BLACK CREEK MUSCOGEE (OR) MUSCOGEAN NATIONS

Chief Earnest Calvin Marshall, P.C., F.C.

To whom it May Concern,

The following information located with-in the document:

Total Disposition Application

For

GILBERT GARDEN

GA06P006033

- Submitted To:

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

By:

The Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta, Georgia

Date: September 8, 2003

This document should have a Title VI inquiry. There are Environmental Questions as well as other issues of Relocation.

Earnest C. Marshall, P.C., F.C.

Notary Public, DeKalb County, Ge...
My Commission ...

EMERGENCY · EMERGENCY · EMERGENCY ·

HEALTH: MEDICAL EMERGENCY

SOUTH ATLANTA · CHOSEWOOD PARK
LAKEWOOD HEIGHTS

IF YOU LIVE IN ANY OF THE ABOVE COMMUNITIES... **YOU ARE AT RISK...**

YOU MAY HAVE ILLNESSES RELATED TO TOXIC FUMES, WATER POLLUTION...

PLEASE CONTACT:

EARNEST MARSHALL · P.C.E.C.
ALBERT WEEMS · **PHONE #**
LOVETT STOVALL ·
(TRI-COMMUNITIES COLLABORATIVE)

221-0604

EMERGENCY · EMERGENCY · EMERGENCY · EMERGENCY · EMERGENCY ·

Atlanta Housing Authority

September 8, 2003

163

Mr. Ainars Rodins
Director, Special Application Center
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Re: Disposition Application for Gilbert Gardens Community GA06P006033

Dear Mr. Rodins:

Enclosed, please find The Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta, Georgia's (AHA) disposition application for the Gilbert Gardens Community. As described more fully in the attached proposal, AHA is seeking the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) approval to dispose of 29 residential buildings, two non-residential buildings, and 19.35 acres of land, in accordance with Section 18 of the Housing Act of 1937, as amended, and 24 CFR Part 970.

The City of Atlanta, through the auspices of the Department of Aviation's voluntary noise mitigation program, has addressed the concerns of affected communities since 1985. Several of the affected communities have received acoustical treatment, purchase of avigation easements and fee simple acquisition of noise sensitive structures.

The Gilbert Gardens Community lies within the 65-70 70 Day/Night Average Noise Level (DNL) noise contour of Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport. As a result of the property being located within the 65-70 DNL noise contour, the community was considered for acoustical treatment. However, due to the physical construction of the property and the absence of central air conditioning, it was determined that the level of acoustical treatment required to achieve the required measurable reduction in the interior noise level was cost prohibitive. In addition to the above, it would not be environmentally sensitive to leave the Gilbert Gardens Community as a residential remnant in an area wherein a substantial amount of airport acquisitions have previously taken place. Consequently, The City of Atlanta, through the auspices of the Department of Aviation's Noise Mitigation Program, applied for and received a grant to acquire the Gilbert Gardens Community and relocate the residents out of the noise impacted area. The disposition of Gilbert Gardens will be a negotiated sale with The City of Atlanta under the auspices of the Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport, Department of Aviation Airport Noise Mitigation Program (ANMP).

The form HUD 52860 and back-up information are inserted in labeled tabs. A Letter of Acknowledgement from the Mayor of the City of Atlanta describing the proposed disposition activity is also enclosed. The proposed disposition of Gilbert Gardens is included in AHA's

Disposition Application:
Gilbert Gardens

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JUANITA HICKS, Clerk
[redacted]
MAY 0 2 2003

CLAIM OF LIEN

STATE OF GEORGIA

COUNTY OF FULTON

D & L Excavators, Inc., as a mechanic, materialsman, and contractor in the business of improving real estate by performing services as a mechanic and contractor, and furnishing building material, claims a lien in the amount of **SEVEN HUNDRED ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED FORTY NINE DOLLARS AND 22/100**, plus interest as provided by law, upon a certain building or structure and the premises or real estate upon which it is erected of GILBERT GARDENS, OWNER, CITY OF ATLANTA HOUSING AUTHORITY, and of MITCHELL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY as contractor for the satisfaction of a lien which became due on May 1, 2003, for building, repairing, improving, or furnishing material and labor for said building or structure on said premises or real estate which is described as GILBERT GARDENS HOUSING PROJECT, 3600 GILBERT ROAD, ATLANTA, GEORGIA according to the present numbering system of Fulton County, Georgia, being more specifically described as:

PLEASE SEE EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED
HERETO AND INCORPORATED HEREIN/REFERENCED

(Note: This lien made a part of original lien filed Sept 23, 1997 book 23161 page number 148)

DATED THIS THE 2nd DAY OF May
20 03

Paulette L. Cox
NOTARY PUBLIC

Notary Public, DeKalb County, Georgia
My Commission Expires June 12, 2004

D & L EXCAVATORS, INC.
BY: Donald Melvin
Pro Se

Donald Melvin
3776 Columbia Parkway
Decatur, GA 30034
PH# 678-754-4905

Cc: Atlanta Housing Authority
231 John Wesley Dobbs Ave NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Cc: Mitchell Construction Company
507 Ocean Blvd
Saint Simon Island, GA 31522

The Washington Post, August 25, 1994, A1.

