandard and blighted or information on where to find such map and shall provide information on where to find copies of the substandard and blighted study or analysis conducted pursuant to this subsection. The planning commission or board shall submit its written recommendations to the governing body of the city within thirty days after the public hearing.

(3) Upon receipt of the recommendations of the planning commission or board, or if no recommendations are received within thirty days after the public hearing required under subsection (2) of this section, the governing body shall hold a public hearing on the question of whether the area is substandard and blighted after giving notice of the hearing as provided in section 18-2115.01. Such notice shall include a map of sufficient size to show the area to be declared substandard and blighted or information on where to find such map and shall provide information on where to find copies of the substandard and blighted study or analysis conducted pursuant to subsection (2) of this section. At the public hearing, all interested parties shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to express their views respecting the proposed declaration. After such hearing, the governing body of the city may make its declaration.

(4) Copies of each substandard and blighted study or analysis conducted pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall be posted on the city's public web site or made available for public inspection at a location designated by the city.

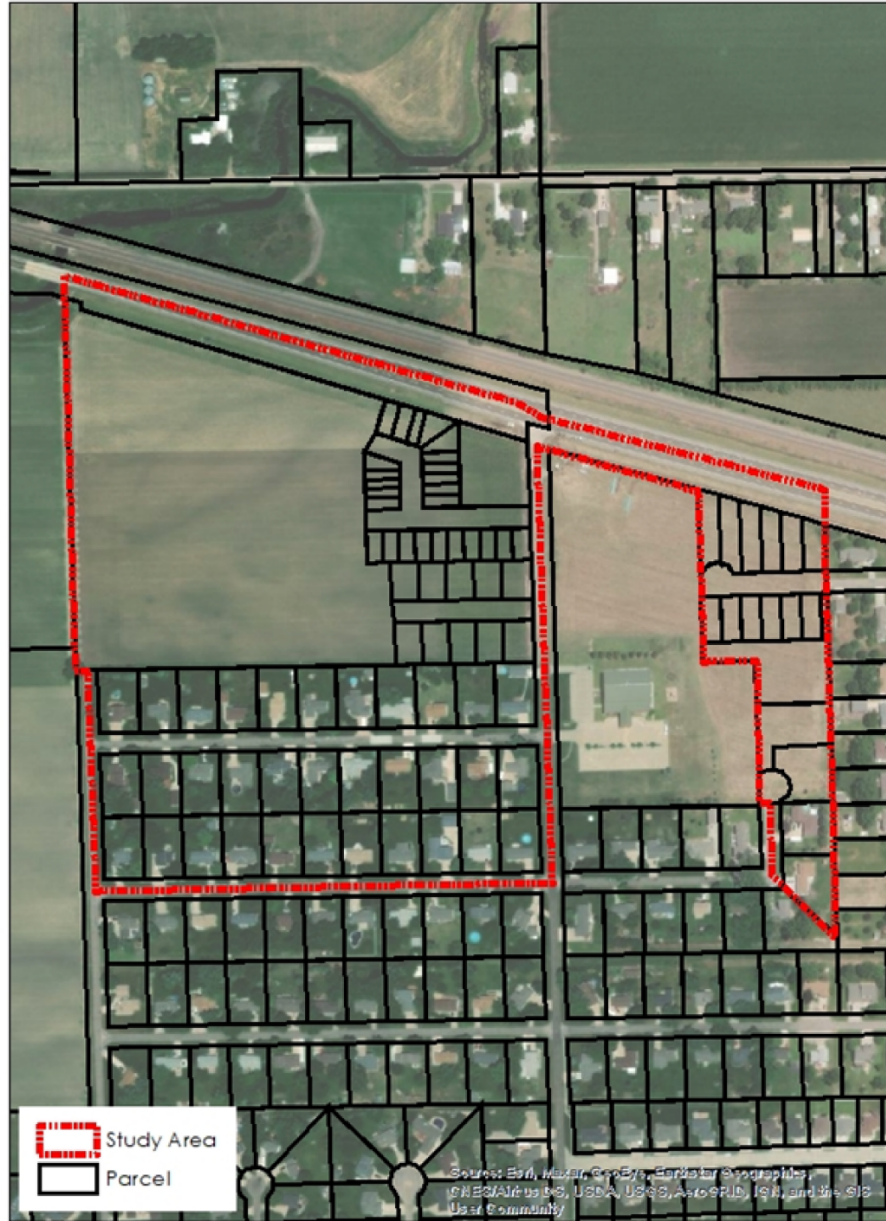
~Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska 7-19-18

A flow chart of the blight declaration process is shown in Figure 2.

At this time, the Council is only concerned with determining if the property is blighted and substandard. Figure 3 is an overview of the differences between the blight and substandard declaration and the redevelopment plan. If a declaration as blighted and substandard is made by Council then the Community Redevelopment Authority (CRA) can consider appropriate redevelopment plans. The redevelopment plans must also be reviewed by the Planning Commission and approved by Council prior to final approval.

The City of Grand Island, as a City of the First Class, is permitted to designate an area of up to 35% of the municipal limits as blighted and substandard. As of January 11, 2022, 24.48% of the City has been declared blighted and substandard. This study for area 36 along with the study are for area 25 would add 58.7 acres or 0.30%. The total area declared blighted and substandard if both areas 35 and 26 are approved is 24.78%.

