The House Committee on Transportation offers the following substitute to HB 174:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

1	To amend Chapter 61 of Title 36 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, the "Urban
2	Redevelopment Law," so as to revise terminology from "slums" to "pockets of blight"; to
3	provide for related matters; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.
4	BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:
5	SECTION 1.
6	Chapter 61 of Title 36 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, the "Urban
7	Redevelopment Law," is amended by revising Code Section 36-61-2, relating to definitions,
8	as follows:
9	"36-61-2.
10	As used in this chapter, the term:
11	(1) 'Agency' or 'urban redevelopment agency' means a public agency created by Code
12	Section 36-61-18.
13	(2) 'Area of operation' means the area within the corporate limits of the municipality or
14	county and the area within five miles of such limits, except that it shall not include any
15	area which lies within the territorial boundaries of another incorporated municipality or
16	another county unless a resolution is adopted by the governing body of such other
17	municipality or county declaring a need therefor.
18	(3) 'Board' or 'commission' means a board, commission, department, division, office,
19	body, or other unit of the municipality or county.
20	(4) 'Bonds' means any bonds (including refunding bonds), notes, interim certificates,
21	certificates of indebtedness, debentures, or other obligations.
22	(5) 'Clerk' means the clerk or other official of the municipality or county who is the
23	custodian of the official records of such municipality or county.
24	(6) 'County' means any county in this state.
25	(7) 'Downtown development authority' means an authority created pursuant to Chapter
26	42 of this title.

(8) 'Federal government' means the United States of America or any agency or
instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America.

(9) 'Housing authority' means a housing authority created by and established pursuant
to Article 1 of Chapter 3 of Title 8, the 'Housing Authorities Law.'

(10) 'Local governing body' means the council or other legislative body charged with
 governing the municipality and the board of commissioners or governing authority of the
 county.

(11) 'Mayor' means the mayor of a municipality or other officer or body having the
 duties customarily imposed upon the executive head of a municipality.

36 (12) 'Municipality' means any incorporated city or town in the <u>this</u> state.

(13) 'Obligee' includes any bondholder, agents, or trustees for any bondholders, or any
lessor demising to the municipality or county property used in connection with an urban
redevelopment project, or any assignee or assignees of such lessor's interest or any part
thereof, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the
municipality or county.

42 (14) 'Person' means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association,
43 joint-stock association, or body politic and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or
44 other person acting in a similar representative capacity.

45 (15) 'Pocket of blight' means an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether residential or nonresidential, which by reason of dilapidation, 46 47 deterioration, age, or obsolescence; inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, 48 sanitation, or open spaces; high density of population and overcrowding; existence of 49 conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes; or any combination of such factors, are conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, 50 51 juvenile delinquency, or crime and detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare. 'Pocket of blight' also means an area which by reason of the presence of a 52 substantial number of deteriorated or deteriorating structures; predominance of defective 53 or inadequate street layout; faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, 54 or usefulness; unsanitary or unsafe conditions; deterioration of site or other 55 improvements; tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land; 56 the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes; 57 58 having development impaired by airport or transportation noise or other environmental hazards; or any combination of such factors, substantially impairs or arrests the sound 59 growth of a municipality or county, retards the provisions of housing accommodations, 60 or constitutes an economic or social liability and is a menace to the public health, safety, 61 62 morals, or welfare in its present condition and use.

63 (16) 'Pocket of blight clearance and redevelopment' may include:

