

PURPOSE OF THE BLIGHT AND SUBSTANDARD STUDY

The purpose of this Blight and Substandard study is to examine existing conditions within the city of Fort Calhoun that comply with the Nebraska Community Redevelopment Act. This study has been commissioned by the City of Fort Calhoun for potential future redevelopment activity. The area is within the heart of the community and contains the downtown district.

The City of Fort Calhoun, 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 platted 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 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 Fort Calhoun Planning Commission and Fort Calhoun 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 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. 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 residential, commercial, commercial/office, public and industrial.

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

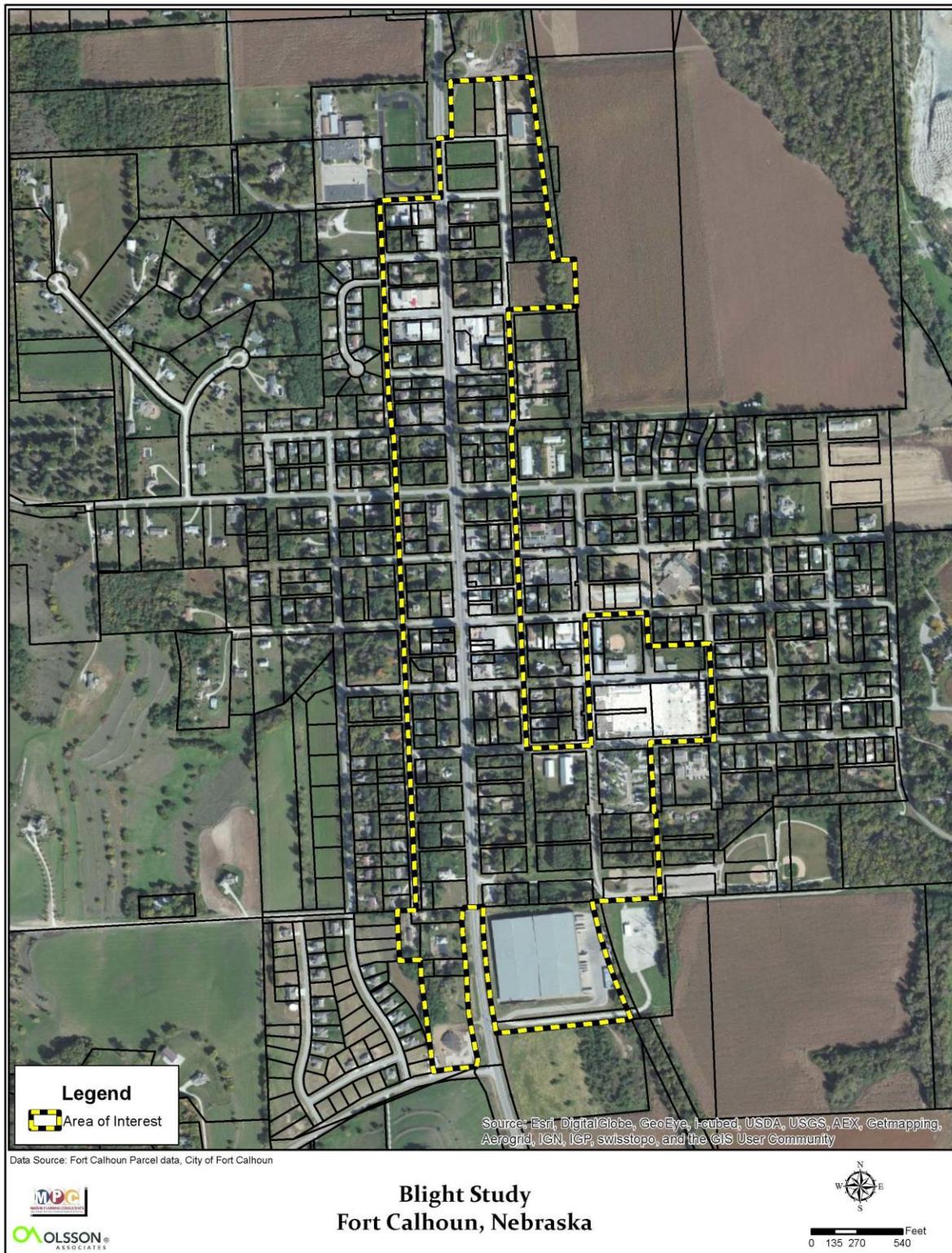
The following is the description of the designated area within Fort Calhoun.

