COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION GUIDELINES FOR BROAD STREET, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

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COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION
GUIDELINES FOR BROAD STREET,
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

BY

KATHLEEN A. BARTON
PAO CHARLES KUE

A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND

1991
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P.C.K. - I would like to thank my parents and the Kue Clan for their support, wisdom, and encouragement. I would also like thank my wife for her patience and emotional support over the past four semesters. Finally, I would like to thank Kathleen for her expertise and inspiration. Without her this project would not have been successful.
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION
Throughout the 1980's several neighborhoods within the City of Providence, Rhode Island have been undergoing a rapid rate of economic and physical decline. The Elmwood, Upper and Lower South Providence neighborhoods, in particular, have been faced with several difficulties in this regard. Currently, this area is experiencing high crime rates and several businesses located along the commercial area of Broad Street have been vacated due to economic hardships caused by low customer volumes.

Elmwood Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc.(ENHS), a non-profit organization which is located within this area, has expressed a growing concern for improving the Broad Street section of its neighborhood. It is the hope of ENHS that by addressing the issue of the commercial revitalization of Broad Street that these efforts will result in the spread of economic revitalization and physical improvements throughout the neighborhoods which border it.

Currently, ENHS is considering two strategies in order to achieve this goal. The first strategy would be to develop an urban design guideline for Broad Street, a project to be undertaken by students at the Rhode Island School of Design. Second, is a set of commercial revitalization guidelines which will be the focus of this project.

This document has been developed by Kathleen Barton and Pao Charles Kue for ENHS and its Commercial Coordinator, Franco Beneduce. Its major goal is to assist in the development of Commercial Revitalization Guidelines for the Broad Street Commercial District which will meet the criteria of ENHS and its surrounding
neighborhoods while following redevelopment procedures of the City of Providence's Department of Planning and Development.

The major objective of this project will be to develop a guideline for ENHS to use in an effort to develop a plan which will stimulate commercial development within the Broad Street area. Three objectives which will be used in the development of this guideline are:

1. To retain existing businesses;
2. To help existing businesses expand or improve their condition; and
3. To attract new commercial activity to the area

In the process of developing this guideline, it will also be necessary to examine Broad Street and its current role in the City from both economic and governmental aspects. By focusing on City and State guidelines for redevelopment the issue of how a commercial redevelopment plan can be achieved through the formal governmental process will be addressed.

**Problem Statement**

The area which borders Broad Street is considered one of the poorest in the city. Its image is that of a dangerous area where there is heavy drug traffic and high levels of illegal activity. Many properties have been abandoned or are owned by absentee landlords who have left these properties unattended, resulting in buildings
being in need of major repairs.

At the same time Broad Street has a wide range of ethnic restaurants and small specialty food stores which are mainly used by local residents. In addition, many of the homes located in the area have been built in the Victorian style. These are unique within the City itself. Sections of Elmwood and Lower and Upper South Providence have also been designated as Historic Districts and some of these buildings are also on the National Register of Historic Buildings.

A revitalization plan for Broad Street is a project which should make a meaningful contribution to the community if successfully implemented. It is the hope of ENHS that the development of a commercial revitalization plan for Broad Street will encourage the City, and its residents, to develop a renewed interest and pride in their neighborhood. By capitalizing on the ethnic diversity of the area and publicizing it as a section which is undergoing revitalization, the expected outcome is that new businesses and customers will be attracted to Broad Street and the surrounding neighborhoods.

This document will describe the Broad Street Commercial District and its surrounding neighborhoods. It will also analyze revitalization reports which have been produced by the City of Providence and discuss the specific needs of a revitalization plan for the Broad Street Commercial District. Finally, it will present a series of guidelines for the development of a revitalization plan.
The Role of Elmwood Neighborhood Housing Services

Elmwood Neighborhood Housing Services is a non-profit organization which is part of the National Neighborworks Network. They have been active in the Elmwood neighborhood of Providence since 1978. While their original focus was on assisting local neighborhood residents to renovate their housing, they have recently directed their efforts toward commercial revitalization within the Broad Street Commercial District.

In 1990 ENHS appointed a Commercial Coordinator who has been actively trying to encourage interest in commercial development for the Broad Street Area. Included in these efforts are anti-graffiti and clean up campaigns which have been highly successful.

ENHS has also enlisted technical assistance from three local colleges. The University of Rhode Island is providing planning assistance through the production of this document. Rhode Island School of Design is devising a set of Urban Design guidelines. Finally, the Community College of Rhode Island is providing small business development assistance and guidance.

The most recent success of ENHS has been the establishment of a commercial revolving loan fund for Broad Street business owners. This fund is co-sponsored by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporations and the City of Providence. Both provide matching funds for improvements and renovations of local businesses.

The involvement of ENHS within the community has provided a renewed interest in the local neighborhoods and the Broad Street business district. Hopefully
this interest will continue to develop and result in the revitalization of local businesses.

**Procedures and Methods of Analysis**

In order to develop a set of revitalization guidelines for the Broad Street Commercial District, it was necessary to utilize a series of procedures and methods of analysis which will be included in the remainder of this document. The methods of analysis used were as follows:

- **Review of relevant revitalization and commercial redevelopment literature.**

  There is a wide variety of literature available on the subject of commercial revitalization. A brief review of the literature used for this document will be included in Chapter One and referred to throughout the remainder of it. A bibliography is also included at the end of the document.

- **Analysis of existing conditions**

  In order to provide an accurate description of Broad Street it was necessary to analyze the area and its surrounding neighborhoods. This analysis was performed by utilizing various sources of information which included the following:

  - Historical information
  - Census Data
  - Physical Inventory of Broad Street
  - Zoning Maps
- Photographs

The purpose of Chapter Two will be to describe the study area and how it has developed over the years. Included will be a brief history of Broad Street and its surrounding neighborhoods. Also, this chapter will include a demographic analysis of the five census tracts which border the Broad Street Commercial District.

Chapter Three will consist of a description of the current condition of businesses which are in existence along Broad Street. This chapter will focus on the separation of Broad Street into four sections. Each section will be described in reference to its businesses and their location within the section, the current condition of their facades, availability of parking, and existing zoning.

- Previously published revitalization reports

A series of revitalization plans have been produced by the Providence Redevelopment Agency and the Providence Department of Planning and Development over the years. Some of these reports, and their contents, will be discussed in Chapter Four along with issues which should be addressed in the commercial revitalization guidelines for the Broad Street Commercial District. Also included will be enabling legislation pertaining to the development and adoption of revitalization plans for the City of Providence.

- Interviews

In order to provide data which may not have been included in documents
pertaining to revitalization within the Broad Street Commercial District, a series of individuals were interviewed. Each of the interviews was used to help identify some of the issues and concerns to be addressed in the development of revitalization guidelines. Information from these interviews will be included at various points throughout the document.

**Overview of literature**

In order to develop an understanding of the commercial revitalization process, it was necessary to review a series of articles and texts which pertain to this subject (See Bibliography). Each expressed a concern for the economic downturn of inner city commercial districts which has been occurring at a rapid rate (Barringer and Roche, 1987a, 1987b; Launce, 1985; Schwartz, 1984).

A major force which has effected the commercial districts in many cities, especially in the Northeast Region of the United States, is a change in the economic structuring of this country from the manufacturing industry to service industry (Schwartz, 1984:45). Many cities, including Providence, have been affected by this trend.

A second reason for the decline of the commercial business district is the movement of businesses outward to the suburbs. Barringer and Roche (1987a:3) surmise that the reason for this trend is that relocation to the suburbs is often more lucrative than remaining in the inner city. Since the customers who are willing and able to spend more of their income have relocated to the suburbs, businesses find it
necessary to follow their customers in order to survive. The result of this decline has been high vacancy rates, deterioration of buildings and a general development of an unsafe quality to the commercial area itself.

Recently, many communities have been attempting to revitalize their commercial business districts. Barringer and Roche (1987a) point out that over 70% of the communities which are involved with local NHS organizations are, or have already, formulated plans for increasing economic development within their commercial districts. The driving force behind these efforts is, of course, local neighborhood residents. Rohe and Gates (1985) point out that, from a planning perspective, there are several advantages to utilizing neighborhood groups. First, neighborhood residents are often more familiar with the issues that are important to their neighborhoods. They know what is needed in their communities, and their involvement in the planning process is often beneficial in establishing goals and objectives for projects.

According to Rohe and Gates (1985:57), residents who are involved in the development of plans also gain a better understanding of the planning process. Often they become more aware of the difficulties that their cities and towns are facing other than the issues that pertain only to them. This interest in planning often develops into a better relationship between the citizens and local government.

Given this information, it was felt that developing guidelines for a commercial
revitalization plan for the Broad Street Commercial District would be the best approach. This strategy would encourage the neighborhoods to become more aware of the planning process, and by doing so, develop a plan which best suits their needs. The Providence Department of Planning and Development will also benefit by having the opportunity to work with the community to develop a more implementable plan when compared to previous plans.
CHAPTER TWO

HISTORY AND DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the location and formation of the Broad Street Commercial District. Also included, is a demographic analysis of the area's bordering neighborhoods as each is divided into census tracts. Information for this section will give a general demographic profile of the area.

This description, combined with Chapter Three, which involves land use and zoning analysis, will assist in the formation of goals and objectives for the commercial district itself. After these areas have been described, general findings will be given concerning the current status of the study area.

Location of the Study Area

Broad Street extends south from the central business district of the City of Providence, Rhode Island. Entering from the south, the commercial district begins at Detroit Avenue and the overpass for Route 95. It continues north to the intersection of Elmwood Avenue and Grace Church Cemetery. This street forms the western border of the Upper and Lower South Providence neighborhoods. The neighborhood known as Elmwood is located on the eastern border. It provides a direct route from Downtown Providence to Cranston and also is a way of accessing the east entrance to Roger Williams Park. Figure 1 shows a neighborhood map of the City of Providence with the Broad Street area highlighted.

The length of the Broad Street Commercial District covered by ENHS is 1.5 miles. It contains a mixture of commercial, residential and mixed use buildings,
making the street an exceptionally challenging area for revitalization.

According to an inventory of commercial businesses performed by ENHS in January 1991, it contained at least 94 establishments. Table 1 contains a listing of business types which were counted in that inventory. A further breakdown of these businesses is covered in Chapter Three.

Table 1

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<td>Auto Supply</td>
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Source: ENHS Jan. 1991

Historical

According to a history of the City of Providence written by the Rhode Island
Historical Preservation Commission (1978), Broad Street was formed from an old Indian path and originally named Pawtuxet Road. Its pattern of development is typical of much of the early settlement of Providence. Figure 2 shows a map of Providence as it existed in the 1700's with its connection to the center of the City.

Like much of the City's original road system, Broad Street was developed from the center outward and made up one of the arms in a star shaped pattern of growth. Until the mid 1800's, it served as an access road to Cranston and was bordered on either side by early residences and farm land. This gradual development can be partially seen in Figure 3 which includes maps of the upper section of Broad Street during the 1800's.

During the Industrialization Period of the 1850's businesses and homes began to develop along Broad Street. Some of the businesses which evolved in the surrounding area included a packing box factory, a rubber tubing plant, a paper collar factory and a textile manufacturer. In the same period, the neighborhoods bordering Broad Street began to form, and later became known as Elmwood and Upper and Lower South Providence.

At first, only those wealthy enough to build large homes lived there. Later, as factories developed, the area became home to immigrants from Ireland, England and Russia who provided the labor supply. During this period the neighborhoods began to fill in, and a variety of housing types were built. These ranged from large, single family residences to triple deckers which became home to several families.

In the 1920's and 1930's the neighborhoods bordering Broad Street continued
Figure 3

HISTORICAL MAPS OF PROVIDENCE 1803 - 1857

A DANIEL ANTHONY MAP OF PROVIDENCE, 1803

B DANIEL ANTHONY MAPS OF PROVIDENCE, 1823

C MOORE PLAN OF THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 1844

D H.F. WALLING MAP OF PROVIDENCE, 1857
to grow and became densely populated. As a result of this expansion, along with more flexible modes of transportation, such as trolleys and cars, the appearance of the area began to change. In order to provide more space for these types of transportation, it became necessary to widen streets and pave over small lots for parking, resulting in an increasingly barren look for this major boulevard.

As the area continued to become more densely populated, those residents who could afford to do so were able to move outward to the suburbs. This "flight" from the crowded inner city resulted in a changing demographic profile which continued into the 1980's and will be addressed in the following section. As the area around Broad Street grew, so did its commercial businesses. Easily accessed by foot, residents were able to frequent them regularly. Establishments that developed included clothing stores, produce markets, and health related services such as doctors, dentists and pharmacies. Also added were a theater and several churches and synagogues. Some of the original structures are still standing today.

As the economic base of the City and residents in the bordering neighborhoods began to deteriorate, so did the structure of the commercial district of Broad Street. The businesses, which provided services to the immediate area, changed along with the needs of their customers and were eventually replaced by those currently in existence.

Demographic analysis

In order to develop an accurate representation of the clientele for Broad
Street businesses it was necessary to analyze available census data. Due to the slow release of the 1990 U.S. census counts, material used for this report was obtained from CACI, a data service which specializes in forecasting census data. Information for this section was derived from forecasts done by CACI for the City of Providence and each of its 37 census tracts.

Figure 4 shows a map of Providence as it is divided into census tracts. Tracts 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 were determined to be those which were located within the Broad Street area's neighborhoods of Elmwood and South Providence. Information for these tracts was compared to that of the rest of the City both in aggregated and disaggregated forms. Tables 2, 3, and 4 contain the census data for the entire City and each of the five census tracts which were determined to be located around the study area. Table 2 lists census figures according to the 1980 U.S. Census. Table 3 and 4 contain projected figures for 1989 and 1994.

According to CACI data, the five census tracts located within the Broad Street area have some distinct characteristics that are different from the rest of the City. This analysis will examine those differences in the census data and the changes which occurred from 1980 to 1989 within the five census tract as they related to the City of Providence. Also included in the discussion will be the projected figures for 1994.

It should be noted that, for purposes of this study, these five specific census tracts will be divided and discussed as those that most closely match the borders of the three neighborhoods. While these five tracts cover areas which are larger than the existing neighborhoods, residents in these tracts will most likely be the
### Table 2

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<td>298</td>
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<td>118</td>
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<td>129183</td>
<td>4083</td>
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<td>884</td>
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<td>BLACK</td>
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<td>1937</td>
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<td>2153</td>
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<td>1010</td>
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<td>185</td>
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</table>
beneficiaries of a commercial revitalization project.