- 64 (A) Acquisition of a pocket of blight or portion thereof; (B) Rehabilitation or demolition and removal of buildings and improvements; 65 (C) Installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, 66 67 and other improvements necessary for carrying out in the area the urban redevelopment 68 provisions of this chapter in accordance with the urban redevelopment plan; and 69 (D) Making the land available for development or redevelopment by private enterprise 70 or public agencies, including sale, initial leasing, or retention by the municipality or 71 county itself, at its fair value for uses in accordance with the urban redevelopment plan. 72 (15)(17) 'Public body' means the state or any municipality, county, board, commission, 73 authority, district, housing authority, urban redevelopment agency, or other subdivision 74 or public body of the state. 75 (16)(18) 'Real property' includes all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon 76 and property of any nature appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith, and every 77 estate, interest, right, and use, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and 78 liens by way of judgment, mortgage, or otherwise. 79 (17)(19) 'Rehabilitation' or 'conservation' may include the restoration and redevelopment 80 of a slum area pocket of blight or portion thereof, in accordance with an urban 81 redevelopment plan, by: 82 (A) Carrying out plans for a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and 83 rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements; (B) Acquisition of real property and rehabilitation or demolition and removal of 84 85 buildings and improvements thereon where necessary to eliminate unhealthful, 86 unsanitary, or unsafe conditions, to lessen density, to reduce traffic hazards, to eliminate obsolete or other uses detrimental to the public welfare, to otherwise remove 87 88 or prevent the spread of slums pockets of blight or deterioration, or to provide land for 89 needed public facilities; 90 (C) Installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, 91 and other improvements necessary for carrying out in the area the urban redevelopment 92 provisions of this chapter; and (D) The disposition of any property acquired in such urban redevelopment area, 93 including sale, initial leasing or retention by the municipality or county itself, at its fair 94 95 value for uses in accordance with the urban redevelopment plan. (18) 'Slum area' means an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or 96 97 improvements, whether residential or nonresidential, which by reason of dilapidation, 98 deterioration, age, or obsolescence; inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, 99 sanitation, or open spaces; high density of population and overcrowding; existence of
- 100 conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes; or any combination

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101 of such factors is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, or crime and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or 102 103 welfare. 'Slum area' also means an area which by reason of the presence of a substantial 104 number of slum, deteriorated, or deteriorating structures; predominance of defective or 105 inadequate street layout; faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility, or 106 usefulness; unsanitary or unsafe conditions; deterioration of site or other improvements; 107 tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land; the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes; by having 108 109 development impaired by airport or transportation noise or by other environmental hazards; or any combination of such factors substantially impairs or arrests the sound 110 growth of a municipality or county, retards the provisions of housing accommodations, 111 112 or constitutes an economic or social liability and is a menace to the public health, safety, 113 morals, or welfare in its present condition and use.

114 (19) 'Slum clearance and redevelopment' may include:

115 (A) Acquisition of a slum area or portion thereof;

116 (B) Rehabilitation or demolition and removal of buildings and improvements;

117 (C) Installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds,
 and other improvements necessary for carrying out in the area the urban redevelopment

119 provisions of this chapter in accordance with the urban redevelopment plan; and

(D) Making the land available for development or redevelopment by private enterprise
 or public agencies (including sale, initial leasing, or retention by the municipality or
 county itself) at its fair value for uses in accordance with the urban redevelopment plan.

(20) 'Urban redevelopment area' means a slum area pocket of blight which the local
governing body designates as appropriate for an urban redevelopment project.

(21) 'Urban redevelopment plan' means a plan, as it exists from time to time, for an urban
redevelopment project, which plan shall:

(A) Conform to the general plan for the municipality or county as a whole; and 127 (B) Be sufficiently complete to indicate such land acquisition, demolition and removal 128 129 of structures, redevelopment, improvements, and rehabilitation as may be proposed to 130 be carried out in the urban redevelopment area; zoning and planning changes, if any; land uses; maximum densities; building requirements; and the plan's relationship to 131 132 definite local objectives respecting appropriate land uses, improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, recreational and community facilities, and other public 133 134 improvements.

(22) 'Urban redevelopment project' may include undertakings or activities of a
 municipality or county in an urban redevelopment area for the elimination and for the
 prevention of the development or spread of slums pockets of blight and may involve slum

138 <u>pocket of blight</u> clearance and redevelopment in an urban redevelopment area, 139 rehabilitation or conservation in an urban redevelopment area, or any combination or part 140 thereof, in accordance with an urban redevelopment plan. Although the power of 141 eminent domain may not be exercised for such purposes, such undertakings or activities 142 may include:

(A) Acquisition, without regard to any requirement that the area be a slum or blighted
area pocket of blight, of air rights in an area consisting of lands and highways, railway
or subway tracks, bridge or tunnel entrances, or other similar facilities which have a
blighting influence on the surrounding area and over which air rights sites are to be
developed for the elimination of such blighting influences and for the provision of
housing and related facilities and uses designed for, and limited primarily to, families
and individuals of low or moderate income; and

(B) Construction of foundations and platforms necessary for the provision of air rights
sites of housing and related facilities and uses designed for, and limited primarily to,
families and individuals of low or moderate income or construction of foundations
necessary for the provision of air rights sites for development of nonresidential
facilities."

