

General Services Administration

FY 2002 BUDGET SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

INTRODUCTION:

The General Services Administration (GSA) was established by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

GSA's mission is to provide policy leadership and expert solutions in services, space and products, at the best value, to enable Federal employees to accomplish their missions. We believe that no other organization in the public or private sector can bring to bear as much experience, knowledge, and range of capability as GSA in ensuring high performance in Federal work environments. Due to its procurement expertise and experience, GSA is uniquely qualified to provide Federal agencies with the products and services needed to accomplish their missions and improve their performance.

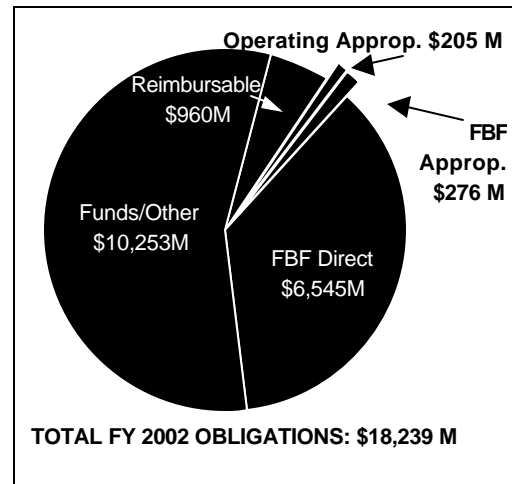
The agency has dual policy and operational roles in accomplishing five major goals: promote responsible asset management, compete effectively for the Federal market, excel at customer service, meet Federal social and environmental objectives, and anticipate future workforce needs.

GSA is organized into the Public Buildings Service (PBS), the Federal Supply Service (FSS), the Federal Technology Service (FTS), the Office of Governmentwide Policy (OGP), and various staff support offices. Geographically, operations are conducted through 11 regional offices located throughout the country.

BUDGET TOTALS AND SOURCES

Measured in obligations, GSA's FY 2002 budget estimate totals \$18.2 billion for programs under agency accounts. Most of GSA's funding comes from customers through reimbursements to revolving funds for purchase of goods and services or as rent paid for space in GSA-owned and leased buildings. Congress is asked to appropriate only \$205 million for GSA direct funded operations.

The Federal Buildings Fund (FBF) includes \$276 million in advance appropriations enacted in FY 2001 for FY 2002. Congress annually authorizes how GSA may apply its available FBF revenues (new obligational authority in annual appropriations acts).



The table on the following page shows by account the total GSA budget program, as well as the parts requiring congressional action.

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(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)			
	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Current	FY 2002 Budget
<u>OBLIGATIONS</u>			
Operating Appropriations - Direct	200,489	197,881	205,176
Federal Buildings Fund - Direct	5,548,057	6,518,937	6,820,680
Reimbursable programs	1,290,088	1,004,654	960,070
General Supply Fund	3,466,179	3,521,476	3,582,069
Information Technology Fund	5,327,266	5,925,822	6,343,707
Working Capital Fund	252,056	292,761	302,140
Federal Consumer Information Center (Reimb.)	4,203	3,620	3,293
Real Property Relocation	0	11,807	0
Permanent Indefinite Appropriations	<u>15,248</u>	<u>20,498</u>	<u>21,528</u>
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	16,103,586	17,497,456	18,238,663
<u>REQUIRING APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ACTION</u>			
<u>Operating Appropriations¹</u>			
Policy and Operations	139,426	137,406	138,499
Electronic Government (E-Gov)	0	0	20,000
Federal Consumer Information Center (Direct)	2,622	7,106	7,276
Office of Inspector General	33,317	34,444	36,025
Allowances, Former Presidents	2,241	2,511	3,376
Presidential Transition	<u>0</u>	<u>7,084</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Subtotal Budget Authority/Appropriations</i>	177,606	188,551	205,176
<u>Federal Buildings Fund New Obligational Authority:</u>			
Construction & Acquisition of Facilities	94,363	499,575	662,689
Repairs and Alterations	669,010	673,263	826,676
Installment Acquisition Payments	201,646	185,369	186,427
Rental of Space	2,917,896	3,163,370	2,959,550
Building Operations	1,588,543	1,624,771	1,748,949
Transfer to Pennsylvania Ave. Act	3,652	0	0
Columbia Hospital for Women	<u>14,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Subtotal New Obligational Authority (NOA)</i>	5,489,110	6,146,348	6,384,291
<i>Subtotal FBF Budget Authority</i>	(210,471)	280,887	307,454
<i>Subtotal FBF Appropriations²</i>	0	476,523	276,400
TOTAL, Treasury Approp. Action (BA/NOA)	5,664,094	6,327,793	6,582,191
<i>Budget Authority</i>	(35,487)	462,332	505,354
<i>Appropriations</i>	174,984	657,968	474,300
TOTAL, VA/HUD Appropriations Action (BA)	2,622	7,106	7,276
Federal Consumer Information Center (Direct)	2,622	7,106	7,276

¹The FCIC is funded under the VA/HUD bill; all else is in the Treasury and General Government bill.

