



441 G St. N.W.  
Washington, DC 20548

B-330828

July 16, 2020

The Honorable Richard Shelby  
Chairman  
Committee on Appropriations  
United States Senate

The Honorable Patrick Leahy  
Vice Chairman  
Committee on Appropriations  
United States Senate

Subject: *Updated Rescission Statistics, Fiscal Years 1974–2020*<sup>1</sup>

This responds to your letter requesting that we transmit to Congress an updated package of our statistical data concerning rescissions proposed and enacted after fiscal year 2017. In response to your letter, we have updated our statistics regarding proposed and enacted rescissions since the passage of the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 through February 28, 2020, of fiscal year 2020.

Under the Impoundment Control Act (ICA), whenever the President proposes budget authority for rescission, he must transmit a special message to Congress detailing the amounts, reasons for, and effect of the proposed rescission. Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-344, title X, 88 Stat. 297, 332 (July 12, 1974), *classified at* 2 U.S.C. §§ 682–688. Where the President properly transmits a special message, an agency may withhold corresponding amounts from obligation for up to 45 calendar days of continuous congressional session. See 2 U.S.C. § 683(b). For the purposes of the ICA continuity of a session of Congress is broken “only by an adjournment of the Congress sine die, and the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than 3 days to a day certain.” 2 U.S.C. § 682(5). If Congress does not pass rescission legislation within this 45-day period, the budget authority must be

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<sup>1</sup> In an effort to provide Congress with as much information as possible, this update includes our calculations of rescissions proposed and enacted by the Congress as of February 28, 2020. Our calculations of rescissions proposed and enacted by Congress after this date will be calculated and included in our next update to the Congress.

released. 2 U.S.C. § 683(b). The ICA provides a mechanism through which Congress may fast-track a vote on a special message. 2 U.S.C. § 688.

We present our statistics in the two enclosed sets of tables, Enclosures I and II. Enclosure I shows by fiscal year from 1974 through February 28, 2020: (a) the aggregate number and amounts of rescissions proposed by the President, (b) the aggregate number and amount of those proposals enacted by Congress, (c) the aggregate number and amount of rescissions initiated by Congress, and (d) the total number of rescissions enacted and the total amount of budget authority rescinded by Congress, with totals for each category. Enclosure II shows by fiscal year from 1974 through February 28, 2020, by presidential administration, the aggregate number and amount of rescissions proposed and enacted. The tables also display the number and amount of congressional rescissions by administration with totals for each category. Both tables include all rescissions enacted through February 28, 2020. To compile our statistics, we used the same methodology as we have for earlier data.<sup>2</sup> We analyzed appropriations, supplemental appropriations, and other acts of Congress enacted in each fiscal year to identify rescissions, which are any legislative provisions that eliminate previously enacted and currently available budget authority.

To ensure that we completely and accurately identify all rescissions, we used an internal quality review process. This process ensured consistent application of our methodology in determining whether to include certain enactments of rescissions. For example, we must be able to establish a definite amount for the rescission. Therefore, we do not count what is legislatively denoted as a rescission if it comprises an indefinite or uncertain amount of budget authority.

Sincerely yours,



Thomas H. Armstrong  
General Counsel

Enclosures – 3

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<sup>2</sup> We provide an abbreviated methodology in Enclosure III. For an exhaustive review of the background and methodology of this project, see the scope and methodology of our original presentation of these statistics, B-246096.8, Apr. 30, 1992.

**RESCISSIONS BY PRESIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATION  
UNDER THE IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL ACT**

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President Trump		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During Obama Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
2020 <sup>1</sup>	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	77	\$6,440,973,600
2019	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	94	\$10,629,441,000
2018	34 <sup>2</sup>	\$14,833,974,722	0	\$0	0	79	\$11,540,020,237
2017	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	161	\$32,908,974,514
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>\$14,833,974,722</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>\$61,519,409,351</b>

[1] This update includes our calculations of rescissions proposed and enacted by the Congress as of February 28, 2020.

[2] On May 8, 2018, pursuant to the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (ICA), President Trump transmitted to Congress a special message proposing rescissions from 38 appropriation accounts, totaling \$15.349 billion. On June 5, 2018, the President transmitted a supplemental special message to Congress, amending his previous special message by withdrawing four and revising six rescission proposals. The President ultimately proposed rescissions to 34 appropriation accounts, totaling \$14.833 billion. For more information, see B-330045, May 22, 2018 (concerning our review of the President's special message of May 8, 2018); B-330045.1, May 24, 2018 (concerning the release of certain withheld amounts that were not consistent with section 1001(4) of the ICA); B-330045.2, Jun 18, 2018 (concerning our review of the President's supplementary message of June 5, 2018); and B-330045.3, Jul 3, 2018 (concerning the release of withheld amounts due to expiration of 45-day period).

