

# Regulators' Budget: Overall Spending and Staffing Remain Stable

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for  
Fiscal Years 1960 through 2021

by Mark Febrizio and Melinda Warren

Regulatory  
Studies Center

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Washington University in St. Louis

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GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC POLICY

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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, DC. 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 in St. Louis.

The Weidenbaum Center is a research institute at Washington University in St. Louis that supports scientific research in the fields of public policy, economics, political science, and sociology. The Center funds faculty research, provides administrative support for research activities, and sponsors a wide range of public affairs programs. In doing so, the Center serves as a bridge between scholars, policymakers, and the general public. Through unbiased empirical research and events, the Center addresses many of the pressing public policy issues facing America and the world today.

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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## **An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 1960 to 2021**

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# Regulators' Budget: Overall Spending and Staffing Remain Stable

## An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 1960 to 2021

Mark Febrizio and Melinda Warren<sup>1</sup>

### Highlights

This report tracks the “Regulators’ Budget,” the fiscal budget outlays and personnel devoted to developing and enforcing federal regulations, from fiscal year (FY) 1960 to the president’s FY 2021 budget request. While these on-budget costs of regulation represent a small fraction of the full burden of regulations to society (and do not provide information on regulations’ benefits), the data presented here offer useful insights into the growth and composition of regulation over 62 fiscal years.

The president’s FY 2021 budget would slightly increase overall spending on regulatory agencies over estimated 2020 levels. It requests \$79.8 billion in regulatory outlays, compared to estimated outlays of \$77.8 billion in 2020. In real (inflation-adjusted) terms, this would mean a 0.3 percent increase in spending. The FY 2020 regulators’ budget is 5.5 percent higher than in 2019. The number of regulators would rise from 286,647 in 2020 to 288,409 in 2021 (a 0.6 percent increase).

While relatively flat, these topline figures obscure large proposed changes in some regulatory agencies. Consistent with previous budget requests from the Trump administration,<sup>2</sup> agencies involved in homeland security functions are scheduled to receive significant increases in both funds and staff. Under the president’s proposal, regulatory activities in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) would receive a 3.1 percent real increase in resources and a 1.6 percent increase in staff in 2021, building on even larger increases the previous year. The requests for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the U.S. Coast Guard are driving these increases in homeland security spending and personnel.

Proposed reductions for agencies with other regulatory functions largely offset increases, keeping regulatory spending relatively flat. While agencies focused on *consumer safety and health* are set to receive 2.6 percent more in constant dollars, funding for the three other main categories of social regulation—*transportation*, *workplace*, and *environment and energy*—would decline in real terms. Consistent with another trend in recent budget requests,<sup>3</sup> agencies involved in environmental and energy regulation would bear the biggest cuts—a proposed reduction of 13.1 percent below 2020 spending levels in real terms and 10.3 percent below 2020 staffing.

Overall, agencies conducting economic regulation—categorized as *finance and banking*, *industry-specific regulation*, and *general business*—would receive a 0.1 percent increase in real resources. The overall increase stems from 2.5 percent more funding proposed for *general business*, the largest economic regulation category, while spending for the other two categories would fall under the FY 2021 request.

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<sup>1</sup> Mark Febrizio is a Policy Analyst at the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Melinda Warren is Director of the Weidenbaum Center Forum at Washington University in St. Louis.

<sup>2</sup> See, FY 2018, FY 2019 and FY 2020 Regulators’ Budget reports. Available at: <https://regulatorystudies.columbian.gwu.edu/regulators-budget> and <https://wc.wustl.edu/regulatory-reports>.

<sup>3</sup> See, FY 2018, FY 2019, and FY 2020 Regulators’ Budget reports.

## Background

This report presents 62 years of data on fiscal budget outlays and staffing levels at U.S. regulatory agencies. It provides one measure of regulatory activity by tracking the direct taxpayer costs associated with developing, administering, and enforcing federal rules and regulations.<sup>4</sup> While these data do not provide information on regulations' benefits nor the full costs of regulations to society, they offer insights into the growth and changing composition of federal regulation since 1960.<sup>5</sup> 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. It continues an effort the late Murray Weidenbaum began in 1977 (when the Weidenbaum Center was known as the Center for the Study of American Business).

This report tracks the spending and staffing of 77 federal departments and agencies from FY 1960 to FY 2021.<sup>6</sup> Data are derived from the *Budget of the United States Government (Budget)* that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepares and the president submits to Congress each year.<sup>7</sup> The report examines expenditures in nominal and real (constant 2012) dollars,<sup>8</sup> 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 2020 and 2021 are estimates reported in the FY 2021 *Budget*. The 2021 figures reflect the president's requested outlays and personnel for each program area. The 2020 figures are OMB's estimates for the full fiscal year based on appropriations and expenditures to date.

This report focuses on agencies whose regulations primarily affect private-sector activities, and it excludes budget and staffing associated with regulations that govern taxation, entitlement, procurement, subsidy, and credit functions. As such, it does not account for many agencies that issue significant regulations that most people encounter in their daily lives, including the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

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<sup>4</sup> The George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center presents other proxies on its website, including counts of significant final rules published, pages in the *Federal Register* and *Code of Federal Regulations*, and active regulatory actions in the semiannual *Unified Agenda* (see, <https://regulatorystudies.columbian.gwu.edu/reg-stats>).

<sup>5</sup> The authors make the full data set by year and agency available to interested researchers on request. Please contact the GW Regulatory Studies Center ([RegulatoryStudies@gwu.edu](mailto:RegulatoryStudies@gwu.edu)) or the Weidenbaum Center ([wc@wustl.edu](mailto:wc@wustl.edu)).

<sup>6</sup> Data for 2020 and 2021 cover 77 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.

<sup>7</sup> The Report also relies on the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review* and the *United States Coast Guard Posture Statement*. For access to historical budget proposals back to FY 1996, see, U.S. Government Publishing Office, <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/budget>.

<sup>8</sup> Nominal dollars are converted into real dollars using the composite outlay deflators (total) located in Section 10 of the *Budget's* Historical Tables. See, Table 10.1, "Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940–2025," <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/BUDGET-2021-TAB/BUDGET-2021-TAB-11-1>.

## Federal Regulatory Spending for FY 2020 and 2021

The FY 2021 *Budget* requests \$79.8 billion in outlays for the regulatory activities tracked here.<sup>9</sup> After adjusting for inflation, this is 0.3 percent more than the estimated \$77.8 billion in outlays in 2020. This request follows a larger estimated increase between 2019 and 2020, when the regulators' budget increased by 5.5 percent in real terms.

Table 1 presents the on-budget regulatory program outlays for fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021, along with outlays for each decennial year between 1960 and 2010, in both nominal and real dollars. It divides federal regulatory activities into two main categories: social regulation and economic regulation.

**Social regulation** includes regulatory agencies that address issues related to health, safety, security, and the environment, such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and DHS. The report further divides social regulation into five subcategories: (1) consumer safety and health, (2) homeland security, (3) transportation, (4) workplace, and (5) environment and energy. While the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is included in the social regulation category here, Figures 1 and 2 recognize that it has features that differ from other regulatory agencies and display it as a separate category.<sup>10</sup>

**Economic regulation** tends to target activities in particular industries using economic controls such as price ceilings or floors, quantity restrictions, and service parameters. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) are examples of agencies that fall into the economic regulation category. It is divided into three subcategories: (1) finance and banking, (2) industry-specific regulation, and (3) general business. The industry-specific regulation category includes economic regulation of transportation and energy industries, which is distinguished from social regulation related to transportation and energy matters.<sup>11</sup>

Agency-specific detail within these categories is provided by decade in Appendix Table A-1 (nominal dollars) and Table A-2 (real dollars). In the sections that follow, dollar amounts are presented in nominal terms, while percentage changes are expressed in real terms (after adjusting to 2012 dollars).

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<sup>9</sup> For the purposes of this report, dollar amounts are shown in current (nominal) dollars. Percentages show the real, inflation-adjusted change. Dollars and percentages are rounded to one decimal point.

<sup>10</sup> For example, many TSA employees are not developing or enforcing regulations but rather inspecting passengers. While other agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture, employ inspectors related to regulatory functions, many TSA employees are further removed from the rulemaking process than their counterparts engaging in social regulatory functions.