Study Area

POINT OF BEGINNING IS THE INTERSECTION OF THE CENTERLINES OF LINCOLN STREET AND N. 15TH STREET; THENCE SOUTHERLY ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF 15TH STREET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE NORTH PROPERTY LINE OF COUNTY TAX LOT 123; THENCE WESTERLY ALONG THE NORTH PROPERTY LINE AND CONTINUING TO THE NORTHWEST CORNET OF COUNTY TAX LOT 124; THENCE, SOUTHERLY ALONG THE WEST PROPERTY LINE TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF COUNTY TAX LOT 124; THENCE, EASTERLY ALONG THE SOUTH PROPERTY LINE OF COUNTY TAX LOT 124 TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF COUNTY TAX LOT 124; THENCE, SOUTHERLY ALONG THE WEST PROPERTY LINE OF OUTLOT A AND CONTINUING ALONG THE WEST PROPERTY LINE OF COUNTY TAX LOT 132 TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID LOT; THENCE, EASTERLY ALONG THE SOUTH PROPERTY LINE OF COUNTY TAX LOT 132 TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID TAX LOT; THENCE, NORTHERLY ALONG THE EAST PROPERTY LINE OF COUNTY TAX LOT 132 AND CONTINUING ALONG THE EAST PROPERTY LINES OF COUNTY TAX LOTS 68, 70, AND 123 TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF COUNTY TAX LOT 123; THENCE, EASTERLY ALONG THE SOUTH PROPERTY LINE OF LOT 1 BLOCK 120 AND CONTINUING ALONG THE EASTERLY PROJECTED PROPERTY LINE TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 4 BLOCK 121; THENCE, SOUTHERLY ALONG THE WEST PROPERTY LINE OF TAX LOT 92 TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SAID TAX LOT; THENCE, EASTERLY ALONG THE SOUTH PROPERTY LINE OF TAX LOT 92 TO THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SAID TAX LOT; THENCE, NORTHERLY ALONG THE EAST PROPERTY LINE OF TAX LOT 92 TO NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID TAX LOT; THENCE, EASTERLY ALONG THE WESTERLY EXTENDED PROPERTY LINE OF LOT 4, BLOCK 123 AND CONTINUING EASTERLY TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE OF 11TH STREET; THENCE, NORTHERLY ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF 11TH STREET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE OF MADISON STREET; THENCE, EASTERLY ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF MADISON STREET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE OF 10TH STREET; THENCE, NORTHERLY ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF 10TH STREET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE EASTERLY EXTENDED CENTERLINE OF THE ALLEY NORTH OF COURT STREET; THENCE, WESTERLY ALONG SAID ALLEY CENTERLINE TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE OF 11TH STREET; THENCE, NORTHERLY ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF 11TH STREET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE ON MONROE STREET; THENCE, WESTERLY ALONG THE CENTERLIN ON MONROE STREET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE ON 12TH STREET; THENCE. SOUTHERLY ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF 12TH STREET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE OF MADISON STREET; THENCE WESTERLY TO THE INTERSETION WITH THE CENTERLINE OF 13TH STREET; THENCE, NORTHERLY ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF 13TH STREET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE WESTERLY EXTENDED SOUTH PROPERTY LINE OF TAX LOT 154; THENCE, EASTERLY ALONG THE SOUTH PROPERTY LINE OF TAX LOT 154 TO THE SOUTHEAST OF SAID TAX LOT; THENCE, NORTHERLY ALONG THE EAST PROPERTY LINE OF TAX LOT 154 TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SAID TAX LOT; THENCE, WESTERLY ALONG THE NORTH PROPRTY LINE OF TAX LOT 154 TO THE INTESCTION WITH THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF TAX LOT 79; THENCE, NORTHERLY ALONG THE EAST PROPLERTY LINES OF TAX LOT 79, 172, OUTLOT A AND LOTS 1 THROUGH 4 TO THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 4; THENCE, WESTERLY ALONG THE NORTH PROPERTY LINE LOT 4 AND CONTINUING TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 7; THENCE, SOUTHERLY ALONG THE WEST PROPERTY LINE OF LOT 7 AND CONTINUING TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 7; THENCE, WESTERLY ALONG THE WESTERLY EXTENDED SOUTH PROPERTY LINE OF LOT 7 TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE OF 14TH STREET; THENCE, SOUTHERLY ALONG THE CENTERLINE OF 14TH STREET TO THE INTERSECTION WITH THE CENTERLINE OF LINCOLN STREET; THENCE WESTERLY TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

The total area in the blight and substandard are is 127.78 acres. At present the total area within the corporate limits of Fort Calhoun is 429.36 acres; therefore the area within the blight and substandard area equals 29.8%, well within the statutory limitation of 50.0%.

Figure 1
Study Area Map



Source: Olsson Associates 2013

EXISTING LAND USES

The term "Land Use" refers to the 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. 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 field observations. 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.

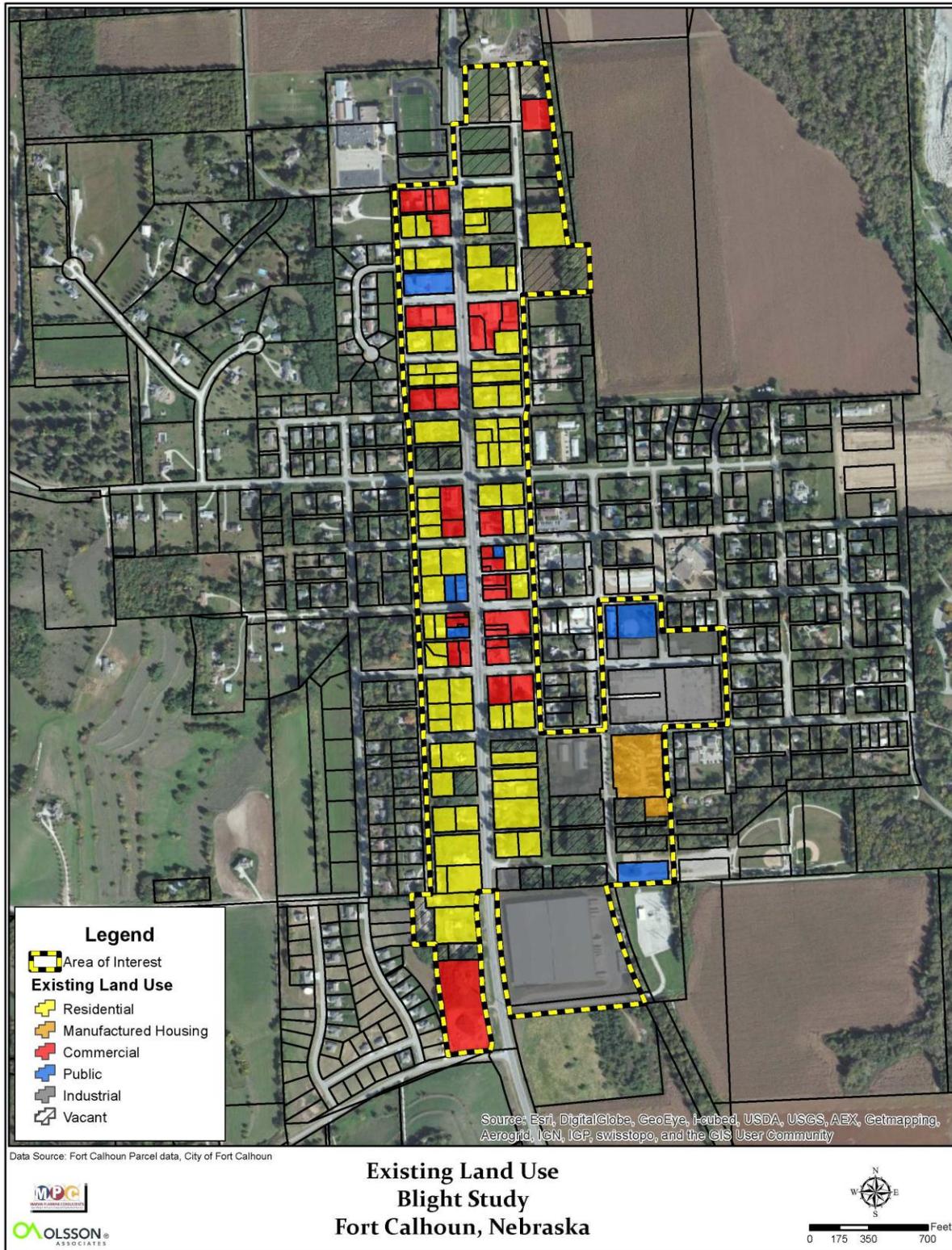
The Study Area is predominately residential, commercial and industrial. Residential uses account for 25.8% of the total study area. Commercial uses made up 11.0% of the area; while industrial totals 17.2%. Besides these three uses the use that actually made the majority of the area was transportation and R.O.W. with 29.6% of the area.