²\$276.4 million advance appropriation enacted in FY 2001 for FY 2002.

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WATERFALL TABLE Changes in Appropriated Accounts \$(Thousands)

	Policy and Operations	Inspector General	Former Presidents	Electronic Government	Total
FY 2001 ¹	\$137,406	\$34,444	\$2,511	\$0	\$174,361
Congressional Initiatives ¹	-11,226				-11,226
Pay Raise	2,296	1,128	82		3,506
Increased Infrastructure Costs	523	453			976
Full Year Cost for Former President Clinton's Office & Staff			385		385
Full Year Rent for Former President Clinton			297		297
Rent Increase for Other Former Presidents			73		73
Equipment & Other Increases			28		28
Critical Infrastructure Protection Programs					
	6,500				6,500
FirstGov	3,000				3,000
New Electronic Government Fund				20,000	20,000
FY 2002	\$138,499	\$36,025	\$3,376	\$20,000	\$197,900

¹FY 2001 Appropriations, net of rescissions.

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FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND New Obligational Authority

2002 Construction and Acquisition of Facilities (NOA)	
<i>In Priority Order</i>	
\$(Millions)	
<u>Projects funded from FBF:</u>	
<u>Executive Agencies:</u>	
Judgment Fund Repayment.....	\$84.4
Suitland, MD, NOAA II.....	34.1
Suitland, MD, U.S. Census Bureau.....	2.8
New York, NY, US Mission to the UN	4.6
Washington, DC, SEFC Site Remediation	5.0
Montgomery County, MD FDA Consolidation	9.1
Houston, TX, Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	6.3
Fort Hancock, TX, Border Station.....	2.2
Jackman, ME, Border Station.....	.9
Del Rio III, TX, Border Station	1.9
Raymond, MT, Border Station7
Eagle Pass, TX, Border Station	2.3
Detroit, MI, Border Station.....	9.5
Non-Prospectus Construction.....	5.9
Subtotal, Executive Agencies	169.5
<u>Federal Judiciary:</u>	
Brooklyn, NY, Courthouse Annex – GPO	3.4
Washington, DC, Courthouse Annex	6.6
Buffalo, NY, Courthouse Annex7
Springfield, MA, Courthouse.....	6.5
Fresno, CA, Courthouse	121.2
Erie, PA, Courthouse Annex	30.7
Eugene, OR, Courthouse.....	4.5
El Paso, TX, Courthouse.....	11.2
Mobile, AL, Courthouse	11.3
Norfolk, VA, Courthouse	11.6
Las Cruces, NM, Courthouse	4.1
Little Rock, AR, Courthouse Annex.....	5.0
Subtotal, Federal Judiciary	216.8
Total Construction Funded from FBF, FY 2002	386.3
<u>Projects Funded by Advance Appropriation</u>	
Washington, DC, Courthouse Annex	109.5
Buffalo, NY, Courthouse Annex	3.6
Springfield, MA, Courthouse.....	41.4
Miami, FL, Courthouse	121.9
Subtotal, Approved Advance Appropriation ¹	276.4
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM, FY 2002	\$662.7

¹\$276.4 million advance appropriation enacted in FY 2001 for FY 2002.

Note: This table will not add due to rounding.

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(FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND Cont'd):

