



Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2024

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Summary

The Congressional Budget Office tracks authorizations of appropriations that have specified expiration dates and identifies, annually, appropriations that are provided for authorizations that have expired or that will expire by the end of the current fiscal year. For this report, CBO identified 1,264 authorizations of appropriations that expired before the beginning of fiscal year 2024 and 251 authorizations that are set to expire before the end of the fiscal year. CBO also found that \$516 billion in appropriations for 2024 was associated with 491 expired authorizations of appropriations.

Background

Some provisions of law authorize the Congress to provide funds through a future appropriation act to administer a program or function. Such *authorizations of appropriations*, which are the subject of this report, differ from other authorizations (sometimes called enabling or organic statutes) that create a federal agency, establish a federal program, prescribe a federal function, or provide for a particular federal obligation or expenditure within a program. *Appropriations* provide funding to agencies to administer programs and functions.

Authorizations of appropriations constitute guidance for future Congressional decisions about funding that may be necessary to implement enabling statutes; the authorizations may be contained in the enabling statutes or enacted separately. Such laws may authorize appropriations for one year, for multiple years, or in perpetuity, and those authorizations may be definite (specifying the exact amount of funding that may be provided) or indefinite (authorizing the appropriation of “such sums as may be necessary,” with no specified upper limit). CBO refers to both definite and indefinite authorizations of appropriations as *explicit*. (CBO does not track implied authorizations of appropriations.)

Section 202(e)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. §602(e)(3)) requires CBO to report annually to the Congress on the following:

- All programs and activities funded for the current fiscal year for which the authorizations of appropriations have expired and
- All programs and activities for which the authorizations of appropriations will expire during the current fiscal year.

The information summarized in the following section is drawn from the agency’s Legislative Classification System (LCS), the database of explicit authorizations of appropriations that are not permanent, which underlies the report.¹ Later in this report, CBO describes the method it uses to determine which authorizations have expired or will expire and discusses uncertainty in the aggregated information.

Historically, House and Senate rules restrict lawmakers from considering an appropriation if it lacks a current authorization.² The determination of whether that is the case is made by the Speaker of the House or the Presiding Officer of the Senate on the basis of advice from the relevant chamber’s Office of the Parliamentarian. Although

1. That database is available in the workbook posted as supplemental data at www.cbo.gov/publication/60390. The data supersede preliminary data that did not associate appropriations with authorizations; see Congressional Budget Office, “Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2024—Information for Legislation Enacted Through September 30, 2023” (January 2024), www.cbo.gov/publication/59684.
2. See clause 2(a)(1) of rule XXI, “General Appropriation Bills and Amendments,” of the Rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. Doc. 115-177 (2019), p. 871, <https://tinyurl.com/53ethuav>; and clause 1 of rule XVI, “Appropriations and Amendments to General Appropriations Bills,” of the Standing Rules of the Senate, S. Doc. 113-18 (January 2013), p. 11, <https://tinyurl.com/cttpbya8>.

this report is intended to aid the Congress by identifying explicit authorizations of appropriations that expired before, or will expire during, this fiscal year, it is not and should not be considered definitive with respect to the application of House or Senate rules.

For this report, funding for programs and activities with expired authorizations includes only those appropriations that could clearly be associated with the authorization in legislative text or legislative history. Other appropriations may be available to carry out such programs and activities.

Authorizations and Appropriations Identified for This Report

The last piece of legislation that CBO analyzed to identify authorizations for this report was Public Law 118-63, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2024, which was enacted on May 16, 2024. CBO identified 1,264 authorizations of appropriations that expired before the beginning of fiscal year 2024 and 251 authorizations of appropriations that were set to expire by the end of fiscal year 2024.³ CBO estimates that \$516 billion was appropriated for 2024 for activities with expired authorizations, which the agency identified for each House and Senate authorizing committee (see Table 1) and appropriations subcommittee (see Table 2).⁴

In CBO's estimation, 49 percent of authorizations identified for this report expired at least a decade ago; the oldest expired in 1980. More than 70 percent of such authorizations were for specified amounts of annual funding that, when combined, totaled \$101 billion for

the year when they were last in effect. The remainder authorized appropriations of indefinite amounts.

