

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
582(a)	40:490(b).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(b), (d), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 581, 582; Pub. L. 100-418, title V, §5115(c), Aug. 23, 1988, 102 Stat. 1433.
582(b)	40:490(d).	

In subsection (a), the words “mixed-ownership Government corporation” are substituted for “mixed-ownership corporation” for consistency in the subsection and with chapter 91 of title 31. The words “chapter 91 of title 31” are substituted for “the Government Corporation Control Act” in section 210(b) 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 (b), the words “Director of the Office of Management and Budget” are substituted for “Director of the Bureau of the Budget” in section 210(i) 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 Section 102 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970, was repealed by section 5(b) of the Act of September 13, 1982 (Public Law 97-258, 96 Stat. 1085), the first section of which enacted Title 31, United States Code, but the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.

§ 583. Construction of buildings

(a) AUTHORITY.—At the request of a federal agency, a mixed-ownership Government corporation (as defined in chapter 91 of title 31), or the District of Columbia, the Administrator of General Services may—

(1) acquire land for a building or project authorized by Congress;

(2) make or cause to be made (under contract or otherwise) surveys and test borings and prepare plans and specifications for a building or project prior to the Attorney General’s approval of the title to the site; and

(3) contract for, and supervise, the construction, development, and equipping of a building or project.

(b) TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS.—An amount available to a federal agency or instrumentality for a building or project may be transferred, in advance, to the General Services Administration for purposes the Administrator determines are necessary, including payment of salaries and expenses for preparing plans and specifications and for field supervision.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1111.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
583	40:490(c).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(c), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 582.

In subsection (a), the words “mixed-ownership Government corporation” are substituted for “mixed-ownership corporation” for consistency in the subsection and with chapter 91 of title 31. The words “chapter 91 of title 31” are substituted for “the Government Cor-

poration Control Act” in section 210(c) 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 (b), the words “salaries and expenses for preparing plans and specifications and for field supervision” are substituted for “salaries and expenses of personnel engaged in the preparation of plans and specifications or in field supervision, and for general office expenses to be incurred in the rendition of any such service” to eliminate unnecessary words.

§ 584. Assignment and reassignment of space

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator of General Services may assign or reassign space for an executive agency in any Federal Government-owned or leased building.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator’s authority under paragraph (1) may be exercised only—

(A) in accordance with policies and directives the President prescribes under section 121(a) of this title;

(B) after consultation with the head of the executive agency affected; and

(C) on a determination by the Administrator that the assignment or reassignment is advantageous to the Government in terms of economy, efficiency, or national security.

(b) PRIORITY FOR PUBLIC ACCESS.—In assigning space on a major pedestrian access level (other than space leased under section 581(h)(1) or (2) of this title), the Administrator shall, where practicable, give priority to federal activities requiring regular contact with the public. If the space is not available, the Administrator shall provide space with maximum ease of access to building entrances.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1112.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
584	40:490(e).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(e), as added Sept. 5, 1950, ch. 849, §5(c), 64 Stat. 582; Pub. L. 94-541, title I, §104(b), Oct. 18, 1976, 90 Stat. 2506.

Executive Documents

EX. ORD. NO. 12411. GOVERNMENT WORK SPACE MANAGEMENT REFORMS

Ex. Ord. No. 12411, Mar. 29, 1983, 48 F.R. 13391, provided:

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 486 of Title 40 of the United States Code [now 40 U.S.C. 121], in order to institute fundamental changes in the manner in which Federal work space is managed to ensure its efficient utilization, it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. In order to make the Federal use of work space (including office space, warehouses and special purpose space, whether federally owned, leased or controlled) and related furnishings more effective in support of agency missions, minimize the acquisition of government resources, and reduce the administrative costs of the Federal government, the heads of all Federal Executive agencies shall:

(a) Establish programs to reduce the amount of work space, used or held, to that amount which is essential for known agency missions;

(b) Produce and maintain a total inventory of work space and related furnishings and declare excess to the Administrator of General Services all such holdings that are not necessary to satisfy existing or known and verified planned programs;

(c) Ensure that the amount of office space used by each employee of the agency, or others using agency-controlled space, is held to the minimum necessary to accomplish the task that must be performed;

(d) Manage the furniture, equipment, decoration, drapes, carpeting, plants and other accoutrements so that the use of all furnishings by the agency reflects a judicious employment of public moneys;

(e) Consider, in making decisions concerning the use, acquisition, or disposal of work space and related furnishings, the effects of its actions on costs incurred by other Federal agencies;

(f) Report all vacant work space retained for future Federal uses to the Administrator of General Services so that it may be made available for the temporary use of other Federal agencies, to the extent consistent with national defense requirements;

(g) Establish a work space management plan to meet the provisions of this Order, including specification of the goals to be achieved and actions to be taken by the agency in order to improve its utilization of all work space and related furnishings; and

(h) Establish information systems, implement inventory controls and conduct surveys, in accordance with procedures established by the Administrator of General Services, so that a government-wide reporting system may be developed.

