

**Subpart G—Certification****§ 24.601 Purpose.**

This subpart permits a State agency to fulfill its responsibilities under the Uniform Act by certifying that it shall operate in accordance with State laws and regulations which shall accomplish the purpose and effect of the Uniform Act, in lieu of providing the assurances required by § 24.4 of this part.

[54 FR 8928, Mar. 2, 1989; 54 FR 24712, June 9, 1989]

**§ 24.602 Certification application.**

An agency wishing to proceed on the basis of a certification may request an application for certification from the lead agency [Director, Office of Right-of-Way, HRW-1, Federal Highway Administration, 400 Seventh St. SW., Washington, DC 20590]. The completed application for certification must be approved by the governor of the State, or the governor's designee, and must be coordinated with the Federal funding agency, in accordance with application procedures.

[58 FR 26072, April 30, 1993]

**§ 24.603 Monitoring and corrective action.**

(a) The Federal lead agency shall, in coordination with other Federal agencies, monitor from time to time State agency implementation of programs or projects conducted under the certification process and the State agency shall make available any information required for this purpose.

(b) A Federal agency that has accepted a State agency's certification pursuant to this subpart should withhold its approval of any of its Federal financial assistance to any project, program, or activity, in progress or to be undertaken by such State agency, if it is found by the Federal agency that the State agency has failed to comply with the applicable State law and regulations implementing those provisions of the Uniform Act for which the State agency would otherwise have provided the assurances required by sections 210 and 305 of the Uniform Act. The Federal agency may withhold Federal financial assistance if the certifying State agency fails to comply with the

applicable State law and regulations implementing other provisions of the Uniform Act. The Federal agency shall notify the lead agency at least 15 days prior to any decision to withhold funds under this subpart. The lead agency may consult with the Federal agency upon receiving such notification. The lead agency will also inform other Federal agencies which have accepted certification under this subpart from the same State agency of the pending action.

(c) A Federal agency may, after consultation with the lead agency, and notice to and consultation with the governor, or his or her designee, rescind any previous approval provided under this subpart if the certifying State agency fails to comply with its certification or with applicable State law and regulations. The Federal agency shall initiate consultation with the lead agency at least 30 days prior to any decision to rescind approval of a certification under this subpart. The lead agency will also inform other Federal agencies which have accepted a certification under this subpart from the same State agency, and will take whatever other action that may be appropriate.

(d) The lead agency may require periodic information or data from affected Federal or State agencies.

[54 FR 8928, Mar. 2, 1989; 54 FR 24712, June 9, 1989; 58 FR 26072, Apr. 30, 1993]

## APPENDIX A TO PART 24—ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This appendix provides additional information to explain the intent of certain provisions of this part.

## SUBPART A—GENERAL

*Section 24.2 Definitions*

*Definition of comparable replacement dwelling.* The requirement in § 24.2 that a comparable replacement dwelling be "functionally equivalent" to the displacement dwelling means that it must perform the same function, provide the same utility, and be capable of contributing to a comparable style of living as the displacement dwelling. While it need not possess every feature of the displacement dwelling, the principal features must be present.

For example, if the displacement dwelling contains a pantry and a similar dwelling is not available, a replacement dwelling with

ample kitchen cupboards may be acceptable. Insulated and heated space in a garage might prove an adequate substitute for basement workshop space. A dining area may substitute for a separate dining room. Under some circumstances, attic space could substitute for basement space for storage purposes, and vice versa.

Only in unusual circumstances may a comparable replacement dwelling contain fewer rooms or, consequentially, less living space than the displacement dwelling. Such may be the case when a decent, safe, and sanitary replacement dwelling (which by definition is "adequate to accommodate" the displaced person) may be found to be "functionally equivalent" to a larger but very run-down substandard displacement dwelling.

Paragraph (7) in the definition of *comparable replacement dwelling* requires that a comparable replacement dwelling for a person who is not receiving assistance under any government housing program before displacement must be currently available on the private market without any subsidy under a government housing program.

