

City Solutions for Solving Blight Issues

Background:

- Blight is a unfortunate problem that effects all neighborhoods. We all experience the eyesores, attraction of crime, and devaluing of property values that blighted properties encourage.
- The term blight is generic and has varied definitions unsafe structures, vacant properties, a haven for vagrants, an attractive nuisance for children, a house that "just plain looks bad."
- It takes a combined effort between municipalities, community leaders, and neighborhoods using innovative solutions to properly combat blight.



Basic Codes Enforcement

Violations:

- Abandoned or inoperable vehicles
- Grass over 12" high
- Dirty lots/solid waste violations
- Illegal dumping

Process:

- Report via 311
- Inspection
- Notification
- Re-inspection
- City crew to correct



Codes process for structures

Information:

- First step in process
- File a complaint through 311
- An inspector will evaluate and write up any violations
- Notice is sent to owner
- Generally 120 day recheck
- Individually evaluated at each re-inspection

Best for:

Any structure that has any level of City Codes violations



Codes (cont'd)

Advantages:

- Problems may be resolved with simple notice
- Requires minimal City or neighborhood action

- Few penalties if owners don't comply
- May take time if owners aren't cooperative



Public Officer Hearing

Information:

- Houses have already been inspected by an inspector
- Owner takes no action
- Public hearing with notice to all interested parties
- Repair orders allow us to placard structures
- Demolition orders allow us to tear down structures

- Occupied structures that need to be vacated
- Structures where owner needs more incentive to do repairs
- Structures so badly damaged, repair isn't feasible



Public Officer Hearing (cont'd)

Advantages:

- Placard structures to get occupants out of an unsafe living environment
- Tear down structures that are a danger to the community
- Works as incentive to owners to do work on their own

- Long wait list
- Has to have severe enough violations



Acquisition

Information:

- Lengthy process involving various Boards and Hearings
- Negotiated sales with owner make process easier
- Can be used for properties that don't have major Codes violations
- Properties are sold to approved applicant with the highest score
- Clawback provision

- Marketable properties
- Vacant houses/lots that otherwise probably wouldn't get on the market



Acquisition (cont'd)

Advantages:

- In the hands of someone who will develop the property
- Clawback provision insures work will be done

- Limited resources
- Lengthy process takes time



Tax Sale

Information:

- 2 years delinquent
- Due process
- 1 year redemption period
- City purchases all properties that don't sell
- Acquired properties may be sold in surplus sale later

- Houses not in immediate danger
- Properties that will sell



Tax Sale (cont'd)

Advantages:

- Get property into hands of new owner
- City gets back tax revenue

- Lengthy process takes time
- Redemption period
- City owning more properties
- Clouded title



Demolition by Neglect

Information:

- H-1 or NC-1 overlay, National Register District
- Qualifying violations
- City will stabilize

- Historic buildings owners can't/won't save
- Balance between needing action, but not too bad to save



Demolition by Neglect (cont'd)

Advantages:

- Saves historic homes from potential loss
- Save the integrity of neighborhood as a whole
- Buys time to come up with redevelopment plan

- Only for certain districts
- Limited budget
- Stabilization only



Open Data

- Bloomberg Philanthropies' What Works Cities initiative
- Establish open data policy
- Evaluate and publish relevant datasets
- Use data to develop quantifiable goals
 - First goal set aimed at blight reduction
- Develop dashboard to publicly track progress of goals