<sup>11</sup> The federal government often assigns economic and safety regulatory responsibilities to different agencies; for example, the Surface Transportation Board is responsible for economic regulation of freight railroads, while the Federal Railroad Administration regulates rail safety.



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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019	(Estimated) 2020	(Estimated) 2021	% Change 2019-2020	% Change 2020-2021
<b>Current (Nominal) Dollars</b>											
<b>Social Regulation</b>											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$102	\$222	\$1,252	\$1,839	\$3,650	\$7,623	\$10,924	\$11,874	\$12,452	8.7%	4.9%
Homeland Security	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	24,194	35,484	37,636	39,655	6.1%	5.4%
Transportation	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,062	3,329	3,638	3,678	9.3%	1.1%
Workplace	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,102	2,216	2,159	5.4%	-2.6%
Environment and Energy	29	248	1,917	4,103	6,564	8,705	7,891	8,733	7,755	10.7%	-11.2%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>\$354</b>	<b>\$1,097</b>	<b>\$6,056</b>	<b>\$11,123</b>	<b>\$21,009</b>	<b>\$45,667</b>	<b>\$59,730</b>	<b>\$64,097</b>	<b>\$65,699</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>											
Finance and Banking	\$40	\$98	\$392	\$1,309	\$1,968	\$3,179	\$4,999	\$5,205	\$5,266	4.1%	1.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	91	276	486	513	752	1,271	1,568	1,833	1,771	16.9%	-3.4%
General Business	48	113	369	738	1,686	3,770	5,927	6,702	7,017	13.1%	4.7%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>\$179</b>	<b>\$487</b>	<b>\$1,247</b>	<b>\$2,560</b>	<b>\$4,406</b>	<b>\$8,220</b>	<b>\$12,494</b>	<b>\$13,740</b>	<b>\$14,054</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$533</b>	<b>\$1,584</b>	<b>\$7,303</b>	<b>\$13,683</b>	<b>\$25,415</b>	<b>\$53,887</b>	<b>\$72,224</b>	<b>\$77,837</b>	<b>\$79,753</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<i>Average Annual Growth Rate</i>		11.6%	16.7%	6.5%	6.4%	8.1%	3.3%	7.8%	2.5%		
<b>Constant (Real) 2012 Dollars</b>											
<b>Social Regulation</b>											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$768	\$1,244	\$3,374	\$3,128	\$4,850	\$7,956	\$9,905	\$10,536	\$10,813	6.4%	2.6%
Homeland Security	1,092	1,879	4,281	5,713	10,463	25,252	32,173	33,395	34,435	3.8%	3.1%
Transportation	316	992	1,482	1,378	1,984	3,196	3,018	3,228	3,194	6.9%	-1.1%
Workplace	271	644	2,016	1,721	1,898	2,174	1,906	1,966	1,875	3.2%	-4.7%
Environment and Energy	218	1,389	5,166	6,978	8,723	9,086	7,155	7,749	6,734	8.3%	-13.1%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>\$2,666</b>	<b>\$6,148</b>	<b>\$16,318</b>	<b>\$18,917</b>	<b>\$27,918</b>	<b>\$47,664</b>	<b>\$54,157</b>	<b>\$56,874</b>	<b>\$57,050</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>											
Finance and Banking	\$301	\$549	\$1,056	\$2,226	\$2,615	\$3,318	\$4,533	\$4,618	\$4,573	1.9%	-1.0%
Industry-Specific Regulation	685	1,546	1,310	872	999	1,327	1,422	1,626	1,538	14.4%	-5.4%
General Business	361	633	994	1,255	2,241	3,935	5,374	5,947	6,093	10.7%	2.5%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>\$1,348</b>	<b>\$2,728</b>	<b>\$3,360</b>	<b>\$4,354</b>	<b>\$5,855</b>	<b>\$8,579</b>	<b>\$11,328</b>	<b>\$12,192</b>	<b>\$12,204</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$4,014</b>	<b>\$8,876</b>	<b>\$19,678</b>	<b>\$23,271</b>	<b>\$33,774</b>	<b>\$56,244</b>	<b>\$65,486</b>	<b>\$69,066</b>	<b>\$69,254</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<i>Average Annual Growth Rate</i>		8.3%	8.5%	1.8%	3.8%	5.6%	1.7%	5.5%	0.3%		

Note: FY 2020 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2021 estimates reflect the president’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2021 *Budget*. While the percentages reported for the decennial years represent the average annual growth rate for the decade, the percentages for fiscal years 2019 through 2021 each represent a one-year change. 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.

## Social Regulation

The estimated proportion of spending on social regulation is 82 percent in 2020, and the administration proposes to keep it at that level in 2021. The president's FY 2021 *Budget* requests \$65.7 billion for these agencies, which is 0.3 percent more in real terms than estimated outlays of \$64.1 billion in 2020. The combined budget for social regulation increased by 5.0 percent in real terms between 2019 and 2020.

The proposed budget would not distribute these broad increases evenly across agencies administering social regulation, however. The FY 2021 budget requests a 3.1 percent increase in homeland security outlays, a 2.6 percent increase in spending on consumer safety and health, and decreases for the three remaining categories of social regulation. The administration proposes the largest percentage budget increase for the homeland security category among all regulatory categories in 2021, like last year's FY 2020 budget proposal, which requested a 9.2 percent bump in homeland security spending.<sup>12</sup> Notably, spending on homeland security only rose an estimated 3.8 percent in real terms between 2019 and 2020, indicating that Congress appropriated a smaller increase than the administration asked for in the prior budget.

Nevertheless, President Trump's FY 2021 *Budget* reflects the administration's previous budget priorities by focusing on immigration and border enforcement. The proposal requests a 17.5 percent increase in real outlays for ICE—after flat spending the previous budget cycle—and a 20.4 percent boost for the U.S. Coast Guard (which received a 7.8 percent funding cut between 2019 and 2020). These increases are offset by a large decrease in the proposed budget for DHS Science and Technology spending (-17.0 percent), which makes up a relatively small portion of the regulators' budget for homeland security but is at its lowest level since beginning operation in 2003. At the same time, the budget proposes a 3.4 percent cut in regulatory spending on Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in 2021, after a 9.1 percent rise between 2019 and 2020. If appropriated, the \$18.3 billion (in nominal dollars) for CBP would still be above its level in 2019, which itself was an all-time high. Finally, after flattening its regulatory spending between 2019 and 2020, the TSA is scheduled to decrease its regulators' budget by 2.9 percent in 2021.

Regulatory agencies focusing on consumer safety and health request \$12.5 billion in 2021—a 2.6 percent real increase over 2020 levels that follows a 6.4 percent increase from 2019 to 2020. Variation exists, however, among agencies under the broader consumer safety and health umbrella. The biggest percentage increases are requested by two relatively small offices within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—Consumer Protection Programs (15.7 percent) and the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (16.6 percent). The former's funding fell 10.3 percent in the previous year, while the latter is a newer agency that received an 81.5 percent boost between 2019 and 2020.

Following an 8.3 percent increase last fiscal year, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)—a law enforcement agency within DOJ—is proposed to receive the largest net increase in outlays in the category, equivalent to a 11.5 percent real percent change from the prior year. Another DOJ law enforcement agency, the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), is also set to receive a slight boost in funding (1.0 percent, in real terms), although its regulatory budget was cut 8.1 percent between 2019 and 2020. Conversely, the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade

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<sup>12</sup> See, FY 2020 Regulators' Budget, pp. 4-5.

Bureau (TTB), which focuses on collecting excise taxes and on compliance with permitting, labeling, and marketing requirements, could see its budget fall 2.1 percent in 2021 after it received a 5.9 percent boost in 2020.

