U.S. General Services Administration

FY 2026
Congressional Justification

U.S. General Services Administration

May 30th 2025

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U.S. General Services Administration

SUMMARY of the

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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The U.S. General Services Administration's (GSA) fiscal year (FY) 2026 budget request returns the agency to its founding mission of streamlining Federal operations, consolidating resources and providing efficient, essential services that allow Government agencies to focus on their core missions. By focusing on efficiency, technology, and responsible resource management, GSA is positioning the Federal Government for enhanced performance and reduced operational costs. GSA is committed to setting an example for all agencies to cut wasteful spending and to find savings and efficiencies to further the shared goal of reducing the Federal deficit.

GSA is highly committed to fiscal responsibility and accountability. The FY 2026 budget request begins to capture reductions already underway. For example, during FY 2025, the agency has implemented workforce reduction efforts, shrinking GSA's workforce by more than 30 percent. In addition to staff reductions, GSA has reduced its contractual services spending by unwinding the dependency on external consultants. The agency will continue to cut wasteful spending and find savings and efficiencies. As GSA finds ways to consolidate redundant operations and automate and optimize its processes, GSA remains committed to preserving its ability to meet its statutory obligations, deliver a great experience, and service its customer agencies.

GSA's FY 2026 budget request will enable GSA to make the Federal footprint more efficient and cost-effective. The budget request proposes sound, cost-effective investments to address the growing backlog of critical building life-safety and infrastructure needs, reduce the costs of maintaining federally owned facilities, and rightsize the Federal real estate portfolio while meeting the future workspace needs of Federal agencies and the public they serve.
GSA's Real Estate Optimization effort consists of three core pillars: disposing of underperforming buildings, investing in core assets, and strategically managing leases by implementing cost-effective lease strategies and terminating leases.

GSA achieves cost savings and efficiencies through responsible management of Federal real estate, smarter acquisitions, transformative use of technology, and leading best practices across the Government. GSA awards more than $100 billion in contracts Government-wide and maintains, builds, leases, and operates more than 360 million rentable square feet that safely houses hundreds of thousands of Federal employees in over 2,200 communities across the country. As GSA delivers on its mission, it strives to make it easier for industry to do business with the Government, while also promoting partnerships with small and innovative entrepreneurs and companies.

GSA is playing an important role in eliminating the Federal deficit and reducing the compliance burden, which enables customer agencies to move faster toward accomplishing their goals. This presents an increased opportunity to innovate across real estate, Federal procurement, and technology shared services. To advance its mission and capitalize on this opportunity, GSA's FY 2026 budget request centered its strategic path forward around four core pillars:

Optimize the Federal Buildings Portfolio –

GSA will strategically optimize the Federal real estate portfolio to eliminate years of accumulated deferred maintenance liabilities, increase office space utilization, and support greater interoperability between agencies. This includes consolidating and modernizing GSA's portfolio of federally owned properties while expanding GSA's portfolio of leased space.

Streamline and Centralize Procurement –

GSA will streamline and centralize procurement by expanding shared acquisition solutions and reducing compliance burdens across purchasing channels. GSA's efforts are focused on maximizing the negotiating power of volume buying, streamlining the procurement process, and improving the procurement technology infrastructure.

Rationalize IT Infrastructure and Software as a Shared Service –

GSA will offer scalable IT solutions through shared service models to enhance interoperability, reduce redundancy, and drive automation. Efforts include centralizing data, increasing access to best-in-class technologies, and optimizing GSA's cloud and software spending.

Embrace GSA's Model (of Efficiency) for Ourselves –

GSA will lead by example by becoming a model of operational efficiency to better serve its partner agencies. GSA will align talent, processes, and technology to eliminate redundancies, empower the workforce, and strengthen performance management.

GSA is committed to a culture of high-performance and customer focus, which is reinforced by the agency's values of service, accountability, and innovation. Living out these values is key to helping GSA's Federal partners deliver their missions. When GSA is succeeding in its mission, the American people win — the Federal Government is delivering better services for the public and is saving money doing it.

Budget Request

GSA's FY 2026 Budget Request reflects GSA's and the Administration's commitment to balance the budget. The agency's FY 2026 budget request reflects the first budget request since the agency began its journey under the Trump Administration to cut wasteful spending and find savings and efficiencies. This is part of GSA's reaffirmation of the foundational principles of the agency–to help ensure the Federal government operates with efficiency, fiscal responsibility, and accountability. As GSA continues to right size our real estate portfolio, reduce the number of external contracts, and unleash technology to streamline government operations, the agency's budget requests will incorporate even more savings in the coming years.

GSA's core operating appropriations (the Operating Expenses, Office of Government-wide Policy, Federal Citizen Services Fund, and Working Capital Fund) are all requesting less funding than they received in the FY 2024 and FY 2025 enacted budgets. Combined GSA is requesting $21.4 million less for these accounts or a 10.5 percent reduction from prior years.

	FY 2019 Request	FY 2019 Request Adjusted for Inflation*	FY 2024/ FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	FY 2026 Reduction
GSA's Core Operating Appropriations					
Government-wide Policy	$ 59,400	$ 75,438	$ 70,474	$ 64,000	$ (6,474)
Operating Expenses	$ 49,440	$ 62,789	$ 53,933	$ 48,000	$ (5,933)
Federal Citizen Services Fund	$ 57,850	$ 73,470	$ 75,000	$ 70,000	$ (5,000)
Working Capital Fund	$ -	$ -	$ 4,000	$ -	$ (4,000)
Sub-Total, Core Operating Appropriations	**$ 166,690**	**$ 211,696**	**$ 203,407**	**$ 182,000**	**$ (21,407)**

*The FY 2019 Request adjusted for Inflation is based on using the 1.27 inflation factor found on https://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm for the period October 2018 to April 2025.

Furthermore, after accounting for inflation, these appropriations' requests are actually smaller than GSA's FY 2019 budget request for these accounts.

GSA's two independent accounts, the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals and the Office of the Inspector General, kept their budget requests flat with the FY 2024 and FY 2025 enacted levels at $10.248 million and $73.837 million respectively. GSA's Former President's account is requesting $5.353 million, which is a $153 thousand increase over FY 2024 and FY 2025 Enacted levels to meet GSA's statutory responsibilities. GSA's last discretionary appropriation included in the agency's FY 2026 Budget Request is the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund (APSMF), which is requesting $193.3 million in FY 2026 and reflects sales proceeds previously deposited in the account from the Public Building Reform Board's High Value Asset Round of Disposals. This investment in the APSMF is critical to allowing GSA to consolidate the Federal footprint, maximize the utilization rate of Federal buildings and facilities, reduce operating and maintenance costs, and expedite the sale or disposal of unneeded Federal properties. As a result of this critical investment that will save the government significant money in the long-term, GSA's FY 2026 requested level of net discretionary authority is $464.8 million. GSA's future budget requests will reflect further efficiencies as GSA continues to streamline its operations and support the Administration's goal of a balanced budget.

GSA's revolving funds budget requests also reflect the Administration's commitment to efficient government operations. The Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) continues to provide efficient and effective acquisition solutions across the Federal Government. In FY 2026, FAS will focus on leveraging the Government's buying power to secure the best prices for the taxpayer while streamlining and consolidating Government-wide procurement through a whole-of-Government approach. The Public Buildings Service (PBS) is requesting net zero obligational authority in addition to its anticipated annual revenues and collections for a total of $10.5 billion in Federal Buildings Fund (FBF) New Obligational Authority (NOA). The requested NOA includes $1.7 billion for GSA's Capital Investment Program, whose funds are used to repair mission critical federally owned facilities, reduce operating expenses, consolidate into long term assets and facilitate the disposal of underutilized assets through the optimization of core federal buildings. At the requested level, PBS will begin to reduce the size of the Federal inventory, release several hundred thousand rentable square feet of leased space, and avoid millions in annual future lease payments. Every dollar invested in GSA's Capital Investment Program will serve as a catalyst for job creation, strengthening businesses and supporting American taxpayers. Each project has a long-term multiplying effect on the U.S. economy. GSA's staff offices are also streamlining their own operations, resulting in a FY 2026 GSA Working Capital Fund plan that is 15% less than FY 2025 plan.

Summary of Appropriations
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY2026 Request
Federal Buildings Fund (FBF), New Obligational Authority			
Construction and Acquisition	$ 259,692	$ 6,036,000	$ 70,661
Repairs and Alterations	$ 599,848		$ 1,739,054
Installment Acquisition Payments	$ -		$ 67,000
Rental of Space	$ 5,659,298		$ 5,574,593
Building Operations	$ 2,951,184	$ 3,272,000	$ 3,012,954
Sub-Total, New Obligational Authority	**$ 9,470,022**	**$ 9,308,000**	**$ 10,464,262**
Annual Appropriations, Budget Authority			
Government-wide Policy	$ 70,474	$ 70,474	$ 64,000
Operating Expenses	$ 53,933	$ 53,933	$ 48,000
Former Presidents	$ 5,200	$ 5,200	$ 5,353
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	$ 10,248	$ 10,248	$ 10,248
Federal Citizen Services Fund	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	$ 70,000
Office of the Inspector General	$ 71,109	$ 73,837	$ 73,837
Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund	$ -	$ -	$ 193,328
Technology Modernization Fund	$ -	$ -	$ -
Working Capital Fund	$ 4,000	$ 4,000	$ -
Electric Vehicles Fund	$ -	$ -	$ -
Pre-Election Presidential Transition	$ 10,413	$ -	$ -
Presidential Transition	$ -	$ 11,202	$ -
Sub-Total, Annual Appropriations	**$ 300,377**	**$ 303,894**	**$ 464,766**
Mandatory Appropriations, Budget Authority			
Federal Capital Revolving Fund	$ -	$ -	$ 10,000,000
Transportation Audit Contracts and Contract Administration	$ 17,579	$ 12,264	$ 12,212
Acquisition Workforce Training Fund	$ 14,661	$ 17,493	$ 22,771
Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property	$ 3,715	$ 10,876	$ 10,876
Sub-Total, Mandatory Appropriations, Budget Authority	**$ 35,955**	**$ 40,633**	**$ 10,045,859**
Total Gross Budget Authority	**$ 9,806,354**	**$ 9,652,527**	**$ 20,974,887**

Note: FY 2024 enacted includes supplemental appropriations, indefinite authority, transfers, and reprogramming. This table does not reflect the requested transfer and obligational authority from the Federal Capital Revolving Fund (FCRF) in FY 2026. The FCRF payback is reflected in Installment Acquisitions. Appropriations requested for GSA's Special Emphasis programs are included as part of the FBF's Major Repairs and Alterations authority. The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4, 139 Stat. 9, 26) was enacted on March 15, 2025, and appropriated $9,308,000,000 for GSA's FBF. These funds were appropriated to the FBF "without regard to the limitations in paragraphs (1) through (3) and subparagraphs (A) through (C) in paragraph (2) under such heading in division B of Public Law 118–47: Provided, That the amount under such heading for buildings operations shall be applied by substituting ''$3,272,000,000'' for ''$2,951,184,000'''. As such, P.L. 119-4 appropriated the FBF with $6,036,000,000 that GSA can allocate between its remaining programs as necessary. Lastly, P.L. 118-83 provided GSA with $19,424,177 for Presidential Transition activities, but as there was never a multiple possible apparent successful candidate scenario $8,221,863 was immediately rescinded following the 2024 Presidential election; as a result, the above table shows the final $11,202,314 for Presidential Transition in FY 2025.

Optimize the Federal Buildings Portfolio

PBS's FY 2026 budget request supports the Administration's priorities to cut wasteful spending and improve the delivery of Government services to the American people. The budget request proposes sound, cost-effective investments to address the growing backlog of critical building life-safety and infrastructure needs, reduce the costs of maintaining federally owned facilities, and right-size the Federal real estate portfolio while meeting the future workspace needs of Federal agencies and the public they serve.

GSA and occupant agency alignment around the opportunity to transform GSA's current real estate portfolio into one that is more efficient and physically smaller than today's portfolio has never been better, with the opportunity to generate substantial savings to the taxpayers. Increased focus on data collection and reporting on space utilization and the minimum target utilization rates set forth in the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (P.L. 118-272, 138 Stat. 2992, 3218-3222) and further clarified in OMB Memorandum M-25-25, Implementation of the Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act, presents a significant opportunity to optimize the real estate portfolio. This budget request and its legislative proposals will determine the makeup, condition, size, and functionality of tomorrow's portfolio of properties.

As part of GSA's strategic vision to provide financially sustainable, accessible, and responsive workspace solutions that enable a productive Federal workforce, GSA is working toward:

- Developing and offering integrated workspace options and services that maximize productivity.
- Securing investments needed to achieve a smaller and modernized portfolio that is safe, efficient, and affordable for customers.
- Establishing and implementing cross-cutting solutions that safeguard Federal sites and facilities from foreseeable threats and risks and protect the Federal workforce. Identifying and implementing programs that positively impact taxpayers through enhanced economic activity.

In FY 2026, GSA will be focusing on optimizing the Federal Government's real estate footprint by disposing of underperforming buildings, investing in core assets, and strategically managing leases. As such, support for PBS's full FY 2026 budget request, including the $1.8 billion requested for capital investments, will enable GSA to fully move forward with this optimization. The FY 2026 Capital Investment Program was developed to further the efforts to reinvest in GSA's core assets and provide modernized workspaces in a state of good repair with maximized utilization. Realization of this effort will improve the functionality of tomorrow's PBS real estate portfolio, allowing agencies to better carry out their missions and serve the American people. GSA plays a key role in helping agencies redefine their space requirements and through this budget request, repositions GSA's inventory to become a safer, smaller, less costly real estate footprint. Fully supporting GSA's Capital Investment Program is a prerequisite to meeting these new demands and to realizing the enormous potential for reducing GSA's real estate footprint to meet long-term agency needs.

A key aspect of GSA's FY 2026 Capital Investment Program is the proposed $365 million Optimization Program that will reconfigure and renovate core assets under GSA's jurisdiction, custody, or control to support efforts to optimize space configuration and performance; deliver the best value in real estate to our customer agencies across Government; reduce the Government's footprint; and achieve significant annual cost savings for taxpayers. The proposed Optimization Program facilitates GSA's strategic divestiture of unneeded federally owned assets, reduces the reliance on privately owned space, results in improved space utilization, and generates cost savings for the American people.

There are significant opportunities across the PBS portfolio where capital investment can be used to achieve long-term savings. Investment in major building improvements and consolidation projects will reduce the cost of operations by improving conditions and support agencies that seek to improve space utilization and consolidation opportunities. In order to improve utilization of and consolidation from leases, a significant saving opportunity for the taxpayers, it is imperative that GSA has access to capital funds to reinvest in its federally owned properties that will make this transition successful.

The FY 2026 Budget request also includes capitalizing the Federal Capital Revolving Fund. The FBF budget request includes $67 million to fund the installment of the acquisition payments associated with consolidation activities that will help the Federal Government reduce its real estate footprint.

GSA's FY 2026 Budget request also includes an appropriation of $193.3 million for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund. This amount equals the amount of proceeds that have been deposited into the fund from the Public Buildings Reform Board's High Value Asset Round of disposals. Getting access to these proceeds through an appropriation would allow GSA to further support the Board's efforts to consolidate the Federal Government's real estate footprint and maximize the utilization rate of Federal buildings and facilities.

Streamline and Centralize Procurement

GSA is committed to delivering service, innovation, and value through efficient operations, market expertise, and proactive partnerships with customer agencies and private sector vendors. Generating economies of scale is the cornerstone of GSA's acquisition solutions, enabling us to negotiate better prices. Every day, GSA helps its customers make smart purchasing decisions to acquire the goods and services they need.

GSA is dedicated to improving the contract vehicles, services, and products provided to Federal agencies, military, State, and local entities. GSA makes access to the Government market easier, faster, and less costly to providers by designing and delivering solutions that meet customers' current needs and anticipate their future requirements. GSA's Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) will serve its stakeholders by:

- Leveraging the Government's buying power to secure the best prices for the taxpayer.
- Streamlining and consolidating Government-wide procurement, reducing duplication and enabling agencies to focus on their core missions.
- Gaining insights into overall spending, improving forecasting, and ensuring that we are appropriately managing our budget.

The Administration has communicated an ambitious set of priorities to move America forward. While some of these projects require a coordinated, whole-of-Government approach, FAS has a substantial role in delivering meaningful results for a number of the Administration's priorities. Furthermore, because of its unique ability to enable and enhance the missions of other agencies, FAS is positioned to be a Government-wide leader of many efforts that directly support these goals. These include:

- Centralization of the Procurement for Common Goods and Services Across the Federal Government
- Implementation of FAR 2.0 and Adaptation of FAS Systems and Processes
- Interagency Direct Acquisition Vehicle (IDV) Consolidation & Rationalization - Including the Rightsizing of Multiple Award Schedule (MAS)
- Creation of New Shared Service Solutions

Through these efforts, GSA is playing a major role implementing many Administration policies because of the reach and impact of its acquisition and technology solutions.

Rationalize IT Infrastructure and Software as a Shared Service

Technology is critical to how agencies accomplish their missions and serve the public. It is at the core of running mission-support operations, safeguarding critical information, and analyzing program data for agency decision-making. Agencies are tasked with achieving an array of critical goals involving enhanced IT security, greater use of cloud-based services, and the overall consolidation and modernization of IT networks. GSA is well positioned to help agencies meet these goals. For example, GSA has launched and is actively piloting a Generative AI tool to increase staff productivity and is sharing successful use cases across the Federal Government through interagency collaboration and knowledge sharing.

GSA offers the full spectrum of technology assistance, including experts who assess system design, apply user-centered research and design techniques, and ensure alignment with agency needs. GSA is working internally and externally to consolidate the number of systems for each job, centralize data to be accessible across teams, increase Government's access to best-in-class technologies, and optimize the Government's cloud and software spending.

GSA drives more efficient and innovative Government procurement of technology services. GSA improves technology procurements at customer agencies through acquisition consulting and assistance by identifying and incorporating best practices in technology acquisition, offering hands-on assistance to agencies during the acquisition process, and sharing the skills and knowledge developed within GSA across the Federal workforce.

- The Technology Modernization Fund (TMF) will continue to drive digital transformation by providing up-front funding for IT projects to move agencies from antiquated legacy systems to more secure modern platforms—and to ensure effective oversight and successful delivery of high-priority investments. The FY 2026 budget does not include new discretionary appropriated funding for the TMF. Instead, President's FY 2026 budget request includes a governmentwide general provision that will allow GSA, with approval of OMB, to collect unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds from other agencies and bring that funding into the TMF. This funding will help address critical technology challenges, and modernize high-priority systems, cybersecurity, public-facing digital services/customer experience improvements, and cross-Government collaboration and scalable shared services. Through the use of this innovative funding tool, agencies will move to more secure and effective IT systems and infrastructure, such as cloud-enabled technologies and shared services, reducing technical debt and improving mission delivery. In the last few years, the TMF has increased its annual investment rate more than tenfold. TMF currently manages more than $1.07 billion worth of systems upgrades and modernization projects totaling 69 investments across 34 Federal agencies and has received and reviewed more than 290 proposals totaling about $4.5 billion in funding demand.

- The Information Technology Category (ITC) within the Federal Acquisition Service helps Government agencies get the tools and technology they need by working with trusted industry partners. ITC provides IT products and services under four subcategories: Enterprise Technology Solutions (ETS), IT Services, IT Products (Hardware/Software), and IT Security. This structure allows ITC to provide targeted support and subject matter expertise to customers across the full spectrum of Federal IT requirements. Across all these areas and solutions, ITC ensures that technology purchases are safe and reliable through supply chain risk management initiatives, while helping agencies access the newest technologies like artificial intelligence and cloud computing

    - The Telecommunications subcategory within the ITC is focused on the successful transition of Government agencies to the Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions (EIS) contract. The EIS contracts address all aspects of Federal agency IT telecommunications, infrastructure, and cybersecurity requirements and will help agencies improve their cybersecurity capabilities and serve as a vehicle to help agencies achieve Federal IT modernization goals in the telecommunications and enterprise network space. Transitioning to EIS affects more than $2 billion in Federal telecommunications spending annually and impacts 228 Federal agencies and other Government entities. Twenty-eight agencies remain to transition from the expiring legacy contracts by May 31, 2026.

The goal for FY 2025 is to aid 21 agencies in completing their transitions, with the remaining seven planned for FY 2026.

- The FAS Assisted Acquisition Services (AAS) portfolio offers customized acquisition, project management, and financial management services for large and complex projects at the best value to the Government. AAS's highly trained contracting, project, and financial management professionals provide direct assistance to partner agencies on the Government's complex IT and cybersecurity challenges.

GSA offers platforms and services that assist agencies in using modern IT tools and practices, including moving to the cloud, authentication and authorization services, system modernizations, and tools to communicate with the public.

- As part of the Federal Citizen Services Fund (FCSF), the Technology Transformation Services (TTS) will continue to support USA.Gov and USAGOV en Español. These websites serve as the front door to Federal Government information and services, making it easier for the public to find and understand the Government services and information they need—anytime, anywhere, any way they want.

- TTS's Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP) provides a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization, and continuous monitoring for cloud products and services. FedRAMP enables agencies to avoid spending duplicative funds for security-related costs and to save valuable time by establishing an "authorize once, reuse many times" security program. FedRAMP is actively working to reduce time and costs associated with the manual, labor-intensive security authorization processes that exist today by digitizing and automating critical business processes.

- Within the Acquisition Services Fund, TTS's Centers of Excellence, Cloud.gov, and Login.gov programs use modern methodologies and technologies to assist Federal agencies in improving the public's experience with the Government.

    - The Centers of Excellence program aims to drive comprehensive digital transformation within the Federal Government by providing consulting services to agencies on the following functional areas: artificial intelligence, cloud adoption, contact centers, customer experience, data analytics, infrastructure optimization, innovation adoption, and acquisition practices.
    - Cloud.gov is a secure, cloud-based hosting platform-as-a-service for websites, application programming interfaces, and other applications tailored for the needs of the Federal Government that helps Federal agencies deliver the services the public deserves in a faster, more user-centered way. Cloud.gov maintains a FedRAMP Moderate-level authorization and provides a strong security and compliance foundation for new digital services.
    - Login.gov is a secure identity proofing solution that ensures access, protects privacy, and prevents fraud. Login.gov simplifies secure access to online

Government services for the public, while reducing costs for taxpayers and agencies. Login.gov enables members of the public to create a single digital account that provides access to their benefits and services at over 50 Federal and State agencies. This “one account for government” saves users time, saves taxpayers money, reduces complexity for agencies, and ensures consistent security and anti-fraud practices across government.

- The Office of Technology Policy within the Office of Government-wide Policy supports and enables agency implementation of Government-wide IT policies and programs. The office leads the Federal Government’s response to new technologies (such as generative Artificial Intelligence) through policy and best practices. The office monitors new and emerging technologies, assesses potential (both beneficial and adverse) impacts on the Federal Government, and recommends policy to support response and adoption of emerging technologies that will support Government-wide operations.

- GSA continues to make significant progress with the development, implementation, and maintenance of automations that return significant value to GSA. GSA’s Robotic Process Automation (RPA) Program develops internal automations that generate savings and increase capacity for the agency. In addition to managing its own RPA program, GSA leads the Federal Robotic Process Automation Community of Practice (CoP) promoting the adoption of emerging automation technologies and rapid process transformation across the Government. GSA provides leadership within the RPA CoP as it mentors other agencies and provides regular Government-wide engagements and best practices that include RPA, Intelligent Automation, and adoption of process transformation methodologies.

GSA continues to support an administrative provision to allow GSA to transfer lapsed funding from several of its appropriations to the “Major equipment acquisitions and development activity” under the Working Capital Fund. Congress granted GSA this authority in Section 602 of Division E in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328, 136 Stat. 4459, 4697). Continuing this provision in FY 2026 would allow GSA to fund investments such as the regular upgrade of its financial systems and modernize its financial data reporting capabilities without needing to bill its internal customers, lowering their appropriations requests.

Lastly, in FY 2026 GSA will invest in its cybersecurity capabilities to implement the mandates outlined in Executive Order 14028, Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity (May 12, 2021) as well as the subsequent OMB Memoranda and Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Binding Operational Directives. Here is a table that shows GSA’s FY 2026 cybersecurity investments by National Institute of Standards and Technology category and fund:

NIST Category ($ in '000s)	Acquisition Services Fund	Federal Buildings Fund	Federal Citizen Services Fund	Working Capital Fund	Office of Government -wide Policy	Operating Expenses	GSA Total
Detect	$ 360	$ -	$ -	$ 7,780			$ 8,140
Human Capital	$ 10	$ -	$ -				$ 10
Identity	$ 1,530	$ 60	$ 30,160	$ 18,990			$ 50,740
Protect	$ 11,930	$ 490	$ 12,730	$ 45,230	$ 30	$ 40	$ 70,450
Recover	$ 60	$ -	$ -	$ 3,260			$ 3,320
Respond	$ 60	$ -	$ -	$ 2,720			$ 2,780
Sector Risk Management	$ 80	$ -	$ -				$ 80
Total	**$ 14,030**	**$ 550**	**$ 42,890**	**$ 77,980**	**$ 30**	**$ 40**	**$ 135,520**

Embrace GSA's Model (of Efficiency) for Ourselves

The FY 2026 budget reflects commitment to contributing toward the elimination of the Federal deficit by realizing efficiencies in GSA's own operations. As such, GSA's FY 2026 Budget request reflects a $21 million reduction in GSA's annual appropriations after removing the impact of the one-time infusion of $193 million for the Asset Proceeds and Space Management. GSA is committed to becoming more efficient and is actively working on how it can deliver on its mission with fewer resources.

Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act

GSA is working to meet the requirements of the Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (P.L. 115-414, 132 Stat. 5430). GSA's most recent report on the status of public recommendations by GAO and the GSA Office of Inspector General, which have been open for at least a year, can be found on GSA's website at the following address: https://www.gsa.gov/reference/reports/budget-performance/administrators-semiannual-management-report

Request for New Obligational Authority

(Dollars in Thousands)

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>FY 2024 Enacted</th><th>FY 2025 Enacted</th><th>FY2026 Request</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total Revenues</td><td>$ 10,728,410</td><td>$ 10,496,084</td><td>$ 10,464,262</td></tr>
<tr><td>Federal Buildings Fund (FBF), New Obligation Authority</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction and Acquisition</td><td>$ 259,692</td><td rowspan="4">$ 6,036,000</td><td>$ 70,661</td></tr>
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<tr><td>Building Operations</td><td>$ 2,951,184</td><td>$ 3,272,000</td><td>$ 3,012,954</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disaster Relief Supplemental</td><td>$ -</td><td>$ -</td><td>$ -</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total New Obligation Authority</td><td>$ 9,470,022</td><td>$ 9,308,000</td><td>$ 10,464,262</td></tr>
<tr><td>FBF Net Budget Authority</td><td>$ (1,258,388)</td><td>$ (1,188,084)</td><td>$ -</td></tr>
</table>

Note: The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4, 139 Stat. 9, 26) was enacted on March 15, 2025, and appropriated $9,308,000,000 for GSA's FBF. These funds were appropriated t "without regard to the limitations in paragraphs (1) through (3) and subparagraphs (A) through (C) in paragraph (2) under such heading in division B of Public Law 118–47: Provided, That the amount under such heading for buildings operations shall be applied by substituting ''$3,272,000,000'' for ''$2,951,184,000'''. As such. P.L. 119-4 appropriated the FBF with $6,036,000,000 that GSA can allocate between its remaining programs as necessary.

FY 2026 Capital Investment Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION Program:		
Remediations	**$**	**70,661**
New Obligational Authority, CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION Program	**$**	**70,661**
REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS Program:		
Non Prospectus (Basic) Repairs and Alterations Program	**$**	**500,000**
Special Emphasis Programs	**$**	**364,707**
Major Repairs & Alterations	**$**	**874,347**
New Obligational Authority, REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS Program	**$**	**1,739,054**
Total New Obligational Authority, Capital Investment Program	**$**	**1,809,715**

GSA Net Budget Authority

Annual Appropriations, Request for Net Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY2026 Request
Discretionary Budget Authority			
FBF Net Budget Authority	$ (1,258,388)	$ (1,188,084)	$ -
Annual Appropriations	$ 292,692	$ 367,692	$ 464,766
GSA Discretionary Budget Authority	**$ (965,696)**	**$ (820,392)**	**$ 464,766**
Pre-Election Presidential Transition	$ 10,413	$ -	$ -
Presidential Transition	$ -	$ 11,202	$ -
Additional Programs Budget Authority	**$ 10,413**	**$ 11,202**	**$ -**
Transportation Audit Contracts and Contract Administration	$ 17,579	$ 12,264	$ 12,212
Acquisition Workforce Training Fund	$ 14,661	$ 17,493	$ 22,771
Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property	$ 3,715	$ 10,876	$ 10,876
GSA Mandatory Budget Authority	**$ 35,955**	**$ 40,633**	**$ 45,859**
Mandatory Appropriations			
Mandatory Proposals			
Federal Capital Revolving Fund	$ -	$ -	$ 10,000,000
Appropriated GSA Mandatory Budget Authority	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 10,000,000**
Total GSA Net Budget Authority	**$ (919,329)**	**$ (768,557)**	**$ 10,510,625**

GSA Total Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
11.1	Full-time permanent	$ 1,609,352	$ 1,737,620	$ 1,437,852
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	$ 51,576	$ 7,829	$ 6,526
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$ 40,889	$ 45,157	$ 37,082
11.8	Special personnel service payments	$ 3,564	$ 4,043	$ 2,638
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$ 628,697	$ 654,161	$ 600,714
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	$ 1,565	$ 64,836	$ 17,165
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	$ 27,402	$ 39,185	$ 38,728
22.0	Transportation of things	$ 12,528	$ 14,372	$ 15,111
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	$ 60,765	$ 37,716	$ 39,227
23.2	Rental payments to others	$ 5,779,206	$ 5,606,900	$ 5,574,649
23.3	Communications, utilities, and misc. charges	$ 641,746	$ 735,305	$ 732,402
24.0	Printing and reproduction	$ 7,245	$ 3,751	$ 7,184
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ 22,945,573	$ 26,216,070	$ 27,213,576
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	$ 99,108	$ 75,922	$ 68,399
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	$ 1,071,332	$ 1,079,117	$ 969,979
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	$ 2,471,605	$ 2,243,362	$ 2,310,947
25.5	Research and development contracts	$ 132	$ -	$ -
25.6	Medical Care	$ 2	$ 305	$ 192
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	$ 368,468	$ 314,861	$ 319,862
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons	$ 161	$ 5	$ 5
26.0	Supplies and materials	$ 2,082,576	$ 2,130,436	$ 2,284,673
31.0	Equipment	$ 3,660,115	$ 4,909,489	$ 5,276,767
32.0	Land and structures	$ 2,029,512	$ 3,394,349	$ 4,753,953
33.0	Investment and Loans	$ -	$ -	$ -
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	$ 1	$ -	$ -
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	$ 12,459	$ 832	$ 11,000
43.0	Interest and dividends	$ 29,437	$ 48,602	$ 48,651
44.0	Refunds	$ 8	$ 20	$ 67,000
91.0	Unvouchered	$ -	$ 10	$ 10
94.0	Financial Transfers	$ 9,950	$ 11,556	$ 1,007,408
99.0	**Total Obligations**	**$ 43,644,974**	**$ 49,375,809**	**$ 52,841,699**
	Subtotal, PC&B	$ 2,335,643	$ 2,513,646	$ 2,101,977
	Subtotal, Non-labor	$ 41,309,331	$ 46,862,163	$ 50,739,722

GSA Total FTE

	FY 2024 Actual			FY 2025 Enacted			FY 2026 Request		
	Direct	Reimb.	Total	Direct	Reimb.	Total	Direct	Reimb.	Total
Annual Appropriations									
Office of Government-wide Policy	140	26	166	163	28	191	139	28	167
Operating Expenses	189	7	196	214	7	221	173	7	180
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	41	0	41	41	0	41	41	0	41
Federal Citizen Services Fund	101	162	263	151	244	395	83	114	197
Office of Inspector General	266	2	268	267	3	270	263	3	266
Subtotal, Annual Appropriations	**737**	**197**	**934**	**836**	**282**	**1,118**	**699**	**152**	**851**
Revolving Funds									
Federal Buildings Fund	5,132	316	5,448	5,139	316	5,455	3,879	316	4,195
Technology Modernization Fund	26	0	26	30	0	30	15	0	15
Acquisition Services Fund	0	4,096	4,096	0	4,460	4,460	0	3,436	3,436
Working Capital Fund	0	2,306	2,306	0	1,958	1,958	0	2,809	2,809
Subtotal, Revolving Funds	**5,158**	**6,718**	**11,876**	**5,169**	**6,734**	**11,903**	**3,894**	**6,561**	**10,455**
Permanent Budget Authority									
Transportation Audits	26	0	26	24	0	24	0	0	0
Acquisition Workforce Training Fund	16	0	16	18	0	18	21	0	21
Subtotal, Permanent Budget Authority	**42**	**0**	**42**	**42**	**0**	**42**	**21**	**0**	**21**
GSA TOTAL	**5,937**	**6,915**	**12,852**	**6,047**	**7,016**	**13,063**	**4,614**	**6,713**	**11,327**

Note: FCSF used American Rescue Plan Act (P.L. 117-2) funding in FY 2024.

Explanation of Changes, Federal Buildings Fund
(New Obligational Authority, Dollars in Thousands)

	Construction and Acquisition	Repairs and Alterations	Installment Acquisition Payments	Rental of Space	Building Operations	TOTAL
FY 2025 Enacted	**$ -**	**$ 681,942**	**$ -**	**$ 5,354,058**	**$ 3,272,000**	**$ 9,308,000**
Change in Construction for Executive Agencies*.	$ 70,661					$ 70,661
Change in Courthouses*.						$ -
Change in Basic R&A program*.		$ 220,000				$ 220,000
Change in Line-Item R&A program*.		$ 727,115				$ 727,115
Change in Special Emphasis programs*.		$ 109,997				$ 109,997
Annualization of remaining FY 2025 Program Changes*.				$ (6,243)		$ (6,243)
NOA Conversion of FY2024 IA Base*.				$ 100,371		$ 100,371
Lump Sums (Taxes, IBAAs, RWAs, Double Rent, Others)*.				$ (20,746)		$ (20,746)
FY24 PYC of Program Changes*.				$ 45,361		$ 45,361
Rent Changes (Step Rent, CPIs, Escalations)*.				$ 35,836		$ 35,836
Potential Buyouts*.				$ 129,046		$ 129,046
Cancellations*.				$ (73,273)		$ (73,273)
Expansions*.				$ 8,878		$ 8,878
Cost Reduction of Soft Term Leases*.				$ (111,058)		$ (111,058)
Reduced Use of Carryover to Support FY26 Requirement*.				$ 112,363		$ 112,363
Change in Base Building Cost*.					$ 92,690	$ 92,690
Change in Other/ Miscellaneous Building Cost*.					$ (17,539)	$ (17,539)
Change in PBS Administrative Cost*.					$ (351,057)	$ (351,057)
Change in Other / Miscellaneous PBS Administrative Cost*.					$ 232	$ 232
Change in Other Funding Sources*.					$ 16,628	$ 16,628
Repayments to Federal Capital Revolving Fund *			$ 67,000			$ 67,000
FY 2026 Request	**$ 70,661**	**$ 1,739,054**	**$ 67,000**	**$ 5,574,593**	**$ 3,012,954**	**$ 10,464,262**

Explanation of Changes, GSA Annual Appropriations

(Budget Authority, Dollars in Thousands)

	Government-wide Policy		Operating Expenses		Civilian Board of Contract Appeals		Former Presidents		Federal Citizen Services Fund		Inspector General		Technology Modernization Fund		Working Capital Fund		Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund		Presidential Transition		Total	
	FTE	Approp.	FTE	Approp.	FTE	Approp.	FTE	Approp.	FTE	Approp.	FTE	Approp.	FTE	Approp.	FTE	Approp.	FTE	Approp.	FTE	Approp.	FTE	Appropriation
FY 2025 Enacted	163	$ 70,474	214	$ 53,933	41	$ 10,248	0	$ 5,200	151	$ 75,000	267	$ 73,837	0	$ -	0	$ 4,000	0	$ -	$0	$ 11,202	836	$ 303,894
Program Increases:																						
Pay Increase						$ 102						$ 295										
Travel and Transportation				$ 178																	0	$ 178
Rent		$ 488				$ 4						$ 1,206									0	$ 1,694
Operations and Maintenance of Facilies and Equipment						$ 3						$ 15									0	$ 18
Communication and Utilities				$ 11		$ 1															0	$ 12
Contractual Services				$ 4,427						$ 4,154											0	$ 8,554
Training				$ 25																	0	$ 25
Supplies, Materials, and Equipment				$ 3																	0	$ 3
Increase for Former President Biden								$ 1,007													0	$ 1,007
Increase for Property Disposal Activities																		$ 193,328			0	$ 193,328
Program Decreases:																						
Program Reductions	(31)	$ (5,052)							(68)	$ (8,097)						$ (4,000)				$ (11,202)	(99)	$ (28,351)
Salaries and Benefits			(41)	$ (7,330)							(4)	$ (766)									(45)	$ (8,096)
Decrease for Former President Carter								$ (246)													0	$ (246)
Decrease for Former President Trump								$ (537)													0	$ (537)
Decrease for Former President Obama								$ (7)													0	$ (7)
Decrease for Former President Clinton								$ (64)													0	$ (64)
WCF Bill and Shared Service Support		$ (1,910)								$ (1,057)		$ (425)										$ (3,392)
Contractual Services				$ (113)		$ (27)						$ (200)									0	(340)
Electric Vehicles				$ (3,000)																	0	(3,000)
Equipment												$ (115)									0	$ (115)
Supplies, Materials, and Equipment				$ (133)		$ (83)						$ (10)									0	$ (226)
FY 2026 Request	**132**	**$ 64,000**	**173**	**$ 48,000**	**41**	**$ 10,248**	**0**	**$ 5,353**	**83**	**$ 70,000**	**263**	**$ 73,837**	**0**	**$ -**	**0**	**$ -**	**0**	**$ 193,328**	**0**	**$ -**	**692**	**$ 464,766**

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U.S. General Services Administration

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Federal Buildings Fund / Public Buildings Service Overview

The mission of the U.S. General Services Administration's (GSA) Public Buildings Service (PBS) is to provide superior workplaces for Federal workers and superior value to the American taxpayers. PBS fulfills its mission by managing more than 360 million rentable square feet of space that safely houses hundreds of thousands of Federal employees in over 2,200 communities across the country. These facilities are visited annually by tens of millions of members of the public, including veterans, Medicare and Social Security beneficiaries, small business owners, victims of disasters, plaintiffs and defendants, contractors, and many others. Additionally, these facilities support vital national security, law enforcement, commerce, and research and development missions, among other things.

GSA's fiscal year (FY) 2026 budget request for the Federal Buildings Fund (FBF) supports the Trump-Vance Administration's priorities to cut wasteful spending and improve the delivery of Government services to the American people. The budget request proposes sound, cost-effective investments to address the growing backlog of critical building life-safety and infrastructure needs, reduce the costs of maintaining federally owned facilities, and rightsize the Federal real estate portfolio while meeting the future workspace needs of Federal agencies and the public they serve.

PBS is requesting net zero budget authority, spending equal to anticipated annual offsetting collections for a total of $10.46 billion in FBF New Obligational Authority (NOA). This budget request will enable PBS to:

- Reduce the size of the Federal inventory, terminating several million rentable square feet of leased space and avoiding millions in annual future lease payments to private lessors.
- Address backlogged repairs and alterations, reduce significant deferred maintenance liabilities, and invest in long-term hold core assets and life-safety projects to protect visitors and Federal employees.
- Address necessary environmental remediation requirements.
- Enhance the efficiency and mission effectiveness of Federal facilities.

Real Estate Investment and Savings Opportunities

Since its establishment in 1949, GSA has continually worked to improve Government operations, streamline acquisitions, and provide efficient real estate services to allow its customers in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches to complete the essential functions of the Federal Government. GSA's FY 2026 budget request was formulated using the same tenets that led to its establishment 75 years ago. However, many things have changed since GSA was established. For one, GSA's federally owned buildings are now, on average, over 52 years old, and many of the buildings have not undergone any significant modernizations since they were constructed. In addition, since FY 2011, the average FBF enacted funding shortfall of roughly $1 billion per year has impacted the Repair & Alteration budgets the hardest, which has contributed to growing deficiencies in PBS's portfolio of federally owned facilities.

GSA and occupant agency alignment around the opportunity to transform GSA's current real estate portfolio into one that is more efficient and physically smaller than today's portfolio has never been better, with the opportunity to generate substantial savings to the taxpayers. Increased focus on data collection and reporting on space utilization and the minimum target utilization rates set forth in the Thomas R. Carper Water Resources Development Act of 2024 (P.L. 118-272, 138 Stat. 2992, 3218-3222) and further clarified in OMB Memorandum M-25-25, Implementation of the Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act, presents a significant opportunity to optimize the real estate portfolio. This budget request and its legislative proposals will determine the makeup, condition, size, and functionality of tomorrow's portfolio of properties.

For PBS, every major program in FY 2026 was developed with the goal of being as efficient and effective as possible for the taxpayers.

- The **Capital Investment Program** allocation will repair mission critical federally owned facilities, reduce operating expenses, consolidate into long term assets and facilitate the disposal of underutilized assets through the optimization of core federal buildings.
- The **Rental of Space** allocation will allow GSA to make prudent, cost-effective decisions as customer needs evolve and deliver space that adheres to the new space utilization requirements for Federal office space.
- The **Building Operations** allocation was developed to support an efficient and effective PBS workforce that has the tools to reduce operating costs and provide a safe workspace for hundreds of thousands of Federal employees and the public.

Capital Investment Program: Modernizing and Optimizing Federal Workplaces

Since FY 2011, the total revenues and collections deposited into the FBF have substantially exceeded the annual NOA appropriated by Congress. Over the past decade, GSA's Capital Investment Program has been underfunded compared to the President's budget requests by over a cumulative $14 billion:

- GSA's Basic Repairs and Alterations (R&A) Program has received $489 million less in appropriations of NOA than requested by GSA.
- GSA's New Construction and Acquisition Program receiving $3.9 billion less in appropriations of NOA than requested by GSA.
- GSA's Major R&A Program has endured the greatest diminution, receiving over $8.2 billion less in appropriations of NOA than requested by GSA.

GSA seeks to work with Congress to close the gap between the annual agency rent collections deposited into the FBF and the NOA appropriated so that GSA may begin to reverse the deleterious and cumulative impacts of underinvestment in deferred maintenance and necessary capital improvements among its federally owned facilities. GSA is exercising fiscal discipline by focusing investment dollars on core/specialty assets the Government will own over the long term, while significantly limiting investment in all other non-specialty assets to remediation and life-safety considerations. Absent the necessary reinvestments, GSA's federally owned assets will deteriorate further and the opportunity to transform the Federal workspace and dramatically reduce long-term real estate costs will be lost.

As part of GSA's strategic vision to provide financially sustainable, accessible, and responsive workspace solutions that enable a productive Federal workforce, GSA is working toward:

- Developing and offering integrated workspace options and services that maximize productivity.
- Securing investments needed to achieve a smaller and modernized portfolio that is safe, efficient, and affordable for customers.
- Establishing and implementing cross-cutting solutions that safeguard Federal sites and facilities from foreseeable threats and risks and protect the Federal workforce.
- Identifying and implementing programs that positively impact taxpayers through enhanced economic activity.

GSA's Real Estate Optimization effort is comprised of three core pillars:

- Disposing of Underperforming Buildings
  - These federally owned buildings have significant reinvestment requirements and low revenue potential with viable lease alternatives.
  - They present the highest risk to the Federal portfolio's performance and do not meet long-term agency housing needs in a cost-effective manner.
- Investing in Core Assets
  - These federally owned buildings represent the highest strategic value to GSA, the agencies that occupy them, and the public they serve. Focus investments in core assets to create efficient, modernized workspaces with cost-effective operations and maximized utilization.
  - They financially sustain the FBF and have the highest long-term value proposition for the taxpayers.
- Strategically Managing Leases
  - Implement cost-effective lease strategies.
  - Identify opportunities to terminate leases, with the goal of achieving significant cost savings.

Progress on the above three core pillars is contingent upon Congress's support for GSA's annual Capital Investment Programs contained in GSA's FY 2026 Budget Request.

The FY 2026 Capital Investment Program was developed to further the efforts to reinvest in GSA's core assets and provide modernized workspaces in a state of good repair with maximized utilization. Realization of this effort will improve the functionality of tomorrow's PBS real estate portfolio, allowing agencies to better carry out their missions and serve the American people. GSA plays a key role in helping agencies redefine their space requirements and through this budget request, repositions GSA's inventory to become a safer, smaller, less costly real estate footprint. Fully supporting GSA's Capital Investment Program is a prerequisite to meeting these new demands and to realizing the enormous potential for reducing GSA's real estate footprint to meet long-term agency needs.

To capitalize on this opportunity, GSA's federally owned core buildings require infrastructure investments to provide flexible workspaces with integrated technology to increase productivity. Building system modernization is also necessary to increase the delivery of agencies' missions and reduce operating costs. The net zero budget authority requested in the FY 2026 budget will allow GSA to utilize the revenues that agencies pay GSA to position GSA to leverage long-term cost savings initiatives and ensure that Federal employees across the Government have access to high-functioning workspaces that enhance mission delivery.

GSA's FY 2026 Capital Investment plan is focused on the reinvestment of NOA needed for those properties that continue to generate the rent needed to sustain GSA's federally owned inventory, and for which there is a long-term need. As part of the evaluation of potential FY 2026 projects, GSA uses a High Value Investment strategic initiative. The goal of the initiative is to utilize financial and other metrics to evaluate the potential project funding needs and prioritization. These metrics support the portfolio's transition to a lean and sustainable cost structure by selecting those projects that align with GSA's long-term objectives.

Support for GSA's FY 2026 budget facilitates cost-effective facilities and housing strategies to optimize the Federal real estate footprint, minimizes operational risks, protects people and property, and maximizes return on investment. Without such support from Congress, GSA will miss an unprecedented opportunity to consolidate agencies, and dispose of underutilized, deteriorating buildings with extensive deferred maintenance, resulting in a smaller core group of efficient, fully occupied Federal buildings. Many of the proposed FY 2026 projects include essential infrastructure work and alterations necessary to position core facilities for long-term Federal occupancy. These investments are critical to allowing GSA to dispose of under-utilized buildings and move agencies into core facilities. For facilities that will remain in the PBS inventory long term, fire suppression and alarm systems need to function with readily available replacement parts; elevators need to operate without causing entrapment; heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) systems need to adequately ventilate and condition air for health and comfort; electrical systems need to support basic building operations and an increasingly digital workplace; and exterior building facades need to be sound and secure as a matter of occupant agency safety and building efficiency.

GSA's FY 2026 Capital Investment Program prioritizes reinvestment in core assets. The request includes $1.7 billion for Repairs and Alterations, including $500 million for Basic R&A, $874 million for Major R&A, and $365 million for PBS's Optimization Program. The Major R&A funding will be reinvested in 11 core assets in six States and the District of Columbia. The following critical building components and the respective estimated construction costs to be addressed as part of these Major R&A projects include:

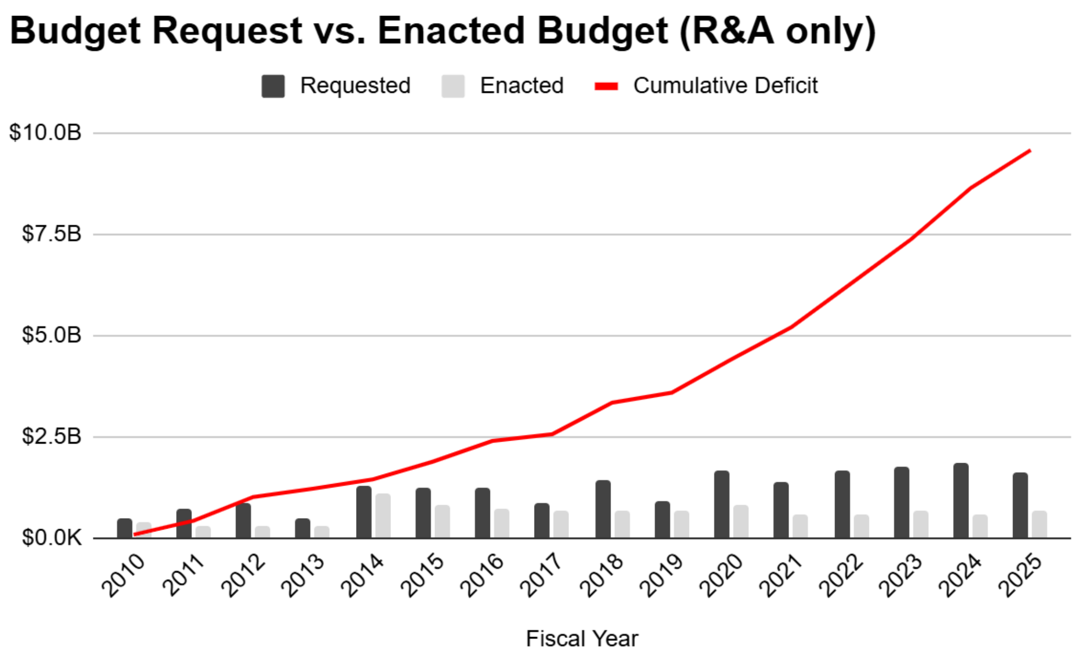
- **$371 million** for new HVAC, mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems, upgrades to improve building functionality and meet safety codes, and enhancements to help buildings operate more efficiently.
- **$219 million** to address site infrastructure, facades, and inefficient deteriorating window systems. These repairs will: address life-safety concerns due to falling debris, improve building security, improve the operating efficiency and resiliency; and correct and reduce seismic risks associated with structural and non-structural seismic hazards, such as bracing and strengthening of facade elements.
- **$118 million** for interior space alterations and repairs and ancillary support services.
- **$43 million** in fire-protection and life-safety improvements to address outdated fire alarm and sprinkler systems. This work will correct hazards and reduce risks to Federal Government personnel and the general public. This does not include any Special Emphasis projects.
- **$43 million** in scope-related demolition and hazardous materials abatement.

As part of GSA's ongoing efforts to reduce and modernize the Federal Government's real estate footprint in support of agencies' missions, GSA is identifying opportunities to optimize space within its inventory of real property assets. GSA proposes $365 million for the Optimization Program for the reconfiguration and renovation of core assets under GSA's jurisdiction, custody, and control to support efforts to optimize space and dispose of underutilized assets. Projects will vary in size by location, agency mission, and operations. This program will also fund customer-agency tenant improvements, furnishings, equipment, and any necessary move expenses if the agency is unable to fund the costs. Overall, the Optimization Program will result in significantly improved space utilization, cost avoidance for taxpayers and a more efficient portfolio.

The requested $500 million for the Basic R&A Program enables GSA to more quickly address routine needs, which will reduce repair costs, shorten delivery times and support GSA's occupant agencies' mission needs more effectively. PBS has a list of basic repair and alteration projects readily available for execution and that is well in excess of the requested budget amount. PBS maintains a consistent obligation rate of effectively 100 percent of these funds year after year. Accounting for cost increases due to changes in market conditions, such as labor and supply-chain challenges, increased fuel prices, and inflation, the requested $500 million will position PBS to invest in its core assets and to reduce a portion of its $6.1 billion in deferred maintenance in federally owned facilities.

A fully funded annual GSA Capital Investment Program will serve as a catalyst for job creation, strengthening businesses and supporting American taxpayers. Each dollar invested in GSA's Capital Investment Program has a long-term multiplying effect on these economies, directly supporting architectural, engineering, and construction industries and indirectly supporting industries that will sustain the Federal workforce occupying these buildings. Investing in GSA's Federal buildings supports good-paying jobs for working families and opportunities for businesses.

FBF Funding Trends
Revenue Collected vs. Reinvested



Note: This table identifies the Basic and Major Repairs and Alterations budget request versus the appropriated annual NOA.

The FY 2026 budget request recognizes that GSA had a $9.6 billion unavailable fund balance at the end of FY 2024, which will increase due to the full-year continuing resolution in FY 2025. The unavailable fund balance consists of revenues and collections deposited into the FBF but for which Congress has not appropriated NOA. This fund balance has grown as a result of $14.9 billion in FBF revenues and collections that could have been appropriated as NOA to the FBF but instead were used to offset increases for other agencies over 14 of the last 15 fiscal years due to limitations in the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee's funding allocation. This represents a trend in which GSA is collecting commercially equivalent rent from its occupant agencies but is precluded from reinvesting all of these funds in providing quality space and services to those rent-paying agencies. This underfunding relative to revenue generation is almost entirely absorbed by PBS's New Construction and R&A Programs. As such, there are dramatic differences between new facilities that are needed, existing facilities that require renovations, and what Congress has funded.

Habitual underfunding of needed reinvestments is the driving factor behind PBS's growing deferred maintenance backlog. Those projects, and the capital needed to complete them, are in addition to the reinvestment dollars that should be allocated for a portfolio of PBS's size and structure to keep pace with depreciation and degradation. The appropriations process generally provided funding authority at or above the level of revenues and collections prior to FY 2011. However, over the past 15 fiscal years, the enacted funding has fallen well below the annual revenues and collections deposited in the FBF in all years except one.

As a result of this chronic underfunding, total deferred maintenance[1] for GSA's federally owned facilities has increased by over 35 percent in the last year and at the end of FY 2024 stood at $6.1 billion.[2] Over the past 5 years, GSA's deferred maintenance has grown at an average annual rate of 27 percent. If this rate continues, and GSA continues to receive annual repair and alterations appropriation of $620 million, with no significant portfolio changes, the deferred maintenance backlog could exceed $20 billion within 5 years. To prevent further growth of the backlog, annual appropriations would need to exceed the rate at which deferred maintenance is accumulating, requiring more than $1.6 billion[3] annually. GSA's FY 2026 Capital Investment plan is focused on the reinvestment of NOA needed for those properties that continue to generate the rent needed to sustain GSA's federally owned inventory, and for which there is a long-term need, and to divest of underperforming, underutilized assets to shed assets with significant liabilities.

[1] Deferred maintenance is synonymous with Deferred Maintenance and Repair, as reported in GSA's Annual Financial Report.

[2] There have been no major changes to the way GSA surveys its portfolio to identify, quantify, or prioritize its liabilities. However, as GSA continues to improve the accuracy of survey results, combined with liability costs increasing due to changes in material, labor and market conditions and habitual underfunding of the FBF, deferred maintenance totals have and are projected to continue to rise.

[3] To stop the growth of deferred maintenance, GSA must offset the annual increase driven by the backlog's average growth rate. With a current deferred maintenance backlog of $6.1 billion and a 5-year average annual growth rate of 27%, the backlog increases by approximately $1.647 billion each year ($6.1 billion × 0.27). Therefore, repair and alterations appropriations must exceed $1.647 billion annually to prevent further growth. The current average annual funding of $620 million is significantly below this threshold, resulting in continued accumulation of deferred maintenance.

Net Budget Authority - 15 Year History
(Dollars in Thousands)

	President's Budget Revenue Estimate	Enacted NOA	Net Budget Authority
FY2011	$ 8,870,933	$ 7,597,540	$ (1,202,123)
FY2012	$ 9,302,761	$ 8,017,967	$ (1,205,174)
FY2013	$ 9,777,590	$ 8,024,967	$ (1,665,003)
FY2014	$ 9,950,560	$ 9,370,042	$ (580,518)
FY2015	$ 9,917,667	$ 9,238,310	$ (679,357)
FY2016	$ 9,807,722	$ 10,196,124	$ 388,402
FY2017	$ 10,178,339	$ 8,845,147	$ (1,333,192)
FY2018	$ 9,950,519	$ 9,073,938	$ (876,581)
FY2019	$ 10,131,673	$ 9,285,082	$ (846,591)
FY2020	$ 10,203,596	$ 8,856,530	$ (1,347,066)
FY2021	$ 10,388,375	$ 9,065,489	$ (1,322,886)
FY2022	$ 10,636,648	$ 9,342,205	$ (1,294,443)
FY2023	$ 10,488,857	$ 10,013,150	$ (475,707)
FY2024	$ 10,728,410	$ 9,470,022	$ (1,258,388)
FY2025	$ 10,496,084	$ 9,308,000	$ (1,188,084)
15 Year Total Underfunding			$ (14,886,711)

Note: Net Budget Authority does not include rescission of prior-year funding, transfers, or supplemental appropriations; it includes estimated redemption of debt in FY 2011, FY 2012, and FY 2013. FY 2022 excludes the $3.418 billion appropriation from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), P.L. 117-58, 135 Stat. 429, and the $3.375 billion appropriation from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), P.L. 117-169, 136 Stat. 1818. The use of the IIJA funds are limited to LPOEs and other border-related projects. FY 2023 does not include $36.8 million in disaster recovery funding for necessary expenses related to the consequences of Hurricane Ian.

Resources, New Obligational Authority, Fund Balance, and Mandatory Authority
(Dollars in Thousands, excludes Indefinite Authority)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Resources:			
Available from prior year for reauthorization	$ 8,752,489	$ 9,652,684	$ 10,840,768
Appropriation	$ -	$ -	$ -
Transfer	$ (42)	$ -	$ -
Revenue from operations:			
Rent	$ 10,241,180	$ 10,464,147	$ 10,346,833
Miscellaneous	$ 2,869	$ -	$ -
Outleasing	$ 1,729	$ 3,081	$ 2,867
Retention of Proceeds (Sale of Real Property)	$ 255,986	$ 18,500	$ 105,350
SSA/CDC/CMS Payments	$ 15,588	$ 10,356	$ 9,212
Subtotal, Revenue	**$ 10,517,352**	**$ 10,496,084**	**$ 10,464,262**
Total Resources Available	$ 19,269,799	$ 20,148,768	$ 21,305,030
New Obligational Authority:			
Construction and Acquisition	$ 241,627		$ 70,661
Major Repairs and Alterations	$ 265,369		$ 1,239,054
Basic Repairs and Alterations	$ 376,626	$ 6,036,000	$ 500,000
Installment Acquisition Payments	$ -		$ 67,000
Rental of Space	$ 5,750,141		$ 5,574,593
Building Operations	$ 2,983,352	$ 3,272,000	$ 3,012,954
Total New Obligational Authority	**$ 9,617,115**	**$ 9,308,000**	**$ 10,464,262**
Fund Balance:			
Total Resources Available	$ 19,269,799	$ 20,148,768	$ 21,305,030
Total New Obligational Authority	$ (9,617,115)	$ (9,308,000)	$ (10,464,262)
Changes to Prior Year Authority	$ -	$ -	$ -
Fund Balance (Available for Reauthorization)	$ 9,652,684	$ 10,840,768	$ 10,840,768
Net Budget Authority	**$ (900,237)**	**$ (1,188,084)**	**$ -**

The PBS net zero budget authority request is outlined in the table below, showing the distribution of estimated revenue into each of the FBF budget activities as NOA. The following sections highlight each activity and how PBS will maximize the value of the requested budget authority.

Note: FY 2024 enacted includes supplemental appropriations, indefinite authority, transfers, and reprogrammings. This table does not reflect the requested transfer and obligational authority from the Federal Capital Revolving Fund (FCRF) in FY 2026. The FCRF payback is reflected in Installment Acquisitions. Funds for the Special Emphasis programs are included in the Major Repairs and Alterations authority. The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4, 136 Stat. 9, 26) was enacted on March 15, 2025, and appropriated $9,308,000,000 for GSA's FBF. These funds were appropriated "without regard to the limitations in paragraphs (1) through (3) and subparagraphs (A) through (C) in paragraph (2) under such heading in division B of Public Law 118–47: Provided, That the amount under such heading for buildings operations shall be applied by substituting ''$3,272,000,000'' for ''$2,951,184,000'''. As such, P.L. 119-4 appropriated the FBF with $6,036,000,000 that GSA can allocate between its remaining programs as necessary.

The requested funding includes:

(1) $70.7 million for Construction and Acquisition of Facilities, to provide funding for the following projects:

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION OF FACILITIES SUMMARY OF FY 2026 PROGRAM (Dollars in Thousands)		
		FY 2026 REQUEST
New Construction:		
Washington, DC Southeast Federal Center Remediation	$	4,200
Kansas City, MO Hardesty Federal Complex Remediation	$	32,809
Belle Mead, NJ Belle Mead Depot Remediation	$	33,652
Subtotal, Executive Agencies	**$**	**70,661**
Total FY 2026 Construction and Acquisition of Facilities Program	**$**	**70,661**

(2) $1.739 billion for Repairs and Alterations, including $500 million for Basic Repairs and Alterations, $901 million for Major Repairs and Alterations and $338 million for PBS's Special Emphasis Programs, as follows:

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS SUMMARY OF FY 2026 PROGRAM (Dollars in Thousands)		
	FY 2026 NOA Request	
Nonprospectus (Basic) Repairs and Alterations Program	**$**	**500,000**
Major Repairs and Alterations Projects		
Washington, DC 1800 F Street NW Federal Building	$	239,000
Washington, DC Ronald Reagan Federal Office Building	$	36,196
Philadelphia, PA James A. Byrne U.S. Courthouse	$	87,372
Pittsburgh, PA Joseph F. Weis, Jr. U.S. Courthouse	$	44,907
New York, NY Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House	$	79,132
Washington, DC 1111 Constitution Avenue NW Federal Building	$	27,903
Boise, ID James A. McClure Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	$	4,616
Spokane, WA Thomas S. Foley U.S. Courthouse; Federal Building and U.S. Post Office	$	7,124
New York, NY Daniel P. Moynihan U.S. Courthouse	$	52,704
Beaumont, TX Jack Brooks Federal Building U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	$	92,132
Boston, MA John J. Moakley U.S. Courthouse	$	203,261
Subtotal, Major Repair and Alterations Projects	**$**	**874,347**
Special Emphasis Programs		
Optimization Program	$	364,707
Subtotal, Special Emphasis Programs	**$**	**364,707**
Total FY 2026 Repairs and Alterations Program	**$**	**1,739,054**

(3) $67 million for Installment Acquisition Payments, for proposed statutorily required annual repayment to the FCRF for purchase transfers received in FY 2026.

(4) $5.6 billion for Rental of Space, to acquire and administer leasehold interests in privately owned facilities when federally owned space is not available, is not a cost-effective housing solution, or does not meet the specific requirements of GSA's occupant agencies. This account also funds payments to the U.S. Postal Service for the use of space by GSA and its occupant agencies in facilities controlled by the Postal Service. This amount funds annual rent for current leases, real estate taxes, and other one-time payments, as well as rent increases associated with replacement leases and expansion space. Additionally, this account funds any lease terminations or lease buyouts in instances when there is a cost associated with such actions.

(5) $3 billion for Building Operations, to provide services for both federally owned and non-fully serviced leased facilities, as well as the administration and management of all PBS real property programs. Of the total amount requested in support of Building Operations, the Building Services allocation funds services and cost increases for cleaning, utilities, maintenance, and other related services. The Salaries and Expenses allocation within Building Operations supports PBS personnel costs excluding reimbursable full-time equivalents (FTE), PBS-specific IT applications, and PBS's contribution to the GSA Working Capital Fund (WCF).

Lastly, PBS projects $1.48 billion of reimbursable services provided to and paid for by other agencies, including funding for 316 FTEs. PBS also projects $171 million in permanent indefinite authority attributable to leased space relating to the expansion needs of occupant agencies, outleasing, energy rebates..

Crosswalk of FY 2024 New Obligational Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	P.L. 118-47 Enacted 3/23/2024	Approved Reprogramming/ Transfers	Total FY 2024 Enacted, Reprogramming/ Transfers	Indefinite Authority	FY 2024 Authority
New Obligational Authority:					
Construction and Acquisition	$ 259,692	$ (18,065)	$ 241,627	$ -	$ 241,627
Major Repairs and Alterations	$ 223,515	$ 18,065	$ 241,580	$ 23,789	$ 265,369
Minor Repairs and Alterations	$ 376,333	$ -	$ 376,333	$ 293	$ 376,626
Rental of Space	$ 5,659,298	$ -	$ 5,659,298	$ 90,843	$ 5,750,141
Building Operations	$ 2,951,184	$ -	$ 2,951,184	$ 32,168	$ 2,983,352
Total, New Obligational Authority	**$9,470,022**	**$ -**	**$9,470,022**	**$147,093**	**$9,617,115**

1. ($18,065) represents the transfer from the FBF's Construction and Acquisition account to the Major Repairs and Alterations account for the emergency repairs related to the collapse at the Tomochichi U.S. Courthouse in Savannah, GA, which was approved by the Committees on Appropriations in FY 2024.

Indefinite Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Repairs and Alterations:			
Historical Outleasing	$ 8,225	$ 12,000	$ 13,833
Energy Rebates	$ 15,548	$ 10,000	$ 10,000
International Trade Center	$ 293	$ 4,080	$ 4,080
Recycling	$ 16	$ 700	$ -
Total, Repairs and Alterations	**$ 24,082**	**$ 26,780**	**$ 27,913**
Rental of Space: Leased Expansion Space	**$ 90,843**	**$ 112,853**	**$ 105,222**
Building Operations:			
International Trade Center - Building Services	$ 27,580	$ 36,881	$ 33,269
International Trade Center - Salaries and Expenses	$ 1,467	$ 779	$ 950
Cooperative Use Act - Outleasing	$ 912	$ 1,681	$ 900
National Antenna Program	$ 2,209	$ 2,392	$ 2,100
Total, Building Operations	**$ 32,168**	**$ 41,733**	**$ 37,219**
Total Indefinite Authority	**$ 147,093**	**$ 181,366**	**$ 170,354**

Note: Indefinite authorities are not included in reported resources or new obligational authority for out-years.

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
11.1	Full-time, permanent*.	$ 671,535	$ 684,106	$ 505,820
11.3	Other than full-time permanent*.	$ 9,017	$ 5,168	$ 3,785
11.5	Other personnel compensation*.	$ 16,476	$ 17,991	$ 13,175
11.8	Special personnel services payments*.	$ 2	$ 0	$ 0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits*.	$ 258,284	$ 246,643	$ 235,659
13.0	Benefits for former personnel*.	$ 0	$ 44,592	$ 14,327
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons*.	$ 6,153	$ 10,770	$ 10,992
22.0	Transportation of things*.	$ 51	$ 6	$ 6
23.1	Rental payments to GSA*.	$ 20,816	$ 0	$ 0
23.2	Rental payments to others*.	$ 5,779,192	$ 5,606,855	$ 5,574,593
23.3	Communications and utilities*.	$ 436,905	$ 493,344	$ 493,119
	Subtotal, Rent, communications & utilities*.	$ 6,236,913	$ 6,100,199	$ 6,067,712
24.0	Printing and reproduction*.	$ 63	$ 144	$ 168
25.1	Advisory and assistance services*.	$ 579,767	$ 324,407	$ 300,627
25.2	Other services*.	$ 50,549	$ 63,391	$ 55,446
25.3	Goods & services from Gov't accounts*.	$ 518,984	$ 518,920	$ 487,335
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities*.	$ 2,471,475	$ 2,243,027	$ 2,310,606
25.5	Other contractual services - Research and Development*.	$ 132	$ 0	$ 0
25.6	Medical care*.	$ 2	$ 300	$ 187
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment*.	$ 6,234	$ 44,599	$ 33,691
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons*.	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
	Subtotal, Contractual services*.	$ 3,627,143	$ 3,194,644	$ 3,187,892
26.0	Supplies and materials*.	$ 7,330	$ 9,200	$ 9,794
31.0	Equipment*.	$ 97,691	$ 103,876	$ 93,743
32.0	Land and structures*.	$ 2,027,258	$ 3,393,127	$ 4,753,603
33.0	Investments and loans*.	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions*.	$ 1	$ 0	$ 0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities*.	$ 317	$ 0	$ 0
43.0	Interest and dividends*.	$ 29,437	$ 48,602	$ 48,651
44.0	Refunds*.	$ 8	$ 20	$ 67,000
94.0	Financial Transfers*.	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
99.9	**Total Obligations*.**	**$ 12,987,679**	**$ 13,859,088**	**$ 15,012,327**
	Subtotal, PC&B*.	$ 955,314	$ 998,500	$ 772,766
	Subtotal, Non-labor*.	$ 12,032,365	$ 12,860,588	$ 14,239,561

Note: The above total obligations include funds from carryover, prior-year recoveries, and reimbursable funding and also includes initial obligations from IIJA and IRA in FY 2024, FY 2025, and FY 2026.

Obligations by Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual		FY 2025 Enacted		FY 2026 Request		Increase/(Decrease) FY 2026 Request	
	FTE	Obligations	FTE	Obligations	FTE	Obligations	FTE	Obligations
FTE and Obligations:								
1. Construction and Acquisition		$ 339,070		$ 894,132		$ 715,278		$ (178,854)
2. Repairs and Alterations		$ 592,378		$ 787,709		$ 999,096		$ 211,387
3. Construction of Lease Purchase Facilities		$ -		$ -		$ -		$ -
4. Installment Acquisition Payments		$ -		$ -		$ 67,000		$ 67,000
5. Pennsylvania Avenue Activities								
a) Repairs and Alterations		$ -		$ -		$ -		$ -
b) Building Operations - Building Services		$ -		$ -		$ -		$ -
6. International Trade Center								
a) Repairs and Alterations		$ 293		$ 1,000		$ 1,000		$ -
b) Building Operations - Building Services		$ 27,580		$ 36,881		$ 33,269		$ (3,612)
c) Building Operations - Salaries and Expenses		$ 1,467		$ 779		$ 950		$ 171
7. Rental of Space		$ 5,801,497		$ 5,606,122		$ 5,574,593		$ (31,529)
8. Building Operations	5,132	$ 3,237,712	5,139	$ 3,454,871	3,879	$ 3,204,472	(1,260)	$ (250,399)
9. Reimbursable	426	$ 1,756,059	316	$ 1,268,181	316	$ 1,282,922	-	$ 14,741
10. Disaster Recovery		$ 28,151		$ 20,000		$ 15,000		$ (5,000)
11. CARES Act		$ 38,579		$ 43,733		$ -		$ (43,733)
12. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act		$ 452,609		$ 885,020		$ 1,421,544		$ 536,524
13. Inflation Reduction Act		$ 712,284		$ 860,660		$ 1,697,203		$ 836,543
Total FTE and Obligations	**5,558**	**$ 12,987,679**	**5,455**	**$ 13,859,088**	**4,195**	**$ 15,012,327**	**(1,260)**	**$ 1,153,239**

Note: The above total obligations include funds from carryover, prior-year recoveries, and reimbursable funding and also includes initial obligations from IIJA and IRA in FY 2024, FY 2025, and FY 2026.

FY 2026 Capital Program - Construction and Acquisition of Facilities

Program Description and Justification

This activity provides for the construction or purchase of facilities costing in excess of the prospectus threshold, additions to existing buildings costing in excess of the prospectus threshold, and remediation. All costs directly attributable to site acquisition, construction, the full range of design and construction services, and management and inspection of construction projects are funded under this activity.

Program Strategy

The FY 2026 request of $70.7 million for the construction and acquisition program addresses essential remediation activities to address environmental liabilities. GSA's new construction program efficiently meets space and security needs and facilitates cost avoidance through targeted investments. The list of new construction projects was determined based on GSA's review of each project and rating its priority relative to other potential projects. The following factors were considered:

- Serving PBS's Partners: Agency priority and existing master plans;
- Responsible Asset Stewardship: Condition of the facility being replaced, including the building systems, security and functionality of the space, funds received to date, existing occupancy status and housing plan, and support of local and national portfolio plans;
- Delivering Better Value and Savings: Lease cost avoidance and return on investment; and
- Reducing the Federal Footprint: Recapturing space and space utilization rate improvement.

The FY 2026 Construction and Acquisition program request is $70.7 million and reflects GSA's support of investments addressing known environmental liabilities.

- $4.2 million is requested for the remediation of environmental contamination of the Southeast Federal Center in Washington, DC. Remediation efforts have been underway at this site for several years to comply with a Consent Decree from the U.S. District Court in Washington, DC. While GSA requested the funds needed to satisfy the requirements of the Consent Decree on multiple occasions in prior fiscal years, no funds were appropriated between 2010 and 2023, when the partial funding was received.

- $32.8 million is requested for the remediation of soil and ground water at the former Hardesty Federal Complex, an 18-acre parcel located at 607 Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City, MO. While under Federal control, underground storage tanks deteriorated and fluids leaked into the soil and groundwater on the property and onto the adjoining residential parcels.

- $33.7 million is requested for remedial treatment for trichloroethylene, a halocarbon commonly used as an industrial solvent, at the former Belle Mead Depot located in Belle Mead, NJ, due to contamination levels exceeding Groundwater Quality Standards. While under Federal control, the property was used for the storage and distribution of Federal supplies. Among materials stored were batteries, paint petroleum products, propane, pesticides, solvents, and strategic metals.

Construction and Acquisition of Facilities
(Dollars in Thousands)

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION OF FACILITIES
SUMMARY OF FY 2026 PROGRAM
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FUNDED TO DATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL PROJECT COST					FY 2026 REQUEST				
		SITE	DESIGN	CONSTRUCTIO	M&I	TOTAL	SITE	DESIGN	CONSTRUCTIO	M&I	TOTAL
New Construction:											
Washington, DC Southeast Federal Center Remediation	$ 79,802	$ 84,003	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 84,003	$ 4,200	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,200
Kansas City, MO Hardesty Federal Complex Remediation	$ 3,000	$ -	$ 1,675	$ 32,892	$ 1,242	$ 35,809	$ -	$ -	$ 31,567	$ 1,242	$ 32,809
Belle Mead, NJ Belle Mead Depot Remediation	$ -	$ -	$ 2,109	$ 29,506	$ 2,037	$ 33,652	$ -	$ 2,109	$ 29,506	$ 2,037	$ 33,652
Subtotal, Executive Agencies	**$ 82,802**	**$ 84,003**	**$ 3,784**	**$ 62,398**	**$ 3,279**	**$ 153,464**	**$ 4,200**	**$ 2,109**	**$ 61,073**	**$ 3,279**	**$ 70,661**
Total FY 2026 Construction and Acquisition of Facilities Program	**$ 82,802**	**$ 84,003**	**$ 3,784**	**$ 62,398**	**$ 3,279**	**$ 153,464**	**$ 4,200**	**$ 2,109**	**$ 61,073**	**$ 3,279**	**$ 70,661**

District of Columbia

Washington, DC, Southeast Federal Center Remediation………………………….$4,200,000

The Southeast Federal Center (SEFC) is a 53-acre site in the southeast quadrant of the District of Columbia along the Anacostia River. Through Public Law 106-407, the Southeast Federal Center Public-Private Development Act of 2000, Congress authorized GSA to redevelop this property by entering into agreements with private entities to enhance the value of the site to the Federal Government.

Remediation of environmental contamination has been underway at this site for several years to comply with a Consent Decree from the U.S. District Court in Washington, DC. GSA will continue to fund mitigation requirements related to a Consent Order from the Environmental Protection Agency and the provisions of the development agreement with Brookfield Properties, the successor to Forest City Washington. Compliance with the remediation requirements of the Consent Decree, the Consent Order, and the development agreement are necessary to enable the site to be redeveloped and will continue until all the remediation requirements have been satisfied. To date, $79,802,500 has been appropriated in support of remediation activities for the SEFC. The last appropriation GSA received was in FY 2023 in the amount of $3,946,000. Based upon current due diligence, GSA anticipates that the FY 2026 appropriation request will complete the remediation of the remaining parcels.

The FY 2026 request is for site remediation mitigation and oversight ($4.2 million).

Missouri

Kansas City, MO, Hardesty Federal Center Complex Remediation………………$32,809,000

GSA proposes the remediation of soil and ground water on the former Hardesty Federal Complex, an 18-acre parcel located at 607 Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City, MO. While under Federal control, underground storage tanks deteriorated, and fluids leaked into the soil and groundwater on the property and onto the adjoining residential parcels. The chemical trichloroethylene is the current source of the pollution.

The Kansas City Quartermaster Depot occupied this property from 1940 to 1953. In 1960, the Department of Defense transferred jurisdiction, custody, and control over the property to GSA. Thereafter, the site housed several Federal agencies until the complex was vacated in the early 2000s. In September 2011, GSA sold the property through a public auction to the Hardesty Renaissance Economic Development Corporation, a Missouri non-profit corporation. While the United States no longer owns the property, GSA is still responsible for the environmental remediation pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 41 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq. Additionally, GSA’s obligations for the environmental remediation of the property are memorialized in an April 2014 Administrative Order on Consent and Agreement, Order No. HWP-2014-001, with the State of Missouri.

The FY 2026 request is for Construction ($31.6 million), and Management and Inspection ($1.2 million).

New Jersey

Belle Mead, NJ, Belle Mead Depot Remediation…………………………………….$33,652,000

GSA proposes the remediation of the former Belle Mead Depot located in Belle Mead, NJ. The proposed project includes environmental remediation and monitoring of the entire site. The site consists of the North and South Parcels, which are both owned by the Somerset County Improvement Authority (SCIA).

The North Parcel groundwater remedial treatment will bring the chemical trichloroethylene concentrations within acceptable standards. When remediation is complete, GSA will have an ongoing requirement to monitor groundwater at the site to maintain safe groundwater standards.

SCIA is responsible for the investigation and remediation of the two areas of concern: the Motor Pool Area and the Battery Casing Area. Proceeds from the property sale have partially funded the necessary remediation activities. SCIA is prepared to proceed with the remediation of the Motor Pool Area pending the completion of the pilot study and the bidding of construction documents for the Battery Casing Area. Before proceeding with these activities, GSA must ensure that the remaining funds requested are in place. SCIA must complete the remediation by the May 6, 2028, regulatory deadline.

This request will fund groundwater remediation for the North Parcel and the Motor Pool Area on the South Parcel, and soil remediation at the Battery Casing Area on the South Parcel.

The current levels of Trichloroethylene (TCE) and Carbon Tetrachloride (CT) in the groundwater exceed the allowable New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection standard. The requested funding will be used for in-situ treatment (chemical injections), which will reduce the contamination to the point where the sites can be monitored on a periodic basis. The funding will also be used for monitoring for the next 30 years.

Soil remediation at the Battery Casing Area on the South Parcel includes excavation, transport and disposal of contaminated battery debris offsite and restoration of the site.

This work is required to meet the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection regulatory requirements pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liabilities Act (CERCLA).

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($2.1 million), Construction ($29.5 million), and Management and Inspection ($2.0 million).

FY 2026 Capital Program - Repairs and Alterations

Program Description and Justification

This activity provides for repairs and alterations of GSA's existing federally owned buildings, as well as associated design and construction services. Protection of the Federal Government's investments, the health and safety of building occupants, and cost effectiveness are the principal criteria used in establishing GSA's priorities for projects funded from this activity. Priority is given to repairs and alterations that improve space utilization, address life-safety issues, and prevent deterioration and damage to buildings, building support systems, and operating equipment.

Program Strategy

GSA's FY 2026 R&A Program prioritizes long-term sustainability and optimized utilization of its existing federally owned portfolio. GSA's federally owned buildings require infrastructure investments to support adaptable space configurations and evolving technology needs of occupant agencies. Building-system modernization is also necessary to increase mission resilience.

The FY 2026 request of $1.739 billion in R&A funding is necessary to begin to address the growing backlog of repairs that are required presently in GSA's inventory of federally owned facilities and to improve the utilization of GSA's federally owned space. In the past 13 fiscal years, many basic and major repair and alteration projects were repeatedly deferred by PBS because of insufficient NOA, including major repairs to malfunctioning elevators, replacement of obsolete electrical systems, updates to outdated fire alarm systems, seismic retrofits, and environmental abatement.

GSA prioritizes repair and alteration projects consistent with the goal of investing in a long-term sustainable and effective portfolio. The following factors were considered:

- Risk: Project development, project readiness, and asset resilience.
- Return: Project cost, market alternatives, FBF sustainability, and return on investment.
- Optimization: Portfolio optimization, asset optimization, improvement in facility condition, and liability reductions.
- Stakeholder: Serving PBS partners, administration and customer priorities, external and community stakeholders, and historic stewardship.

GSA's FY 2026 request funds repair and alteration projects to ensure that its existing federally owned infrastructure, for which there is a long-term need, receives investments to provide better and safer workplaces that are adaptable to respond to changes in Federal Government space needs, supports partner agencies, improves customer mission delivery, and reduces operating expenses.

- PBS requests $874 million for Major R&A projects. Funding for these capital improvements in GSA's federally owned facilities (including the repair or replacement of outdated mechanical; electrical; fire and life safety; conveying; HVAC systems; and the correction of exterior and structural deficiencies) are critical to maintaining safe, secure, and functional facilities where occupant agencies can perform their missions. Proposed repairs and alterations will also facilitate improved asset utilization and lower costs for the American taxpayers.
- PBS requests $500 million for the Basic R&A program, investing in projects with a total cost below the FY 2026 prospectus threshold of $3.961 million. GSA's Basic R&A Program funding is used to ensure the operational continuity in over 1,600 federally owned buildings with approximately 187 million of rentable square feet of space. The program ensures that GSA's federally owned buildings are kept open, are reliably and safely operable, and our customer agencies' missions are uninterrupted.
- PBS requests $365 million for an Optimization Special Emphasis Program. This Special Emphasis Program will provide improved space utilization, cost savings for the American taxpayer, and a more economical portfolio.

Since 2011, GSA's Basic R&A program has received $709 million less in appropriations of NOA than requested by GSA. Historical Basic R&A spending shows that the majority of obligations are in the serviceability program area, defined as work needed to maintain or improve a facility's suitability to its original intended function. Examples include repairs to or replacement of major building systems, roof repairs and replacements, upgrades and repairs to or replacement of building facades, windows, loading docks, parking garages and roadway and parking lot repairs.

Increasing the amount of funds provided for GSA's Basic R&A program to the amount requested will allow GSA to begin addressing some backlogged repairs and alterations, begin to reduce significant deferred maintenance liabilities, and to better service other Federal agencies' needs by substantially reducing the time needed for execution of these projects.

GSA's Major R&A Program has endured an even greater diminution since 2011, receiving over $9.6 billion less in appropriations of NOA than requested by GSA. The reduced levels of Major R&A funding results in increased costs for future budget requests and foregone opportunities for long-term real estate cost savings through consolidation, co-location, or disposition. It also forces GSA to utilize Basic R&A funds to make interim repairs in its buildings, thereby reducing the amount available for operational continuity and to address liabilities.

Full funding for R&A programs is critical to rightsizing the Federal real property portfolio, realizing significant cost savings and providing modern workplace environments to allow GSA's occupant agencies to execute their missions.

Repairs and Alterations Projects

(Dollars in Thousands)

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS
SUMMARY OF FY 2026 PROGRAM
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FUNDED TO DATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL PROJECT COST DESIGN	CONSTRUCTION	M&I	TOTAL	FY 2026 Request DESIGN	CONSTRUCTION	M&I	TOTAL
Nonprospectus (Basic) Repairs and Alterations Program	$ -	$ -	$ 500,000	$ -	$ 500,000	$ -	$ 500,000	$ -	**$ 500,000**
Major Repairs and Alterations Projects									
Washington, DC 1800 F Street NW Federal Building	$ -	$ 17,220	$ 211,170	$ 10,610	$ 239,000	$ 17,220	$ 211,170	$ 10,610	$ 239,000
Washington, DC Ronald Reagan Federal Office Building	$ -	$ 3,066	$ 31,201	$ 1,929	$ 36,196	$ 3,066	$ 31,201	$ 1,929	$ 36,196
Philadelphia, PA James A. Byrne U.S. Courthouse	$ 12,927	$ 8,286	$ 85,724	$ 6,289	$ 100,299	$ 937	$ 85,724	$ 711	$ 87,372
Pittsburgh, PA Joseph F. Weis, Jr. U.S. Courthouse	$ 11,000	$ 4,971	$ 47,620	$ 3,316	$ 55,907	$ 3,962	$ 38,469	$ 2,476	$ 44,907
New York, NY Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House	$ 73,202	$ 9,997	$ 133,684	$ 8,653	$ 152,334	$ -	$ 75,154	$ 3,978	$ 79,132
Washington, DC 1111 Constitution Avenue NW Federal Building	$ -	$ 2,517	$ 23,777	$ 1,609	$ 27,903	$ 2,517	$ 23,777	$ 1,609	$ 27,903
Boise, ID James A. McClure Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse	$ -	$ 429	$ 3,775	$ 412	$ 4,616	$ 429	$ 3,775	$ 412	$ 4,616
Spokane, WA Thomas S. Foley U.S. Courthouse; Federal Building and U.S. Post Off	$ -	$ 666	$ 5,805	$ 653	$ 7,124	$ 666	$ 5,805	$ 653	$ 7,124
New York, NY Daniel Patrick Moynihan U.S. Courthouse	$ -	$ 4,712	$ 45,078	$ 2,914	$ 52,704	$ 4,712	$ 45,078	$ 2,914	$ 52,704
Beaumont, TX Jack Brooks Federal Building, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	$ -	$ 7,195	$ 80,715	$ 4,222	$ 92,132	$ 7,195	$ 80,715	$ 4,222	$ 92,132
Boston, MA John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse	$ 10,345	$ 11,917	$ 192,585	$ 9,104	$ 213,606	$ 1,572	$ 192,585	$ 9,104	$ 203,261
Subtotal, Major Repair and Alterations Projects	**$ 107,474**	**$ 70,976**	**$ 861,134**	**$ 49,711**	**$ 981,821**	**$ 42,276**	**$ 793,453**	**$ 38,618**	**$ 874,347**
Special Emphasis Programs									
Optimization Program	$ -	$ -	$ 364,707	$ -	$ 364,707	$ -	$ 364,707	$ -	$ 364,707
Subtotal, Special Emphasis Programs	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 364,707**	**$ -**	**$ 364,707**	**$ -**	**$ 364,707**	**$ -**	**$ 364,707**
Total FY 2026 Repairs and Alterations Program	**$ 107,474**	**$ 70,976**	**$ 1,725,841**	**$ 49,711**	**$ 1,846,528**	**$ 42,276**	**$ 1,658,160**	**$ 38,618**	**$1,739,054**

District of Columbia

Washington, DC, 1800 F Street, NW Federal Building………………………….$239,000,000

GSA proposes a repair and alteration project for the Federal Building located at 1800 F Street, NW in downtown Washington, DC. This project is the final phase of the infrastructure modernization supporting the 0 and 3 wings and provides for the opportunity to backfill and consolidate space for federal agencies to maximize space utilization.

The proposed project is the final phase of a full-scale modernization of the historic 1800 F Street building in Washington, DC. This phase will focus on the renovation of Wings 0 and 3, which remain unmodernized and unoccupied due to their deteriorated condition. The project aims to restore these sections of the building to full operational use, integrate the wings into the upgraded building systems completed in Phase 1, and preserve the architectural integrity of this landmark facility.

Major infrastructure improvements were previously completed, Phase 2 will primarily involve upgrading the remaining building systems and tying into the central plant established during the first phase. Phase two enhancements will be executed with a commitment to design continuity, ensuring that all new work aligns with the standards and aesthetics established in earlier phases. Upon completion, the currently vacant wings will be fully compliant with modern codes and support Federal occupancy standards.

The revitalization of Wings 0 and 3 will deliver over 200,000 square feet, transforming currently obsolete areas into effective and efficient workplaces. Modernizing these remaining portions is critical to restoring the building's full functionality, ensuring its long-term viability, and creating efficient workspaces with maximized utilization to consolidate federal agencies. The proposed renovations will bring all building systems up to contemporary standards, increase operational efficiency through systems integration, allow for complete occupancy of the facility, and facilitate disposition of other federal assets and/or terminations of leases.

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($17.2 million), Construction ($211.2 million), and Management and Inspection ($10.6 million).

Washington, DC, 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW Federal Building ……….……$27,903,000

GSA proposes a repair and alteration project at the Federal Building located at 1111 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. The proposed project will upgrade 24 elevators.

The proposed project involves upgrading 24 elevators, which includes replacing elevator controls and various operating components. The project involves installing governors, sump pumps, cabinet and hoistway door equipment, car safety devices, and refurbishing the elevator cabs. Addressing these deficiencies will also bring the systems into compliance with current codes and standards.

The elevators are beyond their useful life expectancies and are constantly breaking down. Currently, several passenger elevators are temporarily out of service. Since 2013, several repair projects have attempted to extend the useful life of the elevators and keep the elevators operational. However, it is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive to facilitate repairs due to discontinued service and the lack of replacement parts. As recommended in a 2018 Elevator study, the best solution is a one-time modernization. This is also the most cost-effective option, accelerating the repairs and gaining economies of scale. Inoperable elevators are a concern to the federal tenants and have a negative impact on their operations.

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($2.5 million), Construction ($23.8 million), and Management and Inspection ($1.6 million).

Washington, DC, Ronald Reagan Federal Office Building Complex………..……...$36,196,000

GSA proposes a repair and alteration project for the Ronald Reagan Federal Office Building Complex (RRB Complex) located at 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. The proposed project includes the repair of the existing curtain wall systems and skylight over the atrium in the RRB Complex.

The purpose of this project is to carry out the necessary repairs identified in a 2019 technical study of leaks at the RRB Complex which revealed multiple leaks in the cylindrical drum at the building's core, which houses the main atrium skylight, the north and south curtain walls, associated roofs, and the two gutter drains located between the skylight and the curtain walls in the Federal Office Building and International Trade Center portions of the complex. Water leaks stem from various factors, including aging materials, exterior weathering, thermal expansion and contraction of different components, structural movement, metal fatigue, and the end-of-life of certain materials. The planned repairs will enhance the building's envelope, improving environmental safety and the indoor climate within the affected areas of the RRB Complex.

The building hosts multiple tenants with critical operational goals that necessitate continuous functioning facilities. It is essential for Federal agencies and the public to have access to a safe and code-compliant environment, allowing the entire facility to be occupied while safeguarding against mold, mildew, and other environmental and safety issues. By addressing these issues, GSA will ensure reliable and efficient service while meeting current building codes and life-safety and accessibility requirements.

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($3.1 million), Construction ($31.2 million), and Management and Inspection ($1.9 million).

Idaho

Boise, ID, James A. McClure Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse………..….$4,616,000

GSA proposes a repair and alteration project for the James A. McClure Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (McClure Courthouse) located at 550 West Fort Street, Boise, ID. The proposed project will replace the fire alarm system.

The fire alarm panel will be replaced and the new system will include emergency voice communications features. Localized abatement of hazardous materials will be performed during construction. Interior alterations associated with the project including repairing, patching, and painting finishes will be completed in the areas affected by execution of the project.

The existing fire alarm system, installed in 2006, is outdated and does not meet survivability requirements for networking or intelligibility requirements for emergency communications. The system is nearing the end of its useful life and replacement parts are increasingly difficult to obtain. There is a risk of major component failure leading to compromised safety for occupants.

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($0.4 million), Construction ($3.8 million), and Management and Inspection ($0.4 million).

Massachusetts

Boston, MA, John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse……………………….……….$203,261,000

GSA proposes a repair and alterations project for the John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse (Moakley Courthouse), located at One Courthouse Way in Boston, MA. The project will address the mechanical, electrical, and fire alarm systems, repair the deteriorating building envelope, replace the roof, and modernize conveyance systems.

The proposed project will replace outdated boilers, chillers, and air handling units, upgrade the building automation system, and improve overall building performance. Exterior construction includes replacement of the roof with a new high-efficiency assembly to provide related ceiling and roof perimeter fire barriers and replacement of lightning protection. Building envelope repairs include replacement of sealants and metal flashing around the facility, including the glass curtainwall, windows, skylights, doors, and expansion joints, and repointing of the masonry in some areas will be undertaken. The conveyance system will be modernized to meet current technology, performance, and code standards. The project includes replacement of the voice evacuation fire alarm system. Additionally, full lighting fixtures, sensors, and control upgrades will be integrated into the new building automation system.

The existing boilers and chillers have reached the end of their useful life, and deterioration to the domestic water system and pipe fittings cause the need for upgrades. Upgrades to the building automation system will improve building performance. The roofing system needs replacement to prevent damage to interior finishes, tenant property, and courts operations. The building exterior continues to degrade due to severe weather exacerbated by the building’s waterfront location. Creating a watertight envelope through repointing and sealing will prolong the life of the asset.

The elevators within the conveyance systems are over 20 years old and experience recurring service calls, many of which include entrapments. Because of the specialized use (e.g., prisoner transfer), removal from service would have an operational impact on court functions. Interim repairs are underway to mitigate this life-safety and accessibility issue, however, modernization is required.

The existing fire alarm manufacturer began phasing out the current model of the fire alarm system in 2018, and replacement parts are available only until 2023. The potential risk of alarm failure poses a life-safety risk and risks increased costs for emergency replacement if the manufacturer is unable to support repairs. A separate project has been completed to partially replace components of the fire alarm system. This proposed project will continue the effort to replace the remainder of this critical life safety system. Lighting replacement will also significantly reduce the cost of operations and provide enhanced operational control.

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($1.6 million), Construction ($192.6 million), and Management and Inspection ($9.1 million).

New York

New York, NY, Daniel Patrick Moynihan U.S. Courthouse ……………………….$52,704,000

GSA proposes a repair and alteration project for the Daniel Patrick Moynihan U.S. Courthouse, located at 500 Pearl Street, New York, NY. The proposed project will address failures in the building envelope, roof replacement to correct waterproof deficiencies on the plaza level to prevent further damage to the garage and its driving surfaces, and repairs to the garage resulting from water infiltration.

This project proposes facade repair consisting of repointing and sealing of existing windows, regrouting of joints in the granite cladding, and cleaning of all marble cladding surfaces, and other miscellaneous repairs required to the existing façade. The project will also include replacement of all roofing systems for the building. Garage work includes repairs at the ramps, cracks within the parking deck driving surface, cracks at horizontal foundation walls, leaks at cold joints and below plaza deck necessitated due to water infiltration due to waterproofing deficiencies at the plaza above. The façade maintenance equipment will be repaired in order to support the façade repairs and any future maintenance activities.

This project is required to mitigate water intrusion from façade, roof leaks, and plaza to protect electrical and mechanical infrastructure and parking surfaces from further water damage, and shield both tenant spaces and courtrooms from persistent leaking, which disturbs the continuity of day-to-day operations. Additionally, this project will ensure that previous investments in infrastructure will not be damaged by water infiltration. Without this project, those court proceedings are at risk of interruption, causing significant harm to our justice process.

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($4.7 million), Construction ($45.1 million), and Management and Inspection ($2.9 million).

New York, NY, Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House………………………….$79,132,000

GSA proposes a repair and alterations project for the final phase (Phase II) of a two-phase repair and alteration of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House. The project will correct building deficiencies and arrest ongoing structural deterioration of a National Historic Landmark located at 1 Bowling Green, New York, NY.

Phase I of the project included structural repairs to remediate water infiltration at and below grade. The work will arrest structural deterioration at the basement and sub-basement levels of the building, and repair damage caused by water infiltration.

Phase II of the project will remediate water infiltration around windows, masonry, and roofs. Also included in Phase II is the protection of murals within the rotunda and the restoration of masonry, including sculptures, roofs, and repair of damage caused by water infiltration.

Falling debris from the overhead damaged areas poses a potential safety risk to personnel and may result in additional costly emergency work. Water infiltration at the windows is causing damage to the building interior and negatively affecting the building's energy efficiency. Age and exposure to weather elements is negatively impacting the building's exterior and interior artwork. Failure to make the appropriate repairs to the building will result in further damage to this National Historic Landmark.

The FY 2026 request is for Construction ($75.1 million), and Management and Inspection ($4.0 million).

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, PA, James A. Byrne U.S. Courthouse……………………………….$87,372,000

GSA proposes a repair and alteration project for the James A. Byrne U.S. Courthouse (Byrne USCH), located at 601 Market Street in Philadelphia, PA. The proposed project will upgrade the HVAC system, which includes comprehensive repairs or replacement of obsolete air handling units and degraded ductwork, and the installation of enhanced controls and related electrical and life-safety upgrades.

The project proposes to upgrade the deficient HVAC system, including replacement of the impaired air handling units. Portions of the HVAC distribution system will be upgraded to a variable air volume network and the existing perimeter heating systems will be balanced with the new distribution network to enhance control, optimize efficiency, and improve tenant comfort. Ductwork will be replaced or comprehensively repaired to mitigate additional damage that has already caused blockages and air leaks. Secondary boilers will be added to the common mechanical plant to provide hot water for reheat coils in the variable air volume devices. The building automation system will be upgraded to integrate the controls for all HVAC components and incorporate control points for all building systems.

Demolition will be required to access the required components being replaced or upgraded. Abatement of hazardous materials will be undertaken as necessary. Electrical and life-safety upgrades resulting from the HVAC component upgrades and distribution network changes will be undertaken, where required.

A majority of the HVAC system components are original to the building and past their useful lives. The air handling unit casings are in very poor condition, with condensate leaking, corrosion, and air leakages, thereby reducing energy efficiency and increasing operating costs. The ductwork is damaged, causing further air leakage and reduced energy efficiency. The duct lining has significant fraying, which has led to obstructions, energy inefficiency, and tenant comfort issues. Current control constraints limit overall system effectiveness, with the BAS using outdated technology and with perimeter and interior HVAC systems inadequately connected to the BAS. Fire and life-safety code deficiencies, recalled sprinkler heads, and outdated sprinkler piping require correction.

The Byrne USCH supports the operations of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Given the condition of the existing HVAC system, there is increasing risk for system failure and outage to portions of floors. These failures would lead to a significant disruption to the judiciary's ability to meet caseload requirements. If occupant agencies were forced to relocate due to a system failure or outage, costly leased space would be required because there is no vacancy within the Byrne USCH.

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($0.9 million), Construction ($85.7 million), and Management and Inspection ($0.7 million).

Pittsburgh, PA, Joseph F. Weis, Jr. U.S. Courthouse……………………………….$44,907,000

GSA proposes a repair and alteration project for the Joseph F. Weis, Jr. U.S. Courthouse (Weis Courthouse) at 700 Grant Street in Pittsburgh, PA. The project includes replacing the HVAC and associated electrical systems. The project also includes replacement of a section of the roof and the installation of a fall arrest system and lightning protection.

The project proposes replacing 11 air handler units and the associated steam, hot water heating, and chilled water system components in the building. In addition, all new and portions of existing equipment, including electrical systems, will be tied into a recently installed building automation system. Before the new rooftop equipment (cooling towers) is installed, the roof over the affected areas of the sixth floor will be replaced. Lightning protection and a fall arrest system will also be provided.

The Weis Courthouse supports the operations of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Much of the HVAC system is 60 years old and has surpassed its expected useful life with older units still utilizing antiquated pneumatic and communication controls. With multiple system components exceeding the expected service life and in a deteriorated condition, the risk is increasing for a system failure and outage to portions of floors. HVAC failures would lead to a significant disruption to the Judiciary's ability to meet case load requirements. In addition, GSA has been working to improve space utilization within the building and building systems need to be upgraded to continue to support tenants. Overall vacancy is expected to decrease from 17 percent to 6 percent with several planned backfills, including a large U.S. Bankruptcy Court backfill approved as part of GSA's FY 2020 Capital Investment Program.

The scope also includes replacement of the plumbing and electrical systems associated with the HVAC infrastructure, as these are more than 60 years old and past their expected useful life. Interior alterations are expected where work has impacted walls and ceilings. As a result of past projects in the building, hazardous materials have been discovered, so hazardous abatement is required. The sixth-floor roof is proposed as part of this project due to the placement of the cooling towers. Both cooling towers are located on the sixth-floor roof and the roof will be impacted by the replacement of both towers. Lightning protection and a fall arrest system are not present on the affected roof and need to be addressed.

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($3.9 million), Construction ($38.5 million), and Management and Inspection ($2.5 million).

Texas

Beaumont, TX, Jack Brooks Federal Building, U.S. Post Office & Courthouse..$92,132,000

GSA proposes a repair and alteration project for the Jack Brooks Federal Building, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse at 300 Willow Street in Beaumont, TX. The project will address the building's deteriorating envelope and mitigate impact of humid climate; modernize outdated mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems; preserve historic attributes; repair damaged portions of the interior; and undertake site and life-safety improvements.

The proposed project is a combination of work items that will substantially enhance the preservation, duration, and efficiency of the building. Exterior construction includes comprehensive restoration of all building exterior stonework, roof replacement, and a window component. Modernization of building systems includes HVAC, electrical switchgear, panel, wiring, lighting, domestic water, storm drainage, waste piping, and plumbing fixture replacement. Interior construction includes restoration of historic finishes and other damaged finishes and restroom and accessibility upgrades, and alterations for temporary interior moves. Site work includes repairs/replacement to parking areas, gates, and bollards; and the addition of a perimeter drainage system. Life-safety improvements include upgrades to the building sprinkler system, replacement of door hardware, and code-compliance improvements to mechanical spaces and stairways.

The building's original cladding is in poor condition with areas of cracks, spalling, and delamination on all elevations. Water flow has deteriorated the stone and washed-out mortar joints. Materials on the building's exterior, such as exterior stone and pieces of mortar, are falling off the building and posing a risk to pedestrians. In anticipation of further degradation, the building facade has been netted to protect pedestrians below. The building's multiple roofing systems are approaching the end of their useful lives and require replacement to prevent further water intrusion. The HVAC system has had multiple modifications since original construction and needs complete replacement for code compliance and energy efficiency. The electrical system throughout the building is dated and no longer serviceable. Public corridors, elevator lobbies, courtrooms, and public restrooms require maintenance and repair as identified in the historic building preservation plan. Plumbing systems are a combination of original and retrofit piping and are unsafe to test due to extensive corrosion. Site work will address poor drainage conditions, trip hazards, and deteriorated parking areas. Life-safety work will correct fire rating of doors and walls in mechanical spaces, emergency lighting, the aging fire alarm and sprinkler system, and exit signage.

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($7.2 million), Construction ($80.7 million), and Management and Inspection ($4.2 million).

Washington

Spokane, WA
Thomas S. Foley U.S. Courthouse; Federal Building & U.S. Post Office…………$7,124,000

GSA proposes a repair and alteration project for the Thomas S. Foley U.S. Courthouse (Foley Courthouse) located at 920 West Riverside Avenue and the Federal Building and U.S. Post Office (Spokane Federal Building) located at 904 West Riverside Avenue in Spokane, WA. The proposed project will replace the fire alarm systems in both the Foley Courthouse and the Spokane Federal Building that have exceeded their respective useful lives.

The main fire alarm control panels will be replaced and other components throughout the buildings, including emergency voice communication systems, will be upgraded. Demolition of the existing fire alarm systems will require localized abatement of hazardous material.

The existing fire alarm systems at the Foley Courthouse and Spokane Federal Building are in urgent need of replacement to meet current standards and ensure the safety of occupants during emergencies. System failure would require a fire watch for an extended period of time throughout the building.

Key issues with the Foley Courthouse's existing system include non-compliance with safety standards, outdated field devices, lack of voice evacuation speakers, inadequate strobe placement, and failure to meet networking survivability requirements. Additionally, the building meets the criteria for requiring an emergency communication system based on its height, occupant load, and other factors.

The Spokane Federal Building's existing fire alarm system was installed in 1998. System failure would require a fire watch for an extended period of time throughout the building. The fire alarm control panel is obsolete. Parts have not been produced for well over fifteen years. Should the panel fail, a part would have to be located. As parts have not been stocked for this panel in years, either refurbished components or parts from secondary market sources would need to be located.

The FY 2026 request is for Design ($0.7 million), Construction ($5.8 million), and Management and Inspection ($0.6 million).

Special Emphasis Program
Nationwide

Optimization Program……………………………………………………………………$364,707,000

GSA proposes the reconfiguration, disposal, or renovation of assets under GSA's jurisdiction, custody or control to support efforts to optimize space configuration and performance; deliver the best value in real estate to our customer agencies across Government; reduce the Government's footprint; and achieve significant annual cost avoidance for taxpayers. The proposed Optimization Program facilitates GSA's strategic divestiture of unneeded federally owned assets and leverages the use of privately owned space.

GSA is identifying opportunities to optimize space within its inventory of real property assets. GSA continues to partner with Federal agencies to transform Federal workspaces for the future and to make the Federal footprint more sustainable and cost effective for taxpayers. Projects will vary in size by location, agency mission, and operations. Funding for this program will be used for, among other uses, to modernize federally owned buildings under GSA's jurisdiction, custody, and control; fund customer-agency tenant improvements, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment in federally owned or leased space; underwrite any necessary physical move expenses; and develop necessary customer agency requirements.

Executive departments and agencies have been evaluating how work environments can be structured to most effectively achieve agency missions while strengthening their organizations for the future. As Federal agencies rethink their workspace and workplace requirements, GSA, as the Government's largest civilian real estate provider of space and services, plays a key role in helping Federal agencies carry out their plans and work to facilitate the Federal Government's transition to an optimal real estate footprint that saves taxpayer dollars. Funding for portfolio optimization is essential so that GSA can execute those opportunities in GSA controlled space.

Basic Repairs and Alterations Nationwide

Basic Repairs and Alterations Program…………………………………………….. $500,000,000

The FY 2026 R&A program request includes $500 million for Basic R&A and is dedicated to ensuring that the existing infrastructure receives the investment necessary to support customer agencies at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayers. Projects executed in this account are executed below the current prospectus threshold of $3.961 million or are for recurring repairs costing both above and below the prospectus threshold. GSA continues to support the agency's prior proposals to increase the prospectus threshold.

The majority of obligations address below prospectus-level serviceability work items to maintain a facility's suitability to its original intended function. These are repairs to prevent deterioration and damage to buildings, their support systems, and operating equipment. The balance of funds received addresses space alterations, health and safety, physical security, and special programs. Postponing repairs and system upgrades leads to higher operating and maintenance costs and subsequent increased repair or replacement costs.

Installment Acquisition Payments
(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
$0	$0	$67,000

Program Description

This activity provides for payments owed to the proposed Federal Capital Revolving Fund (FCRF). In accordance with the proposed FY 2026 FCRF appropriations language and program guidelines, the purchasing agency shall budget for the first repayment to the FCRF prior to receiving the transfer of funds. The purchasing agency shall pay back 1/15 of the total transfer annually until the funds are repaid. The FY 2026 request represents the first year of repayment for the requested transfer of funds in FY 2026.

Program Strategy

The President's FY 2026 budget request proposes the capitalization of the FCRF with a $10 billion mandatory appropriation that will provide opportunities for civilian Federal agencies to fund their largest Federal real property projects, such as construction, renovations, and purchases, in one appropriation, capturing economies of scale and greater certainty in schedule and funding. Annual discretionary repayments by purchasing agencies would replenish the FCRF and would be available until expended to fund additional capital projects. Total annual capital purchases would be limited to the lower of $2.5 billion or the balance in the FCRF, including annual repayments.

The establishment of the FCRF will: (1) fund large dollar, federally owned, civilian real property capital projects that house Federal civilian employees; and (2) provide specific budget enforcement rules for the FCRF that would allow it to function, in effect, like State and local government capital investment budgets. This proposal incorporates principles that are central to the success of capital budgeting at the State and local levels—a limit on total funding for capital investment, annual decisions on the allocation of funding for capital projects, and spreading the acquisition cost in the discretionary operating budgets of agencies that purchase the assets.

GSA's FY 2026 budget request proposes to support construction and acquisition projects that will support the consolidation of Federal agencies into a smaller real estate footprint through the FCRF at a total upfront cost of $1 billion. The FY 2026 budget requests $67 million to pay the first of 15 installment payments.

The Administration recognizes the need to optimize the Federal real estate footprint and consolidate space. In order to achieve these goals, GSA requests $1 billion from the FCRF for the Public Buildings Service's Nationwide Consolidation Projects Program being undertaken by the agency. The project or projects that GSA uses this $1 billion for in support of construction and acquisition activities that will help GSA consolidate agencies into a smaller real estate footprint. In order to comply with the statutory requirements of the FCRF, each project funded with this $1 billion will be at least $250 million in value.

Installment Acquisition Payments, Summary of Request
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY2026	FY 2026 through FY 2041	Total
Mandatory:			
Collection of Transfer from Federal Capital Revolving Fund	$(1,000,000)		$(1,000,000)
Total Estimated Project Cost	$ 1,000,000		$ 1,000,000
Discretionary:			
Consolidation Projects	$ 67,000	*$ 933,000*	$ 1,000,000
Total Repayments to Federal Capital Revolving Fund	$ 67,000	*$ 933,000*	$ 1,000,000

Installment Acquisition Payments, Project Description

Consolidation Activities…………………………………………………$1,000,000,000 transfer with annual repayments of $67,000,000

The Administration recognizes the need to optimize the Federal real estate footprint and consolidate space. In order to achieve these goals, GSA requests $1 billion from the FCRF for the Public Buildings Service's Nationwide Consolidation Projects Program being undertaken by the agency. The project or projects that GSA uses this $1 billion for in support of construction and acquisition activities that will help GSA consolidate agencies into a smaller real estate footprint. In order to comply with the statutory requirements of the FCRF, each project funded with this $1 billion will be at least $250 million in value.

Rental of Space
(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
$5,659,298	$5,354,058	$5,574,593

Note: Figures do not include indefinite authority for leased space.

Program Description
This activity provides for the leasing of privately owned buildings when federally owned space is not available. This includes space controlled by other Federal agencies, including U.S. Postal Service facilities, and that is leased by GSA. GSA provided 168 million square feet of leased space in FY 2024 to its occupant agencies and expects to provide 159 million square feet in FY 2025 and 159 million square feet in FY 2026. (Note: This NOA request does not include any space funded by GSA's Indefinite Lease Authority (IA)).

In FY 2026, $5.58 billion is required for the GSA Rental of Space program. This amount funds annual rent for current leases, real estate taxes and other one-time payments, and rent increases associated with replacement leases and expansion space.

The FY 2026 Rental of Space request consists of the following requirements:

- $5,680 million for annual rent for leases already in GSA's inventory;
- $90 million for real estate taxes;
- $14 million for one-time payments, such as free rent and broker commission credits, offset by claims and potential lease buyouts;
- ($73) million in lease cancellations, which represents the amount of leased space leaving the FBF inventory;
- $36 million for rent increases, typically associated with replacement leases, operating cost escalations, and step rents;
- $9 million for temporary expansion space, the amount of space entering the inventory for temporary leases in support of major repair and alteration projects and relocations due to forced moves or health and safety conditions; and
- The request is reduced by $152 million for the funds projected to be available from carryover and prior-year recoveries. These funds are largely made available by lower than projected property tax adjustments and reductions in double rent instances.

The FY 2026 request represents a less than 1 percent decrease for Rental of Space requirements compared to the FY 2025 request. There is a decrease of over 8 million rentable square feet from the FY 2025 requirements. The decrease in rentable square feet is primarily driven by fully executed terminations of leases in the soft term that will execute through the fourth quarter of FY 2025.

Additionally, the FY 2026 request assumes that available carryover funding is offsetting the FY 2026 requirements and is necessary to cover lease buyouts that GSA seeks to pursue, including "high-risk," single-tenant leases currently in the firm term but could be returned to GSA's portfolio by occupant agencies in accordance with terms of agency occupancy agreements. Funding to support return of space or payments to lessors due to potential opportunities for GSA's occupant agencies to reduce space will provide long-term savings for taxpayers.

Rental of Space, Explanation of Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	New Obligational Authority (NOA) (in thousands)
FY2025 Requirement	**$ 5,618,467**
Annualization of remaining FY 2025 Program Changes	$ (6,243)
NOA Conversion of FY2024 IA Base	$ 100,371
Less: Lump Sums (Taxes, IBAAs, RWAs, Double Rent, Others)	$ 32,774
Less: FY24 PYC of Program Changes Not In Base	$ 45,361
Lease Terminations	$ (111,058)
Fiscal Year 2026 Base	**$ 5,679,672**
Rent Changes (Step Rent, CPIs, Escalations)	$ 35,836
Real Estate Taxes	$ 89,609
Other One Time Payments (RWAs, Double Rent, Others)	$ (93,129)
Potential Lease Buyouts	$ 129,046
Lease Terminations	$ (123,273)
Expansions	$ 8,878
Fiscal Year 2026 Requirement	**$ 5,726,639**
Funds From Carryover and Prior Year Recoveries	$ (152,046)
Fiscal Year 2026 Request	**$ 5,574,593**

Program Strategy

GSA has worked closely with its partner Federal agencies to create a roadmap for those agencies to rightsize their respective footprints, including the potential for agencies to consolidate into GSA-controlled federally owned facilities as leases expire. As such, GSA continually assesses opportunities for consolidation and is establishing a sustainable ratio of leased and federally owned real estate for GSA's portfolio. The funding provided for consolidation projects, including the Optimization Program within the Special Emphasis Program addressing consolidation activities in the Capital request, allows PBS to create new opportunities for its occupant agencies to downsize and reduce costs.

As the Federal Government continues to implement strategies to identify savings through efficient space use, the cost to lease new space is expected to decrease in aggregate as GSA replaces, consolidates, or terminates expiring leases. GSA's objective is to reduce the overall size of its leased portfolio, while also budgeting for the necessary costs of Rental of Space requirements. This activity provides the Government with a portfolio approach to managing leasing requirements for space. PBS will look to fill a requirement for another agency with any recently vacated space. Having a centralized-portfolio approach for leasing enables this type of holistic approach to meeting needs across all Federal agencies.

GSA recognizes the opportunity for substantial space reduction as a result of increased workplace flexibilities. The occupant agencies in expiring PBS leases across the country are prime for potential consolidation into a more agile workspace that will reduce the Federal Government's reliance on more costly leased space. Accordingly, the FY 2026 budget aims to provide enough flexibility for GSA to manage expiring leases, terminations, and an anticipated increase in potential buyouts and cancellations that could result from new space planning or Federal agencies exercising their options to return space to GSA with the provision of 120 days' notice as agencies move toward new work environments.[4] At the start of FY 2026, 35 percent of the total PBS lease inventory is in the firm term, with corresponding occupancy agreements that can be canceled by occupant agencies upon 120 days' notice. The firm term does not include termination rights for GSA and could contribute to vacant space costs, should agencies exercise their 120-day notice allowing the agency to return space to GSA. The FY 2026 request reflects prudent planning, with anticipated carryover dedicated to support the anticipated increases in buyouts and cancellations to ensure sufficient budget activity availability to support return of space or payments to lessors due to new opportunities for agencies to reduce space. GSA recognizes that evolving workplace strategies place greater uncertainty on projected FBF lease rent payment requirements and require GSA to be positioned to support leases in the firm term should customer agencies choose to vacate them before their terms expire.

Impact of Delegated Buildings Returning to GSA

Part of GSA's new inventory in FY 2026 is attributed to facility leases executed under delegated

[4] PBS updated its approach to occupancy agreements (OAs) in leased locations effective April 18, 2023. For any new occupancy or continuing occupancy other than a lease extension, OAs will be non-cancellable for the firm term of the lease. The PBS fee for non-cancellable OAs is 5 percent, and is 7 percent for cancellable OAs.

authority returning to GSA from other Federal agencies. During FY 2026, it is expected that approximately 1.1 million RSF of leased space will be returned to GSA's inventory of leases, resulting in a $15.7 million requirement within the IA. The additional costs will be recovered in GSA's rent collections and do not represent a net increase in overall obligations across the Federal Government. These returned delegations generate an overall benefit as GSA is able to better manage the leasing of space for agencies, allowing these agencies to focus on mission-oriented work. The NOA impact of anticipated delegated returns in FY 2026 is $30.4 million and 1.2 million RSF from the FY 2024 returned delegations that move from IA to NOA.

Building Operations

(Dollars in Thousands)

FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
$2,951,184	$3,272,000	$3,012,954

Note: Figures do not include indefinite authority.

Program Description

The Building Operations program requires $3.01 billion in FY 2026 to provide services for both GSA-controlled federally owned and non-fully serviced leased facilities, as well as for the administration and management of all PBS real property programs. The Building Services allocation supports costs for cleaning, utilities, maintenance, and building services; the Salaries and Expenses allocation supports PBS personnel costs excluding reimbursable FTE, PBS-specific IT applications, and PBS's contribution to GSA's WCF.

In addition to the NOA requested in FY 2026, PBS projects $1.48 billion in reimbursable authority for services provided to other agencies, including funding for 316 FTEs. PBS also projects $37 million in permanent indefinite authority from the International Trade Center, Cooperative Use Act, and National Antenna programs.