THE FEDERAL PAGE

More Nonwhites Are Living Near Toxic Waste Sites

Racial Disparities Have Grown Despite National Focus on Issue

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Staff Writer

Despite growing national attention to the issue of "environmental racism," nonwhites are more likely to live in communities with commercial hazardous waste facilities than they were a decade ago, a new study has concluded.

Updating a landmark environmental demography report issued in 1987, the study, based on 1990 census data, found that the percentage of nonwhites in the United States who live near toxic waste dumps increased from 25 percent to almost 31 percent, despite widespread publicity given to the racial disparities in the intervening decade.

Moreover, in the areas with the highest concentration of hazardous waste sites, the percentage of nonwhites last year continued to be three times higher than in areas without commercial waste facilities.

Only 16 percent of nonwhites lived in areas with no commercial toxic waste dumps, whereas 46 percent lived in areas that contained three dumps or an incinerator or one of the nation's largest toxic landfill sites.

The new data also showed that in 1993, nonwhites were 47 percent more likely than whites to live near a toxic waste site.

The study was sponsored jointly by the Center for Policy Alternatives, the United Church of Christ and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

One of the authors of the report, Benjamin A. Goldman, associate director of the Boston-based Jobs and Environment Campaign, called the findings a "disturbing setback that is all the more disturbing because of all of the attention being paid to environmental racism."

The term was coined by former NAACP executive director Benjamin F. Chavis Jr. after the United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice released a study in 1987, based on 1980 census data, that established a link between the location of toxic waste dumps and racial demographics.

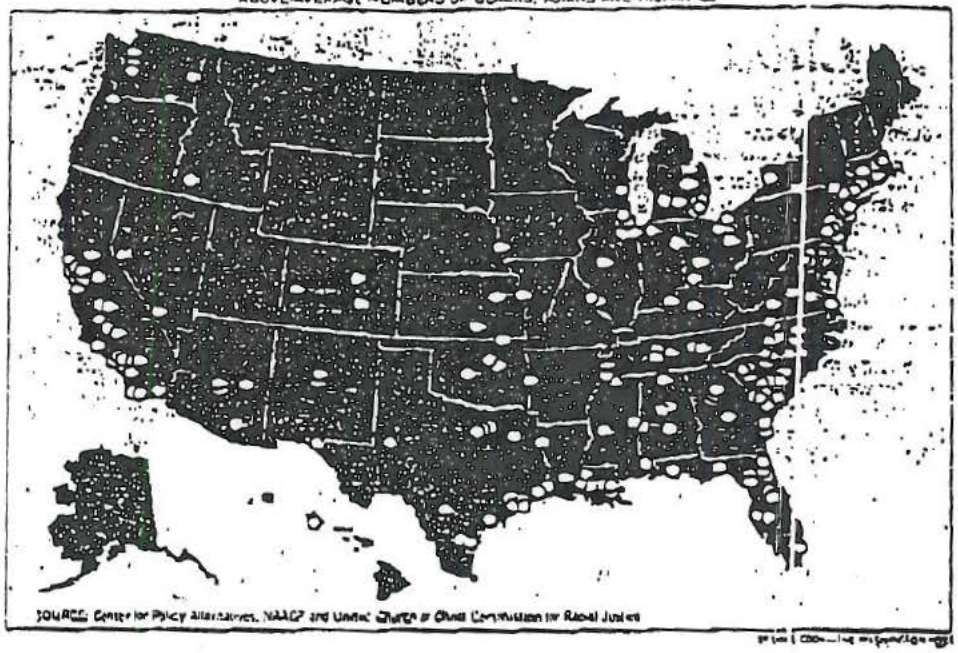
That report spawned an "environmental justice" movement that led to the creation of numerous study commissions as well as an environmental justice office in the Environmental Protection Agency. In February of this year, President Clinton issued an executive order to ensure that minority communities are not disproportionately affected by environmental pollution.

In addition to several major agency directives, Clinton's order required federal officials to determine the extent to which environmental racism is a national problem.

The EPA, in a statement yesterday, said the Clinton administration had made environmental justice a "top priority" immediately upon taking office and had "mustered [its] resources to try to reverse the growing numbers of people of color who are disproportionately threatened by pollution."

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES

AREAS CONTAINING COMMERCIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES AND ABOVE-AVERAGE NUMBERS OF BLACKS, ASIANS AND HISPANICS



SOURCE: Center for Policy Alternatives, NAACP and United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice

The report released yesterday analyzed 530 commercial "off-site" hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities that were in operation in the early 1990s and compared them to demographic profiles of postal Zip code areas made in the 1980 and 1990 census reports.

Goldman said the changes over the decade could have been caused by a number of factors, including the migration, birth and death of individuals, and the start up, relocation or closures of toxic waste facilities.

At least 115 toxic waste facilities were built after the 1987 report, the study found. It said, "These sitings may have been in areas with above average percentages of people of color, [or] people of color may have moved into areas with waste facilities or whites may have moved out of these areas because of various social or economic pressures."

The study does not attempt to determine which of those factors were most responsible for the changes but simply demonstrates that the racial disparities have worsened, Goldman said. He said attributing causes would require more "site-specific" research and analysis.

Goldman stressed that the racial disparities had not been caused solely by the lack of government regulation. Indeed, he said, many of the waste sites were created because the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act was adopted to isolate toxic wastes and reduce illegal dumping.

The irony of the situation, he said, is that as more people became concerned about the siting of toxic waste facilities, it became more difficult to place them in areas where environmental awareness—and political and economic power—are greatest. Consequently, Goldman said, waste sites often end up in nonwhite areas, where public awareness and political influence are minimal. One outgrowth of that trend has been a move by some states to curb racial disparities in toxic waste siting through legislation.

Arkansas last year enacted an "Environmental Equity Act" that prohibits the placement of a new incinerator or toxic waste facility within 12 miles of an existing facility unless the affected community decides that increased employment opportunities, revenue from fees or additional community services will provide acceptable compensation.

"We decided enough was enough. There was lots of opposition, of course, but we got our point across," state Rep. Irma Hunter Brown, a black legislator who lives near a toxic waste facility, said at a recent meeting of the National Conference of State Legislatures.

Arkansas is the first state to adopt such safeguards, but legislators from several other states approached Brown after the meeting and asked her for copies of her bill, saying they intended to draft similar measures.

John Rosenthall, the NAACP's director of environmental affairs, said that situating toxic waste facilities in predominantly nonwhite areas is a natural outgrowth of white flight from demographically shifting neighborhoods. When land values decline, more nonwhites move in because it is all they can afford; and waste companies recognize an opportunity to set up operations amid relatively powerless minority residents.

"Most of the solution has to come at the state level," Rosenthall told the state legislators. "You can control it better than some bureaucrat coming down from Washington, D.C."

Gilbert Gardens Resident's Association, Inc.
402 McCoy Road, Suite 135
Atlanta, Georgia 30354

Mrs. Thelma Beck,
President

Mr. Harold Lewis,
Vice President

Ms. Rubye Taylor,
Secretary

Ms. Teresa Heard,
Treasurer

REBUTTAL
Gilbert Gardens Update

November 19, 2002

Dear Mr. Bob Mascaro,

In response to your letter of September 4, 2002, as the Senior Vice President of Real Estate for the Atlanta Housing Authority, I am sure you are aware of the Phase I Environmental Study done on the Gilbert Garden site.

In regards to the "30 Day Plan to relocate residents of Gilbert Gardens", we would like to point out that this same type effort was done for:

Capital Homes
Techwood Homes
East Lake Meadows.

From the meeting that was held at Gilbert Gardens with Ms. Glover, President and CEO - AHA, her discussion gave us the impression that Gilbert Gardens was on a fast track, model relocation plan because of the rushed meeting by Mrs. Glover and Mr. Mascaro's statement about meeting with the tenants.

The Gilbert Garden tenants seriously feel that there is no integrity or honor in what you have said, by your actions and your written words. You and other AHA representatives have had more than enough time to set up meetings with information from the various agencies and the real issues involved concerning the future of Gilbert Gardens. It appears that from the beginning AHA has failed in making any good will attempts and/or good faith offerings in working with Gilbert Gardens.

Please understand and know that Gilbert Gardens is where human being have their lives. People marry, raise their families, care for the elderly and are close to those who are simply living out their last days. This is a community, like any other community and we pray that you can begin to feel a senses of what all this means to the residents. This has and continues to be our home, "**our community**".

In reference to said meeting one year ago with [redacted] from Russell & Company, [redacted] (then Resident Manager), Mr. Mascaro, you stated that you wanted to set up a meeting with Mrs. Glover and representatives from the Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport. As of this date, we have not had that meeting. I gave you a date of three weeks and never received any response of a designated time from you to meet with my Board and Representatives from Gilbert Gardens. However, we did meet one month later about your sensitivity in one attack on blacks that stay in Gilbert Gardens and the Atlanta Housing Authority. Present at that meeting was Mr. Harold Lewis, [redacted], Ms. Michelle Woods (AHA), Ms. Glover (AHA), Ms. Thelma Beck, and you.

Should we able to move ahead in a renewed spirit of sincere cooperation, seeking some amiable agreement, Gilbert Gardens would first ask that we receive a copy of the report from the Hartsfield Atlanta Airport regarding Noise Abatement of Gilbert Gardens and the surrounding areas. If you are unable to supply us with a copy of the reported study, we will then look to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in obtaining a copy. We would also request copies of your minutes where AHA, HUD and Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport met concerning the ongoing pollution and noise levels at Gilbert Gardens. Please inform us as to the degree of public participation in these meetings.

When the sale of Gilbert Gardens occurs, we do not want to receive vouchers, but we do want honoring stocks that HUD policy states we are entitled to receive, as well as business opportunities, which is also stated within HUD policies.

What does the Atlanta Airport have for the community through the FAA policies?

Please send copies of these policies and procedures, plus Executive Order 12898. Environmental Justice must be a part of these policies and procedures for the community. We are requesting that you inform us of any other Federal agencies that you work with, in order to ensure a safe environment for all our families. Do we need a FOIA for these policies and procedures?

Again, with the pending sale of Gilbert Gardens, what is the amount of debt owed and what is the negotiating price? Can the remainder of the proceeds be used for affordable housing opportunities for the displaced residents of Gilbert Gardens, with Federal matching funds and bonds from Atlanta Housing Authority?

For your information, enclosed is a copy of an article from the Atlanta Journal/Constitution dated August 26, 2000 referencing the environmental justice in the area of Gilbert Gardens. This article states that Gilbert Gardens is "the most toxic zip code" in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia.

