



City of Grand Island

Tuesday, June 24, 2014

Council Session

Item H-1

Consideration of Forwarding Blighted and Substandard Area #13R Study to the Hall County Regional Planning Commission

Staff Contact: Chad Nabity

Council Agenda Memo

From: Chad Nabity, AICP

Meeting: June 24, 2014

Subject: Proposed Blighted and Substandard Area #13R

Item #'s: H-1

Presenter(s): Chad Nabity, Director Grand Island CRA

Background

Enclosed you will find a copy of a Substandard and Blight Study as prepared for Phil Ramsel by Marvin Planning Consultants. This study is for approximately 1.26 acres of property in central Grand Island north of Phoenix Avenue and west of Lincoln Avenue. The study as prepared and submitted indicates that this property could be considered substandard and blighted. The full study is attached for your review and consideration.

Mr. Ramsel has submitted this study for the review and consideration of the Grand Island City Council as permitted by Nebraska law. This is a micro-blight study for a small area that Mr. Ramsel intends to redevelop if the area can be declared blighted and substandard. This area was not included with the Area 8 designation as it was part of the County Industrial Tract and could not be annexed by the City. The Hall County Board of Supervisors has removed the County Industrial Area Designation from this property. The decision on whether to declare an area substandard and blighted is entirely within the jurisdiction of the City Council with a recommendation from the Planning Commission.

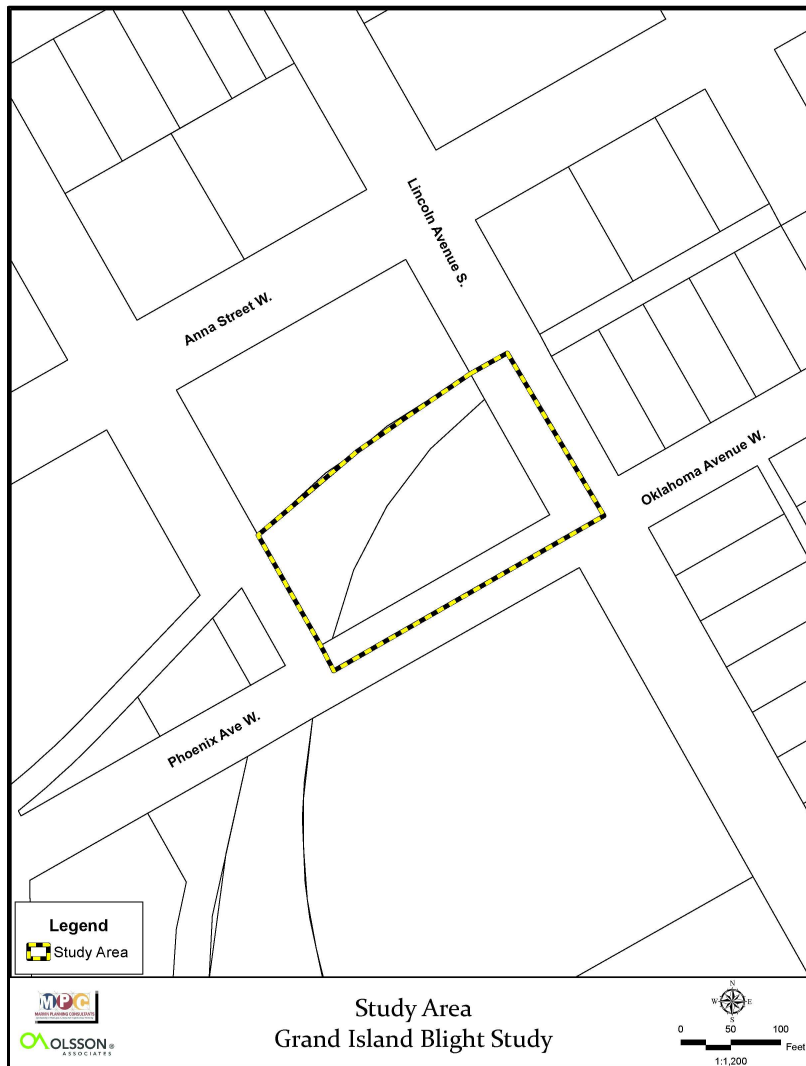
A slightly larger study area was considered by the Grand Island City Council in October and November of 2013 as Blighted Area 13. The previous study was not approved as it included property that has not been annexed into the City and there were new buildings on that property. This revised study does not include any property with new buildings or that is not within the municipal limits of the City of Grand Island.

The question before Council will be whether to send the Study to the Planning Commission for their review and feedback. If the item is not sent to the Planning Commission the Council cannot declare the area substandard and blighted. Planning Commission will meet on July 2 and would have a recommendation ready for the last Council meeting in July.

Once an area has been declared substandard and blighted the CRA can accept redevelopment proposals for the area that might or might not include an application for Tax Increment Financing.