Building Operations, Explanation of Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
BASE BUILDING	**$ 1,504,452**	**$ 1,598,952**	**$ 1,691,642**
Maintenance	$ 596,200	$ 620,232	$ 650,751
Cleaning	$ 494,529	$ 509,448	$ 543,305
Utilities	$ 311,613	$ 380,927	$ 376,313
Security	$ 102,110	$ 88,345	$ 121,273
OTHER / MISC BUILDING	**$ 108,825**	**$ 174,639**	**$ 157,100**
Misc Bldg Support	$ 89,004	$ 139,614	$ 132,444
Studies	$ 16,970	$ 29,918	$ 20,000
Building Moves	$ 2,851	$ 5,107	$ 4,656
PBS ADMINISTRATIVE	**$ 1,430,621**	**$ 1,532,395**	**$ 1,181,338**
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	$ 949,386	$ 998,500	$ 772,766
RWA Project Management Fee Offset	$ (66,081)	$ (55,446)	$ (65,347)
GSA Working Capital Fund	$ 418,903	$ 434,938	$ 369,673
Management Support	$ 71,152	$ 86,853	$ 63,664
PBS Information Technology	$ 56,498	$ 63,214	$ 39,601
Administrative Services	$ 10,135	$ 14,029	$ 10,631
Heating Operation and Transmission Division	$ (9,372)	$ (9,693)	$ (9,650)
OTHER / MISC PBS ADMINISTRATIVE	**$ (5,138)**	**$ 6,642**	**$ 6,874**
Travel	$ 5,834	$ 10,573	$ 10,795
Training	$ 4,302	$ 8,393	$ 7,056
Telephones	$ 3,660	$ 4,381	$ 3,925
Equipment	$ 1,221	$ 2,326	$ 2,322
Supplies	$ 339	$ 512	$ 523
Printing	$ 60	$ 147	$ 196
Transportation	$ 14	$ 6	$ 6
RWA Sliding Scale Fee	$ (20,568)	$ (19,696)	$ (17,949)
TOTAL BUILDING SERVICES REQUIREMENT	**$ 3,038,760**	**$ 3,312,628**	**$ 3,036,954**
OTHER FUNDING SOURCES	**$ (87,576)**	**$ (40,628)**	**$ (24,000)**
TOTAL BUILDING OPERATIONS NOA	**$ 2,951,184**	**$ 3,272,000**	**$ 3,012,954**

Note: Other Funding Sources includes funds from projected prior-year recoveries, the National Antenna Program, the Cooperative Use Act, and carryover balances. The above table includes reimbursable fee offsets.

Program Strategy

While maximizing resources for the R&A Programs, the FY 2026 request of $3.01 billion for Building Operations continues to optimize PBS's internal operations, while supporting key building operations needs requested by GSA's customer agencies and supports the goals of the Administration.

Explanation of Programmatic Changes

The FY 2026 request continues efforts to operate PBS's building inventory as efficiently as possible by keeping requested funding levels at the lowest possible level. Below are key areas of investment that will contribute to PBS's mission:

Maintenance: The maintenance budget consists of the electrical, plumbing, HVAC, elevator and escalator operations, and labor in support of the operations of facilities within GSA's jurisdiction, custody, or control. The FY 2026 request for maintenance is $651 million. The FY 2026 increase provides for contract increases and inflation on current maintenance contracts, as well as maintenance support for facilities that will come into PBS's inventory, including newly constructed or renovated space.

Cleaning: The cleaning budget consists of interior cleaning, exterior cleaning, trash removal, landscaping, and snow-removal operations at GSA-controlled facilities. The FY 2026 request for cleaning is $543 million. This FY 2026 increase provides for contract increases and inflation on current janitorial contracts, as well as janitorial support for facilities that will come into PBS's inventory, including newly constructed or renovated space.

Utilities: The utility budget consists of the costs of water and sewage, as well as the energy needed to heat, cool, and power Federal facility operations controlled by GSA. The FY 2026 request for utilities is $376 million, a 1.2 percent decrease from the FY 2025 enacted funding level due to the removal of $10 million in carbon-free electricity.

The annual costs associated with Energy Savings Performance Contracts (ESPC) and Utility Energy Service Contracts (UESC) are funded from the utilities budget. GSA anticipates that these costs will be offset in future fiscal years by reductions to utility payments by PBS and cost avoidance within the maintenance and Basic R&A budgets. First-year payments for ESPCs and UESCs can have an impact on NOA if not timed with the beginning of the fiscal year. The FY 2026 budget request contains $700 thousand in funding for first-year ESPC and UESC principal and interest payments where savings do not align with the fiscal year.

Security: The security budget funds services provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security – Federal Protective Service (FPS) in GSA-controlled space. The FY 2026 request for security is $121 million. The majority of the increase is due to costs associated with needed cybersecurity and nationwide Physical Access Control Systems upgrades, as well as $4.4 million for Video Surveillance Systems (VSS) and Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS). The VSS and IDS funding supports meeting baseline minimum security standards updated in response to the GSA Office of Inspector General (OIG) security audit of federally owned facilities under GSA's jurisdiction, custody, and control (OIG Audit - A210033/P/5/R22006). GSA is working with FPS to analyze and control costs, where appropriate.

Other Building Support: The FY 2026 request includes $132 million for miscellaneous building support, a decrease of 5.1 percent from the FY 2025 enacted levels. This category consists of various programs that support improved operations, including:

- The Fire Protection and Life-Safety program identifies fire and safety hazards in GSA-controlled facilities. The FY 2026 budget includes funding for risk-management surveys and Federal Occupational Health surveys and monitoring.
- The Space Alterations and Changes program funds Federal space requirements development, including expansion space and Basic R&A costing under $50,000.
- The Energy and Environmental program oversees environmental testing and hazardous material abatement, as well as improving efficiencies by diagnosing, metering, and enhancing building systems with advanced automation systems.
- The Realty Services program funds leased space requirements development, market surveys and appraisals, and assigning and backfilling of space.
- The Building Technology program funds the hardware, software, and support costs to benefit the major functions of building operations. This category does not include the other specific PBS IT services functions, such as application maintenance and development. This program funds Building Monitoring and Control systems and Operational Technology. The FY 2026 budget includes funds for additional cybersecurity upgrades and for mandated upgrades to become Internet Protocol version 6 compliant.
- The Special Programs budget funds building amenities, such as food service and childcare operations, as well as support functions, such as lease construction management (CM) services. This category also includes obligations for ESPC construction period savings and CM services. Miscellaneous Building Support also funds various support functions not chargeable elsewhere, such as key making, signage, and renting operating equipment and tools.

Studies: The FY 2026 request includes $20 million for project-development studies and assessments, building-engineering reports, technical studies, and planning studies. Energy audits are not included in this category and are funded through the Energy and Environmental program. Studies are the first phase in successfully developing a capital project.

Building Moves: This category funds costs associated with moving an agency into or out of space or moving offices occupied by GSA personnel. The FY 2026 request for building moves is $4.7 million, an 8.8 percent decrease from the FY 2025 enacted funding level.

Personnel Compensation and Benefits (PC&B): The FY 2026 request includes a net requirement of $707 million for PC&B. The FY 2026 request includes a decrease in FTE from the FY 2025 Enacted, going from 5,455 to 4,195, which reflects the interim estimates. The requested $707 million includes reductions in salaries and benefits for the vacancies, payments for the deferred resignation program, payments for Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments (VSIP), and reduction in force activities. It also includes the payments of lump sum leave, severance pay, and VSIP payments.

The anticipated reimbursable authority to fund PC&B in FY 2026 is $65 million, which represents 316 FTE of the 4,195. Awards comprise 2.2 percent of PC&B, which will best meet agency objectives and support the recruitment and retention of high-performing employees.

GSA Working Capital Fund (WCF): The FY 2026 request includes $369 million for PBS's contribution to the WCF, a 15 percent decrease from the FY 2025 level. The decrease is due to WCF staffing and contracting reductions and efficiencies. This category provides funding for GSA's core support services and administrative functions, including Budget and Finance, the Office of the General Counsel, Human Resources, and GSA IT services, as well as select PBS-specific requirements.

Management Support: The FY 2026 request includes $64 million for management support services for functions that are contracted out rather than maintained in-house to fulfill short-term initiatives, provide specified subject-matter expertise or reduce personnel costs based upon competitive analyses. The FY 2026 request represents a 37 percent decrease from the FY 2025 enacted levels, as a result of contract reductions. Positions support administrative functions, as well as core areas of PBS's business, such as leasing and building support, and administration initiative support. While management support contracts are seeing increases due to factors such as inflation and new pricing of replacement contracts, these increases are more than offset by PBS's contract-reduction efforts.

PBS Information Technology (IT) Services: The FY 2026 request includes $40 million, a 24.2 percent decrease to the FY 2025 enacted funding level. Reductions are a result of implemented cost-saving measures, which include reassessing system enhancement priorities, IT application decommissioning, rescoping service levels and software licenses, while maintaining mission-critical services and minimizing disruption in support of PBS IT activities. The implementation of G-Invoicing, which is the long-term solution for Federal program agencies to manage their intragovernmental transactions, as mandated by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, is included for $2 million. Funds are needed to enhance and update financial systems to interface with the G-Invoicing application, which includes the unique attributes of the PBS rent-billing process. This enhancement will allow for more efficient transaction processing for interagency agreements.

Other/Miscellaneous PBS Administrative: The FY 2026 gross NOA requirement is $25 million. Accounting for projected revenue of $18 million from reimbursable work authorizations, the net NOA request is $6.9 million. This category provides funding for PBS's administrative costs, such as transportation, telephones, printing, supplies, equipment, and travel, as well as programmatic spending not associated with management support. This category also includes $7 million for training, which represents less than 1 percent of base salary cost. Training funds provide discretionary and mandatory requirements, such as PBS's Acquisition and Project Management personnel training, and the Facilities Management certification program.

Reimbursable Program
PBS provides, on a reimbursable basis, building services, such as tenant alterations, cleaning, utilities, and other operations, which are in excess of those services provided within PBS's standard commercial rental charges, when requested by other Federal agencies.

REIMBURSABLE PROGRAM EXPLANATION OF BUDGET CHANGES (Dollars in Thousands)		
	FTE	Authority
FY 2025 Plan	**316**	**$ 1,450,586**
Workload Increases	0	$ 24,426
FY 2026 Plan	**316**	**$ 1,475,012**

Appropriations Language

Amounts in the Fund, including revenues and collections deposited into the Fund, shall be available for necessary expenses of real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, including operation, maintenance, and protection of federally owned and leased buildings; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving governmental agencies (including space adjustments and telecommunications relocation expenses) in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of space; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings, and moving; repair and alteration of federally owned buildings, including grounds, approaches, and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; acquisition of options to purchase buildings and sites; conversion and extension of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase and purchase contract; in the aggregate amount of ***$10,397,262,000****, of which—*

(1) ***$70,661,000*** *shall remain available until expended for construction and acquisition (including funds for sites and expenses, and associated design and construction services):*

Provided, That amounts identified in the spend plan for construction, acquisition, and remediation projects required by section 525 of this Act may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects in this or any prior regular appropriation Act, but not to exceed 20 percent of the amounts included in a transmitted prospectus, if required, unless advance notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of a greater amount;

(2) ***$1,739,054,000*** *shall remain available until expended for repairs and alterations, including associated design and construction services, of which—*

(A) ***$874,347,000*** *for Major Repairs and Alterations.*

(B) ***$500,000,000*** *for Basic Repairs and Alterations; and*

(C) ***$364,707,000*** *for Special Emphasis Programs:*

Provided, That amounts identified in the spend plan for major repairs and alterations projects required by section 525 of this division may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects in this or any prior regular appropriations Act, but not to exceed 20 percent of the amounts included in a transmitted prospectus, if required, unless advance notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate of a greater amount: Provided further, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been transmitted may be funded under this category only if advance notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations:

Provided further, That the amounts provided in this or any prior Act for "Repairs and Alterations" may be used to fund costs associated with implementing security improvements to buildings necessary to meet the minimum standards for security in accordance with current law and in compliance with the reprogramming guidelines of the appropriate Committees of the House and Senate: Provided further, That the difference between the funds appropriated and expended on *any projects in this or any prior Act, under the heading "Repairs and Alterations", may be transferred to "Basic Repairs and Alterations" or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects: Provided further, That the amount provided in this or any prior Act for Basic Repairs and Alterations may be used to pay claims against the Government arising from any projects under the heading "Repairs and Alterations" or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects;*

> *(2) **$5,574,593,000** for Rental of Space to remain available until expended.*
> *(3) **$3,012,954,000** for Building Operations to remain available until expended.*

Provided, That the total amount of funds made available from this Fund to the General Services Administration shall not be available for expenses of any construction, repair, alteration and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required to be submitted pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 3307, has not been transmitted to the Committees referenced therein, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus: Provided further, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056, shall be available from such revenues and collections: Provided further, That revenues and collections and any other sums accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2026, excluding reimbursements under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2), in excess of the aggregate new obligational authority authorized for Real Property Activities of the Federal Buildings Fund in this Act shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

Appropriations Language for the Federal Capital Revolving Fund Repayment

Contingent upon enactment of the Federal Capital Revolving Fund Act of 2026 (in this heading "the Act), amounts in the Fund, including revenues and collections deposited into the Fund, shall be available for acquisition installment payments in the amount of $67,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the first annual repayment to the Federal Capital Revolving Fund: Provided, That $67,000,000 shall be for projects included in the Public Building Services Nationwide Consolidation Projects Program with a minimum project value of $250,000,000. Provided further, That $1,000,000,000 is approved for a purchase transfer, as defined in the Act, from the Federal Capital Revolving Fund for projects included in the Public Building Service's Nationwide Consolidation Projects Program with a minimum project value of $250,000,000: Provided further, That such projects, as defined in the Act, shall be considered designated and approved pursuant to such Act, contingent upon the President's subsequent approval and designation as provided in the Act.

Schedule of Indefinite Authorities

Program	Source	Explanation
Historic Properties	54 U.S.C. § 306121	The proceeds of any outlease for a historic property may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be retained by the agency entering into such lease and used to defray costs incurred by the agency with respect to such property or other properties under the control of the agency that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
Pennsylvania Avenue Activities	40 U.S.C. § 6701(b)(1)	The Administrator may use amounts transferred from the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation (PADC) or income earned on PADC property for activities associated with carrying out the responsibilities of PADC transferred to the Administrator. Any income earned after October 1, 1998, shall be deposited to the Federal Buildings Fund to be available for the purposes authorized under this subchapter, notwithstanding 40 U.S.C.§ 592(c)(1).
International Trade Center	40 U.S.C. § 6701(a)(1)	The Administrator may make and perform transactions as necessary to carry out the trade center plan at the Federal Triangle Project. See also 40 U.S.C. § 6701(b)(1), noted above.
Cooperative Use Act and National Antenna Program	40 U.S.C. § 581(h)(3)	The Administrator may deposit into the FBF amounts received under Cooperative Use Act leases or rentals, and amounts deposited shall be credited to the appropriation from the Fund applicable to the operation of the building.
Telecommuting	40 U.S.C. § 587(b)(4)	The Administrator may deposit into the FBF user fees related to telecommuting centers and use the fees to pay costs incurred in establishing and operating telecommuting centers. GSA may accept and retain income received from Federal agencies and non-Federal sources to defray costs directly associated with the functions of telecommuting centers.
Rental of Space	40 U.S.C. § 586(d)	An agency may make rent payments to GSA for lease space relating to expansion needs of the agency. Payment rates shall approximate commercial charges for comparable space. Payments shall be deposited into the FBF. GSA may use amounts received under this subsection, in addition to amounts received as NOA, in the Rental of Space activity of the FBF.

U.S. General Services Administration

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Appropriations Language
For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, Government-wide policy associated with the management of real and personal property assets and certain administrative services; Government-wide policy support responsibilities relating to acquisition, travel, motor vehicles, information technology management, and related technology activities; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and evaluation activities as authorized by statute; ***$64,000,000****, of which $4,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.*

Program Description
This appropriation provides for the activities of the Office of Government-wide Policy (OGP). OGP works cooperatively with other agencies to develop and evaluate a wide-ranging set of policies to improve Government operations: acquisition and acquisition workforce career development; real property; personal property; travel, transportation management, mail management, relocation policy, motor vehicles and aircraft; advisory committee management; information technology (IT) and cybersecurity; evaluation practices; and regulatory information. OGP also collaborates with agencies and other primary Government organizations to provide support for the execution of Government-wide priorities and programs. These programs include program management support for Government-wide shared services, Cross-agency Priority (CAP) goals in the President's Management Agenda (PMA) and IT programs. OGP identifies and shares policies and best practices to drive savings, efficiency, and effectiveness across the Federal Government.

In FY 2026, OGP will consist of six component offices including: the Office of Asset and Transportation Management; the Office of Evidence and Analysis; the Office of Technology Policy; the Office of Evaluation Sciences; the Office of Acquisition Policy; and the Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement.

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Discretionary authority:			
Annual appropriation	$ 70,136	$ 70,474	$ 64,000
Reimbursable authority:			
Unobligated balance, start of year	$ 28,159	$ 30,146	$ 30,146
New authority	$ 5,750	$ 5,750	$ 5,750
Transfers in for Inter-Agency Councils/Cross-Agency Priority Goals	$ 31,997	$ 32,000	$ 32,000
Transfers out for Inter-Agency Councils/Cross-Agency Priority Goals	$ -	$ -	$ -
Change in uncollected payments	$ -	$ -	$ -
Recovery of prior-year obligations	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unobligated balance, expiring	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unobligated balance, sequestered	$ -	$ -	$ -
Reimbursable Unobligated balance, end of year	$ 30,146	$ 30,146	$ 30,146
Obligations, Reimbursable	$ 33,570	$ 37,750	$ 37,750
Obligations, appropriated (annual)	$ 66,882	$ 66,474	$ 60,000
Obligations, appropriated (multi-year)	$ 3,311	$ 4,000	$ 4,000
Total obligations	**$ 103,763**	**$ 108,224**	**$ 101,750**
Carryover authority	*$ 28,159*	*$ 30,146*	*$ 30,146*
Net Outlays	*$ 83,010*	*$ 86,579*	*$ 81,400*

Explanation of Changes, Appropriated Dollars and FTE
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FTE	FY 2024 Actual	FTE	FY 2025 Enacted	FTE	FY 2026 Request
	140	$ 70,136	163	$70,474	139	$ 64,000
Program Increases						
Rent and Security Adjustment					0	$ 488
Subtotal, Program Increases					0	$ 488
Program Decreases						
Programs Reductions					-28	$ (5,052)
WCF Bill Adjustment					0	$ (1,910)
Subtotal, Program Decreases					-28	$ (6,962)
Total Adjustments					(28)	$ (6,474)

Obligations by Program, Dollars and FTE
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual		FY 2025 Enacted		FY 2026 Request	
	FTE	Authority	FTE	Authority	FTE	Authority
1. Administration						
Annual appropriation	10	$ 16,224	11	$ 14,991	9	$ 14,185
Reimbursable authority	4	$ 2,334	4	$ 4,250	0	$ 2,750
Subtotal, Administration	14	$ 18,558	15	$ 19,241	9	$ 16,935
2. Asset and Transportation Management						
Annual appropriation	43	$ 12,614	45	$ 12,427	35	$ 9,788
Reimbursable authority	0	$ -	0	$ -	0	$ -
Subtotal, Asset and Transportation	43	$ 12,614	45	$ 12,427	35	$ 9,788
3. Evidence and Analysis						
Annual appropriation	10	$ 4,842	11	$ 4,822	12	$ 4,911
Subtotal, Evidence and Analysis	10	$ 4,842	11	$ 4,822	12	$ 4,911
4. Technology Policy						
Annual appropriation	29	$ 18,837	37	$ 19,562	31	$ 16,896
Reimbursable authority	0	$ -	0	$ -	0	$ 1,000
Subtotal, Information Integrity and Access Management	29	$ 18,837	37	$ 19,562	31	$ 17,896
5. Federal High-Performance Green Buildings						
Annual appropriation	12	$ 4,861	14	$ 4,750	0	$ -
Reimbursable authority	0		0	$ -	0	$ -
Subtotal, Federal High Performance Buildings	12	$ 4,861	14	$ 4,750	0	$ -
6. Evaluation Sciences						
Annual appropriation	6	$ 1,494	9	$ 1,883	9	$ 2,010
Reimbursable authority	0	$ 1,413	0	$ 1,500	0	$ 2,000
Subtotal, Evaluation Sciences	6	$ 2,907	9	$ 3,383	9	$ 4,010
7. Acquisition Policy						
Annual appropriation	30	$ 10,032	36	$ 10,508	40	$ 13,979
Reimbursable authority	0	$ -	0	$ -	0	$ -
Subtotal, Acquisition Policy	30	$ 10,032	36	$ 10,508	40	$ 13,979
8. Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement						
Annual appropriation	0	$ 1,414	0	$ 1,531	3	$ 2,231
Reimbursable authority	0	$ -	0	$ -	0	$ -
Reimbursable authority, Management Councils/CAP Goals	26	$ 29,698	28	$ 32,000	25	$ 32,000
Subtotal, Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement	26	$ 31,112	28	$ 33,573	28	$ 34,231
Total, Annual appropriated	140	$ 70,318	163	$ 70,474	139	$ 64,000
Total, Reimbursable	26	$ 33,445	28	$ 37,750	25	$ 37,750
Total, Budget Authority	**166**	**$ 103,763**	**191**	**$ 108,224**	**164**	**$101,750**

Summary

The FY 2026 appropriated budget request provides $64 million and 136 full-time equivalents (FTE) for OGP, which is a decrease of $6.5 million in funding from the FY 2025 enacted level.

In FY 2026, OGP will continue to develop, analyze, and assist agencies in implementing administrative policies for the Federal Government in multiple functional areas, including real and personal property; aircraft and motor vehicles; travel and transportation of goods and people; acquisition of goods and services; acquisition workforce development; IT and cybersecurity policy; shared services; and evaluation practices. The FY 2026 budget provides the funding required to support agency implementation of new initiatives related to policy development to include Government-wide program support and reducing regulatory burdens.

Program Financing

Salaries and expenses of OGP staff aligned with the functions outlined herein are funded from annual appropriations and reimbursable authority. Other reimbursable costs within OGP include the Government-wide Council and CAP Goal funds. The Council and CAP Goal funds are collected by the Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement (OSSPI), with the approval by Office of Management and Budget (OMB), to identify and pursues initiative across agencies to support Councils and CAP Goals.

Program Increases

OGP conducts a comprehensive annual review of its program and performance management activities to reprioritize initiatives in response to emerging priorities, risks, and opportunities for greater efficiency. Based on the outcomes of the most recent review, OGP's FY 2026 budget request includes an increase of $488 thousand to over FY 2025 enacted level to address rent and security cost increases associated with the return-to-office space.

Program Decreases

OGP's FY 2026 budget request also reflects the following planned reductions that total $7 million:

- A $5.1 million net reduction in Government-wide program costs including the sunsetting of the Office of High-Performance Green Buildings subject to authorizing legislation to remove associated statutory responsibilities.
- $1.91 million decrease in OGP's contribution to GSA's Working Capital Fund.
- OGP plans to streamline operations through the reduction of 31 FTE positions from its direct programs workforce, aligning staffing levels with evolving priorities, operational efficiencies, and resource constraints.

Reimbursable Programs

The FY 2026 President's Budget includes a Government-wide general provision authorizing

GSA to collect up to $32 million in contributions from other Federal agencies to fund Government-wide Councils and CAP Goal implementation, consistent with previously enacted appropriations (the most recent being Section 721 of Title VII of Division B of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, (Public Law 118-47) as carried forward by section 1101(a)(5), division A, of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Public Law 119-4)). . More details are included in the FY 2026 congressional budget submission by the Executive Office of the President (as requested in Senate Report 111-43, which directed OMB to include this justification in the annual budget request beginning in FY 2011). Council services include administration of the Government-wide councils (such as the Chief Financial Officers Council, Chief Human Capital Officers Council, Chief Information Officers Council, Chief Acquisition Officers Council, Federal Real Property Council, Federal Privacy Council, Performance Improvement Council and Program Management Improvement Accountability Act Council), supporting the implementation of priorities identified in the President's Management Agenda, and accelerating the use of data to influence the creation of effective management strategies.

- The Government-wide Council's budget includes up to $17 million in transfer authority to support cross-Government initiatives related to mission-support activities, management priorities, and challenges.
- Up to $15 million in transfer authority is budgeted for CAP Goal implementation, as identified in the President's Management Agenda. These activities are discussed in detail in the Executive Office of the President's FY 2026 Congressional Justification.

The OGP budget request includes $5.8 million in reimbursable funding for the Office of Technology Policy; the Office of Evaluation Sciences; and the Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement.

- To continue to provide high-quality data evaluation support to its agency partners, especially given the enactment of the Evidence Act, the Office of Evaluation Sciences is estimating $2 million in reimbursable authority.
- OSSPI estimates $1.5 million in reimbursable authority to fund shared service priorities to support the Government-wide management agenda and/or Federal-wide reform efforts identified by OMB.
- The balance of OGP's reimbursable authority will be used to help Federal agencies with activities related to developing and evaluating administrative policies.

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
11.1 Full-time permanent	$ 21,418	$ 23,800	$ 21,264
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	$ 298	$ -	$ 300
11.5 Other personnel compensation	$ 485	$ 580	$ 580
11.8 Special personnel services payments	$ 350	$ 400	$ 400
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	$ 7,862	$ 8,806	$ 7,868
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	$ 381	$ 211	$ 211
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	$ 1,591	$ 769	$ 769
23.3 Communications and utilities	$ 2	$ 5	$ 5
24.0 Printing and reproduction	$ 298	$ 325	$ 325
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	$ 22,363	$ 18,283	$ 17,563
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	$ 302	$ 254	$ 254
25.3 Other goods & services from Federal sources	$ 14,718	$16,977	$ 14,397
26.0 Supplies and materials	$ 24	$ 48	$ 48
31.0 Equipment	$ 44	$ 16	$ 16
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	$ -	$ -	$ -
99.0 Obligations, Appropriated (Annual)	**$ 70,136**	**$ 70,474**	**$ 64,000**
Subtotal, PC&B	$ 30,413	$ 33,586	$ 30,412
Subtotal, Non-labor	$ 39,723	$ 36,888	$ 33,588
99.9 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	**$ 70,136**	**$ 70,474**	**$ 64,000**

OGP Policy Offices

Office of Acquisition Policy
In its Government-wide role, the Office of Acquisition Policy (OAP) has numerous responsibilities for the development of Federal acquisition policy and the training of the Federal acquisition workforce. The OAP coordinates with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy and other agencies in highly collaborative and deliberative processes.

Federal Acquisition Policy:

The Federal Government is the largest buyer of goods and services in the world, and executive branch agencies make most of these purchases. Many—although not all—acquisitions by executive branch agencies are subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). The OAP writes and maintains the FAR, implementing laws, executive orders, and Government-wide policies through a highly collaborative and deliberative process. Acquisition policies are implemented in key areas such as national supply chain security, economic resilience, small business equity, to improve Federal acquisition outcomes.

- Serves as one of several entities responsible for the FAR, the central regulation for acquisition by all executive agencies. In this role, the OAP implements—alongside other members of the FAR Council—laws, executive orders, and other initiatives to improve Federal acquisition outcomes. This includes dedicating significant resources to implement Executive Order 14275, “Restoring Common Sense to Federal Procurement,” which directs that the FAR is simplified and streamlined to ensure it contains only provisions required by statute or essential to efficient, secure, and cost-effective procurement. OAP is contributing to the first-ever comprehensive overhaul of the FAR in its 40-year history to meet the objectives of this Executive Order.
- Directs acquisition policy in key areas such as supply-chain risk management, competition, small business participation, price and cost improvement, integrity, ethics, and more.
- Supports the Federal Government's acquisition system and Federal agencies’ missions through its role as the Chair of the Civilian Agency Acquisition Council.
- Manages Acquisition.gov, including modernization efforts to migrate it to a cloud-based infrastructure, to serve as a central hub for acquisition-related information, policies and tools, as well as the largest collection of supplemental acquisition regulations for the Federal Government. The main feature is the electronic version of the FAR, which is used by the Federal acquisition workforce and industry working with the Federal Government (3.1 million page views a month).
- Supports supply chain risk management initiatives by providing expert advice and representation on interagency working groups, committees, and councils with a particular focus on impacts to Government-wide acquisition policy.

- Develops and supports web content for the Chief Acquisition Officers Council, Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, Civilian Agency Acquisition Council, and the Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee on Acquisition.gov.
- Operates the Regulatory Secretariat, which prepares, compiles, and processes regulatory and general notices for publication in support of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the Federal Management Regulation, the Federal Property Management Regulations, and the Federal Travel Regulation.
- Operates and manages the Regulatory Information Service Center, which provides tools and services that enable the executive branch to engage with the public in the Federal rulemaking process. The Regulatory Information Service Center and Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs Consolidated Information System provides agencies the ability to prepare regulatory documents for submission to the Federal Register for publication, and the Reginfo.gov website gives the public access to Federal regulatory agendas and regulatory plans, regulatory reviews, and information collections to make the rulemaking activities of Federal agencies transparent.

This office plays a critical role in advancing numerous GSA priorities led by OMB, including the transformational overhaul of the FAR, Government-wide procurement consolidation initiatives, and other strategic acquisition reforms aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness across the Federal enterprise.

As part of its core responsibilities, the office develops the GSA biannual regulatory agenda; prepares the agency’s annual category management plan; produces GSA’s annual acquisition innovation report; conducts annual acquisition data verification and validation analyses; and compiles the agency’s annual service contract inventory in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

In addition, the office oversees GSA’s acquisition-related information collection inventory submitted to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs; leads the agency’s bi-annual reporting to the OMB Made-in-America Office in support of domestic sourcing priorities; and manages the preparation and submission of the Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee’s annual report to Congress.

The Office of Acquisition Policy promotes acquisition excellence by driving operational efficiency, generating cost savings, and fostering innovation. OAP achieves these goals by reducing administrative burden, enhancing competition, and conducting robust industry engagement—principally through the GSA Ombudsman and related outreach channels.

Office of Asset and Transportation Management

The Office of Asset and Transportation Management establishes evidence-based Government-wide policies and regulations that enable Federal agencies to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of managing their assets and transportation. This policy portfolio includes aircraft, motor vehicles, personal property, real property, transportation, mail, official travel, relocation allowances and entitlements, and advisory committees. In FY 2026, this office, in compliance with Executive Order 14192, Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation, will identify, revise, and or rescind harmful regulatory actions not in alignment with the Administration's priorities. This office will also develop, finalize, and implement all proposed regulatory actions for continuous improvement of Federal policies and guidance to streamline the Government operations more effectively and efficiently. In addition, this office will continue to maintain, update, and revise the Federal Travel Regulation and the Federal Management Regulation from the antiquated Q&A format, to a standard, easier to read format. This office will continue to update and develop the Federal Integrated Business Framework (FIBF) standards for real property, travel, and mail establishing a common set of data standards, capabilities, functions and activities, use cases, and performance metrics needed by agencies to manage real property, and travel and expense management. This office will identify and establish a new cost-effective method in setting the annual per diem rates, and will continue to establish privately owned vehicle mileage reimbursement rates for the Continental United States. This office manages several interagency councils and committees that promote best practices, transparency, and accountability. Furthermore, this office, in coordination with other GSA Services and Offices, will continue to reduce the Federal vehicle fleet and real property portfolio in order to capitalize on cost-saving measures for American taxpayers. This office also provides advice for establishing and managing Federal advisory committees, as mandated by the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Lastly, this office will remain focused on collecting reliable data for publication on real property, motor vehicle fleet, personal property, aviation, travel, and Federal advisory committees to promote Government-wide asset management decisions, transparency, accountability, and policy development.

Office of Evidence and Analysis

The Office of Evidence and Analysis works to expand OGP's ability to gather, compile, and generate evidence-based analyses that provide decision-making support for senior leadership. The work of this office improves agency effectiveness and processes by transforming raw data into evidence and empirical information. This office collects, stores, and develops Government-wide data to create integrated management metrics, perform predictive policy analysis, and map agency and bureaus to a common structure that allows for performance comparisons to be made across agencies and administrative functions. The office regularly surveys senior management in the Federal workforce to determine the effectiveness of mission support functions to include acquisition, human capital, real property, and shared services. This office is leading initiatives to modernize and improve quality and AI-readiness of GSA and Government-wide data and advanced policy analysis.

The Office of Evidence and Analysis also serves as the GSA Statistical Official, providing statistical analysis to the Office of Government-wide Policy and informing GSA on statistical policy. The Statistical Official is the agency champion for data quality and confidentiality protection across GSA to harness existing data, ensure its relevance, anticipate future uses and protect access for GSA data collected with legal or other restrictions on use or release. The Statistical Official will establish policy and implementation guidance to enable GSA to produce and disseminate relevant and timely statistical information and provide important checks and validation of the GSA evaluations and evidence building capacity.

Office of Technology Policy (OTP)

The Office of Technology Policy supports and enables agency implementation of Government-wide IT policies and programs. This office works directly with the OMB Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer, the Chief Information Officers Council, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), the Intelligence Advanced Research Projects Activity (IARPA), and the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to support agency Chief Information Officers, IT investment management and acquisition professionals, standard-setting organizations, Open Government initiatives, and other IT decision-makers to address common and complex Federal IT challenges, including:

OTP supports the Federal Government's response to new technologies (such as generative Artificial Intelligence) through policy and best practices. OTP monitors new and emerging technologies, assesses potential (both beneficial and adverse) impacts on the Federal Government, and recommends policy to support response and adoption of emerging technologies that will support Government-wide operations.

This office manages and maintains IDManagement.gov, the central repository for Digital Identity guidance and best practices for the Federal workforce, including FICAM Framework, Phishing Resistant Authenticators using FIDO2 Standards, and Zero Trust implementation. OTP also co-chairs the Federal Public Key Infrastructure Policy Authority and manages the Federal Information Processing Standards Evaluation Program.

OTP leads the Government-wide IT Accessibility Program Management Office to improve coordination and standardization across Federal agencies in meeting Section 508 requirements for IT accessibility. This Program Management Office works closely with OMB, the Chief Information Officers Council, and the U.S. Access Board to measure agency performance, establish standards, and promote best practices for ensuring agencies' IT is accessible to individuals with disabilities.

OTP works to strengthen IT infrastructure modernization by providing guidance, support, and technical training in areas of cloud computing, data centers, and IPv6. These efforts support the Federal Data Center Enhancement Act and the ongoing data center and cloud optimization initiatives, where OTP develops and disseminates guides and resources to support IT modernization. OTP also manages the role of Standards Executive by representing GSA in the Interagency Committee on Standards Policy that is formally managed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

This office coordinates policy and other IT management issues among OMB, the Chief Information Officers Council, and other Federal agencies, and manages Capital Planning and Investment Control tools. In addition, OTP currently manages the public-facing software solution known as the Federal IT Dashboard, which collects agency IT budget and management data that serves as both an input into OMB Budget deliberations and provides transparency to GAO, Congress, and the public. For FY 2026, GSA and OMB are currently reviewing ways to better manage public-facing IT spending data.

OTP manages the open source Accessibility Requirements Tool and the Solicitation Review Tool (SRT) to assist the Federal Government and the public with transparency and accessibility compliance with Federal IT procurement. SRT is a Government-developed machine learning tool.

Additionally, the office manages several Government-wide programs and Communities of Practice (CoP) to drive Federal consensus on the implementation of Federal standards. These CoPs include:

- Artificial Intelligence CoP
- Cloud & Infrastructure CoP
- Federal eCPIC Steering Committee
- Federal Technology Investment Management CoP
- Identity, Credential, and Access Management Subcommittee
    - Digital Identity CoP
    - FPKI Policy Authority

Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings
The Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings has historically supported the implementation of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. § 17001 *et seq.*), the Energy Act of 2020, the Federal Buildings Personnel Training Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-308, 124 Stat. 3283) and the efficient use of energy, water, and natural resources. GSA will pursue enactment of legislative changes to rescind the related statutory responsibilities. GSA is requesting zero funding for FY 2026. Some of the office initiatives and personnel aligned with the Administration's goals and priorities will be transitioned to other OGP divisions. The office will continue to meet its statutory requirements pending legislative changes.

Office of Evaluation Sciences
The Office of Evaluation Sciences (OES) is an applied evaluation unit charged with improving Federal operations, programs, and policies. Pursuant to the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-435), OES generates evidence to support decision-making, translating evidence-based insights into concrete recommendations for how to improve the Government and deliver on Federal priorities. In doing this, OES uses

platforms to share rigorous evidence (Evaluation Officer Council, newsletters, bulletins, peer reviewed journals, social media tools, and the GSA website) and best practices on how to build and use evidence across the Federal Government, including numerous guides and training materials. OES provides technical support and guidance to help agencies adopt and implement leading evaluation practices including running a Government-wide evaluation training program annually.

Team members provide end-to-end support in the design of an evidence-based program change and evaluations to measure impact. Between FY 2015 and FY 2024, OES completed over 155 collaborations, including designing high-quality program changes and implementing rapid-cycle evaluations to identify actionable findings for agency partners.

Due to the increasing requirements associated with the Evidence-based Policy Making Act, OES has expanded its capacity to provide increased Government-wide evaluation support. OES is increasing its reimbursable portfolio and recruitment of evaluators and subject matter experts to support the growing demand for evaluation services across the Government. OES plays a unique Government-wide role by providing training and tools on evaluation methods and best practices for Government audiences, particularly Evaluation Officers. Additionally, OES provides support related to evaluations in support of the President's Management Agenda, including recruiting external talent to assist in filling priority evidence gaps and managing priority cross-agency evaluations.

OES provides evaluation services to GSA, including leading the implementation of GSA's Learning Agenda, Annual Evaluation Plans and Capacity Assessment. GSA's internal evaluation activities are funded out of the Working Capital Fund.

Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement

The Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement (OSSPI) improves mission delivery and implementation of the Administration's priorities by bringing Government together to spur innovation, foster collaboration and leadership, and shape effective policy. OSSPI specializes in facilitating solutions for big, systemic challenges. Working through its three functional areas of Executive Councils, Shared Services, and the President's Management Agenda support team, OSSPI improves mission delivery by: (1) informing and shaping policy; (2) coordinating governance and executing program management for shared services; and (3) building strategies and support for agencies as they plan for and execute transformational initiatives set forth in the Administration's priorities.

<u>Government-wide Councils</u>

The Government-wide Councils coordinate engagement and policy development across the management council ecosystem. Their Interagency initiatives spur innovation, elevate and spread best practices, and bridge the gap between policymaking and implementation to improve outcomes.

OSSPI supports the Federal Executive Councils, including but not limited to the following:

- Chief Artificial Intelligence Officers Council
- Chief Acquisition Officers Council
- Chief Data Officers Council
- Chief Financial Officers Council
- Chief Information Officers Council
- Council on Federal Financial Assistance
- Evaluation Officers Council
- Federal Privacy Council
- Federal Real Property Council
- Interagency Council on Statistical Policy
- Made in America Council
- Performance Improvement Council
- Program Management Policy Council

Shared Services

With respect to the Federal Government's mission-support services, OSSPI works with stakeholders from across the Government to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Government-wide mission-support services. These support services include financial management, grants management, travel and expense, real property management, contract writing, human capital, cybersecurity services, regulations management and electronic records management. OSSPI coordinates governance, provides shared services program management, and develops processes to support OMB shared-services policy implementation. This work leads to improved performance, customer experience, and operational costs related to mission-support services.

OSSPI also provides support to related sub-councils and boards, including the Shared Services Governance Board and the Business Standards Council and engages with and organizes agency Senior Accountable Point of Contact to identify opportunities for improved agency sharing of common Mission Support services.

President's Management Agenda (PMA)

Each administration's PMA lays out a long-term vision for the management practices of the Federal Government. The PMA focuses on key areas that will improve the ability of agencies to deliver mission outcomes, provide excellent service, and effectively steward taxpayer dollars. Our communities are the driving force for accomplishing many of these cross-agency priorities.

We use cross-sector and cross-Government collaboration, performance data, and implementation expertise to help inform the strategies and policy changes that will accomplish the modernization outlined in the PMA.

U.S. General Services Administration

OPERATING EXPENSES

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Appropriations Language
For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide activities associated with utilization and donation of surplus personal property; disposal of real property; agency-wide policy direction, and management; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; ***$48,000,000,*** *of which not to exceed $7,500 is for official reception and representation expenses.*

Program Description
The major programs funded by this appropriation include the personal property utilization and donation activities of the Federal Acquisition Service (FAS); the real property disposition activities of the Public Buildings Service (PBS); and Executive Management and Administration activities including support of Government-wide mission-assurance activities. This appropriation supports a variety of operational activities that are not feasible or appropriate for a user-fee arrangement.

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Appropriated unobligated balance, start of year	$ 3,772	$ 3,772	$ 3,772
Discretionary authority:			
Annual appropriation	$ 53,933	$ 53,933	$ 48,000
Reimbursable authority			
New authority	$ 1,192	$ 11,575	$ 11,575
Change in uncollected payments	$ 2,489	$ -	$ -
Subtotal, reimbursable authority	$ 3,681	$ 11,575	$ 11,575
Reimbursable authority, expiring	$ (107)	$ -	$ -
Appropriations authority, expiring	$ (871)	$ -	$ -
Recovery of prior-year obligations	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unobligated balance, lapsing	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unobligated balance, reimbursable	$ (1,646)	$ -	$ -
Unobligated balance, rescinded	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unobligated balance, sequestered	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unobligated balance, end of year	$ (3,772)	$ (3,772)	$ (3,772)
Total, obligations	$ 65,508	$ 65,508	$ 59,575
Obligations, appropriated (annual)	**$ 53,933**	**$ 53,933**	**$ 48,000**
Obligations, appropriated (no year)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Obligations, reimbursable	$ 11,575	$ 11,575	$ 11,575
Net Outlays	$ 65,508	$ 65,508	$ 59,575

Obligations by Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024			FY 2025			FY 2026		
	FTE		Actual	FTE		Enacted	FTE		Request
1. Personal Property Management									
Appropriated Obligations	49	$	9,258	52	$	10,723	45	$	9,914
Reimbursable Obligations	0	$	1,339	0	$	-	0	$	-
Subtotal, PPM	49	$	10,597	52	$	10,723	45	$	9,914
2. Real Property Disposal									
Appropriated Obligations	75	$	18,249	83	$	18,492	68	$	17,084
Reimbursable Obligations	7	$	1,978	7	$	11,500	7	$	11,500
Subtotal, RPD	82	$	20,227	90	$	29,992	75	$	28,584
3. Executive Direction									
Appropriated Obligations	65	$	23,363	79	$	24,718	60	$	21,003
Reimbursable Obligations	0	$	-	0	$	75	0	$	75
Subtotal, M&A	65	$	23,363	79	$	24,793	60	$	21,078
Total, Appropriated Obligations	**189**	**$**	**50,870**	**214**	**$**	**53,933**	**173**	**$**	**48,000**
Total, Reimbursable Obligations	**7**	**$**	**3,317**	**7**	**$**	**11,575**	**7**	**$**	**11,575**
Total, Obligations	**196**	**$**	**54,187**	**221**	**$**	**65,508**	**180**	**$**	**59,575**

Explanation of Changes by Program, Appropriated Dollars and FTE
(Dollars in Thousands)

	PPM			RPD			EXEC DIRECTION			TOTAL		
	FTE	Authority		FTE	Authority		FTE	Authority		FTE	Authority	
FY 2025 Enacted	52	$	10,723	83	$	18,492	79	$	24,718	214	$	53,933
Program Increases:												
Travel and Transportation		$	104		$	-		$	74	-	$	178
Communications		$	3		$	8		$	-	-	$	11
Contracts		$	-		$	1,152		$	3,275	-	$	4,427
Training		$	25		$	-		$	-	-	$	25
Supplies and Equipment		$	3		$	-		$	-	-	$	3
Subtotal, Program Increases:	**0.0**	**$**	**134**	**-**	**$**	**1,160**	**-**	**$**	**3,349**	**-**	**$**	**4,643**
Program Decreases												
Salaries and Benefits	(7)	$	(830)	(15)	$	(2,568)	(19)	$	(3,932)	(41)	$	(7,330)
Electric Vehicles		$	-		$	-		$	(3,000)	-	$	(3,000)
Contracts		$	(113)		$	-		$	-	-	$	(113)
Supplies and Equipment		**$**	**-**		$	-		$	(133)	-	$	(133)
Subtotal, Program Decreases:	**(7)**	**$**	**(944)**	**(15)**	**$**	**(2,568)**	**(19)**	**$**	**(7,065)**	**(41)**	**$**	**(10,577)**
FY 2026 Request	**45**	**$**	**9,914**	**68**	**$**	**17,084**	**60**	**$**	**21,002**	**173**	**$**	**48,000**

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
11.1	Full-time, permanent	$ 22,369	$ 26,506	$ 21,109
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	$ 2,026	$ -	$ -
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$ 474	$ 442	$ 350
11.8	Special personnel services payments	$ 46	$ -	$ -
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$ 9,072	$ 9,044	$ 7,202
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	$ 603	$ 733	$ 910
22.0	Transportation of things	$ -	$ 1	$ 2
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	$ 1,158	$ 1,105	$ 1,105
23.2	Rental payments to others	$ -	$ -	$ -
23.3	Communications and utilities	$ 8	$ 45	$ 56
24.0	Printing and reproduction	$ 13	$ 2	$ 2
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ 4,367	$ 5,617	$ 7,424
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	$ 3	$ 25	$ 50
25.3	Other goods & services from Federal sources	$ 7,693	$ 7,302	$ 6,809
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
26.0	Supplies and materials	$ 137	$ 90	$ 93
31.0	Equipment	$ 2,903	$ 3,021	$ 2,890
99.0	**Obligations, Appropriated (Annual)**	**$ 50,870**	**$ 53,933**	**$ 48,000**
	Subtotal, PC&B	$ 33,986	$ 35,992	$ 28,662
	Subtotal, Non-labor	$ 16,884	$ 17,941	$ 19,339
99.0	Obligations, available from prior years	$ -	$ -	$ -
99.2	Obligations, reimbursable	$ 3,317	$ 11,575	$ 11,575
99.9	Total obligations	$ 54,187	$ 65,508	$ 59,575

Summary of the Request
The FY 2026 request for Operating Expenses (OE) provides a total of $48.0 million and 173 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) employees.

Appropriated Program: The OE appropriation supports the following programs:

- Personal Property Utilization and Donation: transfers personal property no longer needed by an executive agency to other executive agencies, State and local governments, and eligible nonprofit organizations (please see ASF-22 for a description of the Personal Property Utilization and Donation Reimbursable Program);

- Office of Real Property Disposition: transfers or sells unneeded real property assets to benefit the Federal Government and surrounding communities; and

- Executive Direction: provides agency-wide direction and supports Government-wide mission assurance activities.

Reimbursable Program: In FY 2026, the OE appropriation will provide reimbursable services to other Federal agencies in the amount of $11.6 million, a level that supports 7 FTE. This amount includes:

(1) $11.5 million and 7 FTE for real estate disposal services for: specialized properties outside the purview of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; and real property seized, forfeited, or foreclosed by other agencies; and

(2) $75 thousand for Emergency Support Function #7 (ESF-7) under the national response framework. Office of Mission Assurance personnel are responsible for coordinating ESF-7 activities on behalf of GSA. This support is provided pursuant to 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.5 and 206.8. All personnel hours (overtime), travel, and other costs for activities in support of the response and recovery efforts are reimbursable under a mission assignment issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Federal Acquisition Service, Personal Property Utilization, and Donation

FY 2026 Budget Request
The FY 2026 Request provides $9.9 million and 45 FTE for the Personal Property Utilization and Donation program.

Key Changes
The FY 2026 Request includes and will allow GSA to support the requirements of the Computers for Veterans and Students (COVS) Act.

Program Description
The FAS Personal Property Utilization & Donation (U&D) program facilitates the transfer (reutilization and donation) of excess and surplus Federal personal property. Personal property no longer needed by an executive agency may be offered at no cost to other executive agencies, State and local governments, and eligible nonprofit organizations. The program also provides regular training to Federal, State, and other stakeholders, assists agencies with disposition projects, provides oversight of the donation program and the State Agencies for Surplus Property, hosts the GSA Computers for Learning website, and manages the disposal of foreign gifts.

Utilization and Donation Program
The U&D program saves money for the Federal Government and recipient organizations by promoting the efficient utilization and disposal of Government personal property. When federally owned personal property is determined to be “excess” to an executive agency’s needs, it is first offered to other executive agencies for possible re-utilization within the Federal Government. All executive agencies must use excess personal property as the first source of supply in lieu of new procurements. If the property is not needed by any executive agency, it is declared “surplus” to the needs of the Federal Government and is offered for donation to State and local governments and other eligible entities. The program ensures that taxpayer-funded assets that are no longer needed by the Federal Government continue to benefit the public in communities across the country.

In FY 2025 and 2026, the U&D program will continue to support the Administration’s efforts to reduce the Federally owned and leased real estate footprint. U&D is proactively partnering with federal agencies and within GSA to effectively dispose of unneeded property as agencies vacate or downsize spaces. In addition, U&D is assisting agencies with locating available excess property and equipment to furnish and update consolidated and reconfigured workspaces to avoid unnecessary expenditures.

In FY 2025 and 2026, the U&D program aims to implement AI-powered tools, building upon the success of the Personal Property Management System (PPMS) which launched in FY 2023. PPMS consolidated numerous legacy, COBOL-based business and customer-facing systems, including GSAXcess and computersforlearning.gov into a modern, scalable, cloud-based platform. PPMS facilitates the reporting, reuse, and disposal of Federal personal property assets Government-wide. It has improved the customer experience by enabling automation and reducing risk associated with manual processes, providing enhanced data analytical capabilities and decision-making, improving controls and tracking of assets, and better positioning GSA to respond to new and emerging Federal personal property disposal challenges. By leveraging AI-powered tools, U&D can reduce resource requirements among GSA and customer agencies, improve disposition outcomes using historical data, and automate low-value tasks.

Additionally as part of GSA's overall effort to rationalize GSA's programs, the U&D program will be analyzing how it can best support the requirements of the Computers for Veterans and Students (COVS) Act. The COVS Act requires GSA to create a new Government-wide program to provide surplus Federal computer equipment to eligible non-profit computer refurbishes for refurbishment. Under the COVS Act requirements, U&D is to provide refurbished computers to disadvantaged persons (e.g., a veteran, an individual with a disability, a low-income individual, a student, or a senior in need) in order to bridge the digital divide

The U&D program, in conjunction with the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) and the States, recently implemented the Veterans Small Business Enhancement Act of 2018 to provide surplus Federal personal property to veteran-owned small businesses (VOSBs). Since the program's inception, over $412 million in surplus property has been donated to VOSBs to support and grow their businesses.

The U&D program provides the following services to executive agencies, State and local governments, and eligible personal property recipients.

- **Federal Excess Personal Property Reutilization Program:** Maximizes reutilization of Federal excess personal property by executive agencies, transferring over $1.8 billion in Original Acquisition Cost (OAC) property among agencies in FY 2023 and $545 million in FY 2024.

- **Federal Surplus Personal Property Donation Program:** In partnership with States, donated over $763 million in surplus Federal property to eligible recipients in FY 2023 and $554 million in FY 2024, including State and local government agencies; non-profit organizations supporting education, health, veterans, and the elderly; SBA 8(a) and VOSBs.

- **GSA-hosted Computers for Learning Website:** GSA hosts a website to provide information for Federal agencies should they choose to transfer computer equipment to schools and educational non-profits (over $19 million OAC transferred in FY 2023 and $28 million in FY 2024).

- **Foreign Gifts Program:** Manages the custody, screening, and reassignment of gifts received from foreign governments by Federal employees as a result of their official positions.

Sales

When the excess personal property cannot be reutilized within the Federal Government or donated through the Federal Surplus Personal Property Donation Program, the FAS Personal Property Sales Program provides services to Federal agencies for the sale of property directly to the public. This part of the program is funded through the Acquisition Services Fund (ASF) and is not funded from the Operating Expense appropriation. More information on this program can be found in the ASF section of GSA's FY 2026 Budget Submission.

Public Buildings Service, Office of Real Property Disposition

FY 2026 Budget Request
The FY 2026 Budget request provides $17.1 million and 68 FTE for the PBS Office of Real Property Disposition (RPD).

The program's activities are vital to the Government-wide effort to reduce real estate expenses by improving the utilization of real property assets and disposing of surplus assets in a timely manner. RPD plays an integral role in the ongoing execution of recent legislation focused on the disposal of Federal real estate, as well as in the ongoing adjustment of the Federal real property landscape. The program will play a key role in moving GSA and other agency assets toward disposition in the coming year in alignment with the Administration's goal to improve utilization and dispose of unneeded assets.

Program Description
The Office of Real Property Disposition works with the majority of Federal land holding agencies to develop real estate strategies (including conveyances, exchanges, relocations and sales) to identify and better manage underutilized assets. The RPD program offers Federal clients a wide range of realty services, expert guidance, and analytical tools. Services include transaction support, due diligence analysis, targeted asset reviews, highest and best use studies, appraisals, marketing strategies, environmental assessments, and historic evaluations. This program leverages its services, tools, and expertise to drive optimal real estate outcomes that are tailored to an agency's unique mission requirements. These outcomes result in the more efficient operation of the Federal real property portfolio. To complement its expertise and to enhance service offerings, RPD provides a variety of contractual vehicles that offer Federal clients access to realty and environmental firms. RPD employs the following programs and tools, among others:

Public Benefit Conveyances (PBCs): When property is no longer needed by the Federal Government, RPD partners with Federal sponsoring agencies to make surplus real property available to eligible entities for certain public purposes, such as public health, homeless assistance, education, law enforcement, emergency management, and recreation. RPD conducts compliance inspections to ensure properties are used as intended. In FY 2024, RPD conveyed 13 properties with a combined estimated fair market value of $9.8 million.

Early Transfer Authority: Early Transfer Authority allows the Federal Government to transfer property to non-Federal entities before the completion of environmental cleanup, as long as safeguards are in place to protect human health and the environment.

Lighthouse Program: The National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act (NHLPA) authorizes RPD to divest historic lighthouses in partnership with the Coast Guard and the National Park Service. NHLPA recognizes the cultural, recreational, and educational value associated with these historic resources by allowing lighthouses to be conveyed at no cost to Federal agencies, State and local governments, and non-profit organizations that have the resources and expertise to preserve and manage the asset. If a suitable steward is not identified, RPD is authorized to divest of the property through a competitive public sale. Since the NHLPA program's inception, more than 160 lighthouses around the country have been transferred to new stewards.

Utilization Studies: RPD provides objective real property reviews for landholding agencies. These asset reviews can be targeted toward an individual asset or a portfolio of assets depending on the needs of the landholding agency. These studies provide critical information to support viable realty strategies.

Online Auctions: For over a decade, RPD has been efficiently selling surplus properties via a dedicated auction website (realestatesales.gov). This sales method maximizes the sale price because it reaches a larger base of buyers at a lower cost than traditional outcry auctions. In the 5-year period ending in FY 2024, RPD sold over 300 properties via auction for more than $900 million in gross receipts.

Reimbursable Services: Certain Federal landholding agencies have their own real estate authority but utilize RPD to perform realty services on their behalf. RPD provides these services through interagency agreements, on a reimbursable basis. Services range from the management and execution of all aspects of a disposition project to specific tasks to inform a utilization decision or implement a disposition strategy.

Executive Direction

FY 2026 Budget Request
The FY 2026 request for Executive Direction provides $21 million and 60 FTE.

Program Description
This program area supports a variety of general management and administrative activities associated with GSA internal operations. These activities include: (1) the Office of the Administrator, (2) the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, (3) the Office of Mission Assurance, and (4) the Executive Direction Corporate Account.

The Office of the Administrator is responsible for the execution of all functions assigned to GSA by law and regulation. These Offices are responsible for driving the vision, mission, and values of GSA.

Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs (OCIA) is the GSA liaison with Congress, State and local governments, foreign governments, and partner Federal agencies. OCIA coordinates meetings and testimony before Congressional Committees, helps Congressional offices resolve issues related to GSA programs and services, supports the GSA legislative program with the Congress, and coordinates reimbursable services through the GSA Working Capital Fund to over 1,400 House-district and Senate-state offices for the Congress. OCIA also facilitates interactions between GSA officials and delegations representing foreign, State, and local governments.

The Office of Mission Assurance (OMA) executes GSA responsibilities during domestic and national security emergencies to aid Federal agencies and State and local governments, supports client agency needs, and restores GSA operations. OMA ensures the continuation of the agency's critical business processes by integrating and coordinating activities across all domains of security (physical, cyber, personnel, and industrial), HSPD-12 credentialing, emergency management, contingency and continuity planning, and disaster response. The OMA continuity mission is authorized by the National Continuity Policy (NSPD-51/HSPD-20) and directly supports GSA responsibilities to recover and perform primary mission-essential functions during a continuity event. Certain OMA activities are funded by GSA's Working Capital Fund (WCF) to assure the safety, privacy, and security of GSA facilities, people, and IT assets nationwide.

The Executive Direction Corporate Account funds agency priorities, WCF contribution, rent, and security for the organizations under Executive Direction.

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U.S. General Services Administration

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Appropriations Language

For necessary expenses authorized by 40 U.S.C. 323 and 44 U.S.C. 3604; and for necessary expenses in support of interagency projects that enable the Federal Government to enhance its ability to conduct activities electronically through the development and implementation of innovative uses of information technology; ***$70,000,000*** *to be deposited into the Federal Citizen Services Fund: Provided, That the previous amount may be transferred to Federal agencies to carry out the purpose of the Federal Citizen Services Fund: Provided further, That the appropriations, revenues, reimbursements, and collections deposited into the Fund shall be available until expended for necessary expenses authorized by 40 U.S.C. 323 and 44 U.S.C. 3604 and for necessary expenses in support of interagency projects that enable the Federal Government to enhance its ability to conduct activities electronically through the development and implementation of innovative uses of information technology: Provided further, That the transfer authorities provided herein shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.*

Program Description

The Federal Citizen Services Fund (FCSF) combines public-facing services and agency-facing programs that, together, drive Government-wide digital transformation. The programs funded by the FCSF offer shared digital services across the Federal enterprise, promote the adoption of the processes and systems that foster innovation, and support Federal agencies in increasing their own capacity to drive digital transformation on behalf of the public.

The FCSF is administered by Technology Transformation Services (TTS), part of the Federal Acquisition Service. TTS is uniquely situated to provide digital services that cut across Government. The TTS mission is to design and deliver a digital Government with and for the American public. With an expansive view that crosses agency boundaries, TTS is making a difference by delivering value through reducing burden, reusing digital services, improving digital Government experiences, creating economies of scale, and reducing costs.

The FY 2026 Request funds the digital products, programs, and services that enable Government-wide implementation of numerous statutes, Executive Orders, and policy memos. These programs and services also enable GSA’s own compliance with the laws and policies governing digital experience, accessibility, and cybersecurity. An appendix outlining the specific statutes, Executive Orders, and policies supported by FCSF-funded programs and services is included in this justification.

In Section 752 of the FY 2024 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, the FCSF received the continued authority, which Congress first granted in FY 2023, to collect funding from across the Government, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), to carry out the purposes of the FCSF. The FY 2026 Request continues the use of this authority. The funding collected through this authority will be used to grow and expand the capabilities of shared digital services that are used across the Federal enterprise. This additional funding provided to the FCSF through the Section 752 authority will be referred to as "Agency Contributions" for the remainder of this document.