A public housing unit may qualify as a comparable replacement dwelling only for a person displaced from a public housing unit; a privately-owned dwelling with a housing program subsidy tied to the unit may qualify as a comparable replacement dwelling only for a person displaced from a similarly subsidized unit or public housing; a housing program subsidy to a person (not tied to the building), such as a HUD Section 8 Existing Housing Program Certificate or a Housing Voucher, may be reflected in an offer of a comparable replacement dwelling to a person receiving a similar subsidy or occupying a privately-owned subsidized unit or public housing unit before displacement.

However, nothing in this part prohibits an Agency from offering, or precludes a person from accepting, assistance under a government housing program, even if the person did not receive similar assistance before displacement. However, the Agency is obligated to inform the person of his or her options under this part. (If a person accepts assistance under a government housing program, the rental assistance payment under §24.402 would be computed on the basis of the person's actual out-of-pocket cost for the replacement housing.)

*Persons not displaced.* Paragraph (2)(iv) under this definition recognizes that there are circumstances where the acquisition of real property takes place without the intent or necessity that an occupant of the property be permanently displaced. Because such occupants are not considered "displaced persons" under this part, great care must be exercised to ensure that they are treated fairly and equitably. For example, if the tenant-occupant of a dwelling will not be displaced, but is required to relocate temporarily in

connection with the project, the temporarily-occupied housing must be decent, safe, and sanitary and the tenant must be reimbursed for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with the temporary relocation, including moving expenses and increased housing costs during the temporary relocation.

It is also noted that any person who disagrees with the Agency's determination that he or she is not a displaced person under this part may file an appeal in accordance with §24.10.

*Initiation of negotiations.* This section of the part; provides a special definition for acquisitions and displacements under Public Law 96-510 or Superfund. These activities differ under Superfund in that relocation may precede acquisition, the reverse of the normal sequence. Superfund is a program designed to clean up hazardous waste sites. When such a site is discovered, it may be necessary, in certain limited circumstances, to alert the public to the danger and to the advisability of moving immediately. If a decision is made later to permanently relocate such persons, those who had moved earlier would no longer be on site when a formal, written offer to acquire the property was made and thus would lose their eligibility for a replacement housing payment. In order to prevent this unfair outcome, we have provided a definition which is based on the public health advisory or announcement of permanent relocation.

#### *Section 24.3 No Duplication of Payments*

This section prohibits an Agency from making a payment to a person under these regulations that would duplicate another payment the person receives under Federal, State, or local law. The Agency is not required to conduct an exhaustive search for such other payments; it is only required to avoid creating a duplication based on the Agency's knowledge at the time a payment under these regulations is computed.

#### *Section 24.9 Recordkeeping and Reports*

*Section 24.9(c) Reports.* This paragraph allows Federal agencies to require the submission of a report on activities under the Uniform Act no more frequently than once every three years. The report, if required, will cover activities during the Federal fiscal year immediately prior to the submission date. In order to minimize the administrative burden on Agencies implementing this part, a basic report form (see appendix B of this part) has been developed which, with only minor modifications, would be used in all Federal and federally-assisted programs or projects.

## SUBPART B—REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION

*Section 24.101 Applicability of Acquisition Requirements*

*Section 24.101(b) Less-than-full-fee interest in real property.* This provision provides a benchmark beyond which the requirements of the subpart clearly apply to leases. However, the Agency may apply the regulations to any less-than-full-fee acquisition which is short of 50 years but which in its judgment should be covered.

*Section 24.102 Basic Acquisition Policies*

*Section 24.102(d) Establishment of offer of just compensation.* The initial offer to the property owner may not be less than the amount of the Agency's approved appraisal, but may exceed that amount if the Agency determines that a greater amount reflects just compensation for the property.

