

Highlights of GAO-22-104639, a report to congressional committees

Why GAO Did This Study

Each year, GSA spends hundreds of millions of dollars in funding to construct, repair, and alter buildings in its portfolio and another \$5.7 billion in rent for over 8,000 leases of privately owned space. GSA's prospectus process can pose challenges to its ability to effectively manage its assets.

GAO was asked to review GSA's prospectus process. This report: (1) describes GSA's process for developing and obtaining approval of prospectuses; (2) determines average time frames for prospectuses' reviews and approvals; and (3) examines the extent to which GSA has assessed the prospectus process to identify and address challenges, if any, that may affect GSA's management of federal assets. GAO reviewed, among other things, relevant statutes and regulations and GSA documents; analyzed data for prospectuses submitted for funding for fiscal years 2014 through 2020; and interviewed GSA and OMB officials.

What GAO Recommends

GAO recommends: (1) that GSA fully assess the prospectus process for leases and capital projects—including identifying, analyzing, and responding to risks associated with the process—and implement potential improvements to the process, and (2) that GSA communicate to its authorizing committees the results of its assessment, including any proposed changes that may require legislative action to implement. GSA agreed with the recommendations and stated that it is developing a plan to address them.

View GAO-22-104639. For more information, contact Catina Latham at (202) 512-2834 or lathamc@gao.gov.

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FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY

GSA Should Fully Assess Its Prospectus Process and Communicate Results to Its Authorizing Committees

What GAO Found

The Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, requires the General Services Administration (GSA) to submit a proposal (prospectus) for capital and lease projects with an estimated cost that exceeds a certain dollar threshold to two congressional-authorizing committees. Per GSA guidance, GSA's 11 regional offices develop prospectuses that describe the projects. GSA's Central Office and the Office of Management and Budget each review the prospectuses before GSA submits them to the authorizing committees. GSA obtains these committees' approvals before obligating appropriated funds for the project.

Steps and Time Frames for the Development and Approval of the General Services Administration's (GSA) Prospectuses, Fiscal Years 2014–2020



Source: GAO. | GAO-22-104639

In general, for fiscal years 2014 through 2020, GSA averaged 1 year to submit lease prospectuses and 9 months to submit capital project prospectuses to the authorizing committees. The committees averaged 8 months to approve leases and 14 months to approve capital projects. However, the time frames vary and can be affected by the appropriations process. GSA waits for the President's budget to be transmitted to Congress before submitting capital project prospectuses to the committees. In 4 of the 7 fiscal years that GAO reviewed, the budget was submitted after February. In addition, the committees' approvals typically occurred after annual appropriations were enacted.

GSA has taken steps to assess some aspects of the prospectus process. For example, GSA assessed its leasing process and found it needed to submit prospectuses to the committees earlier to reduce extensions on existing leases while awaiting committees' approvals. However, GSA has not completed a full assessment of the prospectus process, including the process for capital projects. GSA officials stated that challenges related to the prospectus threshold, delayed approvals, and limited funding contribute to difficulties GSA faces in managing its portfolio (e.g., addressing repair and maintenance backlogs). While GSA has identified potential changes that would require legislative action, it has not communicated its concerns or potential changes to the authorizing committees. By fully assessing the prospectus process and communicating with the authorizing committees, GSA can work with the committees to address any risks posed by the process, while also ensuring that any changes do not impede the committees' oversight activities.