In a meeting with Dr. Mack, Director of Southside Healthcare, Inc., Ms. Karen Williams, Mr. Harold Lewis, Tommy Marshall, Bob Mascaro, and Thelma Beck regarding the living conditions and the well-being of the residents at Gilbert Gardens in order to have quality healthcare on a continuing basis. The only thing required of the Atlanta Housing Authority was to put in place the 5-unit apartment which was donated by HUD for the health and welfare

of our community. We also had a meeting with Councilman Derrick Boazman, Michael Langford, Director of Community Affairs Office for the City of Atlanta, Councilwoman 'Able Mable" Thomas, Dr. Knox (Southside Healthcare, Inc.), Ms. Carolyn Williams, Mr. Steve Gaunt (Director of Information Technology), Mr. Steve Barnes (Director of Development), Mr. Harold Lewis, and Ms. Thelma Beck. This meeting was held to discuss the setting up of a Southside Healthcare Clinic in our community, to be provided by HUD's response to the environmental justice experienced by the people of Gilbert Gardens, Executive Order 12898 attached.

Please note that Southside Healthcare was to bring in all the equipment and staff necessary for the start-up of this Clinic. This was going to bring approximately $220,500 into our community. See copy of letter attached from Southside Healthcare, Inc. The only thing Atlanta Housing had to do was to bring this building up to code. We know, Mr. Mascara, how serious you are when it comes to people of color. If HUD takes our situation seriously, then how quick can HUD respond to this issue? Is HUD aware of the article published in the Atlanta Journal August 26, 2002? Did the Director of Public Relations respond to this environmentally unsafe situation for the people of Gilbert Gardens? If Ms. Glover stated that she had read the article, where were you when "no action" was taken. Do you have problems with residents of Public Housing?

How long, not long, please don't do this letter like you did with our health concerns. Will you follow Executive Order 12898 concerning Environmental Justice.

Mr. Mascaro, we received your letter you sent to each resident dated September 4, 2002, which was over two months ago. Since that time, there has been no correspondence from your office, and no follow up from you to keep us updated on the future of Gilbert Gardens. Since this sale will greatly impact our lives, we feel it urgent that you stay in contact with us keeping us informed. We feel AHA should be setting up meetings with the Resident Association which you have stated in your letter.

We pray that you will respond immediately to this letter and that you and other AHA representatives will, in future meetings, work cooperatively and in the best spirit of community. Please put yourself in our shoes and tell us what are our rights concerning quality healthcare, as well as having to be uprooted from our homes. Please don't let this issue be delayed any longer. Our future and our well-being are at stake. Please, God speed!

Sincerely yours,

Thelma Beck
President

Harold Lewis
Vice President

Rubye Taylor
Secretary

Teresa Heard
Treasurer

Copies to:
Dr. Nancy Boxhill, Fulton County Commission
Honorable Derrick Boazman, City Council
Lynnette Young, Chief Operating Officer
Greg Giornelli, Chief of Staff
Benjamin R. DeCosta, Aviation General Manager, Hartsfield Airport
Betty Holloway, Airport Noise Mitigation Manager
Cecil Phillips, Chair, AHA Board of Commissioners
Elder James Brown, Vice Chair, AHA Board of Commissioners
Renee Lewis Glover, President & CEO, AHA
Gloria J. Green, Senior Vice President, General Counsel of AHA
Barney Simms, Special Asst. to the President & CEO for External & Community Relations
[redacted]
Steve Gaunt, Director of Information Technology
Steve Barnes, Director of Development
Rose Fann, MPUZ Representative
[redacted]
Governor Elect Sonny Perdue
Thurbert Baker, Attorney General
David Scott, Congressman
State Empowerment Board Director
Eva Davis, AHA Commissioner
All Board Members
ATSDR - Agency Toxic Substance Disease Registry
EPA
FAA
HUD, Washington, DC
HUD, Regional Office
Department of Justice
Senator Elect Chambliss
Senator Zell Miller
Jimmy Carter
All Residents of Gilbert Gardens

Atlanta Housing Authority

September 4, 2002

Ms. THELMA BECK
304 MCCOY BLVD SE Apt 95
ATLANTA, GA 30354

Re: Gilbert Gardens Update

Dear Ms. BECK:

Recently I learned that false statements were being made regarding the future of Gilbert Gardens. As the Senior Vice President of Real Estate Management, I want to use this letter to answer some of the questions that have been raised. As we all know, false statements and misunderstandings can be very damaging and cause individuals to be unnecessarily alarmed and frightened. It is my hope that this letter will help to ease any concerns you or your neighbors may have.

Question: Has Atlanta Housing Authority (AHA) notified families living at Gilbert Gardens that they must move within 30-days?

Answer: No.

Question: Is it possible that sometime in the future families living at Gilbert Gardens may be relocated?

Answer: As you know, Gilbert Gardens is close to Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport and experiences noise disruptions during certain times of the day and night. AHA and the Airport have studied the noise concerns and have engaged in ongoing discussions about the most appropriate course of action to take. AHA and the Airport have determined that the noise concerns cannot be corrected by making changes to the buildings. AHA met with Gilbert Gardens community leaders a year ago to let them know the results of the noise studies and to inform them that the Airport and AHA were engaged in ongoing discussions concerning the purchase of Gilbert Gardens.