Discussion

The action item tonight relates to the Study for proposed CRA Area No. 13R in central Grand Island as shown below. The study was prepared for 1.26 acres, of all of which is in Grand Island City Limits



Robert Sivick, City Attorney has reviewed the Nebraska Statutes and case law pertaining to the declaration of property as blighted and substandard. His comments on this application are as follows:

The statutory procedures for accomplishing blight relief include the following steps: (1) the identification of a community redevelopment area consisting of portions of a city declared to be substandard or blighted in accordance with statutory definitions and in need of redevelopment, (2) the formulation of a redevelopment plan for such area or a redevelopment project within such area, and (3) the implementation of the redevelopment plan through various means including acquisition, sale, leasing, and contracting for redevelopment. Nebraska Revised State Statutes (NRSS) 18-2103, 18-2107, and 18-2109.

Under this statutory scheme, the governing body 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 enterprise. A private development project would be eligible for tax increment financing only if it is included within an area which has previously been declared blighted or substandard and is in furtherance of an existing redevelopment plan for that area. The declaration of property as blighted or substandard is not simply a formality which must be met in order to assist a private developer with tax increment financing; it is the recognition of a specific public purpose which justifies the expenditure of public funds for redevelopment. See *Monarch Chemical Works, Inc. v. City of Omaha*, 203 Neb. 33, 277 N.W.2d 423 (1979), *Fitzke v. Hastings*, 255 NEB 46 (1998)

At this point, Council is only considering point 1 of Mr. Sivick's opinion. According to NRSS §18-2109, it is clear that the Planning Commission must have the opportunity to review the Blight Study prior to Council declaring the property substandard and blighted. If Council wishes to consider a declaration of substandard and blight State Statute requires that the question of whether an area is substandard and blighted is submitted to the Planning Commission for its review and recommendation.

The Planning Commission recommendation should be done at the first available opportunity, as the Planning Commission has 30 days to respond to Council's request for a recommendation.

Blighted Area of the Community

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 today, June 16, 2014, 18.57% of the City has been declared blighted and substandard. This micro blight area (Area 13R) would add less than 0.01%. If Area 13R was to be declared substandard and blighted by the Council, 18.57% of the community would bear that designation.

It does not appear that the declaration of Area 13R would significantly impact the City's ability to declare other areas substandard and blighted.

Alternatives

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

1. Move to forward the Study to the Planning Commission for their recommendation.
2. Move to not forward the Study to the Planning Commission for their recommendation
3. Refer the issue to a Committee
4. Postpone the issue to future date
5. Take no action on the issue

Recommendation

City Administration recommends that the Council Move to forward the Study to the Planning Commission.

Sample Motion

Move to adopt resolution to forward the Study to the Planning Commission for their review and recommendation.



City of Grand Island, NE
Blight and Substandard Study
Area #13 Revised
June 2014



PURPOSE OF THE BLIGHT AND SUBSTANDARD STUDY

The purpose of completing this Blight and Substandard study is to examine existing conditions within the city of Grand Island as well as surrounding conditions. This study has been commissioned by an individual property owner within the community with the hope that the City will consider the study area for future redevelopment activity. The area is bordered on the south by a major transportation route and the general area of the community has begun to see some new investment in properties as well as considerable redevelopment activities.

The City of Grand Island, 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 Sections 18-2101 to 18-2144, shall afford maximum opportunity, consistent with 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 sections 18-2101 to 18-2144, 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 and occupancy of buildings and improvements, the disposition of any property acquired, and 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. 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.”

Blight and Substandard are defined as the following:

“Substandard areas 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;”

“Blighted area means an area, which (a) 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 shall not designate an area larger than one hundred percent of the as blighted;"

This Blight and Substandard Study is intended to give the Grand Island Community Redevelopment Authority and Grand Island City Council the basis for identifying and declaring Blighted and Substandard conditions existing within the City's jurisdiction. Through this process, the City and property owner 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. The Redevelopment Plan portion of this report 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 a specific area within an established part of the community for evaluation. The area is indicated in Figure 1 of this report. The existing uses in this area include industrial uses and public open space (primarily hike/bike trail).

Through the redevelopment process the City of Grand Island can guide future development and redevelopment throughout the area. Even though this is a smaller area than normal, it does meet the concept of the Micro-Blight process the City has been analyzing over the past couple of years. The use of the Community Redevelopment Act by the City of Grand Island is intended to redevelop and improve the area. 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 Grand Island.