2002 Repairs and Alterations (NOA)	
<i>In Priority Order</i>	
\$(Millions)	
Basic Non-Prospectus R&A Projects	\$370.0
Limited Scope Program:	
Des Moines, IA, 210 Walnut Street Federal Building.....	12.0
HVAC Modernization – Various Buildings	6.7
Chicago, IL, John C. Kluczynski Federal Building.....	12.7
PCB Transformers – Various Buildings	15.6
Washington, DC, 320 First Street Federal Building.....	8.3
Lakewood, CO, DFC Building 57	8.5
Laguna Niguel, CA, Chet Holifield Federal Building	11.7
Providence, RI, U.S. Federal Building and Courthouse.....	<u>5.1</u>
Subtotal, Limited Scope Program for R&A Construction	80.4
Modernization Program:	
Cleveland, OH, Howard M. Metzenbaum CT.....	27.9
Chicago, IL, Federal Building, 536 South Clark Street.....	60.1
Las Vegas, NV, Foley Federal Building-Courthouse.....	27.0
Muskogee, OK, Federal Building-Courthouse.....	8.2
Newark, NJ, Peter W. Rodino Federal Building.....	5.3
Cleveland, OH, Anthony J. Celebrezze Federal Building	23.0
Tallahassee, FL, U.S. Courthouse	4.9
Washington, DC, IRS Main Building (Phase 2)	20.4
St. Louis, MO, Federal Center Building 104/105.....	20.2
Washington, DC, Main Interior	22.7
Milwaukee, WI, Federal Building-Courthouse	10.0
Washington, DC, Main Justice Building (Phase 3)	46.0
Chicago, IL, Harold Washington Social Security Center	13.7
San Diego, CA, Edward J. Schwartz FB-CT.....	13.1
Jacksonville, FL, Charles E. Bennett Federal Building.....	23.6
Portland, OR, Pioneer Courthouse.....	<u>16.6</u>
Subtotal, Modernization Program for R&A Construction	342.6
TOTAL R&A CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM	423.0
R&A Design Program:	
Limited Scope Program:	
Ft. Worth, TX, Fritz G. Lanham FB.....	.8
New York, NY, U.S. Customs House – 6 World Trade Ctr.	<u>.7</u>
Subtotal, Limited Scope Program for R&A Design	1.5
Modernization Program:	
Boston, MA, McCormack Post Office-U.S. Courthouse.....	5.3
Washington, DC, Federal Office Building 8.....	7.8
Washington, DC, Mary E. Switzer Memorial Building	5.4
Brooklyn, NY, Emanuel Celler Courthouse.....	3.8
Atlanta, GA, Martin Luther King Jr. Federal Building	2.4
Springfield, IL, Paul H. Findley FB-CT5
Denver, CO, Byron G. Rogers FB-CT.....	3.7
Atlanta, GA, Richard B. Russell Federal Building	2.9
Fargo, ND, Federal Building-Post Office.....	<u>.3</u>
Subtotal, Modernization Program for Design	32.1
TOTAL R&A DESIGN PROGRAM	33.6
TOTAL REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS, FY 2002	\$826.7

Note: This table will not add due to rounding.

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WATERFALL TABLE Changes in Other FBF NOA \$(Thousands)

	Installment Acquisition Payments	Rental of Space	Building Operations
FY 2001	\$195,369	\$3,161,999	\$1,668,426
Decrease in Capitalized Interest Payments	-1,095		
Decrease in Interest Payments	-7,847		
Exclusion of the Part Year Cost of FY2001 Indefinite Authority		-96,346	
Annualization of FY 2001 Program		-172,399	
Rental Increases		65,622	
Lump Sum Payments for taxes and lease buyouts		74,067	
Cancellations		-36,894	
Expansions – Not Indefinite Authority		25,107	
Building Services in New Space			19,031
Part Year Increase for FY 2001 Pay Act (3.1%), Effective January, 2001			5,223
Wageboard and Pay Act Increase (3.0%), Effective January, 2002			13,375
Increase for Environmental Compliance			5,600
Increase for Law Enforcement Security Officer Hires			3,100
Increase for Contract Security Guard Program			10,004
Increase for Security System Replacements			2,500
Fuel and Utility Rate Changes			21,690
FY 2002	\$186,427	\$3,021,156	\$1,748,949

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BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS AND TRENDS

Operating Programs

Annual operating appropriations in FY 2002, after adjustments for one-time projects and Presidential Transition, shows a modest increase over FY 2001 levels. This increase is primarily related to a new Electronic Government (E-Gov) Fund, the FirstGov program, and the President's initiative on Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP). Please see the waterfall table on page 3 for details on changes to appropriations.

The agency is expanding its role to implement electronic government. Electronic government is a major focus of the new administration, as expressed in President Bush's Budget Blueprint. Expanding e-procurement will reduce transaction costs and foster greater competition. Expanding citizen access to the government through the Internet will result in a citizen-centric government, in which agencies will conduct transactions with the public through secure web-enabled systems that use portals to link common applications and protect privacy. Citizens will be able to go online and interact with their Federal Government—and with their State and local governments that provide similar information and services—around citizen preferences and not agency boundaries. OGP has taken a leadership role in the implementation of electronic government, in both the E-Gov and FirstGov initiatives.

The new Electronic Government (E-Gov) fund provides \$20 million in FY 2002 for initiatives that use the Internet or other electronic methods to make the Federal Government more accessible, efficient and productive. The public will have easy, standardized access to Federal information, benefits, services and business opportunities. OMB will control allocation of the funds to various Federal agency information technology projects.

