

eral 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 “Whoever 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 relinquishment to take effect upon acceptance thereof or by proceeding in such manner as the laws applicable to such State may provide.

(Pub. L. 87-852, § 1, Oct. 23, 1962, 76 Stat. 1129.)

REPEALS

Section repealed by Pub. L. 94-579, title VII, § 706(a), Oct. 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2793, effective on