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President Obama		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During Obama Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
2016	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	109	\$24,005,650,333
2015	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	126	\$13,368,100,106
2014	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	119	\$15,470,291,641
2013	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	103	\$10,606,360,717
2012	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	123	\$17,116,923,790
2011	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	157	\$20,980,098,285
2010	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	132	\$10,977,057,243
2009	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	74	\$11,211,552,834
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>\$123,736,034,949</b>

Enclosure II

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President G.W. Bush		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During G.W. Bush Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
2009	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	18	\$1,505,016,000
2008 <sup>1</sup>	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	126	\$12,201,184,028
2007 <sup>1</sup>	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	56	\$8,035,711,005
2006 <sup>2</sup>	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	89	\$33,361,184,156
2005	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	76	\$6,351,133,468
2004	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	49	\$10,515,464,056
2003	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	47	\$3,123,436,524
2002	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	76	\$4,621,092,342
2001	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	0 <sup>3</sup>	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>\$79,714,221,579</b>

[1] The President proposed "cancellations" and rescissions in his budgets but did not submit a special message under the Impoundment Control Act.

[2] The President sent a letter to Congress in October 2005 proposing the "cancellation" and rescission of \$2.3 billion from 53 different programs. The letter was not a rescission proposal under the Impoundment Control Act. For more information, see B-307122, Mar. 2, 2006.

[3] All appropriations bills were completed by Congress prior to the end of calendar year 2000. Thus, no rescissions were initiated by Congress during the remainder of fiscal year 2001, which coincided with the President's first eight months in office.

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President Clinton		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During Clinton Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
2001	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	67	\$5,148,137,497
2000	3	\$128,000,000	0	\$0	0	61	\$3,757,774,500
1999	3	\$35,040,000	2	\$16,800,000	67	105	\$5,081,426,930
1998	25	\$25,260,000	21	\$17,276,000	84	43	\$4,180,814,234
1997	10	\$407,111,000	6	\$285,111,000	60	96	\$7,381,253,000
1996	24	\$1,425,900,000	8	\$963,400,000	33	104	\$4,974,852,131
1995	29	\$1,199,824,000	25	\$845,388,805	86	248	\$18,868,380,121
1994	65	\$3,172,180,000	45	\$1,293,478,546	69	81	\$2,374,416,284
1993	7	\$356,000,000	4	\$206,250,000	57	66	\$1,962,511,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>\$6,749,315,000</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>\$3,627,704,351</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>\$53,729,565,697</b>

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President G.H.W. Bush		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During Bush Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
1993	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	8	\$242,825,643
1992	128	\$7,879,473,690	26	\$2,067,546,000	20	131	\$22,526,953,054
1991	30	\$4,859,251,000	8	\$286,419,000	27	26	\$1,420,467,000
1990	11	\$554,258,000	0	\$0	0	71	\$2,304,986,000
1989	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	11	\$325,913,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>\$13,292,982,690</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>\$2,353,965,000</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>\$26,821,144,697</b>

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President Reagan		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During Reagan Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
1989	6	\$143,100,000	1	\$2,053,000	17	0	\$0
1988	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	61	\$3,888,663,000
1987	73	\$5,835,800,000	2	\$36,000,000	3	52	\$12,359,390,675
1986	83	\$10,126,900,000	4	\$143,210,000	5	7	\$5,409,410,000
1985	245	\$1,856,087,000	98	\$173,699,000	40	12	\$5,458,621,000
1984	9	\$636,400,000	3	\$55,375,000	33	7	\$2,188,689,000
1983	21	\$1,569,000,000	0	\$0	0	11	\$310,605,000
1982	32	\$7,907,400,000	5	\$4,365,486,000	16	5	\$48,432,000
1981	133	\$15,361,900,000	101	\$10,880,935,550	76	43	\$3,736,490,600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>\$43,436,587,000</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>\$15,656,758,550</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>\$33,400,301,275</b>

Enclosure II

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President Carter		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During Carter Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
1981	33	\$1,142,364,000	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
1980	59	\$1,618,100,000	34	\$777,696,446	58	33	\$3,238,206,100
1979	11	\$908,700,000	9	\$723,609,000	82	1	\$47,500,000
1978	12	\$1,290,100,000	5	\$518,655,000	42	4	\$67,164,000
1977	7	\$791,552,000	2	\$96,090,000	29	3	\$172,722,943
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>\$5,750,816,000</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>\$2,116,050,446</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>\$3,525,593,043</b>

Note: The 33 rescissions proposed in 1981 by President Carter were converted to deferrals by President Reagan in his fifth Special Message of Fiscal Year 1981, dated February 13, 1981.

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President Ford		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During Ford Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
1977	13	\$1,135,378,000	7	\$717,600,000	54	0	\$0
1976	50	\$3,582,000,000	7	\$148,331,000	14	0	\$0
1975	87	\$2,722,000,000	38	\$386,295,370	44	1	\$4,999,704
1974	2	\$495,635,000	0	\$0	0	3	\$1,400,412,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>\$7,935,013,000</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>\$1,252,226,370</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$1,405,411,704</b>

**RESCISSIONS BY PRESIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATION  
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	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
2020 <sup>1</sup>	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	77	\$6,440,973,600
2019	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	94	\$10,629,441,000
2018	34 <sup>2</sup>	\$14,833,974,722	0	\$0	0	79	\$11,540,020,237
2017	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	161	\$32,908,974,514
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>\$14,833,974,722</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>\$61,519,409,351</b>

[1] This update includes our calculations of rescissions proposed and enacted by the Congress as of February 28, 2020.

[2] On May 8, 2018, pursuant to the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (ICA), President Trump transmitted to Congress a special message proposing rescissions from 38 appropriation accounts, totaling \$15.349 billion. On June 5, 2018, the President transmitted a supplemental special message to Congress, amending his previous special message by withdrawing four and revising six rescission proposals. The President ultimately proposed rescissions to 34 appropriation accounts, totaling \$14.833 billion. For more information, see B-330045, May 22, 2018 (concerning our review of the President’s special message of May 8, 2018); B-330045.1, May 24, 2018 (concerning the release of certain withheld amounts that were not consistent with section 1001(4) of the ICA); B-330045.2, Jun 18, 2018 (concerning our review of the President’s supplementary message of June 5, 2018); and B-330045.3, Jul 3, 2018 (concerning the release of withheld amounts due to expiration of 45-day period).

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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>\$123,736,034,949</b>

Enclosure II

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President G.W. Bush		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During G.W. Bush Administration	
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2009	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	18	\$1,505,016,000
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2002	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	76	\$4,621,092,342
2001	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	0 <sup>3</sup>	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>\$79,714,221,579</b>

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1990	11	\$554,258,000	0	\$0	0	71	\$2,304,986,000
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>\$13,292,982,690</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>\$2,353,965,000</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>\$26,821,144,697</b>

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President Reagan		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During Reagan Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
1989	6	\$143,100,000	1	\$2,053,000	17	0	\$0
1988	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	61	\$3,888,663,000
1987	73	\$5,835,800,000	2	\$36,000,000	3	52	\$12,359,390,675
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>\$43,436,587,000</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>\$15,656,758,550</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>\$33,400,301,275</b>

Enclosure II

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President Carter		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During Carter Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
1981	33	\$1,142,364,000	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
1980	59	\$1,618,100,000	34	\$777,696,446	58	33	\$3,238,206,100
1979	11	\$908,700,000	9	\$723,609,000	82	1	\$47,500,000
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1977	7	\$791,552,000	2	\$96,090,000	29	3	\$172,722,943
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>\$5,750,816,000</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>\$2,116,050,446</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>\$3,525,593,043</b>

Note: The 33 rescissions proposed in 1981 by President Carter were converted to deferrals by President Reagan in his fifth Special Message of Fiscal Year 1981, dated February 13, 1981.

Fiscal Year	Rescissions Proposed by President Ford		Presidential Proposals Accepted by Congress			Rescissions Initiated by Congress During Ford Administration	
	Number	Dollar Amount	Number Accepted	Dollar Amount	Percent Accepted	Number	Dollar Amount
1977	13	\$1,135,378,000	7	\$717,600,000	54	0	\$0
1976	50	\$3,582,000,000	7	\$148,331,000	14	0	\$0
1975	87	\$2,722,000,000	38	\$386,295,370	44	1	\$4,999,704
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>\$7,935,013,000</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>\$1,252,226,370</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>\$1,405,411,704</b>

## OBJECTIVE, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY FOR RESCISSION STATISTICS

We prepared the lists in Enclosures I and II using the same methodology we have used since we first compiled tables in 1992. See B-246096.8, Apr. 30, 1992. To keep Congress apprised of the amount and frequency of rescissions proposed and enacted, we compiled statistics regarding rescissions proposed by the executive branch and rescissions enacted by Congress for each fiscal year from fiscal year 1974 to the present. We analyzed appropriations, supplemental appropriations, and other acts of Congress enacted in each fiscal year to identify rescissions. We performed an internal quality assurance review to ensure that we completely and accurately identify all rescissions.

To identify rescissions, we search for the verb “rescind” and the word “rescission” in its various forms. However, sometimes Congress does not use these terms in the legislative language even though the action is a rescission. For example, an act may delete a sum previously appropriated by another act and insert or substitute a lesser sum, which in effect rescinds previously appropriated budget authority. In other cases, Congress has referred to actions rescinding budget authority as “reductions.” Congress may also use the phrase “shall revert to the Treasury” to achieve the reduction in appropriations that we count as a rescission if it eliminates previously enacted and currently available budget authority. Thus, our research also includes the terms “reduce,” “revert,” and “cancel” in their various forms. To identify presidential rescission proposals, and proposals that were enacted, we reviewed each special message submitted by the Presidents pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, 2 U.S.C. § 683 (1988), through September 30, 2017, and matched our list of rescissions against our list of rescission proposals submitted to Congress by the President pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act.<sup>1</sup> We classified those rescissions that were not related to presidential proposals as congressionally initiated rescissions.

### Factors Considered in Counting Rescissions

A rescission is a law that “cancels the availability of budget authority previously enacted before the authority would otherwise expire.”<sup>2</sup> We consider any law that eliminates previously enacted and currently available budget authority as a rescission.

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<sup>1</sup> We counted the Presidents’ proposed rescissions as proposals enacted by Congress whenever the Congress approved those proposals, *i.e.*, without regard to the 45-day period applicable to rescissions contained in the Impoundment Control Act. 2 U.S.C. § 683(b). Hypothetically, if the President proposed a rescission in February 2008, the 45-day period would typically run until April 2008. Nonetheless, we would consider that rescission to be one proposed by the President and enacted or approved by Congress, even if Congress did not approve the proposed rescission until later in 2008.

<sup>2</sup> GAO, *A Glossary of Terms Used in the Federal Budget Process*, GAO-05-734SP (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 2005), at 85.

There are several scenarios in which the timing of legislation with respect to the reduction or adjustment of budget authority affects whether we count it as a rescission. The following examples illustrate these scenarios.

- If an act provides budget authority and a subsequent act rescinds some or all of that budget authority, we count the adjustment or reduction as a rescission.
- If an act rescinds budget authority prior to the enactment of the budget authority, we do not count the adjustment or reduction as a rescission.
- If Congress appropriates budget authority and reduces or adjusts the level of that authority in the same act, we do not count it as a rescission.
- If Congress appropriates budget authority in one act and rescinds it in a second act, and both acts are signed on the same day, we do not count it as a rescission because the budget authority was never currently available.
- If Congress provides budget authority in an act which delays the effective date of the budget authority and rescinds that budget authority in a subsequent act before the effective date of its availability, we do not count it as a rescission since the budget authority was never currently available.
- If Congress rescinds an unexpended balance of funds, we count it as a rescission. If Congress rescinds an expended balance of funds, we do not count it as a rescission since at the time of the putative rescission, it was not currently available budget authority.
- If Congress “rescinds” funds from one account and in the next paragraph “appropriates” the same amount to a different account, we consider it reallocated budget authority, not a rescission.
- We do not count any rescission from appropriations for the District of Columbia.

#### Rescission of an Indefinite or Uncertain Amount of Budget Authority

We must be able to establish a definite amount for the rescission. We do not count what is legislatively denoted as a rescission if it comprises an indefinite or uncertain amount of budget authority.

- If the language states that up to a certain amount or an indefinite amount of budget authority is rescinded, we have not included these rescissions in our statistics. For example, if the language states that “up to” or “not more than” a particular amount is rescinded, the amount is indefinite and we do not count it as a rescission. When

able to verify an exact amount rescinded, we adjust our historical tables accordingly.<sup>3</sup>

- If, however, the language rescinds a specific, minimum amount of budget authority, we include that amount in our rescission statistics. For example, where the law rescinds “not less than” a specific amount we include a rescission in that amount, even though more may be rescinded.

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<sup>3</sup> For example, we originally did not count a routine annual rescission of contract authority provided to the Land and Water Conservation Fund which appears in the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. See, e.g., Pub. L. No. 108-7, 117 Stat. 11, 226 (Feb. 20, 2003); Pub. L. No. 107-63, 115 Stat. 414, 425 (Nov. 5, 2001). The reason we initially excluded this rescission from our statistics was that we did not know the specific amount of budget authority rescinded when we compiled our statistics. We have confirmed, however, that the annual amount rescinded each fiscal year is \$30,000,000 and now have included these amounts in our statistics.