In FY 2002 we are requesting \$3.0 million for the FirstGov Program. Designed to be a single point of access for the U.S. Government, the FirstGov website consolidates and simplifies connections to agencies, records, services, and informational releases. In addition, the program will be coordinated with State and local governments to create linkages to their web sites. By consolidating access through one E-Portal, FirstGov will provide a comprehensive resource to those attempting to gather information from government agencies. FirstGov currently accesses more than 30 million Federal web pages, and links to all fifty states.

The Federal Technology Service is also supporting electronic government initiatives through the products and services it provides. FTS plays an important leadership role providing Critical Infrastructure Protection and making the Federal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) a reality. The PKI initiative requires development of an interoperable, Government-wide PKI capability that will provide four basic security services through digital signature and encryption: authentication, data integrity, non-repudiation, and confidentiality.

The Federal Computer Incident Response Capability (FedCIRC) is a collaborative partnership drawing on the skills and resources within Government, academia, and the private sector to address computer security related incidents. Federal civilian agencies turn to FedCIRC for assistance in identifying, containing and recovering from adverse events that impact on the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information traversing the critical information infrastructure. We are requesting \$6.5 million for these programs in FY2002.

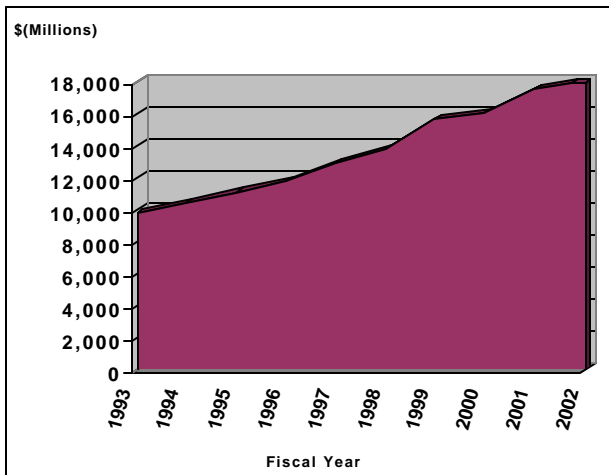
In its ongoing business operations, GSA has moved from being a mandatory source to being a provider of choice, and is competing

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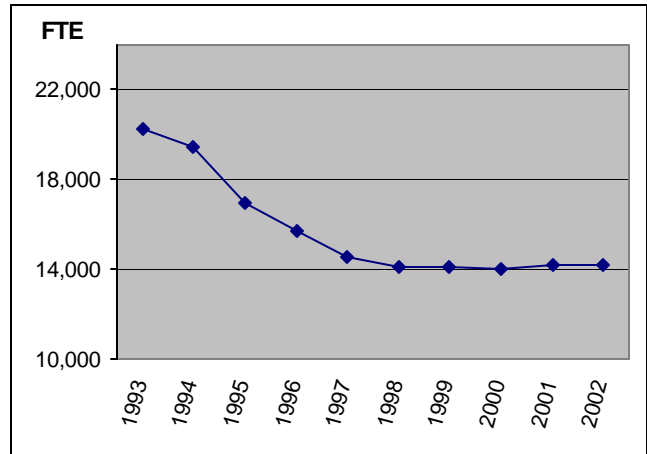
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for customer purchases of supplies, fleet services, information technology services and, increasingly, real property services.

Even in this non-mandatory environment, GSA's "business volume" (expressed as total obligations) has steadily grown, reflecting delivery of increased goods and services to Federal customers. Higher business volumes demonstrate that customers are increasingly choosing GSA in an environment in which they have many choices. During the 10-year period shown in the following chart, obligations increased over 85%.



Over the same period, GSA has significantly streamlined and reduced its workforce.



This has been achieved without adverse action through hiring freezes/attrition and 4,391 voluntary separations under "buyout" authority.

The budget supports 14,216 FTE in FY 2002, a number equal to that of FY 2001. The FY 2002 level is a decrease of 6,032 FTE, or 30%, since FY 1993, one of the greatest percentage reductions of any large executive branch agency.

Federal Buildings Fund Capital Investment

The budget proposes \$663 million for new construction projects in FY 2002. \$827 million is also being requested for repairs and alterations projects. This \$1.5 billion capital program is the largest since 1994. \$276 million is funded from direct appropriations enacted in FY 2001 for FY 2002, and \$1.2 billion is funded from Fund revenues.