The FCSF appropriation, agency reimbursements, and authorized Agency Contributions provide for the salaries and expenses of staff and programs authorized by 40 U.S.C. § 323 and 44 U.S.C. § 3604.

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Appropriated Unobligated Balance, start of year:			
Annual Approriations (no year)	$ 36,251	$ 31,571	$ 12,663
FCSF and TMF American Rescue Plan (multi-year)	$ 46,769	$ -	$ -
Total Unobligated Balance, direct, start of year	$ 83,020	$ 31,571	$ 12,663
Appropriated authority:			
TMF American Rescue Plan Transfer (multi-year)	$ (606)	$ -	$ -
Rescinded unobligated CARES Act (no year)	$ (58)	$ -	$ -
Annual Appropriations	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	$ 70,000
Total Appropriated Authority	$ 157,357	$ 106,571	$ 82,663
Total Collections:			
Reimbursable Services:			
Reimbursable Unobligated Balance, start of year	$ 37,768	$ 57,250	$ 45,006
From Federal Agencies	$ 79,333	$ 87,110	$ 67,774
From the Private Sector	$ -	$ -	$ -
User Fees	$ -	$ -	$ -
Gifts from the Private Sector	$ -	$ -	$ -
Change in Unfilled Customer Orders	$ -	$ -	$ -
Subtotal, reimbursable authority	$ 117,101	$ 144,360	$ 112,780
Recovery of prior-year obligations	$ 10,316	$ -	$ -
Unobligated balance, reimbursable	$ (57,251)	$ (45,006)	$ (16,000)
Unobligated balance, direct	$ (31,592)	$ (12,663)	$ (12,663)
Total, obligations	$ 195,931	$ 193,261	$ 166,781
Obligations, appropriated (no year)	**$ 82,029**	**$ 93,908**	**$ 70,000**
Obligations, appropriated (multi-year)	$ 53,277	$ -	$ -
Obligations, reimbursable	$ 62,174	$ 99,353	$ 96,781
Net Outlays	*$ 131,583*	*$ 154,609*	*$ 133,425*

Explanation of Changes, Appropriated Dollars and FTE
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FTE	FY 2024 Actual	FTE	FY 2025 Enacted	FTE	FY 2026 Request
	95.72	$ 75,000	151.25	$ 75,000	83.00	$ 70,000
Program Changes:						
Increase in Contractual Services costs for Platforms & Services and Emerging Priorities						$ 4,154
Decrease in WCF, FAS, and TTS Shared Services support						$ (1,057)
Decrease in Salary and Benefits, Travel, Training, Contractual Services costs for the Accelerators Division, FedRAMP, and Public Experience					(68.25)	$ (8,097)
Subtotal, Program Changes					(68.25)	$ (5,000)
Total Adjustments					**(68.25)**	**$ (5,000)**

Summary of the Request
GSA is requesting $70 million in direct appropriations, the authority to collect $16 million in agency contributions to deliver critical Government-wide shared services under the FSCF, and removal of the cap on the total amount of funding (which includes appropriations, agency contributions, and other reimbursable activities) available for expenditure in the fiscal year to support the expansion of services to other Federal agencies provided by FCSF-funded programs. Having these three forms of funding under FCSF authorities, without constraining potential business volumes, will enable GSA to serve agency customers with more agility, reduce administrative inefficiencies, and improve Government-wide digital services for the American public.

Key Changes
The FCSF's FY 2026 request for appropriations include the following programmatic changes from the FY 2025 enacted level:

- $4.154 million increase in contractual services costs to support emerging priorities and the Platforms & Services Division
- $1.057 million net decrease in WCF, FAS, and TTS overhead
- $8.097 million decrease from FY 2025 FTE, payroll, training, travel, and contractual services costs due to reductions made to the FedRAMP, Public Experience, and Accelerators Division.

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
11.1	Full-time, permanent	$ 9,812	$ 10,016	$ 6,290
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	$ 5,523	$ -	$ -
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$ 270	$ 333	$ 273
11.8	Special personal services payments	$ 195	$ -	$ -
11.9	Total personnel compensation	$ 15,799	$ 10,349	$ 6,563
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$ 5,588	$ 6,343	$ 4,375
13	Benefits for former personnel	$ -	$ 7,757	$ 874
21	Travel and transportation of persons	$ 193	$ 47	$ -
22	Transportation of things	$ -	$ -	$ -
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	$ -	$ -	$ -
23.3	Communications and utilities	$ -	$ -	$ -
24	Printing and reproduction	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ 18,852	$ 27,839	$ 37,216
25.2	Other services	$ 43	$ -	$ -
25.3	Goods & services from Gov't accounts	$ 21,866	$ 22,665	$ 20,972
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
26	Supplies and materials	$ 2	$ -	$ -
31	Equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
32	Land and structures	$ -	$ -	$ -
42	Insurance claims and indemnities	$ -	$ -	$ -
43	Interest and Dividends	$ -	$ -	$ -
99	**Obligations, appropriated (no year)**	**$ 62,344**	**$ 75,000**	**$ 70,000**
	Subtotal, PC&B	*$ 21,387*	*$ 24,449*	*$ 11,812*
	Subtotal, Non-labor	*$ 40,957*	*$ 50,551*	*$ 58,188*
99	Obligations, appropriated (multi-year)	$ 53,277	$ -	$ -
99	Obligations, reimbursable	$ 62,174	$ 99,353	$ 96,781
99	Obligations, available from prior years	$ 19,686	$ 18,908	$ -
99.9	Total obligations	$ 197,481	$ 193,261	$ 166,781
	Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)	*95.72*	*151.25*	*83.00*

Expanding the impact of Government-wide shared services by pairing direct appropriations and Agency Contributions

Shared services across Government agencies offer "network effects"— the products and services get better as more agencies adopt them and more people use them. This can allow:

- The public to encounter consistent language, layouts, and behavior patterns, making every site more usable, and more accessible.
- Multiple agencies to leverage a FedRAMP Authorization to speed deployment of a new cloud service across multiple agencies.
- The Federal Government to better understand how users are navigating across multiple web applications from multiple agencies, to improve the holistic customer experience; and
- The Federal Government and taxpayers to avoid duplicated IT investment and realize lower maintenance costs for each adopting agency, freeing them to focus on their areas of core mission impact.

The benefits of digital transformation offer the potential for exponential impact. This means that a relatively small investment, when directed to a widely adopted shared service, can generate a large impact for the public. Shared services can be cheaper and easier for each agency to adopt, compared to building or acquiring their own service for the same use case. Agencies can also benefit from lessons and best practices learned by others and can leverage digital service teams and communities of practice to help them implement improved services more efficiently. Overall, GSA is well positioned to offer these types of shared services.

However, these services come with risk if not adequately resourced: Today's cutting-edge digital experience, left unattended, is tomorrow's legacy technology demanding an expensive "modernization." Unlike physical infrastructure, the technologies that govern digital services are always evolving. (One example: a tablet device made 5 years ago that cannot even download apps made today.) This means that digital infrastructure must be constantly and continuously modernized to meet both the technical capacity of the devices on which users access it, as well as evolving user expectations and needs. Shared services must be based on sustainable and predictable funding models in order for them to attain the adoption levels that enable this impact.

In FY 2023, Congress introduced a new funding mechanism for agency contributions to digital shared services under Division E, Section 753 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023.[1] Upon fund collection, GSA leverages these Government-wide contributions to bolster and scale

[1] This authority was granted in Section 753 in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of FY 2023 (P.L. 117-328). In the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-47) this authority was granted in Sec. 752.

widely adopted shared services that had previously been funded only with direct appropriations from the FCSF. This new funding mechanism has seeded the sustainable funding source on which these widely adopted shared services can use to increase their capacity to support growing demand, while also spreading the cost of those services across the Federal enterprise.

The FY 2026 President's Budget Request builds on the FY 2023 vision for the fund that included both agency contributions and direct appropriations. Some shared services will remain fully funded by appropriations, while other mature and broadly used shared services will receive funding from Agency Contributions. As Agency Contributions are normalized and become a standard, predictable way of doing business, GSA will be able to transition more programs to this funding model, lessening the dependence on constrained annual appropriations for popular programs that must scale to meet demand.

Empowering agency use of modern, secure technology services

These GSA programs support Federal agency adoption of secure cloud services and investment in interoperability. By offering opportunities to reuse assets across agency boundaries—such as security documentation or programmatic data—these programs enable efficiency and cost-savings at Government-wide scale.

Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP)
FedRAMP is a Government-wide program that provides a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization, and continuous monitoring for cloud products and services. This program makes it easier for shared service providers and small businesses to meet requirements for multiple agencies (about 30 percent of authorized vendors are small businesses). FedRAMP enables agencies to avoid spending duplicative funds for security-related costs and to save valuable time by establishing an "authorize once, reuse many times" security program. FedRAMP was codified into law by the FY 2023 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), which included the FedRAMP Authorization Act.

As of March 2025, 400 unique cloud offerings have gone through the FedRAMP process and have been reused over 9,983[2] times across the Federal Government. Instances of reuse of a

[2] This is total, active reuse, and covers both direct reuse and indirect reliance. Direct reuse is when an agency authorizing official uses pre-existing FedRAMP authorization artifacts, rather than conducting its own independent assessment of FedRAMP's baseline security controls. Indirect reliance is when an agency authorizing official uses a cloud product that itself relies on an underlying FedRAMP authorized product. A common example of indirect reliance is when a FedRAMP authorized software-as-a-service (SaaS) product is hosted on a cloud infrastructure provider that itself is FedRAMP authorized. Indirect reliance on the authorization of cloud service offerings with existing FedRAMP authorizations can increase the speed and lower the cost for the cloud service offering to attain a FedRAMP authorization.

FedRAMP-authorized cloud service represents cost avoidance on the part of the Government in that the body of evidence provided in the security artifacts can be leveraged by the agency to make its own risk-based decision. The program continues to experience growth in that demand from agencies for authorized commercial products resulting in a significant increase in the number of security packages entering the FedRAMP-authorization process with 62 new cloud service offerings in-process since last year. FedRAMP also experienced a 23 percent increase in the number of Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) “High” impact systems (representing the most sensitive unclassified Federal data), indicating agencies’ increased needs for critical cloud-computing systems.

FedRAMP is actively working to reduce time and costs associated with the manual, labor-intensive security authorization processes that exist today by digitizing and automating critical business processes.

The FY 2026 request includes Agency Contributions to fund FedRAMP’s continuous effort to scale and support the growth in agency and cloud service provider participation.

API.data.gov
API.data.gov provides Application Programming Interface (API) management features to Federal agencies. APIs are a way for agencies to securely share data in machine readable formats, which empowers external application developers to leverage Government data and services. API.data.gov's service provides tools that make it easier for agencies to launch, secure, and manage their API programs, along with API analytics, which allow agencies to understand how their APIs are being used. The service currently supports about 168 API programs across 23 agencies.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations to continue offering a scaled back version of this service.

Amplify the impact of 21st Century IDEA

Passed in 2018, the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA) aims to improve the digital experience for Government customers and reinforces requirements for Federal public websites. In 2023, OMB issued M-23-22, which provides guidance on how to design and deliver public-facing websites and digital services in support of the continued implementation of 21st Century IDEA. Several shared services offered by GSA directly enable that implementation and combine to improve the public’s digital experience across Government.

Digital.gov
Digital.gov empowers Federal employees to deliver better digital services by providing centralized access to resources for creating digital services and complying with associated

Federal web-policy requirements; driving the amplification of digital best practices by collaborating with Federal partners; and organizing Government-wide communities of practice focused on capabilities that enable digital transformation.

So far in FY 2025, community membership grew by 18.59 percent—from 13,609 to 16,139 members, and the Digital.gov website received 845,163 page views; it is on track to surpass its average annual page views of 1 million.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations as well as agency contributions to support a scaled back version of this service.

U.S. Web Design System (USWDS)

The U.S. Web Design System (USWDS) provides agencies a toolkit for common web components and patterns, making it easier to build accessible, inclusive, mobile-friendly websites that deliver great user experiences and comply with 21st Century IDEA and Section 508. One hundred Federal agencies have used and continue to use USWDS to build and maintain 446 (and growing) accessible, mobile-friendly Government websites. Approximately 25 percent of Government page views are powered by USWDS.

TTS is piloting a Federal Website Standards Program to maintain common standards for digital experiences. The “standards” continuously respond to the changing needs and expectations of digital customers to establish what “consistency” in appearance and behavior mean in context for agencies. The standards program identifies and creates these standards in coordination with OMB, the Digital Experience Council, and relevant TTS products.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations as well as agency contributions to support a scaled back version of this service.

Search.gov

Search.gov is a search-engine service that provides a high-quality, standard search experience for the public across more than one-third of Federal domains. By implementing a flexible system that agencies can adopt easily, Search.gov has reduced costs for search results, serving major websites such as SSA.gov, NASA.gov, VA.gov, Justice.gov, Commerce.gov, and beyond. These search experiences allow the public to access everything from broad, all-of-Government content to highly specific resource collections in more than 65 languages.

In FY 2024, Search.gov powered more than 200 million searches. This broad use gives insight into the services and information the public needs, and the ways in which people seek them out. In FY 2025, Search.gov will continue to stabilize the system infrastructure to allow for future scalability and growth.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations as well as agency contributions to continue offering a scaled back version of this service.

Understanding the customer journey

Improving the overall customer experience and reducing administrative burden relies on having adequate digital measurement tools to observe real user behavior and measure how long it takes to complete needed tasks. GSA-operated shared services provide critical measures of public trust and agency compliance.

Digital Analytics Program
Digital Analytics Program (DAP) offers web analytics tools, support, and training services to Federal agencies, as well as the analytics.usa.gov public reporting for Government-wide and agency-specific real-time and historical web metrics and data.

DAP is mandated for use on public-facing websites by OMB policy and is recognized as a best practice for agencies to implement. Supporting over 4,500 registered Government users across more than 8,000 Federal public-facing websites and 50 billion page and screen views annually, DAP allows Federal agencies to assess the performance of digital products and determine opportunities for streamlining and improving the usability of Government websites. It also enables aggregation of data across Federal websites and agencies.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations as well as agency contributions to support a scaled back version of this service.

Feedback Analytics
Feedback Analytics provides a lightweight, Paperwork Reduction Act-friendly, digital customer experience tool called Touchpoints that agencies can use to receive customer feedback on in-person and digital services, streamline performance reporting, and reduce the burden on the public—all of which help High Impact Service Providers fulfill the requirements outlined in Section 280 of OMB Circular A-11. This shared-service offering is a simple, flexible, and convenient way to collect customer feedback, allowing agencies to focus on serving customers. Since program inception in 2020, more than 3,000 instances of Touchpoints forms have been deployed across 90 agencies supporting more than 3,500 agency-based users, collecting more than 6 million responses from the public.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations as well as agency contributions to continue offering a scaled back version of this service.

Site Scanning
The Site Scanning program performs a wide range of automated scans of public Federal websites to capture data about website health, policy compliance, and best practices, including

security, privacy, discoverability, analytics, and performance. The service offers access to data describing characteristics of the Federal web presence, including adoption of the Digital Analytics Program, the U.S. Web Design System, Search.gov, search engine optimization, utilization of third-party services, and more.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations as well as agency contributions to support a scaled back version of this service.

Breakthrough innovation and public participation

Lawmakers and policymakers can depend on shared service platforms to quickly implement their key priorities without putting undue burden on agencies. These TTS shared services provide platforms that support specific legislative priorities.

Data.gov

Data.gov is the Federal Government's open data catalog. The Data.gov site provides access to datasets from across the Government on subjects such as health, education, climate and public safety, among others, to fulfill GSA requirements of the OPEN Government Data Act and support agency implementation and compliance. The Data.gov catalog currently features datasets from 61 Federal agencies and 50 non-Federal sources (e.g., States, cities, counties). The Data.gov team provides a metadata management tool called inventory.data.gov, currently used by 22 Federal agencies. As of July 2024, Data.gov averages about a million page views monthly. As the centralized catalog of Federal datasets, Data.gov also handles about 1500 requests and questions from the public about Federal datasets on an annual basis.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations as well as agency contributions to continue offering this service.

Challenge.gov

Challenge.gov allows Federal agencies to crowdsource innovation and solutions to important problems from the public via prize competitions, as authorized under the America COMPETES Reauthorization Act (P.L. 111-358). GSA provides the platform at no cost to Federal agencies, and in the past decade, Challenge.gov has hosted more than 2,000 competitions sponsored by over 100 Federal agencies. The Challenge.gov program office also provides guidance and support for Federal employees seeking to use prize authority via the Challenge and Prize Community of Practice.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations to continue offering a scaled back version of this service.

CitizenScience.gov
Citizenscience.gov features case studies and a toolkit that outlines the basic processes for planning, designing, and managing a crowdsourcing or citizen science project, as well as a catalog of federally supported projects that engage the American public in addressing societal needs and accelerating science, technology, and innovation. In FY 2024, CitizenScience.gov has maintained a catalog of over 500 projects and added three new projects. The website had 285,833 sessions as of July 2024 from 215,954 users with 384,231 total page views. Net social media followers increased from 4,236 in FY 2023 to 5,926 in FY 2024 (as of July 2024).

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations to continue offering a scaled back version of this service.

Cultivating digital innovation across the Federal enterprise
Today, the public expects services to be digital-first. These expectations have been influenced by the consumer-centric practices of digital-age technology companies with household names, but also by web applications from legacy industries like banking, retail, and insurance that have made the leap to a digital-first engagement. As consumers, they see the results of this innovation every day as they file insurance claims from their phones, get personalized movie recommendations, and receive proactive notifications about their bank balances.

At its core, innovation is about solving problems in new ways. That means that the processes that support innovation in the private sector can be available to public servants (with a few tweaks). The core transition is to view innovation not as a “bolt of lightning” moment of inspiration but as a process that can be cultivated through skills, systems, and infrastructure.

In the Federal enterprise, problems in search of innovative solutions do not respect the boundaries between agencies. And yet, many agencies try to solve these common problems with an individually tailored solution, which is inefficient and leads to suboptimal outcomes such as lack of standardization and the inability to share data. This positions GSA, as a shared service provider, to adapt private-sector processes for success in the Government environment. Across the following programs, all of which are supported by FCSF direct appropriations, GSA develops repeatable processes for seeking input and ideas from the people most affected by its policies and digital platforms: end users in the public, Government technologists, and the digital product development teams that build and maintain these services.

Helping the public cross agency boundaries

When members of the public need to interact with the Government, they often discover that they do not even know where to start. The below public-facing programs provide trustworthy, accessible information to help users navigate to the Government service that may best meet their needs, regardless of their starting point or individual circumstances.

USAGov

USAGov is the front door to Government information and services. USAGov makes it easier for the public to find and understand the Government services and information they need—anytime, anywhere, any way they want. Through an omnichannel approach, the platform aggregates information from across the Government around different topics and answers the public's most pressing questions in both English and Spanish. The USAGov platform includes: 1) the official English and Spanish language websites for the U.S. Government: USA.gov and USAGov en Español, which get more than 75 million visits annually; 2) the national contact center at 1-844-USA-GOV1 with more than 400 thousand calls and chats annually; and 3) a robust public engagement program consisting of digital-outreach channels like email (800 thousand subscribers), and social media in English and Spanish (1.1 million followers). USA.gov is an OMB-designated High Impact Service Provider (HISP).

In FY 2025, USAGov will pilot new interactive tools and functionality and reimagine the benefits experience on the site by continuing to roll out content, features, and services to make it easier for the public to find and access Government benefits they may be eligible for around key moments in people's lives, building on the transition of Benefits.gov into USA.gov in FY 2024. These and other experiments around personalization and the data USAGov gains from them will inform future feature development and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of Government digital services.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations to continue offering the omnichannel USAGov platform.

Vote.gov

The FY 2026 request does not include any funding in the FCSF for the management of Vote.gov, as this service will be transferred to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission by the end of FY 2025.

Accelerating innovation

TTS Accelerators identify, test, incubate, and scale new technologies that create better Government services. Following practices espoused in start-up studios, the teams in Accelerators vet ideas, validate solutions, design and iterate prototypes of working products, and scale and mature these products until such time as they can successfully exit the Accelerators pipeline. The teams follow an approach that seeks to serve everyone better. The most important element of the Accelerators division is an incremental funding framework, which de-risks technology investments as they prove their merit.

10x

10x is a Federal venture studio designed to support and develop ideas crowdsourced from Federal employees about how technology can improve the public's experience with the Government. 10x invests in projects incrementally—a radically different approach from traditional Government IT—releasing funding only as projects demonstrate their impact and justify further investment. This allows 10x to avoid investing valuable tax dollars in cumbersome and protracted technology projects that are unlikely to succeed. The 10x investment model has been adopted across various agencies, enabling them to successfully implement their own crowdsourcing and funding mechanisms, as well as foster innovation within each respective agency.

In FY 2026, 10x has multiple investments that aim to deliver impact to the public including:

- Technology that enables the public to provide information to multiple agencies simultaneously;
- AI and automation to improve the speed, accuracy, and accessibility of digital services;
- Forms-as-a-service, which will help agencies solicit and collect information in a way that is less burdensome to the public; and
- To date, 10x has received more than 1,730 ideas from 244 agencies and has funded 364 projects.

The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations to continue offering this program and pursue further exploration into new studio frameworks and theses.

Developer Tools

The Developer Tools (DevTools) program offers shared internal services, tools, components, and processes that enable TTS software teams to more efficiently develop, deploy, and operate secure digital services, reducing lead times in order to be more responsive to agency and user needs, while meeting ever-advancing security and compliance challenges.

This effort is aligned with Congressional priorities reflected in the FY 2023 Appropriations report language, which encouraged GSA to “review and consider the U.S. Department of Defense Software Factory approach across Federal civilian agencies to further accelerate adoption of modern technology.” The effort supports a wide range of policies and guidance including Executive Order 14028, "Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity," OMB M-22-18 "Enhancing the Security of the Software Supply Chain Through Secure Software Development Practices," OMB M-22-09, "Federal Zero Trust Strategy," the "Supply Chain Risk Management (SR)" control family from NIST Special Publication 800-53 Rev. 5, and the National Cybersecurity Strategy.

In FY 2025, the FCSF funded DevTools product was successfully integrated with cloud.gov. The FY 2026 request includes direct appropriations to continue this product.

Public Benefits Studio
The Public Benefits Studio validates and scales technologies that improve the way government programs serve the American public. By focusing on reducing the burden and improving the digital experience when Americans need to interact with the Federal Government electronically, the Studio scales solutions across programs and ultimately, across government as a whole.

The FY 2026 request does not include any funding for the Public Benefits Studio due to the program's transitioning to a reimbursable model in FY 2025.

Targeted partnerships with reimbursable programs

Some GSA programs are a better fit for a traditional reimbursable funding model, where these reimbursable programs:

- Benefit the agencies that adopt them, with a smaller chance of network effects;
- Have predictable cost structures for customer agencies and GSA; and
- Are typically (but not always) optional for agencies to adopt.

GSA regularly evaluates the funding models of its products and services, and may propose shifts in funding models as the environment changes, such as when a previously optional product or service becomes required through law or policy. Within the FCSF, GSA has the flexibility to establish reimbursable rules and rates that make more programs more equitably available to the entire Federal ecosystem and let TTS respond to changes in administrative and congressional priority with agility.

To support this alignment, GSA repeats its request to **remove the cap on the total amount of funding (which includes collections) available for expenditure** in FY 2026 from the FCSF from the annual appropriations language. This flexibility is critical to ensure that all of the appropriations, revenues, reimbursements, and collections deposited into the fund are available when needed, and that the reimbursable programs offered under the FCSF can scale based on agency demand. The annual cap limits the amount of services that GSA can provide to paying agency customers and prevents GSA from moving reimbursable services offered under other funds to the FCSF, which limits TTS's ability to consolidate reimbursable programs, resulting in increasing administrative costs and impacting operational efficiency.

The following programs will be offered under reimbursable models in FY 2026.

Public Experience Contact Center
The Public Experience (PX) Contact Center reimbursable program helps agencies by offering contact center services to support their mission. The program provides agencies access to an

established modern contact center. This model enables economies of scale, which results in cost savings for both customer agencies and GSA.

In FY 2023, the PX Contact Center launched expanded 24x7x365 support for Login.gov, as well as provided emergency support for the U.S. Department of State when requested, including when a new phone line was needed to help answer calls regarding the Sudan crisis. As a result of this work, in FY 2024, the USAGov Contact Center answered over 224,000 phone calls and chats for USA.gov and USAGov en Español customers about Government services and more than 1 million phone calls and emails for customer agencies.

In FY 2024, the PX Contact Center worked to develop an updated growth strategy, while continuing to support customer agencies and provide a positive customer experience to the public who call, chat, or email the contact center. In FY 2025 and FY 2026, the PX Contact Center will continue to offer these services to federal agencies on a reimbursable basis.

Federal Audit Clearinghouse

The Federal Audit Clearinghouse (FAC) provides approximately 86 grantmaking agencies access to a single portal to manage the Single Audit process for recipients of Federal financial assistance, also known as grants. Historically, OMB had designated the Census Bureau as the entity hosting the FAC. In FY 2022, OMB designated GSA as the new host for the FAC and directed that GSA build a new and modernized FAC. GSA relied on American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act and FCSF funds to develop the modernized FAC. In FY 2023, GSA completed the rebuild of a minimum viable product, enabling grantees to upload their 2023 audits.

In FY 2024, using a combination of ARP funding and agency contributions under the FCSF reimbursable authority, GSA completed the migration of historical data from the legacy Census FAC to the modernized GSA FAC and continues to improve the FAC to provide enhanced audit management services. Examples of such services include the ability to automatically flag audit submissions that are incomplete and automatically flag audit submissions that are likely to require detailed review.

As in FY 2025, the FY 2026 proposed budget will be fully supported by agency contributions under the FCSF reimbursable authority.

Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee and Lead Agency Coordination Request System

At the request of OMB, a system for the Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee (ISDC) was developed in FY 2023 and stood up in the first quarter of FY 2025 to support the ability of Federal agencies to establish a secure and streamlined coordination process that mitigates cybersecurity risks tied to the ISDC's current collaboration process for identifying the lead agency for pending contract suspension or debarment investigations. This system was established with a combination of Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) and ARP funds, and is funded via ARP funds in FY 2024. For FY 2025 and FY 2026, GSA will collect funds from Agencies to fully support the maintenance of the Lead Agency Coordination Request (LACR) system.

Strengthening the Federal technology workforce through fellowships

Fellowships funded by the FCSF are an essential investment in the interest of the public and the nation as a whole. The Presidential Innovation Fellows Program (PIF) and U.S. Digital Corps (USDC) fellowship attract and nurture a diverse pool of talented technologists who are dedicated to public service and possess a passion for driving positive change. By funding these fellowships, the Government benefits from attracting top mid-to-senior professionals and recent graduates who in turn bring fresh perspectives, expertise, and ideas to address pressing technology challenges faced by Federal agencies.

Fellows work closely with experienced Government officials, gaining invaluable insights into the complexities of public administration and policymaking, to enable the acceleration of Government technology practice and product innovation. By design, in the case of USDC, and in practice for PIF, fellows are likely to remain within Government post-fellowship, bolstering the talent of the Federal workforce, fostering inclusivity, and continuing to promote technical innovation—leading to a more effective Government. PIF and USDC operate under reimbursable models paid for by agency fees.

Presidential Innovation Fellows Program

The PIF program has had a transformative impact on driving innovation and technology advancements within the Federal Government. Since its inception over a decade ago, the PIF program has attracted some of the brightest minds from diverse backgrounds, including technology, design, and entrepreneurship to work on critical challenges facing the Government. With cohorts of fellows working on projects for 12 to 24 months, the program has made significant strides in improving public services, enhancing data-driven decision-making, and implementing cutting-edge technologies, including artificial intelligence and machine learning. Over the years, the PIF program has tackled a wider range of issues such as healthcare, cybersecurity, public experience and open data initiatives. By leveraging the expertise and fresh perspectives of the fellows, the program has led to the development of innovative solutions that have not only streamlined Government operations but have also improved citizen experiences. The success of PIF serves as a testament of the power of collaboration between the public and private sector driving positive change and fostering a culture of innovation in the Government.

U.S. Digital Corps

The USDC recruits and develops skilled and mission-driven early-career technologists to work on high-impact projects on technology teams across the Federal Government. Fellows build human-centered solutions that accelerate technology modernization and innovation. USDC Fellows provide a range of information technology services with skill sets that include software engineering, data science (including AI), product management, design, and cybersecurity. The USDC model is a 2-year fellowship, during which time Fellows put their skills into practice delivering solutions for Federal technology teams while receiving professional development, mentorship, and other support from USDC to ensure they grow and strengthen their skills and abilities to meet the needs of the work they take on. With USDC's current hiring approach, USDC Fellows are eligible for conversion to the competitive service as career employees. This allows partner agencies to offer Fellows permanent roles at their agencies to continue project delivery after fellowships conclude, enabling Fellows to continue their careers, strengthening the overall early-career and mid-level Federal technology workforce, which has been a long-standing workforce challenge.

In FY 2024, USDC graduated its first cohort (2022–2024) of 38 Fellows with a 97-percent 2-year retention rate and 95 percent remaining in career Federal IT roles at 14 different agencies upon their fellowships' conclusions. USDC also received over 2,000 applications (a 59-percent increase) in FY 2024 for its third and largest cohort to date. The applicant pool included over 500 applicants for data science, AI, and AI-enabling positions.

From this applicant pool, USDC hired 80 Fellows, 50 of whom are supporting AI or AI-enabling projects, as part of its 2024 cohort. USDC currently has over 125 Fellows supporting 22 agencies across the Government. The program is positioned to expand its impact through the continued testing of program design hypotheses that support a high-volume, early-career technology talent pipeline for the entire Federal Government while accelerating progress on the pressing technical challenges that agencies face now.

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U.S. General Services Administration

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Program Description

More and more, the American public expects their Government to keep up with the simple, seamless, and secure digital experiences they have in their everyday lives. The public's interactions with these kinds of on-demand services and information collection are easy, understandable, convenient, secure, and fast - ensuring information technology (IT) is modern and efficient, effectively preventing waste, fraud and abuse.

The Technology Modernization Fund (TMF) is an innovative investment program transforming the way agencies deliver secure and modern services to the American public. Cybersecurity, interoperability, and removing costly legacy systems are our top investment priorities, and the Board is working to identify opportunities for shared tools and solutions. With the support of the TMF Program Management Office (PMO), our Federal agency investments are putting delivery at the center of everything Government does, rather than siloed funding streams or organizational structures. Transformative technology is not merely about updating software and hardware; it is about the Government's capacity to deliver services, adapt to changing needs, and improve the American public's experience.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), Subtitle G–Modernizing Government Technology (MGT) Act, Section 1078 established the TMF and Technology Modernization Board (TMF Board or Board). The TMF is administered by the Administrator of the General Services Administration (GSA), in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance and recommendations made by the interagency TMF Board established by the MGT Act. The Board is chaired by the Federal Chief Information Officer and comprises six additional voting members, delineated in the Act, possessing expertise in IT development, financial management, cybersecurity, privacy, and acquisition. Additionally, alternate Board members provide further expertise and can stand in as a voting Board member. The MGT Act authorizes the Administrator (of GSA) to transfer appropriations and collections in the TMF to other agencies, as recommended by the TMF Board. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P. L. 117-2) added an additional $1 billion appropriation to the TMF, of which $113 million has since been rescinded by Congress.

The TMF has become a critical driver of digital transformation across the Federal enterprise by addressing key challenges in IT modernization. The traditional agency budgeting process often struggles to fund large, multi-year technology upgrades or urgent cybersecurity needs. The TMF offers an innovative solution by:

- Leveraging technical experts to review and oversee projects from inception to completion
- Investing incrementally based on delivered value
- Aligning funding with rapidly changing technological landscapes
- Utilizing a revolving fund to ensure that cost savings are used to fund more work, rather than increasing agency budgets over time

- Encouraging development of shared Government services

Unlike traditional “rip and replace” approaches, the TMF’s agile funding process promotes iterative, outcome-driven modernization recognizing technology's constant evolution. It helps agencies reframe modernization as a continuous journey of improvement rather than a single, risky overhaul. The Fund's agile methodology focuses on tangible results, gathering real-time project performance data to ensure effective technology deployment.

Rigorous governance is central to the TMF's approach. The TMF PMO at GSA provides comprehensive support throughout the project life cycle, from initial proposal to completion. The TMF Board, in conjunction with OMB, carefully vets proposals to ensure:

- Technical soundness
- Executive support
- Potential for successful execution

Quarterly reviews and milestone-based funding create accountability and drive continuous improvement. By systematically addressing legacy system vulnerabilities, the TMF helps agencies become more secure, efficient, and technologically adaptive.

As of April 2025, the TMF implemented updated repayment policy, making a strategic shift to prioritize full repayment for new investments, ensuring long-term sustainability and allowing continued investment in high-impact modernization projects across the Federal Government. Sustained investment in the TMF represents a critical strategy for transforming Government IT management, ultimately saving time, budget, and reducing cybersecurity risks.

Program Overview
In the last few years, the TMF has increased its annual investment rate more than tenfold. The Fund has invested more than $1.07 billion towards systems upgrades and modernization projects totaling 69 investments across 34 Federal agencies and has received and reviewed more than 290 proposals totaling about $4.5 billion in funding demand. Without sustained funding, the TMF will continue shepherding investments with available resources, but will not be able to tackle large-scale investments needed to advance policy priorities nor meet the significant demand shown for the Fund.

With many investments actively underway in areas of critical importance, including legacy IT modernization, artificial intelligence, and data integration, TMF investments are already delivering improved outcomes and enabling agencies to get meaningful results. Agencies and the public are seeing dramatic, measurable impact from TMF investments.

Examples include:

- Enabling access to digital service records for millions of veterans and their families through the National Archives and Records Administration, and access to services and

benefits at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs with a secure single sign-on experience, making the process more efficient and less time consuming for veterans.
- Securing systems that protect the personal information of retirement and disability beneficiaries and their families by the Social Security Administration, providing virtual, telephone, and in-office support to hundreds of thousands of customers daily.
- Improving customs enforcement, revenue collections, and trade protections, through better payment processing and business capabilities at Customs and Border Protection.
- Working toward strengthening the security of data and privacy protections for:

    - 70 million retirement and disability beneficiaries and their families served by the Social Security Administration.
    - Air travelers, as well as 180 U.S. and foreign airlines, thousands of travel agencies, and approximately 340 U.S. airports.
    - Millions of Americans served by the public health information and programs overseen by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Inspector General. 274,000 fraudulent transactions were stopped, and 210 million transactions were blocked from even starting, thanks to the security work implemented.
    - The only nationwide radiation monitoring system in the United States.

The work of the TMF allows the Federal Government to address critical technology challenges by modernizing high-priority systems, addressing cybersecurity needs, improving public-facing digital services, and supporting cross-government collaboration and scalable services. This unique approach raises the bar for efficient investment in Federal IT modernization.

The mission of the TMF is simple: help make it easier and safer for Americans to get the services they need from the Federal Government. TMF investments are helping agencies implement statutory requirements and other priorities outlined in law, policy, and Executive Orders. The TMF works in partnership with agencies on this mission, offering assistance in different ways—by accelerating work being done in their agencies or by being responsive to emerging and critical security, customer experience, and IT modernization issues. The TMF allows agencies to access capital to tackle IT modernization needed to keep up with the fast pace of changing technology and to remain dedicated to meeting agencies where they are at with that capital, as well as solutions, support, and as a complement to ongoing modernization at agencies at varying levels of maturity in those processes. In this way the TMF acts not only as a source of funding but also as a partner to agencies through the life of an investment. The TMF knows that while each agency is unique, they face similar challenges, and so the TMF works to share effective patterns and approaches that it sees across the investment portfolio, to help agencies learn from each other and when possible, reuse or adapt solutions.

Any reduction of available funds impacts the TMF's ability to help Federal agencies address these IT challenges. The TMF is uniquely positioned to help Federal agencies of all sizes deliver the solutions and services the American people deserve, and this vital work will require dedicated, continued funding.

Administration Proposal

The President's FY 2026 Budget request includes the below governmentwide general provision that would allow GSA, with the approval of OMB, to collect funding from other agencies and bring that funding into the TMF. This provision is modeled after the Sec. 721 and Sec. 752 authority provided in the FY 2024 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, with the exception that both currently available funding and unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds from other agencies could be transferred into the TMF. This would allow agencies to transfer resources to the TMF using funds that are otherwise no longer available to them for obligation. This provision is essential to providing the TMF with the necessary funds to help the Federal Government address critical technology challenges by modernizing high-priority systems, improving AI adoption, and supporting cross-Government collaboration and scalable services.

Sec. 7XX. (a) The amounts described in this subsection are, with respect to a transfer or reimbursement described in subsection (b)(1)-

> *(1) unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated for fiscal year 2026 or any succeeding fiscal year from the General Fund of the Treasury by this or any other Act, provided, that the transfer or reimbursement occurs not later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which the amount was appropriated or otherwise made available; and*
> *(2) include amounts described in paragraph (1) from a rebate from a charge card or other contract; and*
> *(3) excludes amounts designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended [2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(i)], or for Overseas Contingency Operations under section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(A)(i)), or made available for purposes specified in subparagraphs (B) through (G) of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)); and*
> *(4) excludes amounts described in paragraph (1) that an agency plans to transfer, in coordination with the Director of Office and Management and Budget, to a Non-Recurring Expense Fund or Working Capital Fund, if applicable.*

(b)(1) Notwithstanding section 1346 of title 31, United States Code, and section 708 of this Act, with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, prior to the date specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (d), the head of each agency may transfer or reimburse amounts described in subsection (a) to the Technology Modernization Fund established under section 1078 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (40 U.S.C. 11301 note), provided that the total annual funds transferred or reimbursed may not exceed $100,000,000.

(2) This subsection shall take effect on the date that is 15 days after the date of the submission of the plan under subsection (e).

(c) The Administrator of General Services (in this section referred to as the "Administrator") shall use amounts transferred or reimbursed under subsection (b)(1) and amounts otherwise available to the Administrator to carry out purposes of the Technology Modernization Fund, as authorized by section 1078 of subtitle G of title X of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018.

(d) Amounts transferred or reimbursed to the Technology Modernization Fund under subsection (b)(1)-

(1) shall remain available until expended; and

(2) shall be in addition to other amounts available for technology modernization projects approved by the Technology Modernization Board (as defined in section 1076 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (40 U.S.C. 11301 note)).

(e) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a plan that details the amounts to be transferred or reimbursed by each agency to the Technology Modernization Fund under subsection (b)(1).

Program Financing

The TMF provides up-front funding to agencies through transfers of budget authority from the TMF to the receiving agency. The Fund invests in a diverse portfolio of projects having varying levels of repayment flexibility. The expenses of the GSA TMF PMO, which executes the responsibilities of GSA including TMF Board support, are funded through the available fund balance.

GSA works with the Board and OMB to continuously monitor ongoing spend while evaluating and adjusting, as needed, the reimbursement model on an annual basis. Through this process, GSA ensures the solvency of the Fund. Agencies receive funding from the TMF in increments and repay the TMF per a written agreement between GSA and the agency. This unique structure provides agencies with additional flexibility to pursue important modernization and cybersecurity projects.

The TMF is committed to long-term financial sustainability while meeting the growing demand from agencies tackling critical technology infrastructure investments. To ensure the Fund’s continued viability, we anticipate full repayment for future investments, with rare exceptions subject to approval by the GSA Administrator and OMB Director.

To further strengthen the TMF’s ability to help agencies kickstart or accelerate their urgent modernization efforts, GSA and OMB are committed to exploring alternative funding mechanisms. This includes the new governmentwide general provision proposed in the President’s Budget to allow the TMF to sweep unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds. This proposal offers a dual benefit: it would increase the amount of funding available in the TMF to make continued investments while simultaneously alleviating the burden on the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee. By responsibly managing existing resources, the TMF is positioned to deliver lasting value to the American people and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of government services.

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

Annual Appropriations and Collections	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Resources:			
Available from prior year	$ 212,301	$ 267,274	$ 231,836
Appropriation	$ -	$ -	$ -
Return of Unused Funds	$ 63	$ 61	$ -
Offsetting Collections	$ 54,910	$ 61,703	$ 75,971
Total Resources Available	$ 267,274	$ 329,039	$ 307,807
PMO Obligations	$ -	$ -	$ (3,202)
PMO Obligations (Discovery Initiative)			$ -
Transfer Out for Modernization Projects	$ -	$ (97,203)	$ (145,964)
Fund Balance	**$ 267,274**	**$ 231,836**	**$ 158,641**

American Rescue Plan Act 2021 - 2025	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
Resources:			
Available from prior year	$ 578,979	$ 166,271	$ -
Appropriation	$ (100,000)	$ (13,000)	$ -
Return of Unused Funds	$ 606	$ 1,279	$ -
Total Resources Available	$ 479,585	$ 154,550	$ -
PMO Obligations	$ (6,767)	$ (7,441)	$ -
PMO Obligations (Discovery Initiative)	$ -	$ (1,000)	$ -
Transfer Out for Modernization Projects	$ (306,547)	$ (146,108)	$ -
Fund Balance	**$ 166,271**	**$ -**	**$ -**

Note: PMO obligations will come from American Rescue Plan Act funding until the end of FY 2025. In FY 2026, PMO obligations will then come out of no year funding. The ARP Transfers Out for Modernization Projects include the Expenditure transfers noted in object class 94, Financial transfers.

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriated Fund	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Request	FY 2026 Request
11.1 Full-time, permanent	$ -	$ -	$ 2,354
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	$ -	$ -	$ 52
11.5 Other personnel compensation	$ -	$ -	$ -
11.8 Special personnel services payments	$ -	$ -	$ -
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	$ -	$ -	$ 796
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	$ -	$ -	$ 96
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	$ -	$ -	$ -
23.3 Communications and utilities	$ -	$ -	$ -
24.0 Printing and reprodution	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.3 Other goods & services from Federal sources	$ -	$ -	$ 1,971
26.0 Supplies and materials	$ -	$ -	$ 10
31.0 Equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
94.0 Financial transfers	$ -	$ 19,152	$ 7,408
99.0 Obligations, Appropriated	$ -	$ -	**$ 12,687**
Subtotal, PC&B	$ -	$ -	$ 3,202
Subtotal, Non-labor	$ -	$ -	$ 9,485
ARP Transfers	$ -	$ -	-
Annual Appropriation Transfers	$ -	*$ 78,051*	*$ 138,556*
Net Outlays	$ -	$ -	*$ 34,554*

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

American Rescue Plan Act Fund	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Plan
11.1 Full-time, permanent	$ 3,179	$ 3,868	$ -
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	$ 36	$ 85	$ -
11.5 Other personnel compensation	$ -	$ -	$ -
11.8 Special personnel services payments	$ -	$ -	$ -
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	$ 1,095	$ 1,307	$ -
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	$ 49	$ 96	
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	$ -	$ -	$ -
23.3 Communications and utilities	$ -	$ -	$ -
24.0 Printing and reprodution	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	$ -	$ 1,000	$ -
25.2 Other services from non-Federal sources	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.3 Other goods & services from Federal sources	$ 2,407	$ 1,906	$ -
26.0 Supplies and materials	$ -	$ 10	
31.0 Equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
94.0 Financial transfers	$ 9,950	$ 11,556	$ -
99.0 Obligations, Appropriated	**$ 16,716**	**$ 19,829**	$ -
Subtotal, PC&B	$ 4,310	$ 5,261	$ -
Subtotal, Non-labor	$ 12,406	$ 14,568	$ -
ARP Transfers	*$ 295,991*	*$ 133,273*	$ -
Annual Appropriation Transfers	*$ -*		$ -
Net Outlays	*$ (38,194)*	*$ (41,875)*	$ -

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U.S. General Services Administration

ASSET PROCEEDS AND SPACE MANAGEMENT FUND

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Appropriations Language

*For carrying out section 16(b) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note), **$193,328,000**, to remain available until expended.*

Appropriations Language Explanation

This appropriation language provides funding to the Asset Proceeds and Space Management Fund (APSMF) for the execution of the recommendations made by the Public Buildings Reform Board (PBRB) and approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) consistent with the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (FASTA), P.L. 114-287, 130 Stat. 1463; 40 U.S.C. § 1303 note.

Program Description

This activity provides for the purposes of carrying out actions pursuant to PBRB recommendations for civilian real property. In addition, amounts received from the sale of any civilian real property pursuant to an OMB-approved recommendation of PBRB are available, as provided in appropriations Acts. FASTA authorized uses include co-location, redevelopment, reconfiguration of space, disposal, covering costs associated with sales transactions, acquiring land, construction, constructing replacement facilities, conducting advance planning and design as may be required to transfer functions from a Federal asset or property to another Federal civilian property, and other actions recommended by PBRB for Federal agencies.

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
Resources:			
Fund Balance	$ 32,584	$ 32,406	$ 32,106
Appropriation	$ -	$ -	$ 193,328
Retention of Proceeds (Sale of Real Property)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Subtotal, Revenue	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Resources Available	$ 32,584	$ 32,406	$ 225,434
Actual Recoveries	$ -		
Total Obligations	$ 178	$ 300	$ 146,967
Fund Balance	**$ 32,406**	**$ 32,106**	**$ 78,467**

Note: FY 2024 and FY 2025 obligations include obligations against prior-year authority. Additionally, GSA anticipates $137,000 in proceeds being deposited in the APSMF's receipt account, however, funds are available only as provided in advance in appropriations Acts in accordance with section (16(b) of the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (40 U.S.C. 1303 note)); as such, those proceeds are not reflected in the available balances.

Explanation of Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FTE	FY 2024 Enacted	FTE	FY 2025 Enacted	FTE	FY 2026 Request
	-	$ -	-	$ -	-	$ 193,328
Program Increases:						
Sales and Disposals						
Construction and Acquisition						
Redevelopment and Reconfiguration						
Subtotal, Program Increases					-	$ 193,328
Total Adjustments					-	**$ 193,328**

Summary of the Request

The FY 2026 request for the APSMF is $193.328 million.

The APSMF will fund the implementation of future recommended actions of PBRB, subject to approval of PBRB recommendations by OMB. PBRB will identify opportunities for cost avoidance to the taxpayer by minimizing the Federal Government's inventory of civilian real property.

The $193 million appropriation request reflects sales proceeds previously deposited in APSMF from the PBRB's High Value Asset Round of disposals. The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) will use this funding to support the execution of actions recommended by the PBRB and approved by OMB in accordance with FASTA. It is anticipated that the PBRB will recommend actions to consolidate the Federal footprint and maximize the utilization rate of Federal buildings and facilities, reduce the reliance on leased space, sell or redevelop high-value assets that are under-utilized to obtain the highest and best value for the taxpayer, reduce operating and maintenance costs, reduce redundancy, and facilitate and expedite the sale or disposal of unneeded Federal civilian properties.

Program Financing

The corpus of the APSMF was initially established with appropriations in FY 2018, and the Administration is seeking further appropriations in FY 2026. The proposed language provides that additionally appropriated funds, as with prior year appropriations, will be available until expended to finance real property projects recommended by PBRB and approved by OMB. The APSMF is also authorized under FASTA to collect the sales from the disposal of civilian real property proceeds from the High Value Round pursuant to OMB's approval of PBRB's recommendations subject to Congressional appropriation.

To complete the execution of the approved projects, the disposing agency may fund the project directly or the APSMF may fund the project. For projects funded by the APSMF, the APSMF may enter into reimbursable agreements with GSA or occupant agencies for project execution and the procurement of necessary items and activities.

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
23.3	Communications and utilities*.	$ 4	$ -	$ -
24.0	Printing and reproduction*.	$ 18	$ -	$ 3,866
25.1	Advisory and assistance services*.	$ 157	$ 225	$ 143,101
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources*.	$ -	$ 75	$ -
94.0	Financial Transfers*.	$ -	$ -	$ -
99.0	**Obligations, Appropriated**	**$ 178**	**$ 300**	**$ 146,967**

Note: FY 2024 and FY 2025 obligations include obligations against prior-year authority. The full $193.3 million in requested appropriations is needed in FY 2026, so that GSA can ensure that it has sufficient funding to complete the disposal activities needed to support the next round of PBRB recommendations; the FY 2026 obligations just reflect the work that will be awarded against those projects in FY 2026.

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U.S. General Services Administration

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Appropriations Language
For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (3 U.S.C. 102 note) and Public Law 95-138, ***$5,353,000.***

Program Description
This appropriation provides pensions, office staff, and related expenses for Former Presidents William Clinton, George W. Bush, Barack Obama, and Joseph Biden.

Summary of the Request
The fiscal year 2026 budget request provides a total of $5.4 million for the annual pensions of the former presidents and compensation of their office staff and related expenses. GSA has a statutory requirement to support these activities under the Former Presidents Act of 1958 as amended (3 U.S.C. § 102 note).

FY 2026 Explanation of Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
	$ 5,200	$ 5,200	$ 5,353
Program Increases:			
Increase for Former President Biden			$ 1,007
			$ 1,007
Program Decreases:			
Decrease for Former President Carter			$ (246)
Decrease for Former President Trump			$ (537)
Decrease for Former President Obama			$ (7)
Decrease for Former President Clinton			$ (64)
			$ (854)
Total Adjustments			$ 153

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Discretionary authority:			
Annual appropriation	$ 5,200	$ 5,200	$ 5,353
Unobligated balance, rescinded	$ -	$ -	$ -
Unobligated balance, sequestered	$ -	$ -	$ -
Expired Unobligated balance, end of year	$ (495)	$ -	$ -
Total, obligations	$ 4,705	$ 5,200	$ 5,353
Net Outlays	*$ 4,655*	*$ 5,148*	*$ 5,299*

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
11.1	Full-time permanent	$ -	$ -	$ -
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	$ -	$ -	$ -
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$ -	$ -	$ -
11.8	Special personnel services payments	$ 321	$ 407	$ 438
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$ 403	$ 511	$ 552
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	$ 1,265	$ 1,129	$ 1,084
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	$ -	$ -	$ -
22.0	Transportation of things	$ -	$ 2	$ -
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	$ 2,041	$ 2,248	$ 2,454
23.2	Rental payments to others	$ 6	$ -	$ -
23.3	Communications and utilities	$ 154	$ 228	$ 243
24.0	Printing and reproduction	$ 53	$ 35	$ 35
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ 91	$ 128	$ 76
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.3	Other goods & services from Federal sources	$ 169	$ 271	$ 213
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	$ 1	$ 2	$ 5
25.6	Medical care	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	$ 164	$ 90	$ 104
26.0	Supplies and materials	$ 11	$ 48	$ 47
31.0	Equipment	$ 25	$ 101	$ 102
43.0	Interest and dividends	$ -	$ -	$ -
44.0	Refunds	$ -	$ -	$ -
99.0	**Obligations, Appropriated (Annual)**	**$ 4,705**	**$ 5,200**	**$ 5,353**
	Subtotal, PC&B	*$ 1,990*	*$ 2,047*	*$ 2,074*
	Subtotal, Non-labor	*$ 2,715*	*$ 3,153*	*$ 3,279*

FY 2026 Budget Request by Former President
(Dollars in Thousands)

	CARTER	CLINTON	G W BUSH	OBAMA	TRUMP	BIDEN	TOTAL
Personnel Compensation	$ -	$ 96	$ 96	$ 96	$ -	$ 150	$ 438
Personnel Benefits	$ -	$ 126	$ 132	$ 100	$ -	$ 194	$ 552
Pensions for Former Presidents	$ -	$ 271	$ 271	$ 271	$ -	$ 271	$ 1,084
Travel	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Rental Payments to GSA	$ -	$ 640	$ 542	$ 545	$ -	$ 727	$ 2,454
Communications, Utilities, and Misc	$ -	$ 14	$ 124	$ 30	$ -	$ 75	$ 243
Printing	$ -	$ 12	$ 5	$ 10	$ -	$ 8	$ 35
Other Services	$ -	$ 96	$ 60	$ 124	$ -	$ 118	$ 398
Supplies	$ -	$ 7	$ 20	$ 10	$ -	$ 10	$ 47
Equipment	$ -	$ 20	$ 9	$ 56	$ -	$ 17	$ 102
FY 2026	**$ -**	**$ 1,282**	**$ 1,259**	**$ 1,242**	**$ -**	**$ 1,570**	**$ 5,353**

*Personnel Compensation and Benefits for former President Biden staff for FY 2026 are set at $150,000 as the Former President's Act of 1958 as amended (3 U.S. Code 102 note) sets the rates of compensation for employees of the former President at $150,000 per annum for the first 30-month period during which a former President is entitled to staff assistance.

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U.S. General Services Administration

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Appropriations Language

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for the activities associated with the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals, $10,248,000, of which $2,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

Background

In fiscal year (FY) 2026, the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA or the Board), an independent tribunal housed within the General Services Administration (GSA), continues to have a separate appropriation from GSA's Operating Expenses appropriation. This separate appropriation reflects the independent nature of the CBCA and increases transparency to Congress and stakeholders by providing additional detail about the CBCA appropriation.

The requested appropriation for FY 2026 of $10,248 thousand will fund primarily the CBCA's program costs, consisting almost entirely of salaries, benefits, and rent. The FY 2026 requested appropriation holds the CBCA's appropriation at the same level for a third, consecutive fiscal year despite significant increases in salaries in FY 2024 and FY 2025, increases in other expenses, such as security services required for a public-facing entity, and unexpected rent costs.

The CBCA currently operates efficiently and effectively with a headcount of fewer than one staff member per judge. In FY 2026, the Board will have a full roster of judges (14), but three fewer support personnel and no new law clerks, to handle our ever-increasing workload. The CBCA does not have any appreciable discretionary spending that could be cut to reduce expenditures. Even though the CBCA operates effectively with a lean staff, the FY 2026 requested appropriation is already a significant reduction to the appropriation requests for FY 2024 and FY 2025, and any further cuts to the FY 2026 requested appropriation would exponentially harm the CBCA's ability to carry out its statutorily mandated missions.

1. Rent Payments

Holding the CBCA's appropriation at the FY 2026 requested appropriation is particularly important in light of uncertainties about the amount of future rent payments. The CBCA's commercial lease expired on January 31, 2025. In 2024, GSA negotiated a follow-on lease which included a rent reduction. This savings was factored into the CBCA's program cost planning. However, GSA has not, to date, executed the follow-on lease, and as a result, the CBCA continues to pay the higher monthly rent pursuant to the holdover clause of the old lease. Although the CBCA has not requested an increase in its appropriation to address the higher-than-expected rent payments, any further reduction to the requested amount would jeopardize continuing operations.

2. Increased Workload

The Board continues to experience an increased workload resulting from the amendment to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act), which gave the CBCA additional responsibility to arbitrate certain Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disputes without reimbursement or additional funding. Since 2019, the number of cases under this authority has continued to rise. Additionally, in the FY 2025 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), signed in December 2024, the CBCA was given new authority, also without reimbursement or additional funding, to hear civil fraud claims in which executive agencies seek to recoup up to $1 million under the new Administrative False Claims Act (AFCA). The CBCA already is working to promulgate rules for this new authority.

3. No-Year Funds

The CBCA requests that a portion of the appropriation ($2,000 thousand) be available until expended to allow for the flexibility to carry forward resources to maintain its new electronic, public-facing case docketing system and to continue to upgrade its courtrooms to facilitate hybrid hearings to allow litigants and witnesses to appear before it virtually instead of traveling to Washington, D.C. In addition, the Board needs no-year funds to maintain its security systems to ensure the protection of the judges, staff, visitors, and facility. These systems and upgrades are needed to better serve the Board and the parties who appear before it. No-year funds will also ensure funding for the Board's other program requirements.

Program Description

The CBCA provides the prompt, efficient, and inexpensive resolution of various disputes between federal executive agencies and individuals, federal contractors, and governments of states and localities that Congress has directly or indirectly tasked the CBCA with resolving. The CBCA adjudicates contract disputes under the Contract Disputes Act (CDA) between Government contractors and all civilian executive agencies other than the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the United States Postal Service (USPS), the Postal Regulatory Commission (PRC), and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Resolving CDA disputes can be accomplished by holding a hearing, deciding on the record, or achieving settlement through alternative dispute resolution (ADR). To accomplish this, the CBCA judges will hold a hearing or engage in ADR in the CBCA's offices or they will travel, at the CBCA's expense, to a mutually agreed upon location.

The CBCA also hears and decides other types of cases, including cases arising under the Indian Self-Determination Act; disputes between insurance companies and the Department of Agriculture's Risk Management Agency involving actions of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; claims by Federal civilian employees from all executive branch agencies (including Department of Defense agencies) for reimbursement of expenses incurred while on official temporary duty travel or in connection with relocation to a new duty station; claims by carriers or freight forwarders involving actions of GSA regarding payment for transportation services; binding arbitrations for civil penalty forfeiture proceedings between the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and motor carriers; debt collection claims in which the General Services Administration seeks confirmation of a debt to proceed with wage garnishment or an administrative offset to recoup money owed by a debtor; and applications by prevailing private parties for recovery of litigation costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act.

In 2018, Congress amended the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5189a(d), mandating (without additional funding) that the Board arbitrate disputes between applicants and FEMA as to eligibility for public assistance (or repayment of past public assistance) for disasters after January 1, 2016, when the disputed amount exceeds $500 thousand or, for an applicant in a rural area, is at least $100 thousand. As a result, the CBCA continues to arbitrate disputes under this statute. The CBCA travels for these cases at its own expense. Additionally, in December 2024, the CBCA was given new authority to hear civil fraud claims under the new AFCA.

Finally, the CBCA provides ADR services to executive agencies on matters not covered by the CDA. The CBCA provides ADR services on a reimbursable basis to the Department of Energy National Laboratories, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Smithsonian Institution, and FEMA for Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Discretionary authority			
Annual appropriation	$ 10,252	$ 10,248	$ 10,248
Reimbursable authority:	$ 50	$ 50	$ 50
New authority			
Change in uncollected payments			
Subtotal, reimbursable authority	$ 50	$ $ 50	$ 50
Appropriation's authority, expiring		$ -	$ -
Unobligated balance, end of year		$ -	$ -
Total, obligations	$ 10,302	$ 10,298	$ 10,298
Obligations, appropriated (annual)	$ 10,252	$ 10,248	$ 10,248
Obligations, reimbursable	$ 50	$ 50	$ 50
Net Outlays	$ 10,149	$ 10,146	$ 10,146

Explanation of Changes, Appropriated Dollars and FTE
(Dollars in Thousands)

Explanation of Changes, Appropriated Dollars and FTE

	FTE	FY 2024 Enacted	FTE	FY 2025 Enacted	FTE	FY 2026 Request
	41	$ 10,352	41	$ 10,248	41	$ 10,248
Program Increases & Decreases:						
Personnel Compensation and Benefits - Pay Increase						$ 102
Rent						$ 4
Operation and maintenance of facilities						$ 3
Communications and Utilities						$ 1
Subtotal, Program Increases						$ 110
Program Decreases:						
Contractual Services						$ (27)
Supplies, Materials, and Equipment						$ (83)
Subtotal, Program Decreases						$ (110)
Total Adjustments						**$ -**

Summary of the Request

The FY 2026 budget provides $10,248 thousand, of which $2,000 thousand shall remain until expended, and 41 full time equivalent (FTE) for the CBCA. The budget also includes $50 thousand in authority for reimbursable ADR services, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. § 573.