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SECTION 2.

Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 36-61-3, relating to legislativefindings and declaration of necessity, as follows:

158 "36-61-3.

159 (a) It is found and declared that there exist in municipalities and counties of this state slum 160 areas pockets of blight, as defined in paragraph (18) (15) of Code Section 36-61-2, which 161 constitute a serious and growing menace, injurious to the public health, safety, morals, and 162 welfare of the residents of this state; that the existence of such areas contributes substantially and increasingly to the spread of disease and crime, constitutes an economic 163 and social liability, substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of municipalities and 164 counties, retards the provision of housing accommodations, aggravates traffic problems, 165 and substantially impairs or arrests the elimination of traffic hazards and the improvement 166 of traffic facilities; and that the prevention and elimination of slums pockets of blight is a 167 168 matter of state policy and state concern, in order that the this state and its municipalities and counties shall not continue to be endangered by areas which are local centers of 169 disease, promote juvenile delinquency, and, while contributing little to the tax income of 170 171 the this state and its municipalities and counties, consume an excessive proportion of its 172 revenues because of the extra services required for police, fire, accident, hospitalization, and other forms of public protection, services, and facilities. 173

174 (b) It is further found and declared that certain slum areas pockets of blight or portions thereof may require acquisition, clearance, and disposition, subject to use restrictions, as 175 176 provided in this chapter, since the prevailing condition of decay may make impracticable 177 the reclamation of the area by conservation or rehabilitation; that the other areas or portions thereof, through the means provided in this chapter, may be susceptible of conservation or 178 179 rehabilitation in such a manner that the conditions and evils enumerated in subsection (a) 180 of this Code section may be eliminated, remedied, or prevented and that, to the extent that is feasible, salvable slum areas pockets of blight should be conserved and rehabilitated 181 182 through voluntary action and the regulatory process. (c) It is further found and declared that the powers conferred by this chapter are for public 183 uses and purposes for which public money may be expended and the power of eminent 184 185 domain may be exercised. The necessity, in the public interest, for the provisions enacted in this chapter is declared as a matter of legislative determination." 186 187 **SECTION 3.** Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 36-61-5, relating to resolution of 188 necessity as prerequisite to exercise of powers, as follows: 189

190 "36-61-5.

191 No municipality or county shall exercise any of the powers conferred upon municipalities

and counties by this chapter until after its local governing body has adopted a resolutionfinding that:

194 (1) One or more slum areas pockets of blight exist in such municipality or county; and

195 (2) The rehabilitation, conservation, or redevelopment, or a combination thereof, of such

area or areas is necessary in the interest of the public health, safety, morals, or welfare

197 of the residents of the municipality or county."

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SECTION 4.

199 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 36-61-6, relating to formulation

200 of workable program, as follows:

201 "36-61-6.

For the purposes of this chapter, a municipality or county may formulate a workable program for utilizing appropriate private and public resources, including those specified in Code Section 36-61-11, to eliminate and prevent the development or spread of slums pockets of blight, to encourage needed urban rehabilitation, to provide for the redevelopment of slum areas pockets of blight, or to undertake such of the aforesaid activities or such other feasible municipal or county activities as may be suitably employed to achieve the objectives of such workable program. Such workable program may include,

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209 without limitation, provision for the prevention of the spread of slums pockets of blight into 210 areas of the municipality or county which are free from slums pockets of blight, through 211 diligent enforcement of housing, zoning, and occupancy controls and standards; the rehabilitation or conservation of slum areas pockets of blight or portions thereof by 212 replanning, removing congestion, providing parks, playgrounds, and other public 213 214 improvements, encouraging voluntary rehabilitation, and compelling the repair and rehabilitation of deteriorated or deteriorating structures; and the clearance and 215 216 redevelopment of slum areas pockets of blight or portions thereof."

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SECTION 5.

218 Said chapter is further amended by revising Code Section 36-61-7, relating to preparation of

219 redevelopment plan, approval, modification, and effect of approval, as follows:

220 "36-61-7.