Other notable changes include a reversal for the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), which received a budget increase of 8.1 percent between 2019 and 2020, but the FY 2021 request would amount to a 1.4 percent decline in real terms. Furthermore, agencies in the Department of Agriculture (USDA) focusing on consumer issues are set to receive a cumulative budget reduction of 11.2 percent, bringing those regulatory programs closer to 2019 levels in real terms. Driving much of the decrease is a 17.9 percent cut for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), although the agency received an estimated 29.1 percent boost for the prior fiscal year.<sup>13</sup>

The president's FY 2021 *Budget* proposes spending reductions for the remaining three social regulation categories—transportation, workplace, and environment and energy. Lower spending proposed for regulatory agencies in the Department of Transportation (DOT) accounts for much of the 1.1 percent reduction in the transportation category. For example, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA), which account for approximately two-thirds of DOT regulatory spending on transportation issues, both are requesting funding reductions in 2021 (-1.1 percent and -6.4 percent, respectively, in real terms) after large increases in the previous year (6.9 percent and 20.5 percent). At the same time, spending for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is ticking upward with a 4.4 percent larger request for 2021.

For the workplace category, funding for regulators in the Department of Labor (DOL) has remained relatively flat since 2018. Bigger changes appear targeted at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), which are set to receive smaller regulators' budgets in 2021 (by -14.7 percent and -17.9 percent, respectively), following estimated boosts from 2019 to 2020 (9.9 percent and 7.9 percent).

However, the FY 2021 *Budget* designates the largest cuts for agencies focusing on the environment and energy category, which in total are requested to receive a 13.1 percent decrease in spending. For instance, five agencies within the category (out of 13 operational ones) received proposed reductions of 14 percent or more, in real terms: USDA's Forest and Rangeland Research (-29.2 percent), the Department of Interior's Fish and Wildlife and Parks (-16.9 percent), the U.S. Geological Service (-66.2 percent), Department of Energy's Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (-35.4 percent), and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (-14.1 percent). Interestingly, these five agencies also obtained positive—and sometimes large—budget increases between 2019 and 2020, perhaps illustrating the divergent priorities of the president and Congress on environmental matters.

Looking more closely at EPA's proposed budget demonstrates this apparent trend of diverging presidential and congressional priorities. Even though it would receive a smaller reduction in percentage terms than the previously mentioned agencies (-9.3 percent, in real terms), EPA

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<sup>13</sup> Requested decreases in the APHIS budget that do not come to fruition appear to be a trend in recent fiscal years. The [FY 2020 Regulators' Budget report](#) documented that the APHIS budget increased by 24.6 percent in real terms from 2018 to 2019, but the administration requested a 14.0 percent cut for FY 2020 that was not granted by Congress. A similar situation is conveyed by the [FY 2019 Regulators' Budget report](#). (See, Table A-2 in the Appendix for agency-level percent changes in real terms.)

commands the largest regulatory budget in the category, requesting \$5.2 billion for social regulation purposes in 2021. If appropriated, this would be the smallest regulators' budget for EPA, in real terms, since 1989. Nevertheless, funding for EPA increased by 7.8 percent between 2019 and 2020, despite the FY 2020 budget proposing a 5.1 percent decrease from 2019–2020.<sup>14</sup> These conflicting trends point to the complicated nature of federal budgeting and the implications for regulatory activities and enforcement.

### **Economic Regulation**

In contrast to social regulation, spending on economic regulation accounts for a substantially smaller amount of the regulators' budget, remaining below 20 percent of total regulatory outlays since the 1970s. If the president's FY 2021 request is appropriated, outlays for agencies that issue economic regulation are slated to rise in nominal terms from \$13.7 billion in 2020 to \$14.1 billion in 2021—making up just under 18 percent of total regulatory spending. After adjusting for inflation, this represents a 0.1 percent increase. Digging deeper into the categories of economic regulation, the FY 2021 *Budget* requests a decrease for finance and banking (-1.0 percent) and for industry-specific regulation (-5.4 percent). Only economic regulation focused on the general business category, which has constituted the largest amount of spending on economic regulation since 2001, is scheduled for an increase of 2.5 percent, in real terms.

In the area of finance and banking, notable agencies and commissions are requesting relatively minor budget changes, in real terms. Regulators in the Department of the Treasury would see their cumulative budget fall by 0.6 percent in 2021. After a 6.6 percent rise between 2019 and 2020, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is asking for another 1.3 percent bump in 2021, although CFPB regulatory spending would remain below its inflation-adjusted 2018 level. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) has steadily been expanding its budget the last few years and is requesting another 0.4 percent increase for 2021. The National Credit Union Corporation received a large 27.3 percent increase from 2019–2020, but the president's FY 2021 request would reduce it by 7.7 percent.

The reductions for industry-specific regulation appear to be primarily driven by lower spending proposals for USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), amounting to -14.5 percent, -10.8 percent, and -9.7 percent between 2020 and 2021, respectively. Each of those agencies also received budget increases between 2019 and 2020—4.6 percent for AMS, 18.9 percent for FERC, and 16.4 percent for the FCC—contributing to an overall 14.4 percent real funding increase for industry-specific regulation. After receiving budget increases between 2019 and 2020, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission are set to receive 31.5 percent and 9.2 percent more funding, respectively, in this budget cycle.

In the general business category, agencies within the Department of Commerce are proposed to increase a total of 2.3 percent, following a 10.1 percent rise between 2019 and 2020.<sup>15</sup> The budget also requests funding increases for the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and the Securities and

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<sup>14</sup> See, FY 2020 Regulators' Budget, Table A-2, p. 16.

<sup>15</sup> Specifically, three agencies within the Department of Commerce are included in the general business category—the International Trade Administration, the Bureau of Industry and Security, and the Patent and Trademark Office. See, subtotal for the Department of Commerce in Table A-2, p. 21.

Exchange Commission (SEC). The FTC would receive a 10.5 percent real increase in 2021, although its spending declined by 7.4 percent from 2019–2020. The DOJ’s Antitrust Division, which enforces federal antitrust laws along with the FTC,<sup>16</sup> is also scheduled to increase spending by 7.7 percent in 2021. The SEC obtained a large budget expansion of 14.5 percent from 2019–2020 and could receive another 3.1 percent rise for 2021, pushing its regulatory spending above \$2.0 billion in nominal terms for the first time. Many agencies in the general business category with a proposed funding reduction in 2021 are relatively smaller agencies that have annual budgets below \$100 million.

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<sup>16</sup> For a brief summary of FTC and DOJ antitrust authority, *see*, <https://www.ftc.gov/tips-advice/competition-guidance/guide-antitrust-laws/enforcers>.

## Federal Regulatory Staffing for FY 2020 and 2021

The president's FY 2021 *Budget* calls for a 0.6 percent increase in total FTEs at the regulatory agencies tracked here, resulting in 288,409 employees overall and 1,762 more than estimated 2020 levels. From 2019 to 2020, total FTEs increased by 8,947—a 3.2 percent rise that brought regulatory staffing above 280,000 for the first time. While total staffing would remain relatively constant under the FY 2021 *Budget*, Table 2 and Appendix Table A-3 show that FTEs in some agencies are increasing while decreasing in others.

**Table 2**  
**Staffing Summary for Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years**  
(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2019	(Estimated) 2020	2021	% Change 2019-2020	% Change 2020-2021
<b>Social Regulation</b>											
Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	40,682	43,078	43,672	5.9%	1.4%
Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	150,243	154,074	156,570	2.5%	1.6%
Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	8,992	9,376	9,524	4.3%	1.6%
Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	12,105	9,693	9,796	9,661	1.1%	-1.4%
Environment and Energy	1,265	5,096	20,218	25,414	29,730	31,196	24,053	24,893	22,332	3.5%	-10.3%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,232	233,564	233,663	241,217	241,759	3.2%	0.2%
<b>Economic Regulation</b>											
Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,317	13,719	17,812	17,801	17,913	-0.1%	0.6%
Industry-Specific Regulation	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,595	5,990	6,344	6,676	5.9%	5.2%
General Business	5,481	7,181	9,511	9,729	12,606	17,007	20,235	21,285	22,061	5.2%	3.6%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	18,290	32,590	31,361	33,271	32,646	37,321	44,037	45,430	46,650	3.2%	2.7%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	57,109	90,275	146,408	152,746	175,878	270,885	277,700	286,647	288,409	3.2%	0.6%
<i>Average Annual Growth Rate</i>		4.7%	5.1%	0.5%	1.5%	4.8%	0.3%	3.2%	0.6%		

Note: FY 2020 estimates generally reflect appropriated staffing levels, while FY 2021 estimates reflect the president's request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2021 *Budget*. While the percentages reported for the decennial years represent annualized growth rates over the decade, the percentages for fiscal years 2019 through 2021 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.