TABLE 1: EXISTING LAND USE, FORT CALHOUN - 2013

Type of Use	Acres	Percent of Developed land within the Study Area	Percent of Study Area
Residential	33.00	29.8%	25.8%
Single-family	30.00	27.1%	23.5%
Multi-family	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
Manufactured Housing	3.00	2.7%	2.3%
Commercial	14.00	12.6%	11.0%
Industrial	22.00	19.9%	17.2%
Quasi-Public/Public	4.00	3.6%	3.1%
Parks/Recreation	0.00	0.0%	0.0%
Transportation/ROW	37.78	34.1%	29.6%
Total Developed Land	110.78	100.0%	
Vacant/Agriculture	17		13.3%
Total Area	127.78		100.0%

Source: 2014 Fort Calhoun Blight Study Area, Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates

Figure 2
Existing Land Use Map



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2014

FINDINGS OF BLIGHT AND SUBSTANDARD CONDITIONS ELIGIBILITY STUDY

This section of the 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 examined and evaluated in the field and online. After review several factors discussed in the Revised Statutes of Nebraska were found to be present in this specific study area. In addition, there were some of the statutory conditions that were either not present or not evaluated due to the small area in the report.

Average Age of the Residential or Commercial Units

Age of Structure

Age of structures can be one of the contributing factors to blighted and substandard conditions in an area. Statutes allow for a predominance of units 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 structures was determined through field work.

Within the study area there is a total of 140 structures. The following breakdown is the breakdown by age grouping:

- 98 (70.0%) units were determined to be 40 years of age or older
- 42 (30.0%) were newer than 40 years.

Based upon this data, the age of the structures is a direct contributing factor.

Deterioration of Site or Other Improvements

Sidewalk Conditions

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 of heavily traveled streets. The sidewalk conditions were analyzed in the Study Area. The sidewalks were rated on three categories; adequate, deteriorating, and missing. **Good** is defined as being new or with little or no vertical heaving, the walking surface may be contain surface/expansion cracks and it does not contain any breakup of the walking surface.

Deteriorating is defined as any vertical heaving, concrete breakup of the walking surface.

Missing is defined as not present or unseen due to long-term sediment build-up.



Within the study area there is approximately 35,050 lineal feet 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:

- 3,666(10.5%) lineal feet of adequate sidewalk
- 9,186(26.2%) lineal feet of deteriorating sidewalk
- 22,194(63.3%) lineal feet of no sidewalk.

Overall, there is nearly 90% of the area that either has deteriorating or no sidewalk to allow for safe pedestrian movement. There is no sidewalk present in over 63% of the study area does not have safe accessibility to pedestrian traffic.

Due to the large amount of missing sidewalk, the lack of and condition of the sidewalk is a direct contributing factor.

Curb and Gutter

Curb and Gutters have direct and indirect roles in communities. Their primary functions is to be a barrier that collects and directs water, drainage. 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.

The curb and gutter conditions were analyzed similar to the sidewalks. The curb and gutter were rated on three categories; adequate, deteriorating, and missing completely.

Good is defined as being new or with little or no issues.

Deteriorating is defined as any evidence of breakage/chipping away at joints and horizontal surfaces. In addition, any heaving or breakage along the gutter portion of the system.

Missing is defined as not present.

Within the study area there is approximately 39,900 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 study area:

- 6,637 (16.6%) lineal feet of adequate curb and gutter
- 12,117 (30.4%) lineal feet of deteriorating curb and gutter
- 21,137 (53.0%) lineal feet of no curb and gutter or rural section.

