

reimburse owners of lands required for development under his jurisdiction for their moving expenses, and for other purposes," approved May 29, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 1231-1234).

(2) Paragraph 14 of section 203(b) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2473).

(3) Section 2680 of title 10, United States Code.

(4) Section 133 of title 23, United States Code.

(5) Section 7(b) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 (49 U.S.C. 1606(b)).

(6) Section 105(c) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1455(c)).

(7) Section 114 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1465 (a)-(d)).

(8) Paragraph (8) of section 15 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1415(8)), except the first sentence of such paragraph.

(9) Section 404 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3071-3074).

(10) Section 107 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.

(b) Any rights or liabilities now existing under prior Acts or portions thereof shall not be affected by the repeal of such prior Acts or portions thereof under subsection (a) of this section.

TITLE IX—UNIFORM LAND ACQUISITION POLICY

PART A.—FEDERAL PROGRAMS

UNIFORM POLICY ON LAND ACQUISITION PRACTICES

SEC. 901. (a) In order to encourage the acquisition of real property by amicable agreements with owners, to relieve congestion in the courts, to assure consistent treatment for owners in the many Federal programs, and to promote public confidence in Federal land acquisition practices, heads of Federal agencies shall, consistent with program requirements, be guided by the following policies:

(1) The head of a Federal agency should make every reasonable effort to acquire real property by negotiated purchase.

(2) Real property should be appraised before the initiation of negotiations, and the owner or his designated representative should be given an opportunity to accompany the appraiser during his inspection of the property.

(3) Before the initiation of negotiations for property, the head of the Federal agency concerned should establish a price which he believes to be a fair and reasonable consideration therefor and should make a prompt offer to acquire the property for the full amount so established.

(4) No owner should be required to surrender possession of real property before the head of the Federal agency concerned pays the agreed purchase price, or deposits with the court, in accordance with section 1 of the Act of February 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1421; 46 U.S.C. 258a), for the benefit of the owner an amount not less than the appraised fair value of such property as determined by such agency head, or the amount of the award of compensation in the condemnation proceeding for such property.

(5) The construction or development of public improvements should be so scheduled that no person lawfully occupying real property will be required to move from a dwelling, or to move his business or farm operation without at least ninety days' written notice, if consistent with project requirements, from the head of the Federal agency concerned, of the date by which such move is required.

(6) If the head of the Federal agency concerned does not require a building, structure, or other improvement acquired as a part of the real property, he should offer to permit its owner to remove it. As a condition of removal, an appropriate agreement should be required whereby the fair value of such building, structure, or improvement for removal from the real property, as determined by such agency head, will be deducted from the compensation otherwise to be paid for the real property, however such compensation may be determined.

(7) If the head of a Federal agency permits an owner or tenant to occupy the real property acquired on a rental basis for a short term or for a period subject to termination by the Government on short notice, the amount of rent required should not exceed the fair rental value of the property to a short-term occupier.

(8) In no event should the head of a Federal agency either advance the time of condemnation, or defer the condemnation and the deposit of funds in court for the use of the owner, in order to compel an agreement on the price to be paid