

with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall prescribe the amount of reimbursement required for a transfer of excess property.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT AT FAIR VALUE.—The amount of reimbursement required for a transfer of excess property is the fair value of the property, as determined by the Administrator, if—

- (1) net proceeds are requested under section 574(a) of this title; or
- (2) either the transferor or the transferee agency (or the organizational unit affected) is—
 - (A) subject to chapter 91 of title 31; or
 - (B) an organization specified in section 321(c)(2) of this title.

(c) DISTRIBUTION THROUGH GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION SUPPLY CENTERS.—Excess property determined by the Administrator to be suitable for distribution through the supply centers of the General Services Administration shall be retransferred at prices set by the Administrator with due regard to prices established under section 321(d) of this title.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1083; Pub. L. 109–284, §6(1), (2), Sept. 27, 2006, 120 Stat. 1212.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
522	40:483(a)(1) (last sentence).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §202(a)(1) (last sentence), 63 Stat. 384; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, §1(f), 66 Stat. 593.

In subsection (a), the words “Director of the Office of Management and Budget” are substituted for “Director of the Bureau of the Budget” in section 202(a)(1) (last sentence) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because the office of Director of the Bureau of the Budget was redesignated the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by section 102(b) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970 (eff. July 1, 1970, 84 Stat. 2085). Section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, was repealed by section 5(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96 Stat. 1085), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code, but the successor provision, 31:502, continued the designation as Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In subsection (b)(1), the reference to “section 204(b)” in section 202(a)(1) (last sentence) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is translated as a reference to section 204(c) of the Act because subsection (b) was redesignated as (c) by the Act of August 31, 1954 (ch.1178, 68 Stat. 1051).

In subsection (b)(2)(A), the words “chapter 91 of title 31” are substituted for “the Government Corporation Control Act (59 Stat. 597, 31 U.S.C. 841)” in section 202(a)(1) (last sentence) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 because of section 4(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97–258, 96 Stat. 1067), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code.

In subsection (c), the word “at” is substituted for “as” (in the phrase “as [sic] prices set by the Administrator”) to reflect the probable intent of Congress. See Senate Report No. 2075, dated July 2, 1952 (United States Code Congressional and Administrative News, 82nd Congress, 2d Session, 1952, Volume 2, p. 2123).

AMENDMENTS

2006—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 109–284, §6(1), struck out “of this section” after “subsections (b) and (c)”.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 109–284, §6(2), substituted “at” for “At” in heading.

§ 523. Excess real property located on Indian reservations

(a) PROCEDURES FOR TRANSFER.—The Administrator of General Services shall prescribe procedures necessary to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior, without compensation, excess real property located within the reservation of any group, band, or tribe of Indians that is recognized as eligible for services by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(b) PROPERTY HELD IN TRUST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary shall hold excess real property transferred under this section in trust for the benefit and use of the group, band, or tribe of Indians, within whose reservation the excess real property is located.

(2) SPECIAL REQUIREMENT FOR OKLAHOMA.—The Secretary shall hold excess real property that is located in Oklahoma and transferred under this section in trust for Oklahoma Indian tribes recognized by the Secretary if the real property—

(A) is located within boundaries of former reservations in Oklahoma, as defined by the Secretary, and was held in trust by the Federal Government for an Indian tribe when the Government acquired it; or

(B) is contiguous to real property presently held in trust by the Government for an Oklahoma Indian tribe and was held in trust by the Government for an Indian tribe at any time.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1083.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
523	40:483(a)(2).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §202(a)(2), as added Pub. L. 93–599, (2), Jan. 2, 1975, 88 Stat. 1954.

§ 524. Duties of executive agencies

(a) REQUIRED.—Each executive agency shall—

(1) maintain adequate inventory controls and accountability systems for property under its control;

(2) continuously survey property under its control to identify excess property;

(3) promptly report excess property to the Administrator of General Services;

(4) perform the care and handling of excess property;

(5) transfer or dispose of excess property as promptly as possible in accordance with authority delegated and regulations prescribed by the Administrator;

(6) develop current and future workforce projections so as to have the capacity to assess the needs of the Federal workforce regarding the use of real property;

(7) establish goals and policies that will lead the executive agency to reduce excess property and underutilized property in the inventory of the executive agency;