Study Area

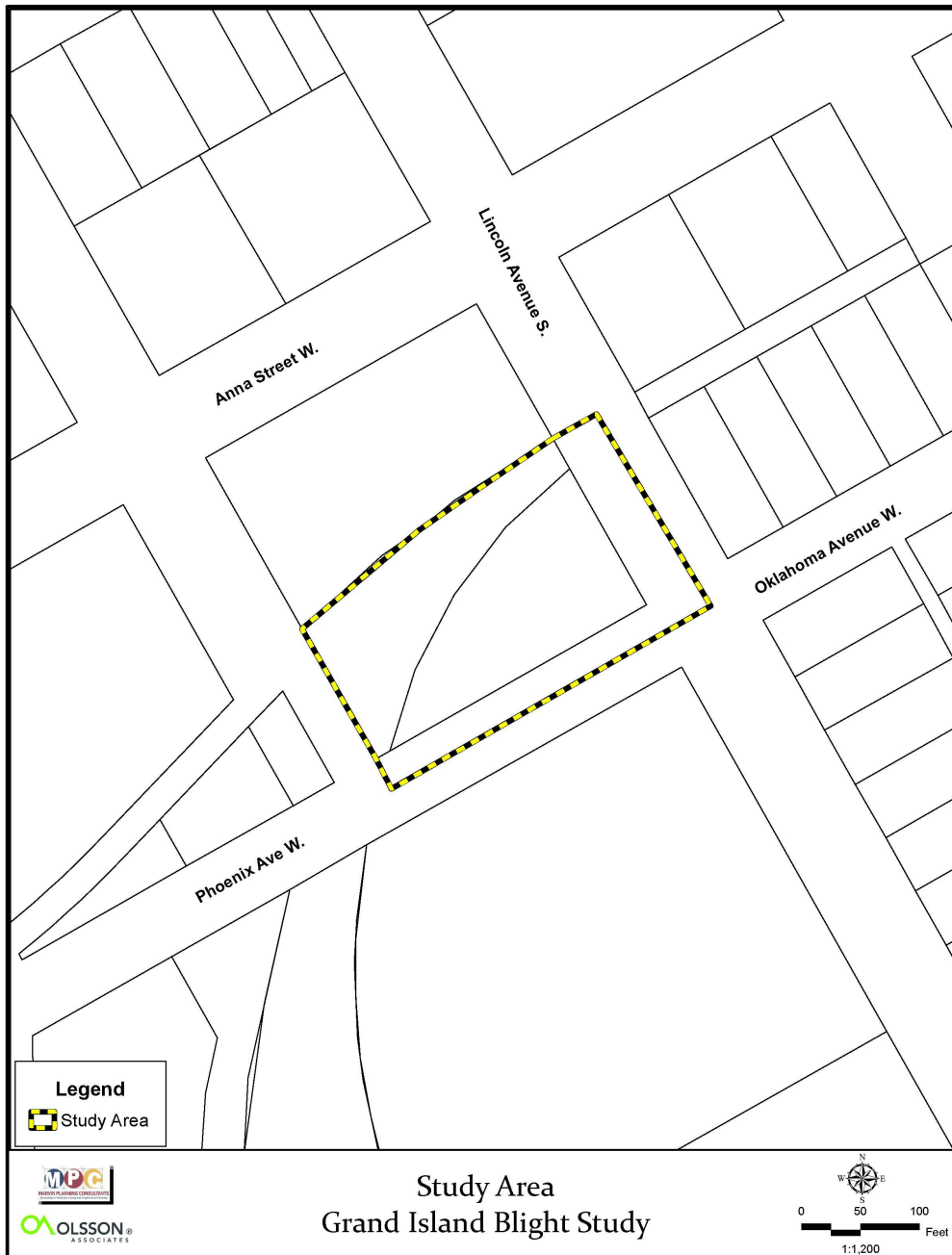
POINT OF BEGINNING IS THE INTERSECTION OF THE CENTERLINES OF LINCOLN AVENUE S. AND PHOENIX AVENUE W; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID CENTERLINE OF PHOENIX AVENUE W TO THE SOUTHERLY EXTENDED EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF THE UNOPENED PORTION OF PLATTED WASHINGTON STREET; THENCE NORTHWESTERLY ALONG SAID EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF A PROPERTY DESCRIBED AS WASH TWP PT NE ¼ PT FORMER BLKS 7-8-9-10 SOUTH PARK 21-11-9 PT VAC WASHINGTON STREET; THENCE NORTHEASTERLY ALONG THE SOUTHERN PROPERTY LINE OF SAID DESCRIBE PROPERTY TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE OF LINCOLN AVENUE S; THENCE; SOUTHEASTERLY TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

Figure 1

Study

Area

Map



Source: Olsson Associates 2014

EXISTING LAND USES

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 that either benefit or detract 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.

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 each parcel of land within the study area. These data from the survey are analyzed in the following paragraphs.

Table 1 includes the existing land uses for the entire study area. The table contains the total acres determined per land use from the survey; next is the percentage of those areas compared to the total developed land; and finally, the third set of data compare the all land uses to the total area within the Study Area.

The Study Area is predominately Industrial uses with 38.1% of land in this use. The remaining 68.2% is either Public or Transportation related, specifically public right-of-way and streets.

TABLE 1: EXISTING LAND USE, GRAND ISLAND - 2014

Type of Use	Acres	Percent of Developed land within the Study Area	Percent of Study Area
Residential	0	0.0%	0.0%
Single-family	0	0.0%	0.0%
Multi-family	0	0.0%	0.0%
Manufactured Housing	0	0.0%	0.0%
Commercial	0	0.0%	0.0%
Industrial	0.48	38.1%	38.1%
Quasi-Public/Public	0.41	32.5%	32.5%
Parks/Recreation	0	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation	0.37	29.4%	29.4%
Total Developed Land	1.26	100.0%	
Vacant/Agriculture	0		0.0%
Total Area	1.26		100.0%

Source: 2014 Grand Island Blight Study Area 13R, Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates

Figure 2
Existing

Land

Use

Map



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2013

FINDINGS OF BLIGHT AND SUBSTANDARD CONDITIONS ELIGIBILITY STUDY

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

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

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

Age of Structure

Age of structures can be a contributing factor to the blighted and substandard conditions in an area. Statutes allow for a predominance of structures that are 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 that the age of structure was determined from the Appraisal data within the Hall County Assessor’s website data.