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual		FY 2025 Enacted		FY 2026 Request	
11.1	Full-time, permanent	$	4,448	$	4,816	$	4,871
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	$	390	$	268	$	226
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$	45	$	80	$	133
11.8	Special personnel services payments	$	-	$	-	$	-
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$	1,628	$	1,663	$	1,699
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	$	3	$	5	$	5
22.0	Transportation of things						
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	$	1,206	$	2,539	$	2,543
23.3	Communications and utilities	$	0	$	13	$	14
24.0	Printing and reproduction	$	-	$	-	$	-
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$	7	$	5	$	5
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	$	14	$	52	$	39
25.3	Other goods & services from Federal sources	$	362	$	476	$	462
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	$	12	$	8	$	11
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	$	7	$	5	$	5
26.0	Supplies and materials	$	19	$	136	$	138
31.0	Equipment	$	19	$	182	$	97
99.0	**Obligations, Appropriated (Annual)**	**$**	**8,160**	**$**	**10,248**	**$**	**10,248**
	Subtotal, PC&B	*$*	*6,511*	*$*	*6,827*	*$*	*6,929*
	Subtotal, Non-labor	*$*	*1,649*	*$*	*3,421*	*$*	*3,319*
99.2	*Obligations, Reimbursable*	$	-	$	50	$	50
99.9	Total Obligations	$	8,160	$	10,298	$	10,298

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Appropriations Language

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $73,837,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for payment for information and detection of fraud against the Government, including payment for recovery of stolen Government property: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $2,500 shall be available for awards to employees of other Federal agencies and private citizens in recognition of efforts and initiatives resulting in enhanced Office of Inspector General effectiveness.

Program Description

This appropriation provides agency-wide audit, investigative, and inspection functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies within the General Services Administration (GSA), including conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides internal audit and contract audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to GSA contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of GSA operations and programs, test internal control systems, and develop information to improve operating efficiencies and enhance customer services. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving GSA programs, personnel, and operations. The inspection function supplements traditional audits and investigations by providing systematic and independent assessments of the design, implementation, and/or results of GSA's operations, programs, or policies.

5-Year Appropriation History Table

	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Full Year CR	FY 2026 Request
Request to Congress:	**$69,000,000**	**$74,583,000**	**$74,583,000**	**$77,130,000**	**$73,837,000**
Appropriated:					
Annual Funds	$69,000,000	$74,583,000	$73,837,000	$73,837,000	
Rescissions					
Sequestration					
No-Year Funds					
Rescissions					
Total……………………	**$69,000,000**	**$74,583,000**	**$73,837,000**	**$73,837,000**	

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Full Year CR	FY 2026 Request
Unobligated balance, start of year[1]………..	$3,517	$3,300	$1,300
Discretionary authority:			
Appropriation (annual)………..…………	$73,837	$73,837	$73,837
Appropriation (no-year)……………………			
Reimbursable authority:			
Offsetting collections…………………………	$600	$600	$600
Subtotal amount available for obligation	**$77,954**	**$77,737**	**$75,737**
Discretionary authority:			
Unobligated balance, expiring…………………	($2,728)	$0	$0
Unobligated balance, end of year……………..	($3,300)	($1,300)	$0
Reimbursable authority:			
Unobligated balance, expiring……………….	($250)	$0	$0
Total obligations	**$71,676**	**$76,437**	**$75,737**
Obligations, appropriated (annual)………………	$71,109	$73,837	$73,837
Obligations, appropriated (no-year)………….	$217	$2,000	$1,300
Obligations, reimbursable………………………	$350	$600	$600
Net outlays, appropriated………………………	$71,399	$75,524	$75,103

[1] Unobligated balance reflects no-year funds appropriated in FY 2014 through FY 2016.

Explanation of Changes, Appropriated Dollars, and FTE

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FTE	Budget Authority
2025 Full Year CR	267	$ 73,837
2026 Request	263	$ 73,837
Net Change………………………………………..	(4)	$ 0

	FTE	Budget Authority
Maintaining Current Levels:		
Personnel Compensations & Benefits Adjustments:		
2025 Pay Increase (2.0%), Q1 FY 2026		$ 295
Subtotal, Maintaining Current Levels		**$ 295**
Program Increases:		
Rent		$ 1,206
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		$ 15
Subtotal, Program Increases	**0**	**$ 1,221**
Program Decreases:		
Personnel Compensation & Benefits	(4)	$ (766)
Purchases of Goods & Services from Govt Accts		$ (425)
Advisory and Assistance Services		$ (200)
Equipment		$ (115)
Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges		$ (10)
Subtotal, Program Decreases	**(4)**	**$ (1,516)**
Net Change……………………………………….	**(4)**	**$ 0**

Reimbursable Resources	3	$ 600

Summary of Request

The FY 2026 budget requests a total of **$73,837 thousand** for the Office of Inspector General. This represents no increase from the FY 2025 request but includes the following adjustments:

- $295 thousand for 2025 pay increase (2.0%), Q1 FY 2026
- $1,206 thousand for rent increase
- $15 thousand for operation and maintenance of equipment increase
- -$766 thousand for personnel compensation & benefits *decrease*
- -$425 thousand for purchases of goods and services from Government accounts *decrease*
- -$200 thousand for advisory and assistance services *decrease*
- -$115 thousand for equipment *decrease*
- -$10 thousand for communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges *decrease*

Reimbursable Programs: The FY 2026 OIG reimbursable request includes **$600 thousand** for the following reimbursable work: (1) $350 thousand for the Fleet Card Program; and (2) $250 thousand for on-going reimbursable work with other agencies and independent commissions.

FY 2026 Annual CIGIE Assessment (0.40% of $73,837,000)	**$295,348**
FY 2026 Annual Training Request: Certified by the Inspector General, (includes training travel)	**$725,000**

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Full Year CR	FY 2026 Request
11.1	Full-time permanent	$37,144	$38,868	$38,508
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	$105	$61	$51
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$3,151	$2,997	$2,986
11.8	Special personal services payments	$0	$0	$0
11.9	**Total personnel compensation**	**$40,400**	**$41,926**	**$41,545**
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$16,542	$17,165	$17,075
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	$987	$1,000	$1,000
22.0	Transportation of things	$0	$0	$0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	$4,307	$4,232	$5,438
23.2	Rental payments to others	$0	$0	$0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	$261	$220	$210
24.0	Printing and reproduction	$13	$15	$15
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$2,525	$2,650	$2,450
25.2	Other services	$13	$14	$14
25.3	Purchases of goods and services from government accounts	$2,963	$3,425	$3,000
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	$0	$5	$5
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	$2,231	$985	$1,000
26.0	Supplies and materials	$85	$75	$75
31.0	Equipment	$781	$2,115	$2,000
42.0	Insurance Claims and Indemnities	$1	$0	$0
91.0	Unvouchered	$0	$10	$10
99.0	**Subtotal**	**$71,109**	**$73,837**	**$73,837**
99.0	Reimbursable obligations	$350	$600	$600
99.9	**Total Obligations**	**$71,459**	**$74,437**	**$74,437**

FY 2026 Request

For FY 2026, the General Services Administration (GSA) Office of Inspector General (OIG) requests $73,837 thousand to execute our mission to detect and deter waste, fraud, abuse, and misconduct and to promote economy and efficiency in GSA's multibillion dollar programs and operations.

During Fiscal Year 2024, our audit and investigative work identified more than $227 million in potential cost savings and recovered more than $195 million for the government and other victims. The OIG's success in carrying out its mission is directly tied to having expert auditors, special agents, inspectors, lawyers, and administration personnel on staff. Accordingly, our staff represents the OIG's largest investment and consistently achieves significant savings for the United States, which is mentioned throughout this request.

The requested funding will support our work as we continue to deliver for the American people. Our special agents continue to find and aggressively investigate cases of bribery, kickbacks, and procurement fraud, including those featuring contractors that import foreign-made goods from prohibited countries and fraudulently sell them to the U.S. Government as being American-made or Trade Agreements Act (TAA) compliant.

For example, GSA OIG and our partners disrupted a massive counterfeit trademark scheme to supply hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of low-quality computer networking devices to commercial and government customers, including some used in sensitive IT systems. The case resulted in a 78-month prison sentence, $15 million in forfeiture, and $100 million in restitution.

Our work on an investigation stemming from a qui tam lawsuit resulted in a major software company being ordered to pay nearly $53 million for violating the false claims act by knowingly providing GSA with inaccurate information about the pricing it offered to its commercial customers, which resulted in Government customers receiving discounts inferior to those offered to commercial customers.

We continued achieving meaningful results on set-aside contract fraud investigations. One such case resulted in a contractor agreeing to pay $3.9 million to settle allegations that it misrepresented itself as a woman-owned small business in order to obtain a task order for physician, nursing, and ancillary services at military treatment facilities.

Our audit oversight has focused on GSA's Multiple Award Schedule program (MAS program). In FY 2024, federal agencies purchased over $51.9 billion of commercial products and services through the MAS program. Under the MAS program, FAS establishes long-term, government-wide contracts. Through these contracts, millions of commercial products and services are made available to government agencies. The intent of the MAS program is to leverage the government's buying power to obtain competitive, commercial prices for customer agencies. The program is funded through an industrial funding fee that is paid by federal customers and then remitted to GSA by contractors.

Under our oversight of the MAS program, the Office of Audits performs contract audits that assist contracting officials in awarding and administering MAS contracts. To support GSA contracting officials, we perform two primary types of contract audits including preaward audits, that provide GSA contracting officials with information to use when negotiating fair and reasonable GSA contract prices, and postaward audits that examine the contractor's adherence to contract terms and conditions. In FY 2024, our audits identified over $227 million in cost avoidances and recoveries. The audits found that contractors overcharged GSA customers; overstated their proposed labor rates; submitted proposals that were not accurate, current, or complete; assigned employees who were unqualified for their work on MAS task orders; and did not calculate and submit their Industrial Funding Fee payments correctly.

In addition to our contract audit findings, our audit oversight identified mismanagement of asbestos by the Public Buildings Service (PBS) National Capital Region (NCR) at the St. Elizabeths West Campus in Washington, D.C. This audit stemmed from a hotline complaint that raised concerns over asbestos management in Building 40 of the St. Elizabeths West Campus. During our review of the hotline complaint, we identified concerns with asbestos management at Building 40 that may lead to an increased risk of exposure for building occupants, visitors, and contractors.

We found that PBS NCR did not maintain comprehensive and reliable asbestos inspection records for Building 40, which hindered its ability to effectively manage asbestos in the building. In addition, PBS NCR failed to: (1) conduct annual inspections for the building and (2) implement a required asbestos management plan, both of which are designed to mitigate asbestos hazards in the building. We also found that PBS left damaged asbestos floor tile in place for 3 years and failed to notify a contractor of the presence of asbestos, resulting in the release of asbestos and an emergency asbestos remediation project. Lastly, PBS NCR failed to notify building occupants of the presence and location of asbestos in Building 40, violating an Occupational Safety and Health Administration standard and its own policy. Overall, PBS NCR mismanaged asbestos in Building 40 and did not take appropriate measures to eliminate or mitigate asbestos-containing material hazards in Building 40, placing building occupants, visitors, and contractors at risk of asbestos exposure.

In FY 2025, the Office of Inspections issued a report on our evaluation of GSA's site selection process for the relocation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) headquarters. This evaluation was initiated as a result of requests from members of Congress and concerns raised by the FBI.

During the evaluation, we found that GSA's rationale to increase the weighting of the Cost Criterion was not justified because certain risks that GSA factored into the change were minimal or non-existent. We also found that GSA did not provide accurate data for the costs associated with one of the three sites, nor did they provide site-specific equity and sustainable siting data to differentiate between the three sites to the Site Selection Panel and the Site Selection Authority. Additionally, we also found that GSA officials failed to properly maintain cell phone text messages related to the FBI headquarters relocation project.

In addition, we reviewed the Site Selection Authority's previous employment as the Vice President of Real Estate and Parking at Washington Metropolitan Area Transit (WMATA) and did not find evidence that the Site Selection Authority violated any federal ethics regulations.

Other highlights of the work of our auditors, investigators, and inspectors are described in more detail later in this document.

GSA OIG Business Component Justifications

Our major operational components—the Office of Audits, Office of Investigations, and Office of Inspections—share primary responsibility for overseeing GSA programs and operations. Increasingly, coordinated and joint efforts by the OIG's components are producing results that lead to program correction, savings, and successful prosecutions, some of which are noted below. While each component's own activities well justify its cost, we are finding that often the combined efforts of our professional staffs add an important dimension to the OIG's arsenal against misconduct and inefficiency. The appropriations for the OIG reflect a prudent investment in oversight of GSA activities.

Office of Audits

Program Description

The Office of Audits is an organization charged with overseeing GSA's use of taxpayer dollars as GSA administers its programs and operations. The goal of our audits is to support GSA's primary business lines—acquisition services and real property—while ensuring their integrity, economy, and efficiency. To that end, we balance our audit coverage between contract and internal audits to meet a number of needs and requirements as follows:

- Program audits provide GSA management with independent assessments and input on potential solutions to challenges.
- Information technology and systems audits evaluate whether GSA's information systems are designed to enable efficient and effective operations, contain adequate systems controls, are properly secured, and meet user requirements.
- Regulatory audits evaluate whether GSA complies with applicable laws and regulations.
- Internal control audits test the controls built into GSA's programs and systems to determine whether those controls are operating as intended and providing reasonable assurance of achieving effective and efficient operations, reliable financial and performance reporting, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- Contract audits examine selected contractors' records and develop the financial information necessary for GSA contracting officers to negotiate favorable pricing arrangements on contract awards and administer existing contracts. These engagements include preaward and postaward examinations of MAS contracts, as well as audits of construction claims, requests for equitable adjustment, and close-out audits.

- Audit oversight ensures independent public accountants comply with standards when performing the annual financial statements audit required under the 1990 Chief Financial Officer's Act and the audit of GSA's information security program and practices required under the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014.

Our auditors provide extensive oversight of billions of dollars in contracts awarded by GSA for products, services, and real property. During FY 2024, our audits of these contracts recommended over $227 million in cost avoidances and recoveries, which included over $6.2 million from our construction contract audits.

In addition to our contract audits and the report on GSA's mismanagement of asbestos highlighted above, the Office of Audits' significant results in FY 2024 included the five significant audits described below. Collectively, these audits demonstrate our office's ability to provide effective oversight across the diverse range of GSA's programs, operations, and acquisitions.

First, in January 2024, we issued an audit report on GSA's purchase of Chinese-manufactured videoconference cameras. After our office was contacted by a GSA employee who was concerned about GSA's purchase and use of Chinese-manufactured videoconference cameras, we conducted an audit to determine whether GSA's purchase and use of these Chinese-manufactured videoconference cameras were in accordance with federal laws, regulations, and internal guidance.

We found that GSA Office of Digital Infrastructure Technologies (IDT) employees misled a contracting officer with egregiously flawed information to acquire 150 Chinese-made videoconference cameras. Because these cameras were manufactured in China, they were not compliant with the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 (TAA). Before completing the purchase, the contracting officer requested information from GSA IDT to justify its request for the TAA-noncompliant cameras, including the existence of TAA-compliant alternatives and the reason for needing this specific brand of camera. In response, GSA IDT provided misleading market research in support of the TAA-noncompliant cameras and failed to disclose that comparable TAA-compliant alternatives were available. Also, the TAA-noncompliant cameras have known security vulnerabilities that need to be addressed with a software update. However, at the time of our audit, GSA records indicated that some of these TAA-noncompliant cameras had not been updated and remained susceptible to these security vulnerabilities.

Based on our audit findings, we made four recommendations to the GSA Administrator: (1) ensure that GSA no longer purchases TAA-noncompliant cameras if there are TAA-compliant cameras that meet the Agency's requirements; (2) return, or otherwise dispose of, previously purchased TAA-noncompliant cameras; (3) strengthen controls to ensure that TAA-compliant products are prioritized during future procurements, TAA contracting officer determinations are adequately reviewed prior to approval (including any comparisons or market research performed), head of contracting activity non-availability determinations are obtained prior to procuring TAA-noncompliant products, and information technology equipment is being updated in a timely manner to reduce the risk of overlooking identified vulnerabilities; and (4) take appropriate action against the Office of GSA Information Technology and GSA IDT personnel to address the misleading information provided to the contracting officer for the purchase of TAA-noncompliant cameras.

Second, after our office received complaints alleging deficiencies in the performance of operations and maintenance (O&M) contractors responsible for GSA-owned buildings in New York, New York; and Boston, Massachusetts, we conducted an audit to determine whether O&M contractors are complying with the terms and conditions of their GSA contracts.

In May 2024, we reported that GSA's O&M contractors did not consistently comply with the terms and conditions of their GSA contracts. We found that O&M contractors did not complete all work orders for service requests and preventive maintenance. In some cases, O&M contractors marked work orders as complete even though the work was not actually completed. These deficiencies occurred for a variety of reasons. We found that O&M contractors are not always providing sufficient staff to meet their contract requirements and are not effectively monitoring their contract performance. In addition, PBS does not always provide effective oversight of O&M contractors' performance.

Based on our findings, we recommended that the PBS Commissioner ensure that PBS contracting officials: (1) emphasize the evaluation of O&M contractors' proposed staffing and communicate with on-site PBS staff prior to contract award to ensure contract terms and conditions can be fully met; (2) confirm and enforce O&M contractor compliance with contractual requirements governing "Personnel," "Contractor Key Personnel," and contingency plans for "Loss of the Contractor's onsite personnel"; (3) ensure that the O&M contract language clearly specifies the time requirements for routine service request completion and that the requirements are communicated to O&M contractors; (4) thoroughly review and understand the O&M contracts' quality control plan inspection requirements; and (5) improve oversight of O&M contractors' compliance with the terms and conditions of their GSA contracts.

Third, we performed an audit of the security of GSA's Robotic Process Automation (RPA) program. In 2018, the Office of Management and Budget recommended that federal agencies use robotic process automation (RPA) to reduce repetitive administrative tasks. That same year, GSA established its RPA program to automate low-value, routine tasks, allowing employees to spend more time on challenging work. RPA uses bots, which are software applications that simulate human actions, to reduce repetitive administrative tasks. While RPA offers the potential to save time and improve productivity, the bots' ability to perform thousands of read, write, and deletion actions at high rates of speed poses unique risks to GSA's systems and data. We performed this audit to assess whether

GSA's RPA program complies with federal and Agency IT security policies, procedures, standards, and guidance.

In August 2024, we reported that GSA's RPA program did not comply with its own IT security requirements to ensure that bots are operating securely and properly. GSA also did not consistently update system security plans to address access by bots. Instead of addressing these issues, RPA program management simply removed or modified the requirements. Lastly, GSA's RPA program did not establish an access removal process for decommissioned bots, resulting in prolonged, unnecessary access that placed GSA systems and data at risk of exposure.

We made seven recommendations to GSA's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Information Officer to address these findings. Among other things, we recommended that GSA conduct a comprehensive assessment of its RPA policy to ensure that its monitoring controls are effectively designed and implemented. We also recommended that GSA develop oversight mechanisms to enforce compliance with the RPA policy and update system security plans and controls to properly manage bots' access to GSA systems.

Fourth, after GSA's Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) consolidated its existing 24 multiple award schedules into one single schedule for products, services, and solutions, we performed an audit of FAS's current MAS contract consolidation initiative, which began in 2018, to determine if FAS consolidated and maintained contracts in accordance with federal regulations, as well as GSA policies and guidance.

In our September 2024 audit report, we found that FAS's price analyses for the products and services transferred to consolidated contracts were frequently limited and did not consistently leverage the government's collective buying power. When performing price analyses for contracts subject to the Commercial Sales Practices (CSP) requirement, FAS contracting personnel frequently accepted unsubstantiated most favored customer and commercial pricing information. This practice does not adhere to GSA policy, limits contracting personnel's ability to fulfill their responsibilities, and ultimately reduces the effectiveness of the price analyses. Meanwhile, when performing price analyses on Transactional Data Reporting (TDR) pilot contracts, FAS contracting personnel did not use TDR pilot data for pricing decisions; instead, they relied primarily on pricing comparisons to other MAS and government contracts. However, according to GSA policy, these comparisons are to be used only as part of a larger negotiation objective development strategy. In addition, several of the comparisons were invalid because the proposed services were not compared to similar services, as required by FAR 15.4, Contract Pricing.

Based on our audit finding, we recommended that the FAS Commissioner: (1) establish an oversight process for CSP-based contracts undergoing consolidation to ensure that contracting personnel comply with GSA Acquisition Regulations and FAS policy and procedure; and gather supporting documentation to determine a contractor's most favored customer pricing for use in negotiation objectives; (2) establish an oversight process for

TDR pilot contracts undergoing consolidation to ensure contracting personnel do not rely solely on contract-level pricing tools; and (3) re-evaluate previously consolidated MAS contracts to ensure that added products or services were evaluated to meet federal regulations and GSA policy requirements.

Finally, we continue to provide oversight of GSA's use of funding received through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA). GSA received a total of $3.418 billion through the IIJA for the acquisition, construction, and repair and alteration of land ports of entry (LPOEs). As part of our oversight efforts, we conducted an audit to determine whether the PBS Northeast and Caribbean Region (PBS Region 2) planned, awarded, administered, and closed out an IIJA paving project task order for LPOEs at New York State's northern border in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), the General Services Administration Acquisition Manual (GSAM), and other applicable policies.

In September 2024, we reported that PBS Region 2 did not comply with applicable laws, regulations, and policies when awarding and administering the $5.6 million IIJA-funded project to repave six LPOEs at New York State's northern border. We found deficiencies in PBS's task order award and administration that led to, among other things, violations of federal competition requirements, poor pricing and overpayments, security vulnerabilities, and a small business "pass-through" environment. Specifically, we found that PBS Region 2:

1. Violated competition requirements by improperly awarding the paving project using a task order placed against an operations and maintenance (O&M) services blanket purchase agreement;
2. Awarded the paving project task order using an unsupported independent government estimate and an invalid price reasonableness determination;
3. Did not perform required procurement steps because it improperly awarded the paving project using a task order placed against an O&M services blanket purchase agreement;
4. Did not ensure full compliance with GSA's environmentally preferable asphalt standard and provided inaccurate information to the public by claiming that all six LPOEs met this standard;
5. Did not comply with or enforce security requirements governing the use of drones, resulting in potential safety and security risks;
6. Created a small business "pass-through" environment and did not ensure compliance with small business subcontracting limitations;
7. Did not adequately enforce security requirements for construction personnel;
8. Did not ensure contractor compliance with labor standards;
9. Overpaid the Construction Manager as Advisor contractor and paid for services that were not performed; and
10. Violated the FAR, GSAM, and GSA policy while administering the paving project task order.

Based on our audit findings, we made 1 recommendation to the PBS Commissioner and 10 recommendations to the PBS Region 2 Regional Commissioner. Our recommendations focused on the need for PBS to ensure that it complies with laws, regulations, and policies governing, among other things, contract competition, contract award and administration, drone use, and project security. We also recommended improvements to the oversight of small business set-aside contracts.

Office of Investigations

Program Description

The Office of Investigations is comprised of special agents with full statutory law enforcement authority: they make arrests, execute search warrants, serve subpoenas, and carry firearms. OIG special agents investigate bribery, kickbacks, procurement fraud, product substitution, government credit card fraud, theft of government property, false statements, and a variety of other fraud-related crimes and offenses. In addition to receiving allegations through our Hotline, GSA, and partner agencies, we employ data analytics to proactively identify fraud. Additionally, we engage in outreach to raise awareness of fraud prevention and reporting.

The key focus areas of the Office of Investigations include:

- Major fraud, theft, and corruption;
- Defective, substandard, or counterfeit products procured through GSA contracts;
- Cybercrimes involving GSA information technology systems; and
- Significant employee misconduct.

Our investigation of Symantec Corporation resulted in a judgment awarding the United States $16.1 million in damages and $36.8 million in civil penalties. The case stemmed from a qui tam lawsuit that alleged Symantec had violated the False Claims Act by knowingly providing the United States with inaccurate and incomplete information about the pricing it offered its commercial customers, and GSA relied on this information to negotiate minimum discounts that Symantec was required to provide government customers. The suit contended that government customers ultimately received discounts that were inferior to those offered to Symantec's commercial customers.

Our investigation of Onur Aksoy and his company, Pro Network, disrupted his massive scheme to supply thousands of low-quality computer networking devices with counterfeit Cisco labels to government agencies and other customers for use in a variety of applications, including classified systems that support military fighter jets, schools, and hospitals. Aksoy imported the non-conforming items from China and Hong Kong, and Pro Network and Aksoy's related companies generated over $100 million from the scheme.

Aksoy was sentenced to 78 months in prison, and he was ordered to pay $15 million in forfeiture and $100 million in restitution.

In another product substitution investigation, Jeffrey Meining was sentenced to over 12 months in prison and three years of supervised release for falsely claiming that the ballistic protective equipment he sold through a GSA contract to the military, police, and fire departments, was made in the United States when, in fact, it was made in China and of low-quality. Meining also lied about the safety testing of his products, falsely claiming that the products were certified to National Institute of Justice standards.

Our investigation of VWR International, LLC, resulted in VWR's parent company, Avantor, Inc., paying $5 million to resolve allegations that VWR overcharged federal agencies for scientific and laboratory supplies purchased under its GSA Multiple Award Schedule Contract. This case was initiated based on a whistleblower's Qui Tam lawsuit.

Our investigation involving the online GSA Auctions system found that Evan Coker fraudulently obtained 19 lots of surplus government property valued at $151,462, including a Ford Escape Hybrid, a Ford F550 truck, and a Chevrolet C4500 box truck. After winning the lots, Coker manipulated the pay.gov website to reflect winning bids of just $1 each. Coker pleaded guilty to wire fraud and was sentenced to time served (463 days' confinement), 3 years' probation, and was ordered to pay $22,699 in restitution to GSA.

We continue to serve as the primary investigators of theft and fraud against GSA's governmentwide Fleet program, including complex skimming operations, Fleet card misuse by federal employees, and theft by external actors. In one Fleet card case, we uncovered an expansive credit card skimming operation that also identified an illegal fuel yard in South Florida. Two defendants in that case were collectively sentenced to over 3 years of incarceration and 20 years of probation. We also conducted several successful investigations of Fleet card fraud and misuse by individuals affiliated with federal agencies including the Army, the Marine Corps, the Pennsylvania National Guard, and Amtrak. Additionally, our investigators linked stolen GSA vehicles and Fleet cards to Andrew Chavez, who drove the vehicles through multiple states while making unauthorized purchases on the cards. He pleaded guilty to aggravated identity theft and was sentenced to 2 years in prison.

Looking to the future, our Office of Investigations will continue prioritizing investigations that yield the greatest impact. We will focus our proactive efforts, including the use of our robust Data Analytics Division, to identify fraud and other criminal activities that undermine the federal procurement process and mission readiness, degrade the public's trust, and threaten national security. We will:

- Identify entities that supply non-TAA compliant items, such as Chinese-made IT products, to federal agencies through GSA contracts;
- Pursue cases against employees who intentionally misstated their geographic locations to collect higher-than-authorized locality pay;

- Engage in fraud prevention and detection associated with GSA construction contracts, including nearly $3.5 billion in Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act funding for land port of entry modernization projects along the northern and southern borders; and
- Engage with GSA and our law enforcement partners to thwart cybercrimes involving GSA IT systems, including bad actors who commit fraud against the government and private citizens.

Office of Inspections

Program Description

The Office of Inspections is responsible for independently and objectively analyzing and evaluating GSA's programs and operations through management and programmatic inspections that are intended to provide insight into issues of concern to GSA, Congress, and the American public. The office also formulates, directs, and coordinates quality assurance for the OIG.

Inspections are systematic and independent assessments of the design, implementation, and results of GSA's operations, programs, and policies. Inspections may include an assessment of efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability.

In FY2025, the Office of Inspections issued a report on GSA's site selection process for the relocation of the FBI's headquarters. This evaluation was initiated in response to requests from members of Congress and concerns raised by the FBI.

In March 2022, the Fiscal Year 2022 Consolidated Appropriations Act directed GSA to select a location for the new FBI headquarters from three sites - Greenbelt, Maryland; Landover, Maryland; and Springfield, Virginia. In order to evaluate the three sites, GSA developed a Site Selection Plan that included five weighted criteria. In December 2022, the Fiscal Year 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act directed GSA to hold consultation meetings with the Maryland and Virginia delegations to obtain feedback on the Site Selection Plan. In March 2023, GSA held the consultations with the states. As a result of the consultations GSA made changes to the Site Selection Plan evaluation criteria and most of the criteria weightings.

Our evaluation found that GSA's rationale for increasing the weighting of the Cost Criterion was not justified because certain risks that GSA factored into the change were minimal or non-existent. Additionally, we found that GSA did not provide (1) accurate data for the costs associated with the Springfield, Virginia site, and (2) site-specific equity and sustainable siting data in order to differentiate between the three sites to the Site Selection Panel and Site Selection Authority. Our evaluation also found that GSA officials failed to properly maintain cell phone text messages related to the relocation of the FBI headquarters project.

Finally, we reviewed the Site Selection Authority's previous employment as the Vice President of Real Estate and Parking at WMATA. We did not find any evidence that the Site Selection Authority violated any federal ethics regulations related to her previous employment with WMATA.

Based on our findings, we recommended that GSA leadership should:

1. Establishes policies on developing, changing, and approving site selection plans;
2. Establishes policies and processes to ensure data used in site selections is relevant, accurate, complete, and current; and
3. Requires personnel involved with the FBI headquarters project, and future projects, to review and preserve records created via text messages or chats.

In FY 2024, the Office of Inspections issued a report on PBS's ineffective administration of the Fuel Storage Tank Management Program. GSA owns or operates an inventory of over 1,000 fuel storage tanks at federal facilities under its jurisdiction, and it is PBS's policy is to comply with all regulatory requirements – federal, state, interstate, and local, as well as the International Fire Code and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes and standards – for fuel storage tanks. Although GSA predominately uses fuel storage tanks to store heating oil, numerous facilities use the tanks to store diesel for generators.

Our report found that PBS did not have a complete or accurate inventory of the fuel storage tanks currently in service. Additionally, the regional personnel responsible for day-to-day operations and maintenance did not have the necessary plans to properly account for or maintain the fuel storage tanks, nor to respond to a leak or a spill. We also found that required monthly visual inspections were either performed inaccurately or not saved in the system of record, and that none of the five regions we visited had consistently applied the NFPA guidance for signage and markings on or around the fuel storage tanks.

Based on our findings, we recommended that the PBS Commissioner should:

1. Complete a thorough and accurate inventory of all fuel storage tanks across GSA's facilities and ensure that the inventory is updated in the National Computerized Maintenance Management System, to include the proper asset type description in the database.
2. Develop Fuel Storage Tank Management Plans in accordance with GSA policies and procedures.
3. Develop a quality control system to ensure that the required actions and documentation to maintain fuel storage tanks are completed and included in the National Computerized Maintenance Management System as required by GSA policies.
4. Ensure compliance with the National Fire Protection Association marking standard.

Executive Direction and Business Support Offices

Program Descriptions

Office of the Inspector General: The Inspector General (IG), Deputy Inspector General, Associate Inspector General, and their support staff supervise, coordinate, and provide policy and programmatic direction for all activities within the OIG, including audit, investigation, and inspection activities; Congressional affairs; and media relations. The IG recommends policies for and coordinates activities to promote economy and efficiency in the administration of and the prevention and detection of fraud and abuse in the programs and operations of GSA.

Office of Counsel: This office provides legal advice and assistance to all OIG components nationwide, represents the interests of the OIG in connection with audits and investigations and in litigation arising out of or affecting OIG operations, and advises on statutes and regulations and assists with legislative concerns. Counsel represents the OIG in personnel matters before administrative tribunals and provides support to U.S. Attorneys' Offices and the DOJ in False Claims Act and other litigation. The Office of Counsel also is responsible for the OIG's ethics, Freedom of Information Act, and Federal Acquisition Regulation mandatory disclosure programs.

Office of Administration: This office consists of a multidisciplinary staff that provides budgetary, human resources, information technology, facilities, contracting, records management, executive resources, and other administrative support and services to all OIG offices. The Office of Administration is responsible for providing the technical, financial, and administrative infrastructure to the OIG.

FY 2026 Strategic Plan

The OIG's strategic plan aligns with our statutory reporting requirements in the Semiannual Report to the Congress (SAR). We provide our annual performance in the SAR that is published shortly after the end of each fiscal year.

Strategic Goal No. 1: Protect taxpayer dollars by promoting the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of GSA programs and operations, while focusing resources on high-risk and high-impact areas.

The OIG's audits, inspections, and investigations support GSA operations by identifying mismanagement and control weaknesses; assisting contracting officers in achieving the best prices for goods and services; identifying non-compliance with statutes, regulations, and contract terms; suggesting ways to mitigate management control weaknesses and other systemic problems; and recommending or seeking recoveries of funds owed to the government. The OIG will focus its resources on issues with potentially significant impacts on GSA programs and operations; assist GSA management in ensuring the integrity of high-dollar and high-priority programs and procurements; and recommend to GSA any necessary programmatic changes to ensure process efficiency and achievement of the agency's mission and goals. By focusing on high-risk areas, the OIG should achieve greater monetary savings for GSA.

Performance Objectives:

- *Identify potential savings and efficiencies in GSA contracts and programs.*
- *Provide audit, inspection, investigation, and other reports and memoranda that enable agency management to make improvements in agency operations.*
- *Perform audits of GSA contracts, programs, and systems that present the most significant management challenges, high-risk areas, cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and opportunities for improvement.*
- *Perform inspections of high priority and high visibility GSA programs and activities that present significant risks to GSA and its stakeholders.*
- *Devote investigative resources to potentially significant government losses and serious breaches of the integrity and security of agency programs and operations.*

Performance Measures:

- *Dollar value of civil, criminal, and administrative monetary accomplishments.*
- *Financial impact identified in audit reports and memoranda issued.*

- *Percent of audit resources focused on high-priority areas, including management challenges and support of False Claims Act and other civil prosecution cases.*
- *Percent of inspection resources focused on high-priority assignments that impact GSA or the federal government.*
- *Percent of investigative resources focused on fraud and other high-priority cases.*

Strategic Goal No. 2: Prevent and detect fraud, waste and abuse in GSA programs and operations.

The OIG uses information from its audits, investigations, and inspections to suggest ways GSA can mitigate problems that could allow fraud, waste and or abuse to occur. The OIG educates GSA and other stakeholders on fraud indicators and responds expeditiously to allegations of fraud. The OIG detects potential fraud and other criminal conduct and refers potential fraud cases to the Department of Justice. The OIG will provide information to GSA relevant to administrative actions and potential debarments.

Performance Objectives:

- *Investigate allegations indicating violations of statutes, regulations, and policies.*
- *Seek Department of Justice involvement in potential fraud cases.*
- *Refer contractors to GSA officials for suspension and debarment where their level of responsibility poses a risk to federal government customers.*
- *Provide agency management with information necessary to take personnel and other administrative actions.*
- *Provide GSA and other stakeholders integrity awareness briefings that cover the OIG's mission, potential indicators of fraud, and how to report allegations of fraud, waste, and abuse to the OIG.*

Performance Measures:

- *Number of criminal referrals, acceptances, and convictions.*
- *Number of civil referrals, acceptances, and resolutions.*
- *Number of suspension and debarment referrals and actions taken.*
- *Number of individuals reached through Integrity Awareness Briefings and other outreach efforts.*

<u>Strategic Goal No. 3:</u> Encourage excellence and innovation by investing in and developing employees, processes, and technologies.

The OIG is committed to building an innovative, agile, continuous-learning organization that can respond quickly to changing oversight needs. Because the OIG evaluates how well agency programs and operations function, it has a particular responsibility to ensure that it operates as effectively and efficiently as possible. The OIG strives to promote a workplace culture that appreciates and supports employees.

Performance Objectives:

- *Cultivate a people-focused, diverse, and inclusive culture that encourages excellence through innovation, professional development, collaboration, and recognition.*
- *Implement cutting-edge technology to enhance oversight capabilities.*
- *Continually improve internal processes to maximize efficiency and economy of operations, provide excellent customer services, and enhance internal and external communications.*

Performance Measures:

- *Employee Viewpoint Survey results reflect an engaged and satisfied workforce.*
- *IT systems, facilities, and acquisitions are responsive to the needs of an ever-changing oversight mission.*
- *Appropriated funds are used to maximize taxpayer value.*
- *Employee training and development results in increased productivity and performance.*

<u>External Factors:</u>

Three major factors impact the OIG's environment and ability to carry out its strategic plan.

Change. Technology, security, government mandates, and global trends will affect how GSA does its business. GSA will respond to increasingly complex and evolving government requirements for the procurement of services, products, IT systems, and facilities, which will affect the OIG's workload and resource requirements.

Funding levels. The OIG's funding level affects its ability to provide dynamic oversight to GSA's operations and contribute to the OIG and law enforcement communities, particularly when GSA's mission expands.

High-quality professionals. With the potential retirement of significant numbers of experienced staff and the increasing complexity and volume of OIG work, attracting, training, and retaining high-quality professionals are important priorities.

U.S. General Services Administration

ACQUISITION SERVICES FUND

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Program Financing

The Acquisition Services Fund (ASF) is a full-cost-recovery revolving fund financing the majority of the Federal Acquisition Service's (FAS) operations. FAS also includes organizations that are funded out of the Operating Expenses appropriation and the Federal Citizen Services Fund (FCSF). The ASF provides for the acquisition of information technology (IT) solutions, telecommunications, motor vehicles, supplies, and a wide range of goods and services for Federal agencies. This fund recovers costs through fees charged to Federal agencies for services rendered and commodities provided.

The ASF is authorized by section 321 of title 40, U.S. Code, which requires the Administrator to establish rates to be charged to agencies receiving goods or services that: (1) recover costs; and (2) provide for the cost and capital requirements of the ASF. The ASF is authorized to retain earnings to cover these costs, such as replacing fleet vehicles, maintaining supply inventories adequate for customer needs, and funding anticipated operating needs specified by the Cost and Capital Plan.

Federal Acquisition Service

The FAS vision:

FAS stands at the heart of the Government's ability to operate effectively. Whether through our work in procurement, fleet management, IT services, or charge-card programs, we are the enablers of Government efficiency.

The FAS vision reflects a commitment to delivering service, innovation, and value through efficient operations, market expertise, and proactive partnerships with both customer agencies and private sector vendors. FAS currently realizes this vision by providing solutions to partner agencies through six business portfolios, helping agencies buy smarter and achieve administrative cost savings throughout the Government.

In the future, the organization's structure will evolve away from an industry lens and into a product lens, where it will be even better positioned to drive efficiency and effectiveness in Government services. After its reorganization, FAS's current portfolios will be grouped into like functions, including:

1. Create - A team that sets up and runs contracts, interfaces with suppliers and manages systems,
2. Assist - A team that conducts other agencies' specialized or unique acquisitions,
3. Deliver - A team that creates and provides shared services for other agencies to use, and
4. Centralize - A team that manages other agencies' common product and service acquisitions.

In pursuit of this vision, FAS will serve its stakeholders by:

- Leveraging the Government's buying power to secure the best prices for the taxpayer.
- Streamlining and consolidating Government-wide procurement, reducing duplication and enabling agencies to focus on their core missions.
- Gaining insights into overall spending, improving forecasting, and ensuring that we are appropriately managing our budget.

In addition, FAS is identifying ways to provide consolidated services and platforms for agency partners.

FAS tailors its current offerings to help partner agencies increase efficiency, improve transparency, increase competition, and reduce duplication to minimize administrative costs so that agencies can focus on mission-critical activities.

The ASF currently funds six business portfolios, one strategic initiative, and three legacy integrator support offices within FAS:

FAS Business Portfolios:

Assisted Acquisition Services (AAS) - This portfolio assists agencies in making informed procurement decisions and serves as a center of acquisition excellence for the Federal community. AAS provides acquisition, technical, and project management services related to information technology and professional services at best value.

Office of General Supplies and Services Categories (GS&S) - This portfolio provides partner agencies with general products such as furniture, office supplies, and hardware products. GS&S centralizes acquisitions on behalf of the Government to strategically procure goods and services at reduced costs, while ensuring regulatory compliance for partner agency procurements. This portfolio also provides personal property disposal services to partner agencies, which are partially funded by the Operating Expenses appropriation.

Information Technology Category (ITC) - This portfolio provides access to a wide range of commercial and custom IT products, hardware, software, telecommunications, and security services and solutions to Federal, State, and local agencies.

Professional Services & Human Capital Categories (PSHC) - This portfolio provides Federal agencies with professional and human capital services contract solutions, including payment solutions through the GSA SmartPay® program.

Technology Transformation Services (TTS) - This portfolio partners with Government agencies to transform the way they build, buy, and share technology by using modern methodologies and technologies to help Federal agencies improve the public's digital experience with the Government. TTS helps agencies make their services more accessible, efficient, and effective with modern applications, platforms, processes, personnel, and software solutions.

Travel, Transportation and Logistics Categories (TTL) - This portfolio provides partner agencies with travel, transportation, and relocation services; motor vehicle acquisition; and motor vehicle fleet leasing services.

Strategic Initiative:

Integrated Award Environment (IAE) - This strategic initiative provides centralized technology to support a cohesive Federal award environment. IAE provides a Government-wide service, in collaboration with the 24 CFO Act agency-led governance groups, encompassed by interagency experts, by delivering technology solutions to manage the collection and display of standardized data that is critical to maintaining the integrity of Federal procurement and financial assistance awarding processes and navigating the Federal acquisition life cycle.

FAS Integrators: These offices support the business portfolios by providing strategic, organizational, and policy guidance to the business units.

Office of Customer and Stakeholder Engagement (CASE) enhances efficiency and accountability within FAS by aligning with the Administration's priorities and the needs of Government partners. CASE drives targeted outreach, leverages data analysis, and employs strategic account management to ensure coordinated engagement with Federal customers and industry. It also fosters proactive communication to support smarter procurement and create opportunities for American businesses.

Office of Policy and Compliance (OPC) - Ensures operating practices are consistent and that our activities are compliant with Federal laws, regulation, and policies.

Office of Strategy and Innovation (OSI) - Sets the strategic vision for all of FAS, consistent with the agency's overall strategic vision, and advances FAS enterprise strategy and systems modernization to enable a seamless acquisition experience.

FAS Supporting Administration Priorities

The Administration has communicated an ambitious set of priorities to move America forward. While some of these projects require a coordinated, whole-of-government approach, FAS has a substantial role in delivering meaningful results for a number of the Administration's priorities. Furthermore, because of its unique ability to enable and enhance the missions of other agencies, FAS is positioned to be a Government-wide leader of many efforts that directly support these goals. These include:

- Centralization of the Procurement for Common Goods and Services Across the Federal Government
- Implementation of the Revolutionary FAR Overhaul and Adaptation of FAS Systems and Processes
- Interagency Direct Acquisition Vehicle (IDV) Consolidation & Rationalization: Including the Rightsizing of the Multiple Award Schedule (MAS)
- Development of an End-to-end, Enterprise-wide Procurement System
- Creation of New Shared Service Solutions
- Restructure and Reorganization of FAS into a Product Lens: Create, Assist, Deliver, Centralize

FAS will use its refocused resources to leverage its buying power, partnerships, and unique position across Government to solidify our position as the backbone of the Federal Government's shared services operations—optimizing resources, enhancing efficiency, and driving cost-savings.

Summary of Request

The FY 2026 Budget Estimate for the ASF provides a total of $35.33 billion and 3,436 full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. This is an increase of $1.18 billion in obligations and a decrease of 1,024 FTE from the FY 2025 Plan. The FY 2025 Plan and FY 2026 Estimate reflect FAS's concerted effort to increase savings Government-wide by increasing the utilization of current offerings and achieving internal operational efficiencies.

The FY 2026 Estimate includes an increase of $1.18 billion from the FY 2025 Plan:

- $672.6 million for inflation on goods and services sold

- $225.6 million increase in Operational Contractual Services and Miscellaneous Spending

- $119.4 million for increases in capital outlays for the Fleet Leasing program

- $524.4 million in additional business volume through FAS Offerings

- -$67.9 million for decreases in the Working Capital Fund (WCF) Contribution

- -$105.5 million decrease in Reserve Investment Spending

- -$177.5 million decrease in PC&B to support Business Priorities

- -$19.5 million for decreased costs for Operation and Maintenance of equipment

Explanation of Changes
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FTE		Obligations
2025 Plan	4,460	$	34,150,316
2026 Plan	3,436	$	35,327,432
Net Change	**(1,024)**	**$**	**1,177,116**

	FTE		Obligations
Maintaining Current Levels:			
Inflation on Goods and Services Sold		$	672,584
Subtotal, Maintaining Current Levels	**-**	**$**	**672,584**
Program Changes			
Increase in Business Volume through FAS Offerings		$	524,371
Increase in Capital Outlays for the Fleet Leasing Program		$	119,370
Decrease in PC&B to Support Business Priorities	(1,024)	$	(171,488)
Decrease in WCF Contribution		$	(67,919)
Decrease in Costs for Operation and Maintenance of Equipment		$	15,645
Increase for Pay Compression Impact		$	-
Increase in Operational Contractual Services & Other Misc. Spending		$	190,100
Decrease in Login.gov Obligations funded through TMF ARP Award		$	-
Decrease in Reserve Investment Spending		$	(105,547)
Decrease in ITC Cost of Goods Sold due to Telecom Transition^1			
Subtotal, Program Changes	**(1,024)**	**$**	**504,532**
Net Change	**(1,024)**	**$**	**1,177,116**

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

			2024 Actual		2025 Plan		2026 Request
11.1	Full-time permanent	$	506,768	$	576,942	$	452,861
11.3	Other than permanent	$	25,097	$	730	$	573
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$	13,337	$	13,307	$	9,976
11.8	Special personnel services payments	$	478	$	-	$	-
11.9	Total personnel compensation	$	545,680	$	590,980	$	466,741
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$	196,908	$	219,696	$	172,446
13.0	Benefits for Former Personnel	$	-	$	-	$	-
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	$	11,533	$	13,950	$	18,302
22.0	Transportation of things	$	307,067	$	13,973	$	13,903
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	$	17,061	$	16,512	$	18,213
23.2	Rental payments to others	$	-	$	-	$	-
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	$	178,929	$	214,965	$	214,667
24.0	Printing and reproduction	$	2,217	$	2,860	$	2,576
25.1	Advisory and Assistant Service	$	21,976,510	$	25,469,470	$	26,369,953
25.2	Other good and services from non-Federal sources	$	35,170	$	6,540	$	6,943
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Federal sources	$	386,947	$	391,835	$	323,916
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	$	82	$	-	$	-
25.7	Operations and maintenance of equipment	$	333,852	$	272,098	$	252,568
26.0	Supplies and materials	$	2,071,267	$	2,119,627	$	2,273,352
31.0	Equipment	$	3,499,810	$	4,772,480	$	5,148,957
32.0	Land and structures	$	2,254	$	786	$	350
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	$	6,188	$	-	$	-
43.0	Interest and Dividends	$	-	$	-	$	-
	Total new obligations	**$**	**29,571,476**	**$**	**34,105,771**	**$**	**35,282,887**
	Subtotal, PC&B	*$*	*742,588*	*$*	*810,676*	*$*	*639,187*
	Subtotal, Non-labor	*$*	*28,828,888*	*$*	*33,295,096*	*$*	*34,643,700*
99.0	*Obligations, appropriated (multi-year)*	*$*	*26,349*	*$*	*44,545*	*$*	*44,545*
99.9	***Total obligations***	**$**	***29,597,825***	**$**	***34,150,316***	**$**	***35,327,432***
						0	
	Civilian full-time equivalent employment		4,096		4,460		3,436
	Net Outlays		(54,821)		185,679		94,229

Summary of Results of Operations

The ASF's authorizing legislation requires the Administrator to establish rates to be charged to agencies receiving services that: (1) recover costs; and (2) provide for the cost and capital requirements of the ASF. After making provision for operating needs, any uncommitted balances at the end of the year are returned to the Treasury. In order to fulfill this requirement, GSA projects estimated income and expenses as part of the budget process. Below are highlights of this process as they relate to growth in revenue and utilization of reserves.

In FY 2025 and FY 2026, total ASF Revenue is projected to be $29.6 billion and $31.0 billion, respectively. The projected ASF Revenue in FY 2026 is less than the total obligation request for FY 2026, because the total obligation request includes anticipated flow-through obligations that will not be recognized as Revenue until subsequent fiscal years. The ASF revenue is generated across FAS's six business portfolios and initiatives. Revenue is projected to increase from FY 2025 to FY 2026 for all portfolios, except for ITC, due to increased utilization of current offerings, as well as the introduction of several new offerings; ITC's Revenue is projected to decrease due to the ongoing telecom transition where volume is moving to a contract vehicle with a lower rate than the currently used contracts.

Below is the portfolio-by-portfolio summary that totals the ASF's $1.4 billion increase in anticipated Revenue from FY 2025 to FY 2026:

- $732.3 million increase in AAS due to continued growth in customer orders

- $563.3 million increase in TTL due to increased miles driven, increased rates to cover increased costs related to growth in maintenance and repair prices, vehicle acquisition costs, and other fleet-related expenses

- $167.0 million increase in GS&S associated with the expansion of store operations and increased volumes through the Global Supply program

- $59.8 million increase in TTS through continued growth of the Login.gov program

- $5 million increase in PSHC due to continued growth across all business lines, as well as increased volumes through the new OASIS+ offering

- $1.6 million increase in IAE due to an inflationary increase in contributions from partner agencies

- -$116.1 million decrease in ITC as agencies transition from ITC's Networx contract to the lower rates on the Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions (EIS) contract

In FY 2025 and FY 2026, reserve expenses include funding the modernization of business systems and offerings (Contract Acquisition Lifecycle Management (CALM), Catalog Management, ETSNext initiative), contract transition for the multiple award Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) that supports FAS IT's system development and operations (COMET), continued contract transition for the Network Services Program, and support of FAS's Enterprise Data Architecture initiative.

In FY 2018, FAS began using an operating efficiency metric to monitor how it converts resources into business offerings that recover costs. This metric is calculated by dividing FAS's direct operating expenses by the total gross margin earned (the fees collected) by FAS's various business lines (in this methodology, a lower percentage indicates greater efficiency). FAS's direct operating expenses are defined as the costs over which FAS has direct control, i.e., those costs not related to customer orders or controlled by a part of GSA other than FAS. Examples of costs excluded from FAS's direct operating expenses include maintenance costs of vehicles leased to customers and payments to GSA's WCF.

FAS achieved a result of 37.1 percent in FY 2024 compared to the target of 40.4 percent. FAS is projected to be more efficient than the target in FY 2024 due to strong growth in gross margin coupled with lower expenses driven primarily by below-plan FTE levels. For FY 2025 and FY 2026, FAS is targeting 37.2 percent and 35.2 percent, respectively. The efficiency metric is projected to decrease (higher percentage) in FY 2025 as FAS plans to rightsize its staffing levels to support the growth in business volumes experienced over the last few years, while also continuing to invest in support of Administration priorities. However, overall efficiency is projected to improve in FY 2026 with projected growth in gross margin exceeding projected growth in operating costs as staffing levels normalize after the adjustment in staffing in FY 2025. Individual portfolios within FAS provide services on profit and loss statements and have different fixed and variable direct cost models; therefore, they have different operational efficiency ratios. Management evaluates efficiency at portfolio levels to ensure FAS's ability to serve changing levels of Government demand at optimal levels of efficiency.

Results of Operations by Program
(Dollars in Thousands)

Income and Expense Statement	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
1. Assisted Acquisition Services (AAS)			
Revenue	$ 19,895,110	$ 21,587,684	$ 22,320,012
Acquisition Training Fund	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cost of Goods Sold	$ 19,385,784	$ 21,002,822	$ 21,710,722
Gross Margin	$ 509,326	$ 584,862	$ 609,290
Cost of Operations			
Program Expenses	$ 271,731	$ 312,447	$ 341,456
Corporate Overhead	$ 96,309	$ 110,713	$ 99,252
Other Cost of Operations	$ 2,761	$ 2,153	$ 2,217
Total Cost of Operations	$ 370,801	$ 425,313	$ 442,925
Net Operating Results	$ 138,525	$ 159,549	$ 166,365
Reserve Expenses	$ 12,846	$ 3,382	$ 12,986
Net Financial Impact	$ 125,679	$ 156,167	$ 153,379
2. General Supplies and Services (GSS)			
Revenue	$ 1,843,745	$ 2,115,757	$ 2,282,803
Acquisition Training Fund	$ (3,165)	$ (3,196)	$ (3,647)
Cost of Goods Sold	$ 1,519,351	$ 1,771,190	$ 1,917,470
Gross Margin	$ 321,229	$ 341,372	$ 361,687
Cost of Operations			
Program Expenses	$ 214,407	$ 231,981	$ 225,902
Corporate Overhead	$ 57,654	$ 58,439	$ 53,914
Other Cost of Operations	$ 9,468	$ 898	$ 926
Total Cost of Operations	$ 281,529	$ 291,318	$ 280,741
Net Operating Results	$ 39,700	$ 50,054	$ 80,945
Reserve Expenses	$ 2,547	$ 8,072	$ 11,362
Net Financial Impact	$ 37,153	$ 41,982	$ 69,583
3. Information Technology Category (ITC)			
Revenue	$ 919,139	$ 766,267	$ 650,170
Acquisition Training Fund	$ (12,392)	$ (12,262)	$ (11,696)
Cost of Goods Sold	$ 470,757	$ 332,819	$ 216,762
Gross Margin	$ 435,990	$ 421,186	$ 421,711
Cost of Operations			
Program Expenses	$ 245,752	$ 267,179	$ 259,437
Corporate Overhead	$ 65,491	$ 75,354	$ 66,256
Other Cost of Operations	$ 4,633	$ 583	$ 611
Total Cost of Operations	$ 315,876	$ 343,116	$ 326,304
Net Operating Results	$ 120,114	$ 78,070	$ 95,407
Reserve Expenses	$ 5,061	$ 14,001	$ 17,298
Net Financial Impact	$ 115,053	$ 64,069	$ 78,109

Income and Expense Statement		FY 2024 Actual		FY 2025 Plan		FY 2026 Request
4. Professional Services & Human Capital (PSHC)						
Revenue	$	154,901	$	159,820	$	165,321
Acquisition Training Fund	$	(7,410)	$	(8,106)	$	(8,403)
Cost of Goods Sold	$	-	$	-	$	-
Gross Margin	$	147,491	$	151,714	$	156,918
Cost of Operations						
Program Expenses	$	95,303	$	117,064	$	119,897
Corporate Overhead	$	27,885	$	33,158	$	31,765
Other Cost of Operations	$	345	$	351	$	361
Total Cost of Operations	$	123,533	$	150,573	$	152,024
Net Operating Results	$	23,958	$	1,140	$	4,895
Reserve Expenses	$	3,146	$	10,899	$	8,067
Net Financial Impact	$	20,812	$	(9,758)	$	(3,172)
5. Travel, Transportation, and Logistics (TTL)^1						
Revenue	$	4,520,464	$	4,767,364	$	5,330,646
Acquisition Training Fund	$	(1,599)	$	(1,234)	$	(1,644)
Cost of Goods Sold	$	2,865,134	$	2,863,748	$	3,103,942
Gross Margin	$	1,653,731	$	1,902,382	$	2,225,060
Cost of Operations						
Program Expenses	$	513,972	$	633,985	$	624,962
Corporate Overhead	$	61,805	$	59,788	$	50,522
Other Cost of Operations	$	671,259	$	693,574	$	744,434
Replacement Cost Pricing^2	$	584,970	$	585,035	$	739,038
Total Cost of Operations	$	1,832,006	$	1,972,381	$	2,158,956
Net Operating Results	$	(178,275)	$	(69,999)	$	66,104
Reserve Expenses	$	29,389	$	70,906	$	66,370
Net Financial Impact	$	(207,664)	$	(140,905)	$	(266)
6. Integrated Award Environment (IAE)						
Revenue	$	63,280	$	74,779	$	76,349
Acquisition Training Fund	$	-	$	-	$	-
Cost of Goods Sold	$	109,161	$	166,046	$	141,114
Gross Margin	$	(45,881)	$	(91,267)	$	(64,765)
Cost of Operations						
Program Expenses	$	10,516	$	13,564	$	13,066
Corporate Overhead	$	7,727	$	7,160	$	6,082
Other Cost of Operations	$	(11)	$	(32)	$	(33)
Total Cost of Operations	$	18,232	$	20,692	$	19,115
Net Operating Results	$	(64,113)	$	(111,960)	$	(83,880)
Reserve Expenses	$	8,055	$	27,500	$	28,999
Net Financial Impact	$	(72,168)	$	(139,460)	$	(112,879)

Income and Expense Statement	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
7. Technology Transformation Services (TTS)			
Revenue	$ 119,504	$ 116,796	$ 176,610
Acquisition Training Fund	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cost of Goods Sold	$ 72,221	$ 53,928	$ 99,561
Gross Margin	$ 47,283	$ 62,868	$ 77,049
Cost of Operations			
Program Expenses	$ 84,790	$ 106,004	$ 110,116
Corporate Overhead	$ 28,359	$ 31,782	$ 28,626
Other Cost of Operations	$ 579	$ (221)	$ (191)
Total Cost of Operations	$ 113,728	$ 137,564	$ 138,551
Net Operating Results	$ (66,445)	$ (74,696)	$ (61,501)
Reserve Expenses	$ (1,672)	$ 2,708	$ 5,441
Net Financial Impact	$ (64,773)	$ (77,404)	$ (66,942)

Income and Expense Statement	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
8. Total Acquisition Services Fund (ASF)			
Revenue^3	$ 27,516,143	$ 29,588,466	$ 31,001,911
Acquisition Training Fund	$ (24,566)	$ (24,797)	$ (25,390)
Cost of Goods Sold	$ 24,422,408	$ 26,190,552	$ 27,189,571
Gross Margin	$ 3,069,169	$ 3,373,116	$ 3,786,950
Cost of Operations			
Program Expenses	$ 1,436,471	$ 1,682,223	$ 1,694,836
Corporate Overhead	$ 345,230	$ 376,395	$ 336,417
Other Cost of Operations	$ 689,034	$ 697,306	$ 748,325
Replacement Cost Pricing^3	$ 584,970	$ 585,035	$ 739,038
Total Cost of Operations	$ 3,055,705	$ 3,340,958	$ 3,518,615
Net Operating Results	$ 13,464	$ 32,158	$ 268,335
Reserve Expenses	$ 59,372	$ 137,467	$ 150,523
Net Financial Impact	$ (45,908)	$ (105,309)	$ 117,812

1 - TTL Portfolio Revenue and Cost of Goods Sold include $1,686.2 million, $1,655.64 million, and $1,919.32 million in intra-GSA sales of vehicles that GSA Fleet plans to purchase from GSA Automotive in FY 2024, FY 2025, and FY 2026, for its leasing program for Federal agencies.

2 - TTL and Total ASF operating expenses include Replacement Cost Pricing (RCP), which is a component of current year fees and is used to cover the cost of inflation on vehicles purchased by GSA Fleet as well as for funding vehicle consolidations.

3 - Total FY 2026 ASF Revenue is $4,325.5 million less than the total obligation request of $35,327.4 million for FY 2026. The total obligation request includes anticipated increases in flow-thru obligations that will not be recognized as Revenue until subsequent fiscal years.

FTE by Portfolio, Initiative, and Integrator Office

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
Portfolios & Initiatives	**3,593**	**3,919**	**3,256**
Assisted Acquisition Services	961	1,063	914
General Supplies Services	577	603	514
Information Technology Category	696	774	663
Professional Services & Human Capital	293	310	260
Travel, Transportation, & Logistics	734	757	620
Integrated Award Environment	35	41	31
Technology Transformation Services	296	371	254
Integrators	**501**	**541**	**394**
Office of the Commissioner	10	11	10
Enterprise Delivery	26	30	33
Regional Commissioners	-	-	-
Office of Strategy & Innovation	178	199	123
Office of Customer & Stakeholder Engagement	225	238	173
Office of Policy & Compliance	62	63	55
Contracting	-	-	-
Total ASF FTE^2	**4,094**	**4,460**	**3,436**

1 - The Enterprise Delivery Office was previously funded under the Region 3 Regional Commissioner & Staff budget. With the F4 Realignment, this office now reports directly to the Deputy Commissioner for FAS.
2 - The sum of the individual office's FTE may not add up to the total ASF FTE levels due to rounding.

FAS Portfolio and Integrator Initiatives

Assisted Acquisition Services

The Assisted Acquisition Services (AAS) portfolio offers customized acquisition, project management, and financial management services for large and complex projects at best value to the Government. AAS's highly trained contracting, project, and financial management professionals provide direct assistance to partner agencies for the Government's complex IT, professional services, facilities maintenance, research and development, and cybersecurity challenges. This commitment to mission ensures agency requirements are met on time and within budget while reducing contracting risk. AAS provides best value in acquisition, so that partner agencies can focus on their mission-critical activities instead of overseeing acquisition and project management personnel.

In FY 2024, AAS's business continued to grow over prior years with business volume increasing by 17 percent from FY 2023 levels and finishing the year with over $19 billion in business volume. To ensure quality as AAS expands, the portfolio continues its Acquisition Quality Initiative, focusing on increasing knowledge sharing across the enterprise, as well as providing greater enterprise-wide guidance, templates, and training to improve contract filing and create a more consistent experience for customers and industry.

Effective FY 2024, AAS transitioned to client-aligned Business Units in lieu of regionally focused Client Support Centers (CSCs). AAS reorganized from 12 CSCs to five Business Units that are organized by client—one each for Army, Air Force/Navy/Space Force, Civilian, Innovation, and Defense.

AAS Innovation awards and administers Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)/Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) work consistent with the Small Business Administration's SBIR/STTR policy directives, with the permanent authority (through GSA's Senior Procurement Executive [SPE] Acquisition Letter MV-21-01) to provide assisted acquisition services for SBIR and STTR Phase I, II, and III work. Both SBIR and STTR programs are competitive and encourage domestic small businesses to engage in Federal research and development (R&D) with the potential for commercialization. The SBIR program aims to stimulate technological innovation, partner with small businesses to meet Federal R&D needs, and increase private-sector commercialization of innovations derived from Federal R&D to increase competition, productivity, and economic growth. The STTR program aims to partner ideas and technologies between innovative small businesses and non-profit Research Institutions.

AAS continues to find opportunities to stand up expanded operational support with customer agencies. One example is how AAS has worked closely with DHS's Cybersecurity Division (CSD) and Capacity Building (CB) program since 2019. During FY 2024, AAS has helped the

CB program achieves a 99.94 percent obligation rate. The staff provide outstanding support to CSD by demonstrating immense flexibility and cooperation in working with their program office and their Acquisition and Budget Branch. This collaboration contributes to CSD's continued success in meeting the needs of their existing and emerging cybersecurity programs.

In FY 2025 and FY 2026, AAS will continue to promote transparent, sustainable, and superior quality acquisitions across the Government. To meet significant year-over-year increases in customer demand, AAS is increasing agency-partner support expanding its best practice and information sharing programs. Additionally, AAS continues to use a business model that channels demand to acquisition and project-management professionals who have the expertise and greatest capacity to meet agency requirements.

Office of General Supplies and Services Categories

GS&S simplifies the buying process to meet customer agency needs in the areas of office supplies, computer products, tools, security, furniture, and more. GS&S delivers these services through varied customer-facing Business Lines: GSA Global Supply (GGS), Customer Supply Centers (retail stores), Assisted Solutions, MAS, Personal Property Management, and Commercial Platform. These Business Lines are overseen by the Office of Program Operations, which has the day-to-day business responsibility, and are supported by the Office of Contract Operations, which has the acquisition support role for each of the Business Lines.

Office of Program Operations - Supply Chain Management (SCM) - serves as the program office for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) designated Best-In-Class (BIC) GSA Global Supply program, which provides Federal agencies access to competitively priced products as part of the National Supply System. The direct vendor delivery and assisted acquisition models enable the program to efficiently meet agency demands for competitively priced products, faster delivery, and lower administrative costs.

- SCM will look to improve the speed and quality of order deliveries, both domestically and abroad, for the NSNs and part-numbered items available through the program.
- SCM’s modernization of NSN Management (Cataloging) will lead to faster/more timely NSN updates and improved customer service via movement to cloud technology. This migration to the cloud is planned to take place in Q4 of FY 2025.
- SCM has established IT part number BPAs for GSA Global Supply® for customers to requisition IT hardware products.

Office of Program Operations - Customer Supply Center (CSC) - Plans, directs, and coordinates the development and execution of strategic retail supply chain operations for the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD), the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other civilian agencies. CSC was supported by 18 Vendor Partners with 77 locations that had sales.

GSA CSC continued the expansion of the NAVFAC Enterprise by adding 5 Public Works Department (PWD) locations to the 4PL Program, including the first two locations OCONUS with NAVFAC Far East in Japan.

- CSC is planning to support NAVFAC operations in NAVFAC Europe, Africa, Central Region (EURAFCENT) to be implemented in the coming fiscal years. GSA's partnership with NAVFAC is projected to provide support to over 50 locations.

Office of Program Operations - Assisted Solutions - The newly formed Assisted Solutions Business Line is the Special Order component of the GGS and MAS Business Lines, and this increasingly popular program continues to expand.

Office of Program Operations - Multiple Award Schedule (MAS) - GS&S offers millions of non-IT products and services to Federal customers worldwide. GS&S negotiates prices and terms with thousands of suppliers and displays these online at GSA Advantage!®. Vendors ship to buyers and typically bill a customer's Government purchase card. GS&S was also selected to be the lead for three of OMB's Category Management Government-wide initiatives, providing a Category Manager and Program Manager for each category: Facilities & Construction ($128.6 billion in Government-wide obligations in FY 2024), Industrial Products ($15.2 billion), and Office Management ($2.6 billion).

Office of Program Operations - Personal Property Management (PPM) - provides sales services to Federal agencies through the Property Sales Program. Personal Property Sales staff work with agencies to conduct sales of surplus, seized, forfeited, and non-excess personal property with a continuing need under the exchange/sale authority.

- The PPM Sales program will focus on new exchange/sale opportunities and expanding opportunities with DoD customers.
- The Sales program aims to implement AI-powered tools, building upon the success of the Personal Property Management System (PPMS), which launched in FY 2023.

Office of Program Operations - Commercial Platforms program (CPP) - purchasing channel available to Government purchase card cardholders at participating agencies across the Federal and Defense purchasing landscape. GSA implemented this Government-wide program in late FY 2020 at Congress' direction as a managed channel for online purchases of routine items, through competitively awarded contracts with multiple commercial platforms.

- CPP is actively working to expand this Government-wide channel across all interested Federal and DoD agencies, to include expanding adoption within its existing 40+ participating agencies.

Office of Contract Operations (QSC) - provides Federal agencies with direct access to vendor goods and services through Multiple Award Schedule contracts and assisted acquisitions. QSC awards and administers contracts to support GSA Global Supply, MAS, Assisted Solutions, Customer Supply Centers (CSC), Personal Property Management, and the Commercial Platforms program.

- QSC plans to award multiple military-branch specific 4PL NextGen II BPAs in FY 2025 and FY 2026 to support the continued growth of CSC stores across the globe.
- QSC's Assisted Branch acquisition strategy in the future is to establish Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts for the most commonly purchased categories by engaging with high-profile customers to forecast their needs over the next 5 years. This proactive planning aims to anticipate future requirements and ensure the majority of those needs are already under contract, enabling faster delivery and improved responsiveness.

Information Technology Category

ITC helps Government agencies get the tools and technology they need by working with trusted industry partners. Through the Government's buying power, ITC saves money—about $1.6 billion a year—while providing over $42.7 billion in IT solutions. These solutions include contract vehicles like Government-wide acquisition contracts (GWACs), IT MAS, and BPAs.

ITC provides IT products and services under four subcategories: Enterprise Technology Solutions (ETS), IT Services, IT Products (Hardware/Software), and IT Security. This structure allows ITC to provide targeted support and subject matter expertise to customers across the full spectrum of Federal IT requirements. Across all these areas and solutions, ITC makes sure technology purchases are safe and reliable through supply-chain risk management initiatives, while helping agencies access the newest technologies like artificial intelligence and cloud computing. ITC also serves as the Government-wide IT Category Manager, overseeing 13 Best-in-Class acquisition vehicles housed in GSA, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and DoD Army. The IT Vendor Management Office leads this cross-Government category management work, helping Federal agencies make smarter IT purchases through market insights and negotiation with IT vendors.

Enterprise Technology Solutions (ETS) - Assists Federal agencies in acquiring network and telecommunications services, including network infrastructure, satellite communications, wireless, security, and cloud services through solutions such as Enterprise Infrastructure Services (EIS), Complex Commercial SATCOM Solutions (CS3), and MAS.

Through EIS, ETS is supporting 228 agencies as they transition from legacy services to modernized IT telecommunications and cybersecurity infrastructures by providing comprehensive planning, acquisition, and migration support. Twenty-eight agencies remain to transition from the expiring legacy contracts by May 31, 2026. The goal for FY 2025 is to aid 21 agencies in completing their transitions, with the remaining seven planned for FY 2026.

ETS is currently conducting market research, and engaging customers and vendors in preliminary discussions that will shape the EIS follow-on solution.

IT Services - Develops and manages GWACs to help Federal agencies meet a wide range of IT needs. Its BIC GWACs include 8(a) STARS III, VETS 2, and Alliant 2, which in December 2024 increased its contract ceiling to $82.5 billion due to high demand.

GSA is also developing two new BIC GWACs:

- Polaris, expected to be awarded in FY 2025, will include multiple pools for different types of small businesses.
- Alliant 3, planned for FY 2026, will have a 10-year term with no ceiling and offer flexible, innovative IT solutions, including emerging technologies.

IT Products - Enables government offices to buy IT hardware, software, and cloud services efficiently by creating fair contracts, negotiating better deals and improving the customer-buying experience. In FY 2025 and FY 2026, ITC is developing a consolidated IT software acquisition initiative, referred to as OneGov IT Strategy, in support of the Executive Order 14240, “Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement.” ITC is working with key IT software original equipment manufacturers to develop direct contractual relationships with optimized terms and conditions, pricing that acknowledges the scale of Government acting as an enterprise, and increased benefits, including cost savings, to all agencies.

IT Security - Strengthens agencies' abilities to stay secure and respond to cyber risks by protecting information and information systems from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction. This is accomplished through solutions like:

- Highly Adaptive Cybersecurity Services: offers services in cybersecurity checks, penetration testing, incident response, and risk and vulnerability assessments.

- Supply Chain Risk Illumination Professional Tools and Services (SCRIPTS) BPAs: helps Government agencies vet vendors to ensure they are trustworthy and secure. It also allows agencies to share information about potential risks across the Government, helping to prevent cyber threats.

- USAccess HSPD-12 Managed Service Office: issues secure identity cards to over 1 million Federal employees and contractors, with uses to include entry to Federal buildings and access to Federal IT. ITC continues to partner with the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) to increase the availability of shared credentialing sites and make it easier for employees to obtain their identity card; the program anticipates 29 sites will be open by the end of calendar year 2025.

- Federal Public Key Infrastructure (FPKI) Management Authority: Identity, Credential, and Access Management is a shared service managed under the FPKI authority that enables secure information sharing across Federal agencies and partners. It manages digital certificate policies and standards and offers services like identity proofing, authentication, and credentialing for public-facing Federal services through a newly created Credential Service Provider (CSP) SIN.

Professional Services and Human Capital Categories

PSHC is the preferred provider and recognized leader in delivering professional services, human capital, and charge card management services to the Federal Government. The portfolio manages Government-wide non-IT professional services and human capital services contract programs, as well as the GSA SmartPay® 3 commercial payment solutions program. Annually, the programs collectively support $70 billion of customer agency spend. They are designed to deliver Best-in-Class contracting solutions that meet agency needs, drive efficiency, and enable savings.

PSHC leads the Federal Government's Professional Services Category, the second largest Government-wide category of spend with $120 billion of annual obligations. Over 75 percent of annual spend is considered spend under management (SUM) based on the Office of Federal Procurement Policy's maturity model. The category is in a good position to expand efficiency and cost savings objectives across Government with its new contract program, One Acquisition Solution for Integrated Services Plus (OASIS+), which has a broad scope for non-IT services and reduces supplier duplication at the agency level. Most importantly, the program meets agencies' specialized and mission-critical needs, enabling agencies to focus on their core missions, delivering the best possible services for the American people.

In FY 2026, PSHC will bolster its role in supporting agencies across Government through consolidating the procurement of common professional services, as well as providing cutting-edge technology through a reimagined shared service for payment solutions.

<u>Consolidating Professional Services Government-wide Contract Programs</u>
In FY 2025, the portfolio manages four contract programs and is working to consolidate down to two primary solutions. The future state will focus on maximizing the benefits of the MAS for commercial services and offering solutions for complex integrated services through OASIS+. With extensive scope coverage and the right supplier base on both programs, private sector

best practices will result in the right competition leading to the best quality, cost-effective solutions.

The MAS program has undergone its own consolidation over the last several years. Now the future focus can shift to optimizing the program through its major categories. The Professional Services and Human Capital category areas of the program will take a phased retirement approach to reduce unused portions of the program. This will reduce the costs to administer the program and allow resources to focus on commercial services most needed to enable agency missions. Additionally, there have historically been more suppliers on the contract than needed for efficient operations, and thus suppliers that have not successfully won agency task orders or have not performed in compliance with the contract terms will be removed from the contract.

The OASIS+ program will enable the consolidation of internal portfolio contracts, OASIS, its predecessor, and the Human Capital and Training Solutions (HCATS), as well as many external agency-level contracts. The program has a flexible scope that covers a broad range of non-IT services and also has the unique ability to add scope based on emerging market needs. Based on the flexible structure, a future state of supplier onboarding is also available to use as needed. The next phase of planned scope enhancements includes an expanded human capital domain, the remaining scope areas from OASIS (e.g., financial services domain), and the smaller sub-categories within professional services (e.g., social services domain). The plan to onboard additional suppliers will become more clear with each duplicative agency contract program that is consolidated. Currently, there are approximately 150 suppliers that would need to be onboarded to cover 80 percent of the spend in the professional services market. Working closely with the buying agencies will ensure we continue to get the right competition for the best-quality, cost-effective solutions.

<u>Enabling New Payment Solutions</u>

GSA SmartPay® - GSA SmartPay is the world's largest Government charge card and related payment services program, supporting nearly 300 Federal agencies, organizations, and Native American governments. The program provides customer agencies with a portfolio of commercial purchase, travel, fleet, and integrated payment solutions with no upfront cost. World-class master contracts with multiple commercial banks allow agencies and organizations across the Government to obtain innovative payment solutions to support their mission needs.

GSA SmartPay® has generated more than $6.6 billion in agency refunds since its inception in 1998. In FY 2024, the program supported more than 90 million agency transactions through almost 4.6 million accounts, totaling $39.6 billion in spend, a 5.7-percent increase over FY 2023, resulting in $505.9 million in agency refunds, an increase of nearly 8 percent over FY 2023. In FY 2025 (through Q2), the program supported 40.2 million agency transactions through 4.2 million accounts, totaling $18.3 billion in spend, a 3-percent increase over FY 2024, resulting in $219.6 million in agency refunds.

The Center for Charge Card Management is currently conducting market research for the next generation of the program, exploring commercially available, innovative card and payment platforms that leverage technology to provide enhanced approval and financial controls to minimize waste, fraud and abuse, while also providing enriched data and reporting capabilities to increase transparency of card spend across Government. The intention is to run a competitive procurement to award multiple contracts this fiscal year to conduct a pilot to test the feasibility and scalability of these innovative solutions—beginning first with GSA, with the potential to expand to additional agencies in the future.

Technology Transformation Services

TTS aims to transform the way Government agencies build, buy, and share technology. The operations for TTS are funded by the ASF as well as through appropriations, reimbursable work, and agency contributions to the FCSF. The operations funded by the FCSF enable public access and engagement with the Government through an array of public and agency-facing products and programs. The FCSF-funded initiatives within TTS help individuals, businesses, other governments, and the media to easily interact with Federal information, services, benefits, and business opportunities. Additionally, the ASF-funded portions of TTS help agencies make their services more accessible, efficient, and effective by building, providing, and buying technology applications, platforms, processes, personnel, and software solutions. TTS emphasizes transparency and user-centered design. In FY 2025 and FY 2026, TTS will continue to partner with agencies, industry, and the digital technology community to build the foundation for the Government's digital transformation through the ASF-funded offices and programs described below.

Centers of Excellence (CoE) - Established in 2017 and codified into law in 2020 through collaboration with the White House Office of American Innovation, the Centers of Excellence (CoE) represents a transformative approach to Federal IT modernization. By strategically consolidating expertise across critical technology domains, the initiative aims to drive comprehensive digital transformation within the Federal Government. The CoE focuses on eight key functional areas: artificial intelligence, cloud adoption, contact centers, customer experience, data analytics, infrastructure optimization, innovation adoption, and acquisition practices.

The CoE's unique model bridges Government capabilities with private sector innovation, creating a dynamic platform for technological advancement across Federal agencies. By leveraging expertise and cutting-edge technologies, the initiative seeks to address complex technological challenges that traditional Government IT approaches have struggled to resolve. This approach enables agencies to benefit from concentrated, specialized knowledge and innovative solutions that can significantly improve operational efficiency and service delivery.

In FYs 2025 and 2026, the CoE will continue its mission by prioritizing supporting shared services development, conducting comprehensive IT expenditure audits, and ensuring maximum value in assisted acquisitions. By maintaining a strategic focus on technological innovation and operational efficiency, the CoE aims to drive meaningful transformation in Government digital services, ultimately enhancing the Federal Government's ability to serve citizens more effectively and efficiently.

Login.gov - is an authentication and identity verification system available for use by Government partners. Login.gov enables members of the public to create a single digital account that provides access to their benefits and services at over 50 Federal and State agencies. This “one account for government” saves users time, saves taxpayers money, reduces complexity for agencies, and ensures consistent security and anti-fraud practices across Government.

Through FY 2024, Login.gov served over 118 million users across more than 50 agencies and over 620 applications. In FY 2024, the program focused on scalability of its product, positioning itself to accommodate high-impact partners with increasingly diverse user needs. To that end, Login.gov accomplished a number of key initiatives during that time:

- Offered a new IAL2-compliant identity verification service
- Introduced a new affordable pricing model that helps agencies more easily scale their adoption of Login.gov services
- Partnered with the U.S. Department of State to deliver more precise and culturally relevant translations, and offering Simplified Chinese as a new support language
- Made in-person proofing available to all partners and users via 18K+ participating USPS locations
- Matured the anti-fraud program - established a Federal team of senior fraud experts with extensive experience in the private sector (identity, financial, and other sectors) focused on providing threat intelligence, product risk assessment, case investigations, and quality assurance.

Looking ahead to FY 2026, the Login.gov program will grow to serve over 150 million users. Its focus areas include allowing for additional types of identity evidence, diversifying vendors, anti-fraud data sharing application programming interfaces (APIs), and deeper anti-fraud analytics and investigative tools. The roadmap published at www.login.gov/partners/roadmap provides more visibility into the program’s future plans.

Cloud.gov and Cloud.gov Pages - are shared services designed to expedite cloud adoption Government-wide. Both products accelerate procurement, Authority-to-Operate (ATO), security compliance processes, and USWDS-based design templates, allowing teams to focus on delivering the highest value to their users while meeting user experience regulations.

Cloud.gov is a secure, cloud-based hosting platform-as-a-service for websites, application programming interfaces, and other applications tailored for the needs of the Federal Government that helps Federal agencies deliver the services the public deserves in a faster, more user-centered way. Cloud.gov maintains a FedRAMP Moderate-level authorization and provides a strong security and compliance foundation for new digital services. In FY 2024, Cloud.gov operated in 23 Federal agencies, with 471 .gov public-agency websites and domains served, 2,978 managed cloud services, and 1,459 hosted applications. Cloud.gov has a renewal rate of 95 percent and maintains a growing and dedicated user-base. In FY 2025, Cloud.gov is integrating developer tools such as source code repositories and deployment tools to enable the full software development life cycle on the platform and to set up Cloud.gov for growth in FY 2026, when we anticipate increased agency demand for cloud services. Cloud.gov is well positioned to expand to new offices and agencies.

Cloud.gov Pages, previously known as Federalist Pages, is a modern publishing platform for Government websites that is built on Cloud.gov's infrastructure. In a matter of minutes, a team can build a new website using the U.S. Web Design System, allowing agencies to be accessible and mobile friendly as required by law. In FY 2024, Cloud.gov Pages launched new integrated tools to check accessibility and security for every Pages website, making it even easier for website managers to comply with Federal regulations for digital properties. For FY 2025, Cloud.gov Pages is building an improved editing experience to enable a fully featured website hosting capability for the life cycle of a Federal website. Last year, Cloud.gov Pages hosted over 140 production and demo websites with 11 agencies, serving over 70 million visitors per year, 500 million requests per month, or an average of 17 million requests per day. Cloud.gov has seen increased demand for Cloud.gov Pages services due to new OMB 23-22 guidelines for Federal websites and anticipates this increased demand to continue into FY 2025 and beyond.

Office of Integrated Award Environment (IAE) - is the largest E-Government initiative that provides centralized technology and processes to support a cohesive Federal award environment. IAE operates and maintains SAM.gov, along with several legacy systems.

In March 2025, as part of a Government-wide modernization initiative, IAE transitioned subaward reporting from FSRS.gov to SAM.gov. This was a successful migration that has greatly simplified data entry for prime awardees, added a public search capability for searching subaward reports quickly, added an API function for large prime awardees to submit subaward data in an automated fashion, and added an outbound API for consuming subaward data in bulk automatically. By retiring FSRS.gov, IAE has reduced its ongoing operation and maintenance costs and simplified its ecosystem for users.

Travel, Transportation and Logistics Categories

The TTL portfolio provides agencies with a broad scope of innovative and cost-effective services covering travel, transportation and relocation services, motor vehicle acquisition, and fleet management services.

Operations within this portfolio include two major business lines: the Office of Fleet Management (GSA Fleet) and the Office of Travel, Employee Relocation, and Transportation.

GSA Fleet delivers vehicle and vehicle-related equipment buying, leasing, and short-term rental shared service programs across the Federal Government and is composed of the Fleet Purchasing and Fleet Leasing business lines.

In FY 2025, GSA Fleet continued to build upon the progress made in FY 2024 to modernize and migrate its suite of fleet management applications and their datasets from mainframe-based legacy systems to a single application with a cloud-based architecture called GSAFleet.gov. The system's modernization brings efficiencies to the program by using IT to reduce duplication, automate manual tasks, collect and analyze data, and improve the user experience. This investment improves the customer and supplier experience when using GSA Fleet systems to buy, lease, and rent vehicles and equipment. Improvements made in GSAFleet.gov support a stronger self-service model for both vendors and customers; additional automation features are planned in FY 2026 and beyond.

Fleet Purchasing - GSA is the mandatory source for DoD and Executive agencies purchasing non-tactical vehicles in the United States. The program provides services to reduce overhead costs across the Government associated with multiple motor-vehicle acquisition programs. By aggregating demand and thus increasing the negotiating power of the Federal Government, the Fleet Purchasing program saves on the overall cost of vehicles, obtaining prices substantially lower than dealer invoice. Each year, the Federal Government procures up to 40,000 vehicles through GSA Fleet’s Purchasing program. The program also offers standardized equipment packages that are mission ready for agency customers, including law enforcement, ambulatory/wheelchair accessible, medium/heavy-duty trucks, and other first-responder vehicles, such as firefighting, counterterrorism, diplomatic/executive security, and disaster/recovery vehicles.

The Fleet Purchasing program has to operate in alignment with the Statutory Price Limitation (SPL), which is legislation that establishes the maximum price the Government can pay for passenger motor vehicles, including the systems and equipment that are customarily standard on vehicles. The cap for the SPL is set annually in fiscal year appropriations through the Government-wide general provision included in Section 702 of that year’s appropriations act.

For FY 2026, GSA is requesting to amend the SPL provision through the proposed Section 702 of the President's Budget Request:

Sec. 702. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year in accordance with section 1343(c) of title 31, United States Code, for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, vans, law enforcement vehicles, protective vehicles, undercover surveillance vehicles, and police-type vehicles), is hereby fixed annually at an amount to reflect average transaction prices paid for passenger vehicles, as determined by the Administrator of General Services by analyzing multiple published automotive industry prices paid indices, averaging the data, and adjusting for inflation: Provided, That the limits set forth in this section may not be exceeded by more than 5 percent for electric or hybrid vehicles purchased for demonstration under the provisions of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976: Provided further, That the limits set forth in this section may be exceeded by the incremental cost of clean alternative fuel vehicles acquired pursuant to Public Law 101–549 over the cost of comparable conventionally fueled vehicles: Provided further, That the limits set forth in this section shall not apply to any vehicle that is a commercial item and which operates on alternative fuel, including but not limited to electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

The request to amend the SPL through Section 702 of the FY 2026 Appropriations Act repeats the request from the FY 2025 President's Budget to change the SPL from a static amount published in Sec. 702 to an amount arrived at by calculating the automotive industry average transaction price paid for passenger carrying vehicles and adjusting the result for inflation. Benefits of this revised approach include: (i) converting the static SPL dollar figure, which quickly loses relevance in a dynamic market, to a calculation based on widely available automotive industry data using average transaction prices paid indices (ii) allowing for the adjustment of average industry data (which is based on historical prices) by applying appropriate adjustments for inflation, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics Producer Price Index (PPI) Inflation Factor for the motor vehicle industry, (iii) authoritative transaction price limits can be calculated to align with acquisition cycles, rather than being tied to the timing of annual appropriations cycles and (iv) the SPL will automatically rise and fall in line with documented industry price movements.

This modernization of the SPL is required because the SPL is extremely outdated and obsolete given modern automotive industry practices. Manufacturing processes have changed, and industry no longer manufactures vehicles in the way the SPL asks industry to price vehicles.

Fleet Leasing - provides full-service leases for more than 234,000 non-tactical vehicles to Federal agencies and other eligible customers each year. The program provides agencies with end-to-end fleet management services including:

- Vehicle acquisition and disposal

- Maintenance control and accident management
- Fuel and loss prevention services
- A fleet-management system to provide data and analytics on fleet operations

Fleet Leasing is committed to improving operational efficiency across the leased fleet; each year, GSA replaces eligible vehicles in the GSA-leased fleet with new, more reliable and efficient vehicles. GSA Fleet continues to work with Federal agencies to consolidate agency-owned vehicles, replace costly commercial leasing arrangements, and improve the collection and management of data that are essential in effectively acquiring and managing fleet vehicles. Since 2017, GSA Fleet has successfully transitioned 15,174 agency-owned vehicles into GSA's leased fleet and ordered more than 26,000 additional vehicles to support expanded mission requirements, replace commercial leases, or replace agency-owned vehicles. While overall reductions to the Federal fleet are expected starting in FY 2025 and into FY 2026 in alignment with the Administration's priority to reduce the size of Government, GSA will continue to work with agencies to consolidate more agency-owned vehicles to the GSA Fleet Leasing Program. While the overall GSA leased fleet might grow as a result, the Government-wide fleet would be reduced from these efforts.

In FY 2025, GSA Fleet continued rolling out its telematics program, installing devices on leased vehicles. Installations of telematics devices will continue in FY 2026, leading to improved data collection and better fleet management both by GSA and its customers. The Fleet program did see an increase in miles driven in FY 2024. However, miles-driven rates have not returned to pre-pandemic levels year to date in FY 2025 and remained 5 percent lower per vehicle, on average, compared to the same period in FY 2019. Another challenge the program has faced is continued increases in maintenance and repair costs as the result of inflation, more expensive repairs as vehicle technology becomes more complex, new tariffs, and an aging fleet that is more costly to maintain. Meanwhile, vehicle sales proceeds are falling back to normal levels as the new vehicle market stabilizes and manufacturing outputs of new vehicles meet consumer demand. This stabilization in the new vehicle market is expected to help flatten the growth of new vehicle prices. Fuel outlooks appear stable at the moment, but are vulnerable to large, unforeseen changes alongside geopolitical and environmental events.

Travel, Employee Relocation, and Transportation - manages four program and acquisition centers offering a variety of services related to the travel and relocation of Federal employees and the transportation of Federal property: the ETSNext Division, the Travel Management Division, the Employee Relocation Resource Center Division, and the Transportation Management Division.

In FYs 2025 and 2026, all programs will look to identify opportunities to centralize procurement of common goods and services at GSA.

ETSNext Division - The ETSNext initiative continues to be a high priority for the program and will deliver a single, shared, travel and expense technology-managed service to support missions of Federal agencies. ETS is required for civilian agencies to use and provides mission-critical travel services.

In FY 2025, the ETSNext program awarded a travel and expense services contract to a managed service provider. In FYs 2025 and 2026, the ETSNext program will lead Government-wide implementation and will transition civilian agencies to ETSNext through a phased approach.

Travel Management Division - manages the E-Gov Travel Service 2 (ETS2), GSA's City Pair Program (CPP), FedRooms®, Rideshare, and the Travel Category Schedule.

The E-Gov Travel Service 2 (ETS2) is a Government-wide, web-based travel management service. Like ETSNext, ETS2 is required for civilian agencies to use and provides mission-critical travel services. In FY 2025 and FY 2026, ETS2 will begin to develop a ramp-down transition plan for agencies as they offboard ETS2 onto ETSNext.

The City Pair Program leverages the Government's buying power and negotiates discounted airfares with commercial airlines for scheduled airline passenger transportation services. In FY 2025, the City Pair Program anticipates a 50 percent reduction in air travel.

Travel provides a full suite of lodging negotiation and management services for short-term stay, extended stay, and corporate housing needs. The Governmentwide Temporary Duty Travel (TDY) Lodging solution is the backbone for the FedRooms® and DoD-Preferred programs.

The Emergency Lodging Service (ELS) supports Federal agencies as well as State, Tribal, and local governments that need lodging support prior to, during, and/or after incidents requiring a coordinated Federal response.

Employee Relocation Resource Center - The Employee Relocation Resource Center (ERRC) is a Government-wide center for employee relocation products and services in support of two primary offerings for executive agencies: household goods shipping services and comprehensive employee relocation services.

The Transportation Management Division - provides two categories of services and products, self-service and assisted service that enable agencies to execute efficient transportation and supply-chain management. The Division also offers assisted transportation management services for multimodal freight, warehousing, and various other transportation services.

FAS Integrators

The FAS integrator offices support the business portfolios by providing strategic, organizational, and policy guidance to the business units. Integrator offices also maintain FAS business processes and IT systems; provide contracting support; build strategic partner relationships; and support the FAS workforce.

Executive Direction - provides leadership and overall executive and program direction through the Office of the Commissioner to ensure the mission and responsibilities of FAS are effectively carried out.

Office of Customer and Stakeholder Engagement (CASE) - identifies and addresses customer needs using outreach, research and analysis, data analytics, and customer feedback. CASE manages the FAS opportunity pipeline and employs strategic account management principles to ensure FAS is coordinated with customers and industry partners. CASE engages with the vendor community and Federal, State and local agencies, as well as Tribal and Territorial governments, through communications, training, industry events, and the FAS corporate content on the GSA.gov and buy.gsa.gov channels.

In FY 2025 and FY 2026, CASE will continue to improve services for suppliers and customers by coordinating with FAS Portfolios and FAS Integrators. In FY 2024, CASE enhanced its customer 360 platform for FAS data analysts. This platform consolidates information from various sources, providing data analysts and specialists with a comprehensive view of all customer engagements and purchase history. It helps identify key factors that influence customer buying decisions, enabling the development of highly customized acquisition and retention strategies. CASE continues to work with the portfolios to capture all relevant customer relationship data in a single repository for use across FAS. Additionally, CASE is expanding use of transactional survey efforts across FAS and will also enhance GSA-sponsored training events to share lessons learned and acquisition techniques in key market segments.

Office of Strategy and Innovation (OSI) - provides enterprise support in process improvement, systems development, systems modernization, data governance, user research, category management, strategic planning, business plan execution and talent recruitment/retention efforts. In addition, OSI provides support for Government-wide systems and initiatives.

OSI FAS Enterprise Support Activities:

- MAS Strategy - OSI will continue to support the MAS Program Management Office (PMO), which has the unique responsibility for executing the strategic vision and governance for the Multiple Award Schedule—a $51 billion, Tier 2 Federal procurement vehicle. Through the MAS PMO, OSI drives enterprise-level collaboration and consistency for program functions, processes, and transformational projects (e.g., Transactional Data Reporting (TDR), FAS Catalog Platform (FCP), etc.).

- Systems and Data - OSI will continue efforts to make it easier to do business with FAS through improvements to the underlying data supporting product and service search capabilities offered through GSA contracts. OSI serves as the program and product management resource for FAS, working with FAS business lines and integrator functions to reengineer existing FAS business processes, enhance systems, integrate new IT solutions, with supporting data. OSI will continue its work to streamline and modernize FAS acquisition systems in support of a more efficient back-end process to drive efficiency and transparency for both the acquisition workforce and users. As the program and product management resource for many enterprise-level initiatives, OSI will continue to provide customized levels of support for FAS's systems modernization and promote the use of Agile best practices incremental value delivery, improved user experience, and delivery of quality, secure, and user-centered solutions to the FAS internal and external users.
- Workforce Management - OSI works with all FAS offices and the front office to identify and refine human capital strategies and initiatives that ensure we attract, grow, develop and retain a workforce to meet FAS organizational needs. OSI will continue to grow and develop the workforce by incorporating higher levels of GSA's workforce planning maturity model activities, as well as building a strong pipeline of FAS leaders through entry-level and mid-career development programs.
- Strategic Planning - OSI works with all FAS portfolios and integrators to develop strategic plans, initiatives, investments and performance measures that support the GSA strategic plan. In doing so, OSI continues to drive evidence and performance-based decisions that align to and reflect the enterprise strategy. During execution, OSI provides insight and analysis across FAS's strategic initiatives and investments to ensure transparency and delivery of defined success criteria.

OSI Governmentwide Activities:

OSI will continue to partner with OMB to iterate on the:

- Hi-Def Initiative - as defined in OMB Circular A-137, OSI will continue to work with OMB in establishing and supporting its Hi-Def Initiative efforts, to help ensure that agency acquisition data is more readily accessible for all Federal users in a centralized environment. As part of this initiative, OSI will continue to refine the digital tools and services available to agency buyers, suppliers, and the FAS acquisition workforce. Working with OMB, OSI launched a Procurement Co-Pilot in FY 2024, a tool that provides acquisition professionals access to Government-wide prices-paid contract data to improve the efficiency and quality of market research.
- Category Management (CM) program, which has led to more than $100 billion in cost avoidance Government-wide, 78 percent SUM, 12.5 percent of spend through BIC

solutions, and over 190,000 acquisition professionals trained. In addition to these quantitative metrics, a new CM maturity framework assesses categories and agencies' maturity along qualitative measures in CM principles (piloted in FY 2024, implementing in FY 2025). The framework follows the four cornerstone areas outlined in GAO's framework for assessing the acquisition function: 1) organization alignment and guidance, 2) policies and processes, 3) human capital, and 4) knowledge and information management.

- Made in America (MiA) website - OSI hosts MadeinAmerica.gov to ensure agency compliance with the myriad laws and policies related to Made in America, including Executive Order 14005, "Ensuring the Future is Made in All of America by All of America's Workers" and the Infrastructure and Investment Jobs Act of 2021. The website and waiver submission mechanism ensure that waivers from Made in America laws are applied clearly, consistently, and transparently across agencies, which enables the Made in America Office (MIAO) to support U.S. manufacturing and a more resilient supply chain. OSI will continue to partner with OMB's MIAO to operate and maintain the existing website while also assessing opportunities to improve the website and the technical platform for better customer experiences and operational workflows in FY 2025 and FY 2026.

Office of Policy and Compliance (OPC) - establishes guidance and procedures that support the FAS acquisition workforce, monitors compliance to enhance contract integrity, and facilitates a consistently positive agency partner experience to improve acquisition outcomes. OPC ensures that operating practices are consistent across business lines and that FAS activities are compliant with applicable laws, regulations, and policies. OPC maximizes the use of data analytics to strengthen compliance of the acquisition function across FAS and reduce the burden of analysis placed on the acquisition workforce.

OPC leads the FAS supply chain risk management (SCRM) strategy and implementation and supports the Federal Acquisition Security Council (FASC) through GSA's council member, the FAS Commissioner. To further advance FAS's SCRM maturity, OPC has developed innovative solutions to support SCRM through the blending of data and process automation for the removal of prohibited products.

OPC leads FAS SCRM initiatives and continues to utilize third-party risk management assessment tools to identify and assess third-party risk. These efforts have bolstered FAS's Vendor Risk Assessment Program by monitoring contractors on risk factors during the acquisition cycle, provided FAS with cyber supply chain risk management (C-SCRM) visibility into GSA's critical upstream suppliers, equipped FAS to deliver footprint analysis and vendor risk assessment requests from both the FASC and the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, and equipped FAS with identifying open-source data to substantiate findings from partners in the intelligence community.

OPC leads the development of strategic policy objectives and implementation to ensure FAS has a healthy supply chain. Additionally, OPC leads efforts on the FAS industrial base to meet customer needs and fulfill important public-policy objectives, such as small business, domestic sourcing, and cyber objectives. In FY 2025 and beyond, this organization will focus on achieving GSA-wide goals, and regulations focused on easing the acquisition process and gaining efficiencies so FAS can deliver on its mission. Additionally, OPC will monitor statutory/regulatory changes to execute policy actions in support of Administration priorities.

FAS IT Systems - provides development, operational, and management support to FAS business systems and applications. The ASF's FAS IT budget includes the contractual support and equipment funding for FAS's business systems. The GSA IT organization manages FAS's business systems in partnership with OSI and FAS's portfolios to synthesize business system requirements around enterprise strategy and system architecture. FAS IT incorporates business knowledge and technological expertise to choose and implement the best solution available for FAS programs. In line with FAS's strategic focus on driving customer value and making it easy to do business with FAS, modernizations and enhancements supporting the 21st Century IDEA are a central focus of both short- and long-term efforts.

In FY 2024, FAS IT continued to utilize its multiple-award BPA for COMET. Since awarding the COMET BPA in FY 2019, 21 call orders have been awarded for management and modernization of the FAS portfolio of applications, and an additional eight small business vendors were onboarded. The team is currently reassessing the acquisition strategy to ensure alignment with senior leadership's strategy. Once senior leadership has had the opportunity to provide guidance, the team will move forward with the new plan. In FY 2025 and FY 2026, FAS IT will continue to partner with OSI and the FAS portfolios to plan, architect, develop, and deploy modernized systems, which leverage the cloud native tools and technologies, open source, and incorporate commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) when it is advantageous to the Government.

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U.S. General Services Administration

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Working Capital Fund Overview

The FY 2026 requested funding level for the Working Capital Fund (WCF) is $756 million, including funding from all sources. The GSA continues to realize operational efficiencies, strengthen management controls, and improve performance by centralizing management and enterprise-wide functions and services within the WCF. This has allowed GSA to establish more consistent processes, uniform policies, and higher-quality services, while achieving economies of scale and stronger internal controls.

The FY 2026 WCF budget estimate for internal operations is $713 million, which will include:

- Improving GSA's shared service offerings including information technology (IT) infrastructure and software;
- Supporting Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation;
- Supporting Return to Office and GSA's new primary locations; and
- Other developing Administration priorities.

The WCF faces increased demand for services from GSA business lines as well as a need to modernize the delivery of IT and payroll services that the WCF provides to the agency. The FY 2026 WCF funding will allow GSA to place an emphasis on improving GSA's IT infrastructure and workforce by focusing on critical technology and software. This funding will directly support GSA's management objectives to streamline and modernize IT, capture high-quality data to support decision-making, and improve the agency's human resources experience. GSA will continue to expand its management and promotion of AI tooling while safely monitoring its use cases to ensure any rights or safety-impacting implementations are appropriately managed and controlled. Each WCF office is focused on enhancing its respective services and efficiencies while adapting to current technological and regulatory demands.

The WCF also continues to make strategic, enterprise-wide, high-priority investments to improve the WCF day-to-day support operations, while balancing the need for significant investments and Administration priorities. GSA is currently modernizing our payroll system, which will fully integrate with GSA's existing time & attendance system. GSA IT will also continue work on the enterprise data solution that brings together all of GSA's data and enables the modernization of the data architecture to fully harness the capabilities of AI.

GSA continues to evaluate functions that are most effectively delivered through the WCF. The WCF-based offices will continue to work closely with customers to identify efficiencies and meet their mission-support needs, while providing higher-quality service and critical management controls. GSA will use the WCF's FY 2026 funding to reinforce the customer-supplier relationship by aligning service delivery to demand, ultimately enabling WCF customers to execute their missions more effectively.

Program Description
The WCF is a revolving fund that finances GSA's administrative services. Examples of these core support services include IT management, budget and financial management, legal services, human resources, equal employment opportunity services, procurement and contracting oversight, emergency planning and response, and facilities management of GSA-occupied space. This account also funds liaison activities with the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) to ensure that GSA meets/exceeds statutory small and socio-economic business goals. WCF offices also provide external administrative services such as human resource management for other Federal agencies, including small boards and commissions on a reimbursable basis. GSA's WCF operations are divided into three types of services: ***Internal Services, External Services, and Major Equipment Acquisition & Development.***

Internal Services: Enterprise-wide management functions and costs shared by all components of GSA, including some GSA rent, IT and telecommunications services, human resource services, procurement operations, facilities management for GSA-occupied space, legal services, and financial management services. These costs can be categorized by the following service areas: direct services to specific customers, common services to all customers, administrative/overhead functions, and third-party pass-through services such as transit subsidy benefits and worker's compensation.

External Services: The WCF provides or coordinates the delivery of administrative services to other Federal organizations, including small boards and commissions as well as larger agencies like the Office of Personnel Management. GSA provides human resource services, IT and telecommunications services, and payroll support to these customers. GSA is reimbursed for the cost of providing these services through interagency agreements (IAAs). The WCF also provides administrative support to home state or district offices for Members of Congress.

Major Equipment Acquisition & Development: In accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 3173(d), the equipment acquisition and development activity may be utilized for agency-wide investments to implement the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (CFO Act), such as acquisition of capital equipment, automated data processing systems, and financial management and management information systems. These funds, which are composed of expired balances transferred from prior-year GSA appropriations, may be used only with the advance approval from the Committees on Appropriations of both houses of Congress. In FY 2023, FY 2024, and FY 2025, Congress enacted Section 602 of Division E, Title VI, which allows GSA to transfer expired balances to this account within the WCF in alignment with 40 U.S.C. § 3173(d). The FY 2026 President's Budget requests that similar authority be authorized in FY 2026.

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Unobligated Balances:			
Carry forward	$ 190,853	$ 188,780	$ 222,829
Recoveries from prior year balances	$ 23,772	$ 20,000	$ 20,000
Transfers In (Lapsed Balances)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Transfers In (TMF)	$ 6,448	$ 9,502	$ 4,415
Transfers Out (TMF)	$ (63)	$ -	$ -
Direct Appropriations	$ 3,231	$ 4,000	$ -
Revenue	$ 827,091	$ 890,525	$ 750,641
Obligations:	$ (862,552)	$ (889,978)	$ (756,056)
Major Equipment Acquisition and Development	[70,963]	[69,963]	[68,963]
Total, Unobligated Balances	**$ 188,780**	**$ 222,829**	**$ 241,829**
Revenue:			
<u>Operating Programs:</u>			
Internal Services	$ 800,932	$ 840,063	$ 713,178
External Services	$ 26,159	$ 50,462	$ 37,463
Total, Revenue	**$ 827,091**	**$ 890,525**	**$ 750,641**
Obligations:			
<u>Operating Programs:</u>			
Internal Services	$ 818,673	$ 826,014	$ 713,178
External Services	$ 29,648	$ 50,462	$ 37,463
Major Equipment Acquisition and Development	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000
Technology Modernization Fund Projects	$ 11,001	$ 9,502	$ 4,415
Direct Appropriations	$ 3,231	$ 4,000	$ -
Total, Obligations	**$ 862,552**	**$ 889,978**	**$ 756,056**
Net Outlays	**$ (15,536)**	**$ (188)**	**$ (8,920)**
Total Employment (FTE)	**2,306**	**2,684**	**1,888**

Explanation of Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

			External		Major Equipment		Technology Modernization					
			FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount				
	2,407	840,961	48	47,993	0	1,000	0	0	0	5,900		
	2,632	826,014	52	50,462	0	0	0	9,502	0	4,000		
			4	2,469	0	(1,000)	0	9,502	0	(1,900)		(5,876)
			48	**47,993**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5,900**		
Increases												
GSAIT - US DOGE Services IAA		6,000										
OCFO - RPA		789										
OCFO - BFLoB		75										
OHRM - OPM IAA Increase		50										
OHRM - Workers Compensation Increase		438										
OAS - PTT Security		530										
OSC - EEO Settlement		146										
OCR - EEO Services		30										
GSAIT -Enterprise Google Workspace		1,573										
GSAIT - GSA.gov and Insite.gsa.gov O&M		1,180										
GSAIT - beta.gsa.gov		2,492										
GSAIT - Data Governance Support		525										
OCFO - Payroll Modernization O&M		5,022										
OCFO - Additional Positions to support AAS	20	2,840										
(FAS/PBS)	120	14,642										
OHRM - Contract Increases		1,594										
OSC - PC&B Increase	7	1,124										
OGC - Contract Increases		130										
OGP - Contractor to FTE Conversion	5											
OCR - Language Access Services		47										
WCF - PC&B True up	76	12,227										
WCF - Increase: External Services			4	2,469								
WCF - Increase: TMF Projects								9,502				
WCF - Approved Carryover Use		2,722										
Subtotal, Increases - Base	**228**	**54,176**	**4**	**2,469**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,502**	**0**	**0**		
Decreases												
WCF - Operational Efficiencies	(3)	(69,152)										
OCFO - Decrease: Major Acq. & Development						(1,000)						
WCF - Decrease: Direct Appropriations									0	(1,900)		
	(3)	**(69,152)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(1,000)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(1,900)**		
	225	**(14,976)**	**4**	**2,469**	**0**	**(1,000)**	**0**	**9,502**	**0**	**(1,900)**	**229**	**(5,905)**
			52	**50,462**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,502**	**0**	**4,000**		

Explanation of Changes

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Internal		External		Major Equipment		Technology Modernization		Direct		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
FY 2025 Revised	2,632	825,985	52	50,462	0	0	0	9,502	0	4,000	2,684	889,949
FY 2026 Request	1,840	713,178	48	37,463	0	1,000	0	4,415	0	0	1,888	756,056
Net Change	(792)	(112,807)	(4)	(12,999)	0	1,000	0	(5,087)	0	(4,000)	(796)	(133,893)

	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
	2,632	**825,985**	**52**	**50,462**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9,502**	**0**	**4,000**	**2,684**	**889,949**
Increases												
OCFO - Major Acq. & Development						1,000					0	1,000
Subtotal, Increases - Base	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,000**
Decreases												
GSAIT - Non-Recur: US DOGE Services IAA		(6,000)									0	(6,000)
OCFO - Non-Recur: RPA		(789)									0	(789)
OCFO - Non-Recur: BLoB		(75)									0	(75)
OHRM - Non-Recur: OPM IAA Increase		(50)									0	(50)
OHRM - Non-Recur: Workers Compensation Increase		(438)									0	(438)
OAS - Non-Recur: PTT Security		(530)									0	(530)
OSC - Non-Recur: EEO Settlement		(146)									0	(146)
OCR - Non-Recur: EEO Services		(30)									0	(30)
WCF - Operational Efficiencies	(792)	(102,027)									(792)	(102,027)
WCF - Non-Recur: Approved Carryover	0	(2,722)									0	(2,722)
WCF - Decrease: Direct Appropriations									0	(4,000)	0	(4,000)
WCF - Decrease: External Services			(4)	(12,999)							(4)	(12,999)
WCF - Decrease: TMF Projects								(5,087)			0	(5,087)
Subtotal, Decreases - Base	**(792)**	**(112,807)**	**(4)**	**(12,999)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**(5,087)**	**0**	**(4,000)**	**(796)**	**(134,893)**
Net Change	**(792)**	**(112,807)**	**(4)**	**(12,999)**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**(5,087)**	**0**	**(4,000)**	**(796)**	**(133,893)**
FY 2026 Request	**1,840**	**713,178**	**48**	**37,463**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**4,415**	**0**	**0**	**1,888**	**756,056**

Working Capital Fund by Staff Office
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2026	
	FTE	**Actual**	**FTE**	**Enacted**	**FTE**	**Plan**
Office of GSA Information Technology	495	$ 355,963	506	$ 339,162	422	$ 322,377
Office of Chief Financial Officer	768	$ 178,669	815	$ 189,910	589	$ 153,475
Office of Human Resources Management	363	$ 89,245	598	$ 99,762	275	$ 70,300
Office of Administrative Services	127	$ 55,015	131	$ 49,495	110	$ 45,661
Office of Mission Assurance	107	$ 42,843	120	$ 45,808	88	$ 40,084
Office of General Counsel	179	$ 39,784	192	$ 41,456	149	$ 32,744
Office of Government-wide Policy	52	$ 18,212	68	$ 21,385	65	$ 21,188
Office of Strategic Communication	99	$ 21,639	113	$ 22,743	89	$ 16,621
Office of Civil Rights	20	$ 4,719	28	$ 5,657	19	$ 3,782
Office of Small Business Utilization	38	$ 7,672	42	$ 8,233	34	$ 6,946
Office of Customer Experience	13	$ 4,912	19	$ 2,404	0	$ -
Subtotal, Staff Office Internal Authority	**2,260**	**$ 818,673**	**2,632**	**$ 826,014**	**1,840**	**$ 713,178**
Office of GSA Information Technology	0	$ 297	0	$ 3,416	0	$ 2,634
Office of Chief Financial Officer	27	$ 7,977	29	$ 17,053	29	$ 7,785
Office of Human Resources Management	0	$ 142	0	$ -	0	$ -
Office of Administrative Services	6	$ 1,373	6	$ 1,573	6	$ 1,573
Office of Mission Assurance	0	$ 600	0	$ 3,000	0	$ 3,000
Office of Government-wide Policy	8	$ 10,931	8	$ 11,500	4	$ 10,300
TTS eRulemaking Program	5	$ 7,784	9	$ 12,650	9	$ 10,900
Office of Congressional & Intergovernmental Affairs	0	$ 544	0	$ 1,210	0	$ 1,210
Office of Civil Rights	0	$ -	0	$ 60	0	$ 60
Subtotal, Staff Office External Authority	**46**	**$ 29,648**	**52**	**$ 50,462**	**48**	**$ 37,463**
TMF - Zero Trust	0	$ 5,896	0	$ 5,221	0	$ -
TMF - Modernizing Regulatory Services	0	5,104		4,281		$ 4,415
Subtotal, Technology Modernization Funds	**0**	**11,001**	**0**	**9,502**	**0**	**$ 4,415**
TTS Rulemaking Systems Modernization	0	$ 3,231	0	$ 4,000	0	$ -
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	**0**	**$ 3,231**	**0**	**$ 4,000**	**0**	**$ -**
OCFO Act, Major Acquisition and Development		$ -		$ -		$ 1,000
Subtotal, Major Acquisition and Development	**0**	**$ -**	**0**	**$ -**	**0**	**$ 1,000**
Total, Working Capital Fund	**2,306**	**$ 862,552**	**2,684**	**$ 889,978**	**1,888**	**$ 756,056**

Working Capital Fund Obligations by Object Class - Reimbursable Funds
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Plan
11.1	Full-time, permanent	$ 302,498	$ 339,996	$ 278,829
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	$ 7,184	$ 1,399	$ 1,439
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$ 7,332	$ 7,540	$ 7,769
11.8	Special personnel services payments	$ 1,710	$ -	$ -
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$ 123,270	$ 126,697	$ 85,111
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	$ 218	$ 300	$ 300
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	$ 5,453	$ 6,868	$ 6,870
22.0	Transportation of things	$ 611	$ 1,198	$ 1,198
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	$ 9,038	$ 9,739	$ 8,127
23.2	Rental payments to others	$ 26	$ -	$ -
23.3	Communications and utilities	$ 20,491	$ 24,134	$ 24,137
24.0	Printing and reproduction	$ 44	$ 68	$ 68
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ 250,356	$ 233,900	$ 212,770
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	$ 2,919	$ 4,683	$ 4,754
25.3	Other goods & services from Federal sources	$ 47,136	$ 58,962	$ 57,796
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	$ 6	$ -	$ -
25.6	Medical care	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	$ 4,650	$ 32,239	$ 32,474
26.0	Supplies and materials	$ 852	$ 1,058	$ 1,061
31.0	Equipment	$ 63,584	$ 27,520	$ 28,940
32.0	Land and structures	$ -	$ -	$ -
33.0	Investments and loans	$ -	$ -	$ -
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	$ -	$ -	$ -
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	$ 943	$ 146	
43.0	Interest and dividends	$ -	$ -	$ -
94.0	Financial transfers	$ -	$ -	$ -
99.0	**Obligations, Appropriated (Annual)**	**$ 848,321**	**$ 876,447**	**$ 751,641**
	Subtotal, PC&B	*$ 442,212*	*$ 475,932*	*$ 373,447*
	Subtotal, Non-labor	*$ 406,109*	*$ 400,515*	*$ 378,194*

Multi Year FY 2024 - FY 2026 American Rescue Plan (ARP) Funds – Awarded GSA Technology Modernization Fund (TMF) Projects

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Plan
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ 6,451	$ 9,502	$ 4,415
31.0	Equipment	$ 5,721	$ -	$ -
99.0	**Obligations, Appropriated (Annual)**	**$ 12,172**	**$ 9,502**	**$ 4,415**
	Subtotal, PC&B	*$ -*	*$ -*	*$ -*
	Subtotal, Non-labor	*$ 12,172*	*$ 9,502*	*$ 4,415*

Appropriated Funds

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ 3,231	$ 4,000	$ -
31.0	Equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
99.0	**Obligations, Appropriated (Annual)**	**$ 3,231**	**$ 4,000**	**$ -**
	Subtotal, PC&B	*$ -*	*$ -*	*$ -*
	Subtotal, Non-labor	*$ 3,231*	*$ 4,000*	*$ -*

Description of WCF Services by Office

Office of GSA Information Technology (GSA IT): FY 2026 Estimate - $325 million

Internal Services: FY 2026 Budget Estimate - $322 million
Providing IT support to all GSA offices, GSA IT designs and delivers innovative IT solutions that ensure integration between GSA systems and organizations. GSA IT directly supports GSA's management objectives to streamline and modernize IT, support cybersecurity, capture high-quality data to support decision-making, and improve customer experience. In its execution of services, GSA IT incorporates its business knowledge and technological expertise to identify the best solution available for its customers.

GSA IT also provides a standardized agency-wide approach to infrastructure management and operations designed to maximize resources and optimize the efficiency of enterprise systems and organizational staff. GSA IT manages internal IT assets, server resources, network resources, and end-user devices. These responsibilities include: planning and governance, system-access controls, system-user training, IT security and integrity, local support, help-desk functions, circuits, wireless services, teleconferencing, and telephony. In FY 2026, GSA IT will continue to support its cybersecurity capabilities to implement the mandates laid out in Executive Order 14028: "Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity." GSA IT is supporting Pillar One of the National Cybersecurity Strategy (NCS) by continuing to mature its Zero Trust Architecture, implementing initiatives related to identity, data, applications, devices, and networks to defend critical infrastructure and reduce risk.

GSA IT continues to invest in GSA's AI capabilities, empowering our workforce to utilize AI to produce measurable business outcomes. In FY 2026, GSA IT will continue to expand its management and promotion of AI tooling while safely monitoring its use cases to ensure any rights or safety-impacting implementations are appropriately managed and controlled. GSA IT will also continue work on the enterprise data solution that brings together all of GSA's data and enables modernization of the data architecture to fully harness the capabilities of AI.

GSA IT faces increased demand for services from GSA business lines, while continuing to modernize the delivery of IT services to the agency. To enhance its delivery, GSA IT needs to have the right level of skilled staff and contractor support to meet business line needs, stay abreast of current technological initiatives, and remain innovative.