(8) submit to the Federal Real Property Council an annual report on all excess prop-

erty that is real property and underutilized property in the inventory of the executive agency, including—

(A) whether underutilized property can be better utilized, including through collocation with other executive agencies or consolidation with other facilities; and

(B) the extent to which the executive agency believes that retention of the underutilized property serves the needs of the executive agency;

(9) adopt workplace practices, configurations, and management techniques that can achieve increased levels of productivity and decrease the need for real property assets;

(10) assess leased space to identify space that is not fully used or occupied;

(11) on an annual basis and subject to the guidance of the Federal Real Property Council—

(A) conduct an inventory of real property under control of the executive agency; and

(B) make an assessment of each property, which shall include—

(i) the age and condition of the property;

(ii) the size of the property in square footage and acreage;

(iii) the geographical location of the property, including an address and description;

(iv) the extent to which the property is being utilized;

(v) the actual annual operating costs associated with the property;

(vi) the total cost of capital expenditures incurred by the Federal Government associated with the property;

(vii) sustainability metrics associated with the property;

(viii) the number of Federal employees and contractor employees and functions housed at the property;

(ix) the extent to which the mission of the executive agency is dependent on the property;

(x) the estimated amount of capital expenditures projected to maintain and operate the property during the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this paragraph; and

(xi) any additional information required by the Administrator of General Services to carry out section 623;

(12) provide to the Federal Real Property Council and the Administrator of General Services the information described in paragraph (11)(B) to be used for the establishment and maintenance of the database described in section 21 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016; and

(13) in accordance with guidance from the Administrator of General Services—

(A) on an annual basis, conduct an inventory and assessment of capitalized personal property to identify excess capitalized personal property under its control, including evaluating—

(i) the age and condition of the personal property;

(ii) the extent to which the executive agency utilizes the personal property;

(iii) the extent to which the mission of the executive agency is dependent on the personal property; and

(iv) any other aspect of the personal property that the Administrator determines is useful or necessary for the executive agency to evaluate; and

(B) on a regular basis, conduct an inventory and assessment of accountable personal property under its control, including evaluating—

(i) the age and condition of the personal property;

(ii) the extent to which the executive agency utilizes the personal property;

(iii) the extent to which the mission of the executive agency is dependent on the personal property; and

(iv) any other aspect of the personal property that the Administrator determines is useful or necessary for the executive agency to evaluate.

(b) REQUIRED AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE.—Each executive agency, as far as practicable, shall—

(1) reassign property to another activity within the agency when the property is no longer required for the purposes of the appropriation used to make the purchase;

(2) transfer excess property under its control to other federal agencies and to organizations specified in section 321(c)(2) of this title; and

(3) obtain excess property from other federal agencies.

(c) DEFINITION OF EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—For the purpose of paragraphs (6) through (12) of subsection (a), the term “executive agency” shall have the meaning given the term “Federal agency” in section 621.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1084; Pub. L. 114–318, §6, Dec. 16, 2016, 130 Stat. 1615; Pub. L. 115–419, §2(a), Jan. 3, 2019, 132 Stat. 5442.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
524(a)	40:483(b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §202(b), 63 Stat. 384.
524(b)	40:483(c).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §202(c), 63 Stat. 384; July 12, 1952, ch. 703, §1(g), 66 Stat. 593.

In clause (a)(2), the word “identify” is substituted for “determine which is” to eliminate unnecessary words.

In clause (b)(1), the words “determined to be” are omitted as unnecessary.

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The date of enactment of this paragraph, referred to in subsec. (a)(11)(B)(x), is the date of enactment of Pub. L. 114–318, which was approved Dec. 16, 2016.

Section 21 of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016, referred to in subsec. (a)(12), is section 21 of Pub. L. 114–287, which is set out in a note under section 1303 of this title.

AMENDMENTS

2019—Subsec. (a)(13). Pub. L. 115–419 added par. (13).

2016—Subsec. (a)(6) to (12). Pub. L. 114–318, §6(a), added pars. (6) to (12).

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 114–318, §6(b), added subsec. (c).

OMB REPORT

Pub. L. 109–396, title IV, §408, Dec. 15, 2006, 120 Stat. 2720, provided that the Director of the Office of Man-

agement and Budget was to submit, not later than 6 months after Dec. 15, 2006, a report on surplus and excess government property to Congress and, by such date, to develop, implement, and report to Congress on procedures requiring Federal agencies to share data on surplus and excess Federal real property under the jurisdiction of each agency.

§ 525. Excess personal property for federal agency grantees

(a) GENERAL PROHIBITION.—A federal agency is prohibited from obtaining excess personal property for the purpose of furnishing the property to a grantee of the agency, except as provided in this section.

(b) EXCEPTION FOR PUBLIC AGENCIES AND TAX-EXEMPT NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations the Administrator of General Services may prescribe, a federal agency may obtain excess personal property for the purpose of furnishing it to a public agency or an organization that is nonprofit and exempt from taxation under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 501), if—

(A) the agency or organization is conducting a federally sponsored project pursuant to a grant made for a specific purpose with a specific termination provision;

(B) the property is to be furnished for use in connection with the grant; and

(C)(i) the sponsoring federal agency pays an amount equal to 25 percent of the original acquisition cost (except for costs of care and handling) of the excess property; and

(ii) the amount is deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(2) TITLE.—Title to excess property obtained under this subsection vests in the grantee. The grantee shall account for and dispose of the property in accordance with procedures governing accountability for personal property acquired under grant agreements.

(c) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN PROPERTY FURNISHED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “State” means a State of the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

(2) IN GENERAL.—Under regulations and restrictions the Administrator may prescribe, subsection (a) does not apply to property furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture to—

(A) a state¹ or county extension service engaged in cooperative agricultural extension work under the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 341 et seq.);

(B) a state¹ experiment station engaged in cooperative agricultural research work under the Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 361a et seq.); or

(C) an institution engaged in cooperative agricultural research or extension work under section 1433, 1434, 1444, or 1445 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension,

and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3195, 3196, 3221, or 3222), or the Act of October 10, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a et seq.), if the Federal Government retains title.

(d) OTHER EXCEPTIONS.—Under regulations and restrictions the Administrator may prescribe, subsection (a) does not apply to—

(1) property furnished under section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2358), to the extent that the Administrator determines that the property is not needed for donation under section 549 of this title;

(2) scientific equipment furnished under section 11(e) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1870(e));

(3) property furnished under section 203 of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. 580a), in connection with the Cooperative Forest Fire Control Program, if the Government retains title; or

(4) property furnished in connection with a grant to a tribe, as defined in section 3(c) of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1452(c)).

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1084.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
525(a)	40:483(d) (words before par. (1)).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §202(d), as added Pub. L. 94-519, §3, Oct. 17, 1976, 90 Stat. 2454; Pub. L. 97-98, title XIV, §1443, Dec. 22, 1981, 95 Stat. 1321.
525(b)	40:483(d)(1).	
525(c)	40:483(d)(2)(E).	
525(d)	40:483(d)(2)(A)–(D).	

In subsection (b)(1), before cl. (A), the words “institution or” are omitted as unnecessary. In clause (A), the words “termination provision” are substituted for “termination made” for clarity.

In subsection (b)(2), the words “The grantee shall account for and dispose of” are substituted for “and shall be accounted for and disposed of” for clarity.

In subsections (c) and (d), the text of 40:483(d)(2) (last sentence) is omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (c)(1), the words “Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands” are omitted and the words “the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, Palau” are added because of the termination of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. See 48:1681 note prec.

In subsection (d)(1), the words “to the extent” are substituted for “where and to the extent” to eliminate unnecessary words. The words “to be furnished under such Act” are omitted as unnecessary.

In subsection (d)(4), the words “Indian Financing Act of 1974” are substituted for “Indian Financing Act” in section 202(d)(2)(D) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to execute the probable intent of Congress. The word “tribe” is substituted for “Indian tribes” for consistency with 25:1452(c).

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Smith-Lever Act, referred to in subsec. (c)(2)(A), is act May 8, 1914, ch. 79, 38 Stat. 372, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter IV (§341 et seq.) of chapter 13 of Title 7, Agriculture. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 341 of Title 7 and Tables.

The Hatch Act of 1887, referred to in subsec. (c)(2)(B), is act Mar. 2, 1887, ch. 314, 24 Stat. 440, as amended, which is classified generally to sections 361a to 361i of Title 7, Agriculture. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 361a of Title 7 and Tables.

¹ So in original. Probably should be capitalized.