

Federal Management Regulation

§ 102-75.110

§ 102-75.85 Can disposal agencies transfer excess real property to agencies for programs which appear to be scheduled for substantial curtailment or termination?

Yes, but only on a temporary basis with the condition that the property will be released for further Federal utilization or disposal as surplus property at an agreed upon time when the transfer is arranged.

§ 102-75.90 How is excess real property needed for office, storage, and related purposes normally transferred to the requesting agency?

GSA may temporarily assign or direct the use of such excess real property to the requesting agency. See § 102-75.240.

§ 102-75.95 Can Federal agencies which normally do not require real property (other than for office, storage, and related purposes) or which may not have statutory authority to acquire such property, obtain the use of excess real property?

Yes, GSA can authorize the use of excess real property for an approved program. See § 102-75.240.

LAND WITHDRAWN OR RESERVED FROM THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

§ 102-75.100 When an agency holds land withdrawn or reserved from the public domain and determines that it no longer needs this land, what must it do?

An agency holding unneeded land withdrawn or reserved from the public domain must submit to the appropriate GSA regional office a Report of Excess Real Property (Standard Form 118), with appropriate Schedules A, B, and C, only when:

(a) It has filed a notice of intention to relinquish with the Department of the Interior (43 CFR part 2372, *et seq.*) and sent a copy of the notice to the appropriate GSA regional office;

(b) The Department of the Interior has notified the agency that the Secretary of the Interior has determined that the lands are not suitable for return to the public domain for disposition under the general public land laws because the lands are substantially changed in character by improvements or otherwise; and

(c) The Department of the Interior provides a report identifying whether or not any other agency claims primary, joint, or secondary jurisdiction over the lands and whether its records show that the lands are encumbered by rights or privileges under the public land laws.

§ 102-75.105 What responsibility does the Department of the Interior have if it determines that minerals in the land are unsuitable for disposition under the public land mining and mineral leasing laws?

In such cases, the Department of the Interior must:

(a) Notify the appropriate GSA regional office of such a determination; and

(b) Authorize the landholding agency to identify in the Standard Form 118 any minerals in the land that the Department of the Interior determines to be unsuitable for disposition under the public land mining and mineral leasing laws.

TRANSFERS UNDER OTHER LAWS

§ 102-75.110 Can transfers of real property be made under authority of laws other than the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949?

Transfers of real property must be made only under the authority of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, unless the Administrator of General Services determines in each case that the transfer provisions of any such other law are consistent with the authority conferred by this Act. The provisions of this section shall not apply to transfers of real property authorized to be made by section 602(d) of the Act or by any special statute which directs or requires an executive agency to transfer or convey specifically described real property in accordance with the provisions of that statute.

REPORTING OF EXCESS REAL PROPERTY

§ 102-75.115 Must reports of excess real property and related personal property be prepared on specific forms?

Yes, landholding agencies must prepare reports of excess real property and related personal property on:

(a) Standard Form (SF) 118, Report of Excess Real Property, and accompanying Standard Form 118a, Buildings Structures, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Facilities, Schedule A;

(b) Standard Form 118b, Land, Schedule B; and

(c) Standard Form 118c, Related Personal Property, Schedule C.

§ 102-75.120 Is there any other information that needs to accompany (or be submitted with) the Report of Excess Real Property (Standard Form 118)?

Yes, in all cases where Government-owned land is reported excess, executive agencies must include a title report, prepared by a qualified employee of the landholding agency, documenting the Government's title to the property.

TITLE REPORT

§ 102-75.125 What information must agencies include in the title report?

When completing the title report, agencies must include:

(a) The description of the property;

(b) The date title vested in the United States;

(c) All exceptions, reservations, conditions, and restrictions, relating to the title;

(d) Detailed information concerning any action, thing, or circumstance that occurred from the date the United States acquired the property to the date of the report which in any way affected or may have affected the United States' right, title, and interest in and to the real property (including copies of legal comments or opinions discussing the manner in which and the extent to which such right, title, or interest may have been affected). In the absence of any such action, thing, or circumstance, a statement to that effect must be made a part of the report;

(e) The status of civil and criminal jurisdiction over the land that is peculiar to the property by reason of it being Government-owned land. In the absence of any special circumstances, a statement to that effect must be made a part of the report;

(f) Detailed information regarding any known flood hazards or flooding of the property, and, if the property is located in a flood-plain or on wetlands, a listing of restricted uses (along with the citations) identified in Federal, State, or local regulations as required by Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 of May 24, 1977;

(g) The specific identification and description of fixtures and related personal property that have possible historic or artistic value;

(h) The historical significance of the property and whether the property is listed, is eligible for, or has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or is in proximity to a property on the National Register. If the landholding agency is aware of any effort by the public to have the property listed on the National Register, it must also include this information;

(i) A description of the type, location, and condition of asbestos incorporated in the construction, repair, or alteration of any building or improvement on the property (*e.g.*, fire-proofing, pipe insulation, *etc.*) and a description of any asbestos control measures taken for the property. Agencies must also provide to GSA any available indication of costs and/or time necessary to remove all or any portion of the asbestos-containing materials. Agencies are not required to conduct any specific studies and/or tests to obtain this information. (The provisions of this subpart do not apply to asbestos on Federal property which is subject to section 120(h) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Public Law 99-499); and

(j) A statement indicating whether or not, during the time the property was owned by the United States, any hazardous substance activity, as defined by regulations issued by the Environmental Protection Agency at 40 CFR part 373, took place on the property. Hazardous substance activity includes