

### **§ 1301. Application**

- (a) Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.
- (b) The reappropriation and diversion of the unexpended balance of an appropriation for a purpose other than that for which the appropriation originally was made shall be construed and accounted for as a new appropriation. The unexpended balance shall be reduced by the amount to be diverted.
- (c) An appropriation in a regular, annual appropriation law may be construed to be permanent or available continuously only if the appropriation—
- (1) is for rivers and harbors, lighthouses, public buildings, or the pay of the Navy and Marine Corps; or
  - (2) expressly provides that it is available after the fiscal year covered by the law in which it appears.
- (d) A law may be construed to make an appropriation out of the Treasury or to authorize making a contract for the payment of money in excess of an appropriation only if the law specifically states that an appropriation is made or that such a contract may be made.

### **§ 1502. Balances Available**

- (a) The balance of an appropriation or fund limited for obligation to a definite period is available only for payment of expenses properly incurred during the period of availability or to complete contracts properly made within that period of availability and obligated consistent with section 1501 of this title. However, the appropriation or fund is not available for expenditure for a period beyond the period otherwise authorized by law.
- (b) A provision of law requiring that the balance of an appropriation or fund be returned to the general fund of the Treasury at the end of a definite period does not affect the status of lawsuits or rights of action involving the right to an amount payable from the balance.

### **§ 1501. Documentary Evidence Requirement for Government obligations**

- (a) An amount shall be recorded as an obligation of the United States Government only when supported by documentary evidence of—
- (1) a binding agreement between an agency and another person (including an agency) that is—
    - (A) in writing, in a way and form, and for a purpose authorized by law; and

- (B) executed before the end of the period of availability for obligation of the appropriation or fund used for specific goods to be delivered, real property to be bought or leased, or work or service to be provided;
  - (2) a loan agreement showing the amount and terms of repayment;
  - (3) an order required by law to be placed with an agency;
  - (4) an order issued under a law authorizing purchases without advertising—
    - (A) when necessary because of a public exigency;
    - (B) for perishable subsistence supplies; or
    - (C) within specific monetary limits;
  - (5) a grant or subsidy payable—
    - (A) from appropriations made for payment of, or contributions to, amounts required to be paid in specific amounts fixed by law or under formulas prescribed by law;
    - (B) under an agreement authorized by law; or
    - (C) under plans approved consistent with and authorized by law;
  - (6) a liability that may result from pending litigation;
  - (7) employment or services of persons or expenses of travel under law;
  - (8) services provided by public utilities; or
  - (9) other legal liability of the Government against an available appropriation or fund.
- (b) A statement of obligations provided to Congress or a committee of Congress by an agency shall include only those amounts that are obligations consistent with subsection (a) of this section.