Within the study area there is a total of two structures. After researching the structural age on the Hall County Assessor’s and Treasurer’s websites, the following breakdown was determined:

- One (100.0%) unit was determined to be 40 years of age or older
- Also there are numerous structures outside of the boundary in another previously blighted area that are 40 years of age or older and are negatively impacting the area under discussion.

The age of the structures would be a direct contributing factor.

Figure 3

Unit

Age

Map



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2014

Structural Conditions

Where structural conditions were evaluated, structures were either rated as: No problems, Adequate, Deteriorating, or Dilapidated. The following are the definitions of these terms:

No Problem/ Adequate Conditions

- No structural or aesthetic problems were visible, or
- Slight damage to porches, steps, roofs etc. is present on the structure,
- Slight wearing away of mortar between bricks, stones, or concrete blocks,
- Small cracks in walls or chimneys,
- Cracked windows,
- Lack of paint, and
- Slight wear on steps, doors, and door and window sills and frames.

Deteriorating Conditions

- Holes, open cracks, rotted, loose, or missing materials in parts of the foundation, walls, or roof (up to 1/4 of wall or roof),
- Shaky, broken, or missing steps or railings,
- Numerous missing and cracked window panes,
- Some rotted or loose windows or doors (no longer wind- or water-proof), and
- Missing bricks, or cracks, in chimney or makeshift (uninsulated) chimney.

Dilapidated Conditions

- Holes, open cracks, or rotted, loose or missing material (siding, shingles, brick, concrete, tiles, plaster, floorboards) over large areas of foundation,
- Substantial sagging of roof, floors, or walls,
- Extensive damage by fire, flood or storm, and
- Inadequate original construction such as makeshift walls, roofs made of scrap materials, foundations or floors lacking, or converted barns, sheds, and other structures not adequate for housing.

These are criteria used to determine the quality of each structure in the Study Area.

In a recent conditions survey, the structures within the corporate limits were rated. Within the corporate limits portion of the study area there are a total of two structures.

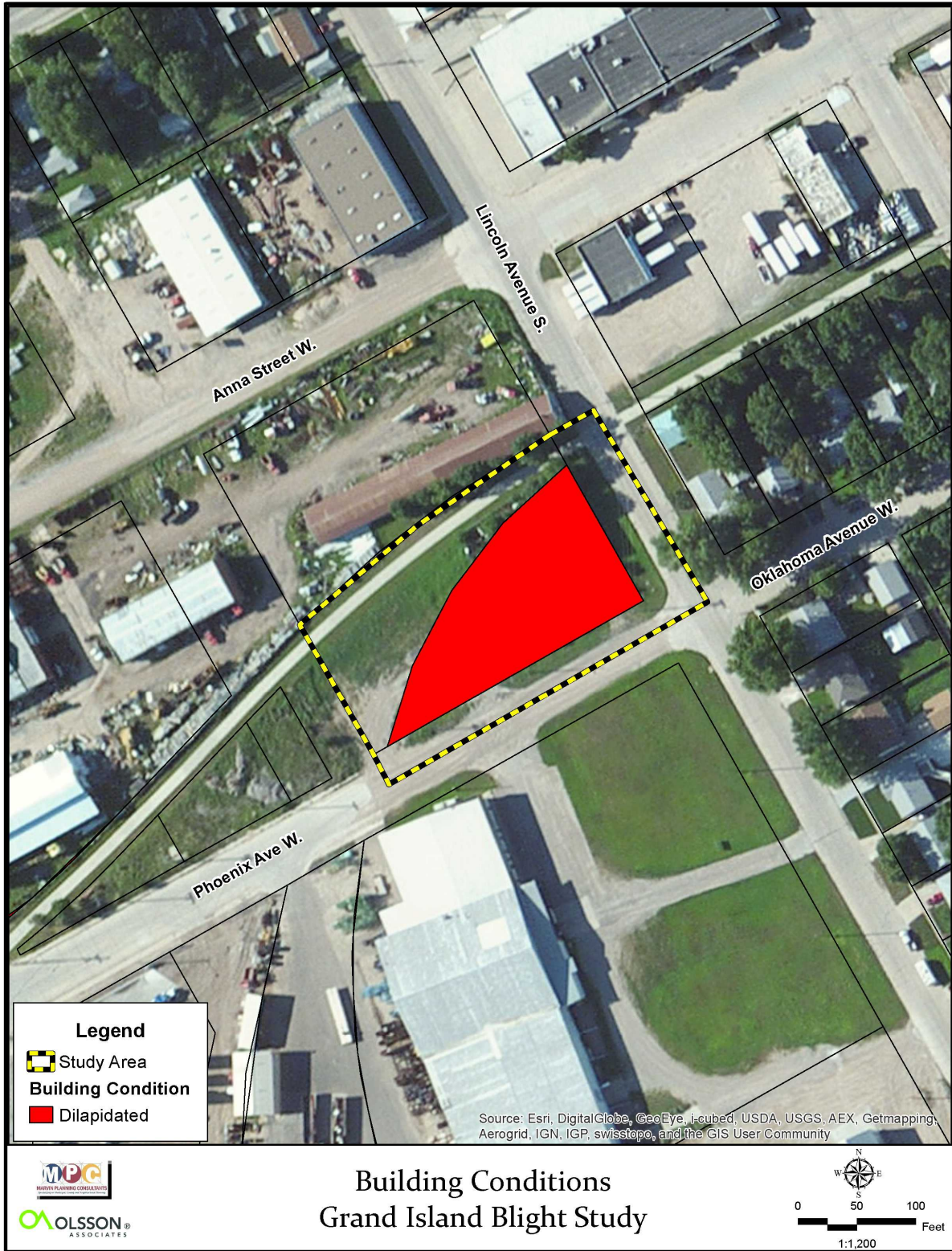
After reviewing the overall conditions of the structures in the corporate limits portion include:

- 0 (0.00%) structures rated as adequate
- 0 (0.00%) structures rated as deteriorating
- 1 (100.0%) structure rated as dilapidated

Overall, 100.0% of the structures in this area are in a state of disrepair. Figure 3 shows the data on a block level as opposed to structure. Typically, if there were several structures deemed to be deteriorating or dilapidated then the entire block was downgraded. For purposes of this study there is approximately 100.0% of the block area within the Study Area has dilapidated structures.

Due to the state of disrepair of a number of properties in the area, the conditions represent conditions which are Dangerous to conditions of life or property due to fire or other causes.

Figure 4
Structural Conditions



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2014

Sidewalk Conditions

The sidewalk conditions were analyzed in the Study Area. The sidewalks were rated on four categories; adequate, deteriorating, dilapidating, and missing completely.

Within the study area there is approximately 430 lineal feet of sidewalk. 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 adequate sidewalk
- 0 (0.00%) lineal feet of deteriorating sidewalk
- 428 (100.00%) lineal feet of no sidewalk. There was no sidewalk deemed to be dilapidated.

Overall, 100% of the area had no sidewalks available along the public streets. Missing sidewalk is as bad as dilapidated or deteriorating sidewalk since there is no safe place to walk other than across someone else’s property or in the street. See Figure 5 for the locations of these sidewalks.

Due to the large amount of deteriorating and missing sidewalk, the sidewalk conditions would be a direct contributing factor.



Street Conditions

The street conditions were analyzed in the Study Area. The streets were also rated on four categories; adequate, deteriorating, dilapidating, and missing completely. The following is the breakdown for the area.

Within the study area there is approximately 500 lineal feet of street. After reviewing the conditions in the field, the following is how the street conditions breakdown within the corporate limits:

- 0 (0.00%) lineal feet of adequate street
- 189 (37.9%) lineal feet of deteriorating street
- 310 (62.1%) lineal feet of gravel streets.
- There was no street deemed to be dilapidated.

Overall, 100.0% of the streets are in either a deteriorating state or were paved with gravel, thus an obsolete material for an urban area. See Figure 6 for the locations of these streets.

Due to the large amount of deteriorating and missing street, the street conditions would be a direct contributing factor.



Curb and Gutter

Curb and Gutters have a number of direct and indirect roles in neighborhoods. Their primary functions is to be a barrier that collects and directs 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 streets and sidewalks. The curb and gutter will be graded as either adequate, deteriorating, dilapidated, or missing. In addition, curb and gutter will be examined based upon their location, within the incorporated area or within the county industrial park.

Within the study area there is approximately 460 lineal feet of curb and gutter possible. After reviewing the conditions in the field, the following is how the curb and gutter conditions breakdown within the corporate limits:

- 0.00 (0.0%) lineal feet of adequate curb and gutter
- 173 (37.8%) lineal feet of deteriorating curb and gutter



- 285 (62.2%) lineal feet of no curb and gutter or rural section. There was no curb and gutter deemed to be dilapidated.

In total, 100% of the curb and gutters are in either a deteriorating state or are missing. See Figure 7 for the locations of these curb and gutter.

Due to the large amount of deteriorating and missing curb and gutter, the curb and gutter conditions would be a direct contributing factor.

Deterioration of site or other improvements

Throughout this Area, there is a large portion of sidewalk that is either deteriorating or missing. In addition, a large portion of the curb and gutter has been determined to be either deteriorating or missing.

Finally, the area has a large amount of deteriorating streets. The streets have been patched over and over due to large amounts of cracking that has been occurring in the pavement.

These are major considerations in determining if the area has deteriorated sites or improvements.

Based upon the field analysis, there are sufficient elements present to meet the definition of deterioration of site and other improvements in the Study Area.

Improper Platting or Obsolete Platting

The majority of this area was platted in the 1800's as the city began to grow and when there was still an active railroad line serving this part of Grand Island. The vast number of the lots, as they are platted today, will be difficult to redevelop.