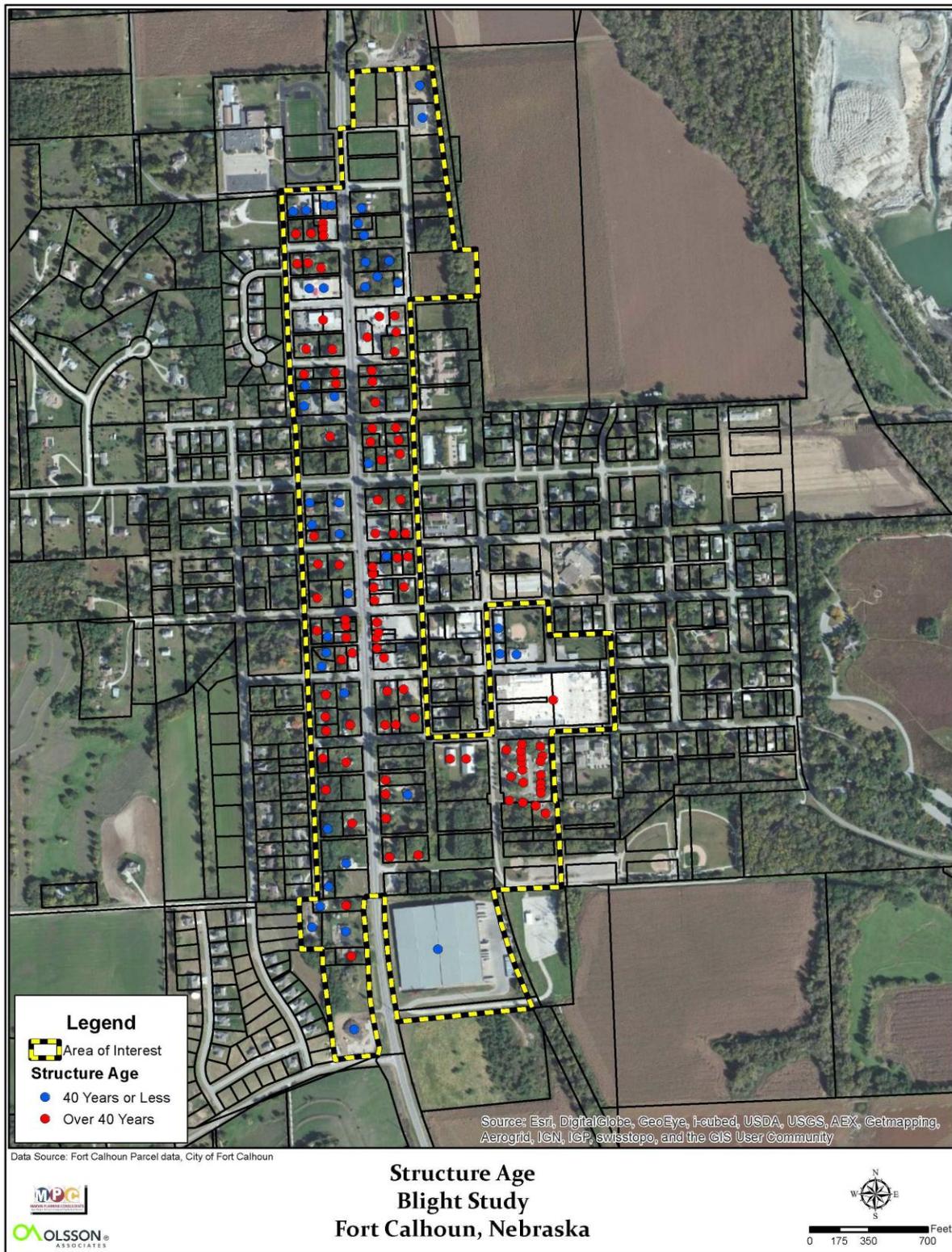
The study area has 83.4% of the curb and gutters in either a deteriorating state or not constructed and the streets are designed as rural section streets. See Figures 5 for the locations of these curb and gutter.

The photos to the immediate right show some of the deteriorating conditions found within the study area.

