

**§ 102–85.205**

has automatic occupancy rights at the end of the OA term for occupied space. However, a new OA must be negotiated.

(b) In leased space, the OA generally reflects the provisions of the underlying lease and will specify whether or not renewal options are available. If the OA does not include a renewal option, customer agencies should assume relocation would be necessary upon OA expiration, and budget for it. Further, renewal options are not, in themselves, a guarantee of continued occupancy at that location. In some cases, the renewal rate is substantially above market or the option was not part of the initial price evaluation for the occupancy. In such cases, GSA may be required to run a competition for the replacement lease, and a relocation may ensue. Nonetheless, it is also possible that GSA may execute a succeeding lease with the incumbent lessor, in which case there is no move.

(c) GSA and customer agencies should initiate discussions at least 18–20 months in advance of OA expiration to address an action for the replacement or continued occupancy of the existing space assignment. This allows both agencies time to budget for the work and the cost.

**§ 102–85.205 What happens if a customer agency continues occupancy after the expiration of an OA?**

A mutual goal of GSA and its customers is to have current OAs in place for all space assignments. However, provisions are necessary to cover the GSA and customer relationship if an OA expires prior to execution of a mutually desired succeeding agreement. Because the risks, liabilities, and consequences of a customer’s continued occupancy depend on whether the assigned space is leased or Federally owned, different provisions in the following table apply:

**41 CFR Ch. 102 (7–1–02 Edition)**

**HOLDOVER TENANCY—CUSTOMER AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE EVENT OF TENANT DELAY IN VACATING SPACE**

In leased space	In federally owned space
To pay those costs associated with lease contract, GSA fee, and damages/claims, arising from changes in GSA contract costs which are caused by the tenant’s delay.	To pay Rent as determined by GSA’s pricing policy, as described in this part, and those added costs to GSA (claims, damages, changes, etc.) resulting from the tenant-caused delay.

**§ 102–85.210 What if a customer agency has to relocate?**

If the agency or GSA determines relocation is necessary at the expiration of an OA for either Federally owned or leased space, the customer agency is responsible for all costs associated with relocation at that time.

**§ 102–85.215 What if another customer agency forces a GSA customer to move?**

If a GSA customer agency, or GSA, forces the relocation of another GSA customer agency prior to the expiration of the customer’s OA, the “forcing” agency is responsible:

(a) For all reasonable costs associated with the relocation of the agency being “forced” to move, including architectural-engineering design, move coordination and physical relocation, telecommunications and ADP equipment relocation and installation;

(b) To GSA for all of the relocated agency’s unpaid tenant improvements, if any; and

(c) To the customer agency for the undepreciated amount of any lump sum payment that was already made by the agency for alterations.

**§ 102–85.220 Can a customer agency forced to relocate waive the reimbursements?**

Yes, a customer agency forced to relocate can waive some or all of the reimbursements from the forcing agency