Based upon the review of the plat of the area, there are sufficient elements present to meet the definition of improper platting or obsolete platting within the Study Area.

Unsanitary / Unsafe conditions

The area being evaluated for the conditions of blighted and substandard needs to be examined for the unsanitary and unsafe conditions. A primary item that was examined was the drainage conditions of the area.

Drainage Conditions

Grand Island has a long history of drainage issue due to the extreme flatness of the area, as well as the high water table. Topography and soils can have a major impact on how a given portion of the city drains. The area designated in this Study Area is nearly flat or has an extremely small slope.

The field survey examined the entire area for potential drainage problems. One field survey was completed the same day of a rain event. During the field visit there was standing water throughout the entire area. Water was standing in large potholes, in drainage ditches, along areas that were supposed to drain the water away.

Standing water from poor drainage can be a catalyst for Health issues like West Nile due to the potential mosquito breeding that can occur.

Drainage also can be tied directly to the next issue that was analyzed during the field investigations, curb and gutter conditions.

Based upon the field analysis, there are sufficient elements present to meet the definition of unsanitary/unsafe conditions within the Study Area.

Blighting Summary

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

- Substantial number of deteriorating structures
 - 100.00% of the structures identified within the corporate limits, of the Study Area, were deemed to be in a state of deterioration or dilapidation



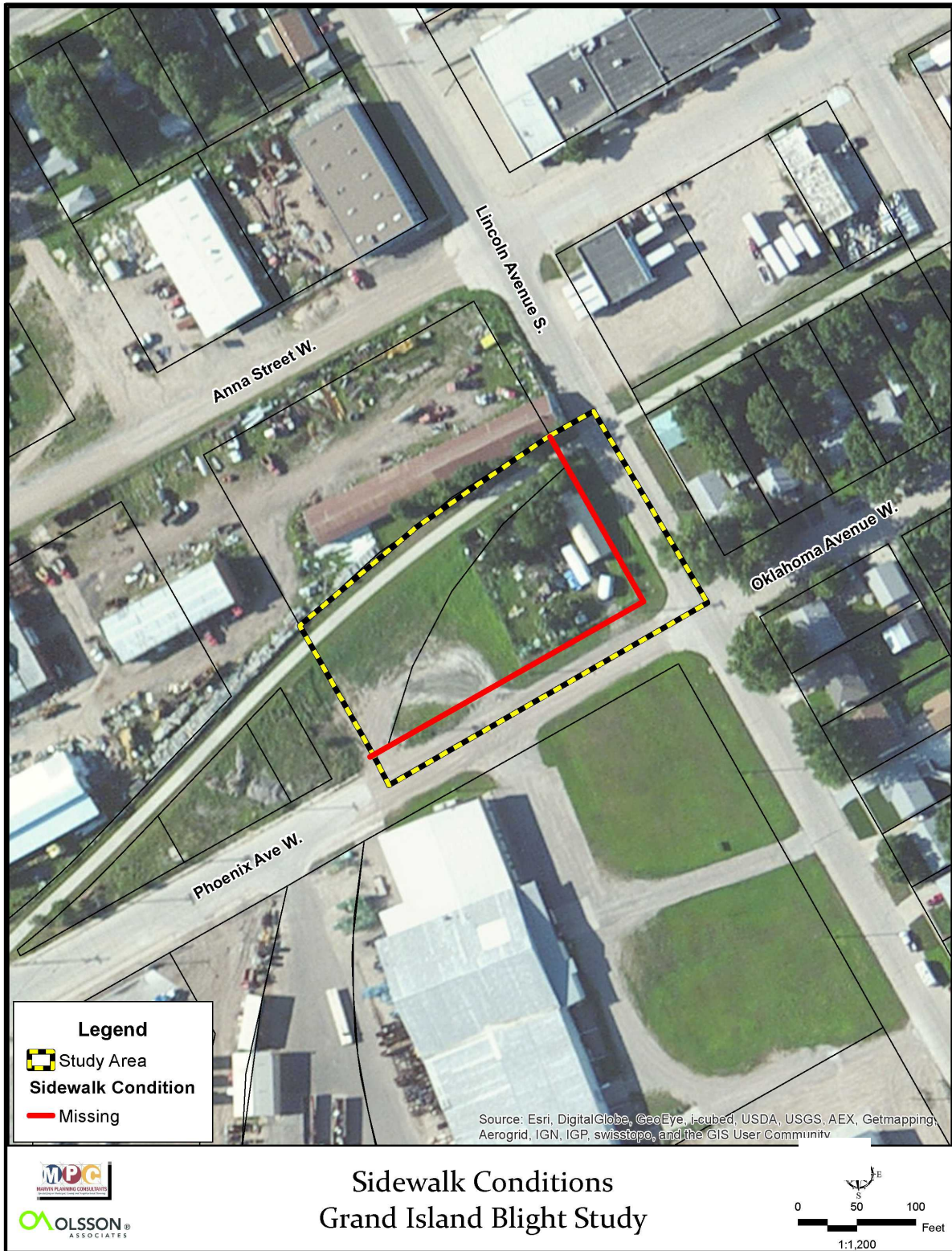
- Deterioration of site or other improvements
 - A large amount of sidewalk either in a deteriorated state or missing from properties in the area.
 - The existence of gravel streets within the study area.
 - The condition of the streets within the corporate limits.
- Dangerous conditions to life or property due to fire or other causes
 - The number of deteriorating structures
- Average age of structures is over 40 years of age
 - Within the Study Area 100.00% of the structures meet the criteria of 40 years of age or older.
- Improper Subdivision or obsolete platting
- Unsanitary / Unsafe conditions
 - The area has major drainage issues and does not drain well and has the potential for standing water to be present for long periods of time.
- The area has had either stable or decreasing population based upon the last two decennial censuses.