Redevelopment Area 36



Blight Study - Study Area
Grand Island, Nebraska



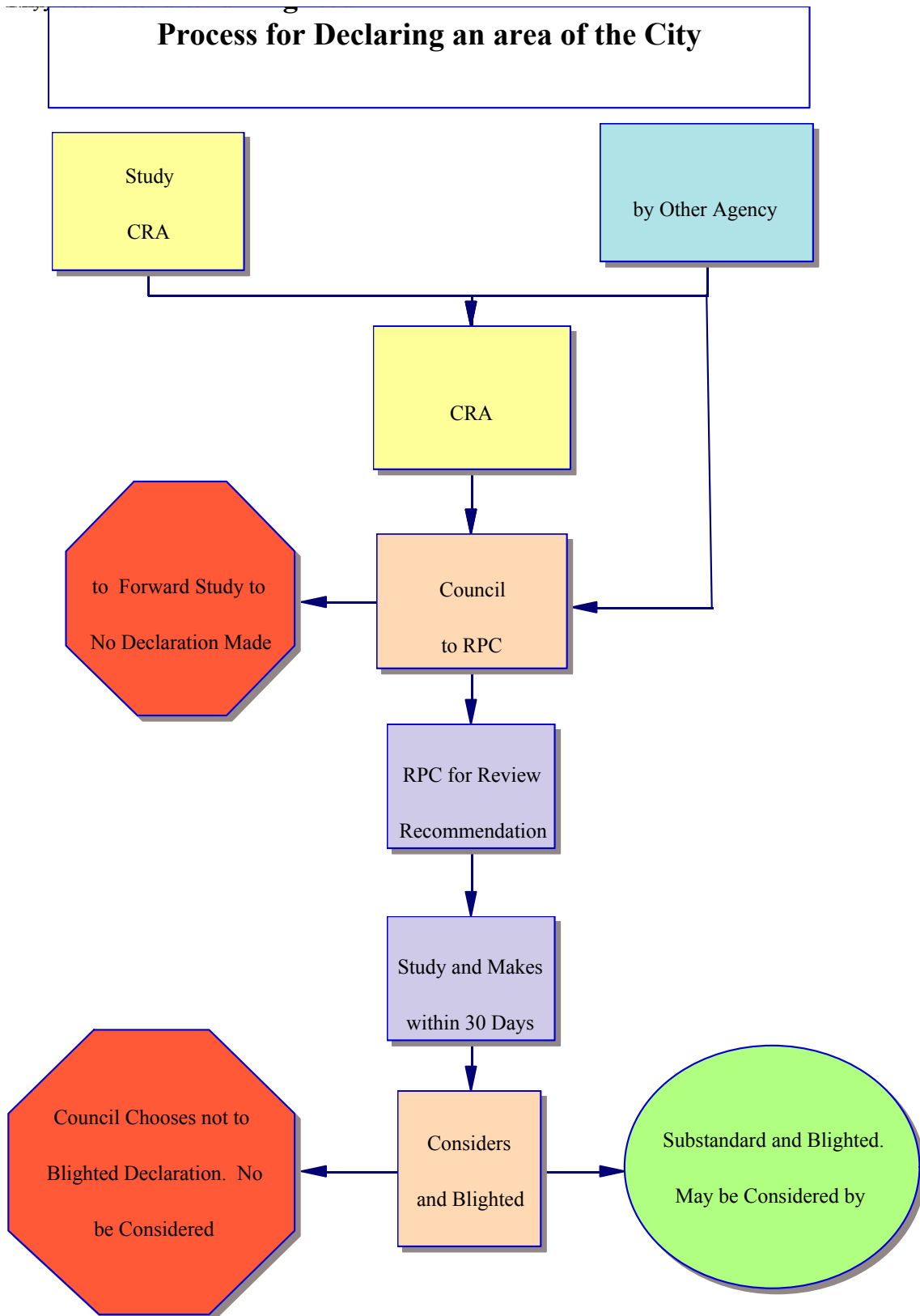


Figure 1 Blight Declaration Process (Planning Commission Recommendation is the second purple box).

Substandard and Blighted Declaration vs. Redevelopment Plan



- **Substandard and Blighted Declaration**
 - A Study of the Existing Conditions of the Property in Question
 - Does the property meet one or more Statutory Conditions of Blight?
 - Does the Property meet one or more Statutory Conditions of Substandard Property?
 - Is the declaration in the best interest of the City?
- **Redevelopment Plan**
 - What kinds of activities and improvements are necessary to alleviate the conditions that make the property blighted and substandard?
 - How should those activities and improvements be paid for?
 - Will those activities and improvements further the implementation of the general plan for the City?

Figure 2 Blight and Substandard Declaration compared to a Redevelopment Plan

It is appropriate for the Council in conducting its review and considering its decision regarding the substandard and blighted designation to:

1. review the study,
2. take testimony from interested parties,
3. review the recommendation and findings of fact identified by the Planning Commission (Planning Commission did not identify any findings with their motion so none are available.)
4. make findings of fact, and
5. include those findings of fact as part of its motion to approve or deny the request to declare this area blighted and substandard. Council can make any findings they choose regarding the study and the information presented during the public hearing to support the decision of the Council members regarding this matter.

Blighted and Substandard Defined

The terms blighted and substandard have very specific meanings within the context of the Community Redevelopment Statutes. Those terms as defined by Statute are included below:

Section 18-2103

Terms, defined.

For purposes of the Community Development Law, unless the context otherwise requires:

(3) **Blighted area means** an area (a) which, by reason of the presence of a substantial number of deteriorated or deteriorating structures, existence of defective or inadequate street layout, faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site or other improvements, diversity of ownership, tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land, defective or unusual conditions of title, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the community, retards the provision of housing accommodations, or constitutes an economic or social liability and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use and (b) in which there is at least one of the following conditions: (i) Unemployment in the designated area is at least one hundred twenty percent of the state or national average; (ii) the average age of the residential or commercial units in the area is at least forty years; (iii) more than half of the plotted and subdivided property in an area is unimproved land that has been within the city for forty years and has remained unimproved during that time; (iv) the per capita income of the area is lower than the average per capita income of the city or village in which the area is designated; or (v) the area has had either stable or decreasing population based on the last two decennial censuses. In no event shall a city of the metropolitan, primary, or first class designate more than thirty-five percent of the city as blighted, a city of the second class shall not designate an area larger than fifty percent of the city as blighted, and a village shall not designate an area larger than one hundred percent of the village as blighted. A redevelopment

project involving a formerly used defense site as authorized under section 18-2123.01 shall not count towards the percentage limitations contained in this subdivision;

(31) **Substandard area means** an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether nonresidential or residential in character, which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, and crime, (which cannot be remedied through construction of prisons), and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare; and

~Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska 7-19-18

ANALYSIS-Blight and Substandard Study

The following findings are copied directly from the Study. The analysis of the substandard and blighted factors is conducted on pages 7 to 18 of the study.

