

of money received by any person entitled to compensation, the court shall enter judgment against the Government for the amount of the deficiency.

(d) AUTHORITY OF COURT.—On the filing of a declaration of taking, the court—

(1) may fix the time within which, and the terms on which, the parties in possession shall be required to surrender possession to the petitioner; and

(2) may make just and equitable orders in respect of encumbrances, liens, rents, taxes, assessments, insurance, and other charges.

(e) VESTING NOT PREVENTED OR DELAYED.—An appeal or a bond or undertaking given in a proceeding does not prevent or delay the vesting of title to land in the Government.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1145.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Rows include 3114(a) through 3114(e) with corresponding legal references.

In subsection (a), before clause (1), the words “which has been or may be” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (b)(1), the words “said lands in fee simple absolute, or such less” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (b)(2), the words “deemed to be” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 3115. Irrevocable commitment of Federal Government to pay ultimate award when fixed

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR IRREVOCABLE COMMITMENT.—Action under section 3114 of this title irrevocably committing the Federal Government to the payment of the ultimate award shall not be taken unless the head of the executive department or agency or bureau of the Government empowered to acquire the land believes that the ultimate award probably will be within any limits Congress prescribes on the price to be paid.

(b) AUTHORIZED PURPOSES OF EXPENDITURES AFTER IRREVOCABLE COMMITMENT MADE.—When the Government has taken or may take title to real property during a condemnation proceeding and in advance of final judgment in the proceeding and has become irrevocably committed to pay the amount ultimately to be awarded as compensation, and the Attorney General believes that title to the property has been vested in the Government or that all persons having an interest in the property have been made parties to the proceeding and will be bound by the final judgment, the Government may expend amounts appropriated for that purpose to demolish existing structures on the property and to erect public buildings or public works on the property.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1146.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Rows include 3115(a) and 3115(b) with corresponding legal references.

In subsection (b), the words “possession of” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 3116. Interest as part of just compensation

(a) CALCULATION.—The district court shall calculate interest required to be paid under this subchapter as follows:

(1) PERIOD OF NOT MORE THAN ONE YEAR.—

Where the period for which interest is owed is not more than one year, interest shall be calculated from the date of taking at an annual rate equal to the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the calendar week preceding the date of taking.

(2) PERIOD OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR.—Where the period for which interest is owed is more than one year, interest for the first year shall be calculated in accordance with paragraph (1) and interest for each additional year shall be calculated on the amount by which the award of compensation is more than the deposit referred to in section 3114 of this title, plus accrued interest, at an annual rate equal to the weekly average one-year constant maturity Treasury yield, as published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the calendar week preceding the beginning of each additional year.

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF NOTICE OF RATES.—The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall distribute to all federal courts notice of the rates described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a).

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1146.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Table with 3 columns: Revised Section, Source (U.S. Code), Source (Statutes at Large). Rows include 3116(a) and 3116(b) with corresponding legal references.

§ 3117. Exclusion of certain property by stipulation of Attorney General

In any condemnation proceeding brought by or on behalf of the Federal Government, the Attorney General may stipulate or agree on behalf of the Government to exclude any part of the property, or any interest in the property, taken by or on behalf of the Government by a declaration of taking or otherwise.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1147.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3117 .....	40:258f.	Oct. 21, 1942, ch. 618, 56 Stat. 797.

The words “that may have been, or may be” are omitted as unnecessary.

**§ 3118. Right of taking as addition to existing rights**

The right to take possession and title in advance of final judgment in condemnation proceedings as provided by section 3114 of this title is in addition to any right, power, or authority conferred by the laws of the United States or of a State, territory, or possession of the United States under which the proceeding may be conducted, and does not abrogate, limit, or modify that right, power, or authority.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1147.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3118 .....	40:258d.	Feb. 26, 1931, ch. 307, § 4, 46 Stat. 1422.

The words “State, territory, or possession of the United States” are substituted for “State or Territory” for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

SUBCHAPTER III—BONDS

**§ 3131. Bonds of contractors of public buildings or works**

(a) DEFINITION.—In this subchapter, the term “contractor” means a person awarded a contract described in subsection (b).

(b) TYPE OF BONDS REQUIRED.—Before any contract of more than \$100,000 is awarded for the construction, alteration, or repair of any public building or public work of the Federal Government, a person must furnish to the Government the following bonds, which become binding when the contract is awarded:

(1) PERFORMANCE BOND.—A performance bond with a surety satisfactory to the officer awarding the contract, and in an amount the officer considers adequate, for the protection of the Government.

(2) PAYMENT BOND.—A payment bond with a surety satisfactory to the officer for the protection of all persons supplying labor and material in carrying out the work provided for in the contract for the use of each person. The amount of the payment bond shall equal the total amount payable by the terms of the contract unless the officer awarding the contract determines, in a writing supported by specific findings, that a payment bond in that amount is impractical, in which case the contracting officer shall set the amount of the payment bond. The amount of the payment bond shall not be less than the amount of the performance bond.

(c) COVERAGE FOR TAXES IN PERFORMANCE BOND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Every performance bond required under this section specifically shall

provide coverage for taxes the Government imposes which are collected, deducted, or withheld from wages the contractor pays in carrying out the contract with respect to which the bond is furnished.

(2) NOTICE.—The Government shall give the surety on the bond written notice, with respect to any unpaid taxes attributable to any period, within 90 days after the date when the contractor files a return for the period, except that notice must be given no later than 180 days from the date when a return for the period was required to be filed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

(3) CIVIL ACTION.—The Government may not bring a civil action on the bond for the taxes—

(A) unless notice is given as provided in this subsection; and

(B) more than one year after the day on which notice is given.

(d) WAIVER OF BONDS FOR CONTRACTS PERFORMED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—A contracting officer may waive the requirement of a performance bond and payment bond for work under a contract that is to be performed in a foreign country if the officer finds that it is impracticable for the contractor to furnish the bonds.

(e) AUTHORITY TO REQUIRE ADDITIONAL BONDS.—This section does not limit the authority of a contracting officer to require a performance bond or other security in addition to those, or in cases other than the cases, specified in subsection (b).

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1147; Pub. L. 109-284, § 6(8), Sept. 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 1213.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3131(a) .....	40:270a(a) (words before cl. (1) related to definition).  40:270d.	Aug. 24, 1935, ch. 642, §1(a)-(c), 49 Stat. 793; Pub. L. 95-585, Nov. 2, 1978, 92 Stat. 2484; Pub. L. 103-355, title IV, §4104(b)(1)(B), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3342; Pub. L. 106-49, §2(a), Aug. 17, 1999, 113 Stat. 231.  Aug. 24, 1935, ch. 642, § 4, 49 Stat. 794.
3131(b) .....	40:270a(a) (words before cl. (1) related to furnishing bond), (1), (2). 40:270d-1.	Aug. 24, 1935, ch. 642, §5, as added Pub. L. 103-355, title IV, §4104(b)(1)(A), Oct. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 3341.
3131(c) .....	40:270a(d).	Aug. 24, 1935, ch. 642, §1(d), as added Pub. L. 89-719, title I, §105(b), Nov. 2, 1966, 80 Stat. 1139.
3131(d) .....	40:270a(b).	
3131(e) .....	40:270a(c).	

In subsection (a), the text of 40:270d is omitted because of 1:1.

In subsections (b) and (c), the words “or sureties” are omitted because of 1:1.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, referred to in subsec. (c)(2), is classified to Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (e). Pub. L. 109-284 substituted “To” for “to” in heading.