



Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations: Fiscal Year 2019

Authorizations of appropriations are provisions of law that authorize funds to be provided through a future appropriation law to carry out a program or function. They are different from *appropriations*, which generally provide funding once those authorizations are in place. Each year, the Congressional Budget Office reports 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 requirement for this CBO report is specified in section 202(e)(3) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344).¹ Ordinarily, CBO would

1. See House Report 99-433 (December 10, 1985), p. 114, the conference report accompanying the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Deficit Control Act, P.L. 99-177). (The Deficit Control Act amended the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to include the requirement for this report.) The stated purpose of this report is “to help Congress use the early months of the year to adopt authorizing legislation that must be in place before the regular appropriation bills can be considered.”

have published the current edition by January 15, 2019. However, at that time only 5 of the 12 annual appropriation bills had been enacted. At the request of the House and Senate Committees on the Budget, CBO delayed publication until the agency could fully account for the funding provided in all 12 appropriation bills, the last of which was enacted on February 15, 2019, as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-6).² As of that date, CBO had identified 971 authorizations of appropriations that expired before the beginning of fiscal year 2019 that had not been overtaken by subsequent legislation. By CBO’s estimate, at least \$307 billion has been appropriated for fiscal year 2019 for the agencies, programs, or functions covered by those authorizations.

The Role of Authorizations

The term *authorization* is used to describe two types of laws. The first are *enabling* statutes (sometimes called organic statutes), which create a federal agency, establish a federal program, prescribe a federal function, or provide for a particular federal obligation or expenditure within a program. Such an authorization may allow a federal agency, program, or function to continue

2. See Congressional Budget Office, “CBO to Delay Release of Report on Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations,” *CBO Blog* (January 23, 2019), www.cbo.gov/publication/54939.

Notes: All years referred to are federal fiscal years, which run from October 1 to September 30 and are designated by the calendar year in which they end. Amounts shown in the text and tables are in nominal (current year) dollars and may not sum to totals because of rounding.

indefinitely or for a specific period. It may provide an agency with the authority to obligate and spend federal funds in the form of direct—or mandatory—spending, or it may simply specify a purpose for which a subsequent appropriation may be provided.

This report, however, focuses on the second type of authorization: authorizations of appropriations, which authorize the appropriation of funds (generally discretionary) to carry out a program or function established in an enabling statute. An authorization of appropriations constitutes guidance to the Congress about the funding that may be necessary to implement an enabling statute; it may be contained in that enabling statute or provided separately. An authorization of appropriations may be annual, multiyear, or permanent. Such an authorization also may be definite or indefinite: It may authorize a specific amount or “such sums as may be necessary.” In either case, CBO refers to it as an *explicit* authorization.

House and Senate rules dating from the 19th century restrict the consideration of an appropriation if it lacks an authorization of appropriations.³ Whether an appropriation lacks authorization and whether it is in violation of a House or Senate rule are determined 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 this report is intended to aid the Congress by identifying authorizations of appropriations that have already expired or will expire this year, it is not and should not be considered definitive with respect to the application of House or Senate rules.

The Scope of This Report

In general, House and Senate rules require the appropriations committees, in their reports on general appropriation bills, to identify any programs that are funded in the bills but lack an authorization—including programs for which an explicit authorization of appropriations has never been enacted. This CBO report, as specified by law, is narrower in scope: It covers programs whose explicit authorizations of appropriations expired or are scheduled to expire in the current fiscal year or thereafter. Many laws provide permanent authorizations of appropriations for certain programs. This report excludes those authorizations and programs, as do the reports of the appropriations committees.

3. See clause 2(a)(1) of Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. Doc. 114-192 (2016), p. 868 (as adopted by the 116th U.S. Congress under H.R. Res. 6); and Rule XVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, S. Doc. 113-18 (2013), p. 11.