FINDINGS FOR GRAND ISLAND

Study Area 36 has several items contributing to the Blight and Substandard Conditions. These conditions include:

Blighting Summary

These conditions are contributing to the blighted conditions of the study area.

- **Deterioration of site or other improvements**
 - Curb and gutter are missing throughout 100% of the study area.
 - Streets through the study area were of an average condition.
 - Sidewalks are missing within 100.0% of the entire study area.
- **Insanitary and Unsafe Conditions**
 - Lack of curb and gutter could lead to ponding of water. Water ponding can become a breeding ground for communicable diseases.

Criteria under Part B of the Blight Definition

The average age of the residential or commercial units in the area is at least forty years.

- 27 (77.1%) buildings or improvements were determined to be 40 years of age or older.
- The average age based upon a cumulative age calculation is 40.1 years.

These other criteria for Blight were present in the area:

- Diversity of Ownership

These other criteria for Blight were not present in the area, these included:

- Factors Which Are Impairing And/or Arresting Sound Growth
- Dangerous conditions to life or property due to fire or other causes.
- Faulty lot layout.
- Improper subdivision or obsolete platting.
- Stable or decreasing population based on the last two decennial censuses.
- Tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding fair value of the land.
- Defective or unusual condition of title.
- Unemployment in the designated area is at least 120% of the state or national average.

- One-half of unimproved property is over 40 years old.
- The per capita income of the area is lower than the average per capita income of the city or village in which the area is designated.

These issues were either not present or were limited enough as to have little impact on the overall condition of the study area.

Substandard Summary

Nebraska State Statute requires that “...an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether nonresidential or residential in character, which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, and crime, (which cannot be remedied through construction of prisons), and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare;”

Study Area #36 meets the definition of Substandard as defined in the Revised Nebraska State Statutes.

FINDINGS FOR BLIGHT AND SUBSTANDARD STUDY AREA #36

Blight Study Area #36 has several items contributing to the Blight and Substandard Conditions. These conditions include:

Blighted Conditions

- Deterioration of site or other improvements.
- Average age of the residential or commercial units in the area is at least 40 years.
- Insanitary and Unsafe Conditions.

Substandard Conditions

- Average age of the structures in the area is at least 40 years.
- Diversity of Ownership

Recommendation

Staff recommends considering the following questions as a starting point in the analysis of this Study and in making a determination. The City Council is ultimately responsible for answering the question of whether the property included in the study is blighted and substandard **and** whether making such a designation is in the **best interest** of the City.

Recommend Questions for City Council

- Does this property meet the statutory requirements to be considered blighted and substandard? (See the prior statutory references.)
- Are the blighted and substandard factors distributed throughout the Redevelopment Area, so basically good areas are not arbitrarily found to be substandard and blighted simply because of proximity to areas which are substandard and blighted? Is development of adjacent property necessary to eliminate blighted and substandard conditions in the area?
- Is public intervention appropriate and/or necessary for the redevelopment of the area?
- Will a blight declaration increase the likelihood of development/redevelopment in the near future and is that in the best interest of the City?

- What is the policy of the City toward increasing development and redevelopment in this area of the City?

Findings of fact must be based on the study and testimony presented including all written material and staff reports. The recommendation must be based on the declaration, not based on any proposed uses of the site. All of the testimony, a copy of the study and this memo along with any other information presented at the hearing should be entered into the record of the hearing.

Planning Commission Recommendation

The Regional Planning Commission held a public hearing and took action on the blight and substandard study proposed Area 36 during its meeting on January 2, 2022. This study is approximately 55.4 acres of on either side of Independence Avenue south of Nebraska Highway 2 (C-11-2022GI)

Chairman O'Neill stepped out of the room due to a conflict of interest.

Monter opened the public hearing.

Nabity stated the proposed CRA Area #36 is approximately 55.4 acres of property in northwest Grand Island on either side of Independence Avenue south of Nebraska Highway 2. The study was conducted by Marvin Planning Consultants. The study indicated the area could be declared blighted and substandard. If approved, the area that includes Highland North Subdivision and Northwest Gateway Subdivision will anticipate to see tax increment financing applications for these developments.

Keith Marvin with Marvin Planning Consultants - stated based on his research the area does meet the criteria blighted and substandard.

Zack Butts, 308 N. Locust, Grand Island, NE- an attorney representing Amos Anson talked about all the positive impacts CRA Area #36 would have if declared blighted and substandard.

Amos Anson, 4234 Arizona Ave, Grand Island, NE – went over the project and was available for questions.

Monter closed the public hearing.

A motion was made by Robb and second by Doane to approve the study for CRA Area #36 as substandard and blighted and Resolution 2022-05.

The motion was carried with eight members voting in favor (Ruge, Olson, Robb, Monter, Rainforth, Hendricksen, Doane, and Randone) and one member abstaining (O'Neill).

Alternatives

It appears that the Council has the following alternatives concerning the issue at hand. The Council may:

1. Move to approve
2. Refer the issue to a Committee
3. Postpone the issue to future date
4. Take no action on the issue

Sample Motion

If Council wishes to approve the designation of this property as blighted and substandard, an action required if Tax Increment Financing is to be used for the redevelopment of properties in this area, a motion should be made to approve the Substandard and Blight Designation for Redevelopment Area No. 36 in Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska finding the information in the study to be factual and supporting such designation. A resolution authorizing the approval of this study has been prepared for Council consideration.



City of Grand Island, NE
Blight and Substandard Study
Area #36
November 2021

PURPOSE OF THE BLIGHT AND SUBSTANDARD STUDY

The purpose of completing this Blight and Substandard study is to examine existing conditions within Study Area 36 of the City of Grand Island. This study has been commissioned by the FAmos Construction and O'Neill Wood Resources to analyze the possibility of declaring the area as blighted and substandard within this specific study area.

The Hall County Regional Planning Commission and Grand Island City Council, when considering conditions of Blight and Substandard, will be looking at those issues and definitions provided for in the Nebraska Community Redevelopment Law as found in Chapter 18, Section 2104 of the Revised Nebraska State Statutes, as follows:

“The governing body of a city, to the greatest extent it deems to be feasible in carrying out the provisions of the Community Development Law, shall afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the sound needs of the city as a whole, to the rehabilitation or redevelopment of the community redevelopment area by private enterprises. The governing body of a city shall give consideration to this objective in exercising its powers under the Community Development Law, including the formulation of a workable program, the approval of community redevelopment plans consistent with the general plan for the development of the city, the exercise of its zoning powers, the enforcement of other laws, codes, and regulations, relating to the use of land and the use and occupancy of buildings and improvements, the disposition of any property acquired, and the providing of necessary public improvements.”

The Nebraska Revised Statutes §18-2105 continues by granting authority to the governing body for formulation of a workable program; disaster assistance; effect. The statute reads:

“The governing body of a city or an authority at its direction for the purposes of the Community Development Law may formulate for the entire municipality a workable program for utilizing appropriate private and public resources to eliminate or prevent the development or spread of urban blight, to encourage needed urban rehabilitation, to provide for the redevelopment of substandard and blighted areas, or to undertake such of the aforesaid activities or other feasible municipal activities as may be suitably employed to achieve the objectives of such workable program. Such workable program may include, without limitation, provision for the prevention of the spread of blight into areas of the municipality which are free from blight through diligent enforcement of housing, zoning, and occupancy controls and standards; the rehabilitation or conservation of substandard and blighted areas or portions thereof by replanning, removing congestion, providing parks, playgrounds, and other public improvements by encouraging voluntary rehabilitation and by compelling the repair and rehabilitation of deteriorated or deteriorating structures; and the clearance and redevelopment of substandard and blighted areas or portions thereof.”

“Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Community Development Law, where the local governing body certifies that an area is in need of redevelopment or rehabilitation as a result of flood, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, or other catastrophe respecting which the Governor of the state has certified the need for disaster assistance under federal law, the local governing body may approve a redevelopment plan and a redevelopment project with respect to such area without regard to the provisions of the Community Development Law requiring a general plan for the municipality and notice and public hearing or findings other than herein set forth.”

Based on the Nebraska Revised Statutes §18-2103 the following definitions shall apply:

“Blighted area means an area (a) which, by reason of the presence of a substantial number of deteriorated or deteriorating structures, existence of defective or inadequate street layout, faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site or other improvements,

diversity of ownership, tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land, defective or unusual conditions of title, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the community, retards the provision of housing accommodations, or constitutes an economic or social liability and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use and (b) in which there is at least one of the following conditions: (i) Unemployment in the designated area is at least one hundred twenty percent of the state or national average; (ii) the average age of the residential or commercial units in the area is at least forty years; (iii) more than half of the plotted and subdivided property in an area is unimproved land that has been within the city for forty years and has remained unimproved during that time; (iv) the per capita income of the area is lower than the average per capita income of the city or village in which the area is designated; or (v) the area has had either stable or decreasing population based on the last two decennial censuses. In no event shall a city of the metropolitan, primary, or first class designate more than thirty-five percent of the city as blighted, a city of the second class shall not designate an area larger than fifty percent of the city as blighted, and a village shall not designate an area larger than one hundred percent of the village as blighted. A redevelopment project involving a formerly used defense site as authorized under section 18-2123.01 shall not count towards the percentage limitations contained in this subdivision;"

“Extremely blighted area means a substandard and blighted area in which: (a) The average rate of unemployment in the area during the period covered by the most recent federal decennial census is at least two hundred percent of the average rate of unemployment in the state during the same period; and (b) the average poverty rate in the area exceeds twenty percent for the total federal census tract or tracts or federal census block group or block groups in the area;"

“Substandard area means an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether nonresidential or residential in character, which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, and crime, (which cannot be remedied through construction of prisons), and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare; and"

“Workforce housing means:

- (a) Housing that meets the needs of today's working families;
- (b) Housing that is attractive to new residents considering relocation to a rural community;
- (c) Owner-occupied housing units that cost not more than two hundred seventy-five thousand dollars to construct or rental housing units that cost not more than two hundred thousand dollars per unit to construct. For purposes of this subdivision (c), housing unit costs shall be updated annually by the Department of Economic Development based upon the most recent increase or decrease in the Producer Price Index for all commodities, published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics;
- (d) Owner-occupied and rental housing units for which the cost to substantially rehabilitate exceeds fifty percent of a unit's assessed value; and
- (e) Upper-story housing."

This Blight and Substandard Study is only for a portion of the corporate limits of the city which has not previously been so designated. The Study is intended to give the Hall County Regional Planning Commission and Grand Island City Council the basis for identifying and declaring Blighted and Substandard conditions existing within the city's jurisdiction and as allowed under Chapter 18,

Section 2123.01. Through this process, the City and property owners will be attempting to address economic and/or social liabilities which are harmful to the well-being of the entire community.

The study area can be seen in Figure 1 of this report. A Redevelopment Plan to be submitted in the future will contain, in accordance with the law, definite local objectives regarding appropriate land uses, improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, and other public improvements, and the proposed land uses and building requirements in the redevelopment area and shall include:

- The boundaries defining the blighted and substandard areas in question (including existing uses and conditions of the property within the area), and;
- A list of the conditions present, which qualify the area as blighted and substandard.

BLIGHT AND SUBSTANDARD ELIGIBILITY STUDY

This study targets the entire corporate limits of the community for evaluation. The area is indicated in Figure 1 of this report. The existing uses are vacant, residential, and public.

Through the redevelopment process, the City of Grand Island can guide future development and redevelopment throughout the area. The use of the Community Redevelopment Act by the City is intended to redevelop and improve areas of the community. Using the Community Redevelopment Act, the City of Grand Island can assist in the elimination of negative conditions and implement different programs/projects identified for the city.

The following is the description of the designated area within the City of Grand Island.

Point of beginning (POB) is the intersection of the centerlines of Nevada Ave and the west right of way line of Northwest Ave going northerly to the southwestern corner of a tract referred to as Miscellaneous Tracts 2-11-10 PT NW ¼ XC 1.08 AC Hwy 23.26 AC; thence northerly along the western property line of said lot continuing to the centerline of Nebraska Hwy 2 W; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Nebraska Highway 2 to the extended property line of a tract referred to as Northwest Gateway Sub Lt 6; thence southerly along the eastern property line of said lot continuing to the southeastern corner of a tract referred to as Ross Heights Second Sub Lt 7; thence northwesterly along the southern property line of said lot to the intersection of the centerlines of Colorado Ave and Nevada Ave; thence northerly along the centerline of Colorado Ave continuing to the southern property line of a tract set aside for future extension of Colorado Ave; thence westerly along the southern property line of said lot continuing to the southwestern property line of said lot; thence northerly along the western property line of said lot continuing to the northeastern corner of the southern half of a tract referred to as Hw Sub Lt 1; thence westerly along the northern property line of the southern half of said lot continuing to the eastern property line of the northern half of said lot; thence northerly along the eastern property line of the northern half of said lot continuing to the northeastern corner of said lot; thence northwesterly along the northern property line of said lot continuing to the centerline of Independence Ave; thence southerly along the centerline of Independence Ave continuing to the POB, +/- 55.3 acres.

Study Area Figure 1

Study Area Map



Blight Study - Study Area
Grand Island, Nebraska



Figure 2
Existing Land Use Map



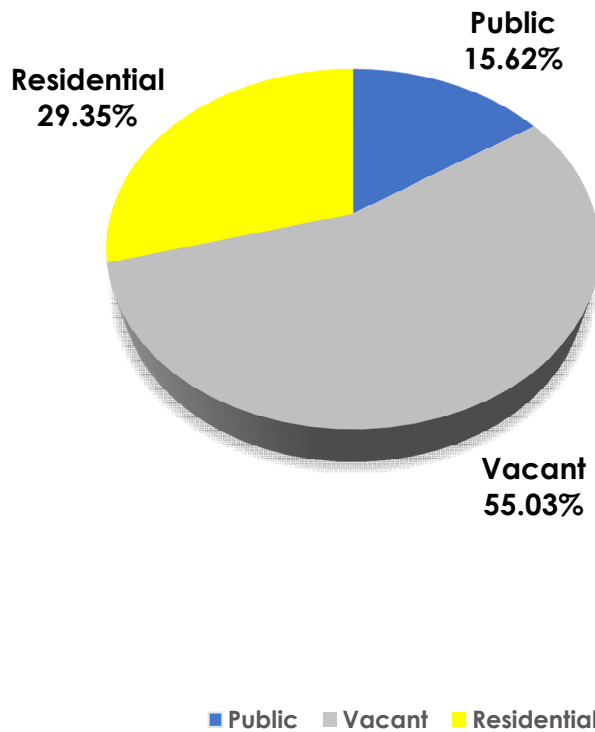
Blight Study - Land Use
Grand Island, Nebraska



EXISTING LAND USE

The term “Land Use” refers to the developed uses in place within a building or on a specific parcel of land. The number and type of uses are constantly changing within a community and produce a number of impacts either benefitting or detracting from the community. Because of this, the short and long-term success and sustainability of the community is directly contingent upon available resources utilized in the best manner given the constraints the City faces during the course of the planning period. Existing patterns of land use are often fixed in older communities and neighborhoods, while development in newer areas is often reflective of current development practices.

FIGURE 3: EXISTING LAND USE, Study Area 35 – 2021



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants 2021

Existing Land Use Analysis within Study Area

As part of the planning process, a survey was conducted through both in-field observations, as well as data collection online using the Hall County Assessors website. This survey noted the use of the tract in the study area. These data from the survey are analyzed in the following paragraphs. Figure 3 shows the uses present in the study area are residential, public, and vacant. The study area is primarily vacant.

FINDINGS OF BLIGHT AND SUBSTANDARD CONDITIONS ELIGIBILITY STUDY

This section of the study examines the conditions found in the study area. The Findings Section will review the conditions based upon the statutory definitions.

Contributing Factors

There were a number of conditions examined and evaluated in the field and online. These conditions will be reviewed in detail, on the following pages, while some of the statutory conditions are not present.

Deterioration of Site or Other Improvements

Sidewalk Condition

Sidewalks, regardless of the area and uses within a community, should provide a safe means of movement for pedestrians. Sidewalks become increasingly more important along transportation routes considered to be arterials and highways. A sidewalk allows for pedestrian movement while keeping people off heavily traveled streets.

The sidewalk conditions analyzed in the Study Area were rated on five categories: Excellent, Good, Average, Fair, and Poor or Missing.

