

U.S. General Services Administration

PERMANENT BUDGET AUTHORITY

Fiscal Year 2025 Congressional Justification

CONTENTS

Transportation Audit Contracts and Contract Administration	2
Program Description.....	2
Authorizing Legislation	2
FY 2024 Operating Plan and FY 2025 Budget Request.....	2
Obligations by Object Classification.....	4
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	5
Acquisition Workforce Training Fund.....	6
Program Description.....	6
Authorizing Legislation	6
Administration Proposal.....	6
FY 2024 Operating Plan and FY 2025 Budget Request.....	9
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	10
Obligations by Object Class.....	11
Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property	12
Program Description.....	12
Authorizing Legislation	12
Administration Proposal.....	12
FY 2024 Operating Plan and FY 2025 Budget Estimate	13
Obligations by Object Classification.....	13
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	14
Obligations by Program Activity	15

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 (TSPs) 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 2024 Operating Plan and FY 2025 Budget Request

The Transportation Audits program is managed by the Federal Acquisition Service (FAS) in the Travel, Transportation and Logistics (TTL) Portfolio. The FY 2025 budget request provides \$12.26 million for the Transportation Audits program to continue its focus on prepayment oversight and post payment audits of Government-wide transportation bills and recoveries of overcharges.

The program office will oversee the implementation and performance of prepayment audits for transportation services procured around the world by Federal agencies; conduct post payment audits of transportation bills; execute the collection of overcharges; validate overcharges via evidence, regulation, and background; adjudicate claims brought by TSPs and Federal agencies as needed; handle bankruptcies and litigation related to TSPs for Federal agencies; and act as an expert in court cases as needed.

In FY 2023, Transportation Audits continued to streamline business operations, while capitalizing on efficiencies and improvements gained through IT systems modernization efforts. These efforts helped to optimize operations, improved service delivery, and increased customer and stakeholder confidence. However, also in FY 2023, in an effort to resolve ongoing litigation challenging the program’s underlying legal authority pursuant to the Transportation Act to conduct audits, the Transportation Audits program made a voluntary payment of \$29.6 million to a U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) vendor. The payment reflected Transportation Audits’ acknowledgement of a contracting officer’s prior decisions that Notices of Overcharge (NOCs) issued to the vendor were erroneous.

Subsequently, the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia held that Transportation Audits has authority to conduct audits pursuant to the Transportation Act; however, the Court also held that contracting officer's decisions regarding the NOCs were final and prohibited Transportation Audits from issuing any subsequent NOCs contrary to the contracting officer's decisions for the contract in question. In addition, a parallel case in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims remains unresolved, and could require GSA to pay up to an additional \$11.8 million to that vendor. These actions, while reaffirming the agency's statutory authority to conduct transportation audits, had a significant impact on the program's funding and, as a result, in FY 2023, GSA began exploring future-state operating models and scenarios for the program.

The funding planned for FY 2024 and FY 2025 is to continue to audit both transportation tenders and FAR-based contracts (with the exception of the DoD vendor) across the Government. This funding covers the costs of GSA employees and the program's third-party auditors, who receive commission payments based on overcharges identified.

*U.S. General Services Administration
Permanent Budget Authority*

Obligations by Object Classification
(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Plan	FY 2025 Plan
11.1	Full-time, permanent.....	\$ 3,051	\$ 3,763	\$ 3,868
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	\$ 57	\$ 83	\$ 85
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	\$ 1,005	\$ 1,115	\$ 1,146
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	\$ -	\$ 60	\$ 63
22.0	Transportation of things.....	\$ 5	\$ -	\$ -
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
23.3	Communications and utilities.....	\$ 0	\$ -	\$ -
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	\$ 5,475	\$ 2,894	\$ 4,661
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	\$ 1	\$ 41	\$ 43
25.3	Other goods and services from Federal sources.....	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,705	\$ 1,632
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	\$ 1	\$ 11	\$ 11
31.0	Equipment.....	\$ -	\$ 57	\$ 57
99.0	Obligations, appropriated (annual).....	\$ 10,960	\$ 9,728	\$ 11,565
	Subtotal, PC&B.....	\$ 4,113	\$ 4,961	\$ 5,098
	Subtotal, Non-labor.....	\$ 6,847	\$ 4,767	\$ 6,467
99.9	Total obligations.....	\$ 10,960	\$ 9,728	\$ 11,565
FTE		27.0	29.0	29.0

*U.S. General Services Administration
Permanent Budget Authority*

Amounts Available for Obligation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Special Fund Receipts:

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Plan	FY 2025 Plan
Balance, start of year.....	\$ 44,468	\$ 38,944	\$ 33,634
Receipts.....	\$ 12,354	\$ 4,168	\$ 12,506
Sequestration.....	\$ 971	\$ 588	\$ 699
Excess collections returned to Treasury.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfer to Suspense Fund to Pay Transportation Service Provider....	\$ (20,674)	\$ -	\$ -
Appropriation to the expenditure fund.....	\$ (17,030)	\$ (10,316)	\$ (12,264)
Unobligated balance returned from expenditure fund.....	\$ 18,856	\$ 250	\$ 250
Balance, end of year.....	\$ 38,944	\$ 33,634	\$ 34,825

Special Fund Expenditures:

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Plan	FY 2025 Plan
Mandatory authority:			
Appropriation.....	\$ 17,030	\$ 10,316	\$ 12,264
Sequestration.....	\$ (971)	\$ (588)	\$ (699)
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	\$ 5,099	\$ -	\$ -
Total obligations.....	\$ 10,960	\$ 9,728	\$ 11,565
Net Outlays.....	\$ 9,492	\$ 10,098	\$ 11,014

Note: The \$29.6 million payment to the DoD vendor from the suspense account included \$20.7 million returned from the receipt account and \$8.9 million from the suspense account that had not yet been allocated to the receipt account.

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 (GWACs), Multiple Award Schedule (MAS) 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).

Administration Proposal

Under current law, a portion of the administrative fee on certain Government-wide contracts is set aside and deposited into an Acquisition Workforce Training Fund (AWTF) to support this training. As contracting requirements and supply chain considerations have grown more complex, the current level of funding has proven inadequate. The proposal would allocate a larger share of the fees already paid by Federal agencies to the Federal Acquisition Institute (FAI) and Defense Acquisition University (DAU). In practice, 92 percent of the impact will manifest as an internal transfer within GSA; other agencies should see no cost increases from the use of these contracts but will benefit from the enhanced training that their procurement officials will receive from FAI.

Background

The AWTF was established via the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004. GSA manages the fund through the Federal Acquisition Institute (FAI), in consultation with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) and the FAI Board of Directors. The fund is financed through a credit of 5 percent of the fees collected from executive agencies (other than DoD) for certain Government-wide contracts, including ones managed by GSA, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The static percentage of 5 percent has not changed since the enacting legislation from 2003. FAI is solely funded by the AWTF.

Need for New Acquisition Workforce Training Investment

Federal contracting requirements are growing in complexity, with a greater need for services contracting, technology acquisition, and, more recently, supply chain risk concerns. This is true not only for contracting officers but also those program office professionals—namely contracting officer’s representatives and program and project managers—who oversee contract performance, all of whom are considered part of the acquisition workforce. Congress has recognized the importance of training to meet these challenges and recently passed the Supply Chain Security Training Act of 2021 and the Artificial Intelligence Training for the Acquisition Workforce Act (“AI Training Act”). Other bills that emphasize acquisition workforce training, such as the AGILE Procurement Act of 2022, have also been considered.

Boosting AWTF Collections

Increasing the AWTF credit will help ensure that the Federal acquisition workforce is prepared for today’s and tomorrow’s challenges. Since GSA manages the fund through FAI but also contributes about 90 percent of the fees credited to it, this proposal would essentially authorize GSA to reallocate a greater proportion of fees it already collects for acquisition workforce training.

This proposal projects to be a \$12 million increase to the fund’s collections in FY 2025, with FAI retaining \$8 million of the new funds and the remaining \$4.5 million being transferred to Defense Acquisition University (DAU).

In FY 2023, about \$25 million was credited to the fund, with FAI retaining \$16 million and the remaining \$9 million was transferred to DAU. Approximately \$23 million of those credits came from fees collected by GSA for the use of its applicable contracts (such as Federal Supply Schedules and Government-wide Acquisition Contracts).

If the FY 2023 credit (5 percent) had been increased to the proposed 7.5 percent rate, total collections would have been approximately \$37 million, with \$24 million being retained by FAI and \$14 million being transferred to DAU. GSA-collected fees would have accounted for \$34 million of the total \$37 million in fund credits.

Resource Information

This proposal would have no significant net budgetary impacts, as it does not affect net outlays or revenues. It aims to enhance the credits to the AWTF by 50 percent. This increase primarily results from elevating the portion of fees already collected by Federal agencies, with 92 percent originating from the Acquisition Services Fund at GSA.

Proposed Legislative Language

In section 1703(i)(3) of Title 41 of the U.S. Code, strike “Five percent” and insert “Seven and one half percent”.

Changes to Existing Law: This proposal would make the following changes to subsection 1703(i) of title 41, United States Code (changes in **bold**; additions in **underline** and deletions in **strikethrough**):

(i) Training Fund.—

(1) Purposes.—The purposes of this subsection are to ensure that the Federal acquisition workforce—

(A) adapts to fundamental changes in the nature of Federal Government acquisition of property and services associated with the changing roles of the Federal Government; and

(B) acquires new skills and a new perspective to enable it to contribute effectively in the changing environment of the 21st century.

(2) Establishment and management of fund.—There is an acquisition workforce training fund. The Administrator of General Services shall manage the fund through the Federal Acquisition Institute to support the activities set forth in section 1201(a) of this title, except as provided in paragraph (5). The Administrator of General Services shall consult with the Administrator in managing the fund.

(3) Credits to fund .—**Seven and one half**~~Five~~ percent of the fees collected by executive agencies (other than the Department of Defense) under the following contracts shall be credited to the fund:

(A) Government-wide task and delivery-order contracts entered into under sections 4103 and 4105 of this title.

(B) Government-wide contracts for the acquisition of information technology as defined in section 11101 of title 40 and multi agency acquisition contracts for that technology authorized by section 11314 of title 40.

(C) multiple-award schedule contracts entered into by the Administrator of General Services.

(4) Remittance by head of executive agency.—The head of an executive agency that administers a contract described in paragraph (3) shall remit to the General Services Administration the amount required to be credited to the fund with respect to the contract at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year.

(5) Transfer and use of fees collected from the Department of Defense.—The Administrator of General Services shall transfer to the Secretary of Defense fees collected from the Department of Defense pursuant to paragraph (3). The Defense Acquisition University shall use the fees for acquisition workforce training.

(6) Amounts not to be used for other purposes.—The Administrator of General Services, through the Office of Federal Procurement ¹ [Footnote: *So in original. Probably should be "Procurement"*] Policy, shall ensure that amounts collected under this section are not used for a purpose other than the activities set forth in section 1201(a) of this title.

(7) Amounts are in addition to other amounts for education and training.—Amounts credited to the fund are in addition to amounts requested and appropriated for education and training referred to in subsection (h)(1).

(8) Availability of amounts.—Amounts credited to the fund remain available to be expended only in the fiscal year for which they are credited and the 2 succeeding fiscal years.

FY 2024 Operating Plan and FY 2025 Budget Request

The FY 2025 budget request provides \$21.3 million in new collections for FAI programs. The Board of Directors has reviewed the FAI programs to identify where continued 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 (CSOD) support contract.

*U.S. General Services Administration
Permanent Budget Authority*

Amounts Available for Obligation

(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Special Fund Receipt</u>	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
	Actual	Plan	Plan
Balance, start of year.....	\$ 5,295	\$ 518	\$ 518
Receipts.....	\$ 15,256	\$ 16,895	\$ 21,300
Appropriation to the expenditure fund.	\$ (20,033)	\$ (16,895)	\$ (21,300)
Balance, end of year.....	\$ 518	\$ 518	\$ 518

Special Fund Expenditure

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
	Actual	Plan	Plan
Unobligated balance, start of year.....	\$ 16,715	\$ 22,562	\$ 22,562
Carry over of unobligated balances.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Mandatory authority:			
Appropriation.....	\$ 20,033	\$ 16,895	\$ 21,300
Unobligated balance, expiring.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Obligations.....	\$ (14,186)	\$ (16,895)	\$ (21,300)
Unobligated balance, end of year.....	\$ 22,562	\$ 22,562	\$ 22,562
Full Time Equivalents (FTE).....	13	16	16
<i>Net Outlays</i>	<i>\$ 12,475</i>	<i>\$ 15,206</i>	<i>\$ 19,170</i>

Obligations by Object Class

(Dollars in Thousands)

		FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
		Actual	Plan	Plan
11.1	Full-time permanent	\$ 2,161	\$ 2,422	\$ 2,552
11.5	Other personnel compensation	\$ 49	\$ 80	\$ 80
11.8	Special personnel services payments	\$ -	\$ 200	\$ 200
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	\$ 733	\$ 898	\$ 912
25.1	Advisory and assistance services.....	\$ 6,135	\$ 6,699	\$ 8,856
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	\$ 16	\$ 56	\$ 60
25.3	Other goods & services from Federal sources.....	\$ 5,091	\$ 6,537	\$ 8,637
26.0	Supplies and Materials.....	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 3
99.0	Total obligations.....	\$ 14,186	\$ 16,895	\$ 21,300