Gilbert Gardens has not been sold but its sale is expected. HUD will have to approve any sale before it can be finalized. When the sale does occur, families will have to move, but it will be several months before the moves occur. Throughout the process, AHA will meet with the community and with individual families well in advance of any family relocating.

Question: When AHA and the Airport agree to the purchase and sale of the property, what will happen to the families who live there?

Answer: All the families will have to move. However, AHA is required to follow very specific rules set out by the Federal government in situations like this. When the sale happens, AHA will meet with the community and with individual families to discuss all

housing options and to explain that all reasonable costs related to relocation will be paid by AHA or the Airport.

Question: When AHA and the Airport agree upon the terms of the sale of Gilbert Gardens, will families receive any of the money from the sale of the land?

Answer: No. Proceeds from the sale of Gilbert Gardens will be used first to pay off the debt on the property owed to HUD. Any additional proceeds will be used to help provide other affordable housing opportunities in Atlanta.

Question: What has AHA done in response to questions that have been raised concerning the health of the families living at Gilbert Gardens?

Answer: AHA takes health issues very seriously. AHA has contacted the Fulton County Department of Health, the Fulton County Commission and other authorities and asked that a health assessment be conducted. AHA is not aware of any conditions at Gilbert Gardens which create an emergency health situation for any Gilbert Gardens family.

Question: How will AHA keep the community informed about the future of Gilbert Gardens?

Answer: AHA will hold a meeting at Gilbert Gardens in the near future to discuss the plans. AHA will also provide written information regarding the future of the community and consult with the residents, the Resident Association, and the Resident Leadership. AHA will also answer any individual questions families may have.

Should you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact your Property Manager. You may also contact our Director of Special Initiatives, Dwayne C. Vaughn, at (404) 817-7493.

I hope that this letter helps to ease some of the questions you or your neighbors may have. We look forward to meeting and working cooperatively with the community.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Mascaro

Robert Mascaro
Senior Vice President, Real Estate Management

xc: Dr. Nancy Boxhill, Commissioner, Fulton County Commission
Honorable Derrick Boazman, City Council Member
Lynnette Young, Chief Operating Officer
Greg Giornelli, Chief of Staff
Benjamin R. DeCosta, Aviation General Manager
Betty Holloway, Airport Noise Mitigation Manager
Cecil Phillips, Chair, AHA Board of Commissioners
Elder James Brown, Vice-Chair, AHA Board of Commissioners
Renée Lewis Glover, President and CEO, AHA
Gloria J. Green, Senior Vice President/General Counsel of AHA
Barney Simms, Special Assistant to the President and CEO
for External and Community Relations

lair Village: Share of pollution 'disproportionate'

Apr 26, 2000

ntinued from A1

of respiratory illnesses, the rchers say.

ay pinpoint the area surling Blair Villa Drive as the polluted section of ZIP code 4 — Atlanta's "dirtiest" as. They base their findings ly on the Environmental Pron Agency's "toxic release ntory," a compendium of nicals.

ne researchers also factored ne large number of nearby ewater treatment plants and age landfills, as well as the rstates, factories and junkds.

There's no doubt that this segt of the community bears a roportionate amount of pollu-" says Robert Bullard, direcof the Resource Center. "In h Atlanta and south Fulton, see a pattern emerge of envinental racism."

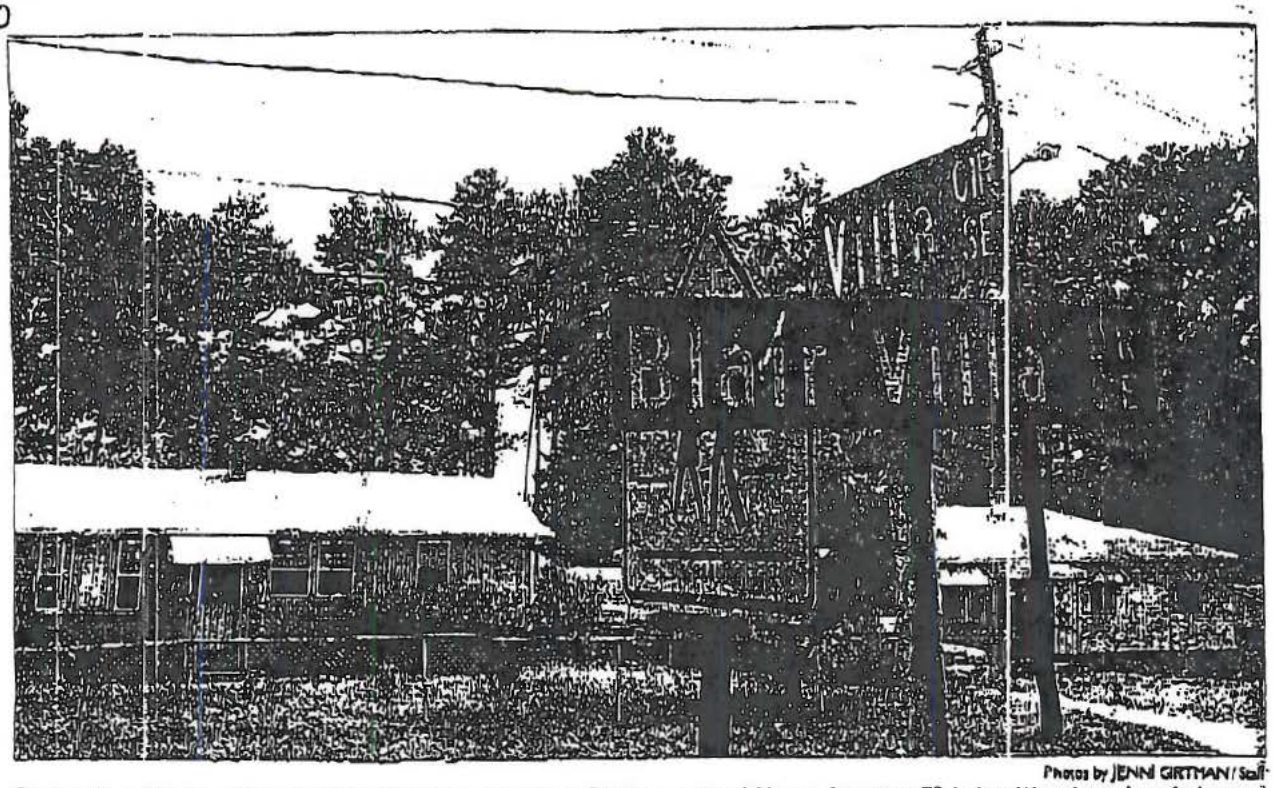
hat's an explosive accusation. it is echoed by Rosel Fann, chairs the neighborhood nning organization that udes Blair Villa Drive. Within ne-mile radius, 98.5 percent of residents are black.