SEC. 2. The Administrator of General Services is delegated authority, to the extent not prohibited by other laws, to conduct surveys, establish agency-wide objectives for work space use for each Executive agency, and establish procedures, guidelines and regulations to be followed by the agencies in developing the work space planning, information and reporting systems required by this Order.

RONALD REAGAN.

§ 585. Lease agreements

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—The Administrator of General Services may enter into a lease agreement with a person, copartnership, corporation, or other public or private entity for the accommodation of a federal agency in a building (or improvement) which is in existence or being erected by the lessor to accommodate the federal agency. The Administrator may assign and reassign the leased space to a federal agency.

(2) **TERMS.**—A lease agreement under this subsection shall be on terms the Administrator considers to be in the interest of the Federal Government and necessary for the accommodation of the federal agency. However, the lease agreement may not bind the Government for more than 20 years and the obligation of amounts for a lease under this subsection is limited to the current fiscal year for which payments are due without regard to section 1341(a)(1)(B) of title 31.

(b) SUBLEASE.—

(1) **APPLICATION.**—This subsection applies to rent received if the Administrator—

(A) determines that an unexpired portion of a lease of space to the Government is surplus property; and

(B) disposes of the property by sublease.

(2) **USE OF RENT.**—Notwithstanding section 571(a) of this title, the Administrator may deposit rent received into the Federal Buildings Fund. The Administrator may defray from the fund any costs necessary to provide services to the Government's lessee and to pay the rent (not otherwise provided for) on the lease of the space to the Government.

(c) **AMOUNTS FOR RENT AVAILABLE FOR LEASE OF BUILDINGS ON GOVERNMENT LAND.**—Amounts made available to the General Services Administration for the payment of rent may be used to lease space, for a period of not more than 30 years, in buildings erected on land owned by the Government.

(Pub. L. 107-217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1112.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
585(a)	40:490(h)(1).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(h)(1), as added Pub. L. 85-493, §1, July 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 294; Pub. L. 86-249, §12(e), formerly §12(d), Sept. 9, 1959, 73 Stat. 482; redesignated §12(e), Pub. L. 94-541, title I, §103(3) (related to §12(e)), Oct. 18, 1976, 90 Stat. 2506.
	40:490e.	Pub. L. 101-136, title IV, §22, Nov. 3, 1989, 103 Stat. 807.
585(b)	40:490(h)(2).	June 30, 1949, ch. 288, title II, §210(h)(2), as added Pub. L. 85-493, §1, July 2, 1958, 72 Stat. 294.
585(c)	40:490d.	Pub. L. 101-136, title IV, §5, Nov. 3, 1989, 103 Stat. 802.

In subsection (b)(2), the words “Federal Buildings Fund” are substituted for “buildings management fund” because the fund established under 40:490(f)(1) is the Federal Buildings Fund and unexpended balances in the Buildings Management Fund were merged into the Federal Buildings Fund under 40:490(f)(3).

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SECURE FEDERAL LEASES FROM ESPIONAGE AND SUSPICIOUS ENTANGLEMENTS

Pub. L. 116-276, Dec. 31, 2020, 134 Stat. 3362, provided that:

“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; FINDINGS.

“(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the ‘Secure Federal Leases from Espionage And Suspicious Entanglements Act’ or the ‘Secure Federal LEASES Act’.

“(b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

“(1) the Government Accountability Office has reported that the Federal Government often leases high-security space from private sector landlords;

“(2) the General Services Administration collects highest-level and immediate ownership information through the System for Award Management, but it is not currently required to collect beneficial ownership information and lacks an adequate system for doing so;

“(3) the General Services Administration and Federal agencies with leasing authority may not know if foreign owners have a stake in the buildings leased by the agencies, either through foreign-incorporated legal entities or through ownership in United States-incorporated legal entities, even when the leased space is used for classified operations or to store sensitive data; and

“(4) according to a report of the Government Accountability Office, dated January 2017, that examined the risks of foreign ownership of Government-