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

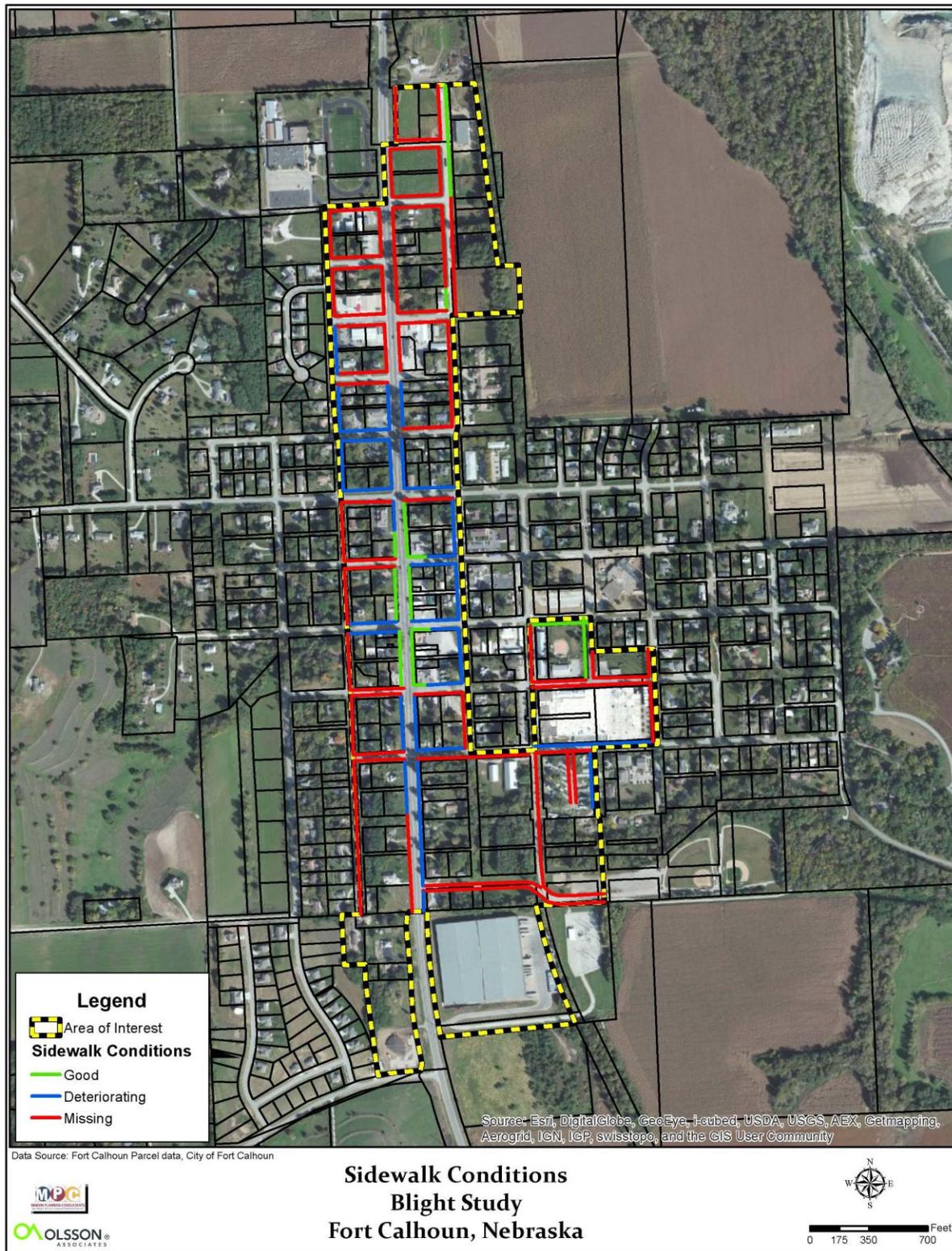


Figure 3
Unit Age Map



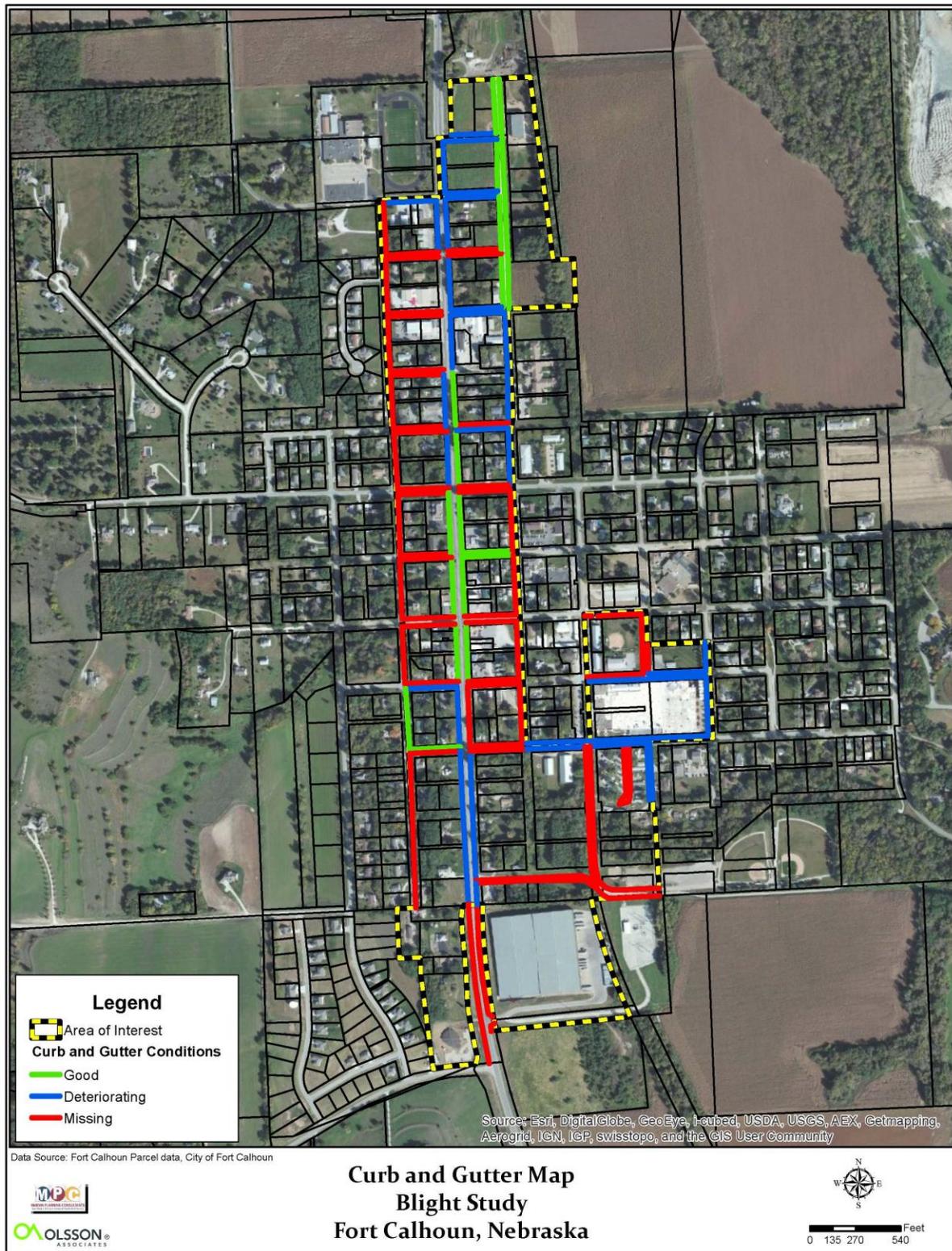
Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2014

Figure 4
Sidewalk Conditions



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2014

Figure 5
Curb and Gutter Conditions



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2014

Streets

The streets within the study area are in varying conditions. Streets are the fundamental means for people to get around in a community like Fort Calhoun. The condition of a street can have a bearing on a persons desire to purchase, build new or redevelop a given property.

The street conditions were analyzed similar to the sidewalks. The streets were rated on three categories; adequate, deteriorating, and missing completely.

Adequate is defined as being new or with little or no issues.

Deteriorating is defined as any evidence of breakage/chipping, heaving, major potholes, spawling finished surface, and materials lose at joints.

Platted but Missing is defined as anything platted and not open.

