OR0120-A

Southern Portion of Parcel Sch. # 0633300090000

TAMARAC SQUARE SOUTH BLIGHT STUDY



DENVER UEBAN RENEWAL PREPARED FOR:

DENVER URBAN RENEWAL AUTHORITY

Building

1555 CALIFORNIA STREET, SUITE 200

DENVER, CO 80202











JANUARY 2012

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Tamarac Square South Blight Study

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January 2012

Tamarac Square South Blight Study	
This study is for planning purposes only. Background information and other data have been furnished to URS by the Denver Urban Renewal Authority and/or third parties, which URS has used in preparing this report. URS has relied on this information as furnished, and is neither responsible for nor has confirmed the accuracy of this information.	

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1. Introduction

This report presents the conditions survey analysis, findings and underlying rationale for the Tamarac Square South Blight Study ("Study"), which was undertaken by URS for the Denver Urban Renewal Authority (DURA) under an Agreement for Professional Services, effective March 26, 2008. URS conducted the field survey in December 2011.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this study is to determine whether there exists slum or blight conditions in the Tamarac Square South Study Area ("Study Area") within the meaning of Colorado Urban Renewal Law, and whether the Study Area should be recommended for such urban renewal efforts as the Denver Urban Renewal Authority and the City and County of Denver may deem appropriate to remediate existing conditions of slum or blight and to prevent further deterioration and blight.

1.2 Colorado Urban Renewal Law

In the Colorado Urban Renewal Law, Colorado Revised Statutes § 31-25-101 et seq. (the "Urban Renewal Law"), the legislature has declared that an area of slum or blight

...constitutes a serious and growing menace, injurious to the public health, safety, morals, and welfare of the residents of the state in general and municipalities thereof; that the existence of such areas contributes substantially to the spread of disease and crime, constitutes an economic and social liability, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of municipalities, retards the provision of housing accommodations, aggravates traffic problems and impairs or arrests the elimination of traffic hazards and the improvement of traffic facilities; and that the prevention and elimination of slums and blight is a matter of public policy and statewide concern....

Before remedial action can be taken by a public agency, however, the Urban Renewal Law requires a finding by the appropriate governing body that an area exhibits conditions of slum or blight.

The determination that an area constitutes a slum or blighted area is a cumulative conclusion attributable to the presence of several physical, environmental, and social factors. Indeed, slum or blight is attributable to a multiplicity of conditions, which, in combination, tend to accelerate the phenomenon of deterioration of an area. For purposes of this study, the definition of a blighted area is premised upon the definition articulated in the Urban Renewal Law, as follows:

"Blighted area" means an area that, in its present condition and use and, by reason of the presence of at least four of the following factors, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations, or constitutes an economic or social liability, and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare:

- a. Slum, deteriorated, or deteriorating structures;
- b. Predominance of defective or inadequate street layout;
- Faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness;
- d. Unsanitary or unsafe conditions;
- e. Deterioration of site or other improvements;
- f. Unusual topography or inadequate public improvements or utilities;
- g. Defective or unusual conditions of title rendering the title non-marketable;
- h. The existence of conditions that endanger life or property by fire and other causes;
- Buildings that are unsafe or unhealthy for persons to live or work in because of building code violations, dilapidation, deterioration, defective design, physical construction, or faulty or inadequate facilities;
- i. Environmental contamination of buildings or property; or
- k.5 The existence of health, safety, or welfare factors requiring high levels of municipal services or substantial physical underutilization or vacancy of sites, buildings, or other improvements; or
- I. If there is no objection by the property owner or owners and the tenant or tenants of such owner or owners, if any, to the inclusion of such property in an urban renewal area, "blighted area" also means an area that, in its present condition and use and, by reason of the presence of any one of the factors specified in paragraphs (a) to (k.5) of this subsection (2), substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality, liability, and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare. For purposes of this paragraph (l), the fact that an owner of an interest in such property does not object to the inclusion of such property in the urban renewal area does not mean that the owner has waived any rights of such owner in connection with laws governing condemnation.

To be able to use the powers of eminent domain "blighted" means that five of the eleven factors must be present (Colorado Revised Statutes § 31-25-105.5(2)(a)(I)):

(a) "Blighted area" shall have the same meaning as set forth in section 31-25-103 (2); except that, for purposes of this section only, "blighted area" means an area that, in its present condition and use and, by reason of the presence of at least <u>five</u> of the factors specified in section 31-25-103 (2) (a) to (2) (l), substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations, or constitutes an economic or social liability, and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare.

Only one factor must be present if the property owner or owners and the tenant or tenants of such owner or owners do not object to the finding (Colorado Revised Statutes § 31-25-105.5(2)(I):

(I) If there is no objection by the property owner or owners and the tenant or tenants of such owner or owners, if any, to the inclusion of such property in an urban renewal area, "blighted area" also means an area that, in its present condition and use and, by reason of the presence of any one of the factors specified in paragraphs (a) to (k.5) of this subsection (2), substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations, or constitutes an economic or social liability, and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare. For purposes of this paragraph (l), the fact that an owner of an interest in such property does not object to the inclusion of such property in the urban renewal area does not mean that the owner has waived any rights of such owner in connection with laws governing condemnation.

Several principles have been developed by Colorado courts to guide the determination of whether an area constitutes a blighted area under the Urban Renewal Law. First, the absence of widespread violation of building and health codes does not, by itself, preclude a finding of blight. The definition of "blighted area contained in the Urban Renewal Law is broad and encompasses not only those areas containing properties so dilapidated as to justify condemnation as nuisances, but also envisions the prevention of deterioration." Second, the presence of one well maintained building does not defeat a determination that an area constitutes a blighted area. A determination of blight is based upon an area "taken as a whole," and not on a building-by-building basis. Third, a governing body's "determination as to whether an area is blighted... is a legislative question and the scope of review by the judiciary is restricted." A court's role in reviewing such a blight determination is simply to independently verify if the conclusion is based upon factual evidence determined by the City Council at the time of a public hearing to be consistent with the statutory definition.

