

of such program exceed 90 percent of total development cost (TDC). Major problems indicative of obsolescence are—

(1) As to physical condition: Structural deficiencies (e.g. settlement of earth below the building caused by inadequate structural fills, faulty structural design, or settlement of floors), substantial deterioration (e.g., severe termite damage or damage caused by extreme weather conditions), or other design or site problems (e.g., severe erosion or flooding);

(2) As to location: physical deterioration of the neighborhood; change from residential to industrial or commercial development; or environmental conditions as determined by HUD environmental review in accord with part 50 of this title, which jeopardize the suitability of the site or a portion of the site and its housing structures for residential use;

(3) Other factors which have seriously affected the marketability, usefulness, or management of the property.

(b) In the case of demolition of only a portion of a project, the demolition will help to assure the useful life of the remaining portion of the project (e.g., to reduce project density to permit better access by emergency, fire, or rescue services).

[60 FR 3719, Jan. 18, 1995]

#### § 970.7 Specific criteria for HUD approval of disposition requests.

(a) In addition to other applicable requirements of this part, HUD will not approve a request for disposition unless HUD determines that retention is not in the best interests of the tenants and the PHA because at least one of the following criteria is met:

(1) Developmental changes in the area surrounding the project (e.g., density, or industrial or commercial development) adversely affect the health or safety of the tenants or the feasible operation of the project by the PHA.

(2) Disposition will allow the acquisition, development, or rehabilitation of other properties that will be more efficiently or effectively operated as lower income housing projects, and that will preserve the total amount of lower income housing stock available to the

community. A PHA must be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of HUD that the additional units are being provided in connection with the disposition of the property.

(3) There are other factors justifying disposition that HUD determines are consistent with the best interests of the tenants and the PHA and that are not inconsistent with other provisions of the Act. As an example, if the property meets any of the criteria for demolition under § 970.6, it may be disposed of under this criterion (§ 970.7(a)(3)), subject to conditions that HUD may impose (e.g., demolition to follow disposition in order to assure abatement of a threat to safety or health).

(b) In the case of disposition of property other than dwelling units, (1) the property is determined by HUD to be excess to the needs of the project (after EIOP), or (2) the disposition of the property is incidental to, or does not interfere with, continued operation of the remaining portion of the project.

[50 FR 50894, Dec. 13, 1985, as amended at 53 FR 30988, Aug. 17, 1988; 60 FR 3719, Jan. 18, 1995]

#### § 970.8 PHA application for HUD approval.

Written approval by HUD shall be required before the PHA may undertake any transaction involving demolition or disposition. To request approval, the PHA shall submit an application to the appropriate HUD Field Office which includes the following:

(a) A description of the property involved;

(b) A description of, as well as a timetable for, the specific action proposed (including, in the case of disposition, the specific method proposed);

(c) A statement justifying the proposed demolition or disposition under one or more of the applicable criteria of § 970.6 or § 970.7;

(d) If applicable, a plan for the relocation of tenants who would be displaced by the proposed demolition or disposition (see § 970.5). The relocation plan must at least indicate:

(1) The number of tenants to be displaced;

(2) What counseling and advisory services the PHA plans to provide;