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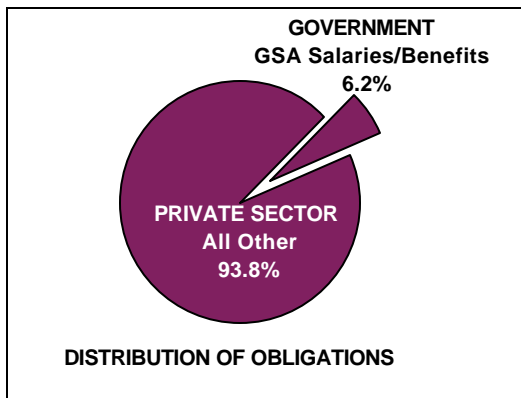
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OTHER PERSPECTIVES

GSA has a large influence on overall federal spending.

In total, GSA actually affects over \$72 billion in financial transactions throughout the Government. This includes its own funds and the value of contractual and other vehicles it puts in place for all agencies to use. See the table on "Government Financial Transactions Affected by GSA" on page 13.

GSA contracts with the private sector to meet client agency needs. Of the \$18.2 billion budgeted in FY 2002, only \$1.1 billion, or 6.2%, is for salaries and benefits of GSA personnel.



The rest is for commercially sourced supplies, services, commercial rent payment, equipment, communications and utilities.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The FY 2002 budget program seeks to maintain and build upon GSA's contributions toward making the Federal sector work better and cost less.

Public Buildings Service

The Federal Buildings Fund finances GSA's real property activities, except for disposal. GSA offers quality non-mandatory real property services, which permit our customers to choose their leasing and space alteration providers from GSA, other public, or private sources. Most agencies continue to use GSA's facilities and services. Public Buildings Service (PBS) customer satisfaction increased from 74% in FY 1994 to its goal of 85% in FY 2000, well ahead of last year's projections. The PBS goal is to maintain that level in FY 2002 and beyond. PBS participates in industry groups, keeps abreast of changes and trends in the industry, pursues energy conservation strategies and employs commercial buying practices. These activities have all contributed to PBS' success in achieving and maintaining its goal of operating government owned space at 12 percent below private sector costs. PBS is maintaining that target, recognizing that further increasing the differential between GSA and the private sector may have a negative impact on customer satisfaction.

GSA's FY 2002 budget reflects a significant construction program, including:

- \$217 million for twelve Federal Judiciary projects, including construction funding for two projects, funding for five new design starts, and additional funding for five projects currently underway.
- \$17 million for six Border Station projects, three each on the Northern and Southern borders of the Continental United States.
- \$6 million for nonprospectus projects.
- \$34 million for the Suitland, MD, National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration

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(NOAA) facility, which is to house NOAA's satellite monitoring computer equipment.

- \$6 million for a new Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) facility's site and design in Houston, TX.
- \$5 million for demolition of the existing facility utilized by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations so that construction of its replacement can proceed.
- \$9 million for the design of the Montgomery County, MD, Center for Devices and Radiological Health Laboratory and Office, as part of the consolidation of the Food and Drug Administration Headquarters office and laboratory space.
- \$5 million for site remediation work at the Southeast Federal Center in Washington, DC.
- \$3 million for design of a new Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census facility, to be located in the Suitland Federal Center.
- \$84 million for repayment to the Judgment Fund for monies disbursed in settlement of 20 claims against 11 new construction projects.

In addition to Construction, an \$827 million Repairs and Alterations program would fund modernization of the existing inventory and other PBS initiatives. This program is a very high priority for GSA. GAO noted in its most recent report that \$4 billion is needed to ensure acceptable quality, health, and safety standards. Repairs and Alterations include:

- \$370 million for Basic Program of repairs and alterations work identified through a five-year inventory needs assessment.

- \$423 million for Major Modernization Program.

- \$34 million for Design Program.

GSA maintains and disposes of surplus Federal real property, producing \$335 million in proceeds in FY 2000, at significant savings to our customers.

Federal Technology Service

Through FTS's portfolio of Network Services and IT solutions, GSA delivers Federal agencies the latest in telecommunications and information technology. Few other entities are able to deliver the broad range of technological services that we provide our customers at the attractive prices we offer. For example, in FY 1999, the FTS2000 average cost for long distance telecommunication, at 5.8 cents per minute, was more than 40% below the 10.2-cent market average. With FTS 2001, cost per minute will continue to be below the industry average.

FTS programs are financed by the Information Technology Fund, a revolving fund that provides IT resources to Federal agencies on a fee-for-service basis. IT Fund resources have grown from approximately \$1.5 billion in FY 1995 to over \$5 billion in FY 2000 and are expected to exceed \$6 billion in FY 2002.

