Congressional Budget Office
Nonpartisan Analysis for the U.S. Congress

Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations: 2026 Final Report

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Summary

This report fulfills the Congressional Budget Office's statutory requirement to report to the Congress on all programs and activities funded for the current fiscal year whose authorizations of appropriations have expired as well as all programs and activities whose authorizations of appropriations will expire during the current fiscal year.[1] (Such authorizations of appropriations with specified expiration dates—the scope of this report—are only a small subset of all authorizations in law; see Figure 1.)

This final report updates CBO's preliminary report, released on January 15, 2026.[2] Because it was prepared when most agencies that typically receive annual appropriations were operating under a short-term continuing resolution, that report did not include information about 2026 appropriations for programs and activities with expired authorizations of appropriations.

CBO identified 1,447 authorizations of appropriations that expired before the beginning of 2026; 512 of those expired authorizations were associated with 2026 appropriations totaling $494 billion. (It is possible that appropriations other than those identified by CBO may be available to carry out programs and activities whose authorizations have expired.) CBO also identified 308 authorizations that were set to expire before the end of 2026.

1. Those reporting requirements were laid out as part of CBO's duties and functions in section 202(e)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, 2 U.S.C. § 602(e)(3), https://tinyurl.com/2ymjhrah.

2. Congressional Budget Office, "Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations: 2026 Preliminary Report" (January 2026), www.cbo.gov/publication/61881.

Background and Scope of This Report

Authorizations are laws that establish or continue the operation of federal agencies, programs, or activities. One type of authorization—broad enabling legislation—creates an agency, program, or activity and sets guidelines for how it operates. A second type—an authorization of appropriations—provides explicit guidance to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations about the amount of funding that lawmakers envision for a particular agency, program, or activity.[3]

Authorizations of appropriations provide guidance about funding for many—but not all—authorized agencies, programs, and activities. That guidance may be permanent or may cover only a specific period and include an expiration date. Authorizations of appropriations sometimes appear in the same statute that broadly authorizes the agency, program, or activity. They may also appear in subsequent laws that amend the enabling statutes or in separately enacted legislation.

