

rendered or articles sold by Government upon a finding that charge was less than cost, expired two years after June 16, 1933.

§ 316. Disposition of securities

With respect to any bonds, notes, or other securities acquired on behalf of the United States under the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920, including, without limitation of the foregoing, any securities acquired as an incident to a case under title 11, receivership, or reorganization proceeding, or by assignment, transfer, substitution, or issuance, or by purchase, default, or other acquisition (whether at a foreclosure sale or otherwise) of collateral given for the payment of obligations to the United States, the President, or any officer, agent, or agency he may designate, is authorized to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of, any such bonds, notes, or other securities, or to enter into arrangements for the extension of the maturity thereof, in such manner, in such amounts, at such prices, for cash, securities or other property, or any combination thereof, and upon such terms and conditions as the President or any officer, agent, or agency so designated may deem advisable and in the public interest.

(Feb. 28, 1920, ch. 91, § 213, as added Aug. 13, 1940, ch. 666, 54 Stat. 788; amended Pub. L. 95-598, title III, § 325, Nov. 6, 1978, 92 Stat. 2679.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Transportation Act of 1920, referred to in text, is act Feb. 28, 1920, ch. 91, 41 Stat. 456, as amended, which was classified to this section, section 1375a of former Title 10, Army and Air Force, sections 131 to 146 of Title 45, Railroads, and sections 1 to 5, 6, 10 to 15a, 16, 17, 18, 19a, 20, 20a, 25 to 27, 71 to 74, 76 to 79, 141, and 142 of Title 49, Transportation. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables. Numerous sections of the Act that were classified to Title 49 were repealed by Pub. L. 95-473, § 4(b), Oct. 13, 1978, 92 Stat. 1467, the first section of which enacted subtitle IV (§ 10101 et seq.) of Title 49. For distribution of former sections of Title 49 into the revised Title 49, see table at the beginning of Title 49.

CODIFICATION

Section was formerly classified to section 80 of Title 49, Transportation.

AMENDMENTS

1978—Pub. L. 95-598 substituted “case under title 11” for “bankruptcy”.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1978 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 95-598 effective Oct. 1, 1979, see section 402(a) of Pub. L. 95-598, set out as an Effective Date note preceding section 101 of Title 11, Bankruptcy.

§ 317. Repealed. Pub. L. 88-118, Sept. 6, 1963, 77 Stat. 152

Section, acts Oct. 26, 1942, ch. 629, title II, 56 Stat. 999; Oct. 26, 1949, ch. 757, 63 Stat. 930, related to control of electric fans, water-cooling units and air-conditioning equipment in certain buildings operated by Administrator of General Services.

§ 318. Special police

(a) Appointment

The Administrator of General Services, or officials of the General Services Administration

duly authorized by the Administrator, may appoint uniformed guards of such Administration as special policemen without additional compensation for duty in connection with the policing of all buildings and areas owned or occupied by the United States and under the charge and control of the Administrator.

(b) Powers

Special policemen appointed under this section shall have the same powers as sheriffs and constables upon property referred to in subsection (a) of this section to enforce the laws enacted for the protection of persons and property, and to prevent breaches of the peace, to suppress affrays or unlawful assemblies, and to enforce any rules and regulations promulgated by the Administrator of General Services or such duly authorized officials of the General Services Administration for the property under their jurisdiction; except that the jurisdiction and policing powers of such special policemen shall not extend to the service of civil process.

(June 1, 1948, ch. 359, § 1, 62 Stat. 281; Pub. L. 100-678, § 8(a), (b), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4052, 4053.)

AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-678, § 8(b), in amending section generally, inserted section catchline “Special police”, designated provision relating to appointment of special police as subsec. (a), designated provision relating to powers of special police as subsec. (b), and struck out provision in subsec. (b) which restricted the jurisdiction and policing powers to Federal property over which the United States has acquired exclusive or concurrent criminal jurisdiction.

Pub. L. 100-678, § 8(a), substituted “Administrator of General Services” for “Federal Works Administrator” and “General Services Administration” for “Federal Works Agency” in three places.

SHORT TITLE

Act June 1, 1948, which enacted this section and sections 318a to 318d of this title, is popularly known as the “Protection of Public Property Act”.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 50 section 403*o*.

§ 318a. Rules and regulations; posting

The Administrator of General Services or officials of the General Services Administration duly authorized by him are authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the property under their charge and control, and to annex to such rules and regulations such reasonable penalties, within the limits prescribed in section 318c of this title, as will insure their enforcement: *Provided*, That such rules and regulations shall be posted and kept posted in a conspicuous place on such property.

(June 1, 1948, ch. 359, § 2, 62 Stat. 281; Pub. L. 100-678, § 8(a), (c)(1), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4052, 4053.)

AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-678 substituted “Administrator of General Services” for “Federal Works Administrator”, “General Services Administration” for “Federal Works Agency”, and “property” for “Federal property” in two places.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 318c of this title.

§ 318b. Application for protection; detail of special police; utilization of Federal law-enforcement agencies

Upon the application of the head of any department or agency of the United States having property of the United States under its administration and control, the Administrator of General Services or officials of the General Services Administration duly authorized by him are authorized to detail any such special policemen for the protection of such property and if he deems it desirable, to extend to such property the applicability of any such regulations and to enforce the same as set forth herein; and the Administrator of General Services or official of the General Services Administration duly authorized by him, whenever it is deemed economical and in the public interest, may utilize the facilities and services of existing Federal law-enforcement agencies, and, with the consent of any State or local agency, the facilities and services of such State or local law-enforcement agencies.

(June 1, 1948, ch. 359, § 3, 62 Stat. 281; Pub. L. 100-678, § 8(a), (c)(2), Nov. 17, 1988, 102 Stat. 4052, 4053.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

Herein, referred to in text, means act June 1, 1948, ch. 359, 62 Stat. 281, as amended, which enacted sections 318 to 318d of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

AMENDMENTS

1988—Pub. L. 100-678, § 8(c)(2), struck out “and over which the United States has acquired exclusive or concurrent criminal jurisdiction” after “administration and control”.

Pub. L. 100-678, § 8(a), substituted “Administrator of General Services” for “Federal Works Administrator” in two places and “General Services Administration” for “Federal Works Agency” in two places.

§ 318c. Penalties

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, whoever violates any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to section 318a of this title shall be fined not more than \$50 or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

(b)(1) Whoever violates any military traffic regulation shall be fined an amount not to exceed the amount of the maximum fine for a like or similar offense under the criminal or civil law of the State, territory, possession, or district where the military installation in which the violation occurred is located, or imprisoned for not more than 30 days, or both.

(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term “military traffic regulation” means a rule or regulation for the control of vehicular or pedestrian traffic on military installations that is promulgated by the Secretary of Defense, or the designee of the Secretary, under the authority delegated pursuant to section 318a of this title.

(June 1, 1948, ch. 359, § 4, 62 Stat. 281; Pub. L. 104-201, div. A, title X, § 1067, Sept. 23, 1996, 110 Stat. 2654.)

AMENDMENTS

1996—Pub. L. 104-201 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a), substituted “Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, whoever violates” for “Who-

ever shall violate”, inserted “than” after “fined not more”, and added subsec. (b).

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 318a of this title; title 50 section 403o.

§ 318d. Nonuniformed special policemen; powers; arrests without warrant

Officials or employees of the General Services Administration who have been duly authorized to perform investigative functions may be empowered by the Administrator of General Services, or officials of General Services Administration duly authorized by him, to act as nonuniformed special policemen in order to protect property under the charge and control of the General Services Administration and to carry firearms, whether on Federal property or in travel status. Such officials or employees who are empowered to act as nonuniformed special policemen shall have, while on real property under the charge and control of the General Services Administration, the power to enforce Federal laws for the protection of persons and property and the power to enforce rules and regulations made and published for such purposes by the Administrator or duly authorized officials of the General Services Administration. Any such special policeman may make arrests without warrant for any offense committed upon such property if he has reasonable ground to believe (1) the offense constitutes a felony under the laws of the United States, and (2) that the person to be arrested is guilty of that offense.

(June 1, 1948, ch. 359, § 5, as added Pub. L. 87-275, Sept. 22, 1961, 75 Stat. 574.)

§ 319. Grant of easements; authority of executive agencies; application; protection of Federal interests; consideration; legislative jurisdiction; notice of relinquishment, acceptance and State proceedings

Whenever a State or political subdivision or agency thereof or any person makes application for the grant of an easement in, over, or upon real property of the United States for a right-of-way or other purpose, the executive agency having control of such real property may grant to the applicant, on behalf of the United States, such easement as the head of such agency determines will not be adverse to the interests of the United States, subject to such reservations, exceptions, limitations, benefits, burdens, terms, or conditions, including those provided in section 319a of this title, as the head of the agency deems necessary to protect the interests of the United States. Such grant may be made without consideration, or with monetary or other consideration, including any interest in real property. In connection with the grant of such an easement, the executive agency concerned may relinquish to the State in which the affected real property is located such legislative jurisdiction as the executive agency deems necessary or desirable. Relinquishment of legislative jurisdiction under the authority of sections 319 to 319c of this title may be accomplished by filing with the Governor of the State concerned a notice of