*Section 24.102(f) Basic negotiation procedures.* It is intended that an offer to an owner be adequately presented, and that the owner be properly informed. Personal, face-to-face contact should take place, if feasible, but this section is not intended to require such contact in all cases.

*Section 24.102(i) Administrative settlement.* This section provides guidance on administrative settlement as an alternative to judicial resolution of a difference of opinion on the value of a property, in order to avoid unnecessary litigation and congestion in the courts.

All relevant facts and circumstances should be considered by an Agency official delegated this authority. Appraisers, including reviewing appraisers, must not be pressured to adjust their estimate of value for the purpose of justifying such settlements. Such action would invalidate the appraisal process.

*Section 24.102(j) Payment before taking possession.* It is intended that a right-of-entry for construction purposes be obtained only in the exceptional case, such as an emergency project, when there is no time to make an appraisal and purchase offer and the property owner is agreeable to the process.

*Section 24.102(m) Fair rental.* Section 301(6) of the Uniform Act limits what an Agency may charge when a former owner or previous occupant of a property is permitted to rent the property for a short term or when occupancy is subject to termination by the Agency on short notice. Such rent may not exceed "the fair rental value \* \* \* to a short-term occupier." Generally, the Agency's right to terminate occupancy on short notice (whether or not the renter also has that right) supports the establishment of a lesser rental than might be found in a longer, fixed-term situation.

*Section 24.103 Criteria for Appraisals*

*Section 24.103(a) Standards of appraisal.* In paragraph (a)(3) of this section, it is intended that all relevant and reliable approaches to value be utilized. However, where an Agency determines that the market approach will be adequate by itself because of the type of property being appraised and the availability of sales data, it may limit the appraisal assignment to the market approach.

*Section 24.103(b) Influence of the project on just compensation.* As used in this section, the term "project" is intended to mean an undertaking which is planned, designed, and intended to operate as a unit.

Because of the public knowledge of the proposed project, property values may be affected. A property owner should not be penalized because of a decrease in value caused by the proposed project nor reap a windfall at public expense because of increased value created by the proposed project.

*Section 24.103(e) Conflict of interest.* The overall objective is to minimize the risk of fraud and mismanagement and to promote public confidence in Federal and federally-assisted land acquisition practices. Recognizing that the costs may outweigh the benefits in some circumstances, §24.103(e) provides that the same person may both appraise and negotiate an acquisition, if the value is \$2,500 or less. However, it should be noted that all appraisals must be reviewed in accordance with §24.104. This includes appraisals of real property valued at \$2,500, or less.

*Section 24.104 Review of appraisals*

This section recognizes that Agencies differ in the authority delegated to the review appraiser. In some cases the reviewer establishes the amount of the offer to the owner and in other cases the reviewer makes a recommendation which is acted on at a higher level. It is also within Agency discretion to decide whether a second review is needed if the first review appraiser establishes a value different from that in the appraisal report or reports on a property.

Before acceptance of an appraisal, the review appraiser must determine that the appraiser's documentation, including valuation data and the analyses of that data, demonstrates the soundness of the appraiser's opinion of value. The qualifications of the review appraiser and the level of explanation of the basis for the reviewer's recommended or approved value depend on the complexity of the appraisal problem. For a low value property requiring an uncomplicated valuation process, the reviewer's approval, endorsing the appraiser's report, may satisfy the requirement for the reviewer's statement.

**Pt. 24, App. A**

**49 CFR Subtitle A (10–1–04 Edition)**

*Section 24.106 Expenses Incidental to Transfer of Title to the Agency*

Generally, the Agency is able to pay such incidental costs directly and, where feasible, is required to do so. In order to prevent the property owner from making unnecessary out-of-pocket expenditures and to avoid duplication of expenses, the property owner should be informed early in the acquisition process of the Agency's intent to make such arrangements. In addition, it is emphasized that such expenses must be reasonable and necessary.