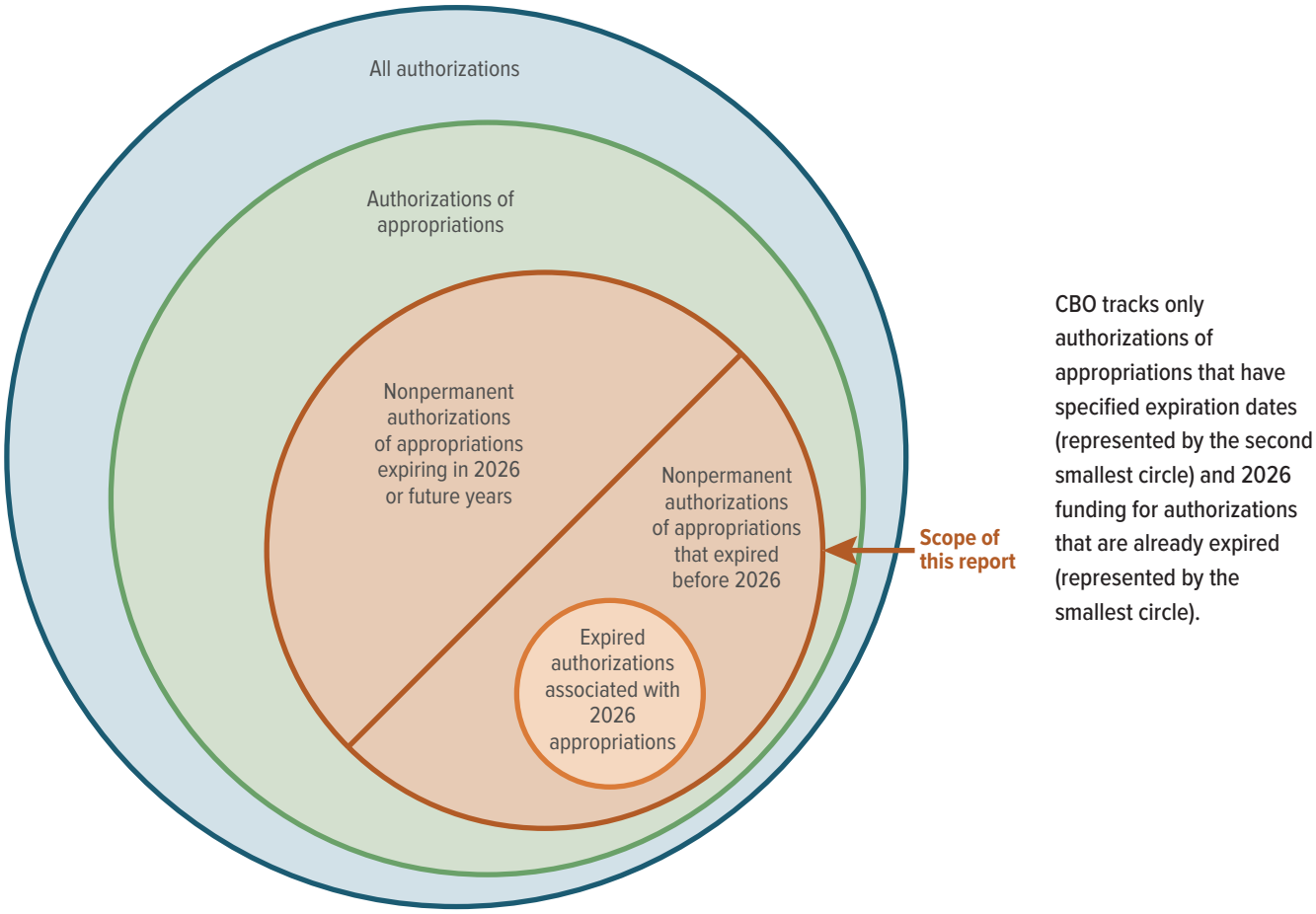
Just because an authorization of appropriations has expired does not necessarily mean that the underlying authority to operate the agency, program, or activity has also expired. Programs that provide medical care for veterans, for example, have sustained underlying authority. The authorization of appropriations for those programs (in Public Law 104-262) expired in 1998, but the programs currently remain authorized. The broad authorizations, which were originally enacted in 1958 (in P.L. 85-857), have been amended many times since then

3. For definitions of many of the budgetary terms used in this report, see Congressional Budget Office, *Common Budgetary Terms Explained* (December 2021), www.cbo.gov/publication/57420.

Notes: All years referred to in this report are federal fiscal years, which run from October 1 to September 30 and are designated by the calendar year in which they end. Numbers in the text and tables may not add up to totals because of rounding. Supplemental data for this analysis are available at www.cbo.gov/publication/62551#data. Previous editions of this report are available at www.cbo.gov/recurring-publication/55141.

Figure 1.

Scope of CBO's Final Report on Authorizations of Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2026



Data source: Congressional Budget Office.

The sizes of the circles and their partitions do not indicate the relative size of each group.

and are codified at 38 U.S.C. § 1701 et seq. Similarly, the authorization of appropriations for the Federal Election Commission (in P.L. 96-253) expired in 1981, but the authorization of the commission itself, originally enacted in 1972 (in P.L. 92-225), remains codified at 52 U.S.C. § 30106 et seq. Nuclear programs within the Department of Energy are another example of sustained underlying authority. Public Law 109-58, enacted in 2005, contained the authorization of appropriations for those programs as well as the broad authorizations of the programs themselves. Although the authorization of appropriations expired in 2009, the programs remain authorized and codified at 42 U.S.C. § 16271.