Another area of concern in the census data presented here is that it does not clearly define the term Other as it pertains to Race. The persons who are counted as Other are comprised of all those individuals not classified as White or Black. This means that the large numbers of Asians and Hispanics who live there are not counted.

The Five Census Tracts Compared to Providence

Perhaps the most significant difference between the study area and the City is the concentration in these census tracts of a large portion of the non-white population of City. According to CACI data for 1980, 7% of the total white population resided within these tracts while 42% of the City's Blacks and 44% of those groups classified as Other lived there. Also of note is the fact that the figures for the percentage of the white population remain constant into 1994 while those for Blacks and Other decreased slightly to 41% and 43% respectively.

By looking at the total population figures for this specific area, the data shows a forecasted change in its minority population. In 1980 the area was comprised of 81% whites, 11.8% Blacks, and 6.9% Other. Figures for 1989 and 1994 show the white population decreasing to 80% of the total while the Black population is projected to increase to 13% of the area's population and those groups classified as Other to increase to 7.6%.

Comparing the total population of the area to the City, it contained 12% of
the City's population in 1980 and increased to 14% in 1989. Projected figures for 1994 show that this percentage of the population will remain constant. While these figures stay at the same level others for this area do change.

For instance, of the total area population the household size for 1980 was 2.91 which was higher than the City's figure of 2. This total shown to decrease to 2.67 by 1989 and 2.54 by 1994. The household size for the City however, is shown to be increasing slowly to 2.14 during the same time period.

Family size for the area is also recorded as being higher (3.82) than the City (3) and predicted to decrease to 3.46 by 1994 while the family size for the City remains fairly constant (2.93).

The population of this area is also younger on average than the rest of the City. In 1980 the average age within the five census tracts evaluated was 30 compared to an average age of 36 for the City. Both these figures are projected to increase by 1994 with the average age of the area being 31 compared to the City's average of 38.

Income levels for these tracts is shown to be consistently lower than the rest of the City. The average family income in 1980 was 72% ($13,324.8) of Providence's average income of $18,845. Average household income for 1980 was 77% ($11,646.4) of the City's average which was $15,198.

Also related to income are figures showing that in 1980 16% of households which earned less than $10,000 per year lived in the Broad Street area while only 3% of households earning more than $75,000 resided there. By 1994, 16% of households earning $10,000 will still reside in the area while the number of households earning
more than $75,000 will increase to 5% of the City's total households earning the same amount.

**Neighborhood Analysis**

As mentioned in the introduction of this report, there are three neighborhoods which border the Broad Street Commercial District. Figure 5 shows a neighborhood map of the City of Providence with the study area highlighted. Elmwood is located within census tracts 2 and 3, while Upper South Providence contains census tracts 4 and 6 and Lower South Providence covers census tract 5. The data for these areas was evaluated and the following is a description of the key issues highlighted.

**Elmwood**

The Elmwood section of Providence is located to the west of Broad Street and contained within census tracts 2 and 3. It should be noted that the neighborhoods of the West End and Reservoir are also included in these tracts and were not able to be deleted from the data given.

Figures for 1980 show that the total population for these tracts was 14769 and composed of 49% (7168) Whites, 27% (3977) Blacks, and 24% (3434) Other. The racial distribution for this area is projected to continue changing into 1994 with the area being composed of 45% (6707) Whites, 31% (4673) Blacks, and 23% (3435) Other.

The 1980 data for these census tracts showed average family income to be
Figure 5

CITY OF PROVIDENCE
$14,258, which was higher than the average family income for the entire area ($13,324). Average household income was $13,245 compared to the rest of the census tracts ($11646). These figures are projected to continue to increase by 1994 with the average family income for these two census tracts becoming $24,912 while the rest of the area's average will be $23,384.

Also related to income, the 1980 census figures show that 66% (2761) of those households who earned less than $10,000 in the area lived within census tracts 2 and 3. This percentage is predicted to decrease to 64% (1963) by 1994.

The most dramatic increase in total numbers however is the increase in the total number of households earning $75,000 or more. 1980 figures show 17 households earning this amount. By 1989 this figure was projected to have increased to 108 households and by 1994 to 139 households. This drastic increase could be the reflection of a concerted effort on the part of area residents to revitalize their neighborhoods.

Upper South Providence

Census tracts 4 and 6 contain a major portion of the neighborhood of Upper South Providence. Figures given for racial distribution show that in 1980 this area was comprised of 29% (1356) Whites, 47% (2230) Blacks, and 23% (1122) Other. By 1994 the percentage of Whites living there is projected to decrease to 25% (1211) Whites while the percentage of Blacks increases to 50% (2498) and Other increases to 24% (1195). The average family income for this neighborhood in 1980 was
$12,772.5 compared to $13,324.8 for the entire area. In 1980 the average household income was also lower ($11,303.5) than that of the average household income for the area which was $11646.4. By 1994 both the average family income ($22,556) and the average household income ($13871) are projected to have increase but will still not be as high as the average family income ($23,3842) and the average household income ($14,866.8).

Of those households earning less than $10,000, 20% lived in Upper South Providence while there were no households who earned $75,000 or more. By 1994, 23% of the households (707) earning less than $10,000 are projected to live in the area, and the number of households earning $75,000 or more is forecasted to increase to 12% (21) of the households in the Broad Street Commercial District.

Lower South Providence

Almost the entire neighborhood of Lower South Providence is located within census tract 5. It also has the distinction of consistently having the lowest income figures for the study area. This same neighborhood is also the location of most of the social service agencies which serve the area, such as homeless shelters, soup kitchen and other non-profit organizations.

In 1980 the income figures for this tract show that the average family income was $12,662 compared to the area's average of $13,324. By 1989 the average family income was estimated to be 70% ($20,892) of that for the entire City. By 1994 the average family income is expected to increase to $21985 while the area's average
family income will remain at $23,354.

In 1980 the racial mix of this neighborhood was reported to be 24% (704) White, 54% (1559) Black, and 21% Other. By 1989, of the 2,993 residents within this census tract, CACI estimated the racial distribution of the area to be 22% (672) White, 55% (1674) Black, and 21% (647) Other. Compared to the other neighborhoods, Lower South Providence population contained 7% of the whites, 20% of the Blacks, and 13% of those identified as Other in 1989. According to figures projected for 1994, the total percentage of Whites in the area will decrease to 20% (618) while the percentage of Blacks will increase to 57% (1732) and the percentage of Other will remain constant at 21% (652).

Summary of Findings

When developing revitalization guidelines for a commercial district, it is important that the needs of the residents in the surrounding area be taken into consideration. Unless the requirements of this population is met, it is unlikely that success will occur.

Such information as income and ethnic composition are important in order to develop a plan which will cater to the needs of those individuals and families who are most likely to shop there. Knowledge of this information is also critical in the selection of a revitalization committee. According to Rohe and Gates (1985:75) awareness, or the lack of awareness, of different neighborhood groups and their needs can determine the acceptance of any planning efforts.
Given the current status of businesses in the area and the income levels and purchasing capacity of residents which live around Broad Street, a program which involves a moderate to high level of involvement on the part of the businesses and citizens would appear most appropriate. By encouraging these two groups to get involved in the revitalization process a heightened sense of neighborhood pride should result.

The next chapter will focus on the physical aspects of the Broad Street Commercial District. Included will be a description of land use and existing conditions. Along with this chapter it will provide a basis for the development of commercial revitalization guidelines which will address the specific needs of the entire Broad Street area.
Introduction

For the purpose of this study, it was decided that the Broad Street area should be divided into four sections. The chapter is divided into two parts. First, it will discuss why the study area is divided into sections. Next, a description of each section will be given including each building’s location, facade condition and availability of parking. Also included in each section will be its zoning and circulation patterns. After each of the sections has been described, general conclusions pertaining to the entire commercial district will be presented along with implications for planning.

Approach

Initially, the suggestion for developing a sectional approach to revitalizing Broad Street was presented to ENHS by Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NRC). The national NHS network is part of NRC and assists local NHS organizations which are trying to encourage commercial and economic development within their neighborhoods. NRC suggested that Broad Street be divided into at least four sections because of its length (1.5 miles). Each of the sections contains an easily identifiable type of activity and appearance to be described in this section.

The main reasons for using this approach are:

- To enable the revitalization to take place in several sections at the same time. This should result in an acceleration of the process rather than the strategy of working from one end of the area to the other.
- To encourage priority setting. This should make the project more
manageable. By establishing priorities for each section, strategies for those businesses which are in need of more assistance than others can be addressed.

- To establish tasks for each section and throughout the entire length of the study area. By dividing the work for each section into a series of tasks, both business owners and concerned citizens can be encouraged to participate in the revitalization process.

- To make achievement of the overall goal of commercial revitalization more attainable. By having revitalization activity going on in each of the sections, this process should take less time than if it were approached in the traditional manner.

The Inventory Process

In order to identify issues and concerns for the development of revitalization guidelines for the Broad Street Commercial District, it was necessary to take an inventory of existing conditions. By doing so, the strengths and weaknesses of the area can be identified, thereby increasing the likelihood of a revitalization plan which will reflect the true needs of the businesses along Broad Street.

The inventory for this document was performed in two steps. The first step was to walk the entire study area and record the location of each business, residential unit and vacant lot. The second step was to examine a series of photographs of the study area taken during the walk.

An inventory of each of the four sections was then developed and is included
in the remainder of this chapter. Each section will include a discussion of land use, parking, circulation, the number of residential units and general facade conditions of all structures within the section. Each of the four sections has a table which lists all of the structures located in it, its facade condition and available parking.

Criteria for determining facade condition are contained in Appendix A. Basically, they are represented in the following manner:

- A - Excellent
- B - Satisfactory
- C - In need of minor repairs
- D - In need of major repairs

Available parking is signified by A) On street parking only, B) Accessible off street parking.

Zoning

Figure 7 contains a section of the 1990 Providence Zoning map. This map shows that the entire length of Broad Street is zoned C-1 and C-2, which are defined by the City of Providence as follows:

**C-1 Limited Commercial Zone**
A C-1 limited commercial zone is one which includes small neighborhood retail establishments, normally patronized by residents of the immediately adjacent residential districts.

**C-2 General Commercial Zone**
A C-2 zone contains those enterprises serving a considerable segment of the city's population in the distribution of goods and services, but usually not attracting customers from the whole City.
Section One

Land Use

Section One (Figure 1) starts at the intersection of Detroit Avenue and Byfield Street and continues north to Oxford Street and Ontario Street. The length of this section is approximately 3007 linear feet making it the longest of the four sections in the study area. This section provides the entry to Broad Street Commercial District from the south. Essentially, Interstate-95 separates the study area from Washington Park. Facing the west side of the study area is Roger Williams Park, a major focal point as well as a landmark for the City of Providence.

On the west side of Section One is recently opened Providence Auto Company Annex (1149 Broad Street). The office is a newly renovated building. Next to Providence Auto Company Annex is the newly opened Far-East Plaza (1137 Broad Street). The commercial uses at the pedestrian level are Pho Pasteur Restaurant and Saigon Super Market. Its facade is red brick, and in satisfactory condition.

Located on the east entrance of Section One is Parts Plus Auto Store (1146 Broad Street). The exterior of the building has white colored brick, with no significant architectural design.

Next, on either side of the street are car services and repair shops. Caribbean Service Station (1123 Broad Street) is on the west side, and Dynamic Garage Repair Shop (1112 Broad Street) on the east, in a triangular shaped lot. This lot also contains a memorial plaque stone block which might be considered as a possible site for the placing of a logo or banner signifying entry to Broad Street Commercial
District.

An entire listing of the buildings is contained in Table 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Street Number</th>
<th>Façade Cond.</th>
<th>Parking</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1-CrediAmerica Travel</td>
<td>1106 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-JFK Furniture Store</td>
<td>1102 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>3-Perez Fashion</td>
<td>1100 Broad St.</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>4-New England Telephone</td>
<td>1094 Broad St.</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>5-El Inca Restaurant</td>
<td>1070 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>6-El Inca Night Club</td>
<td>1070 Broad St.</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>7-Norman's Cleaners</td>
<td>1060 Broad St.</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>8-Mills Coffee Roast Co.</td>
<td>1058 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>9-Funeraria La Fe</td>
<td>1040 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>10-Hernandez Liq. Store</td>
<td>1032 Broad St.</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>11-*R2</td>
<td>1028-1030 B. St.</td>
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<td>12-*R2</td>
<td>1020-1022 B. St.</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>950 Broad St.</td>
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<td>15-*R4</td>
<td>966-988 B. St.</td>
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<td>924 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>17-Bessie's Deli</td>
<td>912 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-San-Francisco Brakes</td>
<td>910 Broad St.</td>
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<td>19-Electronic Romana</td>
<td>908 Broad St.</td>
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<td>20-Ana &amp; Braulio</td>
<td>906 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>21-Val-Lynn Decorators</td>
<td>900 Broad St.</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>22-L.K. Goodwin Hand. Eq.</td>
<td>890 Broad St.</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<td>23-HUD</td>
<td>882 Broad St.</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>24-Oriental S. &amp; Laundry</td>
<td>880 Broad St.</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>25-NDS Pharmacy</td>
<td>866 Broad St.</td>
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<td>B</td>
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<td><strong>West</strong></td>
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<td>1-Las Antillas Market</td>
<td>1115 Broad St.</td>
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<td>2-*R2</td>
<td>1111-1112 B. St.</td>
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<td>3-Jimenez Real Estate</td>
<td>1099 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>4-Guttin's Bakery</td>
<td>1089 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-*R2</td>
<td>1085-1087 B. St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-*R3</td>
<td>1079-1081 B. St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
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<td>7-Peria Market</td>
<td>1061 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>8-*R3</td>
<td>1043-1047 B. St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-Alberto's Hairstylist</td>
<td>1053 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
10- *R2  1041-1043 B. St.  B  B 
11-La Famosa Market  1035 Broad St.  B  A 
12-Pito's Restaurant  1137 Broad St.  B  A 
13-Justina Fashion  1027 Broad St.  B  A 
14-Discomando Rec. Shop  1025 Broad St.  B  A 
15-Teresa’s Discount  1023 Broad St.  B  A 
16-Jason's Furniture  1015 Broad St.  C  A 
17-Atlantic Auto Supply  1005 Broad St.  C  B 
18- *R3  1003-1001 B. St.  C  B 
19-Carniceria Market  991 Broad St.  C  A 
20-Amy's Sandwiches  989 Broad St.  C  A 
21-New England Market  987 Broad St.  C  A 
22-Apostolic Faith  977 Broad St.  D  A 
23-La Fragancia Club  975 Broad St.  B  A 
24-Lenox Market  973 Broad St.  C  A 
25-Al Krasner's Garage  953 Broad St.  C  B 
26-Elsie's Gold  951 Broad St.  B  A 
27-Nunez Liquors  941 Broad St.  B  A 
28-Lan Gran Parada  937 Broad St.  C  A 
29-Glency's Market  935 Broad St.  D  A 
30-Quisqueya Market  933 Broad St.  B  A 
31-J & B Laundromat  1060 Broad St.  B  B 
32-Stanley Auto Service  910 Broad St.  D  A 
33-Talbot House Inc.  903 Broad St.  C  B 
34- *R2  897-899 B. St.  B  B 
35-Tommy's Cozy Grill  897 Broad St.  C  A 
36-The Ganley Relig. Co.  891 Broad St.  C  B 
37-Mendez Market  863 Broad St.  B  B 

Facade Condition

Compared to the other commercial districts in Providence, Section One has
the lowest number of building in the category of "excellent". Of the sixty-two (62)
structures in Section One, a total of thirty-nine were categorized as "satisfactory". A
total of twenty (20), were categorized as "minor repairs required". A large number
of buildings have large area of deep wear, loose, broken and missing bricks, and
peeling paint. At the present time, many of the buildings which require minor repairs are vacant.

Most importantly, the section has total of three structures that are listed D - "major repairs required". These buildings have large holes, extensive area of loose structure surface, and wide breaks. These buildings should be considered for immediate facade improvement.

Residential

Like other commercial districts in the City of Providence, the survey revealed that the predominant use in Broad Street is commercial. Most of the commercial businesses in this section have a Hispanic base. However, the survey indicates that there are also eleven residential units( e.g. *R2) in Section One. Most of these residential units are in poor shape, and require major rehabilitation efforts. If careful planning is not taken into consideration, residential units could be replaced by commercial uses in the future.

Circulation and Parking

Within the section there are series of sub-collector roads(Thurbers Avenue and Sackett Street) which act as a short cut to Elmwood Avenue and Eddy Street. Thurbers Avenue is a major short cut route to Interstate 95.

From observing traffic patterns in the area, both NHD Pharmacy and Mendez Department Store appear to be the two businesses which attract a high number of
shoppers to their area. Cars are constantly pulling in and out of their parking area. As such, the two parking lots have cracks, and are inadequate for the amount of shoppers they attract.

Considering the existence of sixty-two structures in the section, there are only 37 structures with on street and off-street parking. The number of cars attracted to it exceeds the number of parking spaces. This often results in parallel parking on the street.

Section Two

Land Use

Section Two encompasses the area from Oxford and Ontario Streets to Public Street (see Figure 8). The length of Section Two is approximately 1550 linear feet. On the west side of the it is a private rest home (859 Broad Street). The structure has unique architectural features of the Colonial Revival Style, and was built in 1897.

Next to the private rest home is the Providence Fire Station (857 Broad Street). On the east side of the street is Carolina Market (864 Broad Street). The second and third floors of Carolina Market are vacant residential units. Recently, the front of Carolina Market had just been renovated, however, nothing was done to the upper floors.

Similar to Section One, the inventory survey indicated the following findings concerning land use and building conditions. The listing in Table 6 contains the findings of that survey.
Figure 8

-LEGEND-

--- STREET BOUNDARY
--- PROPERTY LINE
--- BUILDING

SECTION 2 OF STUDY AREA
CONTINUE FROM SECTION 1c
CONTINUE TO SECTION 3

CITY OF PROVIDENCE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Street Number</th>
<th>Facade Cond.</th>
<th>Parking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>East</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-Carolina Market</td>
<td>864 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-J, Pirre Shoes (vacant)</td>
<td>860 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Solymar Tours (vacant)</td>
<td>858 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-La Palma Restaurant</td>
<td>856 Broad St.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Juanda Tailor Shop</td>
<td>850 Broad St.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-Un-name commercial</td>
<td>848 Broad St.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Del Septimo Dia Temple</td>
<td>848 Broad St.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8- *R2</td>
<td>828-830 B. St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9- *R2</td>
<td>824-826 B. St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10- *R2</td>
<td>808-810 B. St.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11- *R2</td>
<td>804-806 B. St.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-Kandy's</td>
<td>798 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-Papo's Grocery &amp; Deli</td>
<td>796 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-Jaquez Party Store</td>
<td>794 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-Donnelly's</td>
<td>790 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-Getty's Gas Station</td>
<td>788 Broad St.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-Juhlin-Pearson Funer.</td>
<td>754 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-Tony's Tropical Food</td>
<td>740 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-Liriano Tailor</td>
<td>746 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-El Chamo Restaurant</td>
<td>736 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21- *R2</td>
<td>728-730 B. St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22- *R2</td>
<td>724-726 B. St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-La Gran Via</td>
<td>833 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-New Heart-Land Baptist Church</td>
<td>831 Broad St.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church (vacant)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Un-name commercial</td>
<td>829 Broad St.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Un-name Auto Service</td>
<td>825 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Steere House</td>
<td>807 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-Providence Auto Engin.</td>
<td>773 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Tony's Meat Market</td>
<td>769 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Armen's Hardware Co.</td>
<td>763 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-Sandra's Beauty Supply</td>
<td>761 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Providence Market</td>
<td>757 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-Calvary Baptist Church</td>
<td>755 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As listed, the uses at the end of Section Two are Calvary Baptist Church on the
east side and a two family unit (726 Broad Street) on the west side. Calvary Baptist Church provides an important buffer for the intersection. Essentially, it occupies the entire frontage lot. Importantly, it brings peace to the community. The two family house on the opposite right side also act as a buffer for the area. The house needs minor painting and some landscaping.

Section Two could be described as an area which contains a wider mix of uses and less Hispanic influence. The main characteristic of Section Two is that it has a more scattered and inconsistent pattern of development.

Facade Condition

Within Section Two, there are a total of 33 buildings. Out of these structures, there are a total of 16 categorized as "satisfactory". There has been repair work done on the street level floors but not on the second stories. There are a total of eight structures in need of minor repairs. This section has a higher number of buildings listed under "major repairs required" compared to Section One. The area has a total of nine buildings that need major repairs.

Residential

Within Section Two, there are seven residential housing units. Similarly, these residential units vary in their facade conditions. Out of the seven residential units, three are categorized as "satisfactory", one is in the category of "minor repairs required", and two require major repairs.

Circulation and Parking

Approaching Section Two from the south end is a signal light, which slows
down traffic entering the area. The busiest intersection within Section Two lies within the intersection of Potters Avenue and Broad Street. There are a total of sixteen buildings that have both on and off street parking. Due to the low concentration of businesses within this section, parking does not seem to be a problem.

Section Three

Land Use

Section Three begins at Public Street and continues to Wesleyan Avenue (Figure 9). Its length is approximately 1230 linear feet. The activities within this area have almost no Hispanic influence compared to Sections One and Two.

On the west side entering Section Three is a newly built commercial building which opened in 1990. This building contains Rite Aid Pharmacy (713 Broad Street), Tip Top Laundromat (711 Broad Street), Gold Pot Chinese Food (709 Broad Street), and Jean Carlo's Deli (707 Broad Street).

These new commercial activities have brought many positive impacts to the neighborhood. However, their negative impacts were much greater. They changed the characteristic of Broad Street by making it similar to other typical commercial strips. The odd square shape and facade of the building does not fit the surrounding historical structures.

On the west side of Section Three is Brite-Nu Cleaners. The facade of the building is painted red. The signs are old and dilapidated. The building needs minor repairs. From the survey, the following uses were identified:
CITY OF PROVIDENCE

LEGEND

- STREET BOUNDARY
- PROPERTY LINE
- BUILDING

S3 SECTION 3 OF STUDY AREA
CONTINUE FROM SECTION 2
CONTINUE TO SECTION 3

CITY OF PROVIDENCE
### Table 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Street Number</th>
<th>Facade Cond</th>
<th>Parking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Broad Street Video</td>
<td>712 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- *R3</td>
<td>708-710 B. St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- *R2</td>
<td>704-706 B. St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Congregation Shaare Zedek</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sons of Abraham Church</td>
<td>700 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-Sanchez Market</td>
<td>676 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-Carpenter Realty Co. Inc.</td>
<td>674 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7- *R2</td>
<td>670-672 B. St.</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Emerson A. Torgan Dentist</td>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-Ashley Motor Car Co. Inc.</td>
<td>626 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Joe's Tires</td>
<td>624 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-Dane Auto Sales</td>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-Raymond's Auto</td>
<td>600 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**West**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Street Number</th>
<th>Facade Cond</th>
<th>Parking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- *R4(Apartment)</td>
<td>601-603 B. St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-La Monanita Market</td>
<td>691 Broad St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- *R3</td>
<td>685-687 B. St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4- *R3</td>
<td>677-679 B. St.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-James J. Gallogly</td>
<td>655 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-Hindle Memorial Building-Medical</td>
<td>645 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Bennys Gas Station</td>
<td>647 Broad Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-St. Joseph Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9- *R</td>
<td>603-605 B. St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Ann's Rest Home</td>
<td>599 Broad St.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Facade Conditions**

At the end of Section Three lies Ann's Rest Home on the west side and Raymond's Auto on the east. Ann's Rest Home is in satisfactory condition. The building needs minor exterior paint. However, Raymond's Auto is in poor condition. The facade is dilapidated and in need of major clean-up. Its fences are bent and...
rusted; asphalt cracked, and the roof is falling apart. There are also numerous dilapidated and vacant buildings within Section Three.

The survey revealed numerous important findings. There are a total of twenty-two buildings in the section. Of the twenty-two, there are a total of twelve buildings categorized as satisfactory; seven buildings as "in need of minor repairs"; and three structures as "major repairs required". Importantly, the west side of this section is much cleaner than the east side due to the fact that the buildings in need of major repairs are located on the west side.

The section has many historical homes. If renovated, these could attract new uses to the area. In addition, included in the section is Saint Joseph Hospital. It is a strong entity for the neighborhood and has been serving the surrounding neighborhoods since 1965.

Residential

There are seven residential units within the section. A majority of them are in poor condition. Efforts should be made to preserve these residential units.

Circulation and Parking

Traffic within the area is not as congested as in Section One. Within the section there is a signal light at the intersection of Peace Street and Broad Street. Of the twenty-two buildings, there are only thirteen which have accessible on and off street parking.
Section Four

Land Use

Section Four begins at Wesleyan Avenue and continues north to Hayword Street (see Figure 10). The length of the area is approximately 1750 linear feet. The section provides entry to Trinity Square. This section has a history that goes as far back as 1879. Some of the early settlements in the City of Providence were along Section Four. The section has many historical homes. At the present time, there are still some Victorian homes in the area.

At the end of Section Four is Grace Church cemetery-on the west side. Within the same lot is Elmwood Preservation Commission on the front. This section provides entry to Broad Street from the north. Upon entering is Trinity Square, and in the middle of intersection is a triangle shaped block which should be considered as a possible site for the placing of a logo or banner signifying entry to Broad Street.

The survey also revealed the following exist uses in Section Four (Table 8):

Table 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Street Number</th>
<th>Facade Cond</th>
<th>Parking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-Sabet's Pizza</td>
<td>570 Broad Street</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Princess Boutique</td>
<td>568 Broad Street</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-Residential</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Broad Street Auto</td>
<td>514 Broad Street</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-General Armature Service Inc.</td>
<td>516 Broad Street</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-Vacant commercial</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-Reymon's Tailor</td>
<td>506 Broad Street</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-Perf. Sound Alarm</td>
<td>504 Broad Street</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-Botanica Pedro</td>
<td>502 Broad Street</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-Mi Casita</td>
<td>500 Broad Street</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Facade Condition

On the west side entering Section four is a two family house, number 591-593. It is yellow painted and in need of minor repairs. Next door to the residential unit is Nilsa Fashion (587 Broad Street). Its facade is painted white. The building is too small for its activity. The area around it is in need of cleaning.

Within Section Four there are 22 buildings. Of the 22 buildings, 18 were categorized as "satisfactory". Four buildings were categorized as "minor repairs required".

Residential

There are only four residential units within Section Four. All of which has historical characteristics. Each is in need of major renovations.
Circulation and Parking

The two important sub-collector roads, Friendship and Pine Streets, both are one-way streets. Friendship Street provides a short cut to Interstate-195 and Pine Street provide access from downtown. Of the 22 buildings, only 11 which have off street parking. The remainder have only on street parking.

Summary of Findings

Broad Street, one of Providence's oldest streets, has undergone tremendous changes in the last several decades. In conducting the survey, the street has some of the largest collection of goods and services which come from all over the world. This influence is a reflection of the fact that the area receives the largest in-migration of minorities in the City.

In recent years, Broad Street has undergone a downturn in its economy. Driving along Broad Street, one can see many buildings in poor condition. The general condition of the structures in Broad Street includes dilapidated structures, poor and deteriorating signs, peeling of exterior paint, cracked sidewalks, vacant and boarded up residential and commercial buildings, and vacant lots. The area is also experiencing many social problems such as drug activity, street gangs, and crime.

Recently, there has been an increase in traffic entering and leaving on Broad Street. The volume and flow of traffic on Broad Street has some effect on the market potential of various businesses. However, with the improvement of both the economy and social conditions, Broad Street businesses would be strengthened in the
future.

Broad Street commercial businesses are owned predominantly by working class residents living in South Providence and Elmwood. Like many other inner city commercial corridors, Broad Street has its share of problems: dilapidated and boarded up residential buildings, abandoned commercial structures, low percentage of home ownership, crime and vandalism, and other signs of growing blight. Mixed and incompatible land uses have prevailed in the area causing a downward trend in the Broad Street Commercial activities.

Recently, small and family owned businesses in Broad Street had been reacting to neighborhood decline alone, without initiating progressive action to address their problems. There was little, or no, interaction from the higher level officials or government. The response has all to often been the result of each individual business owners feeling that their survival depends solely on their own ability and effort.

The experience of driving along Broad Street makes one realize the problems a unique main street within the City of Providence is experiencing. Although the street has some of the most negative experiences of any street, it has got a lot of potential. Until these potentials are discovered and put into good use the problem would get worse.
CHAPTER FOUR

REVIEW OF PLANNING DOCUMENTS
INTRODUCTION

The City of Providence has, over the years, enjoyed both prosperity and wealth. There are a total of twenty four neighborhoods within the City. Over the years, there have been numerous revitalization plans done by the Providence Redevelopment Agency and the Department of Planning and Development. The purpose of these plans was to offer measures and strategies to enhance the positive aspects and remove the negative effect on the commercial streets within the City.

This chapter will review neighborhood revitalization plans prepared by the Department of Planning and Development and the Providence Redevelopment Agency. The plans will be used as a basis for comparison of past redevelopment strategies. These plans will provide a background for developing revitalization strategies and guidelines for future development plan within the City of Providence. The three revitalization plans which will be used as the base for discussion are: 1) The Mount Pleasant Business District Revitalization Plan-1990, 2) DePasquale Avenue-Federal Street Target Area-1989, and 3) Upper South Providence Proposed Redevelopment Plan-1984. The objective is to discover from each revitalization plan the following:

1) Who did the plan and for what purpose?

2) What were the goals of the plan?

3) What are the issues, elements, and criteria important for revitalization?
The objective of this chapter is to review the three revitalization plans and seek the answers for the following questions:

1) Did all the plans included the same issues, funding, and implementation strategies, etc.? 
2) Was there party(ies) or board(s) involved to carry the implementation of the plans? 
3) Did the plan get implemented? 
4) What did all the plans lack? 

The Mount Pleasant Business District Revitalization Plan

The Mount Pleasant Business District Revitalization Plan was completed in 1990 by the Department of Planning and Development of the City of Providence. The purpose of this project was to develop a model for the revitalization of the Mount Pleasant Business District: "to assist local business districts in preservation, revitalization, and economic strengthening. In addressing these concerns, a comprehensive approach has been developed. The process offers measures to enhance the positive aspects and remove the negative, thereby developing a climate to bring the business district to its highest potential." (City of Providence, 1990:1)

The goals for the City's Neighborhood Business District Program are:

1. To reenforce and rekindle the economic vitality and strengthen the
economic potential.

2-To stabilize the residential neighborhood through strengthening the commercial area.

3-To enhance the quality of life for area businessmen and residents.

4-To enhance the visual quality of the area for shoppers.

5-To develop imaginative use of business and government resources.

6-To develop centralized management for the business district.

7-To promote the unique character of the business district.

8-To provide a mixture of retail and service enterprises.

9-To establish design criteria for appropriate development.

To make the Mount Pleasant Business District more successful, the study recommended the public-private cooperation. Included in the revitalization plan are four sections containing the various issues, strategies, and model for preparing the plan. The following is a list of important criteria for revitalization developed by the Department of Planning and Development.

**Inventory and Analysis**

The study area surveyed for existing land use, zoning, property ownership,
building condition, historic character, and public rights-of-way. The existing land use was surveyed to project trends in the future. Zoning is a basic planning tool that regulates and controls the expansion of non-conforming uses and density. The following categories were identified from studying of existing land use:

a) Commercial  
b) Mixed-use  
c) Residential  
d) Institution  
e) Open space  

The existing zoning within the study area consisted of 1) R-2, residential two family zone, 2) R-3, residential three family zone, 3) C-1, limited commercial zone, 4) C-2, general commercial zone, and 5) C-4, heavy commercial. Parking and circulation was studied to plan for a safe and efficient flow of traffic as well as adequate and convenient parking. Also in this section were inventory describing existing conditions and historic character. As mentioned, the purpose of doing the inventory and analysis is to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the retail area—which in turn reflect its vitality.

The Plan  

"The approach of the Providence Neighborhood Business District Program is based not only upon revitalization through physical improvements but also on a
revitalization "process" which includes centralized management. The plan reflects that theory in three components: 1) Organization of the Business District; 2) Streetscape Improvements; and 3) Policy Recommendations." (City of Providence, 1990:25) Importantly, the program is based upon the Main Street approach to revitalization sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The model was developed as a comprehensive strategy that would preserve the downtown and neighborhood commercial districts and revive their economy.

As indicated, the first component of the Providence Neighborhood Business District Program is organization. The approach emphasizes the importance of the private sector in the management of the business district and storefront renovation. For the private sector, specifically, the following process was recommended by the Department of Planning and Development:

a) Business Advisory Committee
b) Management Office
c) Promotion
d) Design
e) Economic Strengthening

The second component of the program is streetscape improvements. As such, the following improvements will be carried out by the City:

a) Sidewalk Repairs
b) Power Line Consolidation

c) Street Tree

d) Landscapes Sitting Area

e) Bus Shelter Relocation

f) Street Surface Improvements

g) Public Sitting Areas

h) Gate Signs

i) Business District Logo

The third component of the program includes policy recommendation. These are policy improvement, zoning changes, building reuse, design, construction, and maintenance.

Implementation

The implementation section is divided into three different phases, specifically for infrastructure improvements and provision of technical assistance. The three phases make up schedule for improvements which are contingent upon the availability of adequate funding and the evidence shown by the private sector to contribute to the realization of project goals. The funding sources which the City of Providence will utilize for the implementation of the plan are: 1) Community Development Block Grant(CDBG) Funds, 2) City of Providence Low Interest Home
Improvement Program, 3) City of Providence Rental Rehabilitation Program, 4) Providence Economic Development Corporation Revolving Loan Fund, and 5) Providence Street Tree Program.

DePasquale Avenue-Federal Street Target Area, Amended to the Federal Hill East Redevelopment Project.

The DePasquale Avenue-Federal Street Target Area project was completed in November 1989 by the Providence Department of Planning and Development. The purpose for the undertaking of this project was "an effort to clearly understand the issues and constraints so that the study group could develop an effective plan for revitalization." (City of Providence, 1989:1) Presumably, there was growing concern for the neighborhood and its residents, signs of blight and deterioration had become more and more evident in the DePasquale Avenue-Federal Street Target Area.

One aspect of the plan was to improve the housing stock and encourage development of new housing in the DePasquale Avenue-Federal Street Target Area. Essentially, the goal was to stabilize the housing stock by promoting homeownership, acquisition of a number of properties, infrastructural improvements, and the development of additional owner-occupied two-family dwellings. The DePasquale Avenue-Federal Street Target Area contained numerous important issues which were studied for the redevelopment project. The following is a list of important criteria for the revitalization of the area developed by the Providence Department of
Planning and Development.

a) Existing Land Use
b) Building Conditions
c) Present Zoning
d) Property ownership
e) Development Plans for the area
f) Historic character

The following is a list of important criteria for revitalization by the Department of Planning and Development.

Inventory and Analysis

The DePasquale Avenue-Federal Street Target Area is a densely developed block in the City of Providence. The Project area has a wide mixed of uses. The following uses were identified from the study:

a. Residential  
   127 structures
b. Mixed Use   
   9 structures
c. Commercial  
   7 structures
d. Institutional
   4 structures
e. Vacant Undeveloped 
   20 lots
f. Paved Parking  
   5 lots
At the time, the following building conditions were identified:

- Excellent: 7 structures
- Good: 49 structures
- Deteriorated: 73 structures
- Dilapidated: 10 structures

The existing zoning within the target area consisted of 7% of commercial C-2 zone, while the remaining 93% is in a residential R-4 zone. Property ownership in the target area is relatively low, and the percentage of home ownership decrease each year. Of the 127 residential structures, only 46-or 36%-are owner-occupied, leaving 64% of the structures owned by absentee landlords.

The overall condition of public rights of ways is classified as being in poor condition. Included in the target area are two parcels which belong to Broadway-Armory National Historic District. Both uses are classified as in deteriorated condition.

The Plan

Through the analysis of existing conditions within the DePasquale-Federal Street Target Area, a set of goals for revitalization was established:

- To curb and reverse blighted conditions;
- To strengthen the economic potential of the area;
- To provide additional housing possibilities; and
-To stabilize the neighborhood.

The data collection phase of the study revealed that the most negative influences in the DePasquale-Federal Street Target Area are the blighted vacant lots, dilapidated structures, and mixed uses. As such, the above goals can be realized by using of several redevelopment tools including acquisition, disposition, and rehabilitation. Included in the plan was the road improvements by the City of Providence. Zone changes were proposed with extension of C-2 zoning along DePasquale Avenue and Federal Street.

**Implementation**

*Included in the revitalization plan is also a list of implementation strategies outlined by the Department of Planning and Development.*

- Acquire property and eliminate substandard structures which are infeasible for rehabilitation and prepare land for construction of duplexes with sufficient parking;
- Establish residential design criteria consistent with existing architecture;
- Provide business loans through the City's PEDC Revolving Loan Fund;
- Providence *site improvements* to public rights of way through a coalition of the Department of Planning and Development, public Parks and Public Works Department;
- Enforce housing code requirements with coordinated efforts of the City's Building Inspector and the Providence Housing Court; and
- Assemble an Advisory Committee whose members would represent both the private and the public sectors.

Like any other plan, funding is always a major issue. The project will be funded through proceeds collected from Silver Spring Industrial Park land sales. The cost estimates would be $944,408.

Upper South Providence, Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The Upper South Providence Proposed Redevelopment Plan was completed in 1984 by the Providence Redevelopment Agency. The plan was the product of several years of planning by the South Providence Community Board (SPCB) as the official project area planning committee. Over the years, Upper South Providence had suffered a major changes in its housing stock. The area did not show signs of accelerated residential and commercial development. Basically, the most negative influences in the area were the blighted vacant lots and dilapidated structures. For many residents within the City of Providence, Upper South Providence was considered as the least liveable part of the City. "The project goals evolved from a need to discontinue the demolition process of housing which results from disinvestment and deterioration of the existing housing stock. While new housing
construction would be encouraged, the community's first obligation to its residents is to encourage re-investment in housing. The second obligation is to encouragement of new commercial enterprises." (City of Providence, 1989:2)

Given the stated goals, the project objectives were stated as follows:

- To establish an interest subsidy housing rehabilitation program.

- To allow owner-occupied housing a one-year exclusive right to use housing rehabilitation funds.

- To acquire sites for commercial re-use.

- To acquire vacant properties around the Dudley Street Recreation Center.

- To provide for site improvements with both state and federal highway funds.

The three part strategy proposed included: 1) a revitalization effort that concentrated in an area bounded by Dudley Street, Prairie Avenue and Blackstone Street; 2) a revitalization strategy that introduce a comprehensive rehabilitation program to restore the many deteriorated and abandoned residential structures; 3) to relocate existing structures to other vacant sites wherever the plan calls for acquisition.

In reviewing the project, the following elements were included as important criteria for revitalization by the Providence Redevelopment Agency:

**Inventory and Analysis**

The uses within the Upper South Providence Redevelopment Project are
predominantly residential in character. The residential structures are two and three story wood frame buildings. Within the Project area are also many vacant lots due to years of building deterioration. Other significant uses in the project area are institutions which include Flynn Elementary School, Rhode Island Hospital, and the Dudley Street Center. The project area is comprised of a total of 234 acres. The following uses were identified from studying of the existing land use:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USE</th>
<th>ACREAGE</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Residential</td>
<td>48.46</td>
<td>20.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Commercial</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>3.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Industrial</td>
<td>17.40</td>
<td>7.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Institutional</td>
<td>44.04</td>
<td>18.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Vacant (improved &amp; unimproved)</td>
<td>54.42</td>
<td>23.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Public</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>2.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Street</td>
<td>57.52</td>
<td>24.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>234.08</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The recent survey by the Providence Redevelopment Agency revealed the following buildings condition within the Project area.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUILDING CONDITION</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENTAGES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Excellent</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Good</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>15.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Satisfactory</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>19.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Light Deterioration</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>30.41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Advanced Deterioration</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>16.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Heavy Deterioration</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Dilapidated</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>559</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The findings revealed that of the 559 structures, 469 structures or 84% are residential. As described, residential renovation is the main focus of the plan.

**The Plan**

The data collection phase of the study revealed a high percentage (27%) of the structures having advanced deterioration, heavy deterioration, and dilapidation. There were a total of 321 structures or 57.4% that were categorized as deficiencies.

Through the inventory and analysis of existing conditions within the Upper South Providence Project area, a set of objectives and proposed treatment was established:
- To institute a comprehensive rehabilitation program in the area.
- To provide development opportunities on specific parcels that are currently under-utilized or certain structures that are substandard or whose uses are not compatible with adjacent uses or which do not meet the concept plan's overall objectives.
- To provide site improvements to include traffic improvement at designated sites but not excluding any future improvement.
- To acquire or rehabilitate certain land and buildings which are either in substandard or in deteriorating condition or that contain uses which are not compatible with adjacent properties.
- The acquired property will be offered for new development consistent with the objectives and controls of the Plan.
- The Site Improvement proposed for the Projects will first consider the intersections of Dudley Street and Prairie Avenue and Public Street and Prairie Avenue.

Other significant factors contained in the plan include proposed general land use. It is the intent of the redevelopment plan to reinforce those uses which have proved their suitability through longevity in a given area. The major land use for the Project shall remain basically unchanged.
Implementation Strategies

At the time, the Project Area qualified for urban renewal within the meaning of Section 45-31-8 of the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island. The Urban Renewal technique that was used to achieve the plan objectives included acquisition and clearance, rehabilitation, and non-residential rehabilitation standards. The additional agency functions were a) acquisition of property, b) relocation of families and business, c) relocation of structures to agency owned vacant land, d) installation and construction of site improvements, e) disposition of agency properties, f) rehabilitation loan program, and g) acceptance from the City of donations of land, site improvements, supporting facilities, cash grants-in-aid, services and other cooperative activities necessary to the execution of this Plan, which the City, under the terms of the same statute, is empowered to contribute with or without consideration to the program undertaking.

Within the redevelopment plan, the proposals include 1) zoning modification, 2) proposed acquisition of lots, and 3) site improvements. Land disposition include standards and controls of C-2 General Commercial Zone, signs, off-street parking, screening, and landscaping and on-site improvements and maintenance for land development.

Other provisions necessary to meet local objectives include

1) Conformity to general plan;
2) Method of relocation;
3) Other conditions, covenants, restrictions and provisions controlling the development and the use of acquired land and improvements;
4) Miscellaneous provisions;
5) Obligations to be imposed on developers;
6) Duration and effective date of regulations and controls;
7) Estimated cost of redevelopment and proposed method of financing.

The estimated Project cost of $1,200,000 will be provided from the proceeds from the sale of long-term general obligation bonds from the City for Redevelopment purposes.

Summary of findings

In reviewing the three revitalization plans done by the City of Providence, there were many important findings. As such, the success of future developmental plans depends on historical background and a review of plans previously undertaken. The findings hopefully will provide a background for developing effective revitalization strategies and guidelines for future developmental plans within the City of Providence. As indicated, the objectives of reviewing and studying of the above revitalization plans was to seek the answers for the following questions:

I. Did all the plans included the same issues, implementation strategies, funding, etc.?

A component for the success of the plans undertaken depended on the inventory and assessment of the study area. The three revitalization plans reviewed
had covered an equal number of issues. However, in some cases, they lack the basic steps or discussion for implementation. The implementation strategies of Upper South Providence are not as clearly defined as the Mount Pleasant Business District Target Area.

II. Was there a party(ies) or board(s) involved to carry the implementation of the plan?

In the revitalization process, it is very important to have an agency or party responsible for implementation. In each case there was no party or board formed for this purpose. The funding source for the Upper South Providence Proposed Redevelopment Plan was terminated and, at the present time, there is no one who will consider to carry on the plan. There should be other alternative sources of funds if somehow, the funds intended for the project did not get through. At the present time, the Planning Department is in the process of negotiating funds for the implementation of both the Mount Pleasant Business District Revitalization Plan and DePasquale-Federal Street Target Area.

III. Did the plan get implemented?

A major portion of the implementation strategies Upper South Providence was not implemented due to the termination of Urban Renewal funds, and lack of City involvement. At the present time, the DePasquale Avenue-Federal Street
Target Area Plan and the Mount Pleasant Business District Revitalization Plan are under the process of acquiring funds.

IV. What did all the plans lack?

Importantly, there is no one model that could be used for the revitalization of residential or commercial districts. The lack of a model is an important consideration. Due to the reasons that one section of the City is unlike the others, there should be specific guidelines that could be used for the revitalization of all neighborhoods. As mentioned, the three plans lack the basic steps for implementation. It is important to have one central agency who will be in charge of all plans. Also, there should be greater coordination among different departments in the City.

It can be concluded from the previous analysis that there need to be a more comprehensive approach to the development of future revitalization plans that address the different functional areas, particularly commercial and residential, within the City of Providence. Moreover, there need to be guidelines. Significantly, there needs to be one central agency which has the power to implement the plans.
Introduction

The purpose of the final chapter of this document will be to present a set of revitalization guidelines to be considered for the Broad Street Commercial District. It is basically a seven step approach to revitalization which is divided into three phases.

These guidelines were developed from three resources. First, the issues and concerns which were formulated as a result of this research project. Second, a model for community revitalization and preservation developed by Harry Launce Garnham in his book *Maintaining the Spirit of Place*. Third, the revitalization criteria which has been established by the City of Providence and its Department of Planning and Development.

This approach was developed with several considerations in mind. First, was to produce guidelines which will assist both businesses and interested citizens in the revitalization process. Second, was to provide a step by step approach to revitalization which is task oriented to allow for easy identification of successes. Finally, this approach was developed so that other business districts within the City which have had revitalization plans prepared for them by the Department of Planning and Development could utilize this document in developing their own strategies for revitalization.
Phase One

This initial phase of the revitalization process is divided into two steps, 1) the formation of a revitalization committee, and 2) having the Broad Street Commercial District designated as a redevelopment area.

The goal of Phase One is to create an awareness of the commitment which neighborhood residents and business owners have to the Broad Street Commercial District and its continued development. It will also serve as a way of encouraging a renewed responsibility on the part of the City of Providence to address the economic hardships that some of its neighborhoods have been experiencing.

To get this phase started it will be necessary for a group within the community who is interested in the commercial revitalization of the area to sponsor a workshop or kick-off meeting. The purpose of this workshop will be to invite individuals to participate in the planning process for the commercial revitalization of Broad Street. This meeting should be open to all members of the Broad Street community including business owners, residents, and public officials.

Step One - Formation of a Broad Street Commercial Revitalization Committee

The Broad Street Commercial Revitalization Committee (BSCRC) should be composed of about 15 to 20 persons. Individuals who should be encouraged, or asked to participate might include or represent:
1. Business Owners
2. Community Interest Groups
3. Professionals
4. Community Leaders
5. City Officials
6. Department of Planning and Development
7. Historical Preservation Groups
8. Local Schools
9. Concerned Citizens
10. Local Ethnic Groups

When recruiting for this committee it is important to be careful to get a good mix of individuals. This will ensure that the needs of the entire community are being represented.

While these individuals do not necessarily always have to share the same viewpoint on all issues, it will be important for them to be committed to the goal of commercial revitalization. Each must be willing to put forth time and effort into the project and they must realize that plan development and implementation is an important goal in this process.

The purpose of this committee will be to oversee the formulation and implementation of a commercial revitalization plan for Broad Street. This group should meet on a regular basis, monthly if possible. Members of the BSRC should also be willing to hold a series of workshops or distribute a newsletter which would serve as a way of communicating the group's progress and upcoming meetings.

The BSRC should also encourage citizens who are not officially members of the committee to provide input into the formulation of the plan. This will enable the
committee to more clearly define the needs and values of area businesses and residents in the area.

Initially, this group should determine the exact goals of the commercial revitalization plan for Broad Street. They should then develop a general statement, which is supported by all members of the committee as to the basic goals and assumptions to be used in the commercial revitalization process.

The second step for this committee should be to hire or appoint a manager. Ideally, this person should be the Commercial Coordinator for ENHS. The responsibilities for this position would be to organize all meetings and activities planned by the committee.

The BSRC should also consider dividing into sub committees. While the main goal of the BSRC would be to develop a commercial revitalization plan, these sub-committees could provide valuable input into its formation. The purpose of this strategy would be two fold. First, it would allow group members to develop a specific area of interest related to plan formation. Second, it would encourage the development of several alternatives for the commercial revitalization of Broad Street.

Suggested subcommittees for the BSRC might include:

**Business recruitment** - This subcommittee would be involved in the investigation of strategies which would encourage new businesses to invest in the Broad Street Commercial District.

**Neighborhood recruitment** - The responsibilities of this group would be to develop
involvement of neighborhood residents in the revitalization process.

**Clean up coordination** - Devising a number of clean up campaigns for the Broad Street Commercial would play an important part in renewing both business and citizen pride in the area. These efforts would provide visible proof of the BSRC's commitment to the development of a Commercial Revitalization Plan.

**Marketing Strategies** - Members of this subcommittee could research different marketing options which would encourage customers to shop at local businesses. This could include how the entire area is advertised as well as how individual businesses could improve their marketing by changing their window displays and store facades.

By the end of Step One the following should have been accomplished:

1. The formation of a revitalization committee
2. A general statement of the committee's goal
3. The appointment or hiring of a manager
4. Division into sub-committees

After the BSRC has been organized and a general goal statement for the commercial revitalization of Broad Street has been formulated it will be necessary to move on to Step Two. This step involves getting the Broad Street Commercial District designated as a Redevelopment Area.
Step Two - The Designation of the Broad Street Commercial District as a Redevelopment Area.

At this point in the revitalization process it will be important for the BSRC to include or notify the City of Providence of its intent to develop a commercial revitalization plan for Broad Street. Having the Broad Street Commercial District designated as a redevelopment area will serve two purposes. First, it will enable the BSRC to obtain formal acknowledgement of its efforts to produce a commercial revitalization plan. Second, it will allow the Providence Department of Planning and Development to provide input and assistance for the development of the commercial revitalization plan.

There are a series of requirements which must be fulfilled in order to ensure the designation of the Broad Street Commercial District as a redevelopment area. These requirements are explained in Title 45, Chapter 32 of the Rhode Island General Laws. (A copy of Chapter 32 is contained in Appendix B.)

This legislation requires that a formal public hearing be organized before the resolution is adopted. For that public hearing members of the BSRC may petition the City Council to designate the Broad Street Commercial District as a redevelopment area.

Included in the petition should be the goal statement of the BSRC which was developed in Step One. Within this petition should also be the request that the
planning commission assist in the development of the revitalization plan. This will enable the City to provide technical assistance and guidance throughout the plan development process and will also ensure that plan will conform to City guidelines.

The amount of time required to complete Steps One and Two could be from six months to one year depending on the ability to organize the BSRC and having the area formally recognized by the City. After these have been completed it will be necessary to move into Phase Two of the revitalization process.

**Phase Two**

This phase is composed of the next two steps necessary in the development of a commercial revitalization plan for Broad Street. These steps are 3) Data Collection and 4) Analysis of Data.

The goal of this phase is to collect all necessary information about the Broad Street Commercial District and its surrounding neighborhoods and to analyze it. It will serve as the basis for the formulation of the revitalization plan itself.

**Step Three - Data Collection**

This step involves collecting all available information about Broad Street. It should be noted that some of the information necessary for the completion of this step is contained within this document. Data collected for this step should include:

*Census Data* - As it becomes available the figures for the 1990 U.S. census should
be obtained. Local ethnic organizations should also be consulted for figures regarding their specific populations within the Broad Street Commercial District area.

**Historic, Social, and Cultural Information** - This information can be obtained from several organizations within the City of Providence.

**Inventory of Existing Businesses** - A listing of businesses which are currently in place within the Broad Street Commercial District should be collected. Included in this inventory should be the business type, how long the business has been there, whether the building is owned, leased or rented, its location on Broad Street, its facade condition, square footage, and, if possible, the dollar amount of retail business each establishment generates.

**Planning Studies** - Several revitalization plans and neighborhood studies have been written by the City of Providence. All available documents, including a recent Comprehensive Plan for the City should be obtained.

**Funding Sources** - This data should include all possible available sources of funding including non-profit and private. Also part of this information should be programs already in place such as the Broad Street Commercial Revolving Loan Program.

**Inventory of Vacant Lots and Buildings** - This inventory should include the building location, total amount square footage, ownership of the building, its potential for use, and its condition including facade and general status.

**Inventory of Non-Commercial Units** - Included in this listing should be all structures or buildings which are not involved in commercial business but located on Broad
Street. Information regarding the location of residential, health care, churches and other non-commercial activity should be compiled.

**Circulation** - This information should include traffic counts for the area which can be obtained from the Department of Transportation. Also included should be a general study of traffic flow into and out of the Broad Street Commercial District.

**Parking** - This would entail obtaining an actual count of the number of available parking spaces within the immediate Broad Street area. This count should include both on and off street facilities.

**Customer Survey** - This information can be obtained by distributing a questionnaire which will provide a profile of customers who frequent Broad Street businesses, what they buy when they shop there, and whether they live in the local neighborhoods or have come there from another location to buy a specific good.

**Merchant Survey** - A profile of merchants should be compiled. This survey should include issues and concerns that businesses have which might affect their ability to operate there.

**Zoning** - A current zoning map and the most recent zoning ordinances can be acquired from the Department of Planning and Development.

**Maps** - A series of maps should be either obtained or drafted. These maps will help in the definition of Broad Street and the area bordering it. Included should be maps of census tracts, neighborhoods, traffic flow, and open space.
By collecting all of this information the BSRC will have established an extensive data base from which to work. This step may take as long as three months depending on the ability of the BSRC to collect all of the data mentioned in this step. Having all of the reports, documents and maps available will save time and effort at later points in the process of the plan development.

**Step Four - Analyzing Data**

At this point in the process necessary data should have been compiled and reviewed. By evaluating the materials the BSRC will be able to determine issues and concerns which should be addressed in the implementation of the plan itself.

The evaluation can either be done by the entire group or divided into specific tasks. When analyzing the information which has been collected the following issues and trends should be examined:

**Census Data** - This data should be analyzed to determine trends in the racial and economic base of the neighborhoods surrounding the Broad Street Commercial District. Special attention should be directed toward determining the numbers of Hispanic and Asian populations within these neighborhoods.

**Historic Information** - When evaluating historic information about the area, a listing of historic landmarks or unique features should be made. This list will aid in the revitalization process by determining focus points for urban design strategies in the Broad Street area.
Inventory of Existing Businesses - When the BSRC performs an analysis of the existing businesses along Broad Street they should determine what types of businesses are currently operating there as well as what type of businesses are needed. This step will also be helpful in determining future loan recipients for the revolving loan fund. Existing conditions of building facades should also be evaluated to determine specific businesses which might be potential targets for renovation.

Planning Studies - Past planning studies should be evaluated to determine what areas can be improved upon in the formulation of the plan for Broad Street.

Funding Sources - A directory of possible funding sources should be evaluated as to the criteria for obtaining them and who potential recipients would be in the Broad Street Commercial District. A determination should also be made concerning responsibility of obtaining these funds. Should the business owners have a list made available to them or should revitalization funds be coordinated through the BSRC or ENHS?

Inventory of Vacant Lots and Buildings - This inventory should be evaluated in terms of what space is available and its potential for being utilized. Vacant lots should be considered as possible sites for additional parking or small parks which could serve as common gathering areas. Buildings should be examined as future sites for incoming business for Broad Street.

Inventory of Non-Commercial Structures - All residential and other non-commercial structures should be examined. By evaluating the numbers of these structures and
their location throughout the Broad Street Commercial District the BSRC should be able to determine whether or not this area of concern should be addressed in the plan itself. Because of the high amount of non-commercial uses in the area this part of the evaluation should not be overlooked as it will play an important part in the revitalization of Broad Street.

**Circulation** - Traffic patterns should be identified for the entire length of the Broad Street Commercial District. Areas of congestion should be analyzed as well as entrance and exit points for the area.

**Merchant and Customer Surveys** - These survey should be evaluated not only in terms of who shops within the Broad Street Commercial District but also in terms of where they go for other goods and services. By examining the surveys in this manner it will assist in the development of criteria for businesses which should be encouraged for the area. For example; there are no banking services available on the entire length of the Broad Street Commercial District, does this affect the amount and type of shopping done along Broad Street?

**Zoning** - Zoning for the entire Broad Street Commercial District should be examined to determine if there are any existing code violations or potential areas where the zoning should be changed.

Once these analyses area performed, the BSRC should then develop a statement of issues and concerns which have been determined for the entire Broad
Street Commercial District. This section will then be used in the revitalization plan itself.

**Phase Three**

**Step Five - Development of the revitalization plan**

At this stage in the BSRC should formulate its commercial revitalization plan. This document should be made up of the following elements:

**Goals Statement** - This statement should be representative of the goal of the entire project. It should be similar to the original goal of the BSRC.

**Description of the Broad Street Commercial District** - This section should contain all information about the Broad Street Commercial District and its surrounding neighborhoods. It should include a history of the area, demographic analysis, current inventory of businesses and existing land use for the entire commercial district.

**Description of the planning process** - The purpose of this section should be to describe how the revitalization plan conforms to City's guidelines regarding redevelopment plans and also its conformance to the Master Plan of the City.

**Issues and concerns** - Contained within this section should be a discussion of findings that resulted during the course of data analysis and meetings. This list of issues and concerns should be divided into subjects such as: existing building conditions, types of businesses which should be encouraged along Broad Street, customer needs, safety issues, and funding concerns.
Strategies - This portion of the document should, first, focus on developing objectives for addressing issues and concerns for the commercial revitalization of Broad Street. Second, it should develop strategies for the revitalization of the area. This section may include the following:

Division of Broad Street into sections - If a sectional approach is to be considered for the revitalization process it should be presented in this section. A discussion of this approach should include maps showing how the area is to be divided and how the responsibility for these sections will be addressed.

Urban Design Strategies - This should contain a general description of the urban design strategies which have been developed for the entire Broad Street District. Included should be at least one or two of the examples which are going to be contained in the design catalog that is to be distributed to local business owners.

Economic Development Strategies - These strategies should include those which will attract new businesses and retain new businesses. Two of the strategies which should be considered should be:

Expansion of Broad Street Business Association - By encouraging all business owners to become active members of this group revitalization plans will be more likely to succeed. New business owners should be invited to become members as well as those who are already located
on Broad Street. Membership in this group could also be considered as a requirement for funding.

Marketing Strategies - Suggestions such as the development of a business directory to be distributed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Broad Street Business Association, and other organizations like the BSRC to potential business owners who are looking for a place to locate in Providence. Other ideas which could be discussed might be advertising strategies, market festival activities, and workshops or consulting services for business owners on how to improve or change their window displays.

Costs of Implementation - A breakdown of anticipated costs and sources of funding should be provided for analysis.

Phase Four

Step Six - Implementation

At this point the businesses and residents who have participated in the development should be ready to put their plan into action. Before this can happen though, the plan should be presented to the Providence Department of Planning and Development for its suggestions and approval.

Next, the BSRC should develop an action plan which includes a budget and a schedule of activities which are to be divided over a specific period of time. This
action plan should emphasize the economic development and physical improvement strategies which are included in the plan itself. Steps which should be considered in the action plan are:

**Publicize revitalization efforts** - By publicizing revitalization activities through newsletters, and the local press, awareness of efforts to improve the business climate along Broad Street will encourage businesses to invest in the area and customers will be encouraged to come and shop.

**Prioritize areas within each of the four sections** - Originally, those businesses which have the best potential within each of the sections should be targeted for revitalization. By targeting those businesses first, and not the ones that would be the most difficult to revitalize, it should encourage others to join in.

**Organize clean up campaigns** - The most manageable way to do clean up efforts would be on a section by section basis. Both business owners and local residents should be encouraged to participate. This will also serve as a visible sign that revitalization efforts are being taken seriously.

**Organize businesses** - All business owners should be invited to become participating members of the Broad Street Business Association and committees within the BSRC.
Step Seven - Monitoring and Updating of plan

Once the plan has been implemented it should be evaluated and updated on a regular basis. This should be done at first, one year after the plan has been adopted, then every two to five years afterward.

During this process each of the sections of the plan should be evaluated regarding its successful implementation. Strategies or methods which have not proved useful should either be discontinued or updated as necessary.
References


Providence, Department of Planning and Urban Development, Elmwood Neighborhood Analysis Part I, 1977.


__________ . Broad Street Neighborhood Commercial District, June 1978.


State of Rhode Island, Rhode Island General Laws, Title 45 Chapter 32.

R-2
FACADE CONDITIONS

Excellent: The criteria for classifying structures as excellent included; no visible defects on the foundation, exterior shell (paint and structural condition), porches and stairs.

Satisfactory: The criteria for classifying structures as satisfactory included:
1. Foundation: -Occasional missing brick
   -Single narrow break or hairline cracks
   -Some painting required
2. Exterior Shell:
   a) Paint: -Some blistering of paint
   -New paint required over architectural ornamentation, window frames, cornice, eaves
   -Building in process of painting
   b) Structural condition:
   -Single or few shingles missing
   -Single cracks, slight rot in siding
   -Minor rotting of eaves
3. Porches and Stairs:
   -Slight rot in porches/ or damaged lattice under porch
   -Needs some minimal repairs
   -Stairs painting required
   -Complete painting required

Minor Repairs Required: The criteria for classifying structures as "minor repairs required" included:
1. Foundation: -Large area of deep wear
   -Loose, broken and missing bricks
   -Multiple narrow breaks
   -Small area of general break
   -Complete foundation pointing required

2. Exterior Shell:
   a) Paint -Total repainting required
   -Exterior walls need painting
   b) Structural condition:
   -Loose holes and breaks
   -Small holes and breaks
   -Shallow wear or slight rot of structural elements

A-1
3. Porches and Stairs:
- Main rail loose, balusters worn or treads worn with small breaks
- Support of stairs or porches loose

**Major Repairs Required:** The criteria for classifying structures as "major repairs required" include:

1. Foundation:
   - Any of the following defects on over 1/4 of the total foundation:
     - Large holes
     - Exterior area of loose structure surface
     - Wide breaks
     - Extensive general breaks
     - Bulging walls or wall out of plumb

2. Exterior Shell:
   a) Paint
   - Total painting required
   b) Structural condition:
     - Deep wear or rot of structural elements
     - Large holes and breaks in walls
     - Bulging walls or walls out of plumb

3. Porches and stairs:
   - Deep wear or rot
   - Main rail missing
   - Balusters broken
   - Loose treads with holes
   - Large breaks
   - Missing or broken supports of stairs or porches
   - Loose or sagging elements creating hazardous condition
CHAPTER 32
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

45-32. Compliance prerequisite to further proceedings. — A community must comply with the requirements of §§ 45-32-2 to 45-32-4, inclusive, before proceeding further under chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title.

History of Section
Cross References. Definition of term
§ 45-31.8

Comparative Legislation. Redevelopment
45-32-2. Planning commission required. — The community must have a planning commission.


Notes to Decisions


Where city failed to create a planning commission or redevelopment agency and no master plan was generated, city's taking of plaintiff's land for resale to a private developer for private profit based only on private consulting firm's evaluation that this would effectuate revitalization of area did not constitute a proper public use allowing for condemnation under former R.I. Const. amend. XXVIII, § 1 (see now R.I. Const. Art. XIII, Sec. 2, 41 O'Neill v. City of East Providence, R.I. —, 490 A 2d 1375 (1981)).

45-32-3. General community plan — Minimum requirements. — The community must have a master or general community plan adopted by the planning commission or the legislative body, and in either case the plan must include at least the following:

(a) A land use plan which designates the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for housing, business, industry, recreation, education, public buildings and grounds, and other categories of public and private uses of land.

(b) The general location and extent of existing and proposed major thoroughfares.

(c) A statement of the standards of population density and building intensity recommended in and for the various districts and other territorial units, together with estimates of future population growth, in the territory covered by the plan, all correlated with the land use plan.

(d) A description of the area or areas in which blighted and substandard conditions are found and recommendations as to the area or areas which should be designated for redevelopment.

45-32-5. Corporate powers of agency. — Each redevelopment agency shall constitute a public body, corporate and politic, exercising public and essential governmental functions, and shall have all the powers necessary and convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions in chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title, including the powers enumerated in this section in addition to others granted by these chapters.

(a) To sue and be sued; to borrow money; to compromise and settle claims; to have a seal; to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers.

(b) To make, and from time to time amend and repeal bylaws, rules, and regulations consistent with chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title to carry into effect the powers and purposes hereof.

(c) To select and appoint such officers, agents, counsel, and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation.

(d) Within the redevelopment area or for purposes of redevelopment, to purchase, lease, obtain option upon, acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise, any real or personal property, or any estate or interest therein, together with any improvements thereon; to acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any real property or any estate or interest therein although temporarily not required to achieve the purposes of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title; to clear, demolish, or remove any and all buildings, structures, or other improvements from any real property so acquired; to rehabilitate or otherwise improve any and all substandard buildings, structures, or other improvements; to secure or provide for the insurance of any real or personal property or operations of the agency against risk or hazard; and to rent, maintain, rehabilitate, improve, manage, operate, repair, and clear the property.

(e) To develop as a building site or sites any real property owned or acquired by it.

(f) To cause streets and highways to be laid out and graded, and pavements or other road surfacing, sidewalks, and curbs, public utilities of every kind, parks, playgrounds, and other recreational areas, off street parking areas and other public improvements to be constructed and installed.

(g) To prepare or have prepared all plans necessary for the redevelopment of blighted and substandard areas, with the consent and approval of the community planning commission, to carry on and perform, for and on behalf of the commission, all or any part of the planning activities and functions within the community; to undertake and perform for the community industrial, commercial, and family relocation services; to obtain appraisals and title searches; to make investigations, studies and surveys of physical, economic, and social conditions and trends pertaining to a community; to develop and test and report methods and techniques and carry out research and other activities for the prevention and the elimination of blighted and substandard conditions and to apply for, accept, and utilize grants of funds from the federal government and other sources for those purposes; to enter upon any building or property in any redevelopment area in order to make investigations, studies and surveys, and, in the event entry is denied or resisted, an agency may petition the superior court in and for the county in which the property lies for an order for entry. Upon the filing of such a petition, due notice shall be served on the person denying or resisting entry, and after hearing thereon, the court shall enter an order granting or denying the petition.

(h) To undertake and carry out code enforcement projects pursuant to the provisions of appropriate federal legislation.

(i) To invest any funds held in reserves or sinking funds or any funds not required for immediate disbursement, in property or securities in which savings banks may legally invest funds subject to their control; to purchase its bonds at a price not more than the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, all bonds so purchased to be cancelled.

(j) To sell, lease, exchange, subdivide, transfer, assign, pledge, encumber (by mortgage, deed of trust, or otherwise), or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property or any estate or interest therein acquired under the provisions of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title, to the United States, the state government, any state public body, any private corporation, firm or individual at its disposal, for the uses and purposes required by the plan, the restrictions upon, and the obligations assumed by the purchaser or lessee of the property and the objectives of the redevelopment plan for the prevention of the recurrence of blighted and substandard conditions. Any lease or sale of the property may be made without public bidding provided, however, that no sale or lease shall be made until at least ten (10) days after the legislative body of the community has received from the agency a report concerning the proposed sale or lease.

(k) To obligate the purchaser or lessee of any real or personal property or any estate or interest therein: (1) to use the property only for the purpose and in the manner stated in the redevelopment plan; (2) to begin and complete the construction or rehabilitation of any structure or improvement within a period of time which the agency fixes as reasonable; and (3) to comply with such other conditions as are stated in the opinion of the agency necessary to prevent the recurrence of blighted and substandard conditions and otherwise to carry out the purposes of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title. The agency by contractual provisions may make any of the pur-
changers' or lessees' obligations, covenants, or conditions running with the land, and may provide that upon breach thereof, the fee shall revert to the agency.

(1) To exercise all or any part or combination of the powers herein granted.

Nothing herein contained shall authorize an agency to construct any new buildings for residential, commercial, industrial, or other uses contemplated by the redevelopment plan.

Nothing herein contained shall authorize an agency to retain for a period in excess of five (5) years from the date of acquisition or within such other additional period of time as the legislative body fixes as reasonable, the fee or any estate or interest therein to any building, structure, or other improvement, not demolished or otherwise removed, which has been acquired by the agency in accordance with the redevelopment plan.

History of Section.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. In general.

2. Electric facilities.

45-32-6. Selection of project areas — Formulation of redevelopment plans. — The redevelopment agency may select one or more project areas comprising all or a portion of a redevelopment area, and formulate a redevelopment plan for each project area. Redevelopment plans may be prepared by the planning commission in the event the members of the agency have not been appointed or at the request of the agency.

Providence Redevelopment Agency, 80 R.I. 73, 16 A.2d 21 (1952)

Former law which authorized agency to condemn private property for the purpose of clearing a site did not violate provisions prohibiting the condemnation of private property by eminent domain for a public purpose, since the condemnation was for a public purpose. Robison v. Providence Redevelopment Agency, 81 R.I. 323, 124 A.2d 238 (1956).

2. Electric Facilities.

The statute expressly authorizes agencies to enter into contracts with public utilities for electric facilities, including the power to enter into contracts to cause a public utility to place its lines underground. Newport Elc. Corp. v. Redevelopment Agency, 116 R.I. 22, 371 A.2d 599 (1977).

History of Section.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Time for report of planning commission.

2. Discrimination.

45-32-7. Submission of redevelopment plans — Conformity to master plan. — All redevelopment plans shall be submitted to the legislative body of the city. Every redevelopment plan shall conform to the master or general community plan. Whenever a redevelopment plan is submitted to the legislative body, a copy thereof shall be submitted to the planning commission which shall report to the legislative body within thirty (30) days on the redevelopment plan and its conformity to the master or general plan of the community.

History of Section.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis

1. Question of discrimination by agency in failing to exempt property of the plaintiff from eminent domain, since the legislature gave the agency the power to prepare the redevelopment plan, and by implication authorized the agency to designate the properties within the project area, and its decision was conclusive. Johnson v. Providence Redevelopment Agency, 81 R.I. 323, 124 A.2d 238 (1956).

2. Discrimination.

Superior court was not entitled to review.