The \$516 billion in funding for fiscal year 2024 for which authorizations have expired can be attributed to 491 expired authorizations contained in 177 laws out of all 304 laws with expired authorizations. Of that total, \$395 billion is associated with specified authorizations and \$121 billion with indefinite authorizations. Nearly two-thirds (\$320 billion) of that \$516 billion was provided for activities whose authorizations expired more than a decade ago.

CBO cannot identify appropriations for fiscal year 2024 for 773 expired authorizations—that is, clear connections cannot be made between the language of those authorizations and the statutory text and corresponding legislative history of appropriation legislation for 2024.⁵

Overall, according to CBO's records, funding for expired authorizations dropped from \$519 billion in 2023 to \$516 billion in 2024—a decrease of about 1 percent.⁶

Funding for expired authorizations is mostly attributable to a small group of expired authorizations: Twenty-four laws accounted for \$470 billion of the \$516 billion in total funding for expired authorizations that CBO identified (see Table 3 on page 5).⁷ Twenty-one of those 24 laws also accounted for most of the funding in 2023 for expired authorizations.

Specified authorizations of appropriations set to expire during 2024 total \$892 billion this year (see Table 4 on page 6). Most of that amount is authorized for defense activities, which, historically, have been reauthorized annually.

3. Some of the expired and expiring authorizations identified for this report may have been reauthorized by legislation enacted after May 16, 2024.

4. In identifying appropriations for this report, CBO reviewed all appropriation acts (enacted as of April 23, 2024) that provide funding for fiscal year 2024. Specifically, divisions A through F of P.L. 118-47 and divisions A through F of P.L. 118-42 contain the 12 regular annual appropriation acts for 2024. CBO also reviewed divisions A through C of P.L. 118-50 (which provide security-related supplemental appropriations for 2024); the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (P.L. 118-15); the Further Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-22); the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Other Extensions Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-35); the Extension of Continuing Appropriations and Other Matters Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-40); the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58); and the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-159).

5. Regardless of whether CBO could identify appropriations for this report, a federal agency may be able to determine that funding for 2024 is available for purposes covered by an expired authorization.

6. The 2023 total differs from the sum stated in last year's report (\$510 billion) because it reflects updates to account for supplemental appropriations enacted after the release of that report and to correct database errors that CBO identified while preparing this edition of the report.

7. For this edition of the report, a law counts as a major source of appropriations for expired authorizations if more than \$3 billion in appropriations was identified for the law's expired authorizations in 2023 or 2024.

Table 1.

Summary of 2024 Appropriations With Expired Authorizations, by House and Senate Authorizing Committee

	Expired authorizations of appropriations		Expired authorizations of appropriations with identifiable appropriations	
	Number of laws ^a	Number of authorizations ^b	Number of authorizations	Amount of appropriation (millions of dollars) ^c
Total	n.a. ^d	1,264	491	516,013
House authorizing committee				
Agriculture	6	6	2	372
Armed Services	3	5	2	65
Education and the Workforce	23	151	105	93,940
Energy and Commerce	63	346	99	69,894
Financial Services	26	50	24	52,613
Foreign Affairs	38	121	47	61,505
Homeland Security	10	28	7	7,561
House Administration	2	3	3	119
Judiciary	42	136	66	45,570
Natural Resources	64	172	50	5,654
Oversight and Accountability	12	23	9	568
Science, Space, and Technology	21	66	23	32,094
Small Business	4	9	6	1,256
Transportation and Infrastructure	36	106	35	15,677
Veterans' Affairs	17	28	3	128,071
Ways and Means	10	14	10	1,056
Senate authorizing committee				
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	8	19	6	400
Armed Services	3	10	2	65
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	22	43	22	51,285
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	50	158	57	47,503
Energy and Natural Resources	29	194	29	10,815
Environment and Public Works	47	108	37	3,133
Finance	10	14	10	1,056
Foreign Relations	36	119	47	61,505
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	52	314	169	153,462
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	23	58	21	9,930
Indian Affairs	14	42	12	1,559
Judiciary	43	143	66	45,852
Rules and Administration	3	4	4	122
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	5	10	6	1,256
Veterans' Affairs	17	28	3	128,071

Data source: Congressional Budget Office. See www.cbo.gov/publication/60390#data.

This table shows only the committees that have jurisdiction over expired authorizations of appropriations in CBO's Legislative Classification System; therefore, not all committees are included.

n.a. = not applicable.

- a. Includes laws containing expired authorizations of appropriations for definite or indefinite amounts.
- b. Number of explicit authorizations of appropriations within the jurisdiction of each committee that expired on or before September 30, 2023.
- c. Identifiable amounts specified in statute, a conference report, or other legislative history.
- d. The laws shown do not sum to a total because some laws are under the jurisdiction of multiple authorizing committees.



Table 2.

Summary of 2024 Appropriations With Expired Authorizations, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Appropriations subcommittee	Expired authorizations of appropriations		Expired authorizations of appropriations with identifiable appropriations	
	Number of laws ^a	Number of authorizations ^b	Number of authorizations	Amount of appropriation (millions of dollars) ^c
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA, and Related Agencies	11	22	5	397
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	74	221	106	71,922
Defense	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies	23	166	20	5,174
Financial Services and General Government	33	55	27	5,673
Homeland Security	24	69	24	22,859
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	72	166	48	4,775
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies	66	327	183	165,666
Legislative Branch	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	17	28	3	128,071
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	39	122	47	61,529
Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies	36	85	28	49,947
Total	n.a. ^d	1,264	491	516,013

Data source: Congressional Budget Office. See www.cbo.gov/publication/60390#data.

Amounts reflect information related to explicit authorizations of appropriations, for definite or indefinite amounts, that expired on or before September 30, 2023.

FDA = Food and Drug Administration; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; n.a. = not applicable.

- Includes laws containing expired authorizations of appropriations for definite or indefinite amounts.
- Number of explicit authorizations of appropriations within the jurisdiction of each committee that expire on or before September 30, 2023.
- Identifiable amounts specified in statute, a conference report, or other legislative history.
- The laws shown do not sum to a total because some laws are under the jurisdiction of multiple appropriations subcommittees.

The supplemental data file posted along with this report provides detailed information about the status of individual explicit authorizations of appropriations.

How CBO Determines Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations

The process of assembling information on expired and expiring authorizations of appropriations occurs in three phases. First, CBO's analysts review newly enacted laws to identify provisions that establish or modify explicit authorizations of appropriations that are time-limited. Second, they catalog information about those authorizations in the agency's LCS database. Third, they review appropriations enacted for the current fiscal year to assess whether those acts provide funding for expired authorizations.⁸

Phase 1: Review Authorizations

CBO's analysts review the text of newly enacted legislation to identify provisions that create new authorizations of appropriations or that amend, extend, or repeal existing ones. To be included, each authorization must meet three criteria:

- **It authorizes an appropriation explicitly.** Many federal activities are governed by an enabling authorization (such as an organic statute that outlines an agency's mission and authorities) and by an explicit authorization of appropriation; others might not have an authorization of appropriation. This report considers explicit authorizations of appropriations only. A key determinant for inclusion

8. CBO reviews appropriation acts for explicit authorizations of appropriations and updates the LCS accordingly. CBO's catalog

of authorizations as compiled from the LCS is published with each edition of the report. See Congressional Budget Office, "Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations," <https://tinyurl.com/yc8pnkfu>.

Table 3.

Public Laws That Are Major Sources of Expired Authorizations of Appropriations With Identifiable Appropriations in 2023 and 2024

Public law	Title	2023 ^a		2024	
		Number of authorizations	Amount of appropriation (millions of dollars)	Number of authorizations	Amount of appropriation (millions of dollars)
104-262	Veterans' Health Care Eligibility Reform Act of 1996	1	122,306	1	119,067
114-255	21st Century Cures Act	6	48,580	6	48,277
107-228	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003	23	28,079	24	38,409
105-276	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998	2	34,916	2	37,198
109-162	Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005	24	35,700	23	35,303
114-95	Every Student Succeeds Act	26	29,022	26	29,019
115-10	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017	9	25,573	9	24,875
111-152	Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010	1	22,475	1	22,475
99-83	International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985	3	23,650	3	13,465
110-134	Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007	1	12,342	1	12,272
117-263	James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 ^b	n.a.	n.a.	7	11,290
113-128	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act	16	9,178	16	9,483
117-168	Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022 ^b	n.a.	n.a.	1	8,994
113-186	Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014	1	8,121	1	8,746
110-315	Higher Education Opportunity Act	32	7,654	32	7,664
115-254	FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018	6	9,286	5	7,070
106-104	Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, 1999	1	10,943	1	6,908
109-58	Energy Policy Act of 2005	5	10,203	6	6,869
102-567	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act of 1992	11	5,762	11	5,876
102-550	Housing and Community Development Act of 1992	7	11,080	7	5,753
111-22	Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009	1	3,633	1	4,051
117-328	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 ^b	n.a.	n.a.	7	3,170
110-293	Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008	4	3,235	4	2,885
115-270	America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018	2	12,303	5	1,141
Subtotal		182	474,041	200	470,258
Subtotal (percent)		42	91	41	91
All other laws with identifiable appropriations		249	45,072	291	45,755
Total		431	519,112	491	516,013

Data source: Congressional Budget Office. See www.cbo.gov/publication/60390#data.

CBO considered laws to be major sources of expired authorizations of appropriations in 2023 and 2024 if more than \$3 billion in appropriations was identified for expired authorizations in either year.

n.a. = not applicable.

a. Includes updates to the data presented in CBO's 2023 report. Those updates account for appropriations provided in supplemental appropriation acts enacted after the release of that report and correct database errors that CBO identified while preparing this edition of the report.

b. The authorizations in this law had not yet expired when CBO's 2023 report was prepared but have since expired.

Table 4.

Summary of Authorizations of Appropriations Expiring on or Before September 30, 2024, by House and Senate Authorizing Committee and Appropriations Subcommittee

	All expiring authorizations of appropriations		Expiring authorizations with definite amount authorized in 2023	
	Number of laws ^a	Number of authorizations ^b	Number of authorizations	Authorized amount (millions of dollars) ^c
Total	n.a. ^d	251	226	892,797
House authorizing committee				
Agriculture	1	128	120	3,470
Armed Services	1	5	5	842,798
Education and the Workforce	3	22	22	4,114
Energy and Commerce	16	29	28	36,924
Foreign Affairs	4	6	6	410
Homeland Security	2	3	3	96
Judiciary	3	4	4	231
Natural Resources	7	10	8	1,117
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence	1	16	2	1,160
Science, Space, and Technology	3	7	7	392
Transportation and Infrastructure	5	18	18	2,037
Veterans' Affairs	2	2	2	2
Ways and Means	1	1	1	45
Senate authorizing committee				
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	2	132	124	3,547
Armed Services	1	8	8	876,219
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4	5	5	361
Energy and Natural Resources	5	9	7	1,280
Environment and Public Works	6	23	23	1,284
Foreign Relations	4	6	6	410
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	14	39	39	8,144
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	2	3	3	96
Indian Affairs	3	3	2	18
Judiciary	3	4	4	231
Select Committee on Intelligence	1	16	2	1,160
Veterans' Affairs	3	3	3	47

Continued

is the text of the law, which often includes the words “authorization of appropriation.”

- **It would receive funding in an appropriation act.** This report focuses on authorizations for funding that CBO expects would be provided in legislation under the jurisdiction of the House or Senate Committee on Appropriations.
- **It has a specified expiration date.** Authorizations of appropriations do not fit within the scope of this report if they are permanent or lack an end date.⁹ Because the report excludes explicit authorizations

that do not expire, it cannot be considered an exhaustive list of enacted authorizations of appropriations.

Phase 2: Catalog Authorizations

During the second phase of the process, analysts update the LCS, recording new authorizations as well as repeals, modifications, and extensions. The LCS contains information about each authorization: the committees of jurisdiction, references to the public law or section of the U.S. Code that contains the authorization, the expiration date, and the latest amount authorized prior to expiration. If the authorized amount is indefinite, the LCS shows a zero.

9. If an authorization does not specify a particular expiration date but specifies a fiscal year, then CBO lists September 30—the last day of the fiscal year—as the expiration date.



Table 4.

Continued

Summary of Authorizations of Appropriations Expiring on or Before September 30, 2023, by House and Senate Authorizing Committee and Appropriations Subcommittee

	All expiring authorizations of appropriations		Expiring authorizations with definite amount authorized in 2023	
	Number of laws ^a	Number of authorizations ^b	Number of authorizations	Authorized amount (millions of dollars) ^c
Appropriations subcommittee				
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA, and Related Agencies	1	130	122	3,559
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	8	13	9	592
Defense	1	11	5	825,706
Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies	7	25	23	34,637
Financial Services and General Government	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Homeland Security	3	5	3	96
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	7	13	12	308
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies	15	40	40	8,157
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	4	5	5	18,299
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	4	7	6	410
Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies	1	1	1	1,033

Data source: Congressional Budget Office. See www.cbo.gov/publication/60390#data.

This table shows only the committees that have jurisdiction over authorizations of appropriations expiring in 2024; therefore, not all authorizing committees or spending committees are included.

FDA = Food and Drug Administration; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Department of Housing and Urban Development; n.a. = not applicable.

- a. Includes laws with expiring authorizations of appropriations for definite or indefinite amounts.
- b. Number of explicit authorizations of appropriations within the jurisdiction of each House authorizing committee that expire on or before September 30, 2024.
- c. Amounts specified in statute or legislative history; excludes authorizations of appropriations that do not specify an amount.
- d. The laws shown do not sum to a total because some laws are under the jurisdiction of multiple authorizing committees and appropriations subcommittees.

To ensure the reliability of data cataloged during the second phase, CBO is required by law to consult with staff of Congressional committees. CBO shares a preliminary version of the data for the upcoming report and asks staff members to review items within each committee’s jurisdiction. That process helps CBO identify and correct errors in the LCS—particularly errors related to committees’ jurisdiction and the status of authorizations.

The goal for this phase is to ensure that the data related to authorizations are entered into the LCS in a way that helps analysts identify subsequent appropriations for those authorizations in future years, if they expire. In some cases, authorizations are combined to make it easier for analysts to identify appropriations for a given program or activity. For example, large authorization bills—such as the annual National Defense Authorization Act and the biennial Water Resources Development Act—can contain hundreds of discrete authorizations of

appropriations for a broad range of activities of a federal department or agency. CBO consolidates many of those authorizations in the LCS to be consistent with the way related appropriations are typically provided. As a result, the number of expired or expiring authorizations in the LCS can be smaller than the actual number of discrete authorizations contained in those laws.

