

and the payment of Davis-Bacon wage rates.

Proposal. A document submitted by a PHA to HUD, in accordance with subpart C of this part, for approval of the development of a public housing project. As used in this part, “proposal” refers to both the “site acquisition proposal” (§941.303), and the “full proposal” (§941.304), unless specifically indicated otherwise.

Public housing capital assistance means assistance provided by HUD under the Act or the HOPE VI program in connection with the development of public housing under this part, including: Capital Fund assistance provided under section 9(d) of the Act, public housing development assistance provided under section 5 of the Act, Operating Fund assistance used for capital purposes under section 9(g)(1) or (g)(2) of the Act, and HOPE VI grant assistance.

Reformulation. The procedure by which HUD approves division of a project (including units and related funds) into two or more projects, or combining two or more projects into one, or redistributing units and related funds in a project among two or more projects, in order to provide PHAs with the flexibility to adapt to site availability, to resolve development problems, to acquire buildings ready for development (before acquisition of other buildings), and to save on interest and initial operating costs.

Total Development Cost (TDC) limit. The maximum amount of public housing capital assistance that can be used to pay for Housing Construction Costs and Community Renewal Costs in connection with the development of a public housing project, as determined under §941.306(b)(2). The TDC limit does not apply to Additional Project Costs.

[45 FR 60838, Sept. 12, 1980, as amended at 56 FR 13282, Apr. 1, 1991; 58 FR 62524, Nov. 29, 1993; 61 FR 5214, Feb. 9, 1996; 61 FR 38017, July 22, 1996; 62 FR 27125, May 16, 1997; 67 FR 76101, Dec. 10, 2002]

Subpart B—PHA Eligibility and Program Requirements

§ 941.201 PHA eligibility.

(a) *General.* In order to participate in the public housing program, a PHA

must be approved as an eligible PHA. HUD will determine eligibility based on a showing that the PHA has the legal authority and local cooperation required by this part.

(b) *Legal authority.* The PHA must demonstrate that it has the legal authority to develop, own, and operate a public housing project under the Act.

(c) *Troubled PHAs.* Unless HUD determines that a PHA that has been classified as troubled or modernization-troubled, in accordance with 24 CFR part 901, has adequate capacity to develop public housing units, the PHA so classified shall engage a HUD-approved program manager to develop and implement the PHA’s proposal. HUD shall review the solicitation and the selection before award of a contract is made by such a PHA.

(d) *Local cooperation.* The PHA must provide a cooperation agreement between the PHA and the applicable local governing body for the area in which the public housing project is to be located as evidence that the local governing body will provide the local cooperation required by HUD pursuant to the Act. This local cooperation shall include exemption from real and personal property taxes, acceptance of PHA payments in lieu of taxes, and the provision at no cost or at no greater cost by the local governing body of the same public services and facilities normally furnished to others in the community.

[45 FR 60838, Sept. 12, 1980. Redesignated at 49 FR 6714, Feb. 23, 1984, as amended at 61 FR 38017, July 22, 1996]

§ 941.202 Site and neighborhood standards.

Proposed sites for public housing projects to be newly constructed or rehabilitated must be approved by the field office as meeting the following standards:

(a) The site must be adequate in size, exposure and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed, and adequate utilities (e.g., water, sewer, gas and electricity) and streets must be available to service the site.

(b) The site and neighborhood must be suitable from the standpoint of facilitating and furthering full compliance with the applicable provisions of