### Social Regulation

Under the president's proposal, federal regulatory staffing for social regulation would remain at similar levels in 2021, rising 0.2 percent from 241,217 to 241,759 FTEs. The proposed budget requests small staffing increases in agencies focused on consumer safety and health (1.4 percent), homeland security (1.6 percent), and transportation (1.6 percent). Staffing for workplace regulation would dip by 1.4 percent. The proposed budget would substantially reduce staffing in the environment and energy category, decreasing FTEs by 2,561 (-10.3 percent) to its lowest level since 1985. Nevertheless, all categories of social regulation received a staffing increase from 2019 to 2020, with consumer health and safety growing the most (5.9 percent).

Homeland security remains the category with the largest staff of regulatory employees, making up an estimated 64 percent of FTEs in 2020. The FY 2021 request would slightly increase that proportion to 65 percent. While regulatory personnel in TSA would fall by 4.4 percent in 2021, they still would make up approximately one-third of the staff in the homeland security category (a proposed 53,945 FTEs). Staffing for ICE and the U.S. Coast Guard would significantly increase, by 6.1 percent and 25.3 percent, respectively. This would amount to 1,264 and 3,866 additional FTEs. ICE saw a similar increase between 2019 and 2020, but Coast Guard staffing dropped by 5.0 percent. The greatest number of homeland security regulators reside within CBP—an estimated 61,471 FTEs in 2020 after rising 4.5 percent from 2019 levels—but the FY 2021 request would decrease that number by 154 (-0.3 percent).

Offsetting these increases are requested reductions from agencies focusing on environment and energy issues, including EPA, USDA's Forest and Rangeland Research, and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). EPA's regulatory staff makes up the majority of environment and energy regulators—a trend that goes back decades. The agency's FY 2021 request would reduce its regulatory staff by 1,340 FTEs, a 9.5 percent cut, following an increase of 402 FTEs between 2019 and 2020 (2.9 percent). Forest and Rangeland Research is a smaller agency, but its proposed reduction of 287 FTEs would amount to a 17.4 percent decrease. Estimated staffing for the USDA office in 2020 is unchanged from 2019. Finally, proposed staffing reductions for USGS would be significant—a 67.7 percent decline between 2020 and 2021. After flat staffing from 2019–2020, USGS personnel would be reduced by 778 FTEs in 2021 under the president's budget. The remaining 372 personnel would be less than half of the requested reduction of 778 itself.

The budget also asks for an increase of 594 FTEs in the consumer safety and health category, 148 more employees for regulating transportation, and 135 fewer FTEs involved in workplace issues. The FY 2021 request would solidify two years of substantial increases for FDA staffing through an additional 693 FTEs in 2020 (4.4 percent) and 276 in 2021 (1.7 percent). Also related to consumer safety and health, two DOJ agencies would see their personnel increase by 5.5 percent cumulatively (an additional 48 FTEs in DEA and 325 FTEs in ATF). Nearly the entire growth in transportation personnel is attributable to FAA's boost of 144 FTEs, a 2.5 percent increase. And in the workplace category, a reduction of 186 FTEs from EEOC (-9.8 percent) would drive staffing cuts.

### **Economic Regulation**

Relative to social regulation, economic regulation constitutes a substantially lower proportion of regulatory staffing—below one-sixth in recent years. The FY 2021 *Budget* requests a 2.7 percent increase in staffing at agencies involved in economic regulation. Staffing levels in 2020 are an estimated 3.2 percent higher than in 2019. FTEs totaled 44,037 in 2019, are an estimated 45,430 in 2020, and are proposed to be 46,650 in 2021. Each category of economic regulation would experience a boost, based on the FY 2021 request.

Staffing for the finance and banking category would rise by a proposed 0.6 percent in 2021, after an estimated 0.1 percent decline the previous year. The CFPB would receive an additional 63 FTEs, a 4.1 percent increase, from 2020 to 2021. The administration made substantial cuts to the FDIC between 2019 and 2020, both in numerical (242 FTEs) and percentage (-6.3 percent) terms.

Industry-specific regulation, the smallest category in terms of personnel, would rise by a proposed 5.2 percent in 2021, or 332 additional FTEs. Most of the new personnel would be given to the

CFTC (300 FTEs) for a 42.4 percent boost. In the previous budget cycle, staffing increases of 5.9 percent were relatively more spread out. CFTC received an increase of 50 FTEs (7.6 percent) between 2019 and 2020 too, along with AMS getting 153 FTEs (7.6 percent) and NTIA gaining 56 FTEs (22.4 percent).

Staff in the largest economic regulation category, general business, would increase by 3.6 percent according to the FY 2021 request, which amounts to 776 additional FTEs. The two largest agencies in the category would be the recipients of most of these personnel. First, the Department of Commerce's Patent and Trademark Office would receive 545 FTEs for a 4.2 percent increase. Second, the SEC would get another 128 FTEs, 2.9 percent over estimated levels in 2020. Both agencies benefited from similar increases between 2019 and 2020 (637 and 107 FTEs, respectively).

### **Trends in Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960–2021**

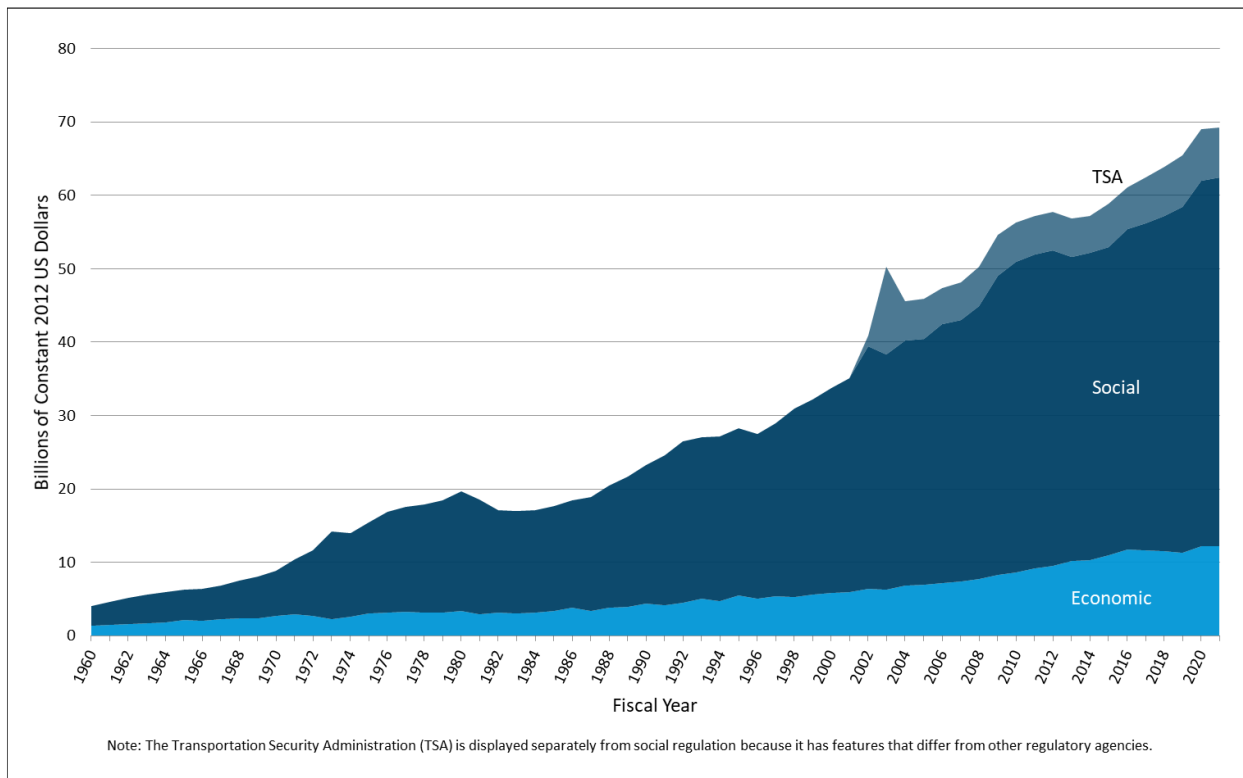
Figures 1 and 2 show regulatory trends over 62 years, as revealed by budgeting and staffing data at regulatory agencies. Because these data have been tracked in a consistent way beginning with FY 1960, they provide a long-term picture of regulatory activity over time. Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (inflation-adjusted) federal regulatory expenditures between 1960 and 2021, and Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies. The figures depict the two main categories, economic regulation and social regulation, with TSA displayed separately to emphasize that its features differ from other agencies engaged in social regulation.

As the figures illustrate, regulatory agency expenditures grew rapidly throughout the 1960s and first half of the 1970s, particularly at the newly formed agencies focused on social regulations. Budgetary spending on regulatory activities grew by 121.2 percent during the 1960s and 121.7 percent in the 1970s. Staff at these agencies increased 58.1 percent and 62.2 percent during those two decades.

Total real annual expenditures on regulatory programs declined in the early 1980s, but rebounded later in the decade, for an overall increase of 18.3 percent from 1980 to 1990. FTEs grew by 4.3 percent during the 1980s. Regulatory outlays and staffing continued to increase during the 1990s, for a total rise in spending of 45.1 percent and a personnel increase of 15.1 percent over the decade.



**Figure 1**  
**Budgetary Costs of Federal Regulation, Adjusted for Inflation**

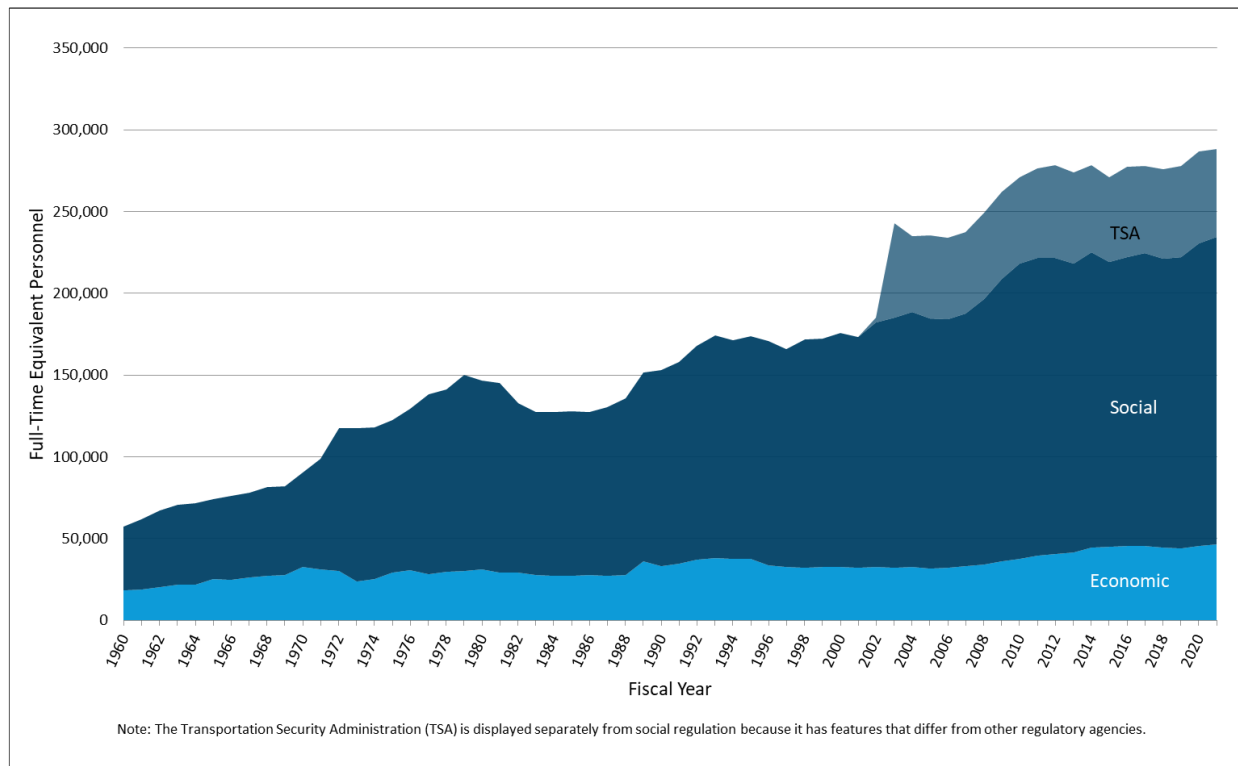


Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Between 2000 and 2010, regulatory outlays and staffing grew at a faster rate than the previous two decades (66.5 percent overall growth in spending and 54.0 percent growth in personnel) due partly to an increased focus on homeland security regulation. Excluding the homeland security category, spending and staffing increased by 33.0 percent and 11.5 percent overall.<sup>17</sup> Based on the FY 2021 budget estimates, regulatory spending in 2020 was 22.8 percent above 2010 levels, and the average annual growth rate for the decade was 2.1 percent. Regulatory staffing has risen by 5.8 percent between 2010 and 2020 at an average annual rate of 0.6 percent.

<sup>17</sup> Spending in the homeland security category increase by 141.3 percent from 2000–2010. Staffing grew by 135.2 percent during the same time period.

**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.

## Conclusion

The FY 2021 budget request would largely maintain regulatory spending and staffing at existing overall levels, increasing total outlays by 0.3 percent in real terms and personnel by 0.6 percent. Outlays in 2020 are estimated to be 5.5 percent higher than in 2019, and staffing grew by 3.2 percent between 2019 and 2020.

The proposal calls for more staff and resources for agencies responsible for consumer safety and health, homeland security, and economic regulation of general business. In contrast, the proposed *Budget* would reduce staff and resources at agencies dealing with environment and energy issues and workplace regulation.

The president's proposed *Budget* for the regulatory agencies tracked in this report seeks outlays of \$79.8 billion in 2021, with \$65.7 billion devoted to social regulation and \$14.1 billion directed toward economic regulation. These requests are paired with a regulatory staffing proposal of 288,409 FTEs in 2021. This comes out to 241,759 FTEs for social regulation and 46,650 FTEs for economic regulation.

## Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for more than 40 years and has compiled 62 years of data on the on-budget expenses of federal regulation. Since 2010, the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center has worked with 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 2021* and supporting documents. The Office of Management and Budget released the *Budget* on February 10, 2020, including detailed budget tables, appendices, and supplemental materials.<sup>18</sup> These documents present the president's requests for FY 2021, which begins October 1, 2020 and ends September 30, 2021, as well as estimates for FY 2020 and actual figures for FY 2019.<sup>19</sup> In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 77 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 2012 dollars). The constant dollars are adjusted for inflation using the composite outlay deflators from Section 10 of the *Budget's* Historical Tables.<sup>20</sup> 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 each 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 2021 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Table A-6 provides staffing data from 1960 to 2021. Annual 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 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the Department of Health and Human Services.

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<sup>18</sup> OMB, "Administration Presents President Trump's Fiscal Year 2020 Budget Request," February 10, 2020, <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/budget/2021>.

<sup>19</sup> For a delineation of past year (actual), current year (estimated), and budget year (estimated) figures, see, OMB, Analytical Perspectives, Budget Concepts, p. 95: <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2021-PER/pdf/BUDGET-2021-PER-4-1.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> Specifically, the composite outlay deflators (total) from Table 10.1, "Gross Domestic Product and Deflators Used in the Historical Tables: 1940-2025," <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/BUDGET-2021-TAB/BUDGET-2021-TAB-11-1>.

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 1977. 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	2018	2019	(Estimated)		% Change	
									2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
<b>1. Consumer Safety and Health</b>												
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	44	35	51	105	131	124	137	138	10.5%	0.7%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	59	96	257	406	735	1,340	1,433	1,528	2,015	1,691	31.9%	-16.1%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	393	475	743	1,169	1,294	1,284	1,293	1,308	0.7%	1.2%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	66	50	60	87	103	131	162	141	23.7%	-13.0%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	64	78	80	68	64	66	-5.9%	3.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	59	99	716	931	1,602	2,674	2,910	3,011	3,534	3,206	17.4%	-9.3%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>												
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	16	72	326	561	1,209	3,028	5,010	5,623	5,819	6,461	3.5%	11.0%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>												
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	2	5	14	6	8	12	11	13	-8.3%	18.2%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	95	179	95	96	178	212	85.4%	19.1%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	2	5	127	185	103	108	189	225	75.0%	19.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	2	13	27	74	250	430	492	462	477	-6.1%	3.2%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	27	49	147	273	555	1,233	1,350	1,394	1,542	1,757	10.6%	13.9%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	27	51	160	300	629	1,483	1,780	1,886	2,004	2,234	6.3%	11.5%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>												
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	103	118	121	131	131	8.3%	0.0%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	17	25	30	26	31	30	19.2%	-3.2%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	10	11	10	12	9	20.0%	-25.0%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	4	4	7	10	15	15	17	18	13.3%	5.9%
<b>TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>7,623</b>	<b>10,108</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>11,874</b>	<b>12,452</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
<b>2. Homeland Security</b>												
<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	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (12)	62	175	837	1,664	2,802	10,946	15,359	16,615	18,528	18,284	11.5%	-1.3%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	38	66	254	786	3,355	5,650	7,252	7,829	8,064	9,685	3.0%	20.1%
Coast Guard (14)	45	94	498	909	1,717	2,476	3,182	3,257	3,068	3,775	-5.8%	23.0%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	84	57	46	33	28	-28.3%	-15.2%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	5,038	7,326	7,737	7,943	7,883	2.7%	-0.8%
<b>TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>7,874</b>	<b>24,194</b>	<b>33,176</b>	<b>35,484</b>	<b>37,636</b>	<b>39,655</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
<b>3. Transportation (17)</b>												
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	42	124	283	477	881	1,622	1,536	1,542	1,684	1,701	9.2%	1.0%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	6	20	98	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	163	512	608	613	755	722	23.2%	-4.4%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	16	92	52	119	228	244	277	239	244	-13.7%	2.1%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	26	137	148	190	486	585	602	625	667	3.8%	6.7%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	37	95	141	155	183	191	18.1%	4.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	42	172	532	784	1,399	2,943	3,114	3,189	3,486	3,525	9.3%	1.1%
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	30	32	34	41	37	20.6%	-9.8%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	18	26	77	89	104	106	111	116	4.7%	4.5%
<b>TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>3,638</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>4. Workplace</b>												
<i>Department of Labor:</i>												
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	14	36	123	156	227	370	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Office of Workers Comp Pgm's, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	230	234	238	244	1.7%	2.5%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	98	106	109	8.2%	2.8%
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	12	55	79	n/o	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	183	186	172	201	-7.5%	16.9%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	7	17	142	171	225	355	371	364	390	385	7.1%	-1.3%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	180	275	370	533	542	553	565	578	2.2%	2.3%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	21	65	500	681	921	1,428	1,427	1,435	1,471	1,517	2.5%	3.1%

Table A-1 (continued)												
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019	(Estimated)		% Change	
									2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
Department of Transportation:												
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	8	8	8	11	10	37.5%	-9.1%
Access Board (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	4	7	7	9	9	9	0.0%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	12	131	181	290	356	359	374	420	366	12.3%	-12.9%
National Labor Relations Bd.	15	38	109	142	198	272	262	264	291	244	10.2%	-16.2%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	12	13	12	14	13	16.7%	-7.1%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,076	2,102	2,216	2,159	5.4%	-2.6%
5. Environment and Energy												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	0.0%	0.0%
Department of Agriculture:												
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	232	363	327	323	412	298	27.6%	-27.7%
Department of Defense:												
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	1	2	41	66	111	215	215	220	202	195	-8.2%	-3.5%
Department of Interior:												
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	3	7	71	152	236	376	310	308	385	327	25.0%	-15.1%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	179	412	356	181	173	160	188	-7.5%	17.5%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	236	225	225	239	0.0%	6.2%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	6	7	13	10	14	15	40.0%	7.1%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	85	327	392	180	113	110	112	106	1.8%	-5.4%
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	274	535	344	362	125	5.2%	-65.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3	7	156	658	1,242	1,193	1,388	1,170	1,258	1,000	7.5%	-20.5%
Department of Energy:												
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	24	30	37	31	31	34	0.0%	9.7%
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	5	n/o	n/o	4	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	54	38	103	428	135	135	197	130	45.9%	-34.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	59	52	127	462	172	166	228	164	37.3%	-28.1%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	12	65	378	391	480	1,077	893	881	979	859	11.1%	-12.3%
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	13	174	1,280	2,935	4,369	5,392	5,204	5,128	5,651	5,236	10.2%	-7.3%
TOTAL -- Environment and Energy (\$ mil)	29	248	1,917	4,103	6,564	8,705	8,202	7,891	8,733	7,755	10.7%	-11.2%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	354	1,097	6,056	11,123	21,009	45,667	56,812	59,730	64,097	65,699	7.3%	2.5%
Economic Regulation												
1. Finance and Banking												
Department of the Treasury:												
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	11	32	113	256	382	733	1,212	1,039	1,065	1,065	2.5%	0.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	102	118	120	108	126	-10.0%	16.7%
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	9	21	20	249	159	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	20	53	133	505	570	1,065	1,330	1,159	1,173	1,191	1.2%	1.5%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	562	493	537	556	8.9%	3.5%
Farm Credit Admin.	2	4	12	36	32	50	68	73	78	84	6.8%	7.7%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	13	30	121	476	660	866	1,048	1,116	1,148	1,178	2.9%	2.6%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	5	3	17	20	16	16	16	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (43)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	123	262	262	308	312	17.6%	1.3%
Federal Reserve System (44)												
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	802	1,424	1,474	1,474	1,474	17.7%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	2	5	19	30	79	141	178	190	190	190	0.0%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2	5	105	242	616	943	1,602	1,664	1,664	1,664	0.0%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	3	6	21	44	69	115	208	216	281	265	30.1%	-5.7%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	40	98	392	1,309	1,968	3,179	5,100	4,999	5,205	5,266	4.1%	1.2%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation												
Department of Agriculture:												
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	42	186	60	161	198	289	365	391	418	365	6.9%	-12.7%
Department of Commerce:												
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	16	21	30	49	74	75	99	133	32.0%	34.3%
Department of Energy:												
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	7	18	67	113	167	289	341	363	441	402	21.5%	-8.8%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (49)	n/o	n/o	132	16	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	7	18	199	129	169	289	341	363	441	402	21.5%	-8.8%

Table A-1 (continued)													
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019	(Estimated) 2020	(Estimated) 2021	% Change 2019-2020 2020-2021		
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>													
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	L	10	19	21	24	26	26	8.3%	0.0%	
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (50)	7	11	28	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (51)	1	2	16	36	62	167	251	251	301	336	19.9%	11.6%	
Federal Communications Com.	11	24	76	108	269	434	433	437	520	480	19.0%	-7.7%	
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	4	11	15	14	24	27	27	28	29	3.7%	3.6%	
Interstate Commerce Com. (52)	20	27	80	43	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Renegotiation Bd. (53)	3	4	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
<b>TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)</b>	91	276	486	513	752	1,271	1,512	1,568	1,833	1,771	16.9%	-3.4%	
<b>3. General Business</b>													
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Council on Wage and Price Stability (55)	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>													
International Trade Admin. (56)	3	6	14	23	36	72	96	97	89	108	-8.2%	21.3%	
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	41	61	91	116	115	148	137	28.7%	-7.4%	
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	103	320	872	1,954	3,226	3,326	3,745	3,917	12.6%	4.6%	
<b>--Subtotal (\$ mil)--</b>	25	55	117	384	969	2,117	3,438	3,538	3,982	4,162	33.0%	4.5%	
<i>Department of Justice:</i>													
Antitrust Division	5	9	49	47	102	172	163	156	170	187	9.0%	10.0%	
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>													
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	6	5	6	8	10	12	13	14	8.3%	7.7%	
<i>Small Business Administration</i>													
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	6	6	6	8	10	10	8	8	-20.0%	0.0%	
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	10	15	40	64	74	65	85	72	30.8%	-15.3%	
Federal Trade Com.	7	20	69	71	125	268	319	318	301	340	-5.3%	13.0%	
International Trade Com. (60)	2	4	14	37	47	78	86	96	116	100	20.8%	-13.8%	
<i>Library of Congress:</i>													
Copyright Office	1	3	14	19	34	52	77	78	92	95	17.9%	3.3%	
Securities and Exchange Com.	8	22	74	154	357	1,003	1,662	1,654	1,935	2,039	17.0%	5.4%	
<b>TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)</b>	48	113	369	738	1,686	3,770	5,839	5,927	6,702	7,017	13.1%	4.7%	
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)</b>	179	487	1,247	2,560	4,406	8,220	12,451	12,494	13,740	14,054	10.0%	2.3%	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	533	1,584	7,303	13,683	25,415	53,887	69,263	72,224	77,837	79,753	7.8%	2.5%	

Notes: L = Less Than \$500,000; n/o = agency not operational; (1) through (60): 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, Millions of Constant 2012 Dollars)**

<b>Social Regulation</b>												
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019	(Estimated) 2020	(Estimated) 2021	% Change	
											2019-2020	2020-2021
<b>1. Consumer Safety and Health</b>												
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	119	60	68	110	121	112	122	120	8.1%	-1.4%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	444	538	693	690	977	1,399	1,322	1,385	1,788	1,468	29.1%	-17.9%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	1,059	808	987	1,220	1,194	1,164	1,147	1,136	-1.5%	-1.0%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	17	178	85	80	91	95	119	144	122	21.0%	-14.8%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	85	81	74	62	57	57	-7.9%	0.9%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	444	555	1,929	1,583	2,129	2,791	2,685	2,730	3,136	2,784	14.9%	-11.2%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>												
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	120	403	878	954	1,607	3,160	4,622	5,098	5,163	5,610	1.3%	8.7%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>												
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	5	9	19	6	7	11	10	11	-10.3%	15.7%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	126	187	88	87	158	184	81.5%	16.6%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	24	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	5	9	169	193	95	98	168	195	71.3%	16.5%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	11	35	46	98	261	397	446	410	414	-8.1%	1.0%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	203	275	396	464	738	1,287	1,246	1,264	1,368	1,526	8.3%	11.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	203	286	431	510	836	1,548	1,642	1,710	1,778	1,940	4.0%	9.1%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>												
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	108	109	110	116	114	5.9%	-2.1%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	5	23	26	28	24	28	26	16.7%	-5.3%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	11	10	10	9	11	8	17.4%	-26.6%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	11	7	9	10	14	14	15	16	10.9%	3.6%
<b>TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>7,956</b>	<b>9,326</b>	<b>9,905</b>	<b>10,536</b>	<b>10,813</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>2. Homeland Security</b>												
<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	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (12)	467	983	2,254	2,830	3,724	11,425	14,170	15,065	16,440	15,877	9.1%	-3.4%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	286	370	684	1,337	4,458	5,897	6,691	7,099	7,155	8,410	0.8%	17.5%
Coast Guard (14)	339	527	1,342	1,546	2,281	2,584	2,936	2,953	2,722	3,278	-7.8%	20.4%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	88	53	42	29	24	-29.8%	-17.0%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	5,258	6,759	7,015	7,048	6,845	0.5%	-2.9%
<b>TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>5,713</b>	<b>10,463</b>	<b>25,252</b>	<b>30,608</b>	<b>32,173</b>	<b>33,395</b>	<b>34,435</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>
<b>3. Transportation (17)</b>												
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	316	695	763	811	1,171	1,693	1,417	1,398	1,494	1,477	6.9%	-1.1%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	34	54	167	12	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	217	534	561	556	670	627	20.5%	-6.4%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	90	248	88	158	238	225	251	212	212	-15.6%	-0.1%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	146	369	252	252	507	540	546	555	579	1.6%	4.4%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	15	49	99	130	141	162	166	15.5%	2.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	316	964	1,434	1,333	1,859	3,072	2,873	2,891	3,093	3,061	7.0%	-1.0%
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	23	31	30	31	36	32	18.0%	-11.7%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	28	49	44	102	93	96	96	98	101	2.5%	2.3%
<b>TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>3,196</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>3,194</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>



Table A-2 (continued)												
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019	(Estimated) 2020	(Estimated) 2021	% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019	2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021
<b>4. Workplace</b>												
<i>Department of Labor:</i>												
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	105	202	331	265	302	386	n/o	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	212	212	211	212	-0.5%	0.3%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	93	89	94	95	5.9%	0.6%
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	67	148	134	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	132	177	169	169	153	175	-9.5%	14.4%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	53	95	383	291	299	371	342	330	346	334	4.9%	-3.4%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	485	468	492	556	500	501	501	502	0.0%	0.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	158	364	1,347	1,158	1,224	1,490	1,317	1,301	1,305	1,317	0.3%	0.9%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	8	7	7	10	9	34.6%	-11.0%
Access Board (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	5	7	6	8	8	8	-2.1%	-2.1%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	67	353	308	385	372	331	339	373	318	9.9%	-14.7%
National Labor Relations Bd.	113	213	294	241	263	284	242	239	258	212	7.9%	-17.9%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	22	10	11	13	12	11	12	11	14.2%	-9.1%
<b>TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)</b>	271	644	2,016	1,721	1,898	2,174	1,915	1,906	1,966	1,875	3.2%	-4.7%
<b>5. Environment and Energy</b>												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	8	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	-2.1%	-2.1%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	308	379	302	293	366	259	24.8%	-29.2%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>												
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	8	11	110	112	148	224	198	199	179	169	-10.1%	-5.5%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>												
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	23	39	191	259	314	392	286	279	342	284	22.3%	-16.9%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	304	548	372	167	157	142	163	-9.5%	15.0%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	218	204	200	208	-2.1%	4.0%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	7	12	9	12	13	37.0%	4.9%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	229	556	521	188	104	100	99	92	-0.4%	-7.4%
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	260	286	494	312	321	109	3.0%	-66.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	23	39	420	1,119	1,650	1,245	1,281	1,061	1,116	868	5.2%	-22.2%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>												
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	24	32	31	34	28	28	30	-2.1%	7.3%
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	13	n/o	n/o	4	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	146	65	137	447	125	122	175	113	42.8%	-35.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	159	88	169	482	159	151	202	142	34.4%	-29.6%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	90	364	1,019	665	638	1,124	824	799	869	746	8.7%	-14.1%
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	98	975	3,449	4,991	5,806	5,628	4,801	4,650	5,014	4,547	7.8%	-9.3%
<b>TOTAL -- Environment and Energy (\$ mil)</b>	218	1,389	5,166	6,978	8,723	9,086	7,567	7,155	7,749	6,734	8.3%	-13.1%
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)</b>	2,666	6,148	16,318	18,917	27,918	47,664	52,414	54,157	56,874	57,050	5.0%	0.3%
<b>Economic Regulation</b>												
<b>1. Finance and Banking</b>												
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>												
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	83	179	305	435	508	765	1,118	942	945	925	0.3%	-2.1%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	39	106	109	109	96	109	-11.9%	14.2%
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	68	118	54	423	211	240	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	151	297	358	859	757	1,112	1,227	1,051	1,041	1,034	-1.0%	-0.6%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	518	447	476	483	6.6%	1.3%
Farm Credit Admin.	15	22	32	61	43	52	63	66	69	73	4.6%	5.4%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	98	168	326	810	877	904	967	1,012	1,019	1,023	0.7%	0.4%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	4	18	18	15	14	14	-2.1%	-2.1%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	24	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (43)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	128	242	238	273	271	15.0%	-0.9%
<i>Federal Reserve System (44)</i>												
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	232	361	714	837	1,314	1,336	1,308	1,280	8.2%	-2.1%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	15	28	51	51	105	147	164	172	169	165	-2.1%	-2.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	15	28	283	412	819	984	1,478	1,509	1,476	1,445	-2.1%	-2.1%
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	23	34	57	75	92	120	192	196	249	230	27.3%	-7.7%
<b>TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)</b>	301	549	1,056	2,226	2,615	3,318	4,705	4,533	4,618	4,573	1.9%	-1.0%

Table A-2 (continued)												
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019	(Estimated) 2020	(Estimated) 2021	% Change	
											2019-2020	2020-2021
<b>2. Industry-Specific Regulation</b>												
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	316	1,042	162	274	263	302	337	355	371	317	4.6%	-14.5%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>												
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	43	36	40	51	68	68	88	115	29.2%	31.5%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>												
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	53	101	181	192	222	302	315	329	391	349	18.9%	-10.8%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (49)	n/o	n/o	356	27	3	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	53	101	536	219	225	302	315	329	391	349	18.9%	-10.8%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>												
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	20	19	22	23	23	6.0%	-2.1%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (50)	53	62	75	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (51)	8	11	43	61	82	174	232	228	267	292	17.4%	9.2%
Federal Communications Com.	83	134	205	184	357	453	399	396	461	417	16.4%	-9.7%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	22	30	26	19	25	25	24	25	25	1.5%	1.4%
Interstate Commerce Com. (52)	151	151	216	73	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (53)	23	22	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<b>TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>1,626</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>
<b>3. General Business</b>												
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)	n/o	n/o	3	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (55)	n/o	n/o	24	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>												
International Trade Admin. (56)	23	34	38	39	48	75	89	88	79	94	-10.2%	18.8%
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	70	81	95	107	104	131	119	25.9%	-9.4%
Patent and Trademark Office	166	275	278	544	1,159	2,039	2,976	3,016	3,323	3,401	10.2%	2.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	188	308	315	653	1,288	2,210	3,172	3,208	3,533	3,614	10.1%	2.3%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Antitrust Division	38	50	132	80	136	180	150	141	151	162	6.6%	7.7%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>												
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	16	9	8	8	9	11	12	12	6.0%	5.4%
<i>Small Business Administration</i>												
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	16	10	8	8	9	9	7	7	-21.7%	-2.1%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	27	26	53	67	68	59	75	63	28.0%	-17.1%
Federal Trade Com.	53	112	186	121	166	280	294	288	267	295	-7.4%	10.5%
International Trade Com. (60)	15	22	38	63	62	81	79	87	103	87	18.2%	-15.6%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>												
Copyright Office	8	17	38	32	45	54	71	71	82	82	15.4%	1.1%
Securities and Exchange Com.	60	123	199	262	474	1,047	1,533	1,500	1,717	1,771	14.5%	3.1%
<b>TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>5,374</b>	<b>5,947</b>	<b>6,093</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>4,354</b>	<b>5,855</b>	<b>8,579</b>	<b>11,487</b>	<b>11,328</b>	<b>12,192</b>	<b>12,204</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>8,876</b>	<b>19,678</b>	<b>23,271</b>	<b>33,774</b>	<b>56,244</b>	<b>63,902</b>	<b>65,486</b>	<b>69,066</b>	<b>69,254</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

Notes: L = Less Than \$500,000; n/o = agency not operational; (1) through (60): 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)**

Social Regulation													
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019	(Estimated)		% Change		
									2020	2021	2019-2020	2020-2021	
1. Consumer Safety and Health													
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	978	515	468	488	530	515	539	539	4.7%	0.0%	
Department of Agriculture:													
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	6,258	6,403	5,440	5,814	6,468	8,004	7,369	7,367	8,151	8,111	10.6%	-0.5%	
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	12,372	9,433	9,545	9,513	9,010	8,622	9,263	9,190	7.4%	-0.8%	
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	221	2,207	989	750	713	537	500	596	634	19.2%	6.4%	
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	501	450	363	363	363	0.0%	0.0%	
--Subtotal	6,258	6,624	20,019	16,236	17,275	18,731	17,366	16,852	18,373	18,298	9.0%	-0.4%	
Department of Health and Human Services:													
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	1,868	4,496	8,045	7,764	8,900	12,467	17,043	15,903	16,596	16,872	4.4%	1.7%	
Department of Housing and Urban Development:													
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	87	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Department of Justice:													
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	125	255	294	613	1,125	1,599	1,731	1,782	1,830	2.9%	2.7%	
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	3,835	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	5,103	5,050	4,982	5,053	5,378	1.4%	6.4%	
--Subtotal	3,835	3,614	4,074	4,167	4,950	6,228	6,649	6,713	6,835	7,208	1.8%	5.5%	
Department of Treasury:													
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	485	495	512	518	3.4%	1.2%	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	94	103	102	100	100	114	0.0%	14.0%	
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	39	38	31	47	47	51.6%	0.0%	
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	85	48	43	48	76	73	76	76	4.1%	0.0%	
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	42,289	40,682	43,078	43,672	5.9%	1.4%	
2. Homeland Security													
Department of Homeland Security: (10)													
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	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	54,639	58,800	61,471	61,317	4.5%	-0.3%	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	4,660	4,574	8,794	15,931	24,692	19,029	19,662	19,722	20,863	22,127	5.8%	6.1%	
Coast Guard (14)	5,452	7,050	11,432	10,887	16,847	14,145	15,526	16,081	15,280	19,146	-5.0%	25.3%	
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	33	34	33	41	35	24.2%	-14.6%	
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	52,644	54,651	55,607	56,419	53,945	1.5%	-4.4%	
TOTAL--Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	144,512	150,243	154,074	156,570	2.5%	1.6%	
3. Transportation (17)													
Department of Transportation:													
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	3,928	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	6,424	5,690	5,628	5,857	6,001	4.1%	2.5%	
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	201	239	495	66	n/o	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	1,145	1,122	1,183	1,181	5.4%	-0.2%	
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	299	607	435	718	840	891	913	915	913	0.2%	-0.2%	
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	562	917	605	612	545	510	523	567	565	8.4%	-0.4%	
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	97	175	288	288	308	310	6.9%	0.6%	
--Subtotal	3,928	7,509	8,014	7,225	8,485	9,010	8,524	8,474	8,830	8,970	4.2%	1.6%	
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	149	112	119	142	142	19.3%	0.0%	
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	279	387	325	421	384	403	399	404	412	1.3%	2.0%	
TOTAL--Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	9,039	8,992	9,376	9,524	4.3%	1.6%	
4. Workplace													
Department of Labor:													
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	1,685	2,135	3,372	2,335	2,211	2,500	n/o	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	1,350	1,264	1,382	1,387	9.3%	0.4%	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	508	478	496	496	3.8%	0.0%	
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	877	1,330	980	n/o	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	837	802	826	875	3.0%	5.9%	
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	690	1,401	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,362	1,993	1,866	1,826	1,826	-2.1%	0.0%	
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,189	1,882	1,842	1,888	1,900	2.5%	0.6%	
--Subtotal	2,375	4,413	11,352	8,425	7,320	7,972	6,570	6,252	6,418	6,484	2.7%	1.0%	

Table A-3 (continued)												
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019	(Estimated) 2020	(Estimated) 2021	% Change 2019-2020	% Change 2020-2021
<b>Department of Transportation:</b>												
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	63	42	40	36	45	50	25.0%	11.1%
Access Board (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	27	30	28	27	26	34	34	30.8%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	845	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,371	1,954	2,047	1,903	1,717	-7.0%	-9.8%
National Labor Relations Bd.	1,776	2,313	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,632	1,319	1,286	1,335	1,313	3.8%	-1.6%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	148	78	63	60	52	46	61	63	32.6%	3.3%
<b>TOTAL--Workplace</b>	<b>4,151</b>	<b>7,571</b>	<b>17,894</b>	<b>13,610</b>	<b>12,204</b>	<b>12,105</b>	<b>9,962</b>	<b>9,693</b>	<b>9,796</b>	<b>9,661</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>
<b>5. Environment and Energy</b>												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	49	15	20	23	13	15	24	25	60.0%	4.2%
<b>Department of Agriculture:</b>												
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,289	1,646	1,650	1,650	1,363	0.0%	-17.4%
<b>Department of Defense:</b>												
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	n/o	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,604	1,428	1,441	1,475	1,475	2.4%	0.0%
<b>Department of Interior:</b>												
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	368	452	1,913	2,059	