Within the study area there is approximately 8,003 lineal feet or 1.5 miles of area where sidewalk could or should be located. After reviewing the conditions in the field, the following is how the sidewalk conditions breakdown within the study area:

- **0 (0.00%) lineal feet of Excellent sidewalk**
- **0 (0.00%) lineal feet of Good sidewalk**
- **0 (0.00%) lineal feet of Average sidewalk**
- **0 (0.00%) lineal feet of Fair sidewalk**
- **8,003 (100.0%) lineal feet of Poor or Missing sidewalk**

There is no sidewalk present in the study area. Sidewalk is critical to the overall pedestrian movement of an area long-term. Even sidewalk constructed, which at present there is none, will eventually connect to several portions of the community. There is a portion of sidewalk that was laid by property owners, though it does not connect throughout the neighborhood, and is not ADA compliant. Because 100.0% of the area is missing sidewalk, sidewalks are considered a direct contributing factor.



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Photo 1



Photo 6



Photo 7



Photo 8

Figure 4
Sidewalk Condition



Blight Study - Sidewalk Condition
Grand Island, Nebraska

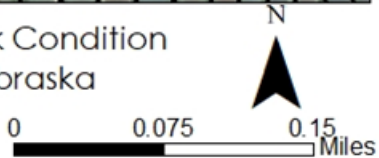


Figure 5
Curb and Gutter Condition

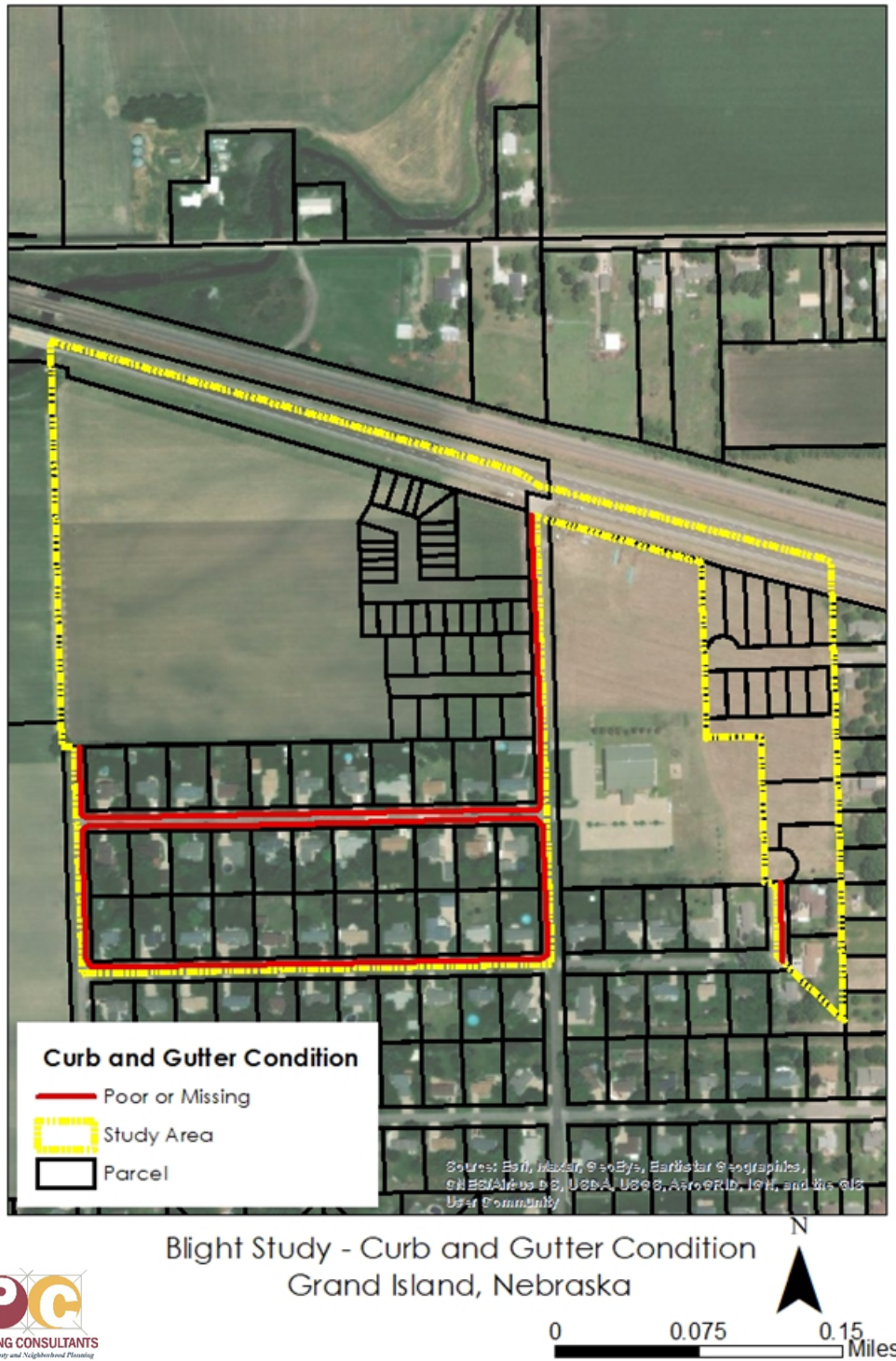


Figure 7
Street Condition



Blight Study - Steet Condition
Grand Island, Nebraska



Curb and Gutter

Curb and Gutters have a number of direct and indirect roles in communities. Their primary function is to be a barrier to collect and direct water to be drained away. On a secondary level, they can help define where the streets start and stop, and they act as a physical barrier between pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Curb and gutter for the Study Area were examined similarly to sidewalks. The curb and gutter were graded as either Excellent, Good, Average, Fair, and Poor or Missing.

Within the study area there is approximately 5,781 lineal feet of curb and gutter possible. After reviewing the conditions in the field, the following is how the curb and gutter conditions break down within the corporate limits:

- **0 (0.0%) lineal feet of Excellent curb and gutter**
- **0 (0.00%) lineal feet of Good curb and gutter**
- **0 (0.00%) lineal feet of Average curb and gutter**
- **0 (0.00%) lineal feet of Fair curb and gutter**
- **5,781 (100.00%) lineal feet of Poor or Missing curb and gutter**

Due to the study area completely missing curb and gutter, curb and gutter conditions would be a direct contributing factor.