External Services: FY 2026 Budget Estimate - $2.6 million
The Office of GSA IT provides a cost-effective, secure platform to deliver administrative systems services to external clients. The Office of Corporate IT Services provides professional systems support for payroll and labor distribution systems. This Office supports other IT functions such as business requirements and change management, systems operations and maintenance,

financial data management and reporting, systems access control, security and integrity, systems user training, and help desk support. GSA IT also supports customers using GSA acquisition systems and IT knowledge to facilitate the development of requirements, cost estimates, and plans for replacing legacy systems.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer: FY 2026 Estimate - $162.3 million

Internal Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $153.5 million
The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) provides GSA with financial management services, including budget formulation and execution, financial reporting and operations, internal controls, data management and analytics, performance management, and audit management and accountability.

OCFO will continue to serve as a partner and financial advisor to GSA's Services and Staff Offices and support value-generation for GSA and the Federal Government by delivering high-value services such as data analytics, business planning, and performance management. OCFO is leading GSA's efforts to implement robotic process automation to increase the agency's capacity to more efficiently and effectively manage workload, enhance employee experience, and drive increased value for internal and external partners.

OCFO will continue to deliver high performance in managing traditional financial management activities, such as the development, submission, and execution of the annual GSA budget, and development and submission of the Agency Financial Report, as well as lead GSA's efforts to improve internal controls and produce the GSA Strategic Plan and the Annual Performance Plan.

In FY 2026 OCFO is continuing to support the operations and maintenance of a new, modernized payroll system that integrates human resource and payroll functions. GSA Payroll is a mission-essential Line of Business, with responsibility for multiple agencies, commissions, and boards.

External Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $7.8 million
OCFO provides financial management and payroll services to a variety of independent agencies, boards, and commissions. GSA enters into IAAs with these smaller agencies and recoups costs for arranging delivery of financial or administrative services on a reimbursable basis.

OCFO is also leveraging GSA's experience in process automation and transformation to solve business challenges across the Government. This program promotes the adoption of emerging automation technologies and rapid process transformation through the Federal Robotic Process Automation (RPA) Community of Practice (CoP).

Leadership within the RPA CoP mentors other agencies and provides regular Government-wide engagements and best practices that include RPA, intelligent automation, and adoption of process transformation methodologies.

<u>Major Equipment Acquisition & Development: FY 2026 Estimate – $1 million</u>
In accordance with 40 U.S.C. § 3173(d), the equipment acquisition and development activity may be utilized for agency-wide investments to implement the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, such as acquisition of capital equipment, automated data processing systems, and financial management and management information systems. GSA will submit any proposed projects requesting to use this funding to Congress for approval as required by 40 U.S.C. § 3173(d).

<u>Office of Human Resources Management: FY 2026 Estimate - $70.3 million</u>

<u>Internal Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $70.3 million</u>
The Office of Human Resources Management (OHRM) ensures that human resources projects, policies, and practices precisely align with agency leadership's priorities and directives. Led by the Chief Human Capital Officer (CHCO), OHRM drives and executes the agency's most urgent and critical human capital management priorities. Along with delivering a full suite of Federal HR services, OHRM leads comprehensive, large-scale human resources improvement initiatives to achieve efficiencies, ensure continuous improvement, and align organizational resources with broader Administration priorities. OHRM also ensures human capital service delivery to our external commissions, and boards.

OHRM is committed to systematically eliminating ineffective technologies and processes while also leveraging automation to drive efficiency. This approach ensures that OHRM is always working to maximize organizational systems and resources. OHRM meets the evolving needs of internal and external stakeholders by ensuring that systems and processes are continuously evaluated for modernization, efficiency, and alignment with shifting needs and priorities. Through a robust, multi-year service delivery model improvement initiative, OHRM is applying industry systems and best practices to improve the customer experience and optimize organizational efficiency.

OHRM enables leadership to make informed business decisions by providing reliable and meaningful human capital data, analysis, and consultation. OHRM is leading multiple offboarding programs to support the agency’s current effort to right-size the workforce and return employees to in-person work. In addition, OHRM provides critical agency-wide support for planning and supporting the reshaping of GSA’s organizations post-reductions.

OHRM will continue to focus on providing quality services in support of the overall agency mission and priority initiatives. Resource optimization, system modernization, and operational efficiency is key to supporting GSA's future. OHRM proactively supports initiatives that drive organizational performance and operational efficiency. With reduced resources, OHRM will enhance existing resources, through cross-training and realignments, to best meet critical needs. In addition, OHRM is making impactful investments in HR systems to enhance the efficacy and efficiency of its services. These targeted investments support mission-critical HR systems and drive continuous cost optimization across key operational areas.

Office of Administrative Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $47.2 million

Internal Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $45.7 million

The Office of Administrative Services (OAS) is responsible for administrative and management services for GSA. These include, but are not limited to: executive correspondence, forms, directives, internal contracting, and travel and purchase card oversight. OAS also serves as the tenant representative for the agency, providing workspace planning, facility design, facilities management, and workplace services tenant support on a national scale. OAS staffs 11 locations and manages 10 workplace programs, including Internal Real Estate, Workplace Services (WPS), Fleet, Personal Property, Occupational Safety and Health, Print Services, Print Management, Acquisition Support, Mail, and Assistive Technology.

OAS oversees rent and security expenditures across the WCF and GSA appropriated accounts for GSA-occupied space, including GSA's Washington, DC, headquarters facility at 1800 F Street, NW. WCF had reduced its rent by 47 percent between FY 2022 and FY 2024 ($16.7M to $8.9M). However, in order to meet the January 2025 Return to In-Person Work Presidential memorandum, OAS anticipates it will need to acquire additional square footage to accommodate all personnel and concurrently is working to expand the GSA portfolio to align the Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) with its new strategic customer bases. The amount of additional space cannot be estimated until GSA concludes its restructuring efforts and significant workforce reductions.

Due to the revocation of Executive Order 14057, which required the Federal Government to reach 100 percent zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) acquisition by 2035, OAS is turning in all Electric Vehicles, Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles and decommissioning charging stations at non-critical locations. To date, GSA has 51 ZEVs remaining, and OAS will continue to work with its GSA customers to return all ZEVs. In addition, GSA's goal is to reduce its Internal Fleet by 25 percent, or 170 vehicles. To date, through utilization analysis in FY 2025, 118 vehicles have been returned and 12 vehicles have been transferred among regions. This vehicle optimization plan will save approximately $540K annually based on lease/parking/incremental costs. OAS also launched a program called Rideshare for Local Travel (RiLo), which leverages a blanket purchase agreement (BPA) already in place with Uber through FAS. It provides an alternative method of local transportation for trips less than 50 miles or within the designated local travel radius, where a Government-owned vehicle (GOV) may have otherwise been utilized. Replacing local GOV mileage with rideshare miles at the same cost or less allows GSA to avoid costs on vehicle leases, parking, and maintenance—with zero interruption to the mission.

OAS's Office of Travel and Charge Card Services will lead GSA's migration from the current ETS2 travel system (ConcurGov) to the ETSNext travel system in FY 2025. In support of this effort, a new travel management center (TMC) servicing both GSA and OPM was procured in FY 2025 as part of a requirement for all agencies to procure their own TMC services when ETSNext is implemented.

OAS's Executive Secretariat program is GSA's principal office for managing and maintaining executive correspondence, internal directives, and GSA and Government-wide standard and optional forms. The primary function of the office is to ensure coordinated and timely processing of correspondence, directives, and forms development. The program ensures executive correspondence such as letters, decision papers, congressional responses, and real estate prospectuses are routed in an efficient manner, are well written, responsive, and coordinated with the White House, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Congress, other Government agencies, and the public within the agreed-upon deadlines. The Forms program oversees the creation and revision of 600 GSA standards and other agency-sponsored forms, which are housed in GSA's Forms Library. These forms assist GSA and Federal agencies with accomplishing their data-collection mission through the use of efficient and well-designed forms. The Directives program manages the review, routing, and approval of GSA's 300+ internal policies and oversees the management of GSA's Directives Library, which houses these policies. These directives govern GSA internal operations. The Executive Secretariat's program teams have several initiatives planned to embrace technology enhancements for FY 2026, which include enhancing digitization and process automation of GSA's forms and directives programs. The program is also exploring options to enhance the correspondence management system with more streamlined executive correspondence routing, reviewing, and approval process, to increase transparency and visibility of correspondence tracking throughout the clearance and concurrence life cycle, and to enhance reporting.

<u>External Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $1.6 million</u>
OAS's Office of Presidential and Congressional Agency Liaison Services provides Commissions and Boards (CABs) account management services and coordinates support with GSA and non-GSA service providers for Commissions, Boards, and small agencies. These services include but are not limited to: human resources (labor relations, employee relations, performance management), legal, payroll and financial management, assisted acquisition, realty and facilities, telecommunications, IT, records management, and equal employment opportunity for approximately 30 CABs customers. In FY 2025 and FY 2026, the CABs Account Management team has multiple initiatives in partnership with other GSA service providers to enhance and streamline service for CABs customers. Projects include: (1) Partnering with GSA IT to incorporate GSA Auth as secure multi-factor access (MFA) log-in to Concur and HR Links for CABs Access, (2) OCFO development of the Client Management

Shared Service Platform for all GSA service providers, (3) Expansion of personnel security and IT services pilot, and (4) IAA consolidation across GSA CABs service providers.

Office of Mission Assurance: FY 2026 Estimate - $43 million

Internal Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $40 million
The Office of Mission Assurance (OMA) ensures resilience and continuity of GSA's critical business processes by integrating and coordinating activities across all domains of security (physical and personnel) and emergency management. This includes funding and managing all of GSA's background investigations for FTEs and contractors, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 credentialing, GSA's Insider Threat program, industrial security, operational security, disaster response, and contingency and continuity of operations planning.

In FY 2026 OMA will increase situational awareness as co-lead for the Government Facilities Sector by informing risk and adapting security and resilience postures to better protect critical infrastructure. OMA will partner with the National Security Council and participate in Inter-agency Policy Committees to identify national security policy gaps, to represent GSA's equities, and to anticipate changes to GSA policy. OMA will leverage best practices used by the U.S. Intelligence Community and other Government agencies that operate counterintelligence programs and implement them where possible across GSA to counter adversarial risks. OMA will identify gaps and develop a plan to address GSA's evolving need for distributed secure capabilities to mitigate the risk of classified communication disruptions and will develop and enhance products tailored to the needs of internal and external mission partners to increase awareness of threats that could impact operations.

OMA will continue to build on GSA's Federal Mission Resilience portfolio by focusing on further operationalizing the distributed nature of GSA's workforce and mission capabilities, working with GSA's distributed offices help ensure positive redundancy and capabilities for quick devolution or distribution of functions and mission support, advancing special areas such as operational and supply-chain security. OMA will continue leading GSA's efforts to increase day-to-day readiness and resilience for fulfilling its roles and responsibilities with the National Response Framework (NRF), its National Essential Functions as well as those supporting the National Response Coordination Center, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) and the Recovery Support Functions. OMA issues general emergency preparedness and response and security policy guidance for acquisition and assignments of Government-controlled and -leased space. OMA provides an enterprise-wide approach to mission assurance planning, while ensuring the safety, privacy, and security of GSA facilities, people, and IT assets nationwide.

OMA continues to leverage efficiencies and GSA enterprise architecture resources in developing innovative technology and automation-based IT solutions to optimize business processes, refine best practices, and, to the greatest extent possible, identify savings needed to offset cost increases due to mission priorities.

<u>External Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $3 million</u>
OMA is responsible for coordinating GSA's response to national emergencies and major disasters, as outlined in the NRF - ESF #7 *Logistics*. The costs of logistical services provided in response and recovery efforts are recovered through mission assignments issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The requested level of authority ensures OMA will be able to immediately accept and begin any and all mission assignments in response to natural disasters or other emergencies, such as a particularly severe hurricane season or a pandemic.

<u>Office of the General Counsel: FY 2026 Budget Estimate - $32.7 million</u>

<u>Internal Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $32.7 million</u>
The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) provides legal support to all GSA offices and programs, except the Office of Inspector General and the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals (CBCA). This includes providing all legal services for PBS, FAS, the Office of the Administrator, and the offices within the WCF.

OGC also provides legal support for litigation before the CBCA, defends the agency against contract claims under the Contract Disputes Act; defends against protests before the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO); and assists the U.S. Department of Justice with claims filed in Federal court. OGC defends the agency against tort claims, injury, or other damage claims arising out of the management of Federal buildings and the operation of GSA fleet vehicles. Other legal services involve contracting, acquisition policy, management of real and personal property, historic preservation, environmental compliance and litigation, personnel and labor relations, ethics, appropriations law, Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the Privacy Act, the Federal Advisory Committee Act, compliance with technology-related laws and regulations implementing GSA authorities including the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the Federal Travel Regulation, and the Federal Management Regulation.

OGC also advises on responses to congressional inquiries, assists in the preparation of congressional testimony, develops and manages the GSA ethics program, and supports alternative dispute resolution efforts. OGC also manages the GSA FOIA program, which processes and responds to FOIA requests received by GSA. The General Counsel serves as GSA's Designated Agency Ethics Official and as GSA's Chief FOIA Officer.

Office of Government-wide Policy: FY 2026 Estimate - $31.5 million

Internal Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $21.2 million
The Office of Acquisition Policy governs GSA's procurement authority, which flows through OGP. The Chief Acquisition Officer (CAO) and the Senior Procurement Executive (SPE) in the Office of Acquisition Policy oversee approximately $126 billion in annual contract spending through acquisition data analytics, procurement management reviews, and targeted reviews of high-risk acquisitions. They manage GSA's acquisition workforce certifications, various training programs, and GSA's contracting officer warrant program to strengthen career development. They issue acquisition policies for management agenda priorities, lead implementation guidance for the new Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) Overhaul initiative, and coordinate GSA's cybersecurity risk management strategies to support GSA's acquisition workforce in FAS, PBS, and GSA's internal acquisition functions. They also adjudicate agency protests and protect the Government from non-responsible contractors through the Suspension and Debarment Program.

This office plays a critical role in advancing numerous GSA priorities led by OMB, including the transformational overhaul of the FAR, Government-wide procurement consolidation initiatives, and other strategic acquisition reforms aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness across the Federal enterprise.

As part of its core responsibilities, the office develops the GSA bi-annual regulatory agenda; prepares the agency's annual category management plan; produces GSA's annual acquisition innovation report; conducts annual acquisition data verification and validation analyses; and compiles the agency's annual service contract inventory in compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements. The office promotes acquisition excellence by driving operational efficiency, generating cost savings, and fostering innovation. The office achieves these goals by reducing administrative burden, enhancing competition, and conducting robust industry engagement—principally through the GSA Ombudsman and related outreach channels.

The office also submits GSA's information collection requests to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA); leads the agency's bi-annual reporting to the OMB Made in America Office in support of domestic sourcing priorities; and manages the preparation and submission of the Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee's annual report to Congress.

In addition to its role in acquisition, the Regulatory Information Service Center (RISC) provides technology tools and services that enable all executive branch agencies to meet their statutory rulemaking requirements and coordinate with OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA). The RISC manages the RISC/OIRA Consolidated Information System (ROCIS) and Reginfo.gov. ROCIS is used by approximately 1,200 OIRA and agency users to:

- Develop and publish the semi-annual unified agenda of Federal regulatory actions. Each unified agenda includes information about approximately 3,600 regulatory actions from Executive branch agencies.
- Review agencies' significant regulatory and deregulatory actions under Executive Order 12866, Executive Order 14192, and Executive Order 14215.
- Meet public disclosure requirements under Executive Order 12866.
- Process about 28,000 Information Collection Requests (ICRs) per year under the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), including providing an avenue for public comment during OIRA review.
- Process about 200 System of Records Notice actions per year under the Privacy Act and making these available for public comment.
- Count the ratio of regulatory and deregulatory actions as well as provide regulatory costs and cost savings as required by Section 3 of Executive Order 14192, "Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation."

RISC also manages RegInfo.gov which provides the public visibility into rulemakings that are under OIRA review, information collection requests under the PRA, and Privacy Act activities of Executive branch agencies.

RISC is modernizing ROCIS and Reginfo.gov to address aging infrastructure and provide OIRA, rulemaking agencies, and the public with a great user experience. RISC is rebuilding and updating Reginfo.gov and ROCIS to enable full adoption of emerging technologies. The upgrades will address outdated legacy infrastructure, lack of standardization, and technical debt that hinder leveraging advancements in AI, RegTech, and data standardization. Central to the modernization effort is migration to a cloud-based infrastructure to establish a secure platform as the foundation. Balancing immediate needs with long-term flexibility, this approach provides us with a future-ready system that supports our users with continuous improvement and innovation in regulatory technology.

The Office of Asset and Transportation Management provides support for GSA's Committee Management Program in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). The Program, located in the Committee Management Secretariat (MAK), includes two internal functions: the Committee Management Officer (CMO) and the Committee Management Coordinator (CMC). The CMO function is responsible for implementing and exercising control and supervision over policies and procedures for the management of GSA Federal advisory committees, consistent with GSA Order ADM 5420.40B. The CMC function is responsible for the coordination and tracking of GSA intergovernmental, intragovernmental committees, and GSA employee membership on extra-governmental committees consistent with GSA Order OGP 5420.1A.

OGP took over the responsibility for supporting GSA's responsibilities outlined in the Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 ("Evidence Act") Title 1 and GSA's Evaluation Function in FY 2021. OGP's Office of Evaluation Sciences (OES) will undertake important/critical activities related to building and using evidence. The activities to build and use evidence include implementing and delivering on the multi-year Learning Agenda, the FY 2026 Annual Evaluation Plan, and the GSA capacity assessment. Implementation of the Evidence Act offers an opportunity to improve how GSA builds and uses evidence and to better align performance, budget, strategic planning, policymaking, data, and evidence-building activities.

The Office of Evidence and Analysis serves as the GSA Statistical Official, providing statistical analysis using mathematical models to quantify relationships between variables and outcomes and make predictions based on those relationships from collected evaluations data. This role supports the Statistical Official as the agency champion for data quality and confidentiality protection across GSA to harness existing data, ensures its relevance, anticipates future uses and protects access for GSA data collected with legal or other restrictions on use or release. This office will support the Statistical Official to establish policy and implementation guidance to enable GSA to produce and disseminate relevant and timely statistical information and provide important validation of the GSA evaluations and evidence building capacity.

The Voice of the Customer (VoC) Program supports GSA teams with learning about their customers through selecting and conducting appropriate customer research methodologies, analyzing the data collected to produce valuable insights, and making program improvements. The VoC team also collects and shares high-level insights about GSA's customers to aid cross-functional teams and executive decision-makers. The VoC team funds and administers GSA's enterprise customer experience management platform and oversees survey governance. This will support a centralized customer sentiment data management to enhance GSA's customer insight development capabilities and improve the availability of the insights. Additionally, VoC will create a series of business process improvement workshops focused on service delivery outcomes, customer experience competency model, and organizational maturity model.

The Office of Federal High-Performance Buildings will not continue supporting GSA's risk management and cross-business-line coordination activities and public reporting linked to GAO's ongoing study that includes the High Risk Series,"Managing Federal Real Property." GSA will pursue enactment of legislative changes to rescind the related statutory responsibilities. OGP will seek to realign the resources currently assigned to these activities to support the priorities of the current administration, as outlined throughout this budget request. In the event that OGP's statutory responsibilities are not rescinded, OGP will continue to support such activities as allowed by the remaining resources and personnel to carry out functions in priority order as determined by GSA's Administrator.

External Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $10.3 million

External programs are supported through collections from participating agencies, which enter into IAAs to reimburse GSA. OGP provides support and manages GSA's IT Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) program. The CPIC program manages the Folio application, a web-based, Government-owned, fee-for-service technology solution that Federal agencies use to support their internal IT portfolio management, IT capital planning, and IT governance processes. Folio provides Federal agencies with a Federal shared service solution. Member agencies use Folio to meet their external reporting requirements to OMB. The CPIC program supports its member agencies by providing dedicated program management, centralized hosting services, Folio-related user/admin training, and application-related technical support. Member agencies also share best practices and lessons learned, as well as collaborate on the latest trends in IT portfolio management and IT Governance best practices.

The Performance Management Line of Business (PMLoB) is an interagency effort to develop Government-wide performance management capabilities to help meet the transparency requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA), and to support Government-wide performance management efforts, including Performance.gov.

The Office of Evaluation Sciences Government-wide Division has a large and varied portfolio of work focused on understanding what works to improve Government services and make Government more effective and efficient. This work includes partnerships with many different agencies and offices to execute rigorous evaluations to build evidence and improve programs.

Technology Transformation Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $15.3 million

External Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $10.9 million

The eRulemaking Program, part of GSA's Technology Transformation Services (TTS), is an E-Government program that fulfills the requirements under Section 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946, Section 206 of the E-Government Act of 2002, the Clinger-Cohen Act, and the Government Paperwork Elimination Act, in supporting 196 Federal agencies in the rulemaking process. The eRulemaking system comprises (1) the back-end Federal Docket Management System (FDMS), which supports agencies' management of the rulemaking process, and (2) Regulations.gov, the public-facing site that provides the public with the opportunity to not only comment on proposed regulations but also download rulemaking content.

In FY 2025 and FY 2026, the program will continue to support the operations and maintenance of the legacy FDMS, as the program works to stand up a modernized regulatory system. In FY 2025, GSA will provide updates to the modernized public-facing regulations.gov site (e.g., enhanced searchability, navigability), as well as restore some features to the legacy FDMS (e.g., permissions feature, reporting functionalities).

Technology Modernization Funding: FY 2026 Estimate - $4.4 million

In January 2024, the TMF announced the investment of $19.7 million as part of a multi-year modernization effort of the government's rulemaking systems. This investment will allow GSA implement cost-effective and improved regulatory services that benefit public and Federal Government users, while eliminating the risk of system failure; address near-term security vulnerabilities and risks in the current rulemaking system; and begin a multi-year effort to transition to a modernized architecture that will better meet the needs of public and Government users. This funding was not included in GSA's FY 2025 Congressional Justification due to the timing of budget formulation.

Office of Strategic Communication: FY 2026 Estimate - $16.6 million

Internal Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $16.6 million
The Office of Strategic Communication (OSC) is GSA's singular resource for internal and external communication needs. OSC's main responsibility is to use communication to help the agency meet its mission and business goals. OSC will continue to promote and enhance the performance and reputation of GSA by providing critical, integrated communication support for the agency.

OSC helps Federal agencies, the media, the public, and all of our stakeholders understand the important work performed by GSA in buildings, acquisitions and technology. OSC's media affairs professionals are the official point of contact for national and local media outlets. OSC maintains editorial control over GSA's social media presence and approves all requests for outside speaking engagements. OSC also oversees the statutorily required plain language program for the agency and leads important stakeholder engagement activities around key issues.

OSC manages the agency's primary website (www.gsa.gov) and its intranet site. It also provides enterprise-wide web governance and develops strategy, standards, policies, and guidelines on the agency's web content and the presentation of that content, including facilitating the implementation of OMB and agency decisions concerning online content and presentation. OSC maintains the agency's brand and produces quality-assurance oversight on all of GSA's visual and broadcast products, including videos, graphics, podcasts, and photos.

OSC works directly with GSA's services and staff offices to promote and enhance the performance of GSA. They provide complete communication services, including developing and executing strategic communication plans and solutions to support high-priority GSA initiatives.

OSC will also continue to implement important communications initiatives that support GSA's strategic goals, including optimizing the Federal footprint, centralizing and streamlining Federal procurement, and rationalizing technology modernization.

Office of Civil Rights: FY 2026 Estimate - $3.8 million

Internal Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $3.8 million
The Office of Civil Rights (OCR) provides support and guidance on all aspects of equal employment opportunity (EEO), affirmative employment, and nondiscrimination in federally assisted and conducted programs within GSA. OCR's equal employment opportunity program keeps GSA in compliance with laws, guidance, and authorities that prohibit discrimination and harassment in the Federal workplace.

OCR's civil rights and civil liberties program provides oversight to GSA's public-facing activities and programs and services to ensure they are conducted in a non-discriminatory manner and are in compliance with the applicable Federal civil rights laws, regulations, executive orders, and policies. OCR oversees the provision of equitable and meaningful access to external stakeholders with disabilities or those who are limited English proficient. OCR's affirmative employment program leads GSA's annual assessment of its EEO program to promote equal opportunity.

In FY 2026, OCR will fully execute GSA's new Language Access Plan, which mandates that GSA provide the public with meaningful language and disability access to GSA's programs and services. Execution of the plan will result in greater and more equitable public access to GSA's programs and services and enhanced community outreach and engagement.

External Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $60 thousand
OCR provides EEO services to other Federal agencies on a cost-reimbursable basis. These services include equal employment opportunity counseling, mediation, investigations, and complaint adjudication.

Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization: FY 2026 Estimate - $6.9 million

Internal Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $6.9 million
GSA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) carries out our nationwide responsibility for delivering a successful small business program. OSDBU's mission is to maximize small business and socio-economic small business procurement opportunities within GSA and from other Federal agencies.

GSA's small business programs foster entrepreneurial opportunities to new business horizons and enhance technological capabilities. OSDBU's work is critical to the achievement of GSA's prime and subcontracting small business goals. OSDBU monitors and implements small business policies and executes a range of programs as directed by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended by Pub. L. 95-507. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Managing OSDBU's small business program funding to ensure timely, efficient, and effective use of appropriated resources;
- Evaluating, refining, proposing, and ensuring compliance with small business policy to ensure maximum practicable opportunity for small and disadvantaged businesses to participate in the Federal procurement arena, while prioritizing the accomplishment of the GSA mission;
- Establishing, through data analytics and in coordination with SBA, challenging small business procurement goals for GSA, monitoring performance across small business and socio-economic small business categories, and implementing initiatives to achieve statutory goals;
- Contributing to the forecasting of opportunities, market research, influencing acquisition strategy, and negotiating higher subcontracting goals to ensure small and disadvantaged businesses receive the maximum practicable opportunity to provide innovative, cost-competitive, and timely products and services to satisfy Federal procurement requirements; and
- Providing training and resources to GSA's acquisition workforce and the vendor community.

OSDBU's FY 2026 estimate of $6.9 million includes funding to deliver a successful agency small business program, maximize opportunities and resources for the small business community throughout the Federal Government and reduce the burden for the acquisition workforce. This encompasses eliminating ineffective technologies and workflow processes, leveraging automation, providing small business vendor engagement and training, offering small business training to the acquisition workforce, and improving efficiency and effectiveness.

In FY 2026, OSDBU plans to:

- Create earlier awareness of procurement opportunities and continue to reduce barriers to entry for small businesses through the Forecast Tool Enhancements.
- Centralize GSA's small business goaling data to effectively advocate for small businesses and drive meaningful outcomes.
- Enhance OSDBU's national monthly training program by partnering with internal and external stakeholders to develop a robust training program for GSA's industry partners.
- Provide a platform for small businesses to demonstrate new and innovative technologies and services that they offer.

- Continue to advocate on behalf of small businesses.

Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs: FY 2026 Estimate - $1.2 million

The Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs (OCIA) is funded out of the Operating Expenses appropriation; however, the office uses the WCF for the reimbursable services it provides to Members of Congress across the country. This funding estimate is based on the best information available and subject to change as necessary to support the requirements of the President or Congress.

External Services: FY 2026 Estimate - $1.2 million
OCIA coordinates services to over 1,400 House-district offices and Senate-state offices nationwide. OCIA supports the acquisition of office space, furniture and furnishings, property disposal, equipment and supplies, and storage and relocation services.

Working Capital Fund Bill by Staff and Service Office
(Dollars in Thousands)

GSA Working Capital Fund Bill $(000)	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Plan
Federal Buildings Fund	**$ 418,903**	**$ 435,443**	**$ 369,673**
Federal Acquisition Services	**$ 358,527**	**$ 379,431**	**$ 322,121**
Acquisition Services Fund	$ 345,465	$ 364,059	$ 309,071
Federal Citizens Services Fund	$ 11,321	$ 15,372	$ 13,050
Federal Citizens Services Fund - ARP	$ 1,741	$ -	$ -
Office of Governmentwide Policy	**$ 11,645**	**$ 12,656**	**$ 10,744**
Office of Inspector General	**$ 1,498**	**$ 1,514**	**$ 1,285**
Former Presidents	**$ 28**	**$ 21**	**$ 18**
Civilian Board of Contract Appeals	**$ 143**	**$ 174**	**$ 148**
Technology Modernization Fund	**$ 1,780**	**$ 1,882**	**$ 1,598**
Operating Expenses	**$ 6,265**	**$ 6,766**	**$ 5,744**
Executive Direction	$ 3,169	$ 3,394	$ 2,881
Real Property Disposal	$ 3,095	$ 3,372	$ 2,863
WCF External Programs	**$ 2,143**	**$ 2,176**	**$ 1,847**
OCFO - Payroll Shared Services	$ 316	$ 258	$ 219
OCFO - Pegasys Financial Services	$ -	$ 643	$ 546
OGP - Electronic Capital Planning & Investment Control	$ 211	$ 166	$ 141
OAS - Commissions & Boards	$ 186	$ 222	$ 188
TTS - eRulemaking	$ 799	$ 240	$ 204
OGP - PMLOB	$ 38	$ 45	$ 38
OGP - AWTF	$ 593	$ 602	$ 511
Grand Total WCF Bill	**$ 800,932**	**$ 840,063**	**$ 713,178**

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U.S. General Services Administration

FEDERAL CAPITAL REVOLVING FUND

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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FY 2026 President's Budget Appendix Narrative

This account provides for the operation of the Federal Capital Revolving Fund (FCRF). The FCRF will finance the construction, renovation, and purchase of federally owned civilian real property assets. The corpus of the FCRF is proposed as mandatory funding in the President's Budget.

In summary, the FCRF will create a mechanism that is similar to a capital investment budget but operates within the traditional scoring guidelines used for the Federal budget. Upon approval in an appropriations act, the FCRF will transfer funds to agencies to finance large-dollar real property purchases, renovations, and construction. Purchasing agencies are then required to repay the FCRF using discretionary appropriations over a period up to 15 years.

As a result, large real property assets funded through the FCRF, which would otherwise require a large spike in appropriations, will no longer compete in the same way with annual operating and programmatic expenses for the limited funding available under tight discretionary funding levels. Instead, the annual cost to the agency and appropriations bill is one-fifteenth of the cost of the asset for 15 years, smoothing out the annual cost within the annual appropriations process and eliminating a spike in funding. This approach also has the benefit of allowing agencies to utilize the asset while making payments to the FCRF. Annual repayments, equal to 1/15th of the asset cost, will be made from future appropriations, which will incentivize project selection based on highest mission need and return on investment, including future cost avoidance. The repayments will also replenish the FCRF so that real property can continually be replaced as needed.

Program Description

The structure of the Federal budget and budget enforcement requirements can create hurdles to funding large-dollar capital investments. These types of investments are handled differently at the State and local government levels. Expenditures for capital investments are combined with operating expenses in the unified Federal budget. Both kinds of expenditures must compete for limited funding within the discretionary levels. Large-dollar Federal capital investments can be squeezed out in this competition, frequently forcing agency managers to make difficult decisions and turn to operating leases to meet long-term Federal requirements. These alternatives are more expensive than ownership over the long term because: (1) Treasury can always borrow at lower interest rates and (2) to avoid triggering scorekeeping and recording requirements for capital leases, agencies sign shorter-term, consecutive leases of the same space. For example, the cost of two consecutive 15-year leases for a building can result in the Government paying close to 180 percent of the fair market value of the asset—and more when taking into consideration the tenant build out costs necessary for occupancy. Alternative financing proposals typically run up against budget scorekeeping guidelines and the Recording Statute (31 U.S.C. § 1501) that measure cost based on the full amount of the Government's obligations under the contract, which further constrains the ability of agency managers to meet capital needs.

In contrast, State and local governments typically separate capital investment from operating expenses. They are able to evaluate, rank, and finance proposed capital investments in separate capital budgets, which avoids direct competition between proposed capital acquisitions and operating expenses. If capital purchases are financed by borrowing, the associated debt service is an item in the operating budget. This separation of capital spending from operating expenses works well at the State and local government levels because of conditions that do not exist at the Federal level. State and local governments are typically required to balance their operating budgets, and their ability to borrow to finance capital spending is subject to the discipline of private credit markets that impose higher interest rates for riskier investments. In addition, State and local governments tend to own capital that they finance. In contrast, Treasury debt has historically been considered a safe investment, regardless of the condition of the Federal balance sheet. Also, the bulk of Federal funding for capital investments is in the form of grants to lower levels of the government or to private entities.

To deal with the drawbacks of the current Federal approach, the FY 2026 budget proposes funding in support of the establishment of the FCRF, which will: (1) fund large-dollar, federally owned, civilian real property capital projects that house Federal civilian employees; and (2) provide specific budget enforcement rules for the FCRF that would allow it to function, in effect, like State and local government capital investment budgets. This proposal incorporates principles that are central to the success of capital budgeting at the State and local levels — a limit on total funding for capital investment, annual decisions on the allocation of funding for capital projects, and spreading the acquisition cost in the discretionary operating budgets of agencies that purchase the assets.

The FY 2026 Budget proposed the capitalization of the FCRF with a $10 billion mandatory appropriation, and the budget presentation scores the proposal with anticipated outlays over the 10-year window for the purposes of pay-as-you-go budget enforcement rules. Annual discretionary repayments by purchasing agencies would replenish the FCRF and would be available until expended to fund additional capital projects. Total annual capital purchases would be limited to the lower of $5 billion or the balance in the FCRF, including annual repayments.

Summary of the Request

The FY 2026 President's Budget supports both the appropriation of funds for the first repayment into the FCRF through installment acquisition payments for the inaugural project, and the $10 billion mandatory appropriation proposed for corpus. The FCRF will function effectively as a capital budget for investment in federally owned civilian real property and implement budget enforcement rules that exclude the upfront acquisition cost from the discretionary caps and instead charge the cost to discretionary funding over time.

In FY 2026, the budget uses the FCRF concept to fund $1 billion in capital investments. In accordance with the principles and design of the FCRF, the 2026 budget requests appropriations language designating the program of projects that would be funded out of the FCRF, which will be housed within the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), along with $67 million for the first-year repayments for the program to the FCRF. The FCRF amount requested will fund the first FCRF project in 2026 and a total of $14 billion worth of Federal buildings projects using the initial $10 billion in mandatory appropriations over the 10-year horizon.

The President's FY 2026 budget includes a proposed appropriations language supporting the investment of $1 billion, as well as the first of 15 annual discretionary appropriations repayments of $67 million. This funding will be used to support the construction/renovation or acquisition of a facility or facilities that will help GSA and the Administration optimize the Federal real estate footprint in support of GSA's nationwide consolidation efforts. Please see the Federal Buildings Fund narrative for more details on this effort.

Federal Capital Revolving Fund		
	Year 1	Years 2-15
Mandatory:		
Transfer to purchasing agency to buy building	1,000	
Purchasing agency repayments	(67)	(933)

Purchasing Agency		
	Year 1	Years 2-15
Mandatory:		
Collection of transfer from Federal Capital Revolving Fund	(1,000)	
Payment to buy building	1,000	
Discretionary:		
Repayments to Federal Capital Revolving Fund	67	933

Total Government-wide Deficit Impact			
	Year 1	Years 2-15	Total
Mandatory			
Purchase Building	1,000		1,000
Collections from Purchasing agency	(67)	(933)	(1,000)
Discretionary:			
Purchasing agency repayments	67	933	1,000
Total Government-wide	1,000	-	1,000

For budget enforcement purposes, transfers from the FCRF to agencies to fund acquisitions and spending of those amounts by agencies would be scored as direct spending, while agencies would use discretionary appropriations to fund annual repayments to the FCRF. This allocation of cost means that the up-front cost of capital investment would be included in the budget, but the up-front expense would not have to compete with operating expenses in the annual appropriations process. The FCRF does not provide any new landholding or land-managing authorities for Federal agencies.

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
Resources:			
Available from prior year	$ -	$ -	$ -
Mandatory Appropriation	$ -	$ -	$ 10,000,000
Offsetting Collections	$ -	$ -	$ 67,000
Total Resources Available	$ -	$ -	$ 10,067,000
Obligations			
Transfers for Acquisition of Real Property	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000,000
Program Administration	$ -	$ -	$ 75
Total Obligations	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000,075
Fund Balance:			
Total Resources Available	$ -	$ -	$ 10,067,000
Total Obligations	$ -	$ -	$ (1,000,075)
Fund Balance	$ -	$ -	$ 9,066,925
Net Budget Authority	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 10,000,000**

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request
11.1	Full-time, permanent	$ -	$ -	$ -
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	$ -	$ -	$ -
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$ -	$ -	$ -
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$ -	$ -	$ -
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	$ -	$ -	$ -
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	$ -	$ -	$ -
23.3	Communications and utilities	$ -	$ -	$ -
24.0	Printing and reproduction	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.3	Other goods & services from Federal sources	$ -	$ -	$ 75
26.0	Supplies and materials	$ -	$ -	$ -
31.0	Equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
32.0	Land and structures	$ -	$ -	$ -
33.0	Investments and loans	$ -	$ -	$ -
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	$ -	$ -	$ -
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	$ -	$ -	$ -
43.0	Interest and dividends	$ -	$ -	$ -
44.0	Refunds	$ -	$ -	$ -
94.0	Financial transfers	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000,000
99.0	**Obligations, Mandatory**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 1,000,075**
	Subtotal, PC&B	$ -	$ -	$ -
	Subtotal, Non-labor	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000,075

U.S. General Services Administration

PERMANENT BUDGET AUTHORITY

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Transportation Audit Contracts and Contract Administration

Program Description
This permanent, indefinite appropriation provides for the detection and recovery of overpayments to carriers for Government moves under rate and service agreements established by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) or other Federal agency transportation managers. Program expenses are financed from overcharges collected from Transportation Service Providers as a result of post payment audits examining the validity, propriety, and conformity of charges with the proper rate authority. Funds recovered in excess of expenses are returned to the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Authorizing Legislation
The Expenses of Transportation Audit Contracts and Contract Administration appropriation is permanently authorized by 31 U.S.C. § 3726(e): "Sec. 3726. Payment for transportation (e) Expenses of transportation audit post payment contracts and contract administration, and the expenses of all other transportation audit and audit-related functions conferred upon the Administrator of General Services, shall be financed from overpayments collected from carriers on transportation bills paid by the Government and other similar type refunds, not to exceed collections. Payment to any contractor for audit services shall not exceed 50 percent of the overpayment identified by contract audit."

FY 2025 Operating Plan and FY 2026 Budget Request
The Transportation Audits program is managed by the Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) in the Travel, Transportation and Logistics Portfolio. In March 2025, the Administrator of General Services delegated the authority to all Federal agencies to adjudicate transportation claims between the agency procuring the transportation services and the carrier or freight-forwarder presenting the bill. As a result, GSA has begun the process to close the Transportation Audits program.

The funding expended through March of FY 2025 was used to audit both transportation tenders and FAR-based contracts across the Government. The payments cover the costs of GSA employees and the program's third-party auditors, who receive commission payments based on overcharges they identify that are collected by GSA.

The post-March FY 2025 costs as well as the FY 2026 costs of the program include severance and leave payments to separated employees, claims against contract work already performed on behalf of the program, and other costs associated with sunsetting the program. GSA estimates that in FY 2026 there will be $11.5 million in costs incurred to sunset the program. The remaining balances in the fund may be returned to the General Fund of the Treasury upon the completion of program closeout.

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Plan
11.1	Full-time, permanent	$ 3,219	$ 1,776	$ -
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	$ -	$ -	$ -
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$ 61	$ 60	$ -
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$ 1,063	$ 587	$ -
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	$ -	$ 2,120	$ 516
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	$ 20	$ 3	$ -
22.0	Transportation of things	$ -	$ -	$ -
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	$ -	$ -	$ -
23.3	Communications and utilities	$ -	$ -	$ -
24.0	Printing and reproduction	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ 2,894	$ 2,066	$ -
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	$ -	$ -	$ -
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources	$ 1,705	$ 952	$ -
26.0	Supplies and materials	$ -	$ -	$ -
31.0	Equipment	$ -	$ -	$ -
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	$ 5,500	$ 832	$ 11,000
99.0	**Obligations, appropriated (annual)**	**$ 14,461**	**$ 8,394**	**$ 11,516**
	Subtotal, PC&B	$ 4,342	$ 4,542	$ 516
	Subtotal, Non-labor	$ 10,119	$ 3,852	$ 11,000
99.9	Total obligations	**$ 14,461**	**$ 8,394**	**$ 11,516**
	FTE	26.0	24.0	0.0

Amounts Available for Obligation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Special Fund Receipts:

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Plan
Balance, start of year	$ 38,945	$ 33,024	$ 27,634
Receipts	$ 11,199	$ 5,925	$ -
Sequestration	$ 1,002	$ 699	$ 696
Excess collections returned to Treasury	$ -	$ -	$ -
Transfer to Suspense Fund to Pay Transportation Service Provider	**$ (896)**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Appropriation to the expenditure fund	**$ (17,579)**	**$ (12,264)**	**$ (12,212)**
Unobligated balance returned from expenditure fund	$ 354	$ 250	$ 250
Balance, end of year	$ 33,024	$ 27,634	$ 16,368

Special Fund Expenditures:

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Plan
Mandatory authority:			
Appropriation	$ 17,579	$ 12,264	$ 12,212
Sequestration	$ (1,002)	$ (699)	$ (696)
Unobligated balance, end of year	$ 2,116	$ -	$ -
Total obligations	**$ 14,461**	**$ 11,565**	**$ 11,516**
Net Outlays	*$ 9,492*	*$ 12,434*	*$ 11,531*

Acquisition Workforce Training Fund

Program Description

The Acquisition Workforce Training Fund (AWTF) is a permanent, indefinite appropriation providing a source of funds to train the Federal acquisition workforce. The AWTF is currently financed through a credit of five percent of the fees collected from non-DoD activities by GSA and other civilian agencies that manage Government-wide Acquisition Contracts, Multiple Award Schedule contracts entered into by the Administrator of General Services, and other multi-agency contracts. Receipts are available for expenditure in the fiscal year collected, in addition to the two following fiscal years. The AWTF is managed by the Administrator of General Services through GSA's Federal Acquisition Institute (FAI) in consultation with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) and the FAI Board of Directors. The fund was created to ensure that the Government's non-defense acquisition workforce has sufficient training resources to adapt to the changing nature of Federal Government acquisition.

Authorizing Legislation

The fund is authorized by 41 U.S.C. § 1703(i), as amended by Section 854 of Title VII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110-181, January 28, 2008). The establishment and operation of FAI is authorized by 41 U.S.C. § 1201, as amended by Section 864 of Title VIII of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011 (Public Law 112-81, December 31, 2011).

AWTF Fee Considerations

Under current law, a portion of the administrative fee on certain Government-wide contracts is set aside and deposited into an AWTF to support this training. As contracting requirements and supply chain considerations have grown more complex, the current level of funding has proven inadequate. GSA is considering changes, similar to the fee increase proposed in the FY 2025 Budget, that would allocate a larger share of the fees already paid by Federal agencies to FAI and Defense Acquisition University (DAU). In practice, 92 percent of the impact would manifest as an internal transfer within GSA; other agencies should see no cost increases from the use of these contracts but would benefit from the enhanced training that their procurement officials will receive from FAI.

FY 2025 Operating Plan and FY 2026 Budget Request

The FY 2026 budget request estimates that GSA will obligate $17 million for FAI programs in FY 2026. The Board of Directors has reviewed the FAI programs to identify where additional AWTF funding is most needed to effectively support FAI's mission and goals. AWTF funds are used to execute FAI's 12 statutory responsibilities stated in 41 U.S.C. § 1201(a).

FAI supports professional development of the civilian agency acquisition workforce by ensuring the availability of learning and career development opportunities. The funds collected by the AWTF support FAI activities in the following three programs:

FAI Business Operations
This program is used for FAI's mission, operational infrastructure, and strategic planning execution. It combines previously defined Human Capital Initiative and Operations and Logistics Support programs funding. The funding provides for FAI personnel salaries, travel, training, and PM operational support.

Learning and Development
This program is used to develop learning assets and deliver training to the acquisition workforce. It is also used for human-capital research studies and to support Government-wide acquisition human capital initiatives. It combines previously defined Curriculum Development and Training Delivery programs funding. The funding provides for development, delivery, and maintenance of learning and career development activities, human capital, and acquisition workforce management initiatives.

Information Technology and Data Reporting
This program is used to support Federal acquisition workforce technology systems and related initiatives. The funding provides for overarching IT operations, maintenance, and enhancement activities, FAI.gov operations and maintenance, and FAI's Cornerstone on Demand support contract.

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

Special Fund Receipt

	FY 2024 Actuals	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
Balance, start of year	$ 5,295	$ 8,392	$ 7,326
Receipts	$ 17,835	$ 16,427	$ 16,461
Appropriation to the expenditure fund	**$(14,738)**	**$(17,493)**	**$ (17,493)**
Balance, end of year	$ 8,392	$ 7,326	$ 6,295

Special Fund Expenditure

	FY 2024 Actuals	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
Unobligated balance, start of year	$ 23,594	$ 26,217	$ 26,217
Carry over of unobligated balances	$ -	$ -	$ -
Mandatory authority:			
Appropriation	$ 14,661	$ 17,493	$ 17,493
Unobligated balance, expiring	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Obligations	**$(14,661)**	**$(17,493)**	**$ (17,493)**
Unobligated balance, end of year	$ 26,217	$ 26,217	$ 26,217
Full Time Equivalents (FTE)	16	18	21
Net Outlays	*$ 12,475*	*$ 15,743*	*$ 15,743*

Obligations by Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Request
11.1	Full-time permanent	$ 2,548	$ 2,997	$ 2,997
11.5	Other personnel compensation	$ 51	$ 65	$ 65
11.8	Special personnel services payments	$ -	$ 200	$ 200
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	$ 909	$ 1,017	$ 1,017
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	$ 53	$ 100	$ 100
23.1	Communication and Utilities	$ 78	$ 93	$ 93
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ 4,548	$ 6,931	$ 6,931
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	$ 29	$ 49	$ 49
25.3	Other goods & services from Federal sources	$ 6,396	$ 5,989	$ 5,989
26.0	Supplies and Materials	$ 49	$ 52	$ 52
99.0	**Total obligations**	**$14,661**	**$17,493**	**$17,493**

Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property

Program Description
This mandatory appropriation provides for the efficient disposal of real property assets that no longer meet the needs of landholding Federal agencies. The following costs are paid through receipts from such disposals each fiscal year: fees of auctioneers, brokers, appraisers, and environmental consultants; surveying costs; costs of advertising; costs of environmental and historical preservation services; highest and best use of property studies; property utilization studies; deed compliance inspections; and other disposal costs. GSA leverages the expertise of auctioneers and brokers familiar with local markets to accelerate the disposal of surplus real property.

Authorizing Legislation
The Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property appropriation is permanently authorized by 40 U.S.C. § 572(a). The appropriation is authorized to pay expenses directly or to reimburse another account for expenses paid. The total amount paid and reimbursed in a fiscal year may not exceed 12 percent of the receipts available in GSA's Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property receipt account. Proceeds from the disposal of Federal real property are deposited into GSA's Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property receipt account and funds deemed in excess of the Real Property Disposal program's long-term requirements must be transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund in accordance with 54 U.S.C. § 200302.

The types of expenses that may be paid or reimbursed are limited to specific, enumerated expenditures listed in 40 U.S.C. § 572(a)(2)(A) including:

- *(i) Costs of appraisers, auctioneers, and realty brokers, in accordance with the scale customarily paid in similar commercial transactions.*
- *(ii) Costs of environmental and historic preservation services, highest and best use of property studies, utilization of property studies, deed compliance inspections, targeted asset reviews, and the expenses incurred in approved relocations.*
- *(iii) Costs of advertising and surveying.*

FY 2025 Operating Plan and FY 2026 Budget Estimate
The FY 2026 budget request provides $10.9 million for GSA's Real Property Disposal program. Obligations are based on properties planned for disposal in each year. Financing is provided through receipts from sales of surplus property and outleasing of Government-owned space.

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Plan
21.0	Travel and transportation	$ 50	$ 50	$ 50
24.0	Printing and reproduction	$ 129	$ 129	$ 129
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	$ 680	$ 9,391	$ 9,391
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources	$ 119	$ 119	$ 119
25.3	Other goods & services from Federal sources	$ 547	$ 547	$ 547
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	$ -	$ 20	$ 20
99.9	**Total obligations**	**$ 1,525**	**$ 10,256**	**$ 10,256**

Amounts Available for Obligation
(Dollars in Thousands)

Special Fund Receipts:

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Plan
	$ 84,403	$ 71,137	$ 67,881
Balance, start of year			
Receipts, real property disposal	$ 6,191	$ 6,000	$ 6,000
Receipts, outleasing	$ -	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
Subtotal Net receipts	$ 6,191	$ 9,000	$ 9,000
Appropriation to the expenditure fund	**$ (3,715)**	**$ (10,876)**	**$ (10,876)**
Sequestration	$ 212	$ 620	$ 620
Total budgetary resources	**$ (3,503)**	**$ (10,256)**	**$ (10,256)**
Transfer to Land and Water Fund, DOI	$ (15,954)	$ (2,000)	$ (2,000)
Unobligated balance, transferred in from Expenditure Fund	$ -	$ -	$ -
Fund Expenditures	$ -	$ -	$ -
Balance, end of year	$ 71,137	$ 67,881	$ 64,625

Special Fund Expenditures:

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2024 Plan	FY 2025 Plan
Mandatory authority			
Appropriation	**$ 3,715**	**$ 10,876**	**$ 10,876**
Unobligated balance, sequestered	$ (212)	$ (620)	$ (620)
Unobligated balance	$ (1,978)	$ -	$ -
Total obligations	**$ 1,525**	**$ 10,256**	**$ 10,256**
Net Outlays	*$ 1,525*	*$ 10,256*	*$ 10,256*

Note: In accordance with 54 U.S.C. § 200302, any receipts in excess of the long-term requirements of the Fund must be transferred out of the Fund and deposited into the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Obligations by Program Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Plan	FY 2026 Plan
1. Utilization and Disposal - Real Property			
a. Appraisers, auctioneers, brokers fees, surveying	$ 219	$ 2,669	$ 2,669
b. Advertising	$ 635	$ 1,186	$ 1,186
c. Environmental Services	$ 150	$ 2,633	$ 2,633
d. Historical Preservation Services	$ 184	$ 884	$ 884
e. Highest and best use of property studies, utilization of property studies, Targeted Asset Reviews (TARS), deed compliance inspections	$ 322	$ 2,342	$ 2,342
f. Expenses incurred in a Relocation	$ -	$ -	$ -
g. Personnel compensation	$ -	$ -	$ -
h. Personnel benefits	$ -	$ -	$ -
i. Administrative support	$ 15	$ 305	$ 305
j. Travel expenses	$ -	$ 122	$ 122
Subtotal, Utilization and Disposal of Real Property	$ 1,525	$ 10,141	$ 10,141
2. Outleasing of Government-owned Space			
a. Appraisers, auctioneers, brokers fees, surveying	$ -	$ 100	$ 100
b. Advertising	$ -	$ 15	$ 15
Subtotal, Outleasing	$ -	$ 115	$ 115
Total obligations	**$ 1,525**	**$ 10,256**	**$ 10,256**

Administrative Provisions	Explanation
Sec. 520. Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.	This provision authorizes GSA to use funds for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.
Sec. 521. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 2026 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements: Provided, That notice of any proposed transfers shall be transmitted in advance to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.	This provision authorizes GSA to transfer funds within the Federal Buildings Fund to meet program requirements.
Sec. 522. Except as otherwise provided in this title, any request for United States Courthouse construction transmitted using funds made available by this Act shall be used to transmit an FY 2026 request for United States Courthouse construction only if the requests: (1) meets the design guide standards for construction as established and approved by the General Services Administration, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Office of Management and Budget; (2) reflect the priorities of the Judicial Conference of the United States as set out in its approved Courthouse Project Priorities plan; and (3) include a standardized courtroom utilization study of each facility to be constructed, replaced, or expanded.	This provision requires that the budget request meet certain design and construction standards for Federal Courthouse construction.

Sec. 523. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided through the Federal Buildings Fund, to any agency that does not pay the rate per square foot assessment for space and services as determined by the General Services Administration in consideration of the Public Buildings Amendments Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-313).	This provision provides that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency that does not pay the requested rate assessed by the General Services Administration.
Sec. 524. From funds made available under the heading "Federal Buildings Fund, Limitations on Availability of Revenue", claims against the Government of less than $250,000 arising from direct construction projects and acquisition of buildings may be liquidated from savings effected in other construction projects with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.	This provision permits GSA to pay small claims less than $250,000 made against the Government.
Sec. 525. With respect to the Federal Buildings Fund construction and major repair and alteration programs and with respect to projects funded under the heading "Federal Citizen Services Fund", the Administrator of General Services shall submit a spending plan and explanation for each project to be undertaken to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.	This provision requires GSA to submit spend plans for certain programs.

Sec. 526. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1535(d), Federal agencies ordering services from the Office of Evaluation Sciences pursuant to the Economy Act (31 U.S.C. 1535) are not required to deobligate funds obligated on such orders to the extent that the Office of Evaluation Sciences has not incurred obligations before the end of the period of availability of such funds.	This provision gives GSA's Office of Evaluation Sciences the authority to enter into interagency agreements that cross fiscal years so that GSA can better assist other agencies with conducting evaluations of their programs.

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U.S. General Services Administration

FISCAL YEAR 2026

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

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FY 2026 Annual Performance Plan

Updated Strategic Framework

GOAL 1 OPTIMIZE OUR FEDERAL BUILDINGS PORTFOLIO	GOAL 2 STREAMLINE AND CENTRALIZE PROCUREMENT	GOAL 3 RATIONALIZE OUR IT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOFTWARE AS A SHARED SERVICE	GOAL 4 EMBRACE GSA'S MODEL OF EFFICIENCY FOR OURSELVES
Lead Office(s): Public Buildings Service (PBS)	**Lead Office(s):** Federal Acquisition Service (FAS)	**Lead Office(s):** Technology Transformation Services (TTS), GSA IT	**Lead Office(s):** Office of the Administrator
Strategic Objectives: ● **SO 1.1** Eliminate years of accumulated deferred maintenance liabilities ● **SO 1.2** Increase office occupancy north of 80% ● **SO 1.3** Support greater collaboration and sharing between agencies	**Strategic Objectives:** ● **SO 2.1** Maximize negotiating power of volume buying ● **SO 2.2** Reduce compliance burden to increase competition ● **SO 2.3** Streamline procurement process ● **SO 2.4** Deliver better tech tools for the contracting workforce	**Strategic Objectives:** ● **SO 3.1** Consolidate the number of systems for each job ● **SO 3.2** Centralize our data to be accessible across teams ● **SO 3.3** Invest in shared services and cybersecurity ● **SO 3.4** Optimize GSA's cloud and software spending	**Strategic Objectives:** ● **SO 4.1** Optimize GSA's support services and operating processes
Performance Indicators: ● Gross sales revenue from federal-wide disposals (in millions) ● Percentage of CFO Act Agencies with a completed GSA Customer Strategy ● Tenant Satisfaction Survey (TSS) - Facilities Management Index ● Number of leases with completed lease termination notifications ● Percentage of building utilization in GSA-controlled space	**Performance Indicators:** ● Acquisition program savings delivered to customers (in billions) ● Multiple Award Schedule (MAS) sales (in billions) ● Number of government entities whose common goods and services spend has been consolidated into GSA	**Performance Indicators:** ● Number of active users on Login.gov (in millions) ● Percentage of GSA Business Applications Hosted in the Cloud ● GSA Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) Scorecard Score ● Number of FedRAMP Authorizations Approved	**Performance Indicators:** ● Effectiveness of GSA CXO functions, as measured by government-wide Customer Satisfaction Survey ● Percentage of GSA Contract dollars awarded to small business through prime contracting ● Percentage of building utilization in GSA-occupied space ● Percentage reduction in GSA IT Spend ● Total GSA operating cost as a percentage of goods and services provided

Executive Summary

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) was established to promote management best practices and efficient operations across the government. For over seven decades, GSA has been honored to serve the American people by supporting other federal agencies as they carry out their own critical missions.

GSA accomplishes its mission by developing innovative, cost-effective, and collaborative solutions in real estate, acquisition, and technology. GSA also improves government operations by fostering interagency collaboration, promoting shared services, and developing smart policies that allow agencies to focus on mission delivery.

As GSA moves into FY 2026, the agency is playing an important role eliminating the federal deficit and reducing the compliance burden, which enables customer agencies to move faster toward accomplishing their goals. This presents an increased opportunity to innovate across real estate, federal procurement, and technology shared services. To advance its mission and capitalize on this opportunity, GSA centered its strategic path forward around four core pillars:

1. **Optimize our Federal Buildings Portfolio.**
   GSA will strategically optimize the federal real estate portfolio to eliminate years of accumulated deferred maintenance liabilities, increase office space utilization, and support greater interoperability between agencies. This includes consolidating and modernizing GSA's owned portfolio while expanding GSA's leased portfolio.
2. **Streamline and Centralize Procurement.**
   GSA will streamline and centralize procurement by expanding shared acquisition solutions and reducing compliance burden across purchasing channels. Efforts focus on maximizing the negotiating power of volume buying, streamlining the procurement process, and improving the procurement technology infrastructure.
3. **Rationalize our IT infrastructure and Software as a Shared Service.**
   GSA will offer scalable IT solutions through shared service models to enhance interoperability, reduce redundancy, and drive automation. Efforts include centralizing data, increasing access to best-in-class technologies, and optimizing GSA's cloud and software spending.
4. **Embrace GSA's Model (of Efficiency) for Ourselves.**
   GSA will lead by example by becoming a model of operational efficiency to better serve partner agencies. GSA will align talent, processes, and technology to eliminate redundancies, empower the workforce, and strengthen performance management.

Strategic Goals and Performance Indicators (PI) Summary

Indicates target was met. Indicates target was missed. Indicates target not applicable.

Strategic Goal 1: Optimize our Federal Buildings Portfolio

Performance Indicators (Desired trend direction: ↑ = increasing, ↓ = decreasing)	Lead Office	FY 2022 Results	FY 2023 Results	FY 2024 Results	FY 2024 Targets	FY 2025 Targets	FY 2026 Targets
Gross sales revenue from federal-wide disposals (in millions)[1] ↑	PBS	$67.90	$91.69	$710.00	$262.62	$53.97	$152.00
Percentage of CFO Act Agencies with a completed GSA Customer Strategy[2] ↑	PBS	N/A	N/A	100%	80%	100%	100%
Tenant Satisfaction Survey (TSS) - Facilities Management Index[3] ↑	PBS	N/A	70.4%	69.9%	71%	71%	71%
Number of leases with completed lease termination notifications ↑	PBS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	250[4]
Percentage of building utilization in GSA-controlled space[5] ↑	PBS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	80%

[1] Excludes properties awarded through the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act (FASTA).
[2] PBS works with CFO Act Agencies to update their customer strategies on an annual basis.
[3] The survey will be administered in October 2025, and results will be available in Q2 FY 2026.
[4] PBS will collaborate with tenant agencies prior to issuing termination notices in FY 2026.
[5] Applies to GSA-controlled office space with CFO Act Agencies.