Even if an authorization of appropriations has expired, this report does not identify whether an enabling statute governing the relevant program or activity has expired. A permanent law may continue to set the policies and guidelines under which appropriations are obligated, but identifying whether such enabling statutes exist and whether they may have expired is not the focus of the law that mandates this report.

The information in this report is drawn from CBO’s Legislative Classification System (LCS), a database of nonpermanent and explicit authorizations of appropriations. It includes information from previously enacted public laws, up to and including the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, which contained the final seven annual appropriation bills for fiscal year 2019.

Past editions of this report included appendixes that listed the relevant public laws by House authorizing committee, Senate authorizing committee, and appropriations subcommittee. For this edition, that information has been compiled into a supplemental data file that is posted with the report on CBO’s website.⁴ That file contains a searchable spreadsheet that provides a tabular catalog of the relevant statutory authority, authorized amounts of appropriations, and committee jurisdiction for every authorization of appropriations contained in CBO’s LCS. It also lists funding amounts provided for fiscal year 2019 for expired authorizations of appropriations. (CBO did not tabulate the funding provided for current authorizations of appropriations.) The supplemental file also includes instructions for sorting the data and a glossary of relevant terms.

Expired or Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations

This report covers programs funded through the annual appropriation process that satisfy two conditions:

- At one time, each program had an explicit authorization of appropriations, and
- That authorization of appropriations has expired or will expire this year.

CBO has identified 971 authorizations of appropriations that expired before the beginning of fiscal year 2019 that

4. For previous editions of this report, see Congressional Budget Office, “Major Recurring Reports: Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations,” <https://go.usa.gov/xnp7r>.

Table 1.

Summary of Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations With Expired Authorizations, by House Authorizing Committee

House Authorizing Committee	Number of Laws ^a	Expired Authorizations of Appropriations ^b	Identifiable Appropriations (Millions of dollars) ^c
Agriculture	3	3	272
Education and Labor	19	97	42,847
Energy and Commerce	49	287	16,335
Financial Services	22	46	43,917
Foreign Affairs	27	94	39,977
Homeland Security	6	18	4,950
House Administration	3	4	91
Natural Resources	57	135	4,427
Oversight and Reform	8	14	111
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence	1	8	1,036
Science, Space, and Technology	16	57	40,664
Small Business	3	8	585
The Judiciary	34	116	32,298
Transportation and Infrastructure	26	60	5,463
Veterans' Affairs	12	17	73,597
Ways and Means	5	7	193
Total	257	971	306,763

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

- a. Includes laws containing expired authorizations of appropriations for definite or indefinite amounts. The total is less than the sum of the entries because public laws containing authorizations of appropriations that are under the jurisdiction of more than one House authorizing committee are counted only once.
- b. Number of explicit authorizations of appropriations within the jurisdiction of each House authorizing committee that expired on or before September 30, 2018.
- c. Identifiable amounts specified in statute, a conference report, or other legislative history. Those amounts are the appropriations related to 369 expired authorizations in 146 laws.

had not been overtaken by subsequent legislation as of February 15, 2019. Those authorizations appeared in 257 laws and authorized a combined annual total of at least \$158 billion for the last year they were in effect for various agencies, programs, or functions. By CBO's estimate, at least \$307 billion has been appropriated for fiscal year 2019 for the agencies, programs, or functions covered by those authorizations. Table 1 summarizes that information by House authorizing committee, Table 2 does the same by Senate authorizing committee, and Table 3 lists the information by appropriation subcommittee.

Funding Provided for Expired Authorizations of Appropriations

Programs with explicit authorizations of appropriations that have expired can be divided into two categories: The

first is the 369 authorizations that have received an identifiable appropriation for fiscal year 2019. The second is the 602 authorizations for which funding *may* have been provided in an appropriation for fiscal year 2019 but for which CBO cannot identify an explicit amount either in the statutory text of fiscal year 2019 appropriation acts or in the accompanying legislative history.