1.3 Study Methodology

URS was retained by the Denver Urban Renewal Authority to perform an independent survey of the Study Area and to determine if it contains conditions of slum or blight so as to constitute a blighted area under the Urban Renewal Law. Based upon the conditions observed in the field, this study will make a recommendation as to whether the Study Area is blighted within the meaning of the Urban Renewal Law. The actual determination itself remains the responsibility of the legislative body, in this case, the Denver City Council.

An important objective of this study is to obtain and evaluate data on a wide range of physical and non-physical conditions that are present in the Study Area. Data about the Study Area were collected, analyzed, and ultimately portrayed through three carefully performed tasks:

- Task 1: Project Initiation, Data Collection and Mapping
- Task 2: Field Survey, Research and Verification
- Task 3: Documentation and Presentation of Findings

Tasks 1 and 2 are described in Section 2, Study Area Analysis. Task 3 is described in Section 3, Summary of Findings.

2. Study Area Analysis

2.1 Study Area

The Tamarac Square South Study Area is comprised of approximately 12 acres. It includes a portion of one (1) parcel of private property (parcel no. 0633300103000), as well as additional public right-of-way along East Hampden Avenue and South Tamarac Drive. Exhibit 2-1 delineates the Study Area within the regional context. Exhibit 2-2 shows the Study Area boundary and correlates with respective City and County of Denver Assessor's parcel data.

2.2 Existing Conditions

This blight study was conducted in December 2011. At that time the enclosed shopping center and two southernmost freestanding retail/restaurant structures have been demolished and their sites cleared. The retail shopping strip and one restaurant to the north remain. The cleared sites, located on the southern portion of parcel no. 0633300103000, are the subject of this current Tamarac Square South Blight Study.

The Study Area is currently enclosed by temporary construction fencing, except for areas in the right-of-way. The sites of the former restaurant/retail structures and shopping center are now exposed soil; the former asphalt parking areas remain. The area is served with basic public infrastructure, including water and sewer utilities, streets and street lighting.

Table 2-1: Parcel Surveyed

Parcel ID No.	Property Address	Address Total Lot Area (sf)	Address Total Lot Area (acres)
0633300103000	7777 E. Hampden Ave.	547,562	12.57

Exhibit 2-1: Regional Vicinity Map

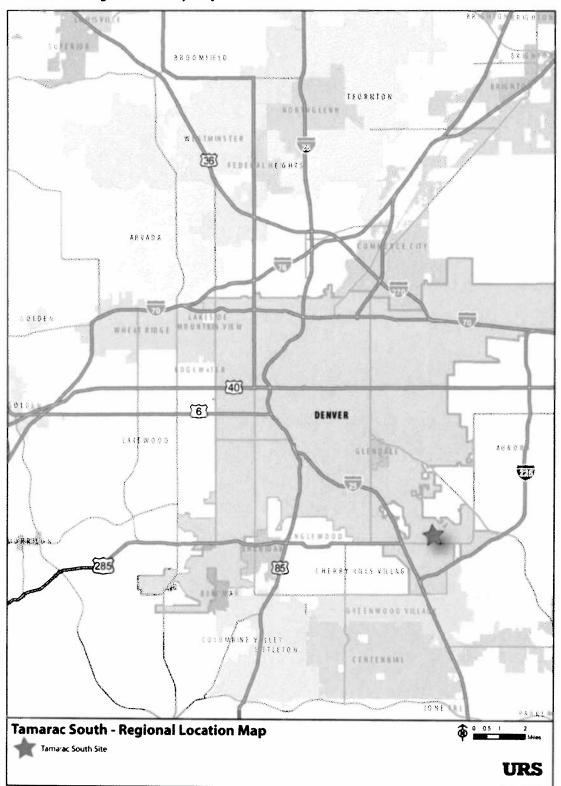
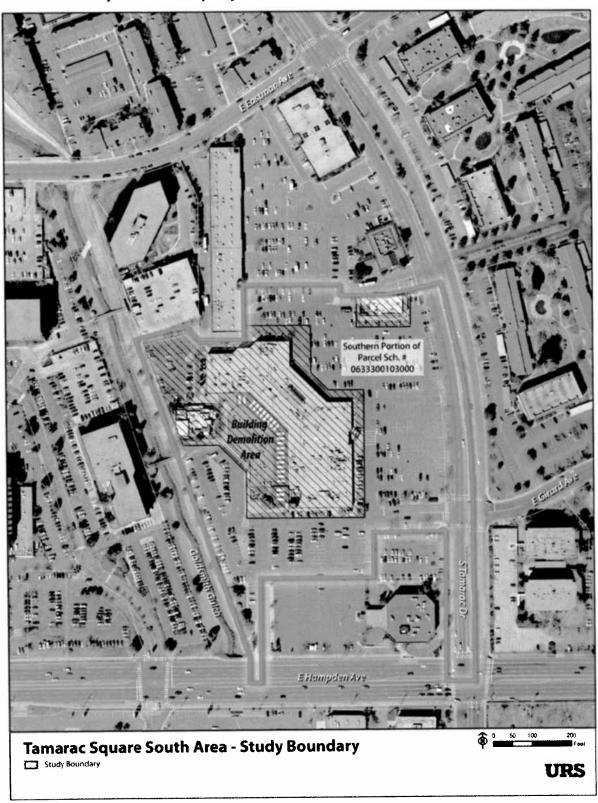


Exhibit 2-2: Study Area Boundary Map



2.3 Field Survey Approach

A physical survey was conducted during a site visit on December 19, 2011. The majority of the blight factors were addressed during the site visit – exceptions being those related to existing buildings and those which are analyzed through "desktop analysis" (see description below). Each observation of a blight factor observed during the field survey, as described in Section 1, was tallied on a survey matrix and documented with a photograph. The field survey information is summarized as follows:

- Locations of the observations and photographs are documented on an aerial photo for each survey area, and provided as Exhibit 3-1 on p. 21.
- A photograph index is provided as Exhibit 3-2 on p. 25. Each individual photograph is printed in larger format in Appendix B.
- The survey observations are described on a photo-reference matrix included as Table 3-1 on p.
 22.