Federal Supply Service

The General Supply Fund (GSF) is a full-cost recovery, revolving fund that provides Federal agencies with services and supplies. In fiscal year 2000 the fastest growing area was the \$15.1 billion Federal Supply Multiple Awards Schedules program, particularly services contracts. The Schedules program has benefited from the Federal procurement reforms of the mid-

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1990s and provides a broad and expanding range of products and services.

GSA Advantage™, GSA's award winning electronic shopping service, allows Federal employees worldwide to compare prices, place orders, and make payments over the Internet. Customers benefit from consolidated purchasing, contracting expertise, and compliance with Federal procurement and socioeconomic policies.

In FY 2001, the implementation of the new Office of Supply will help FSS focus on innovation and increased efficiency in a new and distinct Supply Business Line.

GSA's Interagency Fleet, which leases vehicles to over 75 Federal agencies, continued to expand in FY 2000 by consolidating nearly 5,900 vehicles from other agencies, resulting in a 177,000 vehicle fleet. Cost avoidance from consolidation will save taxpayers nearly \$4 million.

The Travel and Transportation business line helps control the costs of Federal employee travel and transportation services. Reducing costs by consolidating contracts and achieving administrative savings, this business line competes successfully for Federal business in its non-mandatory program areas as well as achieving significant savings for the Government in its mandatory Airline City Pairs program.

Office of Governmentwide Policy

GSA's Office of Governmentwide Policy (OGP), funded by the Policy and Operations account, provides the leadership needed to develop and oversee the implementation of policies designed to achieve the most cost effective, innovative solutions for the delivery of administrative services. For example, OGP continues to be a leader in development of electronic procurement policies and practices, working toward

eventual governmentwide standards. \$2.1 million is being made available in FY 2001 to support the development of an electronic procurement infrastructure to provide an interoperable, single face for government electronic business transactions.

Staff Offices

The major staff offices in GSA – the Chief Financial Officer, Chief People Officer, Chief Information Officer and General Counsel – provide quality administrative, financial and legal services to all of the GSA business lines as well as external customers.

As a result of downsizing and restructuring, major program streamlining, and attrition and buyouts, much of GSA's corporate knowledge has been lost or displaced. GSA is taking steps to address its human capital needs. Workforce demographic problems, in particular skill needs, are being studied and acted on by a Worldclass Workforce Team, focusing on hiring college graduates and developing current employees. GSA's aging workforce will result in increased turnover due to retirements, and a number of recruiting, intern, and succession planning initiatives are underway. Although GSA is faced with human capital problems, GSA has nonetheless for two years in a row ranked in the top three federal agencies for reported job satisfaction in the OPM "Merit Principles" survey of federal employees.

GSA produces comprehensive annual reports and audited financial statements. We have earned an unqualified audit opinion from an independent public accounting firm in FY 2000, for the thirteenth consecutive year, unprecedented among Federal agencies.

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Socio-Economic Programs

GSA is committed to improving the quality of life of its employees, as well as promoting such socio-economic goals as improving environmental quality and increasing access to technology.

- GSA is a leader in family-friendly workplaces. We now manage 113 Federal child care facilities, serving 7,600 children. Eighty-eight percent of our centers are accredited, compared to five percent for all child care centers nationwide. Computers and internet access have been made available to all the childcare centers. We also continue to seek new ways to make Federal child care more affordable.
- GSA participated in the creation of a Computers for Learning website, that allows federal agencies to match the donation of surplus computer equipment to schools and non-profit education groups nationwide.
- GSA's energy conservation goal is to improve energy reduction from 22% below the 1985 baseline in FY 2001 to 24% below in FY 2002.
- GSA's fleet experiments with innovative technologies, such as alternative-fuel vehicles (AFVs), led to GSA's induction into the Clean Air Hall of Fame. GSA has purchased over 36,000 AFVs since FY 1991, with 30,000 of them for the GSA fleet.

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GSA affects over \$72 billion in financial transactions throughout the Government.