Photo 9



Photo 10

Streets

Streets within a community are essential to moving people and vehicles from place to place. Their condition and construction have an impact on the appearance of a community, which leads directly to how a community is perceived by the outside world.

Within the study area there is approximately 6,726 lineal feet or 1.27 miles of street possible. After reviewing the conditions in the field, the following is how the street conditions breakdown within the corporate limits:

- **0 (0.0%) lineal feet of Excellent street**
- **0 (0.0%) lineal feet of Good street**
- **6,726 (100.0%) lineal feet of Average street**
- **0 (0.00%) lineal feet of Fair street**
- **0 (0.00%) lineal feet of Poor street**

All streets within the study area are paved. The streets in the study area appear to have been paved in some sort of asphaltic material, concrete, or armor coating. The streets in the study area were all rated as average.



Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 13

Age of Structures

Age of structures can be a contributing factor to the blighted and substandard conditions in an area. Statutes allow for a predominance of structures 40 years of age or older to be a contributing factor regardless of their condition. The following paragraphs document the structural age of the structures within the Study Area. Note the age of structure was determined from the Hall County Assessor’s website.

Table 1: Average Structural Age, By Method - 2021			
Number	Year	Age	Cumulative
1	1977	44	44
1	1991	30	74
1	1977	44	118
1	1978	43	161
1	1991	30	191
1	1992	29	220
1	1994	27	247
1	1981	40	287
1	1977	44	331
1	1978	43	374
1	2007	14	388
1	1977	44	432
1	1992	29	461
1	1977	44	505
1	1977	44	549
1	1980	41	590
1	1977	44	634
1	1977	44	678
1	1993	28	706
1	1998	23	729
1	1977	44	773
1	1977	44	817
1	1975	46	863
1	1975	46	909
1	1976	45	954
1	1975	46	1,000
1	1977	44	1,044
1	1976	45	1,089
1	1976	45	1,134
1	1975	46	1,180
1	1975	46	1,226
1	1975	46	1,272
1	1974	47	1,319
1	1977	44	1,363
1	1979	42	1,405
35			24,067
			40.1

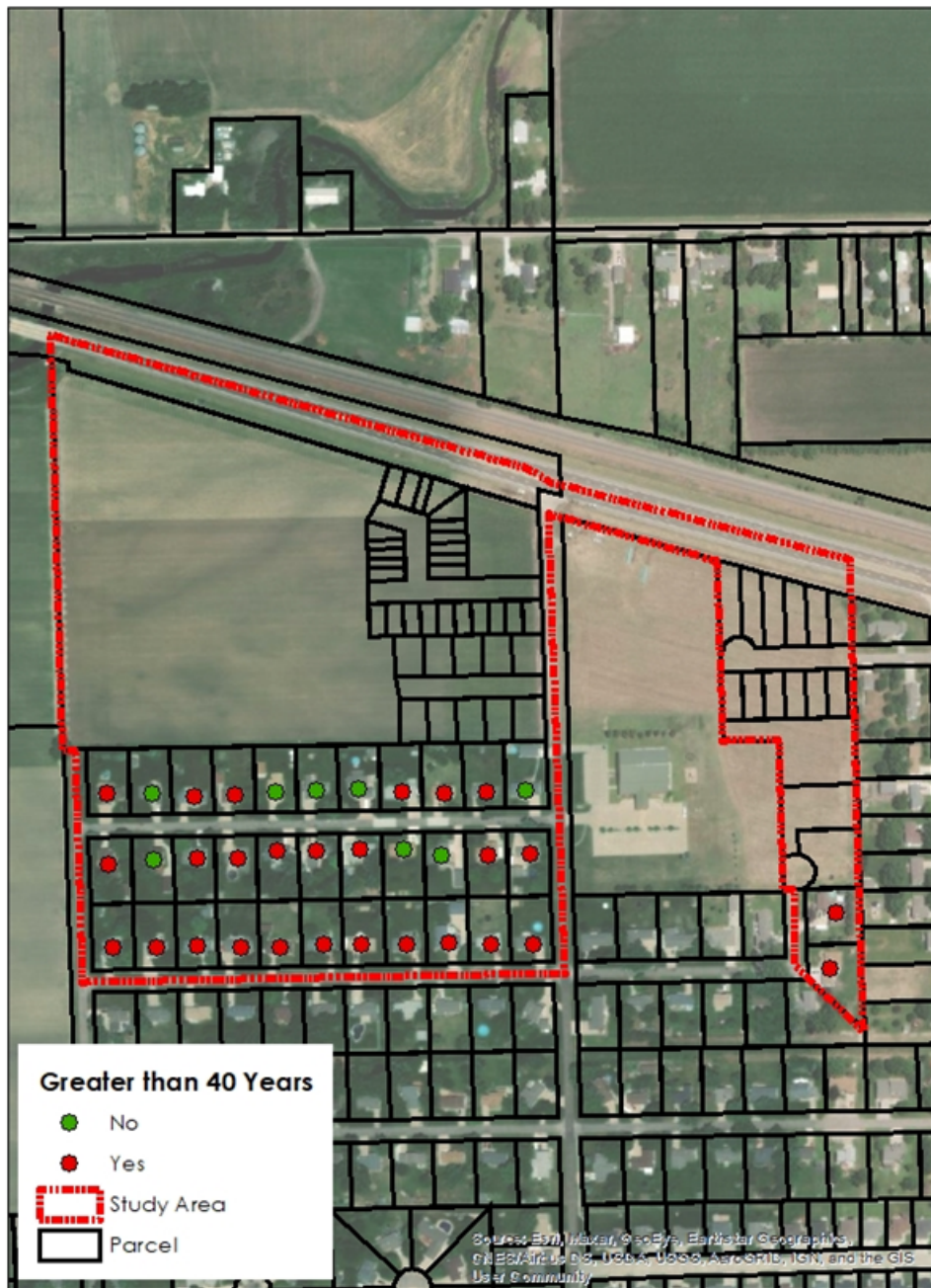
Source: Hall County Assessor’s and Marvin Planning Consultants 2021

Age of Structure

Within the study area there are 35 primary structures. After researching the structural age on the Hall County Assessor’s website, 27 (77.1%) units were determined to be 40 years of age or older.

