

# NEW-TOWN-IN-TOWN

Conference Concerning this  
Program to be held in  
City Hall  
Committee Room 1  
Tuesday, April 30, 1968  
at 2:30 P. M.

This document sets forth the basic problems to be considered in preparation for the development of the New-Town-In-Town program in the Federal Surplus land from the Federal Pen. The Schedules contained herein are optimum and probably are too tight to be met by the agencies involved. However, this optimum scheduling gives the soundest basis for the consideration of differences between the various means of carrying out the project.

3 Decisions Necessary to Develop New-Town-In-Town Projects

1. Who will administer the project?
  - a. Direct sale by HUD to Developer.
  - b. HUD to City of Atlanta to Developer.
  - c. HUD to Atlanta Housing Authority to Developer.
2. Will disposition be for 221 (D) (3), 202 only?
3. Who builds primary streets and utilities?
  - a. Developer.
  - b. City.
  - c. Atlanta Housing Authority.
4. When are street locations to be pinned down?

Persons to be involved in these decisions?

- a. Members of the Planning, <sup>and</sup> Development Committee <sup>et</sup> and Board of Aldermen.
- b. Mayor Ivan Allen
- c. Mr. John Edmunds
- d. Mr. M. B. Satterfield
- e. Mr. Edwin Stern
- f. Mr. Frank Ethridge
- g. Mr. Collier Gladdin
- h. Mr. Richard Case
- i. Atlanta Housing Authority Board of Commissioners
- j. Mr. Cecil Alexander
- k. Col. Malcolm Jones
- l. Mr. Dan Sweat
- m. Mr. Ed. Baxter
- n. **Charles L. Davis**

1.a. Direct Sale By HUD To Developers

1. HUD states that they would expect the City to provide the land use plan, assurances as to public facilities, review the developers proposals.
2. HUD would need Bureau of Budget approval of the method of sale and would present the proposal to sell to the Bureau prior to making the award. Each of these steps would consume a minimum of approximately 30 days or a total of 60 days on this stage.
3. Under this method the Developer would put in the streets and utilities and this cost would be reflected in rents or sales prices.
4. No non-cash credits involved.
5. Fed. Pen. to GSA to HUD is based on certain improvements (fences, etc.) which only HUD can finance.
6. Can HUD acquire the 4 non-gov't owned parcels? Leave them out?

l.a. Schedule

Direct Sale HUD to Developer

Decisions	May 1, 1968
Land Use Map	May 3, 1968
Disposition Plan	May 21, 1968
Relocation Plan	May 21, 1968
Acquisition Plan	May 21, 1968
Project Improvements Plan	May 21, 1968
Financing Plan	May 21, 1968
Submit to the Bureau of the Budget for prior approval	May 21, 1968
Approval	June 21, 1968
Select developer (advertise if necessary)	July 21, 1968
Submit to the Bureau of the Budget for concurrence	July 21, 1968
Concurrence	August 21, 1968
Execute Contract	September 1, 1968
Approval of FHA or Mortgagor of redevelopment	January 1, 1969
Start Engineering	January 1, 1969
Start Construction of Site improvements	February 1, 1969
Complete Site Improvements sufficient to begin construction of Housing	June 15, 1969

During the interim from July 21 to January 1, it will be necessary to acquire the 4 privately owned parcels, relocate the one family and demolish the structure.

1.b. Sale from Government to City to Developer

1. HUD clear with Bureau of Budget for sale direct to City - approximately 30 days.
2. City proceeds with land use plan, decisions as to provision for streets and util., determine method of sale.
3. Method <sup>/ of</sup> sale as outlined by Asst. City Atty - Tom Choyce:
  1. A resolution must be passed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen stating that the real estate is no longer useful and necessary to the City and ordering the real estate to be sold. Formality but must be done at a regular Ald. meeting after a meeting of P & D Com.
  2. The Land Agent must cause a plat of the property to be made by a registered land surveyor. (This must be done by any agent. AHA would need about 20 days prior to closing).
  3. The Land Agent must cause an appraisal of the property to be made by the Atlanta Real Estate Board or a real estate appraiser who is a member of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers. The appraisal must be placed in a sealed envelope and turned over to the the Land Agent.
  4. The plat of the property along with the legal description must be submitted to the Purchasing Agent, who must advertise for bids to be submitted for the purchase of the property.
  5. All bids must be opened and read at the designated time by the Purchasing Committee. The Purchasing Committee must tabulate the bids and refer them to an Aldermanic Committee.
  6. The Committee must open the sealed appraisal and take the appraisal into consideration in determining whether or not any of the bids shall

be recommended for acceptance. This Committee must submit its  
recommendation to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for ~~final~~<sup>final</sup> determination.

4. City must find a way to purchase the 4 non-gov't owned parcels or leave them out.



1.b. Schedule

HUD to City of Atlanta to Developer

Decisions	May 1, 1968
Land Use Map	May 3, 1968
Disposition Plan	May 21, 1968
Acquisition Plan (4 privately owned parcels as well as Federal Land)	May 21, 1968
Relocation Plan	May 21, 1968
Project Improvements Plan	May 21, 1968
Financing Plan	May 21, 1968
Planning and Development Committee to make recommendations to the Board of Aldermen in joint session with the Finance Committee	May 27, 1968
Aldermanic Approval	June 3, 1968
Order Survey and Description	June 3, 1968
Appraisals Ordered	June 24, 1968
Advertise	June 24, 1968
Receive Bids	August 24, 1968
Board of Aldermen Approve	September 16, 1968
Contract	September 26, 1968
Begin Construction of housing*	January 26, 1969

ENGINEERING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS

Engineering	June 3, 1968 ***	September 16, 1968 **
Let Site Improvements Contract	July 21, 1968	November 1, 1968
Complete S.I. sufficient to begin Construction of housing	December 6, 1968	March 15, 1969*

\*This date would delay the start of construction from January 26, 1969, to March 15, 1969.