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

- Combination of factors which are impairing and/or arresting sound growth
- Defective/Inadequate street layouts,
- Faulty lot layout,
- Defective or unusual condition of title,
- Economic or social liability detrimental to health, safety and welfare,
- Conditions provision of housing accommodations,
- One-half of unimproved property is over 40 years old,
- Inadequate provisions for ventilation, light, air, open spaces or sanitation, and
- Diversity of ownership.

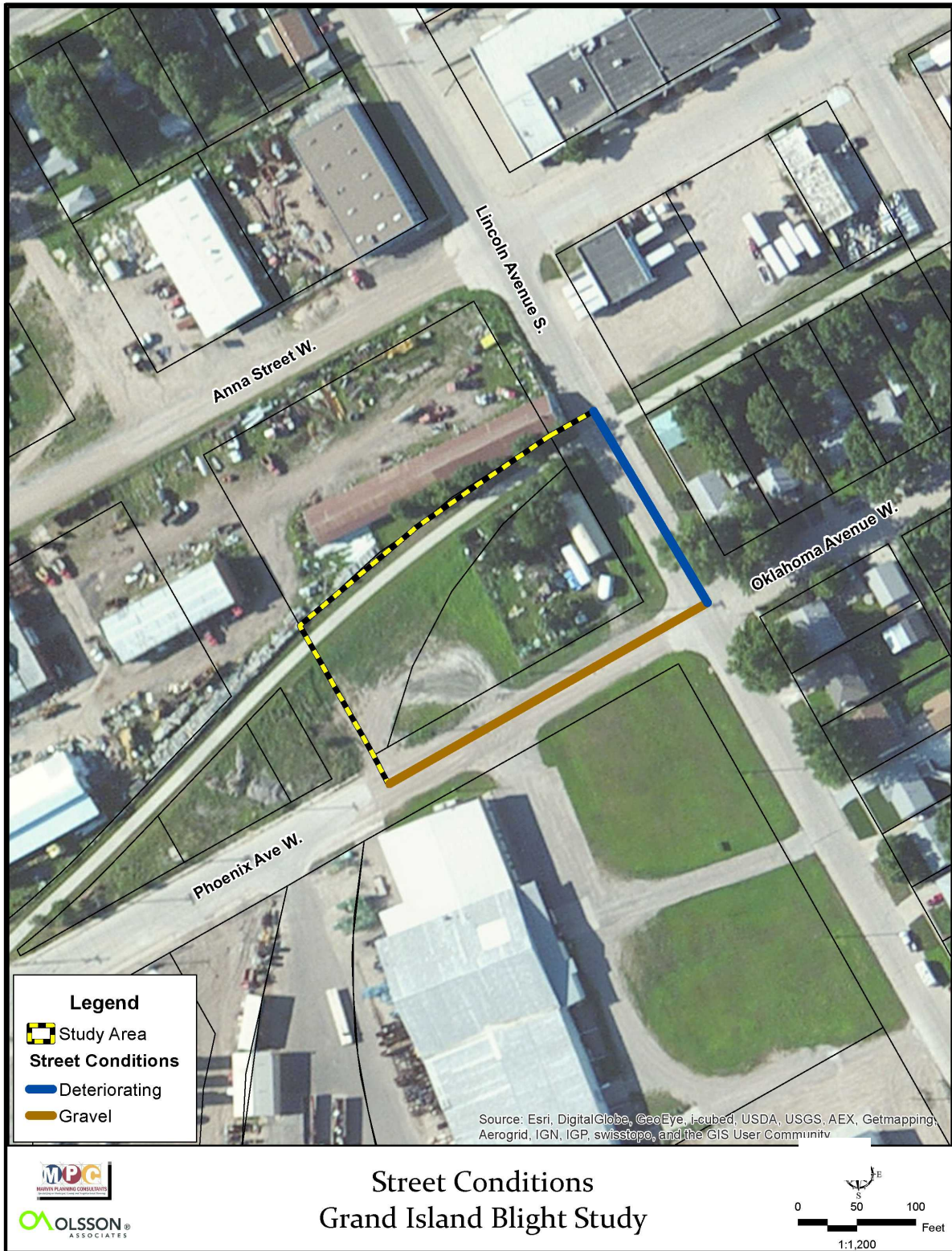
These issues were either not present or were limited enough as to have little impact on the overall condition of the study area.