By contrast, if there is ambiguity about whether two authorizations of appropriations may interact or overlap, both are included in the LCS. That way, each explicit authorization is cataloged as closely as possible to the way it appears in the law. However, that treatment may result in multiple entries for some amounts authorized to be appropriated. For example, if an explicit authorization of appropriations for a series of grant programs is in place and a new law establishes an explicit authorization for a specific type of grant, analysts may not be able to determine whether the new authorization is meant to be



additional to or derived from the existing authorization. In that case, CBO catalogs both the new authorization and the existing one in the LCS, potentially causing the amount authorized to be counted more than once.

Phase 3: Identify Appropriations for Expired Authorizations

Once full-year appropriation acts for the fiscal year covered by the report are enacted, CBO begins the third phase of the process. Analysts start by assessing the list of authorizations that have expired as of that time. Then, they review appropriation legislation that provides funding for the current fiscal year, including any supplemental appropriations, any permanent or advance appropriations already in place, and authorizing legislation that may include appropriation language.¹⁰ Analysts also consult detailed tables provided by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the joint explanatory statements. (Joint explanatory statements accompany appropriation acts and further specify the allocation of budget authority at a more detailed level.)

The goal for this phase is to connect appropriations with expired authorizations on the basis of the appropriation acts' text and the corresponding legislative history. CBO's ability to make such connections is limited by the

amount of detail provided in those laws and in related materials. Without a clear link, CBO cannot always associate an expired authorization with an appropriation—even if a federal agency could determine subsequently that appropriations are available for purposes covered by an expired authorization. In such cases, CBO might not identify those amounts in the LCS if the language of the authorization and the appropriation do not align. If authorizations overlap or interact, CBO tries to identify an appropriation for each authorization.

CBO aims to ensure consistency in the LCS's records of appropriations for expired authorizations. When more than one appropriation is identified for a single expired authorization, the amounts are consolidated and attributed to that authorization for that year. If an appropriation can be associated with more than one authorization in the LCS, CBO links that appropriation with just one authorization.

Uncertainty of the Reported Statistics

Cataloging authorizations and identifying appropriations involves analysts' judgment. For that reason, the report's statistics are subject to uncertainty. Understating or overstating the number of authorizations can skew the number of expired authorizations with identified funding and the dollar amounts of appropriations provided for expired authorizations. Thus, this report should not be construed as providing precise information about the current state of authorizations and related appropriations. Likewise, uncertainty in the cataloging of authorizations and appropriations affects the accuracy of comparisons between datasets from year to year. Comparisons of data between one report and another indicate broad overall trends, not precise differences.

10. When a supplemental appropriation is enacted after CBO publishes the report for a fiscal year, CBO updates the LCS to reflect changes to funding for expired authorizations as well as corrections to database errors that CBO identified while preparing the report. CBO does not revise the issued report, but in the next edition of the report, it provides details on the amount of supplemental appropriations that were identified and associated with authorizations that had expired when the previous report was published.

This Congressional Budget Office report satisfies the requirements of section 202(e)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. The report is intended to assist the Congress by identifying authorizations of appropriations that have expired or will expire in the current fiscal year. Previous editions, which until 2016 were titled *Unauthorized Appropriations and Expiring Authorizations*, are available from CBO's web page for major recurring reports, "Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations," at <https://tinyurl.com/yc8pnkfu>.

Olivia Yang wrote the report with guidance from Megan Carroll and Esther Steinbock and assistance from Youstiena Shafeek. The information in it was prepared by Breanna Browne-Pike, Joanna Capps (formerly of CBO), George McArdle, Amy McConnel, Mark Sanford, Youstiena Shafeek, Esther Steinbock, J'nell Blanco Suchy, and Olivia Yang. Youstiena Shafeek fact-checked the report. Shane Beaulieu and Patrice Watson of CBO, staff members of the Congressional Research Service, and many staff members of Congressional committees provided assistance.

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CBO seeks feedback to make its work as useful as possible. Please send comments to communications@cbo.gov.



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