We deal with landfill pollu-, airplane pollution, truck pol-on," Fann says. "We are saying no more — no more dumping residents of southeast Atlanta. you dump something on us, np a grocery store, or a gstore."

Blair Village used to be a rking-class neighborhood of -brick ranchers and tree-lined eets. Then, in the 70s, the blic-housing complexes ived, attracted by cheap land. ites, who once outnumbered cks 4-to-1, left for the suburbs. Hartsfield also encroached. d many homes were abandoned ring the '80s under the federal vernment's noise-abatement yout program.

By the early 1990s, Blair Vile had been wiped from the y's maps. So, too, had the oining neighborhoods of Poole eek, Gilbert Heights and Plun-Town. Yet Blair Villagers still) their neighborhood by its g-cherished name, even if it rely resembles its former self.

Apartments near Southside dustrial Boulevard now sit pty and dilapidated, a favorite rt of winos and drug addicts. air Village Elementary School once the neighborhood's heart is abandoned, covered with affiti.



Photos by JENNI GIRTMAN / Staff

The heavily polluted area known as Blair Village is flanked by Hartsfield International Airport, Interstate 75, industrial parks and truck depots.

Security fences surround churches. Diesel-belching trucks ply neighboring roads, heading from interstate to warehouse to airport.

"I wished I could've just sold out and find a new location," says Starr, a forklift driver who has lived on Blair Villa Drive since 1971. "But I didn't try to sell. Who would want a house around here?"

City officials say Atlanta's southeastern neighborhoods are not dumping grounds for landfills, wastewater treatment plants and other municipal projects.

"City policies are very sensitive to issues of environmental justice," says Mike Dobbins, Atlanta's commissioner for planning, development and neighborhood conservation. "In many ways, we've been in the forefront of reversing practices that result in environmental justice offenses."

Dobbins points to the city's efforts to close landfills and install sophisticated odor-control equipment on wastewater treatment plants.

The Atlanta Regional Commission also considers environmental impacts on minority neighborhoods before approving transportation projects.

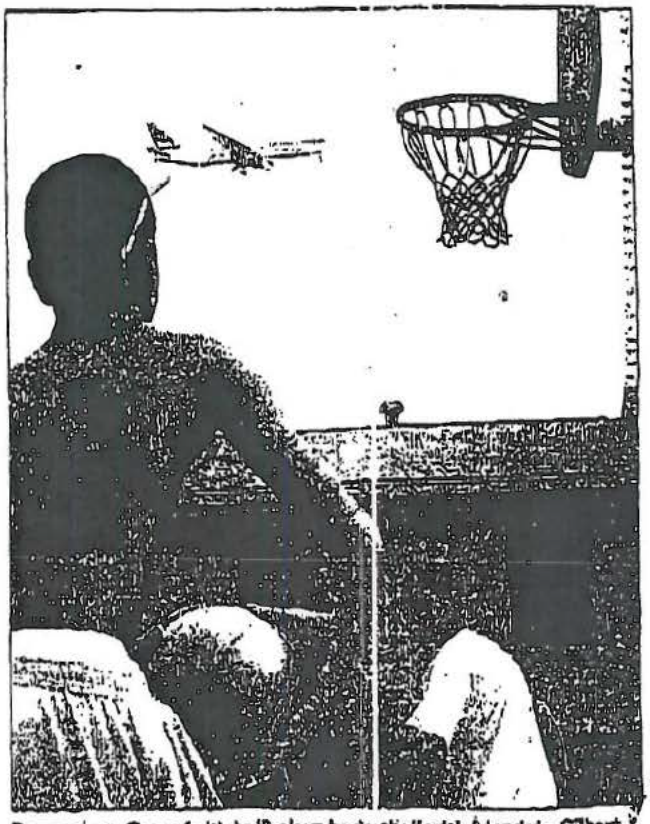
It is one of five specific criteria that federal regulators say they will be monitoring as the region moves forward with its 25-year transportation plan.