**SUBPART C—GENERAL RELOCATION REQUIREMENTS**

*Section 24.204 Availability of Comparable Replacement Dwelling Before Displacement*

*Section 24.204 (a) General.* This provision requires that no one may be required to move from a dwelling without one comparable replacement dwelling having been made available. In addition, §24.204(a) requires that, "Where possible, three or more comparable replacement dwellings shall be made available." Thus the basic standard for the number of referrals required under this section is three. Only in situations where three comparable replacement dwellings are not available (e.g., when the local housing market does not contain three comparable dwellings) may the Agency make fewer than three referrals.

*Section 24.205 Relocation Assistance Advisory Services*

Section 24.205(c)(2)(ii)(C) is intended to emphasize that if the comparable replacement dwellings are located in areas of minority concentration, minority persons should, if possible, also be given opportunities to relocate to replacement dwellings not located in such areas.

*Section 24.207 General Requirements—Claims for Relocation Payments*

Section 24.207(a) allows an Agency to make a payment for low cost or uncomplicated moves without additional documentation, as long as the payment is limited to the amount of the lowest acceptable bid or estimate, as provided for in §24.303(c).

**SUBPART D—PAYMENT FOR MOVING AND RELATED EXPENSES**

*Section 24.306 Fixed Payment for Moving Expenses—Nonresidential Moves*

*Section 24.306(d) Nonprofit organizations.* Gross revenues may include membership fees, class fees, cash donations, tithes, receipts from sales or other forms of fund collection that enables the non-profit organization to operate. Administrative expenses are those for administrative support such as

rent, utilities, salaries, advertising and other like items as well as fundraising expenses. Operating expenses for carrying out the purposes of the non-profit organization are not included in administrative expenses. The monetary receipts and expense amounts may be verified with certified financial statements or financial documents required by public agencies.

*Section 24.307 Discretionary Utility Relocation Payments*

Section 24.307(c) describes the issues which must be agreed to between the displacing agency and the utility facility owner in determining the amount of the relocation payment. To facilitate and aid in reaching such agreement, the practices in the Federal Highway Administration regulation, 23 CFR part 645, subpart A, Utility Relocations, Adjustments and Reimbursement, should be followed.

**SUBPART E—REPLACEMENT HOUSING PAYMENTS**

*Section 24.401 Replacement Housing Payment for 180-Day Homeowner-Occupants*

*Section 24.401(a)(2).* The provision for extending eligibility for a replacement housing payment beyond the one year period for good cause means that an extension may be granted if some event beyond the control of the displaced person such as acute or life threatening illness, bad weather preventing the completion of construction of a replacement dwelling or other like circumstances should cause delays in occupying a decent, safe, and sanitary replacement dwelling.

*Section 24.401(c)* Price differential. The provision in §24.401(c)(4)(iii) to use the current fair market value for residential use does not mean the Agency must have the property appraised. Any reasonable method for arriving at the fair market value may be used.

*Section 24.401(d) Increased mortgage interest costs.* The provision in §24.401(d) set forth the factors to be used in computing the payment that will be required to reduce a person's replacement mortgage (added to the downpayment) to an amount which can be amortized at the same monthly payment for principal and interest over the same period of time as the remaining term on the displacement mortgages. This payment is commonly known as the "buydown."

The remaining principal balance, the interest rate, and monthly principal and interest payments for the old mortgage as well as the interest rate, points and term for the new mortgage must be known to compute the increased mortgage interest costs. If the combination of interest and points for the new mortgage exceeds the current prevailing

fixed interest rate and points for conventional mortgages and there is no justification for the excessive rate, then the current prevailing fixed interest rate and points shall be used in the computations. Justification may be the unavailability of the current prevailing rate due to the amount of the new mortgage, credit difficulties, or other similar reasons.