To identify programs and activities in the first category (those whose explicit authorizations of appropriations have expired *and* that have received an identifiable appropriation in fiscal year 2019), CBO compared the authorizations of appropriations cataloged in its LCS with the relevant statutory text and associated legislative history—in particular, the explanatory statements accompanying the 12 annual appropriation bills enacted

Table 2.

Summary of Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations With Expired Authorizations, by Senate Authorizing Committee

Senate Authorizing Committee	Number of Laws ^a	Expired Authorizations of Appropriations ^b	Identifiable Appropriations (Millions of dollars) ^c
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	6	17	275
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	20	41	43,081
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	39	128	37,947
Energy and Natural Resources	20	159	15,064
Environment and Public Works	40	73	3,958
Finance	5	8	193
Foreign Relations	26	93	39,977
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	40	227	51,303
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	15	33	6,444
Indian Affairs	15	40	934
Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence	1	8	1,036
Rules and Administration	3	4	91
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	3	8	585
The Judiciary	35	115	32,276
Veterans' Affairs	12	17	73,597
Total	257	971	306,763

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

- Includes laws containing expired authorizations of appropriations for definite or indefinite amounts. The total is less than the sum of the entries because public laws containing authorizations of appropriations that are under the jurisdiction of more than one Senate authorizing committee are counted only once.
- Number of explicit authorizations of appropriations within the jurisdiction of each Senate authorizing committee that expired on or before September 30, 2018.
- Identifiable amounts specified in statute, a conference report, or other legislative history. Those amounts are the appropriations related to 369 expired authorizations in 146 laws.

for fiscal year 2019.⁵ The 369 authorizations in that category appeared in 146 laws that have not otherwise been updated or overtaken by subsequent legislation and, when most recently in effect, authorized a combined annual total of at least \$134 billion. The amount of identifiable funding for those programs and activities totals \$307 billion in fiscal year 2019. By comparison, CBO identified \$341 billion in fiscal year 2018 funding for 410 programs and activities with expired authorizations of appropriations from 169 laws.⁶

For some other programs and activities with expired authorizations of appropriations, CBO cannot identify explicit amounts either in the statutory text of fiscal year 2019 appropriation acts or in the accompanying legislative history. The 602 authorizations in that category appeared in 176 laws that have not otherwise been updated or overtaken by subsequent legislation and, when most recently in effect, authorized a combined annual total of at least \$24 billion. CBO's July 2018 report listed provisions that had expired

5. P.L. 115-244 and P.L. 115-245 contained 5 of the 12 annual appropriation bills for fiscal year 2019. The remaining 7 were in P.L. 116-6. In addition, P.L. 115-254 provided supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2019 that are included in the appropriation amounts listed in this report.

6. See Congressional Budget Office, *Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations: Fiscal Year 2018, Revised* (July 2018), www.cbo.gov/publication/54126. That report

identified \$318 billion in funding for programs with expired authorizations of appropriations. In preparing the current report, CBO discovered an error in its 2018 tabulations; that edition incorrectly reported the amount of funding for the Federal Pell Grant Program as \$22 million. The comparisons to 2018 in this report include the correct amount (about \$22 billion) for that program, which increases the amount of identifiable funding to \$341 billion for programs with an expired authorization of appropriations.

Table 3.

Summary of Fiscal Year 2019 Appropriations With Expired Authorizations, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Appropriations Subcommittee	Number of Laws ^a	Expired Authorizations of Appropriations ^b	Identifiable Appropriations (Millions of dollars) ^c
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA, and Related Agencies	6	17	272
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	60	188	65,253
Defense	1	3	1,036
Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies	16	148	10,398
Financial Services and General Government	27	42	3,422
Homeland Security	16	39	8,451
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	66	123	5,456
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies	50	232	57,171
Legislative Branch	1	1	1
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	13	18	73,597
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	29	94	39,963
Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies	26	66	41,742
Total	257	971	306,763

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

- a. This column includes laws containing expired authorizations of appropriations for which CBO could identify a relevant fiscal year 2018 appropriation. The total number of laws is less than the sum of the entries because public laws containing authorizations of appropriations that are under the jurisdiction of more than one appropriations subcommittee are counted only once in the total.
- b. Number of explicit authorizations of appropriations within the jurisdiction of each appropriations subcommittee that expired on or before September 30, 2018.
- c. Identifiable amounts specified in statute, a conference report, or other legislative history. Those amounts are the appropriations related to 369 expired authorizations in 146 laws.

before the beginning of fiscal year 2018, and it identified 625 such expired authorizations of appropriations. In the aggregate, those provisions authorized appropriations of at least \$24 billion in the final year they were in effect.

