



Debt Limit Suspensions

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A debt limit suspension defines a minimum interval before Congress is compelled to address the debt limit again. Once the suspension ends, the debt limit is reset to accommodate the increase in federal debt during the suspension period. The U.S. Treasury, with the help of “[extraordinary measures](#),” can pay federal financial obligations for some time after a suspension ends.

Since 2013, Congress has suspended the statutory debt limit eight times, rather than increase the limit by a dollar amount. In October 2021, however, Congress [chose to increase the debt limit](#) by the fixed amount of \$480 billion, and in December 2021, it [increased the debt limit](#) by \$2.5 trillion to just under \$31.4 trillion. Debt limit suspensions, by contrast, are silent on dollar amounts.

The Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (FRA, P.L. 118-5), enacted on June 3, 2023, suspended the debt limit until January 1, 2025. The FRA also imposed statutory caps on discretionary spending and rescinded unobligated funds from various federal accounts. The debt limit was [reinstated](#) on January 2, 2025, at \$36.1 trillion.

Then-Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen [did not](#) immediately employ extraordinary measures after the latest suspension lapsed because scheduled redemptions from a Medicare-linked trust fund generated some headroom under the new debt limit. She did invoke authorities to use extraordinary measures starting [January 21, 2025](#). Some observers expect extraordinary measures to allow Treasury to pay obligations until sometime in summer 2025.

Treasury Secretary’s Authority to Invoke Extraordinary Measures

[Extraordinary measures](#) are special strategies to handle cash and debt management during debt limit episodes. Congress gave the Treasury Secretary [statutory authority](#) to declare a “debt issuance suspension period” (DISP) when making deposits in the form of special Treasury securities into the [Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund](#) (CSRDF) would cause the federal debt to exceed its limit. Other smaller resources, such as dollar holdings of the [Exchange Stabilization Fund](#), also can be used. Before 2025, Treasury Secretaries had declared DISPs the business day after a debt limit suspension lapsed. During a DISP, the U.S. Treasury can use financial resources from the CSRDF and postal service retirement funds to pay federal obligations. Once a DISP ends, “the Secretary of the Treasury [shall immediately issue](#)” amounts to replenish those funds. The Treasury Secretary also must [report to Congress](#) on how extraordinary measures were used.

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Once a DISP is declared, the length of time Treasury can meet federal financial obligations depends on its cash balances, the extent of funds available via extraordinary measures, and the timing of federal revenues and payments—when taxes are collected and when outlays are paid. The timing of redemption and issuances of special Treasury securities to various federal trust funds also matters.

During the previous debt limit episode, Treasury Secretary Yellen [declared a DISP](#) on January 19, 2023. In May 2023, she [notified Congress](#) that according to Treasury’s best estimate, it would become unable “to satisfy all of the government’s obligations by early June” absent legislation to modify the debt limit. In April 2023, however, individual income tax receipts fell short of expectations, reducing Treasury’s headroom under the limit. Private projections suggested that Treasury’s resources could have dipped to around \$25 billion in early June 2023. [CBO warned](#) of a “significant risk” that in the first half of June 2023, Treasury might not be able to meet all obligations on time. Enactment of the FRA, as noted above, resolved the episode by suspending the debt limit through January 1, 2025.

Debt Limit Suspensions

Table 1 lists laws that have suspended the debt limit. The [Budget Control Act of 2011 \(BCA\)](#), which set the fiscal framework for the following decade, is also listed. The BCA also set statutory caps on discretionary spending for FY2012-FY2021. Congress, however, adjusted those caps to accommodate higher defense and nondefense spending levels. A series of Bipartisan Budget Acts, each of which addressed a broad range of budgetary issues, adjusted those caps upward, thus providing a convenient legislative vehicle for debt limit suspensions. The debt limit was also suspended in continuing appropriations acts for FY2014 and FY2018.

Table 1. Debt Limit Suspensions and the Budget Control Act of 2011

Act	Measure	Public Law	Enactment Date	Debt Limit Suspended Through
Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023	H.R. 3746	P.L. 118-5	June 3, 2023	January 1, 2025
Bipartisan Budget Act of 2019 (BBA 2019)	H.R. 3877	P.L. 116-37	August 2, 2019	July 31, 2021
Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (BBA 2018)	H.R. 1892	P.L. 115-123	February 9, 2018	March 1, 2019
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018	H.R. 601	P.L. 115-56	September 8, 2017	December 8, 2017
Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (BBA 2015)	H.R. 1314	P.L. 114-74	November 2, 2015	March 15, 2017
Temporary Debt Limit Extension Act	S. 540	P.L. 113-83	February 15, 2014	March 15, 2015
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014	H.R. 2775	P.L. 113-46	October 17, 2013	February 7, 2014
No Budget, No Pay Act of 2013 (NBNPA)	H.R. 325	P.L. 113-3	February 4, 2013	May 18, 2013
Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA)	S. 365	P.L. 112-25	August 2, 2011	Allowed three increases of set amounts

Source: Information compiled by CRS from Office of Management and Budget, [Historical Table 7.3](#).

Notes: The BCA did not suspend the debt limit. The debt limit was increased three times under its provisions. The amount of the third increase was subject to certain requirements.

Table 2 shows the duration of debt limit suspensions and DISPs. The use of suspensions results in a two-step change in the debt limit. First, the debt limit is reset after each suspension lapse. Second, once Treasury’s capacity to meet federal obligations has neared exhaustion, Congress then has acted either to suspend the debt limit or, as in October and December 2021, to increase it.

Table 2 also shows the substantial variation over the past decade in the length of DISPs, which ranged from 5 days to 231 days.

Table 2. Analysis of Debt Limit Suspensions and Debt Issuance Suspension Periods

Act Raising or Suspending Debt Limit	Debt Limit Suspended Through	New Debt Limit After Suspension \$Billions	Date Extraordinary Measures Invoked (DISP)	New Debt Limit After New Act \$Billions	DISP Calendar Days	Debt Change During DISP \$Billions
FRA of 2023	January 1, 2025	\$36,104	January 21, 2025	—	—	—
BBA 2019	July 31, 2021	\$28,401	August 2, 2021	\$29,193*	136*	\$2,980*
BBA 2018	March 1, 2019	\$21,988	March 4, 2019	\$22,286	151	\$299
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018	December 8, 2017	\$20,456	December 11, 2017	\$20,636	60	\$180
BBA 2015	March 15, 2017	\$19,809	March 16, 2017	\$20,130	176	\$321
Temporary Debt Limit Extension Act	March 15, 2015	\$18,113	March 16, 2015	\$18,492	231	\$379
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2014	February 7, 2014	\$17,212	February 10, 2014	\$17,337	5	\$126
NBNPA 2013	May 18, 2013	\$16,699	May 20, 2013	\$17,026	150	\$327
BCA	—	—	December 31, 2012	\$16,441	35	\$47

Source: Information compiled by CRS from [U.S. Treasury](#) and legislative data. *DISP length following the lapse of the BBA 2019 suspension is taken to end with enactment of P.L. 117-73 on December 16, 2021, although extraordinary measures were reset after enactment of P.L. 117-50 on October 14, 2021. The change in debt in 2021 is the sum of the October increase (\$480 billion; P.L. 117-50) and the December increase (\$2.5 trillion; P.L. 117-73).

Author Information

D. Andrew Austin
Analyst in Economic Policy

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