However, when examining the age based upon a cumulative approach, as seen in Table 1 the average age of the primary structures is equal to 40.1 years; thus, meeting the requirements of the statutes. The age of the structures would be a direct contributing factor.

Figure 8
Age of Structures



Blight Study - Age of Structures
Grand Island, Nebraska



Blighting Summary

These conditions are contributing to the blighted conditions of the study area.

- **Deterioration of site or other improvements**
 - Curb and gutter are missing throughout 100% of the study area.
 - Streets through the study area were of an average condition.
 - Sidewalks are missing within 100.0% of the entire study area.
- **Insanitary and Unsafe Conditions**
 - Lack of curb and gutter could lead to ponding of water. Water ponding can become a breeding ground for communicable diseases.

Criteria under Part B of the Blight Definition

The average age of the residential or commercial units in the area is at least forty years.

- 27 (77.1%) buildings or improvements were determined to be 40 years of age or older.
- The average age based upon a cumulative age calculation is 40.1 years.

These other criteria for Blight were present in the area:

- Diversity of Ownership

These other criteria for Blight were not present in the area, these included:

- Factors Which Are Impairing And/or Arresting Sound Growth
- Dangerous conditions to life or property due to fire or other causes.
- Faulty lot layout.
- Improper subdivision or obsolete platting.
- Stable or decreasing population based on the last two decennial censuses.
- Tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding fair value of the land.
- Defective or unusual condition of title.
- Unemployment in the designated area is at least 120% of the state or national average.
- One-half of unimproved property is over 40 years old.
- The per capita income of the area is lower than the average per capita income of the city or village in which the area is designated.

These issues were either not present or were limited enough as to have little impact on the overall condition of the study area.

Substandard Conditions

Average Age of Structures

Average age of structures can be a contributing factor to the blighted and substandard conditions in an area. Statutes allow for a predominance of structures 40 years of age or older to be a contributing factor regardless of their condition. The following paragraphs document the structural age of the structures within the Study Area. Note the age of structure was determined from the Hall County Assessor's website.

Table 2: Average Structural Age, By Method - 2021			
Number	Year	Age	Cumulative
1	1977	44	44
1	1991	30	74
1	1977	44	118
1	1978	43	161
1	1991	30	191
1	1992	29	220
1	1994	27	247
1	1981	40	287
1	1977	44	331
1	1978	43	374
1	2007	14	388
1	1977	44	432
1	1992	29	461
1	1977	44	505
1	1977	44	549
1	1980	41	590
1	1977	44	634
1	1977	44	678
1	1993	28	706
1	1998	23	729
1	1977	44	773
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1	1977	44	1,363
1	1979	42	1,405
35			24,067
			40.1

Source: Hall County Assessor's and Marvin Planning Consultants 2021

Age of Structures

Within the study area there are 35 primary structures. After researching the structural age on the Hall County Assessor's website, 27 (77.1%) units were determined to be 40 years of age or older.

However, when examining the age based upon a cumulative approach, as seen in Table 2 the average age of the primary structures is equal to 40.1 years; thus, meeting the requirements of the statutes. The age of the structures would be a direct contributing factor.

Substandard Summary

Nebraska State Statute requires that “...an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether nonresidential or residential in character, which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, and crime, (which cannot be remedied through construction of prisons), and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare;”

Study Area #36 meets the definition of Substandard as defined in the Revised Nebraska State Statutes.

FINDINGS FOR BLIGHT AND SUBSTANDARD STUDY AREA #36

Blight Study Area #36 has several items contributing to the Blight and Substandard Conditions. These conditions include:

Blighted Conditions

- Deterioration of site or other improvements.
- Average age of the residential or commercial units in the area is at least 40 years.
- Insanitary and Unsafe Conditions.

Substandard Conditions

- Average age of the structures in the area is at least 40 years.
- Diversity of Ownership

Resolution Number 2022-05

HALL COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING APPROVAL OF A BLIGHT AND SUBSTANDARD STUDY BY THE CITY OF GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA; AND APPROVAL OF RELATED ACTIONS

WHEREAS, the Grand Island City Council at its November 10, 2021 meeting, referred the **Blight and Substandard Study for CRA Area 36, commissioned by Empire Development** to the Hall County Regional Planning Commission, (the "Commission") for review and recommendation as to its conformity with the general plan for the development of the City of Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska, pursuant to the Nebraska Community Development Law, Chapter 18, Article 21, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, as amended (the "Act"); and

WHEREAS, the Commission held a public hearing regarding said Blight and Substandard Study at their meeting on December 1, 2021, and:

WHEREAS, the Commission has reviewed said Blight and Substandard Study and confirmed the following findings:

- This property as presented in the study meets the requirements to be declared substandard,
- This property as presented in the study meets the requirements to be declared blighted,
- The factors are necessary to declare the property blighted and substandard are sufficiently distributed to impact development across the entire site,
- That development of this property to its full potential is in the best interest of the City of Grand Island and the entire region,
- That there are projects ready to develop at this site if they can meet the financial goals of the developers,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HALL COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The Commission hereby recommends approval of the Blight and Substandard Study.

Section 2. All prior resolutions of the Commission in conflict with the terms and provisions of this resolution are hereby expressly repealed to the extent of such conflicts.

Section 3. This resolution shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage as provided by law.

DATED: January 5, 2022

HALL COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

ATTEST:

By: Leslie E. Ruge
Secretary

By:
Chair

[Signature]