

used in the examination and approval of the title. The disposition of final title assemblies will be governed by § 644.71.

(2) The procedures described in §§ 644.81 through 644.88 do not apply to the extinguishment of outstanding rights, including subordination of easements and similar interests, under the provisions of relocation contracts, as differentiated from the acquisition of land or easements, or the subordination of oil, gas, and other mineral rights, to be utilized for project purposes.

(e) *Acquisition By Exchange*—(1) *Military*. The authority to acquire land by exchange for military projects is provided in 10 U.S.C. 2672, and in the Military Construction Authorization Act passed each year. As an example sections 601 and 702, Pub. L. 95-82, August 1, 1977, the Military Construction Authorization Act, 1978, provides in part, that “the authority to acquire real estate or land includes authority to make surveys and to acquire land, and interests in land (including temporary use), by gift, purchase, exchange of Government-owned land, or otherwise.” Title 10 U.S.C. 2662a-4 provides that a transfer of real property owned by the United States to another Federal agency or another military department or to a state must be reported to the Committees on Armed Services if the estimated value of the property is more than \$50,000. A prerequisite to any acquisition by exchange is authority for the acquisition.

(2) *Civil Works*. The authority to exchange land or other Government property for private lands or property in execution of an authorized river and harbor or flood control work or improvement is found in 33 U.S.C. 558b and 558b-1.

(3) *Coordination with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)*. OMB requests that each proposal to use Government-owned property in a land acquisition exchange be cleared with the appropriate Associate Director of OMB. Disposal actions where exchange through the authority of the General Services Administration or specific legislation is envisioned will be cleared with OMB prior to filing a disposal report pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2662. A draft

letter to the Associate Director, Office of Management and Budget will be submitted to HQDA (DAEN-REA) WASH DC 20314 stating the requirement for the new acquisition, the description of the property to be exchanged, its estimated fair market value, and a justification for the exchange of that property as constituting its highest and best use. OMB clearance will be required before disposal reports outlining exchange proposals are filed with the Congress.

#### INVOLUNTARY ACQUISITION BY THE UNITED STATES

##### § 644.101 General.

This Section describes procedures of the Corps of Engineers relating to the involuntary acquisition of land and interests in land on the basis of a physical appropriation or use by the United States. It is applicable to all Division and District Engineers having real estate responsibilities.

##### § 644.102 Examples of involuntary acquisitions.

While the Secretary of the Army and Secretary of the Air Force have no authority to acquire interests in real property except under express authorization and appropriation made by Congress, the Government may, nevertheless, in the performance of an authorized act involuntarily acquire an interest in real property, for which the owner is entitled to just compensation. Whenever a plaintiff successfully prosecutes litigation which establishes that an interest in real property has been taken, the interest so taken should be confirmed in the form of a grant, wherever possible. The instrument should be recorded in the public land records and permanently retained in the real estate files, as evidence of the interest taken and as a protection against possible future claims of purchasers for value without notice. No employee or representative of the Corps of Engineers shall intentionally make it necessary for an owner to institute legal proceedings to prove the fact of the taking of his property, as prescribed by Pub. L. 91-646. Examples of involuntary acquisition are: