

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

November 4, 2024

The Honorable Shalanda D. Young
Director, Office of Management and Budget
725 17th St NW
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Director Young:

As we move into a presidential transition period, I write today to remind you of your statutory transfer-of-funds-authority and change-of-program requirements under the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024* (Public Law 118-42) and *Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024* (Public Law 118-47), which will continue to apply with the same force during the transition. Compliance with these requirements must be a priority for the outgoing administration, given the criminal and administrative consequences of failing to do so.

As you know, the federal government is currently operating on a continuing resolution, the *Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025* (Public Law 118-83), which extends the requirements of Public Laws 118-42 and 118-47 through December 20, 2024.

The appropriations acts in Public Law 118-47, which specifically covers the Office of Management and Budget, contain numerous limitations on transferring funds or altering programs or activities, including but not limited to Section 608 of Division B, which details very specific instructions and limitations regarding transfers of funds between agencies and accounts not otherwise permitted by applicable appropriations laws, changes to programs, projects, or activities, reprogramming of funds, and advance notice to Congress in the case of significant funding allocations. More broadly, as the official who oversees budgetary and spending matters across the Executive Branch, it is imperative that you ensure compliance from all departments and agencies with the similar requirements in Public Laws 118-42 and 118-47 that specifically limit funding transfers and reprogramming, as well as changes to programs and activities, by each such entity.

Federal law requires compliance with these requirements. The *Antideficiency Act*, 31 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1517, prohibits federal employees from obligating or expending federal funds in violation of appropriations laws. Federal employees who violate the *Antideficiency Act* are subject to both administrative and criminal sanctions, including suspension from duty without pay, removal from office, and fines, imprisonment, or both.

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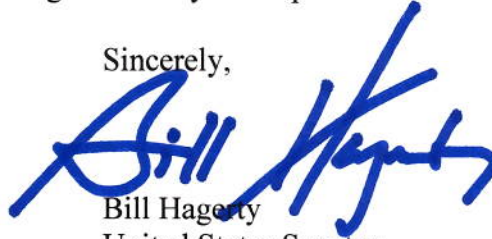
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As the Biden Administration works to transfer the power and authorities of the President of the United States and the Executive Branch in a timely, transparent, and lawful manner, adherence to these legal obligations is imperative. Please let me know if I can provide any additional information, assistance, or oversight that may be helpful.

Sincerely,



Bill Hagerty
United States Senator

cc: The Honorable Patty Murray, Chair, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate
The Honorable Susan Collins, Vice Chair, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate
The Honorable Tom Cole, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, United States House of Representatives
The Honorable Rosa DeLauro, Ranking Member, Committee on Appropriations, United States House of Representatives
The Honorable Gene L. Dodaro, Comptroller General of the United States