

§ 1307. Disposition of securities

The President, or an officer, agent, or agency the President may designate, may dispose of any securities acquired on behalf of the Federal Government under the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920 (ch. 91, 41 Stat. 456), including any securities acquired as an incident to a case under title 11, under a receivership or reorganization proceeding, by assignment, transfer, substitution, or issuance, or by acquisition of collateral given for the payment of obligations to the Government, or may make arrangements for the extension of the maturity of the securities, in the manner, in amounts, at prices, for cash, securities, or other property or any combination of cash, securities, or other property, and on terms and conditions the President or designee considers advisable and in the public interest.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1137.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1307	40:316.	Feb. 28, 1920, ch. 91, § 213, as added Aug. 13, 1940, ch. 666, 54 Stat. 788; Pub. L. 95–598, title III, § 325, Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2679.

The words “sell, exchange, or otherwise”, “bonds, notes, or other”, “purchase, default, or other”, and “(whether at a foreclosure sale or otherwise)” are omitted as unnecessary.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Transportation Act of 1920, referred to in text, is act Feb. 28, 1920, ch. 91, 41 Stat. 456, as amended, which was classified to section 316 of former Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works, section 1375a of former Title 10, Army and Air Force, sections 131 to 146 of Title 45, Railroads, and sections 1 to 5, 6, 10 to 15a, 16, 17, 18, 19a, 20, 20a, 25 to 27, 71 to 74, 76 to 79, 141, and 142 of Title 49, Transportation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables. Numerous sections of the Act that were classified to Title 49 were repealed by Pub. L. 95–473, § 4(b), Oct. 13, 1978, 92 Stat. 1467, the first section of which enacted subtitle IV (§10101 et seq.) of Title 49. For distribution of former sections of Title 49 into the revised Title 49, see table at the beginning of Title 49. Section 316 of former Title 40 was repealed and reenacted as this section by Pub. L. 107–217, §§ 1, 6(b), Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1062, 1304.

§ 1308. Disposition of unfit horses and mules

Subject to applicable regulations under this subtitle and division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41, horses and mules belonging to the Federal Government that have become unfit for service may be destroyed or put out to pasture, either on pastures belonging to the Government or those belonging to financially sound and reputable humane organizations whose facilities permit them to care for the horses and mules during the remainder of their natural lives, at no cost to the Government.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1137; Pub. L. 111–350, § 5(l)(13), Jan. 4, 2011, 124 Stat. 3852.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1308	40:311b.	June 15, 1938, ch. 400, 52 Stat. 693; June 3, 1939, ch. 176, 53 Stat. 808; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 654, § 2(24), 65 Stat. 707.

The words “and title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)” are added to provide an accurate literal translation of the word “this Act”, meaning the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. See the revision note under section 111 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

2011—Pub. L. 111–350 substituted “division C (except sections 3302, 3501(b), 3509, 3906, 4710, and 4711) of subtitle I of title 41” for “title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 et seq.)”.

§ 1309. Preservation, sale, or collection of wrecked, abandoned, or derelict property

The Administrator of General Services may make contracts and provisions for the preservation, sale, or collection of property, or the proceeds of property, which may have been wrecked, been abandoned, or become derelict, if the Administrator considers the contracts and provisions to be in the interest of the Federal Government and the property is within the jurisdiction of the United States and should come to the Government. A contract may provide compensation the Administrator considers just and reasonable to any person who gives information about the property or actually preserves, collects, surrenders, or pays over the property. Under each specific agreement for obtaining, preserving, collecting, or receiving property or making property available, the costs or claim chargeable to the Government may not exceed amounts realized and received by the Government.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1137.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1309	40:310.	R.S. § 3755; Pub. L. 89–30, § 4, June 2, 1965, 79 Stat. 119.

The words “or of any moneys, dues, and other interests lately in the possession of or due to the so-called Confederate States, or their agents, and now belonging to the United States, which are now withheld or retained by any person, corporation or municipality whatever, and which ought to have come into the possession and custody of, or been collected or received by, the United States” in section 3755 of the Revised Statutes [sic] and “debts, dues, or interests, which shall not be paid from such moneys as shall be realized and received from the property so collected, under each specific agreement” are omitted as obsolete.

§ 1310. Sale of war supplies, land, and buildings

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President, through the head of any executive department and on terms the head of the department considers expedient, may sell to a person, another department of the Federal Government, or the government of a foreign country engaged in war against a country with which the United States is at war—

- (1) war supplies, material, and equipment;
- (2) by-products of the war supplies, material, and equipment; and
- (3) any building, plant, or factory, including the land on which the plant or factory may be situated, acquired since April 6, 1917, for the production of war supplies, materials, and equipment that, during the emergency existing on July 9, 1918, may have been purchased, acquired, or manufactured by the Government.

(b) **LIMITATION ON SALE OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION.**—Sales of guns and ammunition authorized under any law shall be limited to—

- (1) other departments of the Government;
- (2) governments of foreign countries engaged in war against a country with which the United States is at war; and
- (3) members of the National Rifle Association and of other recognized associations organized in the United States for the encouragement of small-arms target practice.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1137.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1310	40:314.	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (last par. on p. 850), 40 Stat. 850; Feb. 25, 1919, ch. 39, § 3, 40 Stat. 1173; May 29, 1923, ch. 901, § 1(8), 45 Stat. 986; Aug. 7, 1946, ch. 770, (55), 60 Stat. 870.

In this section, the words “government of a foreign country” are substituted for “foreign State or Government”, and the words “against a country” are substituted for “against any Government”, for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the United States Code.

In subsection (a), before clause (1), the words “partnership, association” are omitted because of the definition of person in 1:1.

In subsection (b), before clause (1), the words “in this section or . . . other” are omitted as unnecessary.

§ 1311. Authority of President to obtain release

For the use or benefit of the Federal Government, the President may obtain from an individual or officer to whom land has been or will be conveyed a release of the individual’s or officer’s interest to the Government.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1138.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1311	40:305.	R.S. § 3752.

§ 1312. Release of real estate in certain cases

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Real estate that has become the property of the Federal Government in payment of a debt which afterward is fully paid in money and received by the Government may be conveyed by the Administrator of General Services to the debtor from whom it was taken or to the heirs or devisees of the debtor or the person that they may appoint.

(b) **NONAPPLICATION.**—This section does not apply to real estate the Government acquires in payment of any debt arising under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1138.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
1312	40:306.	R.S. § 3751; Pub. L. 89–30, § 3, June 2, 1965, 79 Stat. 119.

In subsection (a), the words “by conveyance, extent, or otherwise” are omitted as unnecessary. The words “General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury” were substituted for “Solicitor of the Treasury” in section 3751 of the Revised Statutes because section 512(b) of the Revenue Act of 1934 (ch. 277, 48 Stat. 759) abolished the offices of General Counsel and Assistant General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the offices of Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury and transferred the powers, duties, and functions of those offices to the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury. The words “release by deed or otherwise” and “if he is living, or, if such debtor is dead” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (b), the words “the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.)” are substituted for “the internal-revenue laws” for clarity and for consistency in the revised title and with other titles of the Code.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, referred to in subsection (b), is classified to Title 26, Internal Revenue Code.

§ 1313. Releasing property from attachment

(a) **STIPULATION OF DISCHARGE.**—

(1) **PERSON ASSERTING CLAIM ENTITLED TO BENEFITS.**—In a judicial proceeding under the laws of a State, district, territory, or possession of the United States, when property owned or held by the Federal Government, or in which the Government has or claims an interest, is seized, arrested, attached, or held for the security or satisfaction of a claim made against the property, the Attorney General may direct the United States Attorney for the district in which the property is located to enter a stipulation that on discharge of the property from the seizure, arrest, attachment, or proceeding, the person asserting the claim against the property becomes entitled to all the benefits of this section.

(2) **NONAPPLICATION.**—This subsection does not—

(A) recognize or concede any right to enforce by seizure, arrest, attachment, or any judicial process a claim against property—

- (i) of the Government; or
- (ii) held, owned, or employed by the Government, or by a department of the Government, for a public use; or

(B) waive an objection to a proceeding brought to enforce the claim.

(b) **PAYMENT.**—After a discharge, a final judgment which affirms the claim for the security or satisfaction and the right of the person asserting the claim to enforce it against the property, notwithstanding the claims of the Government, is deemed to be a full and final determination of the rights of the person and entitles the person, as against the Government, to the rights the person would have had if possession of the property had not been changed. When the claim is for the payment of money found to be due, pres-