CBO identified several points of comparison between its July 2018 and March 2019 analyses of programs and activities for which authorizations of appropriations previously expired:

- The amount of identifiable funding for programs with expired authorizations of appropriations has decreased by about 10 percent—from \$341 billion in 2018 to \$307 billion in 2019. That drop stems primarily from a reduction in funding for the Community Development Block Grant program, which received \$28 billion in emergency supplemental funding in fiscal year 2018 to respond to natural disasters, compared with \$2 billion in fiscal year 2019. Excluding supplemental appropriations, funding for that program was comparable (about \$3 billion) in 2018 and 2019.
- Most identifiable funding in 2019 for such programs and activities is for the same large authorizations of appropriations that expired before 2018 and still have not been reauthorized. CBO identified \$294 billion (or 86 percent) of the \$341 billion in such funding in 2018 as being for expired authorizations of appropriations enacted in just 15 laws. In 2019, CBO identified \$263 billion (also 86 percent) of the \$307 billion in identifiable funding as being for expired authorizations of appropriations from 14 of those same 15 laws (see Table 4). The relevant authorizations of appropriations of the other law—the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-120)—were generally renewed through the end of fiscal year 2019 by the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-282).
- The amount of funding for programs with expired authorizations of appropriations continues to exceed amounts previously authorized. Excluding activities with expired authorizations of appropriations for indefinite amounts, 646 programs or activities with

Table 4.

Major Sources of Expired Authorizations of Appropriations With Identifiable Appropriations in Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019, by Public Law

Millions of Dollars

Public Law	Title	Identifiable Appropriations	
		2018	2019
104-262	Veterans' Health Care Eligibility Reform Act of 1996	72,098	73,339
102-550	Housing and Community Development Act of 1992	33,396	7,033
109-162	Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005	30,618	28,639
105-276	Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998	29,315	30,026
107-228	Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003	25,092	26,613
111-152 ^a	Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010	22,475	22,475
115-10	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Transition Authorization Act of 2017	20,817	21,390
111-358	America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010	14,873	16,016
110-134	An act to reauthorize Head Start, to improve program quality, to expand access, to expand access, and for other purposes	9,863	11,063
99-83	International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985	7,948	7,275
109-58	Energy Policy Act of 2005	5,720	5,791
110-315	Higher Education Opportunity Act	5,128	5,553
110-53	Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007	5,386	5,017
102-567	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Authorization Act of 1992	1,281	3,005
114-120 ^b	Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2015	10,259	n.a.
Subtotal		294,269	263,236
All Other Laws With Identifiable Appropriations		46,815	43,527
Total		341,084	306,763

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

This table shows major statutory sources of expired authorizations of appropriations for which CBO was able to identify appropriations in 2018 and 2019.

n.a. = not applicable.

- a. In preparing the current report, CBO discovered an error in its 2018 tabulations that underreported funding for the Federal Pell Grant Program. The comparisons to 2018 in this report include the correct amount (about \$22 billion) for that program, which increases the amount of identifiable funding in 2018 to \$341 billion for programs with expired authorizations of appropriations. See Congressional Budget Office, *Expired and Expiring Authorizations of Appropriations: Fiscal Year 2018, Revised* (July 2018), www.cbo.gov/publication/54126.
- b. The Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 114-120) contained authorizations of appropriations that expired before 2018 for which CBO identified \$10,259 million in appropriations in fiscal year 2018. Those authorizations of appropriations were subsequently renewed, generally through the end of fiscal year 2019, by the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-282).

expired authorizations of appropriations received, in total, appropriations of at least \$211 billion in 2019, \$53 billion more than the amount most recently authorized to be appropriated for such programs. Funding for such programs was \$246 billion in 2018, \$77 billion more than the amount most recently authorized.⁷ Two hundred forty-five of

those authorizations of appropriations, accounting for \$87 billion in authorized funding (or 55 percent of the \$158 billion in such authorizations), expired before fiscal year 2010. That may be one reason that the identifiable funding is greater than the previously authorized amounts.

7. The total discussed here incorporates the \$22 billion provided in 2018 for the Federal Pell Grant Program discussed in footnote 6.

Table 5.

Summary of Authorizations of Appropriations Expiring On or Before September 30, 2019, by House Authorizing Committee

House Authorizing Committee	Number of Laws ^a	Authorizations of Appropriations ^b	Appropriations Authorized (Millions of dollars) ^c
Armed Services	1	5	703,216
Education and Labor	2	18	1,807
Energy and Commerce	10	17	4,625
Foreign Affairs	5	10	313
Homeland Security	1	1	*
Natural Resources	7	26	268
Oversight and Reform	1	1	60
Science, Space, and Technology	1	1	10
The Judiciary	4	25	779
Transportation and Infrastructure	7	24	12,455
Veterans' Affairs	2	2	870
Total	35	130	724,403

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

This table shows only the committees that have jurisdiction over authorizations of appropriations expiring in 2019; therefore, not all House committees are included.

* = between zero and \$500,000.

- a. Includes laws with expiring authorizations of appropriations for definite or indefinite amounts. The total is less than the sum of the entries because public laws containing authorizations of appropriations that are under the jurisdiction of more than one House authorizing committee are counted only once.
- b. Number of explicit authorizations of appropriations within the jurisdiction of each House authorizing committee that expire on or before September 30, 2019.
- c. Amounts specified in statute, a conference report, or other legislative history. For the purposes of summation, authorizations of appropriations for indefinite amounts are counted as zero.

Authorizations of Appropriations That Expire After the Current Year

As of the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, 130 authorizations of appropriations from 35 laws, totaling at least \$724 billion in fiscal year 2019, will expire on or before September 30, 2019. Table 5 summarizes that information by House authorizing committee, Table 6 does the same by Senate authorizing committee, and Table 7 lists the information by appropriation subcommittee.

Most of that authorized funding—\$704 billion (or 97 percent)—is from 6 authorizations in a single law, the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (P.L. 115-232).⁸ Typically, autho-

rizations for defense funding are renewed annually. The second-largest source of expiring authorizations of appropriations in dollar terms is the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018, with 13 authorizations totaling \$11 billion. An additional 3 authorizations totaling \$4 billion, contained in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123), and almost \$2 billion from 17 authorizations of appropriations enacted in the Older Americans Act Reauthorization Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-144) also will expire by the end of the fiscal year.

8. Typically, the National Defense Authorization Act incorporates, by reference, tables including authorizations of appropriations

for projects, programs, and activities to be funded from within broader categories of Department of Defense (DoD) spending. This report lists the authorizations of appropriations by major category of DoD spending, fewer than 10 in all, instead of the individual projects, programs, and activities, which number in the thousands.

Table 6.

Summary of Authorizations of Appropriations Expiring On or Before September 30, 2019, by Senate Authorizing Committee

Senate Authorizing Committee	Number of Laws ^a	Authorizations of Appropriations ^b	Appropriations Authorized (Millions of dollars) ^c
Armed Services	1	5	703,216
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	1	1	60
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4	18	11,932
Energy and Natural Resources	5	21	622
Environment and Public Works	5	10	224
Finance	2	2	95
Foreign Relations	5	10	313
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	10	32	6,292
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	2	2	10
Indian Affairs	1	1	*
Small Business and Entrepreneurship	1	2	*
The Judiciary	4	24	769
Veterans' Affairs	2	2	870
Total	35	130	724,403

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

This table shows only the committees that have jurisdiction over authorizations of appropriations expiring in 2019; therefore, not all Senate committees are included.

