§ 102–75.944  Can landholding agencies outlease surplus real property for non-Federal interim use?

Yes, landholding agencies who possess independent authority to outlease property may allow organizations to use surplus real property awaiting disposal using either a lease or permit, only when—

(a) The lease or permit does not exceed one year and is revocable with not more than a 30-day notice by the disposal agency;

(b) The use and occupancy will not interfere with, delay, or impede the disposal of the property; and

(c) The agency executing the agreement is responsible for the servicing of such property.

Subpart D—Management of Excess and Surplus Real Property

§ 102–75.945  What is GSA’s policy concerning the physical care, handling, protection, and maintenance of excess and surplus real property and related personal property?

GSA’s policy is to—

(a) Manage excess and surplus real property, including related personal property, by providing only those minimum services necessary to preserve the Government’s interest and realizable value of the property considered;

(b) Place excess and surplus real property in productive use through interim utilization, provided, that such temporary use and occupancy do not interfere with, delay, or impede its transfer to a Federal agency or disposal; and

(c) Render safe or destroy aspects of excess and surplus real property that are dangerous to the public health or safety.

Taxes and Other Obligations

§ 102–75.950  Who has the responsibility for paying property-related obligations pending transfer or disposal of the property?

Except as otherwise provided in §102–75.230, the landholding agency is still responsible for any and all operational costs and expenses or other property-related obligations pending transfer or disposal of the property.

Decontamination

§ 102–75.955  Who is responsible for decontaminating excess and surplus real property?

The landholding agency is responsible for all expenses to the Government and for the supervision of the decontamination of excess and surplus real property that has been contaminated with hazardous materials of any sort. Extreme care must be exercised in the decontamination, management, and disposal of contaminated property in order to prevent such properties from becoming a hazard to the general public. The landholding agency must inform the disposal agency of any and all hazards involved relative to such property to protect the general public from hazards and to limit the Government’s liability resulting from disposal or mishandling of hazardous materials.

Improvements or Alterations

§ 102–75.960  May landholding agencies make improvements or alterations to excess or surplus property in those cases where disposal is otherwise not feasible?

Yes, landholding agencies may make improvements or alterations that involve rehabilitation, reconditioning, conversion, completion, additions, and replacements in excess or surplus structures, utilities, installations, and land improvements, in those cases where disposal cannot be accomplished without such improvements or alterations. However, agencies must not enter into commitments concerning improvements or alterations without GSA’s prior approval.

Protection and Maintenance

§ 102–75.965  Who must perform the protection and maintenance of excess and surplus real property pending transfer to another Federal agency or disposal?

The landholding agency remains responsible and accountable for excess and surplus real property, including related personal property, and must perform the protection and maintenance of such property pending transfer to
§ 102–75.990 May Federal agencies abandon, destroy, or donate to public bodies real property?

Yes, subject to the restrictions in this subpart, any Federal agency having control of real property that has no commercial value or for which the estimated cost of continued care and handling exceeds the estimated proceeds from its sale, may—

(a) Abandon or destroy Government-owned improvements and related personal property located on privately-owned land;

§ 102–75.975 What happens if the property is not conveyed or disposed of during this time frame?

If the property is not transferred to a Federal agency or disposed of during the 15-month period mentioned in §102–75.970, then the disposal agency must pay or reimburse the landholding agency for protection and maintenance expenses incurred from the expiration date of said time period to final disposal, unless—

(a) There is no written agreement between the landholding agency and the disposal agency specifying the maximum amount of protection and maintenance expenses for which the disposal agency is responsible;

(b) The disposal agency’s appropriation, as authorized by Congress, does not contain a provision to allow for payment and/or reimbursement of protection and maintenance expenses; or

(c) The delay is caused by an Executive agency’s request for an exception from the 100 percent reimbursement requirement specified in §102–75.205. In this latter case, the requesting agency becomes responsible for protection and maintenance expenses incurred because of the delay.

§ 102–75.980 Who is responsible for protection and maintenance expenses if there is no written agreement or no Congressional appropriation to the disposal agency?

If there is no written agreement (between the landholding agency and the disposal agency) or no Congressional appropriation to the disposal agency, the landholding agency is responsible for all protection and maintenance expenses, without any right of contribution or reimbursement from the disposal agency.

ASSISTANCE IN DISPOSITION

§ 102–75.985 Is the landholding agency required to assist the disposal agency in the disposition process?

Yes, the landholding agency must cooperate with the disposal agency in showing the property to prospective transferees or purchasers. Unless extraordinary expenses are incurred in showing the property, the landholding agency must absorb the entire cost of such actions.

Subpart E—Abandonment, Destruction, or Donation to Public Bodies

§ 102–75.990 May Federal agencies abandon, destroy, or donate to public bodies real property?

Yes, subject to the restrictions in this subpart, any Federal agency having control of real property that has no commercial value or for which the estimated cost of continued care and handling exceeds the estimated proceeds from its sale, may—

(a) Abandon or destroy Government-owned improvements and related personal property located on privately-owned land;