Within the study area there is **approximately** 22,000 lineal feet of street. After reviewing the conditions in the field, the following is how the street conditions breakdown within the study area:

- 6,660 (30.5%) lineal feet of adequate street
- 12,797 (58.6%) lineal feet of deteriorating street
- 2,385 (10.9%) lineal feet of platted but unopened streets.

The majority of the adequate street conditions are due to the recent work completed and maintenance by the State of Nebraska on US Highway 75 through the community.

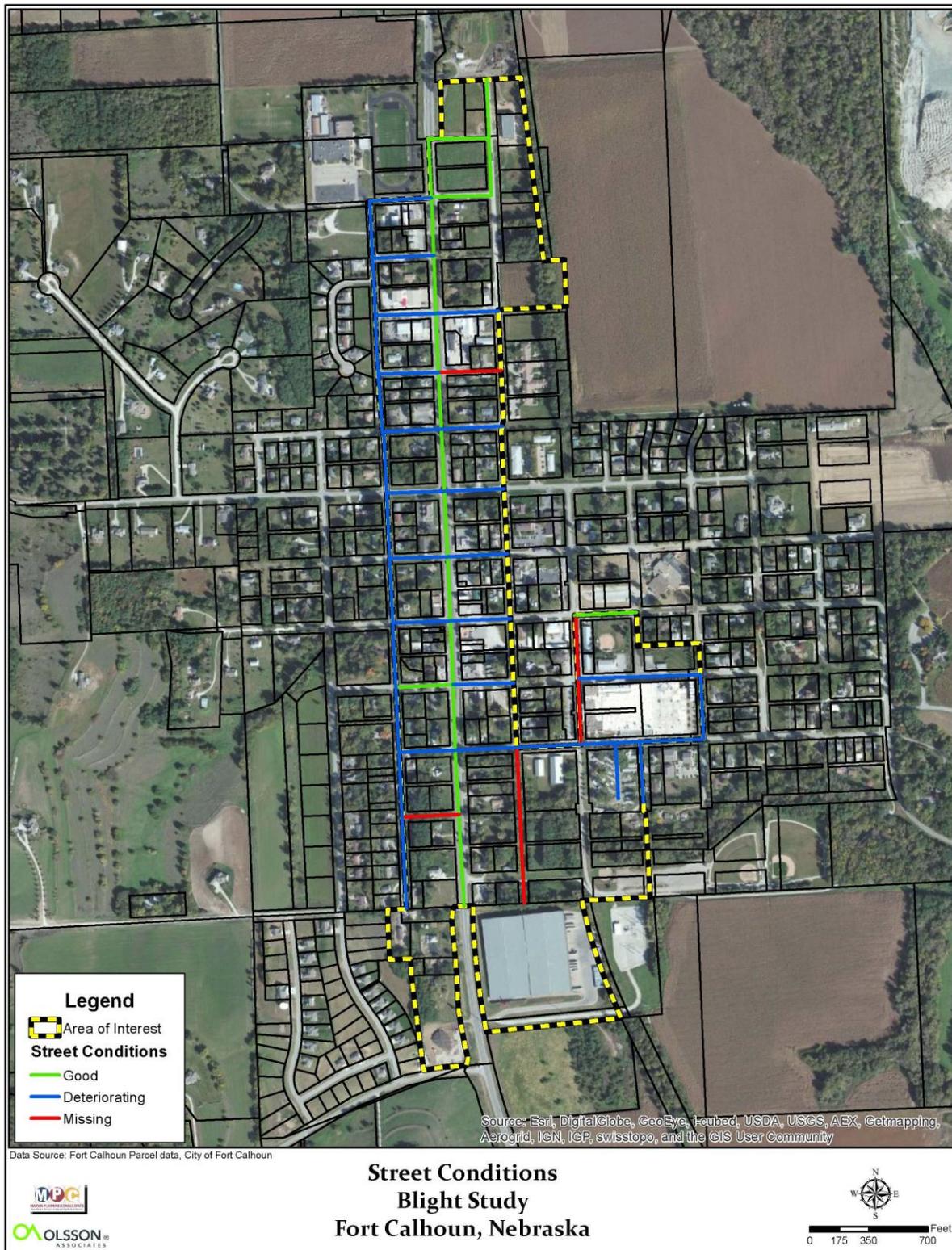
The study area has 69.5% of the streets are in either a deteriorating state or they are platted and unopened. See Figure 6 for the locations of these streets.

The photos to the immediate right shows some of the deteriorating conditions found within the study area.

Due to the large amount of deteriorating or platted and unopened street, the street conditions are a direct contributing factor.



Figure 6
Street Conditions



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates, 2014

Site Improvements Conditions

Several of the properties in the study area have less than average site improvements. The majority of these properties, however, are located in areas affecting the overall image of the specific part of the community. In addition, some of these properties are located along US Highway 75 and in the downtown commercial area.

A large portion of the properties have gravel/dirt drives and parking lots. These properties create several issues within a community including:

- Dust conditions during dry periods
- Ruts from heavy equipment
- Water holes during wet periods

All of these conditions not only have a visual impact on the property but they harm the overall image of the community.