Strategic Goal 2: Streamline and Centralize Procurement

Performance Indicators (Desired trend direction: ↑ = increasing, ↓ = decreasing)	Lead Office	FY 2022 Results	FY 2023 Results	FY 2024 Results	FY 2024 Targets	FY 2025 Targets	FY 2026 Targets
Acquisition program savings delivered to customers (in billions) ↑	FAS	$6.82	$6.83	$7.80	$6.80	$7.10	$7.30
Multiple Award Schedule (MAS) sales (in billions) ↑	FAS	$40.96	$45.52	$51.50	$46.00	$46.50	$47.00
Number of government entities whose common goods and services spend has been consolidated into GSA ↑	FAS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	TBD

Strategic Goal 3: Rationalize our IT Infrastructure and Software as a Shared Service

Performance Indicators (Desired trend direction: ↑ = increasing, ↓ = decreasing)	Lead Office	FY 2022 Results	FY 2023 Results	FY 2024 Results	FY 2024 Targets	FY 2025 Targets	FY 2026 Targets
Number of active users on Login.gov (in millions) ↑	TTS	41.04	49.05	72.00	57.00	60.00	75.00
Percentage of GSA business applications hosted in the cloud ↑	GSA IT	52.7%[6]	53.4%	58.8%	53.5%	54.0%	60.0%
GSA Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) Scorecard Score[7] ↑	GSA IT	B+	B	A	B	B	B
Number of FedRAMP Authorizations Approved[8] ↑	TTS	53	43	49	N/A	100	100

[6]No target was established during the first year of reporting in the FY 2024 Annual Performance Plan.

[7]Plus and minus modifiers to letter grades (e.g., B+ or A-) were removed from the FITARA scoring methodology in FY 2023. The FY 2024–2026 targets have been modified to reflect this change.

[8]From FY 2022–2024, GSA reported on a different performance indicator (PI), “Average time to obtain a FedRAMP authorization through an agency,” to assess FedRAMP authorizations. No targets were established for FY 2022–2024 for “Number of FedRAMP Authorizations Approved,” as the PI was not externally reported.

Strategic Goal 4: Embrace GSA’s Model of Efficiency for Ourselves

Performance Indicators (Desired trend direction: ↑ = increasing, ↓ = decreasing)	Lead Office	FY 2022 Results	FY 2023 Results	FY 2024 Results	FY 2024 Targets	FY 2025 Targets	FY 2026 Targets
Effectiveness of GSA CXO functions, as measured by government-wide Customer Satisfaction Survey ↑	OGP	5.68	5.63	5.61	5.67	5.68	5.85
Percentage of GSA contract dollars awarded to small business through prime contracting ↑	OSDBU	47.61%	50.29%	42.10%	38.00%[9]	25.00%	TBD[10]
Percentage of building utilization in GSA-occupied space ↑	OAS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80%	80%
Percentage reduction in GSA IT Spend ↑	GSA IT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30%	30%
Total GSA operating cost as a percentage of goods and services provided ↓	OCFO	18.22%	19.14%	19.24%	18.50%	19.43%	15.65%

[9]In the FY 2025 APP/FY 2023 APR, the target was estimated at 33.00%. The target is now updated after the Small Business Administration (SBA) finalized the target in Q2 FY 2024.

[10]SBA will provide GSA with the FY 2026 target during Q2 FY 2026.

Other Information

Management and Performance Challenges

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRAMA) requires that federal agencies identify and address management and performance challenges, which include programmatic or management functions that have greater vulnerability to waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement, and areas where failure to perform well could seriously affect the ability of an agency or the federal government to achieve its mission or goals. Performance Improvement Officers are responsible for advocating greater impact through innovation, increased effectiveness and efficiency, and an excellent customer experience.

The U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) performs annual audits of GSA's major missions and routinely assesses the agency's progress on management challenges identified on GAO's High Risk List. GAO's High-Risk Series, which includes agencies and program areas across the government, is updated every 2 years and specifies corrective actions that GAO believes are necessary to improve critical operations and activities. GSA has a leading role in supporting federal agencies in the management of federal real property, a long-standing challenge on the High Risk List, and has equities in several other government-wide areas.

GSA addresses reports on major management and performance challenges as well as high-risk areas from the GSA Office of Inspector General (OIG). The OIG identified nine management challenges in its Assessment of GSA's Management and Performance Challenges for FY 2025. GSA's response to this assessment is included in the management challenges section of the FY 2024 Agency Financial Report. GSA's Enterprise Risk Management Program and Management Control and Oversight Committee also help to identify challenges. These efforts, in addition to consideration of OIG findings and GAO recommendations, provide insights that inform cross-organizational initiatives. On a quarterly and annual basis, GSA tracks progress toward successful completion of enterprise-wide performance goals and strategic objectives.

Evidence-Building

GSA continues to grow and mature its evidence and evaluation function. GSA's Office of Evaluation Science (OES) supports both internal GSA evidence building efforts and government-wide efforts with external agencies. GSA's government-wide evidence building work has expanded with particular focus on impact and scale. In FY 2024, OES found that 75 percent of its findings were applied from evaluations completed between FY 2022 and FY 2023. This serves as an indicator for improved integration of evidence-based practices to tackle key management challenges. Examples of successful applications included using action summaries to increase portal signup by local governments, increasing applications to the Homeowner Assistance Fund using mailers, and building evidence on the effective implementation of large-scale pulse surveys. Within GSA, OES remained focused on deepening the organizational focus and capacity for program evaluation, completing six internal evaluations in FY 2024. The evaluations covered a wide range of focus areas, including better understanding of community engagement in land port of entry modernization projects, investigating how workplace flexibilities correlate with employee outcomes, and creating predictive analytic models that can be leveraged for strategic workforce planning and forecasting small business contracting dollars.

Data Validation and Verification

GSA has verification and validation techniques in place, which provide reasonable assurance over the completeness and reliability of all performance data contained in this report, as required by GPRAMA and GSA Order 2170.1B CFO Performance Measurement and Data Verification and Validation Procedures. These techniques include:

- Maintaining performance measure definition forms that contain performance measures and metrics, including data sources, computation methodology, and a reliability assessment for each performance indicator;
- Verifying, at least annually, the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the performance measure definition forms; and
- Developing and implementing a new data validation and collection tool to routinize and add rigor to regular collection and validation of GSA's suite of performance metrics. The tool helps to promote data integrity and accountability throughout the enterprise.

Appendix

Performance Indicator Definitions

Gross sales revenue from federal-wide disposals (in millions):
This indicator measures the total gross sales revenue of all disposals brought to successful contract award by Office of Real Property Disposition for federal-wide real property from all agencies, with the exception of properties awarded through the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act. The revenue total is recorded on the date (award date) of the successful conclusion of the sale.

Percentage of CFO Act agencies with a completed GSA Customer Strategy:
This indicator tracks the percentage completion of national portfolio plans with an updated Customer Profile Card, which summarizes strategies that incorporate future space needs and high-performance building standards.

Tenant Satisfaction Survey (TSS) - Facilities Management Index:
This indicator measures tenant satisfaction with government-owned and -leased space, using the Facilities Management (FM) index. To calculate the FM Index score, the total number of "4" and "5" (from a scale of 1 to 5) responses to the nine Tenant Satisfaction Survey (TSS) questions are divided by the total number of responses.

Number of leases with completed lease termination notifications:
This indicator counts the number of leases with completed lease termination notifications since January 20, 2025. The result excludes effective lease terminations where the notice was issued before January 20, 2025, rescinded lease termination letters, as well as leases with follow-on actions.

Percentage of building utilization in GSA-controlled space:
This indicator measures utilization of GSA-controlled building space for CFO Act agencies based on a utilization benchmark of 150 usable feet per person. The number of workers reporting in-person is used to calculate the building utilization.

Acquisition program savings delivered to customers (billions):
Annual targets are developed by aggregating various program-specific targets across FAS, each with a specific methodology for calculating savings. The types of savings fall into one of three groups:

1. Savings realized by utilizing FAS procurement vehicles compared to commercial alternatives
2. Savings realized through FAS offerings compared to other government offerings
3. Savings returned to customers via bank refunds for using a FAS purchase, travel, or fleet card

Multiple Award Schedule (MAS) sales (billions):
This indicator measures sales by business volume growth. Sales for the MAS program are reported via the Sales Reporting Portal once the Industrial Funding Fee is remitted. The information is validated by a comparison and variance from the Office of the Chief Financial Officer related to the revenue submitted for the MAS program.

Number of government entities whose common goods and services spend has been consolidated into GSA
This indicator counts the number of federal government entities (i.e., agencies, departments, or bureaus) for which GSA has consolidated their common goods and services spend into the Office of Centralized Acquisition Service.

Number of active users on Login.gov (in millions):
This indicator measures the number of active users with a Login.gov account.

Percentage of GSA business applications hosted in the cloud:
This indicator measures the percentage of GSA business applications hosted in the cloud. Business applications are a subset of the Federal Information Security Management Act system/subsystem inventory maintained by the GSA IT security team. If a business application utilizes a hybrid cloud environment, it is considered a cloud system for this metric.

GSA Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) Scorecard Score:
FITARA was passed in 2014 to modernize the federal government's IT. Since the law's implementation, GAO and the House Committee on Oversight and Reform have worked together to release a scorecard that assesses agencies' FITARA implementation efforts. The scorecard assesses agencies' acquisition and management of IT investments and assets and typically reflects GAO's analysis of how agencies are performing in numerous IT categories.

Number of FedRAMP Authorizations Approved
This indicator measures the number of Cloud Service Offerings that receive FedRAMP authorization.

Effectiveness of GSA CXO functions, as measured by government-wide Customer Satisfaction Survey:
Computed from the Mission-Support Services Customer Satisfaction Survey, the indicator consists of an equally weighted composite customer satisfaction score (from 1 to 7) for GSA's CXO's functions—acquisition, financial management, human capital, IT, and shared services.

Percentage of GSA Contract Dollars Awarded to small business through prime contracting:
This indicator tracks the overall percentage of eligible procurement dollars awarded to small businesses through prime contracting. Contracting is considered prime when the contractor works directly with the government. Prime contractors manage any subcontractors and are responsible for ensuring that the work is completed as defined in the contract.

Percentage of building utilization in GSA-occupied space:
This indicator measures utilization of GSA-occupied building space for CFO Act agencies based on a utilization benchmark of 150 usable feet per person. The number of workers reporting in-person is used to calculate the building utilization.

Percentage of GSA IT spend reduction:
This indicator calculates the reduction in GSA spend on IT, including hardware, software, and labor relative to the FY24 IT Dashboard data, after correcting for Federal FTE labor.

Total GSA operating cost as a percentage of goods and services provided
This indicator calculates the total GSA operating cost as a percentage of goods and services provided. It is calculated by taking total operating costs (direct and indirect) for all of GSA's major products and services divided by total revenues.

U.S. General Services Administration

GOOD ACCOUNTING OBLIGATION IN GOVERNMENT ACT REPORT

Fiscal Year 2026 Congressional Justification

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Report Overview

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act), P.L. 115-41, requires that each agency's annual budget submission include a report on the status of public recommendations by the GAO and agency Offices of Inspector General. This report is to include a listing of GAO and OIG recommendations open for at least one year from the date of the annual budget submission that meet the statutory criteria. The GAO-IG Act also requires agencies to provide:

1. Timelines and explanations regarding implementation of each public recommendation that meets the statutory criteria.
2. Explanations and reconciliation of any discrepancies with the agency's Inspector General semiannual report and any GAO public reporting for recommendations designated as "open" or "closed, unimplemented."

This report contains the following sections, followed by an Appendix.

1. GAO Recommendation status and timelines
2. GSA-OIG Recommendation status and timelines
3. GSA-OIG Audit Reconciliation status and timelines

GAO Recommendation Status and Timelines

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
GAO-14-648	Federal Real Property: GSA and DHS Need to Strengthen the Management of DHS Headquarters Consolidation	9/19/2014	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	005	In order to improve transparency and allow for more informed decision making by congressional leaders and DHS and GSA decision-makers, before requesting additional funding for the DHS headquarters consolidation project, after revising the DHS headquarters consolidation plans, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Administrator of the General Services Administration should work jointly to develop revised cost and schedule estimates for the remaining portions of the consolidation project that conform to GSA guidance and leading practices for cost and schedule estimation, including an independent evaluation of the estimates.	Partially Addressed GAO continues to collect documentation from GSA and DHS that supported the updated cost and schedule estimates
GAO-20-126 (formerly GAO-19-383)	CLOUD COMPUTING SECURITY: Agencies Increased Use of Federal Authorization Program, but Improved Oversight	12/12/2019	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	003	The Administrator of GSA should direct the Director of FedRAMP to improve the program's continuous monitoring process by allowing more automated capabilities, including for agencies to review documentation.	GAO is monitoring progress for closure

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
	and Implementation Needed.					
GAO-20-135	FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY: GSA Should Improve Accuracy, Completeness, and Usefulness of Public Data.	2/6/2020	Office of Government-wide Policy	001	The Administrator of GSA should coordinate with agencies to ensure that street address information in the public database is complete and correctly formatted.	Partially addressed GAO will continue to monitor GSA's efforts in these areas
GAO-22-105105	FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY: GSA Could Further Support Agencies' Post Pandemic Planning for Office Space Use.	9/7/2022	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	001	GAO recommends that the GSA Administrator should develop a plan to broadly share with federal agencies, including those that do not use GSA services, information learned from GSA's pilots and other space utilization data collection efforts.	Partially addressed GAO will continue to monitor GSA's progress to fully address this recommendation

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
GAO-23-104815	FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY: GSA Should Leverage Lessons Learned from New Sale and Transfer Process.	10/7/2022	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	001	GAO recommends the GSA Administrator, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, should develop a process to collect, share, and apply lessons learned from the implementation of Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act (FASTA) to improve the final 2024 round and future disposal efforts, including reporting any lessons learned through this process to Congress.	Partially addressed GAO will continue to monitor GSA's progress to fully address this recommendation
GAO-24-105485	Federal Real Property: Agencies Should Provide More Information about Increases in Deferred Maintenance and Repair	11/16/2023	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	010	The Administrator of the General Services Administration should ensure that the Administration's budget materials or other documents provide more information to Congress and the public regarding the agency's deferred maintenance and repair backlog, including at a minimum, explanations for major changes from year to year, categories of assets included in DM&R estimates, and the proportion of DM&R estimates needed to support the mission.	3/31/2026 Implementing[1]

[1] Implementation action is currently in progress.

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
GAO-24-105485	Federal Real Property: Agencies Should Provide More Information about Increases in Deferred Maintenance and Repair	11/16/2023	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	011	The Administrator of the General Services Administration should ensure that the Administration develops a plan to address its DM&R backlog, and identifies the funding and time frames needed to reduce this backlog in congressional budget requests, related reports to decision makers, or both.	3/31/2026 Implementing
GAO-24-106237	Federal Spending Transparency: Opportunities Exist to Improve COVID-19 and Other Grant Subaward Data on USAspending.gov	12/7/2023	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Technology Transformation Services	001	The Administrator of GSA should incorporate automated data validations or other controls that will address known FSRS data quality limitations, such as incorrect award amount entries, into the design and development plan for modernizing FSRS or for a successor system.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
GAO-24-105658	Cybersecurity: Federal Agencies Made Progress, but Need to Fully Implement Incident Response Requirements.	1/4/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer	016	GAO recommends that the Administrator of the General Services Administration should ensure that the agency fully implements all event logging requirements as directed by OMB guidance.	9/30/2025 Implementing
GAO-24-105980	Artificial Intelligence: Agencies Have Begun Implementation but Need to Complete Key Requirements	1/4/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer Technology Transformation Services	031	The Administrator of General Services should ensure that the General Services Administration develops a plan to either achieve consistency with EO 13960 section 5 for each AI application or retires AI applications found to be developed or used in a manner that is not consistent with the order.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure
GAO-24-105980	Artificial Intelligence: Agencies Have Begun Implementation but Need to Complete Key Requirements	1/4/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer Technology Transformation Services	032	The Administrator of General Services should ensure that the General Services Administration updates its AI use case inventory to include all the required information, at minimum, and takes steps to ensure that the data in the inventory aligns with provided instructions.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
GAO-24-106166	Federal Contracting: Opportunities Exist to Improve the Reporting of Waivers to Buy American Laws.	1/4/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Technology Transformation Services	007	The Administrator of GSA should develop a formal agreement, such as a Memorandum of Understanding, with the Director of OMB to document the extent that further website development is necessary, and the resources needed for future development efforts.	12/31/25 Implementing
GAO-24-106591	Cloud Security: Federal Authorization Program Usage Increasing, but Challenges Need to Be Fully Addressed	2/5/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Technology Transformation Services	003	The Administrator of General Services should direct the Director of FedRAMP to develop a plan, including firm time frames, for issuing guidance on how CSPs can navigate the FIPS 140-3 cryptographic requirements (Recommendation 3)	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure
GAO-24-106324	FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY: More Consistent Monitoring of Asbestos Could Improve Oversight	3/4/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	001	GAO recommends that the Administrator of GSA should either implement a plan to ensure that asbestos inspections are conducted in accordance with GSA's current asbestos management policy or revise the policy to incorporate a risk-based approach. Such a plan could include strategies to address funding gaps, a timeline for completing missing inspections or updating the asbestos management policy, and steps to update	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
					the IRIS database to allow GSA to better monitor compliance with the policy.	
GAO-24-106589	SEXUAL HARASSMENT: Actions Needed to Improve Prevention Training for Federal Civilian Employees	3/6/2024	Office of Civil Rights Office of Human Resources Management	005	GAO recommends that the Administrator of the General Services Administration should develop and implement a plan to evaluate the agency's required sexual harassment prevention training to identify needed improvements. The evaluation plan should include an assessment of training content and implementation to determine whether revisions are needed to better align with management practices to enhance the effectiveness of sexual harassment prevention training.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
GAO-24-106173	Single Audits: Improving Federal Audit Clearinghouse Information and Usability Could Strengthen Federal Award Oversight.	4/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Technology Transformation Services	001	GAO recommends the Administrator of GSA should develop a process to regularly identify, analyze, and respond to FAC data reliability issues that may affect federal oversight, such as establishing edit checks to mitigate issues related to data accuracy, consistency, and completeness.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure
GAO-24-106173	Single Audits: Improving Federal Audit Clearinghouse Information and Usability Could Strengthen Federal Award Oversight.	4/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Technology Transformation Services	002	GAO recommends the Administrator of GSA should, in coordination with federal agencies and professional audit organizations, identify and prioritize features to enhance the usefulness of FAC data for federal oversight in accordance with federal data standards.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure
GAO-24-106173	Single Audits: Improving Federal Audit Clearinghouse Information and Usability Could Strengthen Federal Award Oversight.	4/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Technology Transformation Services	003	GAO recommends the Administrator of GSA should, in coordination with federal agencies, develop proposed funding and timelines for implementing the identified and prioritized features to enhance the usefulness of FAC data for federal oversight through interagency agreements or other methods.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
GAO-24-106173	Single Audits: Improving Federal Audit Clearinghouse Information and Usability Could Strengthen Federal Award Oversight.	4/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Technology Transformation Services	008	GAO recommends the Administrator of GSA should, upon consulting with professional audit organizations, provide additional training to auditors and recipients to help ensure that they complete FAC data collection forms accurately, completely, and consistent with the audit report.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure
GAO-24-106919	FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY: Actions Needed to Better Assess Office Sharing Pilot's Broader Applicability	9/11/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	001	GAO recommends the Administrator of GSA should ensure that the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service implements efforts to improve the quality of GSA's federal coworking usage data.	6/30/2025 Implementing
GAO-24-106919	FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY: Actions Needed to Better Assess Office Sharing Pilot's Broader Applicability	9/11/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002	GAO recommends the Administrator of GSA should ensure that the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service develops criteria to inform decisions on whether or how to scale the federal coworking pilot.	8/29/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
GAO-24-106919	FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY: Actions Needed to Better Assess Office Sharing Pilot's Broader Applicability	9/11/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	003	GAO recommends the Administrator of GSA should ensure that the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service develops a system to track the cost and space savings achieved through federal agencies using federal coworking spaces.	8/29/2025 Implementing
GAO-24-106911	Federal Contractors: Actions Needed to Improve Quality of Performance and Integrity Data	9/25/2024	Office of Government-wide Policy	004	GAO recommends that the Administrator of the General Services Administration should ensure that when the Office of Government Policy updates its guidance, that it includes input from agency contracting personnel to ensure awareness of integrity reporting requirements and available resources for verifying the information.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure
GAO-25-106640	Identity Verification: GSA Needs to Address NIST Guidance, Technical Issues, and Lessons Learned	10/16/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Technology Transformation Services	001	GAO recommends that the Administrator of GSA should direct the Technology Transformation Service division to propose actions to address the technical challenges that the agencies identified related to Login.gov and develop mutually agreed-upon time frames for taking those actions.	6/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
GAO-25-106640	Identity Verification: GSA Needs to Address NIST Guidance, Technical Issues, and Lessons Learned	10/16/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Technology Transformation Services	002	GAO recommends that the Administrator of GSA should direct the Technology Transformation Service division to establish a completion date for the remote identity-proofing pilot.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure
GAO-25-106640	Identity Verification: GSA Needs to Address NIST Guidance, Technical Issues, and Lessons Learned	10/16/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Technology Transformation Services	003	GAO recommends that the Administrator of GSA should direct Technology Transformation Service division to ensure that it develops and documents a plan for lessons learned for Login.gov's remote identity-proofing pilot program.	6/30/2025 Implementing
GAO-25-107041	IT Portfolio Management: OMB and Agencies Are Not Fully Addressing Selected Statutory Requirements	11/14/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer	036	GAO recommends that the Administrator of General Services Administration should direct its agency CIO to work with OMB to ensure that annual reviews of their IT portfolio are conducted in conjunction with the Federal CIO, as prescribed by FITARA.	6/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
GAO-25-107179	Internet of Things: Federal Actions Needed to Address Legislative Requirements	12/4/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer	007	GAO recommends that the Administrator of the U.S. General Services Administration should direct the CIO to establish a plan and time frame for completing the covered IoT inventory, as directed by OMB.	GSA submitted documents to GAO for closure

OIG Recommendation Status and Timelines

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A170119P6R20001	Child Care Centers in GSA-Controlled Buildings Have Significant Security Vulnerabilities	1/30/2020	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002A	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner address the specific vulnerabilities OIG identified for the child care centers by ensuring in coordination with DHS that security cameras are operating as required.	6/30/2025 Implementing
A170119P6R20001	Child Care Centers in GSA-Controlled Buildings Have Significant Security Vulnerabilities	1/30/2020	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002B	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner address the specific vulnerabilities OIG identified for the child care centers by ensuring that outdoor playgrounds are protected from intruders or observation as required.	6/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A170119P6R20001	Child Care Centers in GSA-Controlled Buildings Have Significant Security Vulnerabilities	1/30/2020	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002C	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner address the specific vulnerabilities OIG identified for the child care centers by performing progressive collapse assessments at buildings with child care centers and implementing countermeasures to prevent vulnerabilities identified.	6/30/2025 Implementing
A170119P6R20001	Child Care Centers in GSA-Controlled Buildings Have Significant Security Vulnerabilities	1/30/2020	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002D	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner address the specific vulnerabilities OIG identified for the child care centers by ensuring that window blast protection is compliant with security recommendations for child care centers.	8/29/2025 Implementing
A170119P6R20001	Child Care Centers in GSA-Controlled Buildings Have Significant Security Vulnerabilities	1/30/2020	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002E	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner address the specific vulnerabilities OIG identified for the child care centers by implementing countermeasures to prevent vulnerabilities related to air filtration systems in buildings with child care centers.	6/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A170119P6R20001	Child Care Centers in GSA-Controlled Buildings Have Significant Security Vulnerabilities	1/30/2020	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	003	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner conduct a comprehensive assessment to identify security vulnerabilities at each child care center located in a GSA-controlled building and expedite action to upgrade these buildings to the minimum security standards. If PBS cannot address vulnerabilities identified in these buildings, the child care centers should be moved to safer locations.	8/29/2025 Implementing
A210081Q3P23001	GSA's Fiscal Year 2020 Transactional Data Reporting Pilot Evaluation Provides an Inaccurate Assessment of the Program.	5/1/2023	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service Office of Government-wide Policy	002B	OIG recommends that the GSA Administrator, FAS Commissioner, and Associate Administrator of the Office of Government-wide Policy, address the problems with the TDR data and usage as described in this report within 1 year of report issuance. To do so, GSA should, at a minimum verify the accuracy and completeness of all TDR data.	9/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A220070A6F24002	GSA Purchased Chinese-Manufactured Videoconference Cameras and Justified It Using Misleading Market Research	1/23/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer Center for FEDSIM Office of Government-wide Policy	001	OIG recommends that the GSA Administrator ensure that GSA no longer purchases TAA-noncompliant cameras if there are TAA- compliant cameras that meet the Agency's requirements.	Evaluating for Closure
A220070A6F24002	GSA Purchased Chinese-Manufactured Videoconference Cameras and Justified It Using Misleading Market Research	1/23/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer Center for FEDSIM Office of Government-wide Policy	003A	OIG recommends that the GSA Administrator strengthen controls to ensure that TAA-compliant products are prioritized during future procurements.	Evaluating for Closure
A220070A6F24002	GSA Purchased Chinese-Manufactured Videoconference Cameras and Justified It Using Misleading Market Research	1/23/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer Center for FEDSIM Office of Government-wide Policy	003B	OIG recommends that the GSA Administrator strengthen controls to ensure that TAA contracting officer determinations are adequately reviewed prior to approval, including any comparisons or market research performed.	Evaluating for Closure

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A220070A6F24002	GSA Purchased Chinese-Manufactured Videoconference Cameras and Justified It Using Misleading Market Research	1/23/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer Center for FEDSIM Office of Government-wide Policy	003C	OIG recommends that the GSA Administrator strengthen controls to ensure that head of contracting activity non-availability determinations are obtained prior to procuring TAA-noncompliant products.	Evaluating for Closure
A230032P2R24004	Building Maintenance Contractors Are Not Complying with Their GSA Contracts Due to Poor Performance and Ineffective Oversight	5/3/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	001	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner ensure that PBS contracting officials emphasize the evaluation of O&M contractors' proposed staffing and communicate with onsite PBS staff prior to contract award to ensure contract terms and conditions can be fully met.	9/30/2025 Implementing
A230032P2R24004	Building Maintenance Contractors Are Not Complying with Their GSA Contracts Due to Poor Performance and Ineffective Oversight	5/3/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002A	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner ensure that PBS contracting officials confirm and enforce O&M contractor compliance with contractual requirements governing "Personnel" and "Contractor Key Personnel".	9/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A230032P2R24004	Building Maintenance Contractors Are Not Complying with Their GSA Contracts Due to Poor Performance and Ineffective Oversight	5/3/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002B	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner ensure that PBS contracting officials confirm and enforce O&M contractor compliance with contractual requirements governing contingency plans for "Loss of the Contractor's onsite personnel.	9/30/2025 Implementing
A230032P2R24004	Building Maintenance Contractors Are Not Complying with Their GSA Contracts Due to Poor Performance and Ineffective Oversight	5/3/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	003	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner ensure that PBS contracting officials ensure that the O&M contract language clearly specifies the time requirements for routine service request completion and that the requirements are communicated to O&M contractors.	9/30/2025 Implementing
A230032P2R24004	Building Maintenance Contractors Are Not Complying with Their GSA Contracts Due to Poor Performance and Ineffective Oversight	5/3/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	004	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner ensure that PBS contracting officials thoroughly review and understand the O&M contracts' QCP inspection requirements.	9/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A230032P2R24004	Building Maintenance Contractors Are Not Complying with Their GSA Contracts Due to Poor Performance and Ineffective Oversight	5/3/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	005	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner improve oversight of O&M contractors' compliance with the terms and conditions of their GSA contracts.	9/30/2025 Implementing
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	001	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by defining roles and responsibilities for maintaining water quality in GSA-controlled facilities.	7/21/2025 Implementing
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002A	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by ensuring that water quality is maintained through consistent policies and practices nationwide.	7/31/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002B	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by ensuring that deviations to PBS's Drinking Water Quality Management policy and the PBS water safety guidance are approved by PBS's Central Office.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002C	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by ensuring that any water safety policies or guidance developed by regional offices do not contradict policies and guidance issued at the national level.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	003	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by ensuring that PBS's water safety activities are incorporated into O&M contracts, recorded in PBS's NCMMS, and overseen by PBS personnel.	7/31/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	004	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by incorporating PBS's water safety oversight responsibilities into quality assurance surveillance plans for O&M contracts to ensure contractor compliance with water safety activities.	7/21/2025 Implementing
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	005	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by ensuring that PBS personnel and O&M contractors have access to tenant spaces so flushing can be performed.	7/21/2025 Implementing
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	006	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by amending O&M and other contracts to ensure that energy efficiency and water conservation requirements do not conflict with PBS's Drinking Water Quality Management policy and the PBS water safety	7/21/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
					guidance.	
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	008	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by ensuring water quality test results, especially those above EPA's action levels are communicated timely to building tenants, GSA child care center operators, and parents and guardians of affected children.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	009A	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by amending and implementing PBS's Drinking Water Quality Management policy to include reduced occupancy or decreased water usage as additional criteria for lead,	7/31/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
					copper, Legionella bacteria, and other contaminant testing.	
A201018P4R24005	Audit of GSA's Response to COVID-19: PBS Faces Challenges to Ensure Water Quality in GSA-Controlled Facilities	7/22/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	009B	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner provide appropriate oversight to ensure water is safe to occupants in its buildings by amending and implementing PBS's Drinking Water Quality Management policy to ensure requirements in PBS's Drinking Water Quality Management policy, its companion Desk Guide for Drinking Water Quality Management, and the PBS water safety guidance are incorporated into the amended policy, unless there are safety reasons why such requirements cannot or should not be incorporated.	7/21/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
JE24-002	Public Buildings Service is Not Effectively Administering the Fuel Storage Tank Management Program	7/30/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	001	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner should complete a thorough and accurate inventory of all fuel storage tanks across GSA's facilities and ensure that the inventory is updated in the National Computerized Maintenance Management System, to include the proper asset type description in the database.	5/30/2025 Implementing
JE24-002	Public Buildings Service is Not Effectively Administering the Fuel Storage Tank Management Program	7/30/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner should develop Fuel Storage Tank Management Plans in accordance with GSA policies and procedures.	6/30/2025 Implementing
JE24-002	Public Buildings Service is Not Effectively Administering the Fuel Storage Tank Management Program	7/30/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	003	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner should develop a quality control system to ensure that the required actions and documentation to maintain fuel storage tanks are completed and included in the National Computerized Maintenance Management System as required by GSA policies.	5/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
JE24-002	Public Buildings Service is Not Effectively Administering the Fuel Storage Tank Management Program	7/30/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	004	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner should ensure compliance with National Fire Protection Association marking standards.	5/30/2025 Implementing
A230020BTF24004	GSA Should Strengthen the Security of Its Robotic Process Automation Program	8/6/2024	Office of the Chief Financial Officer Office of the Chief Information Officer	001	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Information Officer (CIO) conduct a comprehensive assessment of GSA's CIO-IT Security-19-97, IT Security Procedural Guide: Robotic Process Automation (RPA) Security, (RPA policy) to ensure, among other things, that its monitoring controls are effectively designed and implemented.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A230020BTF24004	GSA Should Strengthen the Security of Its Robotic Process Automation Program	8/6/2024	Office of the Chief Financial Officer Office of the Chief Information Officer	002	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Information Officer (CIO) develop oversight mechanisms to enforce compliance with the RPA policy and ensure that controls are operating effectively.	7/31/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A230020BTF24004	GSA Should Strengthen the Security of Its Robotic Process Automation Program	8/6/2024	Office of the Chief Financial Officer Office of the Chief Information Officer	004	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Information Officer (CIO) review all system security plans that bots currently interact with to determine if they address bot and non-person entity access. Update the system security plans, as needed.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A230020BTF24004	GSA Should Strengthen the Security of Its Robotic Process Automation Program	8/6/2024	Office of the Chief Financial Officer Office of the Chief Information Officer	006	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Information Officer (CIO) review all system security plans that bots currently interact with to determine if the security controls need to be updated. Update the system security plans, as needed.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A230020BTF24004	GSA Should Strengthen the Security of Its Robotic Process Automation Program	8/6/2024	Office of the Chief Financial Officer Office of the Chief Information Officer	007A	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Information Officer (CIO) develop a comprehensive process for removing bot custodian and bot developer access for decommissioned bots and GSA systems that aligns with GSA's CIO-IT Security-01-07, IT Security Procedural Guide: Access Control (AC) (access control policy).	7/31/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A230020BTF24004	GSA Should Strengthen the Security of Its Robotic Process Automation Program	8/6/2024	Office of the Chief Financial Officer Office of the Chief Information Officer	007B	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Information Officer (CIO) develop a comprehensive process for removing bot custodian and bot developer access for decommissioned bots and GSA systems that tracks and documents that access has been removed.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A230020BTF24004	GSA Should Strengthen the Security of Its Robotic Process Automation Program	8/6/2024	Office of the Chief Financial Officer Office of the Chief Information Officer	007C	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Information Officer (CIO) develop a comprehensive process for removing bot custodian and bot developer access for decommissioned bots and GSA systems that incorporates the process into the RPA policy.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A230043PRR24006	Basic Repairs and Alterations Project for the Central Heating Plant in Washington, D.C. Was Not Effectively Managed	8/9/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	001A	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner improve management oversight to ensure that PBS NCR contracting officers and CORs maintain complete contract files.	5/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A230043PRR24006	Basic Repairs and Alterations Project for the Central Heating Plant in Washington, D.C. Was Not Effectively Managed	8/9/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	001B	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner improve management oversight to ensure that PBS NCR contracting officers and CORs verify that contractor and subcontractor employees are paid in accordance with Construction Wage Rate Requirements.	5/30/2025 Implementing
A230043PRR24006	Basic Repairs and Alterations Project for the Central Heating Plant in Washington, D.C. Was Not Effectively Managed	8/9/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	001C	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner improve management oversight to ensure that PBS NCR contracting officers and CORs enforce contractor compliance with subcontracting limitations required for sole-source 8(a) program contracts.	5/30/2025 Implementing
A230043PRR24006	Basic Repairs and Alterations Project for the Central Heating Plant in Washington, D.C. Was Not Effectively Managed	8/9/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	002A	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner train PBS NCR contracting officers and CORs on their duties and responsibilities with respect to maintaining complete contract files.	5/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A230043PRR24006	Basic Repairs and Alterations Project for the Central Heating Plant in Washington, D.C. Was Not Effectively Managed	8/9/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	002B	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner train PBS NCR contracting officers and CORs on their duties and responsibilities with respect to verifying that contractor and subcontractor employees are paid in accordance with Construction Wage Rate Requirements.	5/30/2025 Implementing
A230043PRR24006	Basic Repairs and Alterations Project for the Central Heating Plant in Washington, D.C. Was Not Effectively Managed	8/9/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	002C	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner train PBS NCR contracting officers and CORs on their duties and responsibilities with respect to enforcing contractor compliance with subcontracting limitations required for sole-source 8(a) program contracts.	5/30/2025 Implementing
A230043PRR24006	Basic Repairs and Alterations Project for the Central Heating Plant in Washington, D.C. Was Not Effectively Managed	8/9/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	004A	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner conduct a review of PBS NCR's current basic repairs and alterations contracts to ensure that contract files are complete.	5/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A230043PRR24006	Basic Repairs and Alterations Project for the Central Heating Plant in Washington, D.C. Was Not Effectively Managed	8/9/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	004B	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner conduct a review of PBS NCR's current basic repairs and alterations contracts to ensure that contractor and subcontractor employees are paid in accordance with Construction Wage Rate Requirements.	5/30/2025 Implementing
A230043PRR24006	Basic Repairs and Alterations Project for the Central Heating Plant in Washington, D.C. Was Not Effectively Managed	8/9/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	004C	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner conduct a review of PBS NCR's current basic repairs and alterations contracts to ensure that contractors are complying with limitations on subcontracting for sole-source 8(a) program contracts.	5/30/2025 Implementing
A240018PRR24007	Fire Safety and Accessibility Deficiencies at GSA Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C.	8/12/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	001A	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner take immediate actions to address the fire safety deficiencies at the GSA HQ building by promptly ensuring that all fire doors are inspected, repaired, or replaced for proper functionality and compliance with safety standards and fire codes.	7/31/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A240018PRR24007	Fire Safety and Accessibility Deficiencies at GSA Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C.	8/12/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	001B	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner take immediate actions to address the fire safety deficiencies at the GSA HQ building by strengthening oversight to ensure that the building's operations and maintenance contractor is complying with contract requirements, including, but not limited to, fire safety requirements.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A240018PRR24007	Fire Safety and Accessibility Deficiencies at GSA Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C.	8/12/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	001C	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner take immediate actions to address the fire safety deficiencies at the GSA HQ building by expediting the corrective action for the fire safety deficiency identified during the Management Analysis and Review System (MARS) review, dated January 6, 2023, by coordinating pre-fire planning activities with the local fire department.	7/31/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A240018PRR24007	Fire Safety and Accessibility Deficiencies at GSA Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C.	8/12/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	001D	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner take immediate actions to address the fire safety deficiencies at the GSA HQ building by ensuring that pre-fire planning walk-throughs are regularly scheduled and performed with the local fire department.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A240018PRR24007	Fire Safety and Accessibility Deficiencies at GSA Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C.	8/12/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	002A	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner take immediate actions to improve management oversight of its facilities to reassess compliance with Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) and OSHA requirements at the GSA HQ building by reviewing designated wheelchair-accessible restrooms to ensure individuals with disabilities have easy access and adjusting any restroom doors to fall within the acceptable range for accessibility.	7/31/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A240018PRR24007	Fire Safety and Accessibility Deficiencies at GSA Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C.	8/12/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	002B	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner take immediate actions to improve management oversight of its facilities to reassess compliance with ABAAS and OSHA requirements at the GSA HQ building by addressing the functionality and compliance of all elevators, ensuring that each elevator is equipped with an automatic verbal announcement feature.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A240018PRR24007	Fire Safety and Accessibility Deficiencies at GSA Headquarters Building in Washington, D.C.	8/12/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	002C	OIG recommends that the PBS NCR Regional Commissioner take immediate actions to improve management oversight of its facilities to reassess compliance with ABAAS and OSHA requirements at the GSA HQ building by stabilizing the handrail for the wheelchair ramp at the entrance of the building.	7/31/2025 Implementing
A230065Q3P24001	FAS's Office of Assisted Acquisition Services Should Improve Its Oversight and Administration of Classified	9/16/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	001	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner conduct a review of all active AAS Level 2 contracts to ensure that all contract security classifications adhere to AAS's current policy and definitions.	6/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
	Contracts					
A230065Q3P24001	FAS's Office of Assisted Acquisition Services Should Improve Its Oversight and Administration of Classified Contracts	9/16/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	002	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner consolidate and improve contract security classification guidance to provide more detail and clarity for AAS contracting personnel.	8/29/2025 Implementing
A230065Q3P24001	FAS's Office of Assisted Acquisition Services Should Improve Its Oversight and Administration of Classified Contracts	9/16/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	003B	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner update existing controls to monitor and ensure compliance with contract security classifications by verifying compliance with AAS security classification policies during existing internal contract reviews.	8/29/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A230065Q3P24001	FAS's Office of Assisted Acquisition Services Should Improve Its Oversight and Administration of Classified Contracts	9/16/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	004B	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner implement ASSIST controls to ensure accuracy and integrity of contract security classifications by limiting the ability to edit contract data to only the assigned acquisition personnel and their supervisory chain.	8/29/2025 Implementing
A230065Q3P24001	FAS's Office of Assisted Acquisition Services Should Improve Its Oversight and Administration of Classified Contracts	9/16/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	005	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner strengthen AAS policy to require AAS Level 3 contracting officers to have adequate security clearances and establish a plan to initiate the security clearance process for affected contracting officers.	8/29/2025 Implementing
A230065Q3P24001	FAS's Office of Assisted Acquisition Services Should Improve Its Oversight and Administration of Classified Contracts	9/16/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	006	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner provide AAS contracting personnel with training on any updated policies or guidance implemented in response to the audit findings.	10/31/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	001	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner establish supplemental policies, training, and oversight procedures to ensure contractors comply with federal regulations when using drones on federal buildings, grounds, and property, regardless of funding sources.	8/29/2025 Implementing
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	002	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region implement controls and training to ensure that PBS contracting staff use proper contract vehicles to procure construction contracts so that the Competition in Contracting Act is not violated.	6/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	003A	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region ensure that the PBS contracting staff are trained on their responsibilities with respect to documenting and supporting independent government estimates and price reasonableness determinations.	6/30/2025 Implementing
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	003B	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region ensure that the PBS contracting staff are trained on their responsibilities with respect to segregating duties performed in making price reasonableness determinations.	6/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	004A	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region ensure that the PBS contracting staff responsible for the administration of construction contracts and task orders are trained on their responsibilities with respect to acquisition planning.	6/30/2025 Implementing
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	004B	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region ensure that the PBS contracting staff responsible for the administration of construction contracts and task orders are trained on their responsibilities with respect to evaluating contractor's experience and past performance prior to awarding a contract to ensure the contractor is qualified to perform the work.	6/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	004C	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region ensure that the PBS contracting staff responsible for the administration of construction contracts and task orders are trained on their responsibilities with respect to establishing and obtaining a construction warranty and performance and payment bonds for construction contracts.	6/30/2025 Implementing
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	004D	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region ensure that the PBS contracting staff responsible for the administration of construction contracts and task orders are trained on their responsibilities with respect to entering accurate and complete contract information in FPDS-NG.	6/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	005	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region establish controls to ensure compliance with GSA environmentally preferable material standards and report accurate information to the taxpayers.	6/30/2025 Implementing
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	006	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region properly train regional PBS contracting staff on the proper management, usage, and oversight of drones and drone operators on PBS projects in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and GSA policies.	6/30/2025 Implementing

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A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	007	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region implement controls and training to ensure that PBS contracting staff provide adequate oversight and do not violate small business subcontracting limitations to create "pass- through" environments for large or ineligible businesses.	6/30/2025 Implementing
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	008	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region ensure that PBS contracting staff comply with security clearance requirements and that contractors working on government contracts have the appropriate clearances.	6/30/2025 Implementing

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A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	009	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region establish controls to ensure that CORs review certified payroll records and perform labor interviews, as appropriate, prior to approval of invoices to verify that contractor and subcontractor employees are paid in accordance with federal Construction Wage Rate Requirements.	6/30/2025 Implementing
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	010	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region establish controls to ensure that PBS contracting staff properly evaluate independent government estimates to ensure the government is not overpaying for contractor services and provide oversight to ensure contractors perform required services.	6/30/2025 Implementing

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A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	011A	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region train PBS contracting staff on their responsibilities with respect to closing out the contract files in accordance with the FAR.	6/30/2025 Implementing
A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	011B	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region train PBS contracting staff on their responsibilities with respect to completing contractor performance assessment reports within 120 calendar days, in accordance with the CPARS guide.	6/30/2025 Implementing

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A220036P2R24008	Oversight of PBS's Projects Funded by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Audit of Paving Project at New York State's Northern Border	9/24/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service Office of the Regional Commissioner (Northeast & Caribbean)	011C	OIG recommends that the PBS Regional Commissioner for the Northeast and Caribbean Region train PBS contracting staff on their responsibilities with respect to preparing and implementing oversight procedures to ensure contract files include complete and accurate contract documentation in accordance with the FAR, GSAM, and other applicable policies.	6/30/2025 Implementing
A240031H5F24005	Audit of GSA's Fiscal Year 2023 Travel Card Program	9/24/2024	Office of Administrative Services	001	OIG recommends that the GSA Chief Administrative Services Officer work with the GSA Federal Acquisition Service program officials to implement messaging to travel cardholders on the proper use of government rideshare contracts.	8/29/2025 Implementing
A240031H5F24005	Audit of GSA's Fiscal Year 2023 Travel Card Program	9/24/2024	Office of Administrative Services	002	OIG recommends that the GSA Chief Administrative Services Officer continue training related to use of the government travel card in rideshare applications.	8/29/2025 Implementing

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A240031H5F24005	Audit of GSA's Fiscal Year 2023 Travel Card Program	9/24/2024	Office of Administrative Services	003	OIG recommends that the GSA Chief Administrative Services Officer continue to remind travelers in training and in the Concur travel system to not pay sales or occupancy taxes in tax-exempt states.	8/29/2025 Implementing
A240031H5F24005	Audit of GSA's Fiscal Year 2023 Travel Card Program	9/24/2024	Office of Administrative Services	004	OIG recommends that the GSA Chief Administrative Services Officer create the questionable charges report according to the requirements of GSA's Charge Card Management Plan to ensure that all charges are screened and that questionable charges are identified and investigated.	8/29/2025 Implementing
A240031H5F24005	Audit of GSA's Fiscal Year 2023 Travel Card Program	9/24/2024	Office of Administrative Services	005	OIG recommends that the GSA Chief Administrative Services Officer update the questionable charges report to ensure the results are complete. These updates should include a higher level of detail to ensure timely resolution and response, and capture employee name changes or separations from the Agency.	8/29/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A230040Q3P24002	FAS Should Strengthen Its Price Analyses When Consolidating Multiple Award Schedule Contracts	9/30/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	001A	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner establish an oversight process for CSP-based contracts undergoing consolidation to ensure contracting personnel comply with General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation (GSAR) 538.270-1 and FAS PAP 2021-05: and gather supporting documentation to determine a contractor's most favored customer pricing for use in negotiation objectives.	9/30/2025 Implementing
A230040Q3P24002	FAS Should Strengthen Its Price Analyses When Consolidating Multiple Award Schedule Contracts	9/30/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	001B	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner establish an oversight process for CSP-based contracts undergoing consolidation to ensure contracting personnel evaluate supporting documentation to verify a clear and relevant relationship between supporting documentation and each of the proposed prices it is meant to substantiate.	9/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A230040Q3P24002	FAS Should Strengthen Its Price Analyses When Consolidating Multiple Award Schedule Contracts	9/30/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	002	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner establish an oversight process for TDR pilot contracts undergoing consolidation to ensure contracting personnel do not rely solely on contract-level pricing tools; and, if prices paid data is not available, prioritize obtaining recent invoices or other than certified cost or pricing data from the contractor before relying on non-prices paid information.	9/30/2025 Implementing
A230040Q3P24002	FAS Should Strengthen Its Price Analyses When Consolidating Multiple Award Schedule Contracts	9/30/2024	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	003	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner re-evaluate previously consolidated MAS contracts to ensure that added products or services were evaluated to meet federal regulations and GSA policy requirements.	9/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A240028ITF24006	Audit of GSA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018	9/30/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer	001	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Information Officer correct the geospatial data quality deficiencies identified in the report.	9/30/2025 Implementing
A240028ITF24006	Audit of GSA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018	9/30/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer	002	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Information Officer implement controls to ensure that the IOLP and FRPP MS datasets contain accurate latitude and longitude coordinates based on each property's physical location except for those properties with a clear exemption for national security.	9/30/2025 Implementing
A240028ITF24006	Audit of GSA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018	9/30/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer	003	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Information Officer strengthen the data validation process for the IOLP and FRPP MS datasets to address the geospatial data quality deficiencies identified in the report.	9/30/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A240028ITF24006	Audit of GSA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018	9/30/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer	004A	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Information Officer establish a process to ensure GSA searches existing geospatial data before procuring new data, including ensuring the GIS COE is notified of future geospatial data needs prior to awarding a new contract for geospatial data.	5/30/2025 Implementing
A240028ITF24006	Audit of GSA's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018	9/30/2024	Office of the Chief Information Officer	004B	OIG recommends that GSA's Chief Information Officer establish a process to ensure GSA searches existing geospatial data before procuring new data, including improving Agency-wide awareness of the requirement to search existing geospatial data prior to awarding a new contract for geospatial data.	9/30/2025 Implementing
JE25-001	Security Inspection of the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building	10/16/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (New England)	001B	OIG recommends the Public Buildings Service Region 1 Service Centers Division, in conjunction with the O'Neill Federal Building FSC, should formally address or officially accept the risk of the three inadequately implemented childcare center security requirements.	8/29/2025 Implementing

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
JE25-001	Security Inspection of the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building	10/16/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (New England)	002B	The OIG recommends that the Boston Service Center Branch Chief, as acting FSC Chair, should ensure that the FSC records meeting minutes for every meeting.	8/29/2025 Implementing
JE25-001	Security Inspection of the Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building	10/16/2024	Office of the Regional Commissioner (New England)	002C	The OIG recommends that the Boston Service Center Branch Chief, as acting FSC Chair, should require that all tenant agencies provide training documentation for their FSC representatives.	8/29/2025 Implementing
JE25-002	Evaluation of GSA's Site Selection Process for the Relocation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Headquarters	2/3/2025	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	001	OIG recommends that the Administrator should require all GSA personnel involved with the FBI headquarters relocation project and any future projects to review and ensure records created via text messages and chats from any device are preserved within a GSA system to comply with the Federal Records Management regulations.	10/31/2025 Implementing

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JE25-002	Evaluation of GSA's Site Selection Process for the Relocation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Headquarters	2/3/2025	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002A	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner should establish policies on developing, changing, and approving site selection plans to ensure that the criteria and any changes are sufficiently justified and supported.	5/31/2025 Implementing
JE25-002	Evaluation of GSA's Site Selection Process for the Relocation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Headquarters	2/3/2025	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	002B	OIG recommends that the PBS Commissioner should establish policies and processes to ensure that the site selection data is relevant, accurate, complete, and current.	5/31/2025 Implementing

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Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A150132P4R17001	GSA's Decisions to Vacate And Renovate the Leased Federal Courthouse in Pensacola Are Based on Faulty Premises	10/25/2016	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	001	Reanalyze options for housing the tenants of the 1 North Palafox Street courthouse. As part of this analysis, PBS should: Ensure a comparison of equivalent options is reflected; Ensure the design and renovations, new, and leased construction options meet current building standards; Ensure the designs for the new and leased court house appraiser; Ensure lease-buyout and other potential settlement costs are incorporated; and Develop and incorporate project schedules into the financial analysis that are based on historical performance of projects with similar scope or scale.	12/7/17 Implemented management decision. GSA disagreed with the recommendation. Given the reported health concerns and the importance of the work of the Court, GSA determined that relocation was the most appropriate option to pursue. Final action.

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A150009P4R17006	PBS National Capital Region's $1.2 Billion Energy Savings Performance Contract for White Oak was Not Awarded or Modified In Accordance with Regulations and Policy	8/24/2017	Office of the PBS Regional Commissioner (National Capital Region)	001	Take immediate action to expedite the procurement of a new O&M contract that adheres to competition requirements specified in the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 and the Federal Acquisition Regulations.	4/30/2019 Implemented management decision. OIG disagreed regarding Competition in Contracting Act requirements. Final action.
JE18-002	Evaluation of GSA Non-Disclosure Policy	3/8/2018	Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs	001	GSA's leadership should clarify GSA's policy on communications with Members of Congress In GSA's order on congressional and Intergovernmental Inquiries and relations.	8/30/2018 Implemented management decision. GSA disagreed, as the directive establishes policy for the office's role as a focal point for Congressional relations and communications, but is not Intended

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
						as an operational or procedural order. Final action
JE19-002	Evaluation ol GSA's Management and Administration of the Old Post Office Building Lease	1/16/2019	Office of the Commissioner, Public Buildings Service	001	Before continuing to use the language [in Section 37.19 of the Old Post Office (OPO) outlease] GSA determine the purpose of the interested Parties provision, conduct a formal legal review by OGC that includes consideration of the Foreign and Presidential Emoluments Clauses, and revise the language to avoid ambiguity.	9/3/2020 Implemented management decision. GSA revised the outleasing program guide, training, forms, and website to address recommendation. Final action.

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A140143Q6P21002	GSA's Transactional Data Reporting Pilot is Not Used to Affect Pricing Decisions	6/24/2021	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	001	FAS Commissioner take immediate action to mitigate the risks associated with the TDR pilot by: restricting additional contractors from opting into the TDR pilot; and restricting access to, and use of, the TDR pilot data.	12/6/2021 Implemented management decision. GSA disagreed with the recommendation. Final action.

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A140143Q6P21002	GSA's Transactional Data Reporting Pilot is Not Used to Affect Pricing Decisions	6/24/2021	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	002	FAS Commissioner develop and implement an exit strategy for the TDR pilot and transition participating contractors out of the TDR pilot	12/6/2021 Implemented management decision. GSA disagreed with the recommendation. Final action.

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A200975Q3P22002	FAS Cannot Provide Assurance That MAS Contract Pricing Results in Orders Achieving the Lowest Overall Cost Alternative	9/30/2022	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	001	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner cancel the Transactional Data Reporting (TDR) pilot in accordance with FAS Policy and Procedures 2016-11, Transactional Data Reporting - Federal Supply Schedule Program Implementation, Paragraph 8(G), Pilot Cancellation. OIG recognizes that FAS rejected recommendations made in Report Number A140143/Q/6/P21002, including that FAS develop and implement an exit strategy for the TDR pilot and transition participating contractors out of the TDR pilot. However, OIG continues to conclude that the TDR pilot should be canceled. After 6 years, the TDR pilot still has not resulted in a viable pricing methodology that ensures compliance with the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 (CICA) requirement for orders to result in the lowest overall cost alternative to meet the government's needs.	Not implementing - TDR eliminates the complex and burdensome tracking and disclosure requirements of the CSP and the Price Reductions Clause (PRC), increasing opportunities for small businesses. TDR empowers the Federal Government to: Make better buying strategy decisions through Category Management; Comply with policy directives; Reduce price variation and lower costs; and implement dynamic pricing models not based on a single company. Final action.

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A200975Q3P22002	FAS Cannot Provide Assurance That MAS Contract Pricing Results in Orders Achieving the Lowest Overall Cost Alternative	9/30/2022	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	002	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner inform customer agencies that they should perform separate and independent price determinations because relying on MAS contract pricing and following the ordering procedures in Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) 8.405, Ordering procedures for Federal Supply Schedules, may not ensure compliance with the Competition in Contracting Act of 1984 (CICA) requirement that orders and contracts result in the lowest overall cost alternative. This should continue until the requirements and controls outlined in Recommendation 3 are set in place to ensure compliance with CICA.	Not implementing - MAS pricing is fair and reasonable, as well as more than competitive in comparison to commercial and Federal marketplaces. MAS follows the competitive procedures necessary to establish fair and reasonable contract pricing, and orders placed against MAS contracts using FAR 8.405 are best value and result in the lowest overall cost alternative. FAS has provided analysis that demonstrates that on the aggregate TDR provides better contract and order

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						level pricing. Final action.

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A200975Q3P22002	FAS Cannot Provide Assurance That MAS Contract Pricing Results in Orders Achieving the Lowest Overall Cost Alternative	9/30/2022	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	003 A	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner establish requirements and controls to ensure that FAS contracting personnel adequately analyze CSP information: (1) to negotiate pricing consistent with CICA, FAR, and GSA Acquisition Regulation 538.270-1, Evaluation of offers without access to transactional data; and (2) to clearly identify and support the determination of most favored customer pricing. FAS should ensure that offerors provide its contracting personnel with detailed information about the sales volumes, terms and conditions of pricing agreements, and any additional transactional discounts or pricing terms offered to individual commercial customers that receive the best pricing for the products and services proposed for the MAS contract.	Not implementing - FAS maintains current policy addressing the evaluation, negotiation, and award of pricing subject to the CSP requirement is consistent with CICA, FAR, and GSAR requirements. This includes pricing in new offers and the exercise of options. Final action.

Audit Report Number	Audit Report Title	Final Report Issue Date	GSA Office(s)	Rec #	Recommendation Text	Timeline Implementation Status
A200975Q3P22002	FAS Cannot Provide Assurance That MAS Contract Pricing Results in Orders Achieving the Lowest Overall Cost Alternative	9/30/2022	Office of the Commissioner, Federal Acquisition Service	003 B	OIG recommends that the FAS Commissioner establish requirements and controls to ensure that FAS contracting personnel adequately analyze CSP information: (1) to negotiate pricing consistent with CICA, FAR, and GSA Acquisition Regulation 538.270-1, Evaluation of offers without access to transactional data; and (2) to clearly identify and support the determination of most favored customer pricing. FAS should establish protocols that require offerors to submit other than certified cost or pricing data to support proposed pricing when offerors do not have comparable sales to customers outside of its MAS contract.	Not implementing - FAS maintains current policy addressing the evaluation, negotiation, and award of pricing subject to the CSP requirement is consistent with CICA, FAR, and GSAR requirements. This includes pricing in new offers and the exercise of options. Final action.

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Appendix 1: Acronyms

AAS	Assisted Acquisition Services
ABAAS	Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards
AC	Access Control
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ASSIST	Assisted Services Shared Information System
CICA	Competition in Contracting Act of 1984
CIO	Chief Information Officer
COE	Center of Excellence
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
CPARS	Contractor Performance Assessment Reporting System
CSP	Commercial Sales Practices
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DM&R	Deferred Maintenance and Repair
EO	Executive Order
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAC	Federal Acquisition Certification
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
FAS	Federal Acquisition Service
FASTA	Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEDRAMP	Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program
FFATA	Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard
FITARA	Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act
FPDS-NG	Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation
FRPP	Federal Real Property Profile
FSC	Facility Security Committee
FSRS	FFATA Subaward Reporting System
GAO	Government Accountability Office
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GSA	General Services Administration
GSAM	General Services Administration Acquisition Manual
GSAR	General Services Administration Acquisition Regulation
HQ	Headquarters
IOLP	Inventory of Owned & Leased Properties
IOT	Internet of Things
IRIS	Inventory Reporting Information System
IT	Information Technology

MARS	Management Analysis and Review System
MAS	Multiple Award Schedule
MS	Management System
NCMMS	National Computerized Maintenance Management System
NCR	National Capital Region
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OGC	Office of the General Counsel
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPO	Old Post Office
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAP	Policy and Procedure
PBS	Public Buildings Service
PRC	Price Reductions Clause
QCP	Quality Control Program
RPA	Robotic Process Automation
TDR	Transactional Data Reporting

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