2.4 Desktop Analysis

In addition to the field survey, further analysis was performed in an office setting. This "desktop analysis" included review of aerial photography, Geographic Information System (GIS) data, and other relevant documentation in order to comprehensively assess the existing conditions within the Study Area. The following factors were evaluated in the desktop analysis:

- b. Predominance of defective or inadequate street layout (field and desktop)
- c. Faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness (desktop only)
- k.5 The existence of health, safety, or welfare factors requiring high levels of municipal services or substantial physical underutilization or vacancy of sites, buildings, or other improvements (desktop only)

2.5 Blight Factor Evaluation Criteria

URS developed the following evaluation criteria for examination of the eleven blight factors (a through k.5). These criteria were evaluated during the field survey and review of available supplemental documentation. Each factor is noted with the methodology for analysis (field, desktop, or both).

a. Slum, deteriorating or deteriorated structures (field)

Field survey efforts examining this factor focused on the general condition and level of deterioration of the existing building's exterior components, such as:

- Deteriorated exterior walls
- Deteriorated visible foundation
- Deteriorated fascia or soffits
- Deteriorated gutters or downspouts

- Deteriorated exterior finishes
- Deteriorated windows or doors
- Deteriorated stairways or fire escapes
- Deteriorated loading dock areas
- Deteriorated fences, walls, or gates
- Deteriorated ancillary structures

b. Predominance of defective or inadequate street layout (field and desktop)

The analysis conducted for this blight factor evaluated the effectiveness or adequacy of the streets within the Study Area. Evaluation criteria in this section include:

- Poor vehicle access
- Poor internal circulation for vehicles and pedestrians
- Substandard driveway or curb cut definitions
- Poor parking lot layout

c. Faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness (desktop)

The analysis conducted for this blight factor evaluated the adequacy of the lot layout within the Study Area. Evaluation criteria in this section include:

- Faulty or irregular lot shape
- Faulty or irregular lot configuration
- Lack of access to a public street
- Inadequate lot size

d. Unsanitary or unsafe conditions (field)

The presence of the following conditions could contribute to an unsafe or unsanitary environment within the Study Area and surrounding community:

- Poorly lit or unlit areas
- Cracked or uneven surfaces for pedestrians
- Poor drainage
- Insufficient grading or steep slopes
- Presence of trash and debris
- Presence of abandoned vehicles
- Presence of hazardous materials or conditions
- Presence of vagrants, vandalism, or graffiti

e. Deterioration of site or other improvements (field)

This factor focuses on conditions that indicate the lack of general maintenance of a structure, site, or through the presence of these conditions, the environment that reduces the site's usefulness and desirability. The conditions are as follows:

- Deterioration or lack of parking lot or site pavement
- Deterioration or lack of site curb and gutter
- Deterioration or lack site sidewalks and pedestrian areas
- Deterioration or lack of outdoor lighting
- Deterioration or lack of site utilities
- Deterioration or lack of surface drainage facilities
- Inadequate site maintenance
- Non-conformance to site development regulations
- Deterioration of signage

f. Unusual topography or inadequate public improvements or utilities (field)

This factor identifies key deficiencies in the off-site and on-site public infrastructure and topography within the Study Area, including:

- Poor site grading
- Deterioration of street pavement in right-of-way
- Deterioration of curb and gutter in right-of-way
- Insufficient street lighting in right-of-way
- Presence of overhead utilities in right-of-way
- Deterioration or lack of sidewalks in right-of-way
- Deteriorated utilities in right-of-way

g. Defective or unusual conditions of title rendering the title nonmarketable (desktop)

This factor is evaluated through research and analysis of title documents and potential encumbrances. Existence of these criteria contributes to prolonged periods of vacancy and hinders redevelopment:

Title conditions making the property unmarketable

h. The existence of conditions that endanger life or property by fire or other causes (field)

The presence of these criteria within the Study Area can endanger human lives and property:

- Structures in the floodplain
- Evidence of previous fire
- Inadequate emergency vehicle provisions
- Presence of dry debris adjacent to structures

- Hazardous materials near structures
- Dead trees/shrubs near high traffic areas or structures
- Other hazards present
- i. Buildings that are unsafe or unhealthy for persons to live or work in because of building code violations, dilapidation, deterioration, defective design, physical construction, or faulty or inadequate facilities (field)

The criteria for this factor are focused primarily on defective or dangerous conditions within the building envelope and require internal access to the structure for full assessment:

- Building code violations
- Public health concerns
- Dilapidated or deteriorated interior of building
- Defective design or physical construction
- Faulty or inadequate facilities
- Presence of mold
- Inadequate emergency egress provisions
- Evidence of recent flooding
- Unprotected electrical systems/wires
- Inadequate fire suppression systems
- Evidence of vagrants inside building
- j. Environmental contamination of buildings or property (field and desktop)

The presence of environmental contamination hinders redevelopment through added costs and is potentially hazardous to the surrounding community. These conditions are typically not evident through a visual field survey:

- Official documentation of environmental contamination
- Storage or evidence of hazardous materials
- Other evidence of environmental contamination
- k.5 The existence of health, safety, or welfare factors requiring high levels of municipal services or substantial physical underutilization or vacancy of sites, buildings, or other improvements (desktop)

These additional criteria are typically not visible during a field survey, but could hinder redevelopment when present:

- High levels of vacancy
- High levels of municipal code violations
- High levels of vehicular accident reports

- High levels of requests for emergency services
- Other evidence of required high level of municipal services
- Other evidence of substantial physical underutilization

2.6 Results of the Study Area Analysis

The overall findings of the Study Area analysis are presented in this section. Table 2-2 tabulates the results of the field survey and desktop analysis. After review of the eleven blight factors described in Colorado Revised Statutes, the following five (5) factors were observed within the Study Area during the field survey or by subsequent desktop research and analysis:

- b. Predominance of defective or inadequate street layout
- d. Unsanitary or unsafe conditions
- e. Deterioration of site or other improvements
- f. Unusual topography or inadequate public improvements or utilities
- k.5. The existence of health, safety, or welfare factors requiring high levels of municipal services or substantial physical underutilization or vacancy of sites, buildings, or other improvements

One (1) factor evaluated as part of the desktop analysis was not observed in the Study Area.

c. Faulty lot layout

Five (5) factors were not surveyed as part of this study:

- a. Slum, deteriorating or deteriorated structures
- g. Defective or unusual conditions of title rendering the title nonmarketable
- h. The existence of conditions that endanger life or property by fire or other causes
- Buildings that are unsafe or unhealthy for persons to live or work in because of building code violations, dilapidation, deterioration, defective design, physical construction, or faulty or inadequate facilities
- j. Environmental contamination of buildings or property

Figures 2-1 through 2-4, following, are photographs of selected examples of the physical condition found in the Study Area as part of the survey that contributed to our finding evidence of blight.

Figure 2-1: Substandard curb cuts and cracked/uneven surfaces for pedestrians



Figure 2-2: Presence of trash and debris



Figure 2-3: Deterioration/lack of site sidewalks/pedestrian areas



Figure 2-4: Insufficient grading or steep slopes



Table 2-2: Study Area Observed Conditions Matrix

Denver Urban Renewal Authority Tamarac Square South Blight Study Study Area Observed Conditions

		Deteriorated external walls	
		Deteriorated visible foundation	
		Deteriorated fascia/soffits	
		Deteriorated/lack of gutters/downspouts	
	SLUM, DETERIORATED OR	Deteriorated exterior finishes	1
a.	DETERIORATING	Deteriorated windows and doors	(E)
	STRUCTURES	Deteriorated stairways/fire escapes	
		Deteriorated loading dock areas	NOT SURVEYED
		Deteriorated fences/walls/gates	
		Deteriorated ancillary structures	
		Other	
		Poor vehicle access	•
	DEFECTIVE OR	Poor internal circulation	•
b.	INADEQUATE STREET	Substandard driveway definition/curbcuts	•
	LAYOUT	Poor parking lot layout	•
		Other	
		Faulty/irregular lot shape	Property Advisor
		Faulty/irregular lot configuration	and mr. co. 2 (A)
c.	FAULTY LOT LAYOUT	Lack of access to a public street	
		Inadequate lot size	
		Other	
		Poorly lit or unlit areas	
		Cracked or uneven surfaces for pedestrians	•
		Poor drainage	•
		Insufficient grading or steep slopes	•
d.	UNSANITARY OR UNSAFE CONDITIONS	Presence of trash and debris	-
	GROWE CONDITIONS	Abandoned vehicles	110000
		Presence of hazardous materials or conditions	•
		Vagrants/vandalism/graffiti	WILLIAM S
		Other	

Table 2-2: (continued)

TO SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVIC	THE STATE OF THE PERSON OF THE STATE OF THE	Deteriorated/lack of parking lot/site pavement	
		Deteriorated/lack of site curb and gutter	
		Deteriorated/lack of site sidewalks/pedestrian areas	
		Deteriorated/lack of outdoor lighting	
•	DETERIORATION OF SITE OR	Deteriorated/lack of site utilities	
e.	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS	Deteriorated/lack of surface drainage facilities	
		Inadequate site maintenance	
		Non-conformance to site development regulations	
		Deterioratiion of signage	
		Other	
		Poor site grading	
		Deteriorated street pavement in right-of-way	
	UNUSUAL TOPOGRAPHY	Deteriorated curb and gutter in right-of-way	
	OR INADEQUATE PUBLIC	Insufficient street lighting in right-of-way	
f.	IMPROVEMENTS OR	Overhead utilities in right-of-way	
	UTILITIES	Deteriorated/inadequate sidewalks in right-of-way	
		Deteriorated utilities in the right-of-way	
		Other	
_	DEFECTIVE OR UNUSUAL	Title conditions making the property unmarketable	
g.	TITLE CONDITIONS	Other	
		Structures in the floodplain	
	THE EVICTOR OF	Evidence of previous fire	COOK C Responsibilities
	THE EXISTENCE OF CONDITIONS THAT	Inadequate emergency vehicle provisions	
h.	ENDANGER LIFE OR	Presence of dry debris adjacent to structures	
	PROPERTY BY FIRE OR	Hazardous materials near structures	
	OTHER CAUSES	Dead trees/shrubs near high traffic areas	
		Other hazards present	

Table 2-2: (continued)