Yet all sides admit it is a difficult balancing act weighing the city's needs against the possible impact on individual neighborhoods.

"We in the environmental justice movement would never advocate trading jobs for the environment. It's possible to have both," Bullard says. "But what the people in Blair Village have to put up with is way out of proportion to what average Atlanta residents have to deal with. . . . They should not have to trade off their quality of community life just so somebody can take a flight out of Atlanta."

Hartsfield's $5 billion runway expansion is the latest flashpoint. Many residents of Forest Park and north Clayton County, both below Blair Villa Drive where the proposed 9,000-foot runway will open in 2005, are demanding their homes be bought up before the airport expands.

"Pollution kills communities, not just people," Bullard says, "and the people in Blair Villa have a right to a clean environment. A clean environment is a right, not a privilege."



Domartinez Gates (with ball) plays basketball with friends in Gilbert Gardens Apartments as an airplane flies into Hartsfield International Airport. Area residents are upset about the airport's expansion plan

Atlanta's most toxic spot

AUG 26, 2000

JENNI GIRTMAN / Sta

Lexis Jeffery, 4, plays in runoff from a fire hydrant in Gilbert Gardens Apartments in Atlanta's Blair Village community.

As pollution grew, Blair Village died

THREATENED COMMUNITY
Truck stops, interstates, warehouses and factories surround the once-thriving Blair Village neighborhood, a highly polluted Atlanta community.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

	One-mile radius of Blair Villa Drive	ZIP code 30354	Atlanta
Population	1,101	16,594	399,650
Black population	98.5%	75.8%	73.8%
Average household income	$38,773	$45,035	$66,352
Per capita income	$11,398	$15,620	$27,291

Source: NDS / Infomark • August 2001

ELIZABETH LANDT / Staff

By Dan Chapman
dchapman@ajc.com

Planes scream low upon final approach to Hartsfield International Airport. Trains roll by filled with cars, trucks and a cornucopia of chemical goos.

Truck stops, warehouses and factories offer quick access through the neighborhood to I-75 and I-285. The Ford Motor plant a mile away emits a toxic brew.

On cool mornings, Willie Starr smells the sewage from a nearby treatment plant. Vagrants roost in the abandoned elementary school across from his house in what remains of the Blair Village neighborhood of southeast Atlanta.

"Since the school went out of here," Starr says, "it's almost a slum."

The once-thriving neighborhood is the epicenter of what may be Atlanta's most polluted area, according to a recent analysis by Clark Atlanta University's Environmental Justice Resource Center.

People living in and around Blair Villa Drive are exposed to more toxic emissions and environmental crud than folks in any other Atlanta community, Clark Atlanta's researchers say. Each year, they are subjected to 1.5 million pounds of toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene and more.

The chemicals seep into the ground, the water and the air from a handful of nearby factories. While the levels of chemicals in the area don't pose immediate health hazards, they can contribute to a

➤ PLEASE SEE Blair Village, A6

SOUTHSIDE
HEALTHCARE, INC.

December 7, 1998

Ms. Beck
[redacted]

Dear Ms. Beck:

We are excited about the partnership to be united between Southside Healthcare, Inc. and Gilbert Gardens. Our goal is to provide quality healthcare to the residents of Gilbert Gardens on a consistent caring basis. We believe that health care is a inevitable right to be granted to all citizens.

Our aim is to have health care affordable and accessible to the residents of Gilbert Gardens. Medical services will be rendered on site by a primary care provider, nurse and other personnel. The start-up services will include; well baby health checks, routine physical exams, immunizations, education, counseling, and outreach initiatives. In addition to the above services, the future scope of the project will include, OB/GYN WIC and Nutrition, dental and lab services. However, these services are already available to the residents of Gilbert Garden, by use of our transportation services.

Our presence in the community will heighten the awareness of the consumer to variables that affect health and quality of life, i.e. diet, exercise, stress management and substance abuse.

This partnership will demonstrate to the community that we care and that we are true to our mission which is to be a leader in organizing, providing and supporting affordable health care and related services to the public we serve.

I have attached the supply/equipment list to be provided by Southside Healthcare.

Sincerely,

Dominic Mack, MD
Director of Health Services

Lynn Campbell, RN, BSN, MPM
Director of Special Projects

LC/dle

FURNISHING/EQUIPMENT

Exam Room

Item	Unit	Description	Unit/Cost	Cost
Physician Stool	3	H55406BY	134.95	404.85
Foot Stool	3	43641BY	52.15	156.45
Baumanometer-Wall Unit	3	28124BY	106.95	320.85
Wall Opthal/Otoscope	3	WA76710	548.83	1646.49
Exam Lamp	3	43263BY	180.00	540.00
Biohazard Container	3	2745BY	113.85	341.55
Scale	3	25607BY	269.95	809.85
Sharp Container	3	47446VC	43.99	131.97
Ritter Exam	3	RITTER 104	747.50	2242.50
Mayo Stand	3	08558BY	88.29	264.87
Trash can with lid	3	RG35692	43.30	129.90
Chart Rack	3	-	18.00	54.00

Nurse's Station

Item	Unit	Description	Unit/Cost	Cost
Task Chairs	4	50337	119.00	476.00
Trash Can	2	-	15.00	30.00
Grid Works-Organizers	2	33118	139.00	278.00
Bookcase	1	10024	349.00	349.00