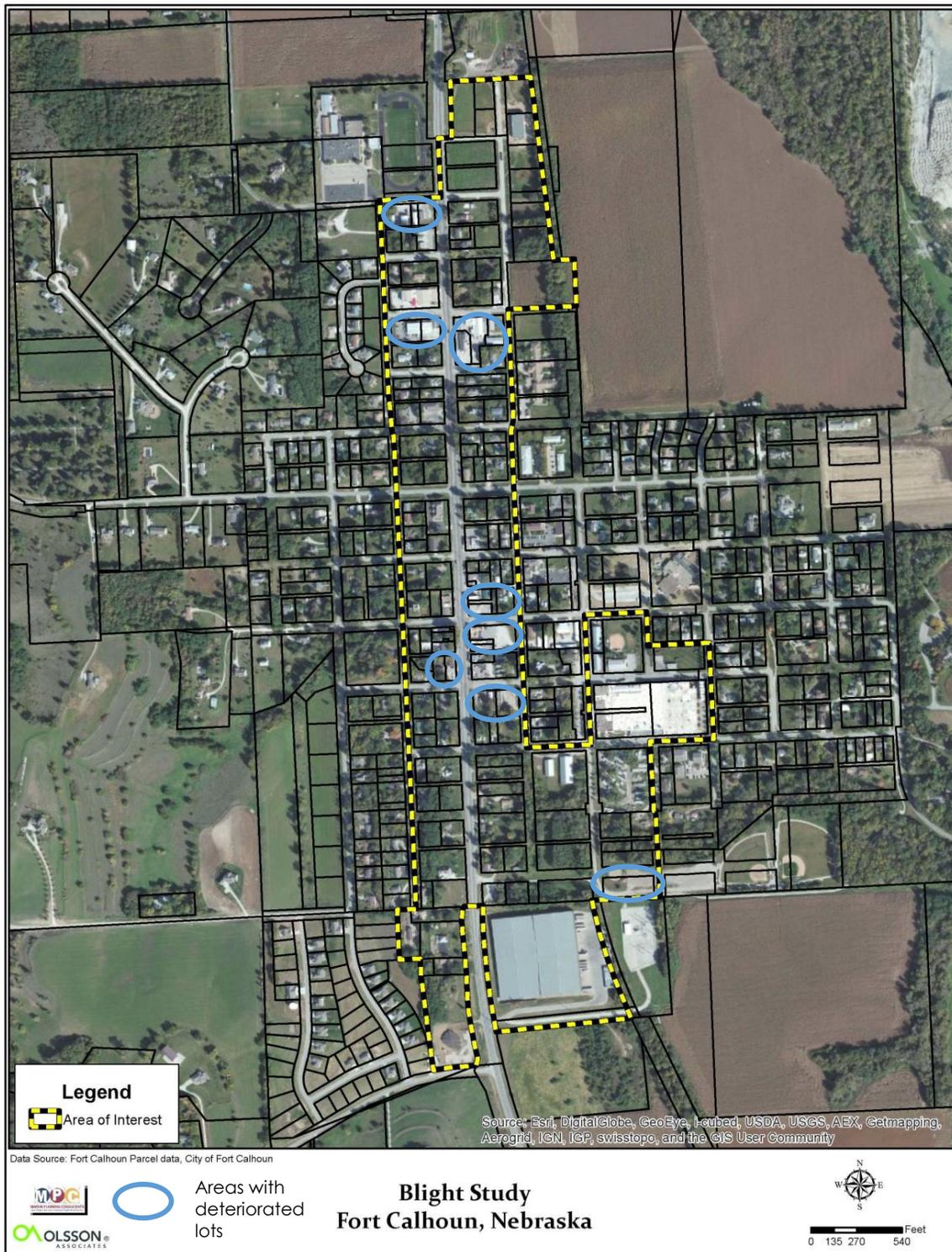
Some properties have paved/improved parking areas and drives were found to be in a state of deterioration. Several of the hard surfaced lots, as seen on the right are in considerably poor condition.

Figures 7 identify the different properties in the study area that have deteriorating parking areas and drives, as well as those properties that have been hard surfaced and are showing signs of deteriorating and in need of repair/rehabilitation. Even though most of the land uses in this area are heavier commercial to industrial uses, the lack of hard surfacing or the deterioration of the existing hard surfacing has a major impact on the perception of the area as well as the value of the area.

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.



Figure 7
Site Improvement Conditions



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates 2014

Faulty Lot Layout

Faulty lot layout can lead to a number of issues including size of a lot, adequacy of the lot for the use, accessibility to the lot and/or the usefulness of the lot. There are a number of factors to examine within this particular study area.

Size of Lot

Throughout the entire study area, especially in the downtown area, the lot sizes vary greatly. In a number of cases the lots are small enough that constructing a functional structure would be difficult. In most cases, more than one lot is necessary to have an adequate structure. Ultimately, these multiple lots need to be joined together through the subdivision process so buildings are not crossing property lines.

Adequacy of the Lots

Based upon the discussion regarding lot size and shape above, the lots in Figure 8 are not adequate for the type of land use and zoning designated for this area. Parking and deliveries opportunities are somewhat limited on these lots. In some cases, the actual shape and layout of the lot can create issues with future construction and redevelopment of the site.