		Building code violations	
		Public health concerns	
	BUILDINGS THAT ARE	Dilapidated or deteriorated interior of building	
	UNSAFE / UNHEALTHY FOR PERSONS TO LIVE / WORK	Defective design or physical construction	.0.
	IN BECAUSE OF BUILDING	Faulty or inadequate facilities	
١.	CODE VIOLATIONS,	Presence of mold	<u> </u>
i.	DILAPIDATION, DETERIORATION,	Inadequate emergency egress provisions	C R
The state of the s	DEFECTIVE DESIGN,	Evidence of recent flooding	
The company of the co	PHYSICAL CONSTRUCTION, OR FAULTY OR	Unprotected electrical systems/wires	Ž
	INADEQUATE FACILITIES	Inadequate fire suppression systems	
Co.		Evidence of vagrants inside building	
		Other	
	ENIVERONIA ENTAL	Official documentation of contamination	
j.	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION	Storage or evidence of hazardous materials	
		Other evidence of environmental contamination	
-		High levels of vacancy	•
	REQUIRES HIGH LEVELS OF	High levels of municipal code violations	
k.5	MUNICIPAL SERVICES OR SITES/ BUILDINGS/	High levels of vehicular accident reports	
K.3	IMPROVEMENTS	High levels of requests for emergency services	
	UNDERUTILIZED/ VACANT	Other evidence of required high level of municipal services	****
		Other evidence of substantial physical underutilization	

a. Slum, deteriorated, or deteriorating structures - Not Surveyed

All structures formerly within the Study Area have been demolished. No substandard conditions were observed relative to walls, fences, and gates.

b. Predominance of defective or inadequate street layout - OBSERVED

Substandard curb cuts, poor vehicular access, and poor parking lot layout contribute to the observation of inadequate street layout. Specific examples include poor vehicular access/egress from Hampden Avenue due to the lack of a dedicated acceleration/deceleration lane, substandard curb cut, poor internal pedestrian circulation due to the lack of a sidewalk on the east side of the drive connecting the site interior to the public right-of-way, and an undefined parking lot layout.

c. Faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or usefulness – Not Observed

The Study Area is deemed to be accessible, useful, and sized appropriately for redevelopment. Existing easements do not impede development, although site utilities and easements for water and stormwater drainage will need to be relocated to redevelop the site.

d. Unsanitary or unsafe conditions - OBSERVED

Multiple conditions were observed indicating unsanitary or unsafe conditions within the Study Area. Evidence of poor drainage conditions, uneven slopes, trash and debris and uneven surfaces for pedestrians, all contribute to unsafe conditions.

e. Deterioration of site or other improvements - OBSERVED

There is a definite deterioration of site improvement within the Study Area. Parking lots and site pavement is deteriorated, as are the site curb and gutters. There is a general lack of interior sidewalks. Existing development does not meet current City and County of Denver site development regulations that were adopted after the mall was constructed, particularly those related to landscaping and stormwater drainage. A new water main and associated easements would be required for redevelopment and the site lacks adequate on-site stormwater detention facilities.

f. Unusual topography or inadequate public improvements or utilities - OBSERVED

Unusual topography and deterioration or lack of public improvements can lead to unsafe conditions and hinder redevelopment. Site contours were altered significantly to accommodate the 1970s-era mall, which was a split-level design. This resulted in large amounts of fill on the east side of the Study Area. Current site grading will not work for typical contemporary "big box" retail which puts everything on a very large (more than 100,000 square feet) single level floor plate. There are also multiple instances where curb and gutter and sidewalks along public rights-of-way are either lacking entirely or significantly cracked and completely deteriorated. This can lead to poor drainage and is a potential hazard for pedestrians and automobile traffic. The demolition construction manager noted during the site visit

that water mains broke under Tamarac Street during decommissioning of the mall building, which may be an indication of poor or deteriorated underground utilities.

g. Defective or unusual conditions of title rendering the title nonmarketable – Not Surveyed

This factor was not evaluated in the limited scope of this study.

h. The existence of conditions that endanger life or property by fire or other causes – Not Surveyed

There are no structures remaining within the Study Area. The construction area is enclosed by fencing and no unusual conditions were observed that could potentially endanger life or property.

 Buildings that are unsafe or unhealthy for persons to live or work in because of building code violations, dilapidation, deterioration, defective design, physical construction, or faulty or inadequate facilities - Not Surveyed

There are no structures remaining within the Study Area.

j. Environmental contamination of buildings or property - Not Surveyed

This factor was not evaluated in the limited scope of this study.

k.5. The existence of health, safety, or welfare factors requiring high levels of municipal services or substantial physical underutilization or vacancy of sites, buildings, or other improvements - OBSERVED

The Study Area, vacant and cleared of all structures, is currently underutilized. Healthy retail development and multi-story commercial office development surrounds the site on the north, west and south. To the east there is a large high-rise residential development with numerous buildings.

Table 2-3: Study Area and Surrounding Land Uses

Area	Land Use
North	Tamarac Square retail shopping strip and freestanding restaurant, multi-story commercial office buildings
East	Multi-story commercial office buildings
South	Commercial bank and Tiffany Plaza retail center
West	High-rise residential buildings

3. Summary of Findings and Conclusions

3.1 Findings

Within the Tamarac Square South Study Area, the field survey and desktop analysis resulted in the identification of 20 different conditions that contribute to a finding of blight. Specific examples and photo documentation from the field survey is provided as Exhibit 3-2 on p. 25.