45-32-8. Contents of redevelopment plan. — The redevelopment plan shall include, without the limitation, the following:

(a) A description of the boundaries and location of the project area;

(b) A description of the existing blighted and substandard conditions in the project area;

(c) A plan describing proposed land uses in the project area;

(d) Proposed standards of population densities, land coverage, and

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(ec) A description of proposed changes in streets and utilities;
(f) A description of proposed changes in zoning or exceptions, variances, or modifications therein;
(g) A general statement showing that the proposed redevelopment plan conforms to the master or general community plan;
(h) A statement showing the lands in the project area to be acquired or sold or structures to be demolished and removed;
(i) A general statement of proposed conditions, covenants, and restrictions controlling the disposition and future use of land and buildings in the project area;
(j) A general statement of the extent of relocation resulting from the proposed redevelopment of the area and the proposed method for relocation of displaced persons;
(k) A statement of the estimated cost of carrying out the redevelopment plan, and a description of the method of financing the proposed redevelopment project;
(l) A general statement showing how the purposes of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title would be attained by redevelopment.

History of Section. PL 1956, ch. 651, § 48, G.L. 1956, c. 19A, § 45-32-8. Amended. The 1966 Repeal Act made a punctuation change in subdivision (b) and substituted "for "redevelopment" for "by such redevelopment" in Section 45-32-8.

45-32-9. Optional features of redevelopment plans. — A redevelopment plan may, without limitation, provide for the following:
(a) A program of voluntary repair and rehabilitation of buildings and other improvements within the project area in accordance with the redevelopment plan, and/or
(b) Acquisition of single or scattered parcels of real property within the project area and demolition or removal of buildings or improvements therein where necessary to eliminate unhealthful, insanitary, or unsafe conditions, lessen density, reduce traffic hazards, eliminate obsolete or other uses detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare, or otherwise to remove or prevent the spread of blight or deterioration, or to provide land for needed community facilities.


45-32-10. Petition for zoning changes. — In order to effectuate a redevelopment plan, the agency may petition the legislative body for a revision, amendment or modification of zoning ordinances affecting the area covered by the redevelopment plan concurrently with the submission of the redevelopment plan by the agency to the legislative body or at any time thereafter, provided that the revision, amendment, or modification is set forth in the redevelopment plan. The public hearing on such a petition may be conducted in comme-
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Provisions for control or uses. — No plan shall be approved unless it provides for the retention of controls and the establishment of any restrictions or covenants which may run with the real property sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of for private or public use for such periods of time and under such conditions as in the judgment of the legislative body are necessary to effectuate the purposes of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title.

History of Section
P.L. 1988, ch. 84, § 11 made a punctuation change near the middle of the section.

45-32-15.

Declarations of intent to change streets. — If the plan provides for the opening, closing, widening, or changing the grade of existing streets or alleys or any other modification of the existing street layout in the project area, the legislative body shall declare its intention to institute proceedings therefor at the time or in connection with the adoption of the plan.

History of Section
P.L. 1956, ch. 3654, § 51, G.L. 1956
P.L. 1988, ch. 84, § 11 substituted "the expenditure" for "such expenditure" near the middle of the section.

45-32-16. Provisions for payment for property condemned. — If the plan provides for the condemnation of any real property, the legislative body shall not adopt the plan unless it contains adequate provisions for payment for property so acquired as provided by law.

History of Section
P.L. 1956, ch. 3654, § 52, G.L. 1956
P.L. 1988, ch. 84, § 11 substituted "The expenditure" for "Such expenditure" at the beginning of the section.

45-32-17. Finding as to federal aid. — If the plan provides for financial aid from the federal government, that provision of the plan shall not be approved by the legislative body unless it finds that the financial aid from the federal government provided for in the plan is necessary to enable the land in the project area to be redeveloped in accordance with the redevelopment plan.

History of Section
P.L. 1988, ch. 84, § 11 substituted "such provision" for "such provision" near the beginning of the section.

45-32-18.

Contents of adoptive ordinance. — The adoption of a redevelopment plan by a legislative body shall be by ordinance.

(a) Designate the project by area, name, and number.
(b) Include findings that the project area is blighted and standard and requires clearance, replanning, redevelopment, rehabilitation, or improvement or any combination thereof.
(c) Set forth the purposes and intent of the legislative body with respect to the project area.
(d) Refer specifically to the determinations required in §§ 45-32-13 to 45-32-18, inclusive.
(e) Incorporate by reference the redevelopment plan.
(f) Designate the approved plan as the official redevelopment plan for the project area.

History of Section
P.L. 1956, ch. 3654, § 54, G.L. 1956
P.L. 1988, ch. 84, § 11 substituted "The ordinance" for "Such ordinance" at the beginning of the second sentence, and made a punctuation change in subdivision (f) and in subdivision (h).

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Analysis
1. Determinations.
2. Incorporation of plans.

1. Determinations.
Where the plaintiff seeks to bar the taking of their property by eminent domain by the redevelopment agency because of noncompliance with the enabling legislation provisions, the determinations required by this section were specifically referred to in the original plan adopted in 1970 and the plan adopted in 1971 was only a modification of this plan, there was no need to repeat such determinations. Peavey v. Pawtucket Redevelopment Authority.

2. Incorporation of Plan.

Where the plaintiff, in a suit seeking to bar the taking of their land by the redevelopment agency, contended that the site plan required two separate and complete readings of the ordinance, provided by the court that:

45-32-21. Responsibility for carrying out plan. — After enactment of the ordinance described in § 45-32-20, the responsibility for carrying out the plan shall vest in the agency.

History of Section.

Repealments. The 1996 Repealment Act of 1996 substituted "the ordinance described in § 45-32-20, for "such ordinance."

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. In General

It is clear from the language of the statute that the agency was not required to incorporate the site plan or any separate documents in the plan. However, the court held that the agency was required to incorporate the site plan in its final form, and that the site plan was a part of the ordinance described in § 45-32-20.

2. Notice

The notice of the agency's action to acquire the property was not sufficient to give notice of the change in the plan, and the agency was required to give notice of the change in the plan.

3. Limitation period

The statute of limitations for the agency's action to acquire the property was calculated from the date of the site plan, rather than from the date of the ordinance. The agency's action to acquire the property was not timely, and the agency was required to give notice of the change in the plan.

45-32-22. Further proceedings as to redevelopment — Actions to contest validity. — Upon the adoption of the redevelopment plan, further proceedings with reference to the redevelopment of the project area may be commenced immediately by the agency. Actions to contest the validity of the proceedings prescribed by § 45-32-11 (to 45-32-21, inclusive), must be commenced within thirty days after the adoption of the redevelopment plan, and no action thereafter commenced shall raise any question concerning the validity of the proceedings and the adoption of the redevelopment plan provided for in the foregoing provisions of this chapter and chapter 51 of this title. After the expiration of that period of thirty (30) days, the validity of the proceedings and the adoption of the redevelopment plan shall be conclusively presumed. Any petition to stay the agency from proceeding with the redevelopment plan shall be assigned for hearing to the superior court of the county, and the petition to stay the agency from proceeding with the redevelopment plan shall be assigned for hearing to the superior court of the county within which the land lies within fifteen (15) days of the date of filing and all proceedings hereunder shall take precedence over all civil suits then pending before the court. The court, after formal hearing, may deny the petition to stay the agency from proceeding further, in whole or in part, or may make such other order as it deems appropriate.

History of Section.

Repealments. The 1996 Repealment Act of 1996 substituted "the ordinance described in § 45-32-20, for "such ordinance."

45-32-23. Modification of plan. — Upon the recommendation of the agency, a redevelopment plan may be modified at any time by the legislative body or by the legislative body at its own discretion. The legislative body may, at its discretion, hold a public hearing on the proposed modification, and on the recommendation of the agency, a redevelopment plan may be modified at any time by the legislative body or by the legislative body at its own discretion.

History of Section.

Repealments. The 1996 Repealment Act of 1996 substituted "the ordinance described in § 45-32-20, for "such ordinance."

45-32-24. Power of eminent domain. — Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, each agency shall have the right to acquire all or any part of the real property or any estate or interest therein within a project area, in the exercise of the power of eminent domain, wherever such property is located, in the exercise of the power of eminent domain as provided for in the statute, and the exercise of the power of eminent domain shall be subject to such rights as law and equity as the lessee or purchaser, or his or her successor or successors or assign in interest, may be entitled to assert.

History of Section.

Repealments. The 1996 Repealment Act of 1996 substituted "the ordinance described in § 45-32-20, for "such ordinance."

45-32-25. Redevelopment projects. — Notes to decisions.

Analysis

1. In General

2. Notice

3. Limitation period

4. Modification of plan

5. Power of eminent domain

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. In General

This section was intended to provide a clear and concise statement of the procedures for the adoption of a redevelopment plan. It was intended to provide a uniform and consistent approach to the adoption of redevelopment plans. The section was intended to provide a clear and concise statement of the procedures for the adoption of a redevelopment plan. It was intended to provide a uniform and consistent approach to the adoption of redevelopment plans.
45-32-25. Property devoted to other public use. — If any of the real property, estate or interest therein, included within the project area is devoted to a public use, it may nevertheless be acquired, and the taking shall be effective, provided that no real property or estate or interest therein belonging to a city or town or to the state government shall be acquired without its consent, and that no real property or estate or interest therein belonging to a public utility may be acquired without the approval of the division of public utilities or other officer or tribunal having regulatory power over the utility. Any real property or estate, or interest therein, already owned or acquired by the agency may nevertheless be included within the taking for the purpose of acquiring any outstanding interest in the real property.

History of Section.
PL 1956, ch 3654, § 75; G L 1956, § 45-32-25.

Reenactments. The 1988 Reenactment (P L 1988, ch 84, § 11) substituted "the" for "such" in the first sentence and in two places in the second sentence.

45-32-26. Resolution of necessity for acquisition. — The necessity for such acquisition shall be conclusively presumed upon the adoption by the agency of a resolution which shall:
(a) Contain a description of the real property or any estate or interest therein sufficient in detail to permit an identification thereof.
(b) Declare that the acquisition of the real property or any estate or interest therein is in the public interest and necessary for the public use.
(c) State that the real property or any estate or interest therein is included in a redevelopment project approved under this chapter.

History of Section.

Reenactments. The 1988 Reenactment (P L 1988, ch 84, § 11) substituted "the real property" for "said real property" near the beginning of the section, and substituted "the" for "such" throughout the section.

45-32-27. Filing of resolution, plat, and declaration. — Within six (6) months after the adoption of a resolution pursuant to § 45-32-26, the agency shall cause to be filed in the land evidence records of the city or town where the real property is located:
(a) A copy of the aforementioned resolution.
(b) A plat showing the real property taken or affected.
(c) A declaration signed by the chairman or vice-chairman, that the real property or estate, or interest therein, is taken pursuant to the provisions of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title and indicating the nature and extent of the estate or interest in the real property taken as aforesaid.

History of Section.

Reenactments. The 1988 Reenactment (P L 1988, ch 84, § 11) substituted "months thereafter" near the beginning of the section; made a punctuation change near the beginning of subdivision (c); and substituted "the real property" for "said real property" near the end of subdivision (c).

45-32-28. Deposit of compensation of property taken. — Upon the filing of the copy of the resolution, plat, and declaration, as described in § 45-32-27, the agency shall file in the superior court in and for the county in which the real property lies a statement of the sum of money estimated by the agency to be just compensation for the property taken, and shall deposit in the superior court to the use of the persons entitled thereto the sum set forth in the statement or a lesser sum in accordance with an order by the court determining the sum which should be considered sufficient to satisfy the claims of all persons having an estate or interest in the real property.

History of Section.

Reenactments. The 1988 Reenactment (P L 1988, ch 84, § 11) substituted at the beginning of the section "Upon the filing of the copy of the resolution, plat, and declaration, as described in § 45-32-27, the agency" for "Thence upon the agency", and substituted "the" for the words "said" and "such" throughout the section.

45-32-29. Addition to or return of deposits. — Whenever, from time to time, the agency has satisfied the court that the amount deposited with the court is either greater than required or is insufficient to satisfy the claims of all persons interested in the real property, the court may order that the amount of the excess shall be repaid to the agency or may order additional sums deposited as the court deems necessary. Whenever the agency has satisfied the court that the claims of all persons interested in the real property taken have been satisfied, the unexpended balance shall be repaid forthwith to the agency.

History of Section.
PL 1956, ch 3654, § 76; G L 1956, § 45-32-29.

Reenactments. The 1988 Reenactment (P L 1988, ch 84, § 11) made a punctuation change near the beginning of the section; substituted "the real property" for "said real property" and "the excess" for "any such excess" near the middle of the section; and substituted "the agency" for "such agency" at the end of the section.
45-32-30. Vesting of title to property taken.—Upon the filing of the copy of the resolution, plat, and declaration in the land evidence records of the city or town and upon the making of deposit in accordance with the order of the superior court, title to the real property in fee simple absolute or the lesser estate or interest therein as is specified in the declaration, shall vest in the agency, and the real property shall be deemed to be condemned and taken for the use of the agency, and the right to just compensation for it shall vest in the persons entitled thereto.

45-32-31. Publication of resolution and declaration.—After the filing of the copy of the resolution, plat, and declaration, pursuant to § 45-32-27, the secretary of the agency shall cause a copy of the resolution and declaration to be published in some newspaper published in the county where the real property lies, at least once a week for three (3) successive weeks.

45-32-32. Service of notice of taking.—No sum so paid into the court or any interest paid thereon shall be charged with clerk's fees or any costs. After the filing of the copy of the resolution, plat, and declaration, notice of the taking shall be served upon the owners of or persons having any estate or interest in the real property by the sheriff or the sheriff's deputies of the county in which the person or persons reside, by leaving a copy of the notice of the taking of the property in the property situated or who are absent from the state and have no last and usual place of abode therein occupied by any person, the copy shall be left by the sheriff or the sheriff's deputies of the county where the real property lies with the person, if any, in charge of or having possession of the real property if the same is known to the officer. Whenever any owner or person entitled to any estate in or any interest in any part of the real property taken resides or is without the state, the agency shall cause to be served on that person personally or at his or her last usual place of abode a copy attested as aforesaid of the resolution and declaration by any disinterested person, which person shall make affidavit of the service thereof and of the mode in which, the time, place, and circumstances of the service, as well as the fact that the service has been made, or service was refused and the reason thereof, and the time at which the service was made, if any.
solidate their several petitions for trial at the same time and may frame all necessary issues for the trial thereof. All proceedings taken pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall take precedence over all civil matters pending before the court, or if the superior court in and for the county in which the real property lies be not in session in the county, then the same may be heard in the superior court for the counties of Providence and Bristol.


NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Jurisdiction

The superior court has jurisdiction to hear and determine petition for assessment of damages for eminent domain taking of owner's property where petition was filed after the actual taking of the property. Corrado v. Providence Redevelopment Agency, 110 R.I. 549, 110 R.I. 549, 214 A.2d 367 (1965).