Government Financial Transactions Affected By GSA			
<i>\$(Thousands)</i>			
	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Estimate
ACTIVITIES UNDER GSA ACCOUNTS:			
Budgeted Obligations	16,104,881	17,497,457	18,238,964
Unobligated Balance of Approved Const/R&A Program	<u>1,098,642</u>	<u>780,791</u>	<u>407,806</u>
Subtotal	17,203,523	18,277,954	18,666,946
FUNDS THAT GSA COLLECTS:			
Transportation Overcharge Collections	18,714	15,500	14,000
Surplus Real Property Sales Proceeds	335,200	359,100	329,400
Surplus Personal Prop Sales Revenue	10,000	11,200	12,200
Outlease of Govt-Owned Space	2,663	2,700	2,700
Energy Rebates and Recycling Receipts	<u>2,051</u>	<u>2,102</u>	<u>2,102</u>
Subtotal	368,628	390,602	360,402
MECHANISMS PUT IN PLACE BY GSA (REVENUES):			
GSA SmartPay (notes 1 & 2)	<u>6,210</u>	<u>6,800</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Subtotal	6,210	6,800	7,500
MECHANISMS PUT IN PLACE BY GSA (EXPENSES):			
Multiple, Single, Service Schedules (Supply & IT)	13,635,139	15,288,400	16,500,000
Purchase of Telecomm. Services (POTS)	11,000	11,000	11,000
Major Info. System Acquisition (FEDCAC)	78,600	88,500	94,600
Telecommunications Enhancement Contracts	135,797	164,345	194,293
Innovative Business Solutions (note 5)	143,516	149,780	153,280
Freight Transportation Services (HHG and STOS)	145,500	148,300	151,000
GSA SmartPay (notes 1 & 2)	17,452,398	18,680,000	20,363,000
Real Estate Schedules	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Subtotal	31,603,950	34,562,325	37,469,173
COST AVOIDANCES DUE TO GSA PROGRAMS:			
Real Property Utilization Transfers	21,700	72,800	81,400
Personal Property Utilization/Donations	3,237,257	1,643,400	1,610,000
Real Property Donations	114,600	37,900	58,200
Value of FCIC Pub Svc Media Donations	<u>14,100</u>	<u>15,200</u>	<u>15,500</u>
Subtotal	3,387,657	1,769,300	1,765,100
GSA DELEGATED AUTHORITIES:			
Real Prop. Disposal (DOD) (note 3)	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Buildings Delegations (note 4)	212,266	223,725	228,199
Supply Schedules - Dept Veterans Affairs	<u>2,001,000</u>	<u>2,001,000</u>	<u>2,001,000</u>
Subtotal	14,213,266	14,224,725	14,229,199
TOTAL GSA-RELATED FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS	66,783,234	69,234,006	72,498,320

Note 1: Under GSA SmartPay, the amount of the refund varies by agency. There is a base refund of 4 basis points, which goes to GSA out of the agencies' refunds. Agencies have negotiated refunds in different amounts, depending upon such issues as how quickly they pay, how electronic the process is, volume, etc. Some agencies have refunds of well over 100 basis points, while others have a lot less. These refunds are paid directly to the ordering agency, not to GSA. Given that the refunds are dependent on actions of agencies (for example meeting volume incentives, improving speed of payment, etc.), we have no way of knowing how much the refunds will be. However, we are able to report the total amount of agency refunds after the end of the period. FY 1999 refunds totaled \$55 million and increased to \$65.3 million in FY 2000.

Note 2: The majority of flight volume passes through the GSA SmartPay Program. The estimated value of the City Pairs Program is \$1.0 billion in FY 2000; and \$1.3 billion in FY 2001 and FY 2002.

Note 3: Estimated sales value of properties under DOD Base Closures; GSA delegates its disposal authorities to DOD.

Note 4: Estimated rent payments transferred to delegatee agencies that are responsible for lease management as prescribed in the delegation agreements (usually single-tenant buildings).

Note 5: In FY 2000 includes Fedlearn, GSA IT Acquisition Center (ITAC), Financial Management Systems Support Center (FMSS), SEAT, and Smart Card.

General Services Administration

FY 2002 BUDGET SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

GSA'S GENERAL PROVISIONS

Brief explanations of proposed GSA general provisions are listed below, with minor modifications from last year as noted. Several GSA general provisions contained in the FY 2001 Appropriations Act were

deleted, as they were one-time in nature and did not need to be repeated. Several Title VI General Provisions of special interest to GSA are also shown.