SAMPLE COMPUTATION

Old Mortgage:	
Remaining Principal Balance .....	\$50,000
Monthly Payment (principal and interest) .....	458.22
Interest rate (percent) .....	7
New Mortgage:	
Interest rate (percent) .....	10
Points .....	3
Term (years) .....	15
Remaining term of the old mortgage is determined to be 174 months. (Determining, or computing, the actual remaining term is more reliable than using the data supplied by the mortgagee). However, if it is shorter, use the term of the new mortgage and compute the needed monthly payment.	
Amount to be financed to maintain monthly payments of \$458.22 at 10%—\$42,010.18	
	\$50,000.00
	— 42,010.18
<hr/>	
Increased mortgage interest costs .....	7,989.82
3 points on \$42,010.18 .....	1,260.31
<hr/>	
Total buydown necessary to maintain payments at \$458.22/month .....	9,250.13

If the new mortgage actually obtained is less than the computed amount for a new mortgage (\$42,010.18), the buydown shall be prorated accordingly. If the actual mortgage obtained in our example were \$35,000, the buydown payment would be \$7,706.57 (\$35,000 + by \$42,010.18 = .8331; \$9,250.13 × .83 = \$7,706.57).

The Agency is obligated to inform the person of the approximate amount of this payment and that he or she must obtain a mortgage of at least the same amount as the old mortgage and for at least the same term in order to receive the full amount of this payment. The displacee is also to be advised of the interest rate and points used to calculate the payment.

Section 24.402 Replacement Housing Payment for 90-Day Occupants

The downpayment assistance provisions in §24.402(c) are intended to limit such assistance to the amount of the computed rental assistance payment for a tenant or an eligible homeowner. It does, however, provide the latitude for Agency discretion in offering downpayment assistance which exceeds the computed rental assistance payment, up to the \$5,250 statutory maximum. This does not mean, however, that such Agency discretion may be exercised in a selective or discriminatory fashion. The displacing agency should develop a policy which affords equal treatment for persons in like circumstances and this policy should be applied uniformly throughout the Agency's programs or projects. It is recommended that displacing agencies coordinate with each other to reach a consensus on a uniform procedure for the State and/or the local jurisdiction.

For purposes of this section, the term downpayment means the downpayment ordinarily required to obtain conventional loan financing for the decent, safe, and sanitary dwelling actually purchased and occupied. However, if the downpayment actually required of a displaced person for the purchase of the replacement dwelling exceeds the amount ordinarily required, the amount of the downpayment may be the amount which the Agency determines is necessary.

Section 24.403 Additional Rules Governing Replacement Housing Payments

Section 24.403(a)(1). The procedure for adjusting the asking price of comparable replacement dwellings requires that the agency provide advisory assistance to the displaced person concerning negotiations so that he or she may enter the market as a knowledgeable buyer. If a displaced person elects to buy one of the selected comparables, but cannot acquire the property for the adjusted price, it is appropriate to increase the replacement housing payment to the actual purchase amount.

Section 24.404 Replacement Housing of Last Resort

Section 24.404(b) Basic rights of persons to be displaced. This paragraph affirms the right of a 180-day homeowner-occupant, who is eligible for a replacement housing payment under §24.401, to a reasonable opportunity to purchase a comparable replacement dwelling. However, it should be read in conjunction with the definition of "owner of a dwelling" at §24.2. The Agency is not required to provide persons owning only a fractional interest in the displacement dwelling a greater level of assistance to purchase a replacement dwelling than the Agency would be required to provide such persons if they owned fee simple title to the displacement dwelling. If

such assistance is not sufficient to buy a replacement dwelling, the Agency may provide additional purchase assistance or rental assistance.

*Section 24.404(c) Methods of providing comparable replacement housing.* The use of cost effective means of providing comparable replacement housing is implied throughout the subpart. The term "reasonable cost" is used here to underline the fact that while innovative means to provide housing are encouraged, they should be cost-effective.

Section 24.404(c)(2) permits the use of last resort housing, in special cases, which may involve variations from the usual methods of obtaining comparability. However, it should be specially noted that such variation should never result in a lowering of housing standards nor should it ever result in a lower quality of living style for the displaced person. The physical characteristics of the comparable replacement dwelling may be dissimilar to those of the displacement dwelling but they may never be inferior.

One example might be the use of a new mobile home to replace a very substandard conventional dwelling in an area where comparable conventional dwellings are not available.

Another example could be the use of a superior, but smaller decent, safe and sanitary dwelling to replace a large, old substandard dwelling, only a portion of which is being used as living quarters by the occupants and no other large comparable dwellings are available in the area.

#### SUBPART F—MOBILE HOMES

##### *Section 24.503 Replacement Housing Payment for 180-Day Mobile Homeowner-Occupants*

A 180-day owner-occupant who is displaced from a mobile home on a rented site may be eligible for a replacement housing payment for a dwelling computed under §24.401 and a replacement housing payment for a site computed under §24.402. A 180-day owner-occupant of both the mobile home and the site, who relocates the mobile home, may be eligible for a replacement housing payment under §24.401 to assist in the purchase of a replacement site or, under §24.402, to assist in renting a replacement site.

[54 FR 8928, Mar. 2, 1989; 54 FR 24712, June 9, 1989, as amended at 64 FR 7132, Feb. 12, 1999]

#### APPENDIX B TO PART 24—STATISTICAL REPORT FORM

This appendix sets forth the statistical information collected from Agencies in accordance with §24.9(c).

##### *General*

1. *Report coverage.* This report covers all relocation and real property acquisition activi-

ties under a Federal or a federally assisted project or program subject to the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended by Public Law 100-17, 101 Stat. 132.

2. *Report period.* Activities shall be reported on a Federal fiscal year basis, i.e., October 1 through September 30.

3. *Where and when to submit report.* Submit an original and two copies of this report to (*Name and Address of Federal Agency*) as soon as possible after September 30, but NOT LATER THAN NOVEMBER 15.

4. *How to report relocation payments.* The full amount of a relocation payment shall be reported as if disbursed in the year during which the claim was approved, regardless of whether the payment is to be paid in installments.

5. *How to report dollar amounts.* Round off all money entries in Parts B and C to the nearest dollar.

6. *Statutory references.* The references in Part B indicate the section of the Uniform Act that authorizes the cost.

##### *Part A. Persons displaced*

Report in Part A the number of persons ("households," "businesses, including nonprofit organizations," and "farms") who were permanently displaced during the fiscal year by project or program activities and moved to their replacement dwelling or location. This includes businesses, nonprofit organizations and farms which, upon displacement, discontinued operations. The category "households" includes all families and individuals. A family shall be reported as "one" household, *not* by the number of people in the family unit. Persons shall be reported according to their status as "owners" or "tenants" of the property from which displaced.

##### *Part B. Relocation payments and expenses*

*Columns (A) and (B).* Report in Column (A) the number of displacements during the report year. Report in Column (B) the total amount represented by the displacements reported in Column (A).

*Line 7A* is a new line item for reporting the business reestablishment expense payment.

*Lines 7A and 9, Column (B).* Report in Column (B) the amount of costs that were included in the total amount approved on Lines 6 and 8, Column (B).

*Lines 12 A and B.* Report in Column (A) the number of households displaced by project or program activities which were provided assistance in accordance with section 206(a) of the Uniform Act. Report in Column (B) the total financial assistance under section 206(a) allocable to the households reported in Column (A). (If a household received financial assistance under section 203 or section

**Office of the Secretary of Transportation**

**Pt. 24, App. B**

204 as well as under section 206(a) of the Uniform Act, report the household as a displacement in Column (A), but in Column (B) report *only* the amount of financial assistance allocable to section 206(a). For example, if a tenant-household receives a payment of \$7,000 to rent a replacement dwelling, the sum of \$5,250 shall be included on Line 10, Column (B), and \$1,750 shall be included on Line 12B, Column (B).)

*Line 13.* Report on Line 13 all administrative costs incurred during the report year in connection with providing relocation advisory assistance and services under section 205 of the Uniform Act.

*Line 15.* Report on Line 15 the total number of relocation appeals filed during the fiscal year by aggrieved persons.

*Part C. Real property acquisition subject to Uniform Act*

*Line 16, Columns (A) and (B).* Report in Column (A) all parcels acquired during the report year where title or possession was vested in the acquiring agency during the reporting period. (Include parcels acquired without Federal financial assistance, if there was or will be Federal financial assistance in other phases of the project or program.) Report in Column (B) the total of the amounts paid, deposited in court, or otherwise made available to a property owner pursuant to applicable law in order to vest title or possession in the acquiring agency.

*Line 17.* Report on Line 17 the number of parcels reported on Line 16 that were acquired by condemnation where price disagreement was involved.

Form Approved  
OMB No. 0715-0187  
App. B  
Attachment Appendix B

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 19\_\_

UNIFORM RELOCATION ASSISTANCE AND REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION STATISTICAL REPORT FORM

REPORTING AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/COUNTY/STATE \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL FUNDING AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_

The burden for this report is estimated to average \_\_\_\_\_ hours per response, including reviewing instructions, searching data sources, gathering/maintaining data, and completing/reviewing the report. Send comments to: Federal Highway Administration, Office of Right-of-Way, Washington, D. C. 20590 and to: Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (2105-0388), Washington, D. C. 20503.

ITEM	TOTAL(A)	OWNERS (B)	TENANTS(C)
<b>PART A. PERSONS DISPLACED BY ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO THE UNIFORM ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR</b>			
1. HOUSEHOLDS (FAMILIES & INDIVIDUALS)			
2. BUSINESSES & NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS			
3. FARMS			
<b>PART B. RELOCATION PAYMENTS &amp; EXPENSES UNDER THE UNIFORM ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR</b>			
ITEM			
4. PAYMENTS FOR MOVING HOUSEHOLDS	ACTUAL EXPENSES-SEC. 202(A)		
5. PAYMENTS FOR MOVING HOUSEHOLDS	SCHEDULE PAYMENT/DISLOCATION ALLOWANCE-SEC. 202(B)		
6. PAYMENTS FOR MOVING BUSINESSES/FARMS/MPO	ACTUAL EXPENSES-SEC 202(A)		
7. PAYMENTS FOR MOVING BUSINESSES/FARMS/MPO	IN LIEU PAYMENTS-SEC. 202(C)		
7A. NO. OF CLAIMS AND AMOUNT ON LINE 6 ATTRIBUTABLE TO REESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES			
8. REPLACEMENT HOUSING PAYMENTS FOR 180-DAY HOMEOWNERS-SEC. 203(A)			
9. NO. OF CLAIMS AND AMOUNT ON LINE 8 ATTRIBUTABLE TO INCREASED MORTGAGE INTEREST COSTS			
10. RENTAL ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (TENANTS & CERTAIN OTHERS)-SEC. 204(1)			
11. DOWNPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS (TENANTS & CERTAIN OTHERS)-SEC. 204(2)			
12A. HOUSING ASSISTANCE AS LAST RESORT-SEC. 206(A)	OWNERS		
12B. HOUSING ASSISTANCE AS LAST RESORT-SEC. 206(A)	TENANTS		
13. RELOCATION ADVISORY SERVICES COSTS-SEC. 205			
14. TOTAL (SUM OF LINES 4(B) THROUGH 13(B)), EXCLUDING LINES 7A AND 9			
<b>PART C. REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION SUBJECT TO THE UNIFORM ACT DURING THE FISCAL YEAR</b>			
ITEM			
16. TOTAL PARCELS ACQUIRED		NO. OF PARCELS (A)	COMPENSATION (B)
17. TOTAL PARCELS ACQUIRED BY CONDEMNATION INCLUDED ON LINE 16 WHERE PRICE DISAGREEMENT WAS INVOLVED			