2. Fair Market Value

There was insufficient evidence in the record from which the jury in an action of the fact finding power could find that the fair market value of the property was in excess of $10,000, such evidence being that no expert witness nor any evidence which even though petitioner failed to establish his qualifications as an expert in the matter of real estate appraisal did so in Providence Redevelopment Agency, 96 R.I. 120, 350 A.2d 864 (1975). The capitalization of income method used in determining fair market value is less reliable than the comparable sales approach, and it is more likely to contain erroneous assumptions and a mistaken judgment of value. Corrado v. Providence Redevelopment Agency, 110 R.I. 617, 350 A.2d 290, appeal dismissed, 434 U.S. 907, 98 S.Ct. 437, 54 L.Ed. 2d 46 (1977).

3. Fixtures

In trial by jury on damages in eminent domain proceedings, the trial judge's discretion to allow defendant's experts to give their opinion on the value of certain items as personally was consistent with his ruling that whether or not these items were fixtures or part of the real estate was a question of fact for the jury to decide and his decision, if error, was harmless in light of the jury having heard them to testify. Miller v. Narragansett Redevelopment Agency, 113 R.I. 618, 324 A.2d 157 (1974).

4. Undivided Parcels

Where a property owner petitioned for damages for the taking of a single parcel of real estate containing two separate lots for multi family housing and one ranch house on an undeveloped single lot of slightly more than one acre, the court held that the testimony of an expert witness that he could find no comparable sales of separate parcels and reached his assessment of the value of the parcel by totaling the values of the individual houses from sales of comparable houses on separate lots was admissible since it appeared to be a reasonable method of approach of the fair market value in view of the fact that neither the existence of a zoning ordinance bore such multiple nor the fact that the parcels had been considered as entities required that the property be considered not for sale by Continental v. Narragansett Redevelopment Agency, 114 R.I. 467, 337 A.2d 914 (1975).

5. Historic Landmarks

Where the condemned property was 200 years old, pronounced both fine and unusual architectural features and was of some historical interest, the court determined that these unique or special characteristics affect the value of property entitled the owner to submit evidence of appraisal value based upon capitalization of income, even though evidence of comparable sales was in the record, Corrado v. Providence Redevelopment Agency, 117 R.I. 617, 370 A.2d 226, appeal dismissed, 434 U.S. 807, 98 S.Ct. 37, 54 L.Ed. 2d 46 (1977).

6. Discretion of Court

In absence of any unusual condition or peculiar circumstance, where evidence of comparable sales of similar properties were available, admission of defendant's expert testimony regarding market value of condemned property based on capitalization of rental income was inadmissible as prejudicial to defendant. Lutali v. Housing Auth., 109 R.I. 251, 261 A.2d 98 (1971); Corrado v. Providence Redevelopment Agency, 117 R.I. 617, 370 A.2d 226, appeal dismissed, 434 U.S. 807, 98 S.Ct. 37, 54 L.Ed. 2d 46 (1977).

T. New Trial

That the trial court ruled a real estate expert competent to testify and permitted him to use the rental capitalization method of arriving at a valuation for the condemned real estate did not preclude the court, in ruling on a motion for a new trial, from rejecting the testimony of such expert as "not worthy of credence." Kyle v. Warwick Redevelopment Agency, 116 R.I. 470, 262 A.2d 636 (1970).

45-32-35. Representation of infants and incompetents.—If any real property, or any estate or interest therein, in which any infant or other person not capable in law to act in his or her own behalf is interested, is taken by the agency under the provisions of this chapter, the superior court, upon the filing therein of a petition by the agency or by or in behalf of the infant or person, may appoint a guardian for the infant or other person, and cause such guardian to have the advice and consent of the superior court and upon such terms as the superior court may prescribe, release to the agency all claims for damages for the land of the infant or other person for any such injury or interest therein. Any lawfully appointed, qualified and acting guardian or other fiduciary of the estate of the infant or other person, with the approval of a court of probate within this state having jurisdiction to authorize the sale of lands and properties within this state of the infant or other person, may before the filing of the petition, agree with the agency upon the amount of damages suffered by the infant or other person for any taking of his or her real property or of his or her interest therein, and may, upon receiving that amount, release to the agency all claims of damages of the infant or other person for the taking.


45-32-36. Unknown owners.—If any real property or any estate or interest therein is unclaimed or held by a person or persons whose whereabouts are unknown, after making inquiry satisfactory to the superior court for the county in which the real property lies the agency after the expiration of one year from the first publication of the copy of the resolution and declaration referred to in § 45-32-31.
may petition the court that the value of the estate or interest of the unknown person or persons be determined. After notice by publication to those persons as ordered by the court and after hearing on the petition, the court shall fix the value of the estate or interest and shall order the agency to deposit the sum in the registry of the court in a special account to accumulate for the benefit of the person, if any, entitled thereto. The agency making the deposit shall take the receipt of the clerk of the superior court therefor, and the sum shall be disbursed from the registry account to the proper person, if any, entitled thereto, as soon as practicable.

The court may determine that the value of the estate or interest of the unknown person or persons be determined by arbitration. The arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 96 of this title and shall be binding on all parties.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

1. Agency Petition.

The superior court has jurisdiction of the agency's petition for determination of the value of the estate or interest of the unknown person or persons.

45-32-37. Immediate payment of compensation — Expediting proceedings. — In any proceedings for the assessment of damages for real property so taken by any public agency under the provisions of this section, the following provisions shall be applicable:

(a) Upon the application of any party in interest and upon joinder of all other parties in interest, the court, on such terms as it may deem proper, may order that the money deposited in the court, or any part thereof, be paid forthwith without interest for or on account of the just compensation to be awarded in the proceeding. If the damages finally awarded in respect to the real property, or any part thereof, exceed the amount of the money so received by any person entitled thereto, the court shall enter judgment against the agency for the difference between the amount awarded and the amount of the judgment plus interest on the overpayment and costs.

(b) At any time during the pendency of the action or proceeding, the person or an owner may apply in the court for an order directing an owner or the agency, as the case may be, to show cause why further proceedings should not be expedited, and the court may upon application make an order requiring that the hearings proceed and that such other steps be taken with all possible expedition.
45-32-41. Prioration of property tax. — Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute enacted before April 2, 1956, all taxes assessed against any real property acquired by the agency in accordance with the provisions of this chapter may be prorated in the following manner: The owner of record on the date of assessment shall be responsible for the payment of those taxes from the date of assessment to the date of the taking of the property, and payment by the owner of record of those taxes allocable from the date of assessment to the date the agency acquires the real property shall discharge and release the owner on the date of assessment from further liability with respect to taxes assessed against the real property taken, and thereafter the agency shall be responsible for the payment of those taxes.

History of Section.
P.L. 1966, ch. 3054, § 87; 11 L. 1956, § 45-32-41

45-32-12. Cooperation by public bodies. — (1) For the purpose of further aid and cooperating in any redevelopment project of an agency, any state public body may upon such terms, with or without consideration, as the agency may determine:
(a) Dedicate, sell, convey, or lease any of its interest in any property, or grant easements, licenses, or any other rights or privileges therein to an agency;
(b) Cause parks, playgrounds, recreational, community, educational, water, sewer, or drainage facilities, or any other works which it is otherwise empowered to undertake, to be furnished in connection with a redevelopment project;
(c) Furnish, dedicate, close, pave, install, grade, regrade, plan, or replan public streets or ways or other public places which it is otherwise empowered to undertake;
(d) Plan or replan, zone or rezone any part of the area within the jurisdiction of the state public body, make exceptions and variances from building and zoning regulations and ordinances;
(e) Cause services to be furnished by the agency of the character which the state public body is otherwise empowered to furnish;
(f) Enter into agreements with respect to the exercise by the state public body of its powers relating to the repair, changing, or demolition of roads, sidewalks, sanitary, or utility services;
(g) Enter into agreements with respect to the exercise by the state public body of its powers relating to the repair, changing, or demolition of any public improvements made by the state public body in exercising the powers granted in this section;
(h) Lend, grant, or contribute funds to a redevelopment agency or enter into agreement with the redevelopment agency or other public body to furnish funds or other assistance; and
(i) Do any and all things necessary or convenient to aid and cooperate in the redevelopment of a redevelopment area.

History of Section.
P.L. 1966, ch. 3054, § 87; 11 L. 1956, § 45-32-41
ning commission of each community in formulating redevelopment plans, and whenever a redevelopment plan is submitted to the legislative body each planning commission shall report to the legislative body of its community within thirty (30) days on the redevelopment plan and its conformity to the master or general plan of the community.

45-32-46. Consent to inclusion of area in project of contiguous city or town. — The legislative body of any community may by resolution consent to the inclusion of a part of the area under its jurisdiction in a contiguous project area to be developed by another community.

45-32-47. Continuation of prior projects. — Nothing contained in chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title, shall affect the right of an agency to continue and carry out to completion any redevelopment project for which a redevelopment plan has been approved by the legislative body of the community under the provisions of chapter 2574 of the Public Laws of 1950 prior to April 2, 1956 and the provisions of chapter 2574 of the Public Laws of 1950 shall remain in full force and effect and applicable to the project or projects. Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of any person, firm, or corporation acquired before April 2, 1956 against an agency.

45-32-48. Early land acquisition. — Notwithstanding any provisions of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title, any redevelopment agency functioning pursuant to § 45-31-10 or § 45-31-17, in connection with its undertaking or carrying out a redevelopment project or formulating a redevelopment plan is authorized (1) to acquire real property in any area designated a redevelopment area pursuant to the provisions of § 45-32-1, demolish or remove the structures on the property, provide for relocation of occupants, including the payment of such sums for relocation expenses to the occupants of the property as are permitted by the federal government, (2) to dispose of the property acquired under this section without regard to the provisions of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title, for the disposition of property in a project area. Any sale or lease of the property may be made without public bidding, provided, however, that no sale or lease shall be made until at least ten (10) days after the legislative body of the community has received from the agency a report concerning the proposed sale or lease and has approved the same by resolution. Any such agency may enter into contracts with private financial institutions and/or the federal government for the purpose of obtaining financial or technical assistance in connection with the aforesaid acquisition, demolition, clearance, relocation, and improvement and may borrow, at such interest rates and on such other terms and conditions as may be proper, from the federal government, sums necessary for the acquisition of the real property and related expenses, the management of the real property, the relocation of the occupants of the real property, the demolition of the buildings or structures and the clearance of and improvement of the land and real property so acquired, and other administrative costs and payments. Any agency may, on such terms and conditions as it may deem proper, mortgage or otherwise encumber the property so acquired, or any other property owned by it for the purpose or purposes of securing the repayment of any money borrowed to carry out the aforesaid undertaking.

45-32-49. Guarantee of community. — Any community, for the purpose of aiding in the undertakings authorized by § 45-32-48, notwithstanding any other provisions of the general laws, shall have the power and right, subject to the provisions of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title, to guarantee repayment of any money borrowed by an agency or the fee simple title to any parcels of land, subject to the provisions of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title, to guarantee repayment of any money borrowed by an agency or the fee simple title to any parcels of land, subject to the provisions of chapters 31 to 33, inclusive, of this title, to guarantee repayment of any money borrowed by an agency or the fee simple title to any parcels of land.
5-32-1.4 | TOWNS AND CITIES | 464

by § 45-31-21, the demolition and removal of buildings or structures on the said property, and the clearance and improvement of the land so acquired, in the event the redevelopment plan for the project is not approved or is amended to omit any or all such property, or is abandoned for any reason. No such guarantee or responsibility shall be executed or assumed by any community until the legislative body of the community shall have passed an ordinance specifically authorizing the same. Before passing such an ordinance, the legislative body of the community or the committee thereof to which the proposed ordinance has been referred shall hold a public hearing after giving notice of the date, time, place, and purpose thereof. The notices shall be published not less than once a week for three (3) successive weeks prior to the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation published in the community or, if no such newspaper is published in the community, then in a newspaper of general circulation in the community. At the public hearing, all persons or agencies interested shall have an opportunity to be heard and to submit communications in writing. The public hearing may be held jointly with the hearing required under § 45-32-1 and with the hearing required under § 45-32-11 if the legislative body so directs.

History of Section.

Reenactments. The 1968 Reenactment

CHAPTER 32.1
REDEVELOPMENT AID FOR HOSPITAL AND EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES

5-32-1.1 | Purpose
5-32-1.2 | Preparation and approval of development plans
5-32-1.3 | Public Hearing

45-32-1.1. Purpose. — The purpose of this chapter is to assist my municipality in this state or any redevelopment agency created or to be created pursuant to § 45-31-9, to obtain credit from the federal government for local grants-in-aid to urban renewal which is federally-assisted under the Federal Urban Renewal Law (title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended) for certain expenditures in connection with land, buildings, or structures and the relocation of occupants within, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of a redevelopment project area which are redeveloped or rehabilitated for educational or hospital use in accordance with a redevelopment plan or a development plan acceptable to the United States of America or department, agency, or instrumentality thereof after considering the standards of title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended.

45-32-1.2. Preparation and approval of development plans.

— The legislative body of any community is authorized to approve after a public hearing a development plan proposed by an educational institution of higher learning, hospital, private redevelopment corporation, municipal or other public corporation, or authority established by the state of Rhode Island for the redevelopment and renewal of an area within, adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of a redevelopment project assisted by the federal government under title I of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, which is being undertaken by a redevelopment agency or by any city or town in this state. An educational institution of higher learning, a hospital, private redevelopment corporation, municipal or other public corporation, or any authority established by the state is authorized to prepare a development plan. Any state public body may authorize any educational institution of higher learning or hospital established and maintained by the state public body to prepare a development plan.

History of Section.

Reenactments. The 1968 Reenactment

5-32-1.3. Public Hearing. — (a) Prior to approval of a development plan by the legislative body pursuant to § 45-32-1.2, the legislative body of the community or the committee thereof to which the plan has been referred shall hold a hearing on the development plan. The public hearing shall be held not more than thirty (30) days after receipt by the legislative body of the development plan.

(b) Notice of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing shall be given by publication not less than once a week for three (3) successive weeks prior to the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation published in the community, or if no such newspaper is published in the community, then in a newspaper of general circulation in the community.

History of Section.

Reenactments. The 1968 Reenactment