Figure 5
Sidewalk Conditions



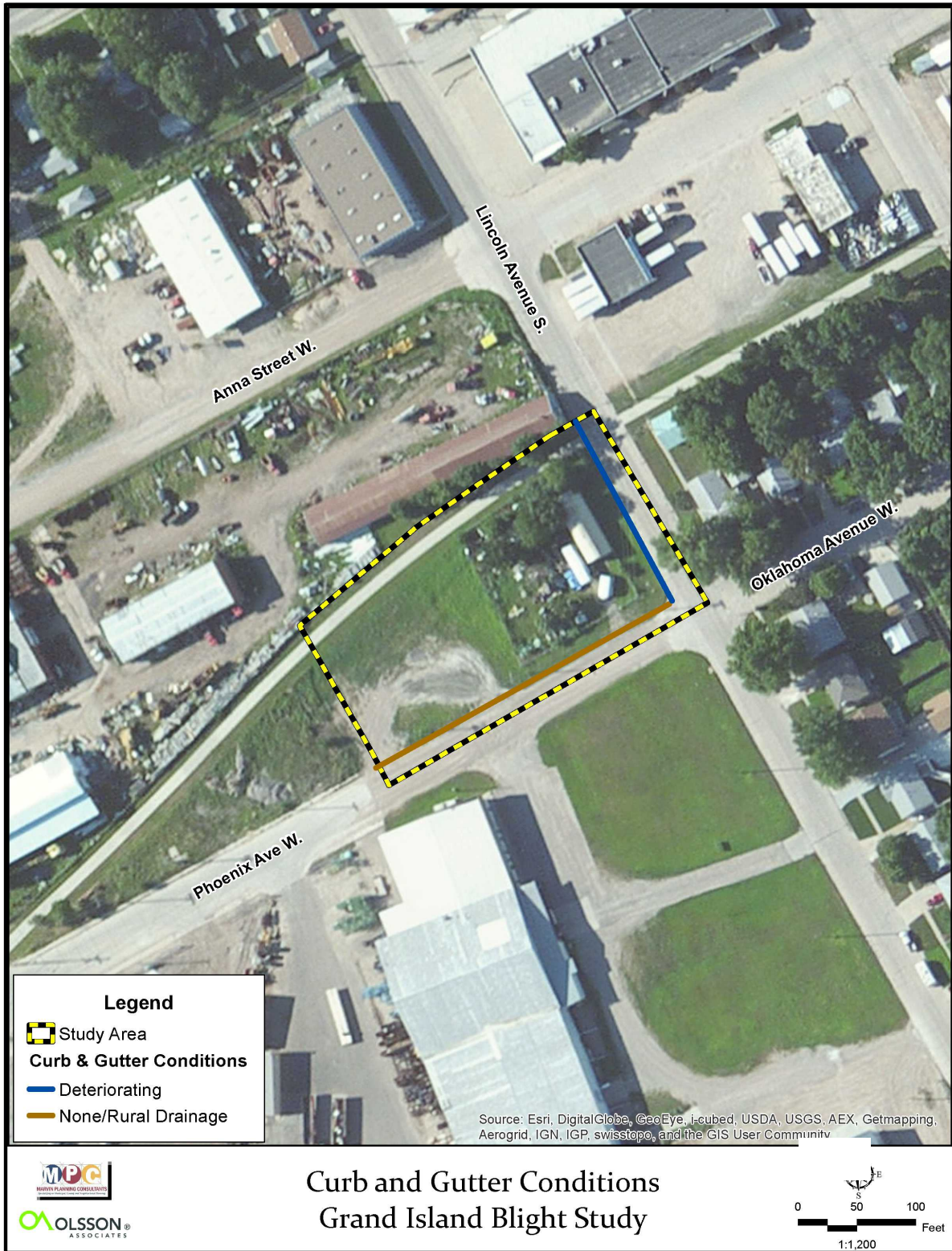
Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2014

Figure 6
Street Conditions



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2014

Figure 7
Curb and Gutter Conditions



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2014

Substandard Conditions

Predominance of improvements

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.

- There are several public improvements in the area that are in a dilapidated, deteriorated or missing
- Where there are some public improvements, such as streets, a majority of them are in a state of obsolescence.

In addition, there is one structure in the area and it is over 40 years old.

- 1 (100.00%) unit was determined to be 40 years of age or older

There is a predominance of units 40 years of age or older.

Substandard Summary

Nebraska State Statute requires “...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;”

This Study Area in Grand Island meets the definition with the average age of the structures being more than 40 years of age. In addition, the area meets the criteria for the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes.

FINDINGS FOR GRAND ISLAND BLIGHT STUDY AREA #13R

Blight Study Area #13R has several items contributing to the Blight and Substandard Conditions. These conditions include:

Blighted Conditions

- Substantial number of deteriorating structures.
- Improper subdivision or obsolete platting.
- Deterioration of site or other improvements.
- Dangerous conditions to life or property due to fire or other causes.
- Average age of units is over 40 years of age.
- Unsanitary/unsafe conditions.
- The area has had either stable or decreasing population based upon the last two decennial censuses.

Substandard Conditions

- Predominance of deteriorated infrastructure due to age and obsolescence.
- Average age of the structures in the area is at least forty years.
- Existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes.