Usage limits, billing, and administration

In this article

There are usage limits for GitHub Actions workflows. Usage charges apply to repositories that go beyond the amount of free minutes and storage for a repository.

> **Note:** GitHub-hosted runners are not currently supported on GitHub Enterprise Server. You can see more information about planned future support on the [GitHub public roadmap](#).

About billing for GitHub Actions 🔗

GitHub Actions help you automate your software development workflows in the same place you store code and collaborate on pull requests and issues. You can write individual tasks, called actions, and combine them to create a custom workflow. For more information, see "[Understanding GitHub Actions](#)" and "[About GitHub Actions for enterprises](#)."

GitHub Actions usage is free for GitHub Enterprise Server instances that use self-hosted runners. For more information, see "[About self-hosted runners](#)."

Usage limits 🔗

Usage limits apply to self-hosted runners. For more information, see "[About self-hosted runners](#)."

Billing for reusable workflows 🔗

If you reuse a workflow, billing is always associated with the caller workflow. Assignment of GitHub-hosted runners is always evaluated using only the caller's context. The caller cannot use GitHub-hosted runners from the called repository.

For more information see, "[Reusing workflows](#)."

Artifact and log retention policy 🔗

You can configure the artifact and log retention period for your repository, organization, or enterprise account.

By default, the artifacts and log files generated by workflows are retained for 90 days before they are automatically deleted. You can change this retention period to anywhere between 1 day or 400 days.

When you customize the retention period, it only applies to new artifacts and log files, and does not retroactively apply to existing objects. For managed repositories and organizations, the maximum retention period cannot exceed the limit set by the managing organization or enterprise.

For more information, see:

- "Managing GitHub Actions settings for a repository"
- "Configuring the retention period for GitHub Actions artifacts and logs in your organization"
- "Enforcing policies for GitHub Actions in your enterprise"

Disabling or limiting GitHub Actions for your repository or organization 🔗

By default, after GitHub Actions is enabled on your GitHub Enterprise Server instance, it is enabled on all repositories and organizations. You can choose to disable GitHub Actions or limit it to actions in your enterprise.

You can also manage GitHub Actions settings for your enterprise, such as workflow permissions and cache storage.

For more information, see:

- "Managing GitHub Actions settings for a repository"
- "Disabling or limiting GitHub Actions for your organization"
- "Enforcing policies for GitHub Actions in your enterprise"

Disabling and enabling workflows 🔗

You can enable and disable individual workflows in your repository on GitHub.

To prevent unnecessary workflow runs, scheduled workflows may be disabled automatically. When a public repository is forked, scheduled workflows are disabled by default. In a public repository, scheduled workflows are automatically disabled when no repository activity has occurred in 60 days.

For more information, see "Disabling and enabling a workflow."