This annual report is intended to aid the Congress by providing relevant information about expired or expiring authorizations, but it should not be considered definitive for the purpose of applying House or Senate rules about appropriating funds. Those rules may restrict lawmakers from considering an appropriation if it lacks a current authorization.[4] The Speaker of the House or the Presiding Officer of the Senate determines whether such a restriction applies on the basis of advice from the relevant chamber's Office of the Parliamentarian. Rules that could strike from legislation any appropriation that

4. 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.

lacks a current authorization have often been suspended or waived in the past, allowing the Congress to consider and adopt such appropriations.

Data Used in This Report

Because most agencies that typically receive annual appropriations were operating under a short-term continuing resolution on January 15, 2026, CBO's preliminary report could not include information about funding provided for programs and activities with expired authorizations of appropriations; that report provided only data on expired and expiring authorizations of appropriations. This final report includes updated data on expired and expiring authorizations and incorporates legislation enacted through April 30, 2026 (concluding with an act to amend the FISA Amendments Act of 2008 to extend the authorities of title VII of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, and for other purposes, P.L. 119-87). It also includes information about the 2026 appropriations that CBO has associated with expired authorizations of appropriations.

The information summarized in this report is drawn from CBO's Legislative Classification System (LCS) database.[5] Funding identified for programs and activities with expired authorizations includes only appropriations that could clearly be associated with expired authorizations on the basis of legislative text or joint explanatory statements that accompanied the appropriation acts. It is therefore possible that other appropriations may be available to carry out programs and activities with expired authorizations.

A sortable spreadsheet published along with this report lists nonpermanent authorizations of appropriations enacted since 1978 that have already expired or that are scheduled to expire in fiscal year 2026 (which began October 1, 2025) or anytime thereafter. The spreadsheet specifies the expiration date (usually September 30, the last day of the fiscal year), the amount authorized to be appropriated in the last fiscal year covered by the authorization, and any 2026 appropriations associated with expired authorizations (which are represented by the smallest circle in Figure 1). Additional worksheets in the file provide instructions for sorting the data and a glossary.

5. The LCS database is available in the workbook posted as supplemental data for this report at www.cbo.gov/publication/62551#data. Those data supersede the preliminary data, which did not associate appropriations with expired authorizations; see Congressional Budget Office, "Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations: 2026 Preliminary Report" (January 2026), www.cbo.gov/publication/61881.

Authorizations and Appropriations Identified for This Report

CBO identified 1,447 authorizations of appropriations that expired before the beginning of 2026 (about half of which expired at least a decade ago, with the earliest expiration year being 1980) and 308 that were set to expire by the end of 2026.[6] This report shows the number of such authorizations under the jurisdiction of each House and Senate authorizing committee (see Table 1 on page 4) and each appropriations subcommittee (see Table 2 on page 5). More than three-fourths of all expired authorizations specified amounts of annual funding. The rest authorized appropriations of indefinite amounts.[7]

CBO estimates that $494 billion in funding for 2026 can be attributed to 512 of the 1,447 expired authorizations. Of that total, $369 billion is associated with specified authorizations and $125 billion with indefinite authorizations. Nearly two-thirds ($309 billion) of that $494 billion was provided for activities whose authorizations expired more than a decade ago. CBO could not identify appropriations for 2026 for the remaining 935 expired authorizations—that is, clear connections could not be made between the language of those authorizations and the amounts appropriated for 2026.[8]

Overall, according to CBO's records, funding provided under expired authorizations fell from $502 billion

6. Some of the expired and expiring authorizations identified for this report may have been reauthorized by legislation enacted after April 30, 2026.

7. To identify appropriations for this report, CBO reviewed all appropriation acts enacted as of April 30, 2026, that provided funding for 2026. Those acts include division A of the Homeland Security and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-86); the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-75); the Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-74); divisions B, C, and D of the Continuing Appropriations, Agriculture, Legislative Branch, Military Construction and Veterans Affairs, and Extensions Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-37); division A of the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4); division D of the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-47); divisions A, E, and F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 (P.L. 118-42); division B of the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-159); and division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58).