- Poor vehicle access
- Poor internal circulation
- Substandard driveway definition/curbcuts
- Poor parking lot layout
- Cracked or uneven surfaces for pedestrians
- Poor drainage
- Insufficient grading or steep slopes
- Presence of trash and debris
- Presence of hazardous materials or conditions
- Deterioration/lack of parking lot/site pavement
- Deterioration/lack of site curb and gutter

- Deterioration/lack of site sidewalks/pedestrian areas
- Deterioration/lack of surface drainage facilities
- Non-conformance to site development regulations
- Poor site grading
- Deteriorated street pavement in right-of-way
- Deteriorated curb and gutter in right-of-way
- Deteriorated/inadequate sidewalks in right-of-way
- High levels of vacancy
- Other evidence of substantial physical underutilization

3.2 Conclusions

It is the conclusion of this Study that the Study Area, in its present condition and use, meets the conditions of a blighted area as defined by Colorado Urban Renewal Law. By reason of the presence of factors identified in the Urban Renewal Law and as documented in this report, the City and County of Denver may find that the Study Area substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the City and County of Denver, retards the provision of housing accommodations, or constitutes an economic or social liability, and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals and welfare.

Per Urban Renewal Law, conditions in the Study Area must constitute at least four of the factors indicative of a blighted area, and at least five factors if eminent domain is to be used. As described in this report, the following five (5) factors were extensively observed in the Study Area:

- b. Predominance of defective or inadequate street layout
- d. Unsanitary or unsafe conditions

- e. Deterioration of site or other improvements
- f. Unusual topography or inadequate public improvements or utilities
- k.5. The existence of health, safety, or welfare factors requiring high levels of municipal services or substantial physical underutilization or vacancy of sites, buildings, or other improvements

Eilampdenilie **Tamarac Square South Area** Study Boundary **URS** Photo Location

Exhibit 3-1: Field Survey Photo-Reference Map

Table 3-1: Field Survey Photo-Reference Matrix

Negociani e madamban periodi	101	Denver Urban Renewal Authority Tamarac Square South Blight Study Photographic Reference Sheet	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
	The second secon		
		Deteriorated visible foundation	
		Deteriorated fascia/soffits	
		Deteriorated/lack of gutters/downspouts	
	SLUM, DETERIORATED OR	R Deteriorated exterior finishes	NOT SURVEYED
ö	DETERIORATING	Deteriorated windows and doors	
	STRUCTURES	Deteriorated stainways/fire escapes	
		Deteriorated loading dock areas	
		Deteriorated fences/walls/gates	
New York		Deteriorated ancillary structures	
AT 10/A		Other	, (2)
		TO AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	
	AND	Poor vehicle access	
and the same of th	DEFECTIVE OR	Poor internal circulation	
ف	INADEQUATE STREET	Substandard driveway definition/curbcuts	
	LAYOUT	Poor parking lot layout	
		Other	
A STATE OF THE STA	WATER THE CHARLES AND THE CHAR		
NATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN		Faulty/irregular lot shape	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Faulty/irregular lot configuration	- pregring analysis
ij	FAULTY LOT LAYOUT		
n we o a ce		Inadequate lot size	
	A MARIE AND A SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	Other management of the control of t	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Poorty lit or unlit areas	
vers a superved		Cracked or uneven surfaces for pedestrians	
		Poor drainage	The second secon
		Insufficient grading or steep slopes	
ö	UNSAFF CONDITIONS		
		Abandoned vehicles	
	**** ********************************	Presence of hazardous materials or conditions	
		Vagrants/vandalism/graffiti	1
		Other	

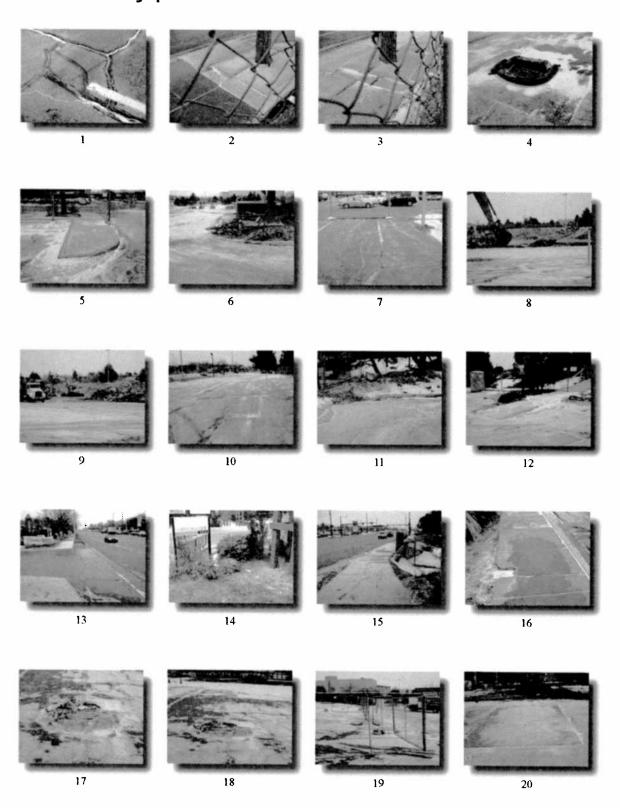
Table 3-1 (continued)

