

plan for the area. In cases of a diversion of land to other than a public purpose, the Secretary may require repayment of the grant, or substitution of land of approximately equal fair market value, whichever he deems appropriate. An interim use of the land for a public or private purpose in accordance with standards prescribed by the Secretary, or approved by him, shall not constitute a diversion within the meaning of this subsection.

(e) Eligibility for other Federal loans or grant programs

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no project for which land is acquired with assistance under this section shall, solely as a result of such advance acquisition, be considered ineligible for the purpose of any other Federal loan or grant program, and the amount of the purchase price paid for the land by the recipient of a grant under this section may be considered an eligible cost for the purpose of such other Federal loan or grant program.

(Pub. L. 89-117, title VII, §704, Aug. 10, 1965, 79 Stat. 491; Pub. L. 90-19, §22(b), May 25, 1967, 81 Stat. 26; Pub. L. 90-448, title VI, §603(b), Aug. 1, 1968, 82 Stat. 533; Pub. L. 96-470, title I, §107(c), Oct. 19, 1980, 94 Stat. 2238.)

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

1980—Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 96-470 substituted “unless the Secretary determines that due to unusual circumstances a longer period of time is necessary and in the public interest” for “unless the Secretary (1) determines that due to unusual circumstances a longer period of time is necessary and in the public interest, and (2) reports such determination promptly to the Committees on Banking and Currency of the Senate and House of Representatives”.

1968—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 90-448 substituted “to be utilized in the future for public purposes” for “to be utilized in connection with the future construction of public works or facilities”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 90-448 changed the period from not more than the lesser of (1) five years from the date such loan was made or such financial obligation was incurred, or (2) the period of time between the date such loan was made or such financial obligation was incurred and the date construction is begun on the public work or facility, to not more than the lesser of (1) five years from the date of acquisition of such land, or (2) the period of time between the date on which the land was acquired and the date its use began for the purpose for which it was acquired, and inserted proviso requiring the amount of the grant, where all or any portion of the cost of land is not financed through borrowings, to be computed on the basis of the aggregate amount of reasonable interest charges that the Secretary determines would have been required.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 90-448 substituted provisions requiring the Secretary to determine that the land will be utilized for a public purpose within a reasonable period of time, for provisions which required a determination that the public work or facility for which the land is to be utilized is planned to be constructed or initiated within a reasonable period of time, empowered the Secretary to extend the time if he determines that due to unusual circumstances a longer period of time is necessary and in the public interest, and required a prompt report of such determination to Congressional Committees.

Subsec. (d). Pub. L. 90-448 inserted provisions prohibiting diversion of land without approval of the Secretary, directing the Secretary to disapprove any diver-

sion unless he finds that the diversion is in accord with the then applicable comprehensive plan for the area, authorizing the Secretary to accept, in cases of repayment, substitution of land of approximately equal fair market value, and stating that an interim use of land for a public or private purpose in accordance with prescribed standards shall not constitute a diversion, and eliminated provisions which required repayment if the land purchased with assistance is not utilized within five years after the agreement is entered into in connection with the construction of the public work or facility for which the land was acquired.

Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 90-448 added subsec. (e).

1967—Subsecs. (a), (c), (d). Pub. L. 90-19 substituted “Secretary” for “Administrator” wherever appearing.

§ 3105. Powers and duties of Secretary

(a) In the performance of, and with respect to, the functions, powers, and duties vested in him by this chapter, the Secretary shall (in addition to any authority otherwise vested in him) have the functions, powers, and duties set forth in section 1749a¹ of title 12, except subsections (a), (c)(2), and (f) thereof.

(b) The Secretary is authorized, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31, to make advance or progress payments on account of any grant made pursuant to this chapter. No part of any grant authorized to be made by the provisions of this chapter shall be used for the payment of ordinary governmental operating expenses.

(Pub. L. 89-117, title VII, §705, Aug. 10, 1965, 79 Stat. 492; Pub. L. 90-19, §22(b), May 25, 1967, 81 Stat. 26.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Section 1749a of title 12, referred to in subsec. (a), was repealed by Pub. L. 99-498, title VII, §702, Oct. 17, 1986, 100 Stat. 1545.

CODIFICATION

In subsec. (b), “section 3324(a) and (b) of title 31” substituted for “section 3648 of the Revised Statutes [31 U.S.C. 529]” on authority of Pub. L. 97-258, §4(b), Sept. 13, 1982, 96 Stat. 1067, the first section of which enacted Title 31, Money and Finance.

AMENDMENTS

1967—Pub. L. 90-19 substituted “Secretary” for “Administrator” wherever appearing.

§ 3106. Definitions

As used in this chapter—

(a) The term “State” means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

(b) The term “local public bodies and agencies” includes public corporate bodies or political subdivisions; public agencies or instrumentalities of one or more States, municipalities, or political subdivisions of one or more States (including public agencies and instrumentalities of one or more municipalities or other political subdivisions of one or more States); Indian tribes; and boards or commissions established under the laws of any State to finance specific capital improvement projects.

¹ See References in Text note below.