Reception Office

Item	Unit	Description	Unit/Cost	Cost
Desk	1	3066	896.00	896.00
Secretary Chair	1	50337	237.50	237.50
Wall Clock	1	-	20.00	20.00
Trash Can	1	-	15.00	15.00

Reception Area (Waiting)

Item	Unit	Description	Unit/Cost	Cost
End Tables	2	31-242TP	177.00	354.00
Chairs	15	Grade-1N328	129.00	1935.00
Coverse Lamp	2	KA30800	90.97	181.94

Other Equipment/Supplies

Item	Unit	Description	Unit/Cost	Cost
Wheel Chair	1	35.0511	332.50	332.50
Sundry Jars	11	16752BY	37.19	409.09
Feminie-care Dispenser	2	51418BY	179.95	359.90
Baby Scale	3	36993BY	105.69	317.07
Microscope	1	44698BY	[illegible]	

Pulse-Oximeter	1	48191BY	950.00	950.00
Peak-Flow Meter	1	43735BY	27.39	27.39
Audiometer	1	52614BY	760.00	760.00
Stethoscope	3	42907BY	27.95	83.85
Tympanic Thermometer	1	53612BY	449.00	449.00
Filac Thermometer	2	33543BY	200.00	400.00
Snellen Eye Chart	2	08502BY	7.29	14.58
Information Rack	3	-	100.00	300.00
Pulmo-Aide	1	45873BY	99.00	99.00
IV-Stand	1	41113BY	49.95	49.95
Fluorescent Lamp	1	15888BY	125.49	125.49
Wood Exam Lamp	1	15892BY	201.39	201.39
Water Cooler	1	-	875.00	875.00
Lab Stool	1	Ritter 125	300.00	300.00
Crash Cart	1	Banyan 800	1500.00	1500.00
Refrigerator-Small	1	TAX-U8NS	250.00	250.00
Fetal Monitor	1	HNNT-Leigh-FD2	700.00	700.00
TV/VCR	1	MDM	520.00	520.00
Ped-Imm Board	1	Protector	200.00	200.00
Lockers	1	31018	337.50	337.50
Pictures	5	Artlite	136.00	680.00
Medical Records lat file	2	Artlite	769.90	1539.80

Salaries				Amount
Physicians	-	-	-	110000.00
LPN	-	-	-	21350.00
Outreachh Worker	-	-	-	16000.00
Fringe Benefits	-	-	-	29470.00

TOTAL				$201012.92

Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport

William C. (Bill) Campbell
Mayor
City of Atlanta

Angela Gittens
Aviation General Manager

August 18, 1994

Mr. Rod Solomon
Acting Executive Director
Housing Authority of the City of Atlanta
739 W. Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

AUG 22 1994

Re: Gilbert Annex and Gilbert Gardens

Dear Mr. Solomon:

This will acknowledge receipt of your ~~July 27, 1994 letter~~ regarding the above-referenced housing projects. Your letter contains several misunderstandings of the facts surrounding the abandonment of Gilbert Annex by AHA, ~~the requirements of the Part 150 noise program~~; and the legal liability of the City of Atlanta.

My response to you will be limited, in light of possible legal action. ~~Betty Hollaway, Project Manager of the Noise Abatement Program, and Myrna White, our community and legislative liaison~~ met with you August 3 to give you a more complete history of the noise program and more complete facts regarding the removal of tenants from Gilbert Annex by AHA.

Based upon the 1985 noise curves, both Gilbert Annex and Gilbert Gardens were in a 70 Ldn. However, updated noise curves prepared in 1993 as part of the Commuter Runway Environmental Assessment, place Gilbert Annex in the 70 Ldn and 65 Ldn. As Ms. Hollaway explained during your meeting, neither of these parcels would qualify for acquisition under any noise program.

Both developments would be deemed compatible with the operation of the airport and suitable for residential purposes, according to FAA guidelines. These properties may be eligible for *noise mitigation* measures; however, the application to amend the Part 150 program does not seek funds for the purchase of Gilbert Annex. As was pointed out by Ms. Hollaway, the Part 150 guidelines do not permit the acquisition of property in a 70 Ldn or below.

Although these properties are not eligible for acquisition, we will make every effort to find a workable solution that will be satisfactory to all parties concerned. We are willing to pursue your request to allocate funds to the AHA that would have been used for acoustical treatment of Gilbert Annex. If that method is approved, we have no objections to it.

In regards to HUD's insistence on "legal remedies for compensation", I must inform you that judges in two different state superior courts and a U.S. District Court have found our noise program and its applicability to single-family residences to be legal. A Fulton County jury recently found in favor of the City of Atlanta in six cases where owners of multi-family property located in a 75 Ldn had alleged a taking of property due to actions of the City related to its administration of its Part 150 program.

The City would defend a lawsuit involving AHA as efficiently as we have other lawsuits involving private entities.

We appreciate your offer of assistance in expediting the Part 150 procedure. We will notify you of the associated public hearings dates so that AHA can be represented in that process.

Sincerely,

Angela Gittens
Aviation General Manager

AG/mw

Copy: Mayor Bill Campbell, City of Atlanta
Mr. Byron Marshall, Chief Operating Officer
Mr. Clifford E. Hardwick IV, City Attorney
Mr. Davy Gibson, HUD, Region IV, Atlanta
Mr. Boyce Norris, HUD, Region Iv, Atlanta