			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
		Deteriorated/lack of parking lot/site pavement	
	· ·	Deteriorated/lack of site curb and gutter	
LTL/TOUR	» B.N.B.XQVIII	Deteriorated/lack of site sidewalks/pedestrian areas	
	***********	Deteriorated/lack of outdoor lighting	
•	DETERIORATION OF SITE OR	DETERIORATION OF SITE OR Deteriorated/lack of site utilities	
ji	OTHER IMPROVEMENTS	Deteriorated/lack of surface drainage facilities	
	www.p.n	Inadequate site maintenance	
~~~	***************************************	Non-conformance to site development regulations	
	***************************************	Deterioration of signage	
		Other	
			A VARIANT RESTRICTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR
		Poor site grading	
	P ( **)	Deteriorated street pavement in right-of-way	
	UNUSUAL TOPOGRAPHY	Deteriorated curb and gutter in right-of-way	
•	OR INADEQUATE PUBLIC	Insufficient street lighting in right-of-way	
•	IMPROVEMENTS OR	Overhead utilities in right-of-way	
	OFFIES	Deteriorated/inadequate sidewalks in right-of-way	
	WORNEY	Deteriorated utilities in the right-of-way	
		Other	
	DEFECTIVE OR UNUSUAL	. Title conditions making the property unmarketable	
ė	TILE CONDITIONS	Other	MOI SORWEYED
-	Webside manifester consumer desparation enterent and an automorphisms of 1886.	$\{\lambda_1,\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1},\ldots,\lambda_{r-1}$	
			- A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A - A
	THE EXISTENCE OF	Evidence of previous fire	
	CONDITIONS THAT	Inadequate emergency vehicle provisions	
Ŀ	ENDANGER LIFE OR	Presence of dry debris adjacent to structures	* MOT SURVEYED
	OTHER CAIRES	Hazardous materials near structures	
		Dead trees/shrubs near high traffic areas	
		Other hazards present	200
-	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	The second of th	

Table 3-1 (continued)

		Building code violations	
		Public health concerns	