221 (a) A municipality or county shall not approve an urban redevelopment plan for an urban 222 redevelopment area unless the governing body, by resolution, has determined such area to be a slum area pocket of blight and designated such area as appropriate for an urban 223 224 redevelopment project. Authority is vested in every municipality and county to prepare, 225 to adopt, and to revise, from time to time, a general plan for the physical development of 226 the municipality or county as a whole (giving due regard to the environs and metropolitan 227 surroundings), to establish and maintain a planning commission for such purpose and 228 related municipal and county planning activities, and to make available and to appropriate 229 the necessary funds therefor. A municipality or county shall not acquire real property for 230 an urban redevelopment project unless the local governing body has approved the urban redevelopment plan in accordance with subsection (d) of this Code section. 231

(b) The municipality or county may itself prepare or cause to be prepared an urban
redevelopment plan; alternatively, any person or agency, public or private, may submit a
plan to a municipality or county.

(c) The local governing body of the municipality or county shall hold or shall cause some 235 236 agency of the municipality or county to hold a public hearing on an urban redevelopment 237 plan or a substantial modification of an approved urban redevelopment plan, after public notice thereof by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area of 238 239 operation of the municipality or county. The notice shall describe the time, date, place, and 240 purpose of the hearing, shall generally identify the urban redevelopment area covered by the plan, and shall outline the general scope of the urban redevelopment project under 241 242 consideration.

243 (d) Following such hearing, the local governing body may approve an urban244 redevelopment plan if it finds that:

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(1) A feasible method exists for the relocation of families who will be displaced from the
urban redevelopment area in decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling accommodations within
their means and without undue hardship to such families;

(2) The urban redevelopment plan conforms to the general plan of the municipality orcounty as a whole; and

(3) The urban redevelopment plan will afford maximum opportunity, consistent with the
sound needs of the municipality or county as a whole, for the rehabilitation or
redevelopment of the urban redevelopment area by private enterprise.

253 (e) An urban redevelopment plan may be modified at any time, provided that, if modified after the lease or sale by the municipality or county of real property in the urban 254 redevelopment project area, such modification shall be subject to such rights at law or in 255 256 equity as a lessee or purchaser or his or her successor or successors in interest may be entitled to assert. Any proposed modification which will substantially change the urban 257 redevelopment plan as previously approved by the local governing body shall be subject 258 to the requirements of this Code section, including the requirement of a public hearing, 259 260 before it may be approved.

(f) Upon the approval of an urban redevelopment plan by a municipality or county, theprovisions of the plan with respect to the future use and building requirements applicable

to the property covered by the plan shall be controlling with respect thereto."

265 Said chapter is further amended by revising paragraphs (1), (6), and (9) of Code 266 Section 36-61-8, relating to powers of municipalities and counties generally, as follows:

SECTION 6.

267 "(1) To undertake and carry out urban redevelopment projects within its area of
268 operation; to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient
269 to the exercise of its powers under this chapter; and to disseminate slum pocket of blight
270 clearance and urban redevelopment information;"

271 "(6) Within their area of operation, to make or have made all plans necessary to the
272 carrying out of the purposes of this chapter and to contract with any person, public or
273 private, in making and carrying out such plans and to adopt or approve, modify, and
274 amend such plans. Such plans may include, without limitation:

- 275 (A) A general plan for the locality as a whole;
- (B) Urban redevelopment plans;

(C) Plans for carrying out a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and
rehabilitation of buildings and improvements, to include but not to be limited to making
loans and grants from funds received from the federal government, as well as from
funds received from the repayment of such loans and interest thereon, to persons, public

or private, owning private housing for the purpose of financing the rehabilitation ofsuch housing;

283 (D) Plans for the enforcement of state and local laws, codes, and regulations relating 284 to the use of land and the use and occupancy of buildings and improvements and to the 285 compulsory repair, rehabilitation, demolition, or removal of buildings and 286 improvements; and

(E) Appraisals, title searches, surveys, studies, and other preliminary plans and work
 necessary to prepare for the undertaking of urban redevelopment projects.