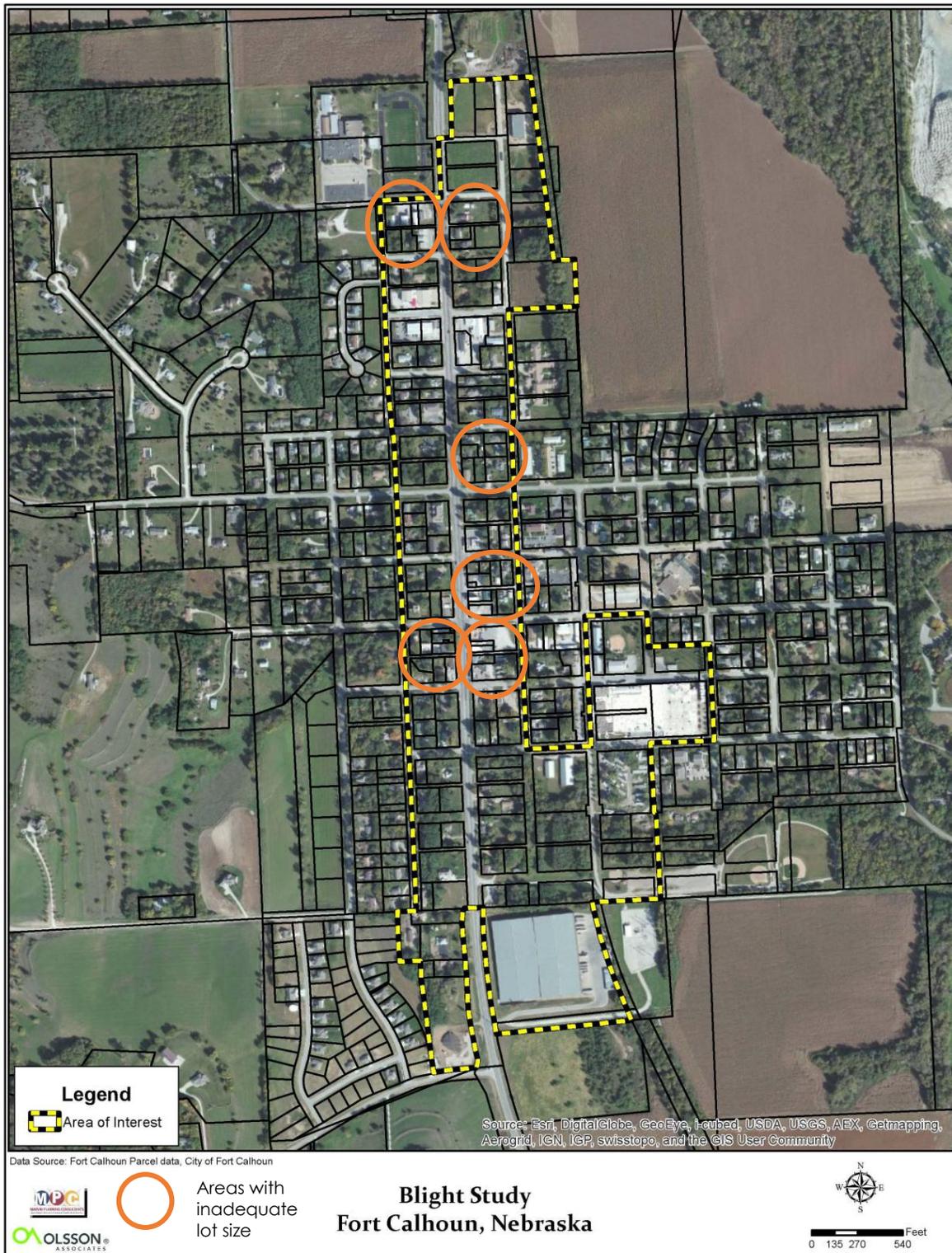
In the downtown area there are individual lots that have been chopped off of larger parcels. This is not an uncommon practice in downtown areas but it is not necessary a good planning approach.

Diversity of Ownership

The study area has likely 100's of different property owners. In order for future redevelopment to occur it may require some of these tracts to get into common ownership or it needs to have an orchestrated effort by the City.

Based upon the fact that a multitude of different individuals, corporations, etc. own property in this area, it is determined that the high diversity of property ownership could easily be a barrier to redevelopment.

Figure 8
Faulty Lot Layout Conditions



Source: Marvin Planning Consultants and Olsson Associates 2014

Blighting Summary

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

- **Average age of structures is over 40 years of age**
 - Within the Study Area 70.0% of the structures meet the criteria of 40 years of age or older.
- **Deterioration of site or other improvements**
 - There is a considerable amount (89.5%) of deteriorating or missing sidewalks located along the public streets in the area.
 - Within the study area, 83.4% of the curb and gutter was either deteriorating or missing.
 - Several properties within the study area have deteriorated or substandard site improvements including parking lots.
 - 69.5% of the streets within study area were either in a deteriorating state or platted and missing.
- **Faulty Lot Layout**
 - Size of certain lots is an issue
 - Adequacy of some lots is a concern
 - Accessibility to some lots could be a problem since these lots are or could become land locked in the future
- **Insanitary or Unsafe Conditions**
 - Lack of sidewalk in the Study Area
- **Diversity of Ownership**
 - Within the Study Area there are hundreds of different property owners.
- **Dangerous conditions to life or property due to fire or other causes**
 - Lack of sidewalk within the Study Area

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

- Combination of factors which are impairing and/or arresting sound growth
- Stable or decreasing population based on the last two decennial censuses
- Substantial number of deteriorated or deteriorating structure
- Defective/Inadequate street layouts,
- 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 the residential or commercial units in the area is at least 40 years

Age of structures can be one of the contributing factors to blighted and substandard conditions in an area. Statutes allow for a predominance of units 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 structures was from field analysis.

Within the study area there is a total of 140 structures, the following breakdown was determined:

- 98 (70.0%) units were determined to be 40 years of age or older
- 42 (30.0%) were newer than 40 years.

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

Existence of Conditions endangering life or property due to fire or other causes

Located within the study area there are factors present that are a danger to life or property due to fire or other causes. A number of these factors have been previously discussed in this report. These factors include:

- Amount of deteriorating or missing curb and gutter in the area.
- Amount of deteriorating or missing sidewalk in the area.

Based upon the field analysis, there are sufficient elements present to meet the definition of dangerous conditions within 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;"

This Study Area in Fort Calhoun meets the definition of Substandard as defined in the Revised Nebraska State Statutes.

CONCLUSIONS/FINDINGS FOR FORT CALHOUN BLIGHT STUDY AREA

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

Blighted Conditions

- **Average age of structures is over 40 years of age**
- **Deterioration of site or other improvements**
- **Faulty Lot Layout**
- **Insanitary or Unsafe Conditions**
- **Diversity of Ownership**
- **Dangerous conditions to life or property due to fire or other causes**

Substandard Conditions

- **Average age of the structures in the area is at least forty years**
- **Dangerous conditions to life or property due to fire or other causes**

Based upon the identified items found within and throughout the study area, it is the opinion of this study that the area qualifies as blighted and substandard as defined in the Nebraska Community Redevelopment Law as found in Chapter 18, Section 2104 of the Revised Nebraska State Statutes.