	BUILDINGS THAT ARE	BUILDINGS THAT ARE Dilapidated or deteriorated interior of building	
	PERSONS TO LIVE / WORK Defective designations	Defective design or physical construction	
	IN BECAUSE OF BUILDING	IN BECAUSE OF BUILDING Faulty or inadequate facilities	
	CODE VIOLATIONS,	Presence of mold	NOT SURVEYED
<u>-</u>	DETERIORATION,	Inadequate emergency egress provisions	
	DEFECTIVE DESIGN,	Evidence of recent flooding	
	PHYSIC AL CONSTRUCTION	PHYSICAL CONSTRUCTION, Unprotected electrical systems/wires	
	INADEQUATE FACILITIES	Inadequate fire suppression systems	
		Other	
		Official documentation of contamination	AND TECHNICOST
<u></u>	CONTAMINATION	Storage or evidence of hazardous materials	AND SORVERS
		Other evidence of environmental contamination	
	antiches.		
	REQUIRES HIGH LEVELS OF HIGH levels of	F High levels of municipal code violations	MeekToo Anni Veic
1	MUNICIPAL SERVICES OR	High levels of vehicular accident reports	PESNIOT ANALOSIS
3	IMPROVEMENTS	High levels of requests for emergency services	
	UNDERUTILIZED/ VACANT	UNDERUTILIZED/ VACANT Other evidence of required high level of municipal services	
	ne sanconor	Other evidence of substantial physical underutilization	

Exhibit 3-2: Photograph Index



## Exhibit 3-2 (continued)

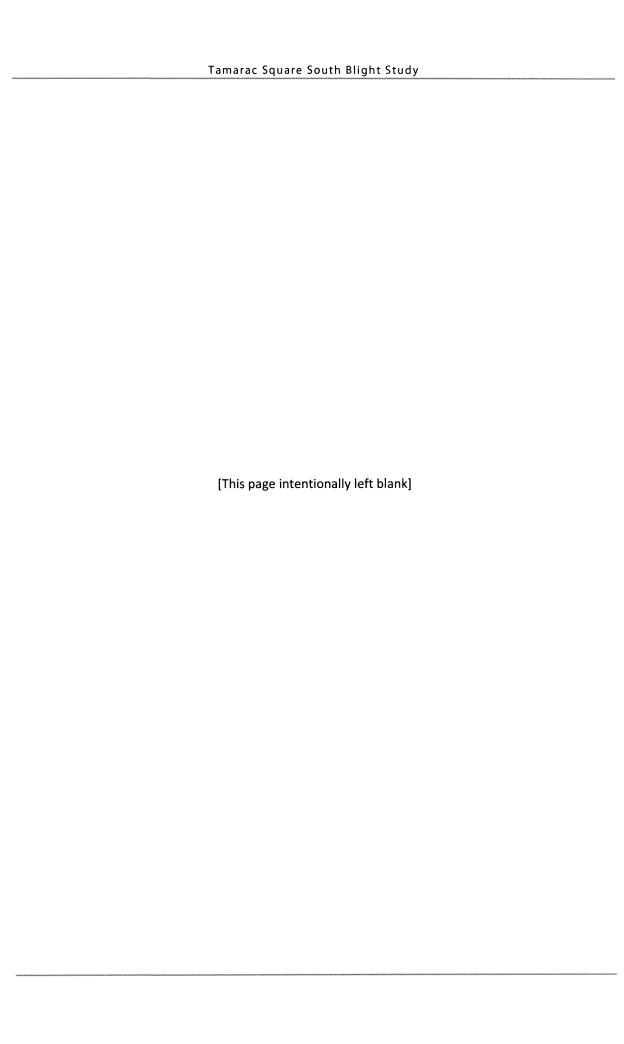




## Appendix A

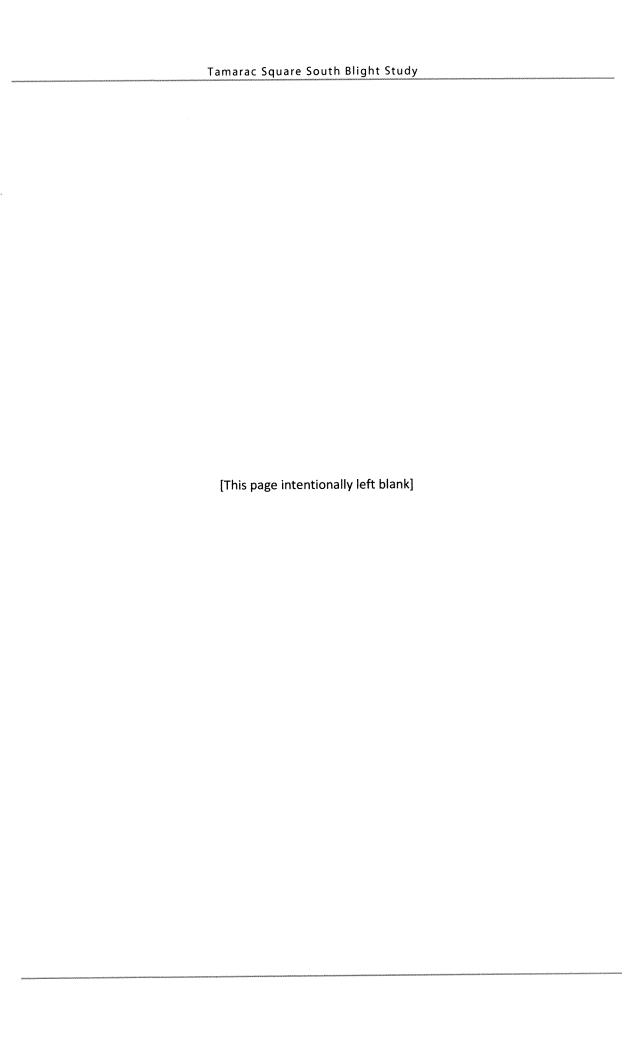
#### **Sources Consulted**

- State of Colorado Statutes Urban Renewal Law § 31-25-101: http://www.state.co.us/gov_dir/leg_dir/olls/colorado_revised_statutes.htm
- 2. City and County of Denver Website: www.denvergov.org
- 3. Denver Urban Renewal Authority: www.renewdenver.org



## Appendix B

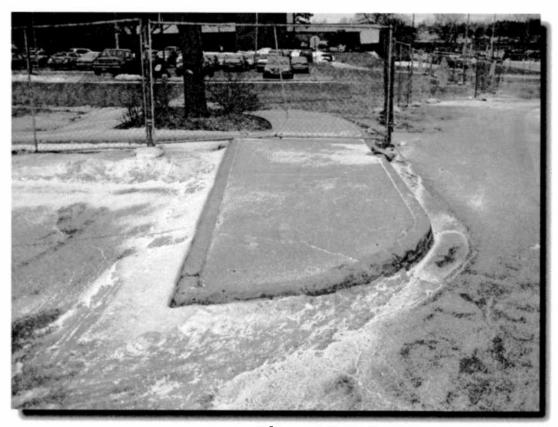
**Large Scale Field Survey Photographs** 









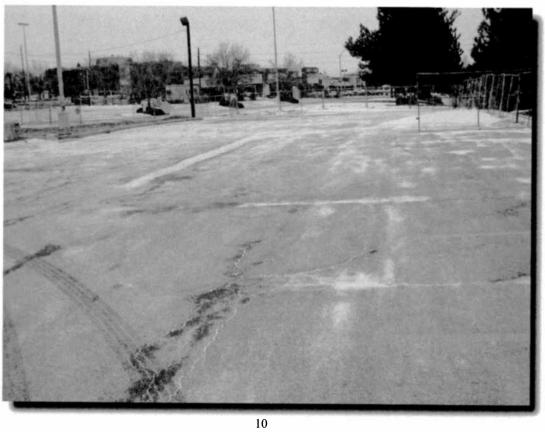


























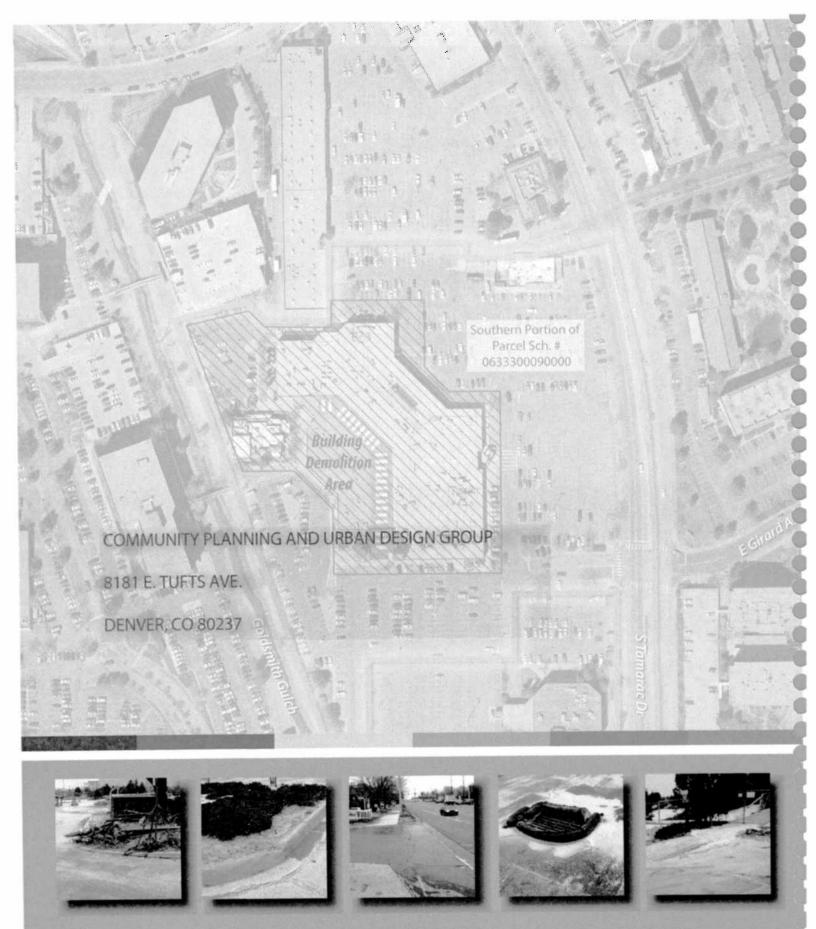












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