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.*

Administration Proposal

The President's Budget supports the expansion of the allowable uses of the Expenses, Disposal of Surplus Real and Related Personal Property fund. The expanded authority will allow GSA to better assist agencies in identifying and preparing real property prior to the agency declaring a property excess. Currently, agencies do not always complete these types of activities because agencies must fund the activities from limited resources. This expanded authority will allow GSA to help agencies in rightsizing their portfolios by providing the funding required to assess and prepare potential excess properties for disposal; the funds will then be recovered from the proceeds of sale.

Here is the language that will be included as part of a separate legislative authority proposal:

Notwithstanding limitations contained in subsection 572(a) of title 40, United States Code, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to use the fund established in section 572 to assist agencies in identifying, preparing, and divesting property, including costs related to identifying and preparing real property to be divested and costs related to assisting agencies with the identification, preparation, and divestiture of real property, and the Administrator is authorized to be reimbursed for such costs from the proceeds of the sale of such properties.

FY 2024 Operating Plan and FY 2025 Budget Estimate

The FY 2025 budget request provides \$10.256 million for the 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 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
		Actual	Plan	Plan
21.0	Travel and transportation.....	\$ -	\$ 50	\$ 50
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	\$ -	\$ 129	\$ 129
25.1	Advisory and assistance services.....	\$ 363	\$ 9,391	\$ 9,391
25.2	Other services from non-Federal sources.....	\$ 44	\$ 119	\$ 119
25.3	Other goods & services from Federal sources.....	\$ -	\$ 547	\$ 547
25.5	Other contractual services - Research and Development..	\$ 1	\$ -	\$ -
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment.....	\$ -	\$ 20	\$ 20
99.9	Total obligations.....	\$ 408	\$ 10,256	\$ 10,256

*U.S. General Services Administration
Permanent Budget Authority*

Amounts Available for Obligation

(Dollars in Thousands)

Special Fund Receipts:

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Plan	FY 2025 Plan
Balance, start of year.....	\$ 78,562	\$ 80,722	\$ 77,466
Receipts, real property disposal.....	\$ 33,793	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000
Receipts, outleasing.....	\$ -	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Subtotal Net receipts.....	\$ 33,793	\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000
Appropriation to the expenditure fund.....	\$ (3,715)	\$ (10,876)	\$ (10,876)
Sequestration.....	\$ 620	\$ 620	\$ 620
Total budgetary resources.....	\$ (3,095)	\$ (10,256)	\$ (10,256)
Transfer to Land and Water Fund, DOI.....	\$ (28,538)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)
Unobligated balance, transferred in from Expenditure Fund..	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fund Expenditures.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Balance, end of year.....	\$ 80,722	\$ 77,466	\$ 74,210

Special Fund Expenditures:

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Plan	FY 2024 Plan
Mandatory authority			
Appropriation.....	\$ 3,715	\$ 10,876	\$ 10,876
Unobligated balance, sequestered.....	\$ (620)	\$ (620)	\$ (620)
Unobligated balance.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total obligations.....	\$ 430	\$ 10,256	\$ 10,256
Net Outlays.....	\$ 430	\$ 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 Land and Water Conservation Fund of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Obligations by Program Activity
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Plan	FY 2025 Plan
1. Utilization and Disposal - Real Property			
a. Appraisers, auctioneers, brokers fees, surveying	\$ 180	\$ 2,669	\$ 2,669
b. Advertising	\$ 216	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,186
c. Environmental Services	\$ 3	\$ 2,633	\$ 2,633
d. Historical Preservation Services	\$ -	\$ 884	\$ 884
e. Highest and best use of property studies, utilization of property studies, Targeted Asset Reviews (TARS), deed compliance inspections	\$ 9	\$ 2,342	\$ 2,342
f. Expenses incurred in a Relocation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
g. Personnel compensation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
h. Personnel benefits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
i. Administrative support	\$ -	\$ 305	\$ 305
j. Travel expenses	\$ -	\$ 122	\$ 122
Subtotal, Utilization and Disposal of Real Property	\$ 408	\$ 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	\$ 408	\$ 10,256	\$ 10,256

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK