

Sequester's Impact on Regulatory Agencies Modest

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014

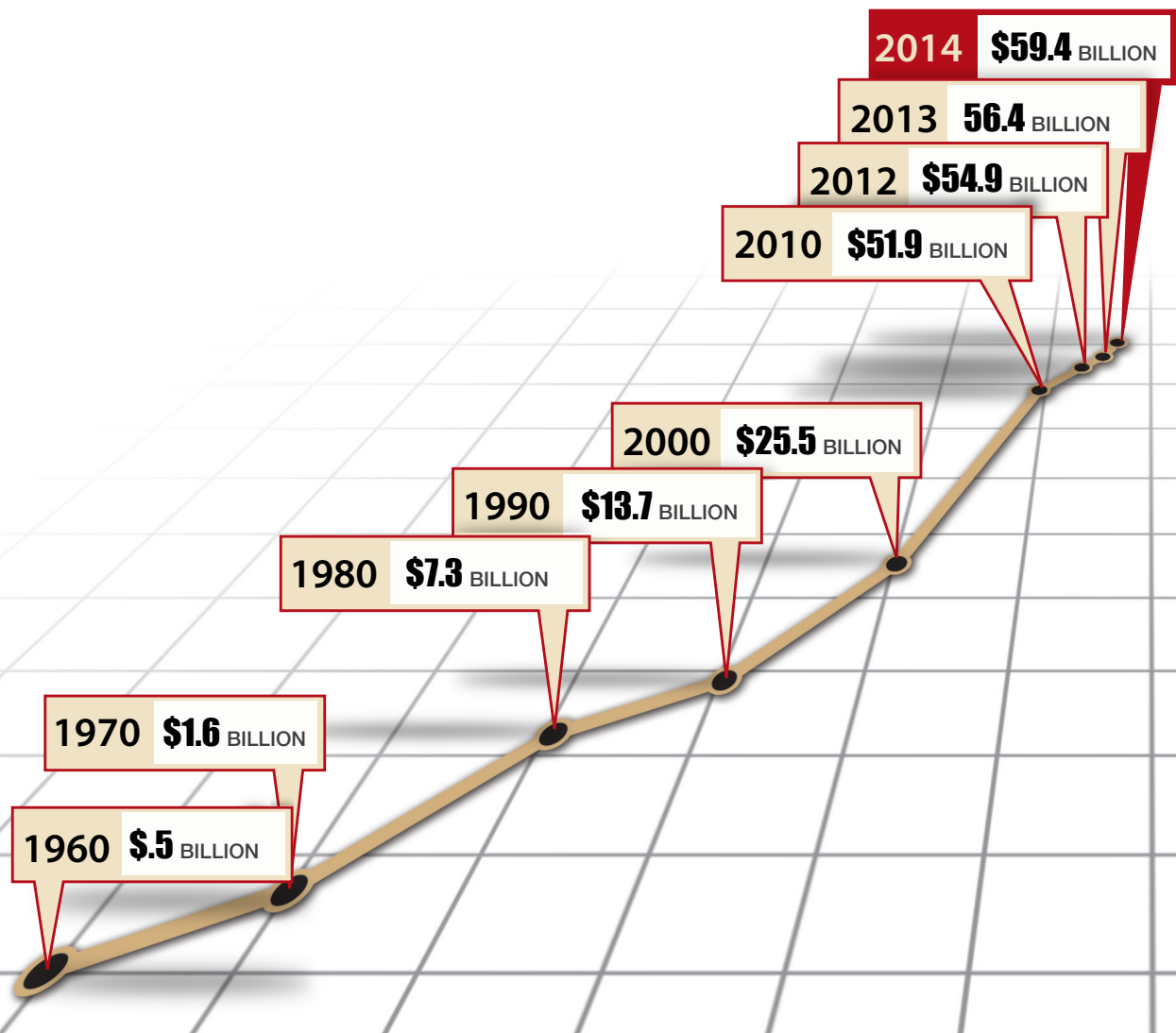
By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

Regulatory
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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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WEIDENBAUM CENTER ON THE ECONOMY,
GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC POLICY



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2014 Annual Report

July 2013

Regulators' Budget Report 35

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This report is a joint effort of the Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center in Washington, D.C.

The Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis supports scholarly research, public affairs programs, and other activities in the fields of economics, government, and public policy, serving as a bridge between scholars and policy makers.

The George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center raises awareness of regulations' effects to improve regulatory policy through research, education, and outreach. It is a leading source for applied scholarship on regulatory issues, and a training ground for current and future policy officials who want to understand the effects of regulation and ensure that regulatory policies serve the public interest.

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Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| List of Tables and Figures..... | iv |
| Executive Summary..... | 1 |
| Overview..... | 2 |
| Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2013 and 2014..... | 3 |
| Spending..... | 4 |
| Staffing..... | 7 |
| Trends in Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960 – 2014..... | 9 |
| Spending..... | 9 |
| Staffing..... | 11 |
| Conclusion..... | 13 |
| Appendix..... | 14 |
| Notes to Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3..... | 27 |

Sequester’s Impact on Regulatory Agencies Modest

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014

List of Tables and Figures

| | | |
|------------|---|----|
| Table 1: | Spending Summary for Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years..... | 5 |
| Table 2: | Agencies Budgeted for Increases or Decreases of \$200 Million or More | 7 |
| Table 3: | Staffing Summary for Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years..... | 9 |
| Figure 1: | Budgetary Costs of Federal Regulation, Adjusted for Inflation..... | 11 |
| Figure 2: | Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies | 12 |
| Table A-1: | Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars, Selected Fiscal Years..... | 15 |
| Table A-2: | Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars, Selected Fiscal Years..... | 18 |
| Table A-3: | Agency Detail of Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity, Selected Fiscal Years..... | 21 |
| Table A-4: | Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars, 1960-2014..... | 24 |
| Table A-5: | Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars, 1960-2014..... | 25 |
| Table A-6: | Total Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960-2014..... | 26 |

Sequester's Impact on Regulatory Agencies Modest

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014

Executive Summary

This report tracks the “regulators’ budget,” the portion of the fiscal budget devoted to developing and enforcing federal regulations. It presents the President’s requested budget outlays in fiscal year (FY) 2014, as well as estimated outlays for FY 2013 as reported in the *Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2014* (Budget). It also provides data on annual outlays from fiscal year 1960 to the present. Though these on-budget costs of regulation do not provide information on regulations’ benefits and represent a small fraction of the full costs of regulations to society, the time-series data presented here offer useful insights into the growth and changing composition of regulation over the last half-century.

The regulators’ budget for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 indicates modest increases in both outlays and staffing, and it does not appear to be hard hit by the sequester. As estimated here, the President’s proposed budget for regulation seeks \$59.4 billion in FY 2014, a real (inflation-adjusted) increase of 3.6 percent above estimated FY 2013 outlays of \$56.4 billion. Though last year’s Budget projected a decline in spending at regulatory agencies, estimated outlays for 2013 are 0.9 percent higher than in 2012. The Budget also estimates personnel increases at federal regulatory agencies of 0.7 percent in 2014 and 1.6 percent in 2013.

The Food and Drug Administration continues to grow, with projected two-year increases in outlays of more than \$1.3 billion and additions of more than 2,000 employees to implement the Food Safety Inspection Act of 2011. The Patent and Trademark Office has also experienced notable growth since 2010 as a result of authority granted by the America Invents Act of 2011 to set its own fees. It is slated for almost \$700 million in new outlays in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, and more than 2,000 new staff. Within the Department of Homeland Security, the Budget requests large increases for both Customs and Border Protection and the Coast Guard in FY 2014 (though Coast Guard’s outlays declined in 2013). Immigration and Customs Enforcement saw a sharp decline in its outlays in FY 2013, and is budgeted for an increase in FY 2014.

Several financial regulatory agencies are also budgeted for outlay and staffing increases in both fiscal years, particularly the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Outlays at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation declined in FY 2013.

Overall, outlays devoted to economic regulatory activities are increasing at a faster rate than those aimed at social regulatory activities, reversing a trend that began in the 1970s away from economic regulation of private sector activities. This trend would likely be more dramatic if our data included agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services that pursue economic regulation of health insurance markets pursuant to the Affordable Care Act. Spending and staffing for new regulatory activity authorized by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act are included here, but those associated with the Affordable Care Act are not because the 2014 Budget did not allow us to distinguish between resources devoted to regulations that affect private sector behavior from those that affect entitlement spending.

Sequester's Impact on Regulatory Agencies Modest

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Overview

Regulations are an important aspect of modern American life, yet measuring regulatory activity is challenging. This annual report provides one proxy of the size and growth in federal regulations over time. While by no means a comprehensive measure of the impact of regulations, the data presented here track the direct taxpayer costs associated with developing, administering, and enforcing federal rules and regulations from fiscal year (FY) 1960 to FY 2014. These data on federal outlays and staffing are extracted from the *Budget of the United States Government* that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepares and the President submits to Congress each year.² This report is a joint product of the Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center, and continues an effort begun in 1977 by the Weidenbaum Center (formerly the Center for the Study of American Business).

The data presented here cannot inform analysts about the benefits regulations may bring, nor do they reflect full costs, as regulations impose substantial social costs beyond the direct tax dollars expended to write and enforce them. Nevertheless, the trends in expenditures and staffing of federal regulatory agencies tracked here offer a useful measure of the size and growth in regulations with which American businesses, workers, and consumers must comply.³ They can provide policy makers and analysts useful insights into the composition and evolution of regulation over time.⁴

This report tracks the spending and staffing of 75⁵ departments and agencies from 1960 to 2014. It examines expenditures in nominal and real (constant 2005) dollars, as well as staffing levels by agency and regulatory category. Expenditure data are based on reported outlays, and staffing data are reported in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. Data for 2013 and 2014 are estimates reported in the *Budget of the United States Government* presented by the President to

¹ Susan Dudley is Director of the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center and Research Professor in the Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration. Melinda Warren is Director of the Weidenbaum Center Forum at Washington University in St. Louis. The authors appreciate the assistance of Terry Pack. This report is one in a series designed to enhance the understanding of the impact of federal regulation on society and does not represent an official position of either the George Washington University or Washington University.

² The Report also relies on the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, the annual *Economic Report of the President* (for the deflators necessary for inflation-adjusted budget numbers), and the *United States Coast Guard Posture Statement*.

³ Other proxies include pages in the *Federal Register* and *Code of Federal Regulations*, and agency estimates of the costs and benefits of the most economically significant regulations issued each year (as reported by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Office of Management and Budget).

⁴ The authors make the full data set available to interested researchers on request. Please contact the GW Regulatory Studies Center or Weidenbaum Center.

⁵ Data for 2014 cover 75 ongoing regulatory agencies, however the historic data presented in the tables cover additional agencies that have been abolished or combined with newer agencies. The Notes to Appendices at the back of this report provide details on the organizational changes since 1960.

Congress for FY 2014. The 2014 figures represent the President's requested outlays and personnel for each program area. The 2013 figures are OMB's estimates based on Congressional appropriations and continuing resolutions.

The report covers agencies whose regulations primarily affect private sector activities, and expressly excludes budget and staffing associated with regulations that govern taxation, entitlement, procurement, subsidy, and credit functions. For example, the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Department of Defense are not included, although they issue regulations. The Department of Health and Human Services Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS), while issuing about one-third of all the final regulations published in a typical year, has traditionally been excluded because its regulations have primarily addressed the allocation of entitlements. (See text box.)

A Note about Healthcare Regulation

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 granted CMS new responsibilities, many of which (such as the regulation of private insurance markets) are clearly within the scope of this report. However, the President's Budget does not allow us to distinguish spending and staffing for those activities from CMS's traditional responsibilities, and we were unable to include them here.

The sections that follow divide federal regulatory activities into two main categories. The first category, social regulation, includes regulatory agencies that address issues related to health, safety, and the environment. The Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Homeland Security are examples of agencies that administer social regulations. This report further divides the social regulation category into five subcategories: (1) consumer safety and health, (2) homeland security, (3) transportation, (4) workplace, and (5) environment and energy.

The second category, economic regulation, is more likely to be industry-specific. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau are examples of agencies that fall into the economic regulation category. These agencies regulate a broad base of activities in particular industries using economic controls such as price ceilings or floors, quantity restrictions, and service parameters. The economic regulation category is divided into three subcategories: (1) finance and banking, (2) industry-specific regulation, and (3) general business. Note that the industry-specific regulation category includes economic regulation of transportation and energy industries.

Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2013 and 2014

The United States Government has been operating under continuing resolutions for several years and the budget sequester in place pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 and the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 requires automatic cuts in discretionary spending. Nevertheless, the President's 2014 Budget reveals that federal regulatory agencies were able to increase outlays modestly in FY 2012 and 2013, even after adjusting for inflation, using prior year obligations. The Budget also requests larger increases for FY 2014.

Despite the sequester, the President's 2014 Budget shows modest increases in outlays for federal regulatory agencies in FY 2012 and 2013, and it requests larger increases for FY 2014.

The requested \$59.4 billion in outlays for the FY 2014 regulatory activities tracked here reflects an increase of 5.3 percent more than estimated current year outlays of \$56.4 billion. This translates to a 3.6 percent increase after adjusting for inflation. Outlays in FY 2012 and 2013 were each 0.9 percent higher than the previous year in real terms. The requested FY 2014 staffing level of 284,085 employees at these agencies is 0.7 percent higher than in FY 2013, and 2.4 percent higher than in FY 2012.

Spending

This section highlights how the President's FY 2014 Budget request allocates outlays among the regulatory agencies. Table 1 provides summary statistics, and Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2 provide detail on estimated spending for regulatory agencies in 2013 and 2014 as well as actual outlays for previous years. In the discussion that follows, dollar amounts are presented in nominal terms (see Table A-1 for details), while percentage changes are in real (2005 dollar) terms (details in Table A-2).

The President's FY 2014 Budget requests a 3.6 percent real increase in outlays for the regulatory agencies tracked here. If appropriated, it would bring the regulators' budget to \$59.4 billion – a \$3.0 billion increase over estimated FY 2013 outlays. FY 2013 outlays are on track to be 0.9 percent higher than in FY 2012 (a \$1.4 billion increase).

Social Regulation

Approximately 80 percent of this total FY 2014 budget estimate is for administering and enforcing social regulation. The budget request for social regulatory agencies is \$47.7 billion, a 1.9 percent increase over expected FY 2013 outlays of \$46.0 billion.

We further divide the social regulatory agencies into five subcategories: consumer safety and health, homeland security, transportation, workplace and environment and energy. With the exception of the homeland security category, each received budget increases in FY 2013. The President's budget request for FY 2014 would provide additional increases for all but the environment and energy category.

The budgets of agencies regulating consumer safety and health received the largest percentage increase in FY 2013 and are expected to again in FY 2014. This is driven by increases in outlays for the Food and Drug Administration, which is allocated increases of over \$600 million in both FY 2013 and 2014, for a 2-year increase of \$1.3 billion to implement the Food Safety Inspection Act of 2011. Overall, this subcategory is slated for increases of 10.2 percent and 4.5 percent in fiscal years 2013 and 2014 (for outlays of \$8.6 billion and \$9.1 billion, respectively).

Table 1
Spending Summary for Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in “Outlays”)*

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | (Estimated) 2013 | (Estimated) 2014 | % Change | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| Current (Nominal) Dollars | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Safety and Health | \$102 | \$222 | \$1,252 | \$1,839 | \$3,650 | \$7,389 | \$7,663 | \$8,590 | \$9,119 | 12.1% | 6.2% |
| Homeland Security | 145 | 335 | 1,589 | 3,359 | 7,874 | 22,863 | 24,404 | 23,727 | 24,776 | -2.8% | 4.4% |
| Transportation | 42 | 177 | 550 | 810 | 1,493 | 3,062 | 3,110 | 3,178 | 3,321 | 2.2% | 4.5% |
| Workplace | 36 | 115 | 748 | 1,012 | 1,428 | 2,083 | 2,052 | 2,150 | 2,195 | 4.8% | 2.1% |
| Environment & Energy | 29 | 248 | 1,919 | 4,118 | 6,673 | 8,322 | 8,215 | 8,447 | 8,312 | 2.8% | -1.6% |
| Total Social Regulation | \$354 | \$1,097 | \$6,058 | \$11,138 | \$21,118 | \$43,719 | \$45,444 | \$46,092 | \$47,723 | 1.4% | 3.5% |
| Economic Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Banking | \$40 | \$98 | \$392 | \$1,309 | \$1,968 | \$3,167 | \$3,847 | \$3,908 | \$4,503 | 1.6% | 15.2% |
| Industry-Specific Regulation | 91 | 276 | 486 | 513 | 752 | 1,276 | 1,346 | 1,414 | 1,575 | 5.1% | 11.4% |
| General Business | 48 | 113 | 357 | 727 | 1,674 | 3,754 | 4,340 | 4,998 | 5,600 | 15.2% | 12.0% |
| Total Economic Regulation | \$179 | \$487 | \$1,235 | \$2,549 | \$4,394 | \$8,197 | \$9,533 | \$10,320 | \$11,678 | 8.3% | 13.2% |
| GRAND TOTAL | \$533 | \$1,584 | \$7,293 | \$13,687 | \$25,512 | \$51,916 | \$54,977 | \$56,412 | \$59,401 | 2.6% | 5.3% |
| <i>Annualized Percentage Change</i> | | 11.5% | 16.5% | 6.5% | 6.4% | 7.7% | 2.9% | 2.6% | 5.3% | | |
| Constant (Real) 2005 Dollars | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Safety and Health | \$548 | \$912 | \$2,618 | \$2,544 | \$4,114 | \$6,657 | \$6,641 | \$7,318 | \$7,645 | 10.2% | 4.5% |
| Homeland Security | 779 | 1,377 | 3,322 | 4,648 | 8,874 | 20,597 | 21,151 | 20,213 | 20,771 | -4.4% | 2.8% |
| Transportation | 226 | 727 | 1,150 | 1,121 | 1,683 | 2,759 | 2,695 | 2,707 | 2,784 | 0.4% | 2.8% |
| Workplace | 194 | 472 | 1,564 | 1,400 | 1,609 | 1,877 | 1,778 | 1,832 | 1,840 | 3.0% | 0.5% |
| Environment & Energy | 156 | 1,019 | 4,013 | 5,698 | 7,521 | 7,497 | 7,120 | 7,196 | 6,968 | 1.1% | -3.2% |
| Total Social Regulation | \$1,903 | \$4,507 | \$12,668 | \$15,411 | \$23,801 | \$39,386 | \$39,386 | \$39,267 | \$40,009 | -0.3% | 1.9% |
| Economic Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Banking | \$215 | \$402 | \$820 | \$1,811 | \$2,218 | \$2,853 | \$3,334 | \$3,329 | \$3,775 | -0.1% | 13.4% |
| Industry-Specific Regulation | 489 | 1,134 | 1,016 | 710 | 848 | 1,150 | 1,167 | 1,205 | 1,320 | 3.3% | 9.6% |
| General Business | 258 | 464 | 747 | 1,006 | 1,887 | 3,382 | 3,761 | 4,258 | 4,695 | 13.2% | 10.3% |
| Total Economic Regulation | \$962 | \$2,000 | \$2,583 | \$3,527 | \$4,952 | \$7,385 | \$8,262 | \$8,792 | \$9,790 | 6.4% | 11.4% |
| GRAND TOTAL | \$2,865 | \$6,507 | \$15,251 | \$18,938 | \$28,754 | \$46,770 | \$47,648 | \$48,058 | \$49,799 | 0.9% | 3.6% |
| <i>Annualized Percentage Change</i> | | 8.5% | 8.9% | 2.2% | 4.3% | 5.0% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 3.6% | | |

* FY 2013 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2014 estimates reflect the President’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2014 *Budget of the United States Government*. While the percentages reported for the decennial years represent annualized growth rates over the decade, the percentages for fiscal years 2012-2014 each represent a one year change.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center, derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

For the homeland security subcategory, reductions of 4.4 percent in FY 2013 would be partially offset by the requested 2.8 percent increase in outlays for FY 2014. Customs and Border Protection outlays increase both years. Both Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the U.S. Coast Guard are budgeted for increases in 2014 after reductions in 2013. The Transportation Security Administration is budgeted for a reduction in outlays in 2014 after a

small increase in 2013. Overall, the 2014 budget request for this subcategory is \$24.8 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion over 2013.

The transportation subcategory is also slated for a 2.8 percent increase in 2014, following a 0.4 percent increase in 2013, bringing total outlays on regulatory activities to \$3.3 billion under the President's Budget. Within this category, the Federal Aviation Administration's outlays are budgeted to decrease by \$120 million in 2014 while the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's budget would increase by \$243 million.

Outlays for agencies in the workplace subcategory are projected to increase by 3.0 percent in 2013 and another 0.5 percent in 2014, bringing the total for this subcategory to almost \$2.2 billion.

The President's Budget calls for \$8.3 billion in outlays for the environment and energy subcategory in 2014, a 3.2 percent reduction from 2013. In FY 2014, the Department of Interior Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is budgeted for increases, while the Environmental Protection Agency's outlays are reduced.

Economic Regulation

Outlays devoted to economic regulatory activities are increasing at a faster rate than those aimed at social regulatory activities, and the economic regulation category now represents 20 percent of the total budget tracked here for FY 2014. This reverses a trend that began in the 1970s away from economic regulation of private sector activities.⁶

Overall, the 2014 Budget requests \$11.7 billion in outlays for economic regulation, an 11.4 percent increase over FY 2013 outlays of \$10.3 billion (which in turn were 6.4 percent higher than FY 2012).

All three subcategories of economic regulation are slated for budget increases in FY 2014. The finance and banking subcategory's outlays remained flat in real terms in 2013, but would receive a 13.4 percent increase under the President's Budget, to \$4.5 billion. Within this subcategory, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau receive the largest gains, while the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's outlays would decline.

Outlays devoted to economic regulatory activities are increasing at a faster rate than those aimed at social regulatory activities, reversing a trend that began in the 1970s away from economic regulation of private sector activities.

The Budget calls for increases in the industry-specific regulation subcategory of 3.3 percent in 2013 and 9.6 percent in 2014, for a total of \$1.6 billion next year.

The general business subcategory includes the Patent and Trademark Office and the Securities and Exchange Commission, both of which receive large increases in both years. The America Invents Act granted the PTO authority to set its own fees, and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act assigned new responsibilities to the SEC. Overall, this

⁶ OMB's Circular A-4 includes a "presumption against economic regulation," noting that "in light of both economic theory and actual experience," such regulations demand "a particularly demanding burden of proof." Available at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/omb/circulars/a004/a-4.pdf>.

subcategory is slated for increases of 13.2 percent in 2013 and 10.3 percent in 2014, with a requested \$5.6 billion in outlays next year.

Table 2 below highlights the agencies designated to receive increases or decreases of \$200 million or more in FY 2013 or 2014. Agencies are listed in descending order based on the size of the 2-year change in estimated outlays.

Table 2
Agencies Budgeted for Increases or Decreases of \$200 Million or More

| Agency | FY 2013 Change (\$ Millions) | FY 2014 Change (\$ Millions) |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Food and Drug Administration | \$633 | \$693 |
| Patent and Trademark Office | \$399 | \$293 |
| Customs and Border Protection | \$115 | \$542 |
| Securities and Exchange Commission | \$263 | \$253 |
| Comptroller of the Currency | \$18 | \$368 |
| Coast Guard | -\$127 | \$462 |
| Consumer Financial Protection Bureau | \$116 | \$158 |
| National Highway Traffic Safety Administration | -\$14 | \$243 |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation | -\$207 | \$53 |
| Immigration and Customs Enforcement | -\$685 | \$138 |

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington Regulatory Studies Center, derived from the *Appendix to the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2014* and related documents.

Staffing

Table 3 summarizes the staffing at federal regulatory agencies between FY 1960 and FY 2014. Appendix Table A-3 provides more detail. The President's Budget calls for 284,085 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) in 2014, an increase of 2,015 people (0.7 percent) over 2013. Regulatory agencies employed 1.6 percent more full-time personnel in 2013 than in 2012.

Social Regulation

Most of the staffing increase in both 2014 and 2013 is allocated to agencies responsible for economic regulation. The President's Budget would keep employment at the social regulatory

agencies almost flat in 2014, with a requested increase of 135 people. In 2013, employment in this category rose by 3,100 people, or 1.3 percent.

The consumer safety and health subcategory is slated for the largest increases in this category in both years – 1,297 new FTEs in 2013 and another 908 requested for 2014. Most of this accrues to the Food and Drug Administration, which is set to grow by more than 1,000 people each year (7.5 percent in 2013 and 6.9 percent in 2014).

The homeland security subcategory is slated for staff reductions (638 FTEs) in 2014, after an increase of 1,345 employees in 2013. Of the agencies within the Department of Homeland Security tracked here, only Customs and Border Protection is budgeted for more staff in 2014. Its staffing level increased by 790 people in 2013 and another 990 in 2014. After a 916 person increase in 2013, the Transportation Security Administration is scheduled to have 652 fewer employees in 2014.

The transportation subcategory saw staffing increase by 1.8 percent in 2013, and is budgeted for a 2.2 percent reduction in 2014. Much of the reduction occurs at the Federal Aviation Administration, which is set for a 5.2 percent decline, or 331 fewer employees. The Budget requests a slight (1.0 percent) increase in staff in the workplace subcategory in 2014, after remaining relatively flat in 2013.

Staffing in the environment and energy subcategory is expected to fall 0.2 percent (45 people) in 2014. Most of the reduction comes from the Environmental Protection Agency, for which the Budget requests 196 fewer FTEs than in 2013. The Department of Interior, particularly the Fish and Wildlife Service, is set for increases in both 2013 and 2014.

Economic Regulation

The economic regulatory agencies are budgeted for personnel increases of 3.5 percent in 2013 (1,421 FTEs) and 4.5 percent in 2014 (1,880 FTEs). According to the President's Budget, the finance and banking subcategory cut the equivalent of 981 full time employees in 2013, and would add 199 in 2014. The bulk of the reductions in this subcategory come from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which, after reductions of 1,854 in 2013 and 164 in 2014, would see staffing levels return to what they were in 2008 and 2009. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's staff continues to grow and is budgeted for a 46.1 percent increase (383 people) in 2013, and 27.3 percent increase (331 people) in 2014.

The industry-specific subcategory is scheduled for increases of around 5 percent in each fiscal year. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission is budgeted for the bulk of the 2014 increase, or 308 new employees. The Animal Plant Health Inspection Service will see staff decline in 2014, after increasing in 2013.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's staff continues to grow and is budgeted for a 46.1 percent increase (383 people) in 2013, and 27.3 percent increase (331 people) in 2014.

The general business subcategory includes two agencies slated for significantly more staff in 2014. The Patent and Trademark Office added 1,549 employees in 2013 and would add an additional 649 under the President's Budget. The staff of the Securities and Exchange

Commission grew by 421 FTEs in 2013 and is budgeted for 621 more FTEs in 2014. Altogether, this category adds 2,077 regulators in 2013 and another 1,361 in 2014.

Table 3
Staffing Summary for Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years
(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)*

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | (Estimated) 2013 | (Estimated) 2014 | % Change | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| Social Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Safety and Health | 11,961 | 14,734 | 33,201 | 28,743 | 31,843 | 38,616 | 38,957 | 40,254 | 41,162 | 3.3% | 2.3% |
| Homeland Security | 17,514 | 22,496 | 35,333 | 44,158 | 60,414 | 142,104 | 147,780 | 149,125 | 148,487 | 0.9% | -0.4% |
| Transportation | 3,928 | 7,788 | 8,401 | 7,550 | 9,041 | 9,543 | 9,471 | 9,640 | 9,427 | 1.8% | -2.2% |
| Workplace | 4,151 | 7,571 | 17,894 | 13,610 | 12,204 | 12,105 | 11,884 | 11,871 | 11,994 | -0.1% | 1.0% |
| Environment & Energy | 1,265 | 5,096 | 20,218 | 25,414 | 29,730 | 31,132 | 29,220 | 29,522 | 29,477 | 1.0% | -0.2% |
| Total Social Regulation | 38,819 | 57,685 | 115,047 | 119,475 | 143,232 | 233,500 | 237,312 | 240,412 | 240,547 | 1.3% | 0.1% |
| Economic Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Banking | 2,509 | 5,618 | 9,524 | 15,308 | 13,317 | 13,719 | 15,816 | 14,835 | 15,034 | -6.2% | 1.3% |
| Industry-Specific Regulation | 10,300 | 19,791 | 12,326 | 8,234 | 6,723 | 6,595 | 6,498 | 6,823 | 7,143 | 5.0% | 4.7% |
| General Business | 5,481 | 7,181 | 9,242 | 9,613 | 12,515 | 16,930 | 17,923 | 20,000 | 21,361 | 11.6% | 6.8% |
| Total Economic Regulation | 18,290 | 32,590 | 31,092 | 33,155 | 32,555 | 37,244 | 40,237 | 41,658 | 43,538 | 3.5% | 4.5% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 57,109 | 90,275 | 146,139 | 152,630 | 175,787 | 270,744 | 277,549 | 282,070 | 284,085 | 1.6% | 0.7% |
| <i>Annualized Percentage Change</i> | | 4.7% | 4.9% | 0.4% | 1.4% | 4.4% | 1.3% | 1.6% | 0.7% | | |

* FY 2013 estimates generally reflect appropriated staffing levels, while FY 2014 estimates reflect the President's request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2013 *Budget of the United States Government*. While the percentages reported for the decennial years represent annualized growth rates over the decade, the percentages for fiscal years 2012 through 2014 each represent a one year change.

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center, derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

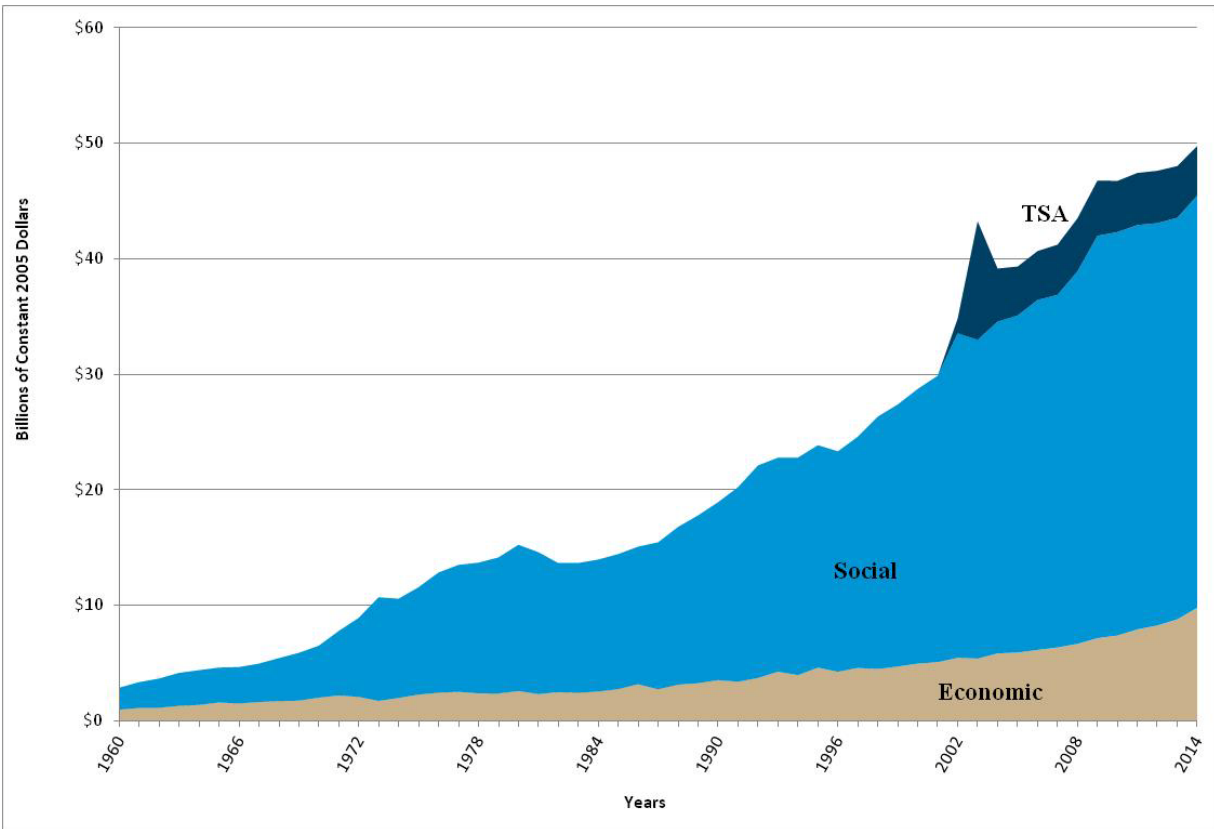
Trends in Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960 – 2014

Spending

Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (inflation-adjusted) federal regulatory expenditures since 1960.⁷ While spending has generally been increasing over the 55-year period, the rate of increase has varied with perceptions of public policy issues at the time and with the philosophies of elected officials in the executive and legislative branches of the federal government.

⁷ In this section, growth is expressed in real (inflation-adjusted) terms, and dollar figures are expressed in real 2005 dollars.

Figure 1
Budgetary Costs of Federal Regulation, Adjusted for Inflation



Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

The 1960s were characterized by very rapid growth in regulatory expenditures. Total spending at federal regulatory agencies increased by \$3.6 billion between 1960 and 1970. Outlays grew at a real rate of 8.5 percent per year on average, for a total increase of 127.1 percent over the decade. Most of this expansion—more than \$2.6 billion—occurred in social regulatory agencies (which experienced a real 136.9 percent increase in their combined annual budget over the decade). Economic regulatory programs expanded more slowly, by \$1.0 billion or 107.9 percent over the period.

These trends continued in the 1970s. Over that decade, real spending at regulatory agencies grew by \$8.7 billion or 134.4 percent (8.9 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by \$8.2 billion (181.1 percent) while economic agencies showed a much smaller increase of \$0.6 billion (29.1 percent). Most of the increase occurred in the early part of the decade, when several of the significant social regulatory agencies (particularly the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration) were formed. Double-digit increases in the first three years were followed by much slower growth in the budgets of both social and economic regulatory agencies during the latter part of the decade.

This slower rate of growth continued into the early 1980s. Total real annual expenditures on regulatory programs declined by 10.4 percent between 1980 and 1982, but rebounded later in the

decade, for an overall increase of 24.2 percent between 1980 and 1990. Throughout the decade, spending on economic regulation increased at a faster rate—36.6 percent between 1980 and 1990—than spending on social regulation, which grew by 21.7 percent over the same period. On an annual basis, spending increased by an average of 2.2 percent over the decade. The budgetary costs of regulation in 1990 were \$3.7 billion greater than in 1980.

Regulatory spending continued to grow in the 1990s, for a total increase of \$9.8 billion or 51.8 percent over the decade. The budgets of agencies administering social regulation increased by 54.4 percent during this time, and those related to economic regulations increased by 40.4 percent. On an annual basis, the real rate of increase averaged 4.3 percent between 1990 and 2000.

The first decade of the 21st century witnessed a larger rate of increase in the outlays of regulatory agencies than the previous two decades, with a 62.7 percent increase between fiscal years 2000 and 2010. In FY 2010, the on-budget costs of regulation were \$18.0 billion greater than at the start of the decade, almost double the inflation-adjusted dollar growth in spending of any prior decade. Social regulatory agencies' expenditures increased 65.5 percent over the decade and economic regulatory agencies' rose by 49.1 percent. The annualized rate of increase over the decade was 5.0 percent.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA), which received its first year of funding in FY 2002, accounts for much of the growth in this decade. TSA spending in FY 2003 was 24 percent of the regulators' budget (see Figure 1) and remains about 9 percent in recent years. Excluding TSA expenditures, growth from FY 2000 to 2010 was 47.2 percent.

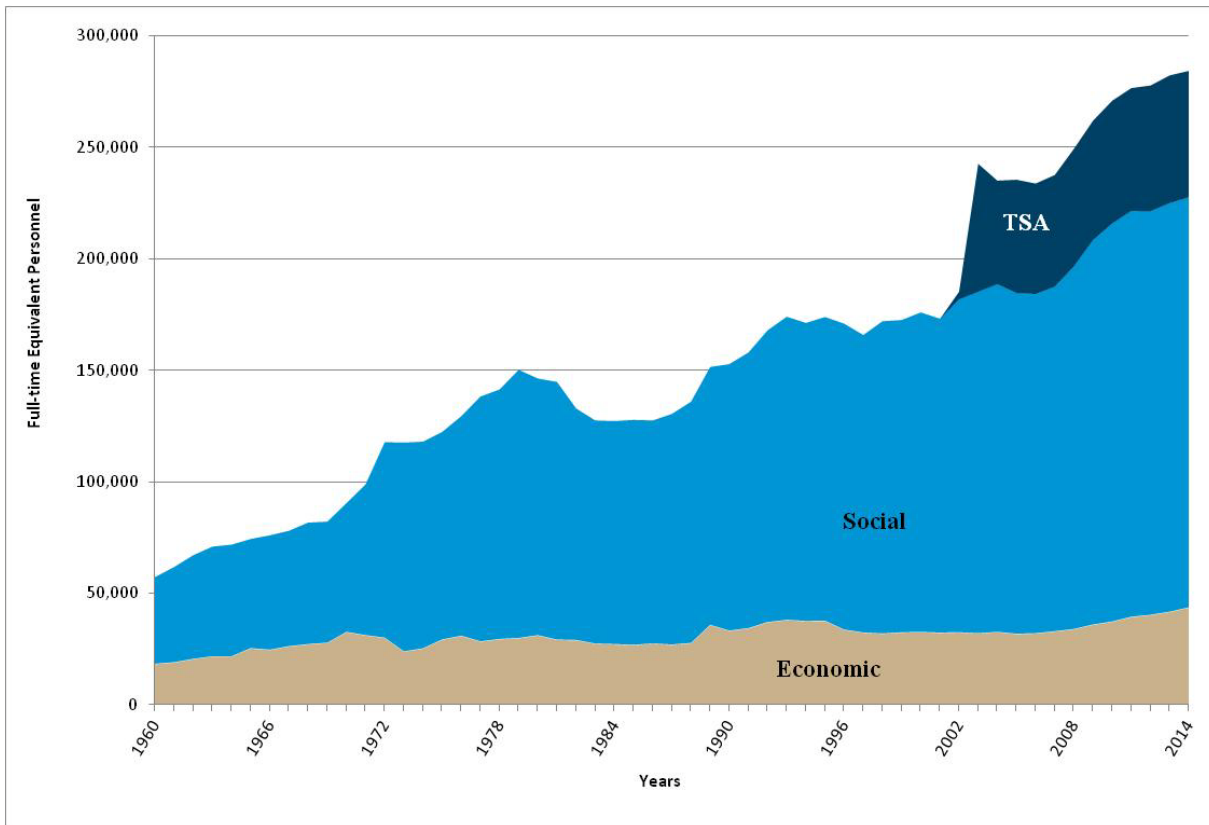
Between 2010 and 2014, total outlays of regulatory agencies have increased by \$3.0 billion, or 6.5 percent.

Staffing

Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies between 1960 and 2014. During the decade of the 1960s, the number of employees at regulatory agencies grew by 58.1 percent overall, from 57,109 in 1960 to 90,275 in 1970 (an increase of over 33,000). Social regulatory agencies gained almost 19,000 new personnel, and economic agencies added over 14,000 new staff members.

In the 1970s, regulatory agencies hired almost 56,000 net full time employees—an increase of 61.9 percent, so that staffing levels reached 146,139 by decade's end. During this period, employment at the economic regulatory agencies declined by almost 1,500 FTE or 4.6 percent overall. However, the social regulatory agencies almost doubled their staff, for an increase of 57,362 employees (99.4 percent).

Figure 2
Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies



Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

The staffing increases that began in the late 1980s continued in the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1995, regulatory agencies added over 21,000 employees (a 13.8 percent increase overall), with increases of 14.0 percent at social regulatory agencies and 13.4 percent at economic regulatory agencies. After staffing reductions in 1996 and 1997, the decade ended with over 23,000 new federal regulatory employees (a 15.2 percent increase). Social regulatory agencies added 23,757 employees (a 19.9 percent increase), while economic regulatory agencies' personnel declined by 1.8 percent (600 people). Total regulatory agency staffing had reached 175,787 by 2000.

Between 2000 and 2010, staffing levels jumped 54.0 percent, or almost 95,000 FTEs. This is the largest increase in the five decades tracked in this report, leading to 270,744 employees responsible for federal regulation by decade's end. More than half of the staffing increase in the first decade of the 21st century was due to the creation in 2003 of the TSA, with its large staff of screening agents (numbering 52,644 in 2010). Excluding TSA, staffing at the social regulatory agencies increased 26.3 percent over the decade and staffing at economic regulatory agencies increased 14.4 percent.

More than half of the staffing increase in the first decade of the 21st century was due to the creation in 2003 of the TSA, with its large staff of screening agents (numbering 52,644 in 2010).

Since 2010, the number of regulatory personnel has grown by over 13,000, or 4.9 percent over four years.

Conclusion

The regulators' budget for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 indicates modest increases in both outlays and staffing. The President's proposed budget for the regulatory agencies tracked in this report seeks \$59.4 billion in FY 2014, a real (inflation-adjusted) increase of 3.6 percent over estimated FY 2013 outlays of \$56.4 billion. FY 2013 outlays do not appear to be hard hit by the sequester, and are estimated to 0.9 percent higher than in 2012, suggesting that regulatory agencies were able to expend prior year obligations in 2013. The Budget also estimates personnel increases at federal regulatory agencies of 0.7 percent in 2014 and 1.6 percent in 2013.

Overall, outlays devoted to economic regulatory activities are increasing at a faster rate than those aimed at social regulatory activities, reversing a trend that began in the 1970s away from economic regulation of private sector activities. This appears to be due mainly to the regulatory activity authorized by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act though it would likely be more pronounced if our data included agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services that pursue economic regulation of health insurance markets pursuant to the Affordable Care Act.

The financial regulatory agencies budgeted for significant outlay and staffing increases in both fiscal years are the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Outlays at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation declined in FY 2013.

The Food and Drug Administration continues to grow, with projected two-year increases in outlays of over \$1.3 billion and additions of over 2,000 employees. The Patent and Trademark Office has also experienced notable growth since 2010, and is slated for almost \$700 million in new outlays in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, and over 2,000 new staff. Within the Department of Homeland Security, the Budget requests large increases for both Customs and Border Protection and the Coast Guard in FY 2014 (though Coast Guard's outlays declined in 2013). Immigration and Customs Enforcement saw a sharp decline in its outlays in FY 2013, and is budgeted for an increase in FY 2014.

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 38 years and has compiled 55 years of data on the on-budget expenses of federal regulation. For the last four years, the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center has joined the Weidenbaum Center to prepare this annual report on the regulatory administration and enforcement costs embodied in the annual *Budget of the United States*.

New data for this report were drawn from the *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 2014* and supporting documents. This Budget, also known as “the President’s Budget,” was presented to Congress on April 10, 2013, approximately six months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, which begins October 1, 2013 and ends September 30, 2014. In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 75 regulatory agencies contained in Table A-1 reflect “outlays.” These data are expressed in current dollars, rounded to the nearest million. Table A-2 provides comparable information in real terms (constant 2005 dollars). Because these numbers are rounded to the nearest million, the numbers do not necessarily add to totals.

The data on outlays provide a clear picture of the resources the covered regulatory agencies direct to regulation in a given year. For example, some agencies are funded, partly or totally, by fees collected from businesses and individuals and these fee structures have changed over the years. The outlays reported here are gross of fees collected.

The staffing figures shown in Table A-3 are derived from the full-time equivalent employment numbers for each agency. For example, two employees, each working half time, are counted as one full-time equivalent.

Tables A-4 and A-5 provide data from 1960 to 2014 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Table A-6 provides staffing data from 1960 to 2014. Detailed agency-by-agency data can be obtained by contacting the Weidenbaum Center at Washington University or the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center.

Agencies that primarily perform taxation, entitlement, procurement, subsidy, and credit functions are excluded from this report. Examples of these organizations are the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, the Department of Defense, and the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS) of the Department of Health and Human Services. While regulatory functions recently assigned to CMS do affect private transactions, we were unable to distinguish the outlays and staffing for those activities from the entitlement funding and thus have not included them in this report.

The notes to the appendix, which follow the appendix tables, give background on organizational changes since the Weidenbaum Center began tracking trends in regulatory budgets and staffing in 1975. Some agencies have been abolished while others have been created. Names of agencies have changed over time. These notes help readers make sense of name and other changes that have occurred over the years.

Table A-1
Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars
(Selected Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

| | <u>Social Regulation</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | (Estimated) | 2013 | 2014 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | % Change | |
| 1. Consumer Safety and Health | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Product Safety Com. | n/o | n/o | 44 | 35 | 51 | 105 | 120 | 120 | 119 | 0.0% | -0.8% | |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1) | 59 | 96 | 257 | 406 | 735 | 1,131 | 1,040 | 1,181 | 993 | 13.6% | -15.9% | |
| Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2) | n/o | n/o | 393 | 475 | 743 | 1,169 | 1,164 | 1,173 | 1,172 | 0.8% | -0.1% | |
| Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3) | n/o | 3 | 66 | 50 | 60 | 87 | 88 | 97 | 94 | 10.2% | -3.1% | |
| Risk Management Agency | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 64 | 78 | 77 | 75 | 72 | -2.6% | -4.0% | |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 59 | 99 | 716 | 931 | 1,602 | 2,465 | 2,369 | 2,526 | 2,331 | 6.6% | -7.7% | |
| <i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and Drug Admin. (4) | 16 | 72 | 326 | 561 | 1,209 | 3,003 | 3,335 | 3,968 | 4,661 | 19.0% | 17.5% | |
| <i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Protection Programs (5) | n/o | n/o | 2 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 28.6% | 0.0% | |
| Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 95 | 179 | 148 | 130 | 130 | -12.2% | 0.0% | |
| Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 18 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | n/o | n/o | 2 | 5 | 127 | 185 | 155 | 139 | 139 | -10.3% | 0.0% | |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug Enforcement Admin. (7) | n/o | 2 | 13 | 27 | 74 | 250 | 292 | 332 | 333 | 13.7% | 0.3% | |
| Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8) | 27 | 49 | 147 | 273 | 555 | 1,233 | 1,232 | 1,344 | 1,372 | 9.1% | 2.1% | |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 27 | 51 | 160 | 300 | 629 | 1,483 | 1,524 | 1,676 | 1,705 | 10.0% | 1.7% | |
| <i>Department of Treasury:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 103 | 108 | 104 | 106 | -3.7% | 1.9% | |
| Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board | n/o | n/o | n/o | 3 | 17 | 25 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 7.4% | 6.9% | |
| Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 0.0% | 0.0% | |
| Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com. | n/o | n/o | 4 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 21.4% | -5.9% | |
| TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil) | 102 | 222 | 1,252 | 1,839 | 3,650 | 7,389 | 7,663 | 8,590 | 9,119 | 12.1% | 6.2% | |
| 2. Homeland Security | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Maritime Security (11) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| Customs and Border Protection (12) | 62 | 175 | 837 | 1,664 | 2,802 | 9,923 | 10,676 | 10,791 | 11,333 | 1.1% | 5.0% | |
| Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13) | 38 | 66 | 254 | 786 | 3,355 | 5,458 | 5,909 | 5,224 | 5,362 | -11.6% | 2.6% | |
| Coast Guard (14) | 45 | 94 | 498 | 909 | 1,717 | 2,476 | 2,507 | 2,380 | 2,842 | -5.1% | 19.4% | |
| Science and Technology (15) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 84 | 79 | 73 | 100 | -7.6% | 37.0% | |
| Transportation Security Admin. (16) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 4,922 | 5,233 | 5,259 | 5,139 | 0.5% | -2.3% | |
| TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil) | 145 | 335 | 1,589 | 3,359 | 7,874 | 22,863 | 24,404 | 23,727 | 24,776 | -2.8% | 4.4% | |
| 3. Transportation (17) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Transportation:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Aviation Admin. (18) | 42 | 124 | 283 | 477 | 881 | 1,622 | 1,608 | 1,653 | 1,533 | 2.8% | -7.3% | |
| Federal Highway Admin. (19) | n/o | 6 | 20 | 98 | 9 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 163 | 512 | 534 | 550 | 562 | 3.0% | 2.2% | |
| Federal Railroad Admin. | n/o | 16 | 92 | 52 | 119 | 228 | 302 | 285 | 283 | -5.6% | -0.7% | |
| National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. | n/o | 26 | 137 | 148 | 190 | 486 | 447 | 433 | 676 | -3.1% | 56.1% | |
| Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 9 | 37 | 95 | 91 | 124 | 132 | 36.3% | 6.5% | |
| Surface Transportation Bd. (22) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 17 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 0.0% | 6.9% | |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 42 | 172 | 532 | 784 | 1,416 | 2,973 | 3,011 | 3,074 | 3,217 | 2.1% | 4.7% | |
| National Transportation Safety Board | n/o | 5 | 18 | 26 | 77 | 89 | 99 | 104 | 104 | 5.1% | 0.0% | |
| TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil) | 42 | 177 | 550 | 810 | 1,493 | 3,062 | 3,110 | 3,178 | 3,321 | 2.2% | 4.5% | |

Table A-1 continued

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | (Estimated) | | % Change | |
|---|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|----------|---------|
| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 4. Workplace | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Labor:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Standards Admin. (23) | 14 | 36 | 123 | 156 | 227 | 370 | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 197 | 233 | 246 | 18.3% | 5.6% |
| Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 93 | 101 | 107 | 8.6% | 5.9% |
| Office of the American Workplace (25) | n/o | 12 | 55 | 79 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 99 | 170 | 170 | 202 | 190 | 18.8% | -5.9% |
| Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27) | 7 | 17 | 142 | 171 | 225 | 355 | 371 | 379 | 388 | 2.2% | 2.4% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Admin. | n/o | n/o | 180 | 275 | 370 | 533 | 558 | 575 | 578 | 3.0% | 0.5% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 21 | 65 | 500 | 681 | 921 | 1,428 | 1,389 | 1,490 | 1,509 | 7.3% | 1.3% |
| <i>Department of Transportation:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office of Civil Rights | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 7 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 37.5% | -9.1% |
| Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd. | n/o | n/o | n/o | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Com. | n/o | 12 | 131 | 181 | 290 | 356 | 360 | 357 | 372 | -0.8% | 4.2% |
| National Labor Relations Bd. | 15 | 38 | 109 | 142 | 198 | 272 | 277 | 275 | 285 | -0.7% | 3.6% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Review Com. | n/o | n/o | 8 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 12 | -9.1% | 20.0% |
| TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil) | 36 | 115 | 748 | 1,012 | 1,428 | 2,083 | 2,052 | 2,150 | 2,195 | 4.8% | 2.1% |
| 5. Environment & Energy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Council on Environmental Quality | n/o | n/o | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest and Rangeland Research (28) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 232 | 363 | 355 | 389 | 379 | 9.6% | -2.6% |
| <i>Department of Defense:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army Corps of Engineers (29) | 1 | 2 | 41 | 66 | 111 | 215 | 199 | 192 | 205 | -3.5% | 6.8% |
| <i>Department of Interior:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30) | 3 | 7 | 71 | 152 | 236 | 376 | 350 | 386 | 406 | 10.3% | 5.2% |
| Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt, Reg and Enf (31) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 179 | 412 | 356 | 169 | 195 | 172 | 15.4% | -11.8% |
| Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 125 | 221 | 236 | 76.8% | 6.8% |
| Water and Science, Oil Spill Research | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 6 | 7 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 40.0% | 7.1% |
| Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (32) | n/o | n/o | 85 | 327 | 392 | 180 | 119 | 134 | 120 | 12.6% | -10.4% |
| U.S. Geological Survey (33) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 196 | 274 | 311 | 324 | 343 | 4.2% | 5.9% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 3 | 7 | 156 | 658 | 1,242 | 1,193 | 1,084 | 1,274 | 1,292 | 17.5% | 1.4% |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum Regulation (34) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 14 | 24 | 30 | 31 | 39 | 36 | 25.8% | -7.7% |
| Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (35) | n/o | n/o | 5 | n/o | n/o | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | -50.0% | 0.0% |
| Energy Conservation (36) | n/o | n/o | 54 | 38 | 103 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | n/o | n/o | 59 | 52 | 127 | 34 | 33 | 40 | 37 | 21.2% | -7.5% |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission (37) | 12 | 65 | 378 | 391 | 480 | 1,077 | 1,077 | 1,066 | 1,058 | -1.0% | -0.8% |
| Environmental Protection Agency (38) | 13 | 174 | 1,282 | 2,950 | 4,478 | 5,437 | 5,464 | 5,483 | 5,338 | 0.3% | -2.6% |
| TOTAL -- Environment (\$ mil) | 29 | 248 | 1,919 | 4,118 | 6,673 | 8,322 | 8,215 | 8,447 | 8,312 | 2.8% | -1.6% |
| TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil) | 354 | 1,097 | 6,058 | 11,138 | 21,118 | 43,719 | 45,444 | 46,092 | 47,723 | 1.4% | 3.5% |

Economic Regulation

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|--------|--------|
| 1. Finance and Banking | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of the Treasury:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comptroller of the Currency (39) | 11 | 32 | 113 | 256 | 382 | 733 | 817 | 835 | 1,203 | 2.2% | 44.1% |
| Financial Crimes Enforcement Network | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 29 | 102 | 109 | 124 | 109 | 13.8% | -12.1% |
| Office of Thrift Supervision (40) | 9 | 21 | 20 | 249 | 159 | 230 | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 20 | 53 | 133 | 505 | 570 | 1,053 | 926 | 959 | 1,312 | 3.6% | 36.8% |
| Consumer Financial Protection Bureau | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 234 | 350 | 508 | 49.6% | 45.1% |
| Farm Credit Admin. | 2 | 4 | 12 | 36 | 32 | 50 | 53 | 61 | 66 | 15.1% | 8.2% |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. | 13 | 30 | 121 | 476 | 660 | 866 | 1,009 | 802 | 855 | -20.5% | 6.6% |

Table A-1 continued

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | (Estimated) | | % Change | |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | 2013 | 2014 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council | n/o | n/o | n/o | 5 | 3 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 7.1% | 26.7% |
| Federal Housing Finance Bd. (41) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 1 | 18 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Federal Housing Finance Agency (42) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 123 | 228 | 228 | 240 | 0.0% | 5.3% |
| <i>Federal Reserve System (43)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Reserve Banks (44) | n/o | n/o | 86 | 212 | 537 | 802 | 1,058 | 1,146 | 1,146 | 8.3% | 0.0% |
| Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors | 2 | 5 | 19 | 30 | 79 | 141 | 173 | 182 | 182 | 5.2% | 0.0% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 2 | 5 | 105 | 242 | 616 | 943 | 1,231 | 1,328 | 1,328 | 7.9% | 0.0% |
| National Credit Union Admin. (45) | 3 | 6 | 21 | 44 | 69 | 115 | 152 | 165 | 175 | 8.6% | 6.1% |
| TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil) | 40 | 98 | 392 | 1,309 | 1,968 | 3,167 | 3,847 | 3,908 | 4,503 | 1.6% | 15.2% |
| 2. Industry-Specific Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture Marketing Svc. (46) | 42 | 186 | 60 | 161 | 198 | 294 | 292 | 337 | 286 | 15.4% | -15.1% |
| <i>Department of Commerce:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Telecommunications and Info. Admin. | n/o | n/o | 16 | 21 | 30 | 49 | 81 | 105 | 89 | 29.6% | -15.2% |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (47) | 7 | 18 | 67 | 113 | 167 | 289 | 301 | 305 | 332 | 1.3% | 8.9% |
| Economic Regulatory Admin. (48) | n/o | n/o | 132 | 16 | 2 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 7 | 18 | 199 | 129 | 169 | 289 | 301 | 305 | 332 | 1.3% | 8.9% |
| <i>Department of the Interior:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Indian Gaming Com. | n/o | n/o | n/o | L | 10 | 19 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 16.7% | 4.8% |
| Civil Aeronautics Bd. (49) | 7 | 11 | 28 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Commodity Futures Trading Com. (50) | 1 | 2 | 16 | 36 | 62 | 167 | 203 | 233 | 303 | 14.8% | 30.0% |
| Federal Communications Com. | 11 | 24 | 76 | 108 | 269 | 434 | 428 | 388 | 517 | -9.3% | 33.2% |
| Federal Maritime Com. | n/o | 4 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 8.7% | 4.0% |
| Interstate Commerce Com. (51) | 20 | 27 | 80 | 43 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Renegotiation Bd. (52) | 3 | 4 | L | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil) | 91 | 276 | 486 | 513 | 752 | 1,276 | 1,346 | 1,414 | 1,575 | 5.1% | 11.4% |
| 3. General Business | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (53) | n/o | n/o | 1 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Council on Wage and Price Stability (54) | n/o | n/o | 9 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| <i>Department of Commerce:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Trade Admin. (55) | 3 | 6 | 14 | 23 | 36 | 72 | 71 | 62 | 92 | -12.7% | 48.4% |
| Bureau of Industry and Security (56) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 41 | 61 | 91 | 99 | 114 | 114 | 15.2% | 0.0% |
| Patent and Trademark Office | 22 | 49 | 103 | 320 | 872 | 1,954 | 2,332 | 2,731 | 3,024 | 17.1% | 10.7% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 25 | 55 | 117 | 384 | 969 | 2,117 | 2,502 | 2,907 | 3,230 | 16.2% | 11.1% |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antitrust Division | 5 | 9 | 49 | 47 | 102 | 172 | 164 | 151 | 159 | -7.9% | 5.3% |
| Federal Election Com. | n/o | n/o | 10 | 15 | 40 | 64 | 67 | 72 | 66 | 7.5% | -8.3% |
| Federal Trade Com. | 7 | 20 | 69 | 71 | 125 | 268 | 294 | 289 | 311 | -1.7% | 7.6% |
| International Trade Com. (57) | 2 | 4 | 14 | 37 | 47 | 78 | 81 | 89 | 85 | 9.9% | -4.5% |
| <i>Library of Congress:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copyright Office | 1 | 3 | 14 | 19 | 34 | 52 | 52 | 47 | 53 | -9.6% | 12.8% |
| Securities and Exchange Com. | 8 | 22 | 74 | 154 | 357 | 1,003 | 1,180 | 1,443 | 1,696 | 22.3% | 17.5% |
| TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil) | 48 | 113 | 357 | 727 | 1,674 | 3,754 | 4,340 | 4,998 | 5,600 | 15.2% | 12.0% |
| TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil) | 179 | 487 | 1,235 | 2,549 | 4,394 | 8,197 | 9,533 | 10,320 | 11,678 | 8.3% | 13.2% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 533 | 1,584 | 7,293 | 13,687 | 25,512 | 51,916 | 54,977 | 56,412 | 59,401 | 2.6% | 5.3% |

Notes: L= Less than \$500,000

n/o= agency not operational

(1) through (57) see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table A-2
Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars
(Selected Fiscal Years, In Millions of Constant 2005 dollars)

Social Regulation

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|----------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | (Estimated) | | % Change | |
| 1. Consumer Safety and Health | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Product Safety Com. | n/o | n/o | 92 | 48 | 57 | 95 | 104 | 102 | 100 | -1.7% | -2.4% |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1) | 317 | 394 | 537 | 562 | 828 | 1,019 | 901 | 1,006 | 832 | 11.6% | -17.3% |
| Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2) | n/o | n/o | 822 | 657 | 837 | 1,053 | 1,009 | 999 | 983 | -0.9% | -1.7% |
| Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3) | n/o | 12 | 138 | 69 | 68 | 78 | 76 | 83 | 79 | 8.3% | -4.6% |
| Risk Management Agency | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 72 | 70 | 67 | 64 | 60 | -4.3% | -5.5% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 317 | 407 | 1,497 | 1,288 | 1,806 | 2,221 | 2,053 | 2,152 | 1,954 | 4.8% | -9.2% |
| <i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and Drug Admin. (4) | 86 | 296 | 682 | 776 | 1,363 | 2,705 | 2,890 | 3,380 | 3,908 | 17.0% | 15.6% |
| <i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Protection Programs (5) | n/o | n/o | 4 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 26.4% | -1.6% |
| Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 107 | 161 | 128 | 111 | 109 | -13.7% | -1.6% |
| Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 20 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | n/o | n/o | 4 | 7 | 143 | 167 | 134 | 118 | 117 | -11.9% | -1.6% |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug Enforcement Admin. (7) | n/o | 8 | 27 | 37 | 83 | 225 | 253 | 283 | 279 | 11.8% | -1.3% |
| Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8) | 145 | 201 | 307 | 378 | 626 | 1,111 | 1,068 | 1,145 | 1,150 | 7.2% | 0.5% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 145 | 209 | 335 | 415 | 709 | 1,336 | 1,321 | 1,428 | 1,429 | 8.1% | 0.1% |
| <i>Department of Treasury:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 93 | 94 | 89 | 89 | -5.3% | 0.3% |
| Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board | n/o | n/o | n/o | 4 | 19 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 5.6% | 5.2% |
| Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | -1.7% | -1.6% |
| Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com. | n/o | n/o | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 19.4% | -7.4% |
| TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil) | 548 | 912 | 2,618 | 2,544 | 4,114 | 6,657 | 6,641 | 7,318 | 7,645 | 10.2% | 4.5% |
| 2. Homeland Security | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Maritime Security (11) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Customs and Border Protection (12) | 333 | 720 | 1,750 | 2,303 | 3,158 | 8,939 | 9,253 | 9,193 | 9,501 | -0.6% | 3.3% |
| Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13) | 204 | 271 | 531 | 1,088 | 3,781 | 4,917 | 5,121 | 4,450 | 4,495 | -13.1% | 1.0% |
| Coast Guard (14) | 242 | 386 | 1,041 | 1,258 | 1,935 | 2,231 | 2,173 | 2,028 | 2,383 | -6.7% | 17.5% |
| Science and Technology (15) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 76 | 68 | 62 | 84 | -9.2% | 34.8% |
| Transportation Security Admin. (16) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 4,434 | 4,535 | 4,480 | 4,308 | -1.2% | -3.8% |
| TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil) | 779 | 1,377 | 3,322 | 4,648 | 8,874 | 20,597 | 21,151 | 20,213 | 20,771 | -4.4% | 2.8% |
| 3. Transportation (17) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Transportation:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Aviation Admin. (18) | 226 | 509 | 592 | 660 | 993 | 1,461 | 1,394 | 1,408 | 1,285 | 1.0% | -8.7% |
| Federal Highway Admin. (19) | n/o | 25 | 42 | 136 | 10 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 184 | 461 | 463 | 469 | 471 | 1.2% | 0.6% |
| Federal Railroad Admin. | n/o | 66 | 192 | 72 | 134 | 205 | 262 | 243 | 237 | -7.2% | -2.3% |
| National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. | n/o | 107 | 287 | 205 | 214 | 438 | 387 | 369 | 567 | -4.8% | 53.6% |
| Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 12 | 42 | 86 | 79 | 106 | 111 | 33.9% | 4.8% |
| Surface Transportation Bd. (22) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 19 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 26 | -1.7% | 5.2% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 226 | 706 | 1,113 | 1,085 | 1,596 | 2,678 | 2,610 | 2,619 | 2,697 | 0.4% | 3.0% |
| National Transportation Safety Board | n/o | 21 | 38 | 36 | 87 | 80 | 86 | 89 | 87 | 3.3% | -1.6% |
| TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil) | 226 | 727 | 1,150 | 1,121 | 1,683 | 2,759 | 2,695 | 2,707 | 2,784 | 0.4% | 2.8% |

Table A-2 continued

(Estimated) % Change

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 4. Workplace | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Labor:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Standards Admin. (23) | 75 | 148 | 257 | 216 | 256 | 333 | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 171 | 198 | 206 | - | - |
| Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 81 | 86 | 90 | - | - |
| Office of the American Workplace (25) | n/o | 49 | 115 | 109 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 112 | 153 | 147 | 172 | 159 | 16.8% | -7.4% |
| Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27) | 38 | 70 | 297 | 237 | 254 | 320 | 322 | 323 | 325 | 0.4% | 0.7% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Admin. | n/o | n/o | 376 | 380 | 417 | 480 | 484 | 490 | 485 | 1.3% | -1.1% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 113 | 267 | 1,046 | 942 | 1,038 | 1,286 | 1,204 | 1,269 | 1,265 | 5.4% | -0.3% |
| <i>Department of Transportation:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office of Civil Rights | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 35.2% | -10.5% |
| Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd. | n/o | n/o | n/o | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | -1.7% | -1.6% |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Com. | n/o | 49 | 274 | 250 | 327 | 321 | 312 | 304 | 312 | -2.5% | 2.5% |
| National Labor Relations Bd. | 81 | 156 | 228 | 196 | 223 | 245 | 240 | 234 | 239 | -2.4% | 2.0% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Review Com. | n/o | n/o | 17 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 10 | -10.6% | 18.1% |
| TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil) | 194 | 472 | 1,564 | 1,400 | 1,609 | 1,877 | 1,778 | 1,832 | 1,840 | 3.0% | 0.5% |
| 5. Environment & Energy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Council on Environmental Quality | n/o | n/o | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | -1.7% | -1.6% |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest and Rangeland Research (28) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 261 | 327 | 308 | 331 | 318 | 7.7% | -4.1% |
| <i>Department of Defense:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army Corps of Engineers (29) | 5 | 8 | 86 | 91 | 125 | 194 | 172 | 164 | 172 | -5.2% | 5.1% |
| <i>Department of Interior:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30) | 16 | 29 | 148 | 210 | 266 | 339 | 303 | 329 | 340 | 8.4% | 3.5% |
| Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt, Reg and Enf (31) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 248 | 464 | 321 | 146 | 166 | 144 | 13.4% | -13.2% |
| Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 108 | 188 | 198 | 73.8% | 5.1% |
| Water and Science, Oil Spill Research | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 7 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 13 | | |
| Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (32) | n/o | n/o | 178 | 452 | 442 | 162 | 103 | 114 | 101 | 10.7% | -11.9% |
| U.S. Geological Survey (33) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 221 | 247 | 270 | 276 | 288 | 2.4% | 4.2% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 16 | 29 | 326 | 910 | 1,400 | 1,075 | 939 | 1,085 | 1,083 | 15.5% | -0.2% |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum Regulation (34) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 19 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 33 | 30 | 23.7% | -9.2% |
| Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (35) | n/o | n/o | 10 | n/o | n/o | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | -50.9% | -1.6% |
| Energy Conservation (36) | n/o | n/o | 113 | 53 | 116 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | n/o | n/o | 123 | 72 | 143 | 31 | 29 | 34 | 31 | 19.1% | -9.0% |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission (37) | 65 | 267 | 791 | 541 | 541 | 970 | 933 | 908 | 887 | -2.7% | -2.3% |
| Environmental Protection Agency (38) | 70 | 715 | 2,681 | 4,082 | 5,047 | 4,898 | 4,736 | 4,671 | 4,475 | -1.4% | -4.2% |
| TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil) | 156 | 1,019 | 4,013 | 5,698 | 7,521 | 7,497 | 7,120 | 7,196 | 6,968 | 1.1% | -3.2% |
| TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil) | 1,903 | 4,507 | 12,668 | 15,411 | 23,801 | 39,386 | 39,386 | 39,267 | 40,009 | -0.3% | 1.9% |
| Economic Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Finance and Banking | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of the Treasury:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comptroller of the Currency (39) | 59 | 131 | 236 | 354 | 431 | 660 | 708 | 711 | 1,009 | 0.5% | 41.8% |
| Financial Crimes Enforcement Network | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 33 | 92 | 94 | 106 | 91 | 11.8% | -13.5% |
| Office of Thrift Supervision (40) | 48 | 86 | 42 | 345 | 179 | 207 | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 108 | 218 | 278 | 699 | 642 | 949 | 803 | 817 | 1,100 | 1.8% | 34.6% |
| Consumer Financial Protection Bureau | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 203 | 298 | 426 | 47.0% | 42.8% |
| Farm Credit Admin. | 11 | 16 | 25 | 50 | 36 | 45 | 46 | 52 | 55 | 13.1% | 6.5% |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. | 70 | 123 | 253 | 659 | 744 | 780 | 874 | 683 | 717 | -21.9% | 4.9% |

Table A-2 continued

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
|---|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| | (Estimated) | | | | | | | | | % Change | |
| Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council | n/o | n/o | n/o | 7 | 3 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 16 | 5.3% | 24.6% |
| Federal Housing Finance Bd. (41) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 1 | 20 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Federal Housing Finance Agency (42) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 111 | 198 | 194 | 201 | -1.7% | 3.6% |
| <i>Federal Reserve System (43)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Reserve Banks (44) | n/o | n/o | 180 | 293 | 605 | 723 | 917 | 976 | 961 | 6.5% | -1.6% |
| Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors | 11 | 21 | 40 | 42 | 89 | 127 | 150 | 155 | 153 | 3.4% | -1.6% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 11 | 21 | 220 | 335 | 694 | 850 | 1,067 | 1,131 | 1,113 | 6.0% | -1.6% |
| National Credit Union Admin. (45) | 16 | 25 | 44 | 61 | 78 | 104 | 132 | 141 | 147 | 6.7% | 4.4% |
| TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil) | 215 | 402 | 820 | 1,811 | 2,218 | 2,853 | 3,334 | 3,329 | 3,775 | -0.1% | 13.4% |
| 2. Industry-Specific Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture Marketing Svc. (46) | 226 | 764 | 125 | 223 | 223 | 265 | 253 | 287 | 240 | 13.4% | -16.5% |
| <i>Department of Commerce:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Telecommunications and Info. Admin. | n/o | n/o | 33 | 29 | 34 | 44 | 70 | 89 | 75 | 27.4% | -16.6% |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (47) | 38 | 74 | 140 | 156 | 188 | 260 | 261 | 260 | 278 | -0.4% | 7.1% |
| Economic Regulatory Admin. (48) | n/o | n/o | 276 | 22 | 2 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 38 | 74 | 416 | 178 | 190 | 260 | 261 | 260 | 278 | -0.4% | 7.1% |
| <i>Department of the Interior:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Indian Gaming Com. | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 11 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 14.7% | 3.1% |
| Civil Aeronautics Bd. (49) | 38 | 45 | 59 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Commodity Futures Trading Com. (50) | 5 | 8 | 33 | 50 | 70 | 150 | 176 | 198 | 254 | 12.8% | 28.0% |
| Federal Communications Com. | 59 | 99 | 159 | 149 | 303 | 391 | 371 | 331 | 433 | -10.9% | 31.1% |
| Federal Maritime Com. | n/o | 16 | 23 | 21 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 6.8% | 2.3% |
| Interstate Commerce Com. (51) | 108 | 111 | 167 | 59 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Renegotiation Bd. (52) | 16 | 16 | L | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil) | 489 | 1,134 | 1,016 | 710 | 848 | 1,150 | 1,167 | 1,205 | 1,320 | 3.3% | 9.6% |
| 3. General Business | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (53) | n/o | n/o | 2 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Council on Wage and Price Stability (54) | n/o | n/o | 19 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| <i>Department of Commerce:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Trade Admin. (55) | 16 | 25 | 29 | 32 | 41 | 65 | 62 | 53 | 77 | -14.2% | 46.0% |
| Bureau of Industry and Security (56) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 57 | 69 | 82 | 86 | 97 | 96 | 13.2% | -1.6% |
| Patent and Trademark Office | 118 | 201 | 215 | 443 | 983 | 1,760 | 2,021 | 2,327 | 2,535 | 15.1% | 9.0% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 134 | 226 | 245 | 531 | 1,092 | 1,907 | 2,168 | 2,477 | 2,708 | 14.2% | 9.3% |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antitrust Division | 27 | 37 | 102 | 65 | 115 | 155 | 142 | 129 | 133 | -9.5% | 3.6% |
| Federal Election Com. | n/o | n/o | 21 | 21 | 45 | 58 | 58 | 61 | 55 | 5.6% | -9.8% |
| Federal Trade Com. | 38 | 82 | 144 | 98 | 141 | 241 | 255 | 246 | 261 | -3.4% | 5.9% |
| International Trade Com. (57) | 11 | 16 | 29 | 51 | 53 | 70 | 70 | 76 | 71 | 8.0% | -6.0% |
| <i>Library of Congress:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copyright Office | 5 | 12 | 29 | 26 | 38 | 47 | 45 | 40 | 44 | -11.2% | 11.0% |
| Securities and Exchange Com. | 43 | 90 | 155 | 213 | 402 | 904 | 1,023 | 1,229 | 1,422 | 20.2% | 15.7% |
| TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil) | 258 | 464 | 747 | 1,006 | 1,887 | 3,382 | 3,761 | 4,258 | 4,695 | 13.2% | 10.3% |
| TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil) | 962 | 2,000 | 2,583 | 3,527 | 4,952 | 7,385 | 8,262 | 8,792 | 9,790 | 6.4% | 11.4% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,865 | 6,507 | 15,251 | 18,938 | 28,754 | 46,770 | 47,648 | 48,058 | 49,799 | 0.9% | 3.6% |

Notes: L= Less than \$500,000

n/o= agency not operational

(1) through (57) see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

**Table A-3
Agency Detail of Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity
(Selected Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Personnel)**

| | <u>Social Regulation</u> | | | | | | | | (Estimated) | | % Change | |
|---|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|----------|--|
| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | |
| 1. Consumer Safety and Health | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Product Safety Com. | n/o | n/o | 978 | 515 | 468 | 488 | 537 | 548 | 548 | 2.0% | 0.0% | |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1) | 6,258 | 6,403 | 5,440 | 5,814 | 6,468 | 8,004 | 7,453 | 7,720 | 7,710 | 3.6% | -0.1% | |
| Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2) | n/o | n/o | 12,372 | 9,433 | 9,545 | 9,513 | 9,461 | 9,468 | 9,230 | 0.1% | -2.5% | |
| Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3) | n/o | 221 | 2,207 | 989 | 750 | 713 | 686 | 679 | 672 | -1.0% | -1.0% | |
| Risk Management Agency | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 512 | 501 | 470 | 455 | 455 | -3.2% | 0.0% | |
| --Subtotal-- | 6,258 | 6,624 | 20,019 | 16,236 | 17,275 | 18,731 | 18,070 | 18,322 | 18,067 | 1.4% | -1.4% | |
| <i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and Drug Admin. (4) | 1,868 | 4,496 | 8,045 | 7,764 | 8,900 | 12,467 | 13,484 | 14,499 | 15,505 | 7.5% | 6.9% | |
| <i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 87 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug Enforcement Admin. (7) | n/o | 125 | 255 | 294 | 613 | 1,125 | 1,335 | 1,347 | 1,347 | 0.9% | 0.0% | |
| Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8) | 3,835 | 3,489 | 3,819 | 3,873 | 4,337 | 5,103 | 4,829 | 4,803 | 4,931 | -0.5% | 2.7% | |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 3,835 | 3,614 | 4,074 | 4,167 | 4,950 | 6,228 | 6,164 | 6,150 | 6,278 | -0.2% | 2.1% | |
| <i>Department of Treasury:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 512 | 481 | 491 | 517 | 2.1% | 5.3% | |
| Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board | n/o | n/o | n/o | 13 | 94 | 103 | 109 | 119 | 120 | 9.2% | 0.8% | |
| Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 26 | 39 | 43 | 51 | 51 | 18.6% | 0.0% | |
| Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com. | n/o | n/o | 85 | 48 | 43 | 48 | 69 | 74 | 76 | 7.2% | 2.7% | |
| TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil) | 11,961 | 14,734 | 33,201 | 28,743 | 31,843 | 38,616 | 38,957 | 40,254 | 41,162 | 3.3% | 2.3% | |
| 2. Homeland Security | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area Maritime Security (11) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| Customs and Border Protection (12) | 7,402 | 10,872 | 15,107 | 17,340 | 18,875 | 56,253 | 58,790 | 59,580 | 60,570 | 1.3% | 1.7% | |
| Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13) | 4,660 | 4,574 | 8,794 | 15,931 | 24,692 | 19,029 | 20,171 | 20,271 | 19,332 | 0.5% | -4.6% | |
| Coast Guard (14) | 5,452 | 7,050 | 11,432 | 10,887 | 16,847 | 14,145 | 12,465 | 12,002 | 11,967 | -3.7% | -0.3% | |
| Science and Technology (15) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 33 | 37 | 39 | 37 | 5.4% | -5.1% | |
| Transportation Security Admin. (16) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 52,644 | 56,317 | 57,233 | 56,581 | 1.6% | -1.1% | |
| TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil) | 17,514 | 22,496 | 35,333 | 44,158 | 60,414 | 142,104 | 147,780 | 149,125 | 148,487 | 0.9% | -0.4% | |
| 3. Transportation (17) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Transportation:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Aviation Admin. (18) | 3,928 | 6,447 | 6,251 | 5,640 | 6,319 | 6,424 | 6,243 | 6,339 | 6,008 | 1.5% | -5.2% | |
| Federal Highway Admin. (19) | n/o | 201 | 239 | 495 | 66 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 673 | 1,026 | 1,092 | 1,123 | 1,129 | 2.8% | 0.5% | |
| Federal Railroad Administration | n/o | 299 | 607 | 435 | 718 | 840 | 859 | 859 | 882 | 0.0% | 2.7% | |
| National Highway Traffic Safety Admin. | n/o | 562 | 917 | 605 | 612 | 545 | 536 | 529 | 590 | -1.3% | 11.5% | |
| Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 50 | 97 | 175 | 195 | 215 | 242 | 10.3% | 12.6% | |
| Surface Transportation Bd. (22) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 135 | 149 | 134 | 149 | 153 | 11.2% | 2.7% | |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 3,928 | 7,509 | 8,014 | 7,225 | 8,620 | 9,159 | 9,059 | 9,214 | 9,004 | 1.7% | -2.3% | |
| National Transportation Safety Board | n/o | 279 | 387 | 325 | 421 | 384 | 412 | 426 | 423 | 3.4% | -0.7% | |
| TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil) | 3,928 | 7,788 | 8,401 | 7,550 | 9,041 | 9,543 | 9,471 | 9,640 | 9,427 | 1.8% | -2.2% | |
| 4. Workplace | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Labor:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Standards Admin. (23) | 1,685 | 2,135 | 3,372 | 2,335 | 2,211 | 2,500 | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |

Table A-3 continued

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | (Estimated) 2013 | (Estimated) 2014 | 2012-13 | % Change 2013-14 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 1,510 | 1,510 | 1,573 | - | - |
| Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 743 | 743 | 753 | - | - |
| Office of the American Workplace (25) | n/o | 877 | 1,330 | 980 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 747 | 921 | 931 | 1,003 | 1,003 | 7.7% | 0.0% |
| Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27) | 690 | 1,401 | 3,700 | 2,679 | 2,202 | 2,362 | 2,357 | 2,357 | 2,338 | 0.0% | -0.8% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Admin. | n/o | n/o | 2,950 | 2,431 | 2,160 | 2,189 | 2,242 | 2,242 | 2,258 | 0.0% | 0.7% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 2,375 | 4,413 | 11,352 | 8,425 | 7,320 | 7,972 | 7,783 | 7,855 | 7,925 | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| <i>Department of Transportation:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Office of Civil Rights | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 63 | 42 | 41 | 53 | 53 | 29.3% | 0.0% |
| Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd. | n/o | n/o | n/o | 27 | 30 | 28 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 6.9% | 3.2% |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Com. | n/o | 845 | 3,496 | 2,853 | 2,852 | 2,371 | 2,332 | 2,212 | 2,239 | -5.1% | 1.2% |
| National Labor Relations Bd. | 1,776 | 2,313 | 2,898 | 2,227 | 1,876 | 1,632 | 1,640 | 1,655 | 1,680 | 0.9% | 1.5% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Review Com. | n/o | n/o | 148 | 78 | 63 | 60 | 59 | 65 | 65 | 10.2% | 0.0% |
| TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil) | 4,151 | 7,571 | 17,894 | 13,610 | 12,204 | 12,105 | 11,884 | 11,871 | 11,994 | -0.1% | 1.0% |
| 5. Environment & Energy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Council on Environmental Quality | n/o | n/o | 49 | 15 | 20 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 9.1% | 0.0% |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest and Rangeland Research (28) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 2,340 | 2,289 | 2,164 | 2,164 | 2,133 | 0.0% | -1.4% |
| <i>Department of Defense:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army Corps of Engineers (29) | n/o | n/o | 800 | 1,201 | 1,354 | 1,604 | 1,456 | 1,430 | 1,440 | -1.8% | 0.7% |
| <i>Department of Interior:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30) | 368 | 452 | 1,913 | 2,059 | 1,848 | 2,548 | 2,127 | 2,233 | 2,298 | 5.0% | 2.9% |
| Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt, Reg and Enf (31) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 2,064 | 1,748 | 1,661 | 560 | 572 | 580 | 2.1% | 1.4% |
| Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 598 | 694 | 741 | 16.1% | 6.8% |
| Water and Science, Oil Spill Research | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 23 | 18 | 17 | 22 | 22 | - | - |
| Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (32) | n/o | n/o | 1,186 | 1,195 | 636 | 521 | 345 | 344 | 363 | -0.3% | 5.5% |
| U.S. Geological Survey (33) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 1,528 | 1,510 | 1,285 | 1,288 | 1,355 | 0.2% | 5.2% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 368 | 452 | 3,099 | 5,318 | 5,783 | 6,258 | 4,932 | 5,153 | 5,359 | 4.5% | 4.0% |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum Regulation (34) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 101 | 122 | 115 | 112 | 107 | 121 | -4.5% | 13.1% |
| Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (35) | n/o | n/o | 64 | 1 | n/o | 10 | 8 | 4 | 4 | -50.0% | 0.0% |
| Energy Conservation (36) | n/o | n/o | 47 | 31 | 66 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | n/o | n/o | 111 | 133 | 188 | 125 | 120 | 111 | 125 | -7.5% | 12.6% |
| Nuclear Regulatory Com. (37) | 35 | 220 | 3,114 | 3,160 | 2,735 | 3,976 | 3,788 | 3,893 | 3,845 | 2.8% | -1.2% |
| Environmental Protection Agency (38) | 862 | 4,424 | 13,045 | 15,587 | 17,310 | 16,857 | 16,738 | 16,747 | 16,551 | 0.1% | -1.2% |
| TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil) | 1,265 | 5,096 | 20,218 | 25,414 | 29,730 | 31,132 | 29,220 | 29,522 | 29,477 | 1.0% | -0.2% |
| TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil) | 38,819 | 57,685 | 115,047 | 119,475 | 143,232 | 233,500 | 237,312 | 240,412 | 240,547 | 1.3% | 0.1% |

Economic Regulation

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. Finance and Banking | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of the Treasury:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comptroller of the Currency (39) | 841 | 1,957 | 3,234 | 3,216 | 2,920 | 3,101 | 3,656 | 3,823 | 3,823 | 4.6% | 0.0% |
| Financial Crimes Enforcement Network | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 169 | 329 | 301 | 346 | 341 | 15.0% | -1.4% |
| Office of Thrift Supervision (40) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 3,250 | 1,254 | 1,016 | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 841 | 1,957 | 3,234 | 6,466 | 4,343 | 4,446 | 3,957 | 4,169 | 4,164 | 5.4% | -0.1% |
| Consumer Financial Protection Bureau | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 831 | 1,214 | 1,545 | 46.1% | 27.3% |
| Farm Credit Admin. | 251 | 232 | 277 | 530 | 287 | 277 | 288 | 300 | 305 | 4.2% | 1.7% |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. | 881 | 2,705 | 3,648 | 4,960 | 4,236 | 4,560 | 5,243 | 3,389 | 3,225 | -35.4% | -4.8% |
| Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 7 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 18.2% | 0.0% |
| Federal Housing Finance Bd. (41) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 54 | 108 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Federal Housing Finance Agency (42) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 437 | 551 | 598 | 610 | 8.5% | 2.0% |
| <i>Federal Reserve System (43)</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Reserve Banks (44) | n/o | n/o | 1,589 | 2,217 | 3,050 | 3,052 | 3,725 | 3,904 | 3,904 | 4.8% | 0.0% |
| Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors | 165 | 298 | 333 | 419 | 668 | 283 | 383 | 412 | 412 | 7.6% | 0.0% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 165 | 298 | 1,922 | 2,636 | 3,718 | 3,335 | 4,108 | 4,316 | 4,316 | 5.1% | 0.0% |

Table A-3 continued

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2012 | (Estimated) 2013 | (Estimated) 2014 | 2012-13 | % Change 2013-14 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|
| National Credit Union Admin. (45) | 371 | 426 | 443 | 662 | 618 | 654 | 827 | 836 | 856 | 1.1% | 2.4% |
| TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil) | 2,509 | 5,618 | 9,524 | 15,308 | 13,317 | 13,719 | 15,816 | 14,835 | 15,034 | -6.2% | 1.3% |
| 2. Industry-Specific Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture Marketing Svc. (46) | 4,385 | 13,686 | 2,147 | 3,164 | 2,595 | 2,288 | 2,142 | 2,311 | 2,271 | 7.9% | -1.7% |
| <i>Department of Commerce:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Telecommunications and Info. Admin. | n/o | n/o | 441 | 255 | 214 | 235 | 257 | 302 | 309 | 17.5% | 2.3% |
| <i>Department of the Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (47) | 865 | 1,178 | 1,653 | 1,475 | 1,216 | 1,452 | 1,468 | 1,480 | 1,480 | 0.8% | 0.0% |
| Economic Regulatory Admin. (48) | n/o | n/o | 2,255 | 184 | 18 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 865 | 1,178 | 3,908 | 1,659 | 1,234 | 1,452 | 1,468 | 1,480 | 1,480 | 0.8% | 0.0% |
| <i>Department of the Interior:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National Indian Gaming Com. | n/o | n/o | n/o | 2 | 71 | 112 | 100 | 115 | 115 | 15.0% | 0.0% |
| Civil Aeronautics Bd. (49) | 764 | 692 | 778 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Commodity Futures Trading Com. (50) | 128 | 180 | 459 | 527 | 556 | 605 | 687 | 707 | 1,015 | 2.9% | 43.6% |
| Federal Communications Com. | 1,441 | 1,651 | 2,216 | 1,734 | 1,925 | 1,776 | 1,721 | 1,776 | 1,821 | 3.2% | 2.5% |
| Federal Maritime Com. | n/o | 252 | 336 | 229 | 128 | 127 | 123 | 132 | 132 | 7.3% | 0.0% |
| Interstate Commerce Com. (51) | 2,410 | 1,917 | 2,041 | 664 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Renegotiation Bd. (52) | 307 | 235 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil) | 10,300 | 19,791 | 12,326 | 8,234 | 6,723 | 6,595 | 6,498 | 6,823 | 7,143 | 5.0% | 4.7% |
| 3. General Business | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (53) | n/o | n/o | 21 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Council on Wage and Price Stability (54) | n/o | n/o | 230 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| <i>Department of Commerce:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Trade Admin. (55) | 228 | 259 | 326 | 240 | 221 | 286 | 268 | 282 | 328 | 5.2% | 16.3% |
| Bureau of Industry and Security (56) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 508 | 398 | 324 | 369 | 393 | 417 | 6.5% | 6.1% |
| Patent and Trademark Office | 2,440 | 2,829 | 2,660 | 4,059 | 6,128 | 9,430 | 10,469 | 12,018 | 12,667 | 14.8% | 5.4% |
| --Subtotal (\$ mil)-- | 2,668 | 3,088 | 2,986 | 4,807 | 6,747 | 10,040 | 11,106 | 12,693 | 13,412 | 14.3% | 5.7% |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antitrust Division | 526 | 607 | 971 | 513 | 748 | 798 | 705 | 676 | 676 | -4.1% | 0.0% |
| Federal Election Com. | n/o | n/o | 258 | 241 | 343 | 356 | 347 | 375 | 375 | 8.1% | 0.0% |
| Federal Trade Com. | 758 | 1,390 | 1,719 | 903 | 989 | 1,136 | 1,182 | 1,177 | 1,177 | -0.4% | 0.0% |
| International Trade Com. (57) | 277 | 274 | 409 | 499 | 357 | 394 | 394 | 390 | 411 | -1.0% | 5.4% |
| <i>Library of Congress:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copyright Office | 245 | 332 | 598 | 520 | 490 | 458 | 396 | 475 | 475 | 19.9% | 0.0% |
| Securities and Exchange Com. | 1,007 | 1,490 | 2,050 | 2,130 | 2,841 | 3,748 | 3,793 | 4,214 | 4,835 | 11.1% | 14.7% |
| TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil) | 5,481 | 7,181 | 9,242 | 9,613 | 12,515 | 16,930 | 17,923 | 20,000 | 21,361 | 11.6% | 6.8% |
| TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil) | 18,290 | 32,590 | 31,092 | 33,155 | 32,555 | 37,244 | 40,237 | 41,658 | 43,538 | 3.5% | 4.5% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 57,109 | 90,275 | 146,139 | 152,630 | 175,787 | 270,744 | 277,549 | 282,070 | 284,085 | 1.6% | 0.7% |

Notes: n/o= agency not operational

(1) through (57) see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table A-4
Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

| Year | Social | Economic | Total |
|------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1960 | \$354 | \$179 | \$533 |
| 1961 | 421 | 209 | 630 |
| 1962 | 483 | 215 | 698 |
| 1963 | 552 | 249 | 801 |
| 1964 | 590 | 269 | 859 |
| 1965 | 604 | 316 | 920 |
| 1966 | 646 | 309 | 955 |
| 1967 | 704 | 344 | 1,048 |
| 1968 | 822 | 375 | 1,197 |
| 1969 | 958 | 403 | 1,361 |
| 1970 | 1,097 | 487 | 1,584 |
| 1971 | 1,428 | 561 | 1,989 |
| 1972 | 1,825 | 553 | 2,378 |
| 1973 | 2,527 | 486 | 3,013 |
| 1974 | 2,641 | 607 | 3,248 |
| 1975 | 3,127 | 763 | 3,890 |
| 1976 | 3,701 | 863 | 4,564 |
| 1977 | 4,156 | 949 | 5,105 |
| 1978 | 4,581 | 961 | 5,542 |
| 1979 | 5,164 | 1,037 | 6,201 |
| 1980 | 6,058 | 1,235 | 7,293 |
| 1981 | 6,437 | 1,209 | 7,646 |
| 1982 | 6,209 | 1,378 | 7,587 |
| 1983 | 6,489 | 1,400 | 7,889 |
| 1984 | 6,849 | 1,517 | 8,366 |
| 1985 | 7,218 | 1,695 | 8,913 |
| 1986 | 7,519 | 1,996 | 9,515 |
| 1987 | 8,254 | 1,770 | 10,024 |

| Year | Social | Economic | Total |
|-------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1988 | 9,163 | 2,101 | 11,264 |
| 1989 | 10,119 | 2,265 | 12,384 |
| 1990 | 11,138 | 2,549 | 13,687 |
| 1991 | 12,611 | 2,534 | 15,145 |
| 1992 | 14,106 | 2,844 | 16,950 |
| 1993 | 14,519 | 3,327 | 17,846 |
| 1994 | 15,061 | 3,165 | 18,226 |
| 1995 | 15,729 | 3,756 | 19,485 |
| 1996 | 15,883 | 3,532 | 19,415 |
| 1997 | 16,957 | 3,875 | 20,832 |
| 1998 | 18,724 | 3,834 | 22,558 |
| 1999 | 19,715 | 4,084 | 23,799 |
| 2000 | 21,118 | 4,394 | 25,512 |
| 2001 | 22,522 | 4,606 | 27,128 |
| 2002 | 27,104 | 5,029 | 32,133 |
| 2003 | 35,668 | 5,073 | 40,741 |
| 2004 | 32,274 | 5,650 | 37,924 |
| 2005 | 33,437 | 5,917 | 39,354 |
| 2006 | 35,676 | 6,339 | 42,015 |
| 2007 | 37,075 | 6,750 | 43,825 |
| 2008 | 40,030 | 7,235 | 47,265 |
| 2009 | 43,419 | 7,846 | 51,265 |
| 2010 | 43,719 | 8,197 | 51,916 |
| 2011 | 44,826 | 8,981 | 53,807 |
| 2012 | 45,444 | 9,533 | 54,977 |
| 2013* | 46,092 | 10,320 | 56,412 |
| 2014* | 47,723 | 11,678 | 59,401 |

* Estimates

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Data based on reported outlays.

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, Fiscal Years 1960-2014.

Table A-5
Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars
(Fiscal Years, Millions of 2005 Dollars)

| Year | Social | Economic | Total |
|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1960 | \$1,903 | \$962 | \$2,865 |
| 1961 | 2,238 | 1,111 | 3,349 |
| 1962 | 2,533 | 1,127 | 3,660 |
| 1963 | 2,862 | 1,291 | 4,152 |
| 1964 | 3,012 | 1,373 | 4,385 |
| 1965 | 3,028 | 1,584 | 4,613 |
| 1966 | 3,149 | 1,507 | 4,655 |
| 1967 | 3,330 | 1,627 | 4,957 |
| 1968 | 3,727 | 1,701 | 5,429 |
| 1969 | 4,142 | 1,742 | 5,884 |
| 1970 | 4,507 | 2,000 | 6,507 |
| 1971 | 5,585 | 2,194 | 7,780 |
| 1972 | 6,844 | 2,073 | 8,918 |
| 1973 | 8,978 | 1,727 | 10,705 |
| 1974 | 8,605 | 1,978 | 10,582 |
| 1975 | 9,305 | 2,270 | 11,575 |
| 1976 | 10,416 | 2,429 | 12,844 |
| 1977 | 10,996 | 2,511 | 13,506 |
| 1978 | 11,326 | 2,376 | 13,702 |
| 1979 | 11,788 | 2,367 | 14,155 |
| 1980 | 12,668 | 2,583 | 15,251 |
| 1981 | 12,302 | 2,311 | 14,613 |
| 1982 | 11,185 | 2,482 | 13,667 |
| 1983 | 11,244 | 2,426 | 13,671 |
| 1984 | 11,438 | 2,534 | 13,972 |
| 1985 | 11,701 | 2,748 | 14,449 |
| 1986 | 11,924 | 3,165 | 15,089 |
| 1987 | 12,734 | 2,731 | 15,465 |

| Year | Social | Economic | Total |
|-------|--------|----------|--------|
| 1988 | 13,666 | 3,134 | 16,800 |
| 1989 | 14,543 | 3,255 | 17,798 |
| 1990 | 15,411 | 3,527 | 18,938 |
| 1991 | 16,855 | 3,387 | 20,241 |
| 1992 | 18,415 | 3,713 | 22,128 |
| 1993 | 18,546 | 4,250 | 22,796 |
| 1994 | 18,841 | 3,959 | 22,801 |
| 1995 | 19,275 | 4,603 | 23,878 |
| 1996 | 19,101 | 4,248 | 23,348 |
| 1997 | 20,037 | 4,579 | 24,616 |
| 1998 | 21,879 | 4,480 | 26,359 |
| 1999 | 22,703 | 4,703 | 27,406 |
| 2000 | 23,801 | 4,952 | 28,754 |
| 2001 | 24,822 | 5,077 | 29,899 |
| 2002 | 29,402 | 5,456 | 34,858 |
| 2003 | 37,891 | 5,389 | 43,280 |
| 2004 | 33,346 | 5,838 | 39,184 |
| 2005 | 33,437 | 5,917 | 39,354 |
| 2006 | 34,557 | 6,140 | 40,698 |
| 2007 | 34,900 | 6,354 | 41,254 |
| 2008 | 36,872 | 6,664 | 43,536 |
| 2009 | 39,640 | 7,163 | 46,804 |
| 2010 | 39,386 | 7,385 | 46,770 |
| 2011 | 39,540 | 7,922 | 47,462 |
| 2012 | 39,386 | 8,262 | 47,648 |
| 2013* | 39,267 | 8,792 | 48,058 |
| 2014* | 40,009 | 9,790 | 49,799 |

* Estimates

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Data based on reported outlays.

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, Fiscal Years 1960-2014.

Table A-6
Total Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity
(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

| Year | Social | Economic | Total |
|------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1960 | 38,819 | 18,290 | 57,109 |
| 1961 | 42,669 | 18,984 | 61,653 |
| 1962 | 46,459 | 20,492 | 66,951 |
| 1963 | 49,157 | 21,649 | 70,806 |
| 1964 | 50,008 | 21,679 | 71,687 |
| 1965 | 48,925 | 25,300 | 74,225 |
| 1966 | 51,231 | 24,609 | 75,840 |
| 1967 | 51,726 | 26,179 | 77,905 |
| 1968 | 54,460 | 27,098 | 81,558 |
| 1969 | 54,208 | 27,761 | 81,969 |
| 1970 | 57,685 | 32,590 | 90,275 |
| 1971 | 67,546 | 31,133 | 98,679 |
| 1972 | 87,601 | 30,024 | 117,625 |
| 1973 | 93,549 | 23,860 | 117,409 |
| 1974 | 92,630 | 25,207 | 117,837 |
| 1975 | 92,984 | 29,198 | 122,182 |
| 1976 | 98,435 | 30,846 | 129,281 |
| 1977 | 109,744 | 28,353 | 138,097 |
| 1978 | 111,858 | 29,396 | 141,254 |
| 1979 | 120,195 | 29,849 | 150,044 |
| 1980 | 115,047 | 31,092 | 146,139 |
| 1981 | 115,528 | 29,128 | 144,656 |
| 1982 | 103,781 | 28,962 | 132,743 |
| 1983 | 99,997 | 27,368 | 127,365 |
| 1984 | 99,974 | 27,116 | 127,090 |
| 1985 | 100,818 | 26,798 | 127,616 |
| 1986 | 99,961 | 27,396 | 127,357 |
| 1987 | 103,347 | 26,942 | 130,289 |

| Year | Social | Economic | Total |
|-------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1988 | 108,145 | 27,617 | 135,762 |
| 1989 | 115,568 | 35,746 | 151,314 |
| 1990 | 119,475 | 33,155 | 152,630 |
| 1991 | 123,531 | 34,285 | 157,816 |
| 1992 | 130,815 | 36,980 | 167,795 |
| 1993 | 135,906 | 37,966 | 173,872 |
| 1994 | 133,564 | 37,508 | 171,072 |
| 1995 | 136,147 | 37,603 | 173,750 |
| 1996 | 137,135 | 33,618 | 170,753 |
| 1997 | 133,356 | 32,320 | 165,676 |
| 1998 | 139,977 | 31,854 | 171,831 |
| 1999 | 139,978 | 32,391 | 172,369 |
| 2000 | 143,232 | 32,555 | 175,787 |
| 2001 | 140,704 | 32,277 | 172,980 |
| 2002 | 152,762 | 32,443 | 185,205 |
| 2003 | 210,490 | 31,988 | 242,478 |
| 2004 | 202,372 | 32,566 | 234,938 |
| 2005 | 203,589 | 31,758 | 235,347 |
| 2006 | 201,646 | 31,985 | 233,631 |
| 2007 | 204,601 | 32,870 | 237,470 |
| 2008 | 215,338 | 33,892 | 249,230 |
| 2009 | 225,932 | 35,903 | 261,835 |
| 2010 | 233,500 | 37,244 | 270,744 |
| 2011 | 237,027 | 39,364 | 276,391 |
| 2012 | 237,312 | 40,237 | 277,549 |
| 2013* | 240,412 | 41,658 | 282,070 |
| 2014* | 240,547 | 43,538 | 284,085 |

* Estimates

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, Fiscal Years 1960-2014.

Notes to Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3

1. The 1960-1970 data for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service are for the Agricultural Research Service.
2. Prior to the fiscal year 1983 budget, data for the Food Safety and Inspection Service are for the Food Safety and Quality Service.
3. As of the fiscal year 1996 budget, the Federal Grain Inspection Service and Packers and Stockyards Administration budgets were merged under the name Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards.
4. The 1969 Food and Drug Administration data are for the Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Food and Drug Control.
5. The Consumer Protection Programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development have been listed under several sources. Data prior to 1975 are for the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration; the data for 1980 are for the Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection. Staffing data is unavailable for both Consumer Protection Programs and the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes.
6. The Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight was abolished on July 29, 2009 as required by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. The Federal Housing Finance Agency absorbed all remaining resources.
7. Prior to the fiscal year 1974 budget, data for the Drug Enforcement Administration are for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
8. In fiscal year 2004, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms was divided into two agencies—one within the Department of Treasury and one within the Department of Justice. These agencies—Treasury's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and Justice's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives—are both listed for consistency. Prior to fiscal year 1973 budget, data for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms data were located under the Internal Revenue Service, Compliance.
9. The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board did not receive funding in 1996 or 1997. Its responsibilities were allocated to the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for those years. In 1998, this agency began once again to receive funding.
10. On January 24, 2003, the United States Department of Homeland Security became the 15th executive department of the president's Cabinet.

11. Port security activities required by the Area Maritime Security regulations (33 CFR Part 103) were reported under the Department of Homeland Security's Department Operations State and Local Program Urban Area Security Initiative. This program is only reported in the fiscal year 2005 Budget of the United States Government.
12. From 1973-2001, Customs and Border Protection data are from the Department of Treasury, United States Customs Service. From 1960-1972, numbers are for the Department of Treasury, Bureau of Customs.
13. Numbers for the Immigration and Customs Enforcement in 2001 and before are taken from the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Services' Immigration Enforcement (and Border Affairs).
14. Detailed information on the Coast Guard was removed from the President's *Budget* for fiscal year 2014. This information was available in the *United States Coast Guard 2013 Posture Statement*, making it possible to continue to ascertain the Coast Guard's regulatory outlays and staffing. Coast Guard was moved from the Department of Transportation to the Department of Homeland Security in the fiscal year 2004 Budget.
15. In the fiscal year 2005 budget, research and development activities were moved from the Federal Highway Administration to the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Agency.
16. On November 19, 2001, the Transportation Security Administration was created to "protect the nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce." Its activities largely replace private-sector activities.
17. Reports prior to 2003 (Regulatory Budget Report 24) included transportation-related agencies in the consumer safety and health category.
18. The Federal Aviation Administration is listed as an independent agency in 1960.
19. In the fiscal year 2005 budget, funding for research and development was moved from the Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration to the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology agency.
20. In the fiscal year 2004 budget, funding of the Motor Carrier Safety portion of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration was shifted to Motor Carrier Safety Grants.
21. Prior to the fiscal year 2006 budget, data for the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration are for the Research and Special Programs Administration, Pipeline Safety.
22. The Surface Transportation Board was created on January 1, 1996 as a successor organization to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

23. Data for the Employment Standards Administration are for the Workplace Standards Administration from 1970-1972; data from 1963-1969 are under the Wage and Labor Standards Administration; and data from 1960-1962 are from the Bureau of Labor Standards, Women's Bureau and Wage Hour Division. For 2012 and 2013, these data come from two separate, newly created agencies – the Office of Workers Compensation Programs, Wage and Hour Division and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs.
24. The Office of Workers Compensation Programs, Wage and Hour Division and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs are successor agencies to the Employment Standards Administration. See note 23.
25. Prior to the fiscal year 1995 budget, the Office of the American Workplace was called the Labor Management Services Administration. Labor-management standards, enforcement, and related administrative functions were transferred to the Employment Standards Administration in 1996. Data from 1991-1993 is for Labor-Management Standards; data from 1970-1990 is for Labor-Management Services; and data from 1960-1969 is for Labor-Management Relations. The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the American Workplace (OAW) was disbanded due to lack of funding in July 1996.
26. In the fiscal year 2004 budget, the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration was renamed the Employee Benefits Security Administration. Prior to the fiscal year 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.
27. The 1960-1972 data for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are for the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; 1973-1978 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.
28. In 2000, the Forest & Rangeland Research division of the U.S. Forest Service at the Department of Agriculture began devoting resources to developing and implementing forest-planning regulations.
29. The 1960-1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under the Operation and Maintenance category.
30. As of the fiscal year 1997 budget, the Fish and Wildlife's research and development budget was eliminated. Data for R&D after 1994 are listed under the U.S. Geological Survey. Before 1974, Fish and Wildlife and Parks were known as the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
31. The 1983-2009 data were for the Department of the Interior's Mineral Management Service. In May 2010, DOI established the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement as a successor organization.

32. The 1990 costs for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement reflect a major cut in federal support for the abandoned mine reclamation fund. The 1995 spending figures reflect a similar cut.
33. In the fiscal year 1997 budget, the U.S. Geological Survey picked up the research and development formerly done at the Fish and Wildlife Service.
34. These figures had included program and staffing costs for import/export authorizations under the Department of Energy's Fossil Energy Research and Development. After 2006, these activities were transferred to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.
35. The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997. It was no longer funded as of the fiscal year 1987 budget. In the fiscal year 2008 budget, the independent agency Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects was added pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act of 2004. The first numbers from this agency appear in 2007.
36. In years prior to 2007, the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy issued energy conservation standards. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of "Building technology, State and community programs." This agency was discontinued in the FY2009 Budget.
37. Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission performed the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
38. Construction grants are excluded from the calculation of the regulatory expenditure and staffing of the Environmental Protection Agency. Before 1970, EPA functions were scattered throughout the Budget. Data for this report were taken from these Department of Health, Education and Welfare agencies: 1968-1969, National Air Pollution Control Administration; 1968-1969, Environmental Health Service; 1960-1967, Public Health Service. Data from the Department of the Interior's Federal Water Quality Administration were used for 1968-1969. 1962-1969 data from the Federal Radiation Council were also included.
39. For the 1964 data for Comptroller of the Currency, only an estimate was found.
40. For fiscal year 2012, supervision of federal savings association was transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, supervision of savings association holding companies was transferred to the Federal Reserve, and supervision of state chartered savings associations was transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Prior to the fiscal year 1990 budget, data for the Office of Thrift Supervision was for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
41. The Federal Housing Finance Board regulated the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks that were created in 1932 to improve the supply of funds to local lenders that, in turn, finance loans for home mortgages. As required by the Housing and

- Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFB was abolished on July 29, 2009. The Federal Housing Finance Agency absorbed all remaining resources prior to its termination date.
42. The Federal Housing Finance Agency absorbed the regulatory burden of the Federal Housing Finance Board, as of fiscal year 2010.
 43. All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year basis. Staffing figures are found in Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.
 44. Data are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.
 45. The 1960-1969 data for the National Credit Union Administration are for Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.
 46. Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulatory category.
 47. Prior to the fiscal year 1980 budget, data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
 48. As of the fiscal year 2006 budget, the Economic Regulatory Administration is no longer funded. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulation category. Data for 1974 are for the Federal Energy Office; data for 1975 are for the Federal Energy Administration; data for 1977 are for the Regulation and Energy Information Categories of Exploration, Development and Operations of Petroleum Reserves; data for 1981 are for the Department of Commerce, Emergency Preparedness and Energy Regulation and Department of Justice, Petroleum Regulatory Activities.
 49. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
 50. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
 51. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
 52. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
 53. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
 54. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.

55. The 1960-1971 data for the International Trade Administration are for International Activities-Export Control; the 1972-1976 data are for the Domestic and International Business Administration; the 1977-1979 data are for the Industry and Trade Administration.
56. Regulation of both imports and exports was once performed by the International Trade Administration. From 1988 until 2003, the regulation of exports was shown under the Export Administration of the Department of Commerce. In 2004, the Export Administration was renamed the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce.
57. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.