* = indefinite amount.

a. Includes laws with expiring authorizations of appropriations for definite or indefinite amounts. The total is less than the sum of the entries because public laws containing authorizations of appropriations that are under the jurisdiction of more than one Senate authorizing committee are counted only once.

b. Number of explicit authorizations of appropriations within the jurisdiction of each Senate authorizing committee that expire on or before September 30, 2019.

c. Amounts specified in statute, a conference report, or other legislative history. For the purposes of summation, authorizations of appropriations for indefinite amounts are counted as zero.

The largest number of individual authorizations of appropriations expiring by the end of fiscal year 2019 appeared in the Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 116-5), which extended 26 authorizations of appropriations—totaling \$608 million—until February 15, 2019. Those programs were previously authorized by the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (P.L. 113-4) and subsequently extended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141). The Older Americans Act Reauthorization Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-44), with 17 authorizations of appropriations totaling almost \$2 billion, is the next-largest source of individual authorizations of appropriations set to expire by the end of 2019.

Authorizations of Appropriations That Are Set to Expire by the End of Fiscal Year 2020

Unless subsequent legislation is enacted, 118 authorizations of appropriations, totaling \$143 billion, will expire by the end of fiscal year 2020. (The funding provided for those authorizations is not detailed in this report.) Most of those authorizations, and the bulk of the amounts authorized, are contained in four pieces of legislation: the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (P.L. 114-94), with 21 individual authorizations of appropriations totaling \$64 billion; the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255), with 5 individual authorizations of appropriations totaling at least \$37 billion; the Every Student Succeeds Act (P.L. 114-95), with 27 individual authorizations of appropriations totaling \$26 billion; and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (P.L. 113-128), with 24 individual authorizations of appropriations totaling more than \$10 billion.

Table 7.

Summary of Authorizations of Appropriations Expiring On or Before September 30, 2019, by Appropriations Subcommittee

Appropriations Subcommittee	Number of Laws ^a	Authorizations of Appropriations ^b	Appropriations Authorized (Millions of dollars) ^c
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	7	26	780
Defense	2	2	669,998
Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies	5	21	22,493
Financial Services and General Government	1	1	60
Homeland Security	3	10	11,203
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	6	10	162
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies	11	38	6,388
Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies	3	4	12,278
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs	5	10	313
Transportation, HUD, and Related Agencies	3	8	728
Total	35	130	724,403

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

This table shows only the subcommittees that have jurisdiction over authorizations of appropriations expiring in 2019; therefore, not all appropriations subcommittees are included.

HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- Includes laws with expiring authorizations of appropriations for definite or indefinite amounts. The total is less than the sum of the entries because public laws containing authorizations of appropriations that are under the jurisdiction of more than one appropriations subcommittee are counted only once.
- Number of explicit authorizations of appropriations within the jurisdiction of each appropriations subcommittee that expire on or before September 30, 2019.
- Amounts specified in statute, a conference report, or other legislative history. For the purposes of summation, authorizations of appropriations for indefinite amounts are counted as zero.

This annual report of the Congressional Budget Office 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, until 2016 titled *Unauthorized Appropriations and Expiring Authorizations*, are available at <https://go.usa.gov/xnp7r>.

The report was prepared by Joanna Capps, George McArdle, Justin Riordan, Mark Sanford, Esther Steinbock, and J'nell Blanco Suchy with guidance from Theresa Gullo. Shane Beaulieu and Patt Watson of CBO and many staff members of Congressional committees provided assistance.

Mark Hadley and Robert Sunshine reviewed the report, Kate Kelly edited it, and Casey Labrack prepared it for publication.

This report is available on CBO's website (www.cbo.gov/publication/55015).

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



Keith Hall
Director