The municipality or county is authorized to develop, test, and report methods and techniques and to carry out demonstrations and other activities for the prevention and elimination of slums <u>pockets of blight</u> and to apply for, accept, and utilize grants of funds from the federal government for such purposes;"

293 "(9) Within their areas of operation, to organize, coordinate, and direct the administration 294 of the provisions of this chapter as they apply to such municipality or county, in order 295 that the objective of remedying slums pockets of blight and preventing the causes thereof 296 within the municipality or county may be most effectively promoted and achieved, and 297 to establish such new office or offices of the municipality or county or to reorganize 298 existing offices in order to carry out such purpose most effectively:: and"

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SECTION 7.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (a) of Code Section 36-61-10, relating
to disposal of property in redevelopment area generally, notice and bidding procedures,
exchange with veterans' organization, and temporary operation of property, as follows:

"(a) A municipality or county may sell, lease, or otherwise transfer real property in an 303 304 urban redevelopment area or any interest therein acquired by it and may enter into contracts 305 with respect thereto, for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial, or other uses or 306 for public use; or the municipality or county may retain such property or interest for public use, in accordance with the urban redevelopment plan, subject to such covenants, 307 308 conditions, and restrictions, including covenants running with the land and including the 309 incorporation by reference therein of the provisions of an urban redevelopment plan or any part thereof, as it may deem to be in the public interest or necessary or desirable to assist 310 311 in preventing the development or spread of future slums pockets of blight or to otherwise 312 carry out the purposes of this chapter. Such sale, lease, other transfer, or retention and any agreement relating thereto may be made only after the approval of the urban redevelopment 313 plan by the local governing body. The purchasers or lessees and their successors and 314 315 assigns shall be obligated to devote such real property only to the uses specified in the 316 urban redevelopment plan and may be obligated to comply with such other requirements

as the municipality or county may determine to be in the public interest, including the 317 obligation to begin within a reasonable time any improvements on the real property 318 319 required by the urban redevelopment plan. Such real property or interest shall be sold, leased, otherwise transferred, or retained at not less than its fair value for uses in 320 accordance with the urban redevelopment plan. In determining the fair value of real 321 322 property for uses in accordance with the urban redevelopment plan, a municipality or county shall take into account and give consideration to the uses provided in such plan; the 323 324 restrictions upon and the covenants, conditions, and obligations assumed by the purchaser 325 or lessee or by the municipality or county retaining the property; and the objectives of such plan for the prevention of the recurrence of slum areas pockets of blight. The municipality 326 or county in any instrument of conveyance to a private purchaser or lessee may provide that 327 such purchaser or lessee shall be without power to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer the real 328 property without the prior written consent of the municipality or county until he or she has 329 330 completed the construction of any and all improvements which he or she has obligated himself or herself to construct thereon. Real property acquired by a municipality or county 331 which, in accordance with the provisions of the urban redevelopment plan, is to be 332 333 transferred shall be transferred as rapidly as feasible in the public interest consistent with 334 the carrying out of the provisions of the urban redevelopment plan. The inclusion in any 335 such contract or conveyance to a purchaser or lessee of any such covenants, restrictions, 336 or conditions, including the incorporation by reference therein of the provisions of an urban 337 redevelopment plan or any part thereof, shall not prevent the filing of the contract or 338 conveyance in the land records of the county in such manner as to afford actual or 339 constructive notice thereof."

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SECTION 8.

Said chapter is further amended by revising subsection (b) of Code Section 36-61-17, relating 341 342 to exercise of redevelopment powers by municipalities and counties and delegation to redevelopment agency or housing authority, as follows: 343

"(b) As used in this Code section, the term 'urban redevelopment project powers' shall 344 345 include all of the rights, powers, functions, duties, privileges, immunities, and exemptions granted to a municipality or county under this chapter, except the following: 346

- 347 (1) The power to determine an area to be a slum area pocket of blight and to designate such area as appropriate for an urban redevelopment project; 348
- (2) The power to approve and amend urban redevelopment plans; 349
- (3) The power to establish a general plan for the locality as a whole; 350
- 351 (4) The power to formulate a workable program under Code Section 36-61-6;
- 352 (5) The powers, duties, and functions referred to in Code Section 36-61-11;

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- 353 (6) The power to make the determinations and findings provided for in Code
- 354 Section 36-61-4, Code Section 36-61-5, and subsection (d) of Code Section 36-61-7;
- 355 (7) The power to issue general obligation bonds; and
- 356 (8) The power to appropriate funds, to levy taxes and assessments, and to exercise other
- 357 powers provided for in paragraph (8) of Code Section 36-61-8."
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SECTION 9.

359 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.