

Housing Construction Cost limit as listed in at least two nationally recognized residential construction cost indices for publicly bid construction of a good and sound quality for specific bedroom sizes and structure types. The two indices HUD will use for this purpose are the R.S. Means cost index for construction of “average” quality and the Marshal & Swift cost index for construction of “good” quality. HUD has the discretion to change the cost indices to other such indices that reflect comparable housing construction quality through a notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The resulting construction cost guideline is then multiplied by the number of public housing units in the project based upon bedroom size and structure type. The Housing Construction Cost limit for a project is calculated by adding the resulting amounts for all public housing units in the project.

(3) The Housing Construction Cost limit is not applicable to the acquisition of existing housing, whether or not such housing will be rehabilitated. The Total Development Cost limit is applicable to such acquisition.

(d) *Community Renewal Costs.* Public housing capital assistance may be used to pay for Community Renewal Costs in an amount equivalent to the difference between the Housing Construction Costs paid for with public housing capital assistance and the TDC limit.

(e) *Rehabilitation of existing public housing projects.* The HCC limit is not applicable and the TDC limit for modernization of existing public housing is 90% of the TDC limit as determined under § 941.306(b)(2). This limitation does not apply to the rehabilitation of any property acquired pursuant to § 941.102.

[67 FR 76102, Dec. 10, 2002]

Subpart D—Project Development

SOURCE: 61 FR 38020, July 22, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

§ 941.401 Site and property acquisition.

(a) *Applicability.* The provisions of this section apply to projects being developed under the conventional, acqui-

sition, and force account methods, and may apply to other development methods, as deemed appropriate by HUD.

(b) *Purchase agreement.* The purchase agreement shall reflect any conditions established by HUD, such as the site engineering studies that must be completed to determine whether the site is suitable for development of the project.

(c) *Title.*—(1) *General.* After HUD approves the site or property acquisition contract and notifies the PHA that it is authorized to take title, the PHA shall obtain title in accordance with the following certification. The PHA shall certify to HUD that it obtained a title insurance policy that guaranteed that the title was good and marketable before taking title and that it promptly recorded the deed and declaration of trust in the form prescribed by HUD.

(2) *Limitation.* After HUD notifies a PHA that has been determined to be troubled or modernization troubled in accordance with part 901 of this chapter, or a PHA that has for other reasons been notified in writing that it may not use the procedure specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section, that the site or property acquisition contract has been approved, the PHA shall submit to HUD evidence that title to the site or property is good and marketable. If HUD approves the title evidence, it will inform the PHA that it is authorized to acquire title to the site or property. The PHA shall record promptly the deed and declaration of trust in the form prescribed by HUD, and HUD may require the PHA to submit evidence of such recordation.

§ 941.402 Project design and construction.

(a) *Compliance with HUD construction standards and Federal procurement requirements.*

(1) *General.* A PHA may certify that its proposed design and construction plans for the development are in accordance with HUD’s design and construction standards at § 941.203, and that its bidding procedures are in accordance with Federal procurement requirements.

(2) *Limitation.* In the case of a PHA determined to be troubled or modernization troubled in accordance with part 901 of this chapter or a PHA that