8. Regardless of whether CBO could identify appropriations for this report, a federal agency may be able to determine that funding for 2026 is available for purposes covered by an expired authorization.

Table 1.

Summary of 2026 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]**	**1,447**	**512**	**493,605**
House authorizing committee				
Agriculture	7	7	2	372
Armed Services	4	8	3	92
Education and the Workforce	27	177	119	98,196
Energy and Commerce	70	419	107	71,282
Financial Services	25	49	23	58,691
Foreign Affairs	38	134	52	41,799
Homeland Security	12	31	7	12,132
House Administration	2	3	3	150
Judiciary	46	140	68	43,953
Natural Resources	74	206	58	5,940
Oversight and Government Reform	12	23	8	524
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence	2	12	1	629
Science, Space, and Technology	23	75	27	31,666
Small Business	4	9	4	179
Transportation and Infrastructure	39	112	25	2,953
Veterans' Affairs	22	33	2	124,786
Ways and Means	7	9	3	262
Senate authorizing committee				
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	10	24	8	456
Armed Services	4	15	3	92
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	20	41	21	57,416
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	56	166	55	34,111
Energy and Natural Resources	33	253	50	13,220
Environment and Public Works	51	143	42	2,520
Finance	9	11	3	262
Foreign Relations	37	133	52	41,799
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	56	353	169	157,095
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	24	55	18	14,683
Indian Affairs	19	48	9	1,609
Judiciary	47	147	72	44,599
Rules and Administration	2	3	3	150
Select Committee on Intelligence	2	12	1	629
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	5	10	4	179
Veterans' Affairs	22	33	2	124,786

Data source: Congressional Budget Office. See www.cbo.gov/publication/62551#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, 2025.

c. Identifiable amounts specified in a 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 2026 Appropriations With Expired Authorizations, by Appropriations Subcommittee

	Expired authorizations of appropriations		Expired authorizations of appropriations with identifiable appropriations	
Appropriations subcommittee	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	14	26	5	394
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	83	237	115	71,426
Defense	4	11	1	629
Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies	31	240	40	7,864
Financial Services and General Government	34	56	24	4,539
Homeland Security	25	62	16	15,107
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	79	193	55	4,776
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies	72	364	173	166,198
Legislative Branch	1	1	n.a.	n.a.
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	22	33	2	124,786
National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs	41	138	52	41,821
Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies	36	86	29	56,066
Total	**n.a.[d]**	**1,447**	**512**	**493,605**

Data source: Congressional Budget Office. See www.cbo.gov/publication/62551#data.

Amounts reflect information related to explicit authorizations of appropriations, for definite or indefinite amounts, that expired on or before September 30, 2025.

FDA = Food and Drug Administration; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development; 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, 2025.

c. Identifiable amounts specified in a 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 appropriations subcommittees.

in 2025 to $494 billion in 2026—a decrease of about 2 percent. Most of that funding is associated with a small group of expired authorizations: 23 laws were identified as major sources of expired authorizations for which appropriations were provided in both 2025 and 2026 (see Table 3).[9] In 2026, those laws accounted for $440 billion of the $494 billion in total funding for expired authorizations that CBO identified.

CBO estimates that specified authorizations of appropriations set to expire during 2026 total $1,121 billion (see Table 4 on page 8). Most of that amount is authorized for defense activities, which have historically been reauthorized annually.

9. CBO considered a law to be a major source of expired authorizations of appropriations in 2025 and 2026 if more than $3 billion in appropriations was identified for expired authorizations under that law in either year.

How CBO Identifies Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations

To analyze legislation and prepare the data contained in the LCS, CBO uses a three-phase process that entails reviewing authorizations, cataloging them, and identifying appropriations for authorizations that have expired.

Phase 1: Review Authorizations

CBO's analysts review the text of newly enacted laws to identify provisions that create new authorizations of appropriations or that amend, extend, or repeal existing ones.

To be included in this report, an authorization must meet three criteria:

- **It explicitly authorizes an appropriation.** CBO includes only authorizations that explicitly authorize funding for an agency, program, or activity and

Table 3.

Public Laws That Are Major Sources of Expired Authorizations of Appropriations With Identifiable Appropriations in 2025 and 2026

		2025[a]		2026	
Public law	Title	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	112,617	1	115,086
114-255	21st Century Cures Act	5	48,272	5	48,376
105-276	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998	2	40,852	2	42,758
109-162	Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005	23	35,249	24	35,028
114-95	Every Student Succeeds Act	26	28,906	26	28,914
107-228	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003	23	27,091	23	28,382
115-10	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017	9	25,579	9	24,438
111-152	Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010	1	22,475	1	22,475
110-134	Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007	1	12,272	1	12,357
115-254	FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018	3	8,074	4	11,269
113-128	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act	16	9,483	16	9,716
117-168	Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022	1	9,525	1	9,700
113-186	Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014	1	9,246	1	8,831
110-315	Higher Education Opportunity Act	31	7,655	31	7,575
109-58	Energy Policy Act of 2005	3	6,575	4	6,810
102-550	Housing and Community Development Act of 1992	7	5,783	7	5,741
102-567	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act of 1992	11	5,876	10	5,413
106-104	Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act, 1999	1	6,327	1	5,145
111-22	Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009	1	4,051	1	4,417
099-83	International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985	3	5,889	3	4,076
116-260	Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021	8	351	30	3,236
117-263	James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023	8	12,119	3	110
112-17	Small Business Additional Temporary Extension Act of 2011	4	3,697	3	159
Subtotal		**189**	**447,964**	**207**	**440,015**
Subtotal (percent)		**40**	**89**	**40**	**89**
All other laws with identifiable appropriations		288	53,617	305	53,589
Total		**477**	**501,582**	**512**	**493,605**

Data source: Congressional Budget Office. See www.cbo.gov/publication/62551#data.

CBO considered laws to be major sources of expired authorizations of appropriations in 2025 and 2026 if more than $3 billion in appropriations was identified for expired authorizations in either year.

FAA = Federal Aviation Administration.

a. Includes updates to the data presented in CBO's 2025 edition of this 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.

provide guidance to the Appropriations Committees on the amount lawmakers envision.

- **Subsequent funding would be provided by 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.
- **The authorization has a specified expiration date.** This report excludes permanent authorizations

of appropriations, which never expire.[10] Thus, it is not an exhaustive list of enacted authorizations of appropriations.

Phase 2: Catalog Authorizations

During the second phase of the process, analysts update the LCS by recording new authorizations as well as repeals, modifications, and extensions of previously cataloged authorizations. The LCS contains information about each authorization: the committees of jurisdiction, the public law or section of the U.S. Code that contains the authorization, the expiration date, and the latest amount authorized before expiration. Authorizations of appropriations that do not specify a dollar amount—for example, by authorizing "such sums as may be necessary" in their statutory text or by providing a lump sum for a multiyear period—are considered indefinite.

To ensure the reliability of data cataloged during the second phase, CBO is required by law to consult with the staff of Congressional committees. CBO shares a preliminary version of the data for each 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 of 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 (if lawmakers allow them to 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 for consistency with how related appropriations are typically provided. As a result, the number of expired or expiring authorizations in the LCS may be smaller than the actual number of discrete authorizations contained in some 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. But 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 add to the existing authorization or be a subset of it. In that case, CBO catalogs both the new authorization and the existing one in the LCS, potentially causing the authorized amount 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, in which the agency attempts to connect appropriations to expired authorizations. Analysts start by assessing the list of authorizations that have expired. They then review all legislation that provides appropriations for the current fiscal year. Analysts also consult detailed tables that are sometimes provided by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees and, when available, the joint explanatory statements accompanying the acts. Those statements may provide more details about the allocation of budget authority.

CBO's ability to make such connections is limited by the amount of detail in those laws and related materials. If the language of the authorization and the appropriation do not align completely, CBO might not enter any appropriation amount in the LCS. If authorizations seem to overlap or interact, CBO tries to identify a separate appropriation for each authorization.

When more than one appropriation is identified for a single expired authorization, the amounts are added together. 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 Estimates

Cataloging authorizations and identifying appropriations require the judgment of analysts. Thus, the estimates presented in this report are subject to uncertainty. For example, CBO's conventions for cataloging authorizations within the LCS may inadvertently understate or overstate the number of authorizations, skewing both the number of expired authorizations with identified funding and the dollar amounts of appropriations provided

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

Table 4.

Summary of Authorizations of Appropriations Expiring on or Before September 30, 2026, by House and Senate Authorizing Committee and Appropriations Subcommittee

	All expiring authorizations of appropriations		Expiring authorizations with definite amounts authorized in 2026	
	Number of laws[a]	Number of authorizations[b]	Number of authorizations	Authorized amount (millions of dollars)[c]
Total	**n.a.[d]**	**308**	**266**	**1,121,289**
House authorizing committee				
Agriculture	1	128	120	3,470
Armed Services	2	6	6	897,436
Energy and Commerce	11	78	61	46,274
Financial Services	1	1	1	35
Foreign Affairs	4	7	7	73
Homeland Security	1	2	2	7
House Administration	1	4	3	2
Judiciary	1	2	2	51
Natural Resources	5	32	30	6,071
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence	1	14	1	679
Science, Space, and Technology	1	3	2	10
Transportation and Infrastructure	3	29	29	167,165
Veterans' Affairs	2	2	2	17
Senate authorizing committee				
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	1	128	120	3,470
Armed Services	2	5	5	896,275
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4	22	20	162,365
Energy and Natural Resources	8	76	60	49,045
Environment and Public Works	4	36	35	8,835
Foreign Relations	4	7	7	73
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	6	9	8	411
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	2	3	3	67
Judiciary	1	2	2	51
Rules and Administration	1	4	3	2
Select Committee on Intelligence	1	14	1	679
Veterans' Affairs	2	2	2	17
Appropriations subcommittee				
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA, and Related Agencies	1	127	119	3,460
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	4	9	5	62
Defense	1	8	2	842,793
Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies	9	78	61	83,234
Financial Services and General Government	2	2	1	35
Homeland Security	3	5	3	67
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	5	40	39	9,220
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies	6	9	8	411
Legislative Branch	1	4	3	2
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	3	4	4	19,831
National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs	4	7	6	23
Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies	2	15	15	162,152

Data source: Congressional Budget Office. See www.cbo.gov/publication/62551#data.

This table shows only the committees that have jurisdiction over authorizations of appropriations expiring in 2026; 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 containing expiring authorizations of appropriations for definite or indefinite amounts.

b. Number of explicit authorizations of appropriations within the jurisdiction of each committee that expire on or before September 30, 2026.

c. Amounts specified in a 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.

for expired authorizations. This report should therefore 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. Thus, comparisons of data between reports indicate broad trends rather than precise year-to-year changes.

This 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 before 2017 were titled *Unauthorized Appropriations and Expiring Authorizations*, are available at www.cbo.gov/recurring-publication/55141.

Youstiena Shafeek and Esther Steinbock wrote the report with guidance from Christina Hawley Anthony and Megan Carroll. Robert Sunshine (a consultant to CBO) offered comments. Andrea Conine, Samuel Liedtka, George McArdle, Amy McConnel, Youstiena Shafeek, Esther Steinbock, and J'nell Blanco Suchy compiled the underlying data. Joanna Capps (a consultant to CBO) fact-checked the report. Shane Beaulieu of CBO and many staff members of Congressional committees provided assistance.

Mark Hadley and Jeffrey Kling reviewed the report. Michael Fialkowski and Bo Peery edited it. R. L. Rebach created the graphics, and Jorge Salazar prepared the report for publication. The report is available at www.cbo.gov/publication/62551.

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

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