GSA General Provisions	
Sec. 401.....	Provides for reimbursement by wholly owned Government corporations and agencies to GSA for provision of building services, including costs of operations, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair and improvement, included as part of rentals.
Sec. 402.....	Provides GSA authority for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, to satisfy its requirements for vehicles from other sources when the motor pool system cannot supply the required vehicles.
Sec. 403.....	Provides that notice of any proposed transfers for the Federal Buildings Fund, GSA, shall be transmitted in advance to the Committee on Appropriations for activities that may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements.
Sec. 404.....	Provides that requests for Courthouse construction must (1) meet the GSA/OMB/ Judicial Conference design guide standards, (2) reflect the Judicial Conference approved 5 year construction plan, and (3) include a standardized courtroom utilization study.
Sec. 405.....	Provides that GSA shall not provide usual building services to agencies that do not pay the assessed rental rate as determined by GSA in compliance with law.
Sec. 406.....	Provides that funds provided by the Information Technology Fund, GSA, to other Government agencies for performance of pilot information technology projects which have potential for Government-wide benefits and savings, may be repaid to this Fund from any savings actually incurred by these projects or other funding, to the extent feasible.
Sec. 407.....	Provides that claims against the Government for less than \$250,000 arising from direct construction and the acquisition of buildings may be liquidated from savings effected in other construction projects provided that the Appropriations Committees are notified in advance.
Sec. 408.....	Amends Public Law 106-554, by changing the date of April 30, 2002 to September 30, 2002, for GSA to offer to employees a voluntary separation incentive in order to provide the necessary flexibility to carry out the closing of the Federal Supply Service distribution centers, forward supply points, and associated programs.
Title VI General Provisions <i>(of special interest to GSA)</i>	
Sec. 606.....	Provides that appropriations for any department or agency during the current FY for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to GSA for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements performed in accordance with appropriate law.
Sec. 631.....	Provides that member agencies shall finance an appropriate share of the joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP) administrative costs, not to exceed \$800,000.
Sec. 632.....	Provides for transfer of funds to GSA for governmentwide financial management, information technology, procurement, and other initiatives, as approved by OMB in consultation with the CFO, CIO and Procurement Executives Councils, not to exceed \$17,000,000, following notification of the Appropriation Committees.

General Services Administration

FY 2002 BUDGET SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

OBLIGATIONS SUMMARY By Object Classification \$(Thousands)

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimated	FY 2002 Estimated
Personnel Compensation:			
11.1 Full-time Permanent	\$759,664	\$825,838	\$859,614
11.3 Other than permanent	19,795	18,891	19,318
11.5 Other personnel compensation	50,247	34,983	35,967
11.8 Special personal service payments	380	414	534
11.9 Total personnel compensation	830,086	880,126	915,433
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	197,450	203,571	215,278
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	1,115	1,911	2,025
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	34,010	34,559	35,165
21.0 Motor Pool travel	6,313	6,158	6,227
22.0 Transportation of things	57,836	62,196	64,337
23.1 Rental payments	79,140	86,089	90,298
23.2 Rental payments to others	2,892,548	3,161,999	3,021,156
23.3 Communications, utilities, and misc.	353,577	366,960	398,870
24.0 Printing and reproduction	14,994	23,785	24,576
25.1 Advisory and Assistance Services	337	353	353
25.2 Other services	7,267,294	8,233,940	8,905,134
25.3 Purch. of goods & services from Govt	203,967	234,028	247,005
25.4 Operation & maintenance of facilities	792,198	765,665	855,893
25.5 Research & development contracts	0	0	0
25.7 Operation & maintenance of equipmt	43,267	46,361	46,361
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,404,608	2,417,519	2,455,071
31.0 Equipment	685,276	711,020	721,769
32.0 Lands and structures	48,080	68,045	56,736
33.0 Investments and loans	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	6,065	245	45
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	281	86	86
43.0 Interest and dividends	178,346	175,030	166,276
90.0 Below Reporting Threshold	0	0	0
91.0 Unvouchered	0	7,084	0
93.0 Limitation on expenses	0	0	0
99.9 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	\$16,096,788	\$17,486,730	\$18,228,094

NOTE: All data exclude the Federal Consumer Information Center, financed under the VA/HUD Appropriations Act; these obligations are (\$000): \$6,798 for FY 2000, \$10,726 for FY 2001, and \$10,569 for FY 2002.

General Services Administration FY 2002 BUDGET SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

ACQUISITION WORKFORCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING FY 2002 BUDGET DATA

As prescribed by 41 U.S.C. 433(h), following are funding levels included in the FY 2002 program for education and training of the acquisition workforce.

Organization	Amounts programmed for Acquisition Workforce Education and Training		
	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Current	FY 2002 Request
Federal Supply Service: General Supply Fund	504,220	1,500,000	1,500,000
Federal Technology Service: Information Technology Fund	103,102	813,000	829,000
Public Buildings Service: Federal Buildings Fund	829,969	893,110	910,973
General Management: Working Capital Fund	11,250	15,000	15,000
Office of Governmentwide Policy: Policy and Operations	19,066	27,000	27,000
Working Capital Fund	10,254	14,000	14,000
Total	1,477,588	2,674,110	2,697,973

EXPENSES, PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

The following information is included in our annual budget in response to a Congressional request. The General Services Administration granted an exemption from rent charges to the incoming Administration for space occupied during the Presidential Transition. This office space was located at 1800 G Street, NW, Washington, DC. The estimated value of this exemption was \$922,300.