\*\* Engineering start after selection of Developer.

\*\*\* Engineering start before selection of Developer.

1.c. HUD to AHA to Developer

1. Atlanta Housing Authority would use the normal urban renewal procedure through on and "expedited" basis. The schedule is estimated on optimum time intervals as are the other schedules.
2. If the project puts in the basic streets and utilities, they would be constructed at project cost which could be more than offset by Non-cash Grant-in-Aid Credits.
3. The two major credits are for two schools: one at \$1,000,000 - 100% eligible and one at \$2,000,000 - 10 to 50% eligible.
4. Some comparatively small credits would be eligible from park, bridge, ramp and other items probably in the range of \$50-100,000.

1.c. Schedule Thomasville Amendment R-22

HUD To AHA To Developer

This schedule is prepared based on the following assumptions:

1. All decisions necessary for the submission of the application (particularly the ones applied to the method of disposition and sequence installation of site improvements) are made prior to May 1, 1968.
2. That the submission is to be made to the June 3, 1968 Aldermanic Committee.
3. That HUD holds good on their commitment to review and approve the application in 30 days.

I. Part I - Part II Application

1\*

2\*

3\*

Decisions	May 1, 1968
Land Use Map	May 3,
Project Area Data Report	May 20,
Disposition Plan	May 20,
Relocation Report	May 21,
Acquisition Plan	May 21,
Urban Renewal Plan	May 21,
Project Improvements Plan	May 21,
All other sections of the application	May 21,
Financing Plan	May 24,
Submit to Aldermanic Finance Committee	May 27,
Public Hearing	May 31,
Aldermanic Approval	June 3,
Complete Submission	June 7,

II. Execution Activities

Approval	July 8, 1968*
Executed Loan and Grant Contract	July 15, *

a. Disposition Activities

Advertise	July 29, 1968	May 27, 1968
Receive Bids	Sept. 23,	July 27,
Identify Developer	Oct. 21,	Aug. 27,
Sign Contract	Oct. 31,	Sept. 27,
Begin Construction of housing**	January 27, 1969	April 26, 1969
		Feb. 27, 1969

b. Acquisition-Relocation-Demolition

Begin Acquisition	July 29, 1968
Begin Relocation	Aug. 26,
Complete Acquisition	Sept. 30,
Complete Relocation	Sept. 30,
Complete Demolition	Oct. 14,

\*Time contingent on HUD action.

\*\*Time contingent on Development FHA action and completion of access streets.

Col. 1 contingent on pre-advertising.

c. Engineering and Site Improvements

Engineering	May 27, 1968	Oct. 21, 1968	Aug. 27, 1968
Let Site Improvements Contract	July 12, 1968	Dec. 11, 1968	Oct. 15, 1968
Complete Site Improvements Sufficient for Construction	Nov. 27,	Apr. 26, 1969	Feb. 17, 1969
Complete Site Improvements	Apr. 27, 1969	Aug. 19, 1969	June 27, 1969

- 1\* Site Improvements Designated in Planning
- 2\* Advertise after Loan and Grant - Site Improvements on basis of bid
- 3\* Pre-Advertise - Site Improvements on basis of bid

2. Will Disposition be 221 (d) (3), 202, only?
  - a. 221 (d) (3) development would prevent any private development being financed by other FHA or conventional finance. This would prevent an extensive economic mix in this new area. However, high income families now occupy the Single Family Portion of the Thomasville Project.
  - b. To split the area between two programs will require definite boundaries for each, so that each can be appraised separately.
  - c. 221 (d) (3) would insure low and moderate income occupants.
  - d. 221 (d) (3) would require special appraisal techniques (write-down of land price).
  - e. Commercial areas must be designated regardless of other consideration for appraisal purposes.
  - f. If public housing is involved (this is at the present ruled out), this boundary would have to be delineated. (Turn key or conventional).
  - g. Can the developer be non-profit, limited dividend, Co-op, or other; or will it be limited to one.

3. Who builds primary streets and utilities?

- a. For the developer to build streets and utilities would increase the cost per dwelling unit.
- b. 221 (d) (3) might affect the decisions.
- c. Approximately  $6\frac{1}{2}$  months would be required for the City or Authority to build the primary street system sufficiently to provide access. However, construction can begin prior to advertising sale of land.
- d. A developer could build the streets at his rate of need but probably no more rapidly than the City or the Authority. It would however, force scheduling of construction to be tied to street construction schedule (access). This may not be pertinent.
- e. Authority construction of the streets would cost the City approximately  $\frac{1}{3}$ .
- f. Bridge credits would be affected.
- g. Cost of streets and utilities estimated at \$ \_\_\_\_\_.

4. When should street locations be pinned down (involves savings of approximately 1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  months)?
  - a. If street is pinned down before advertising property:
    - (1) Would restrict the design of the development plan.
    - (2) Would define school and park sites so that costs and credits could be firm.
    - (3) Would save approximately 1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  months.
  - b. After streets are pinned down after advertising and decision on developer:
    - (1) Would give freedom to the development plan.
    - (2) Cost and credits would not be quite as firm.
    - (3) Would delay from 1-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  months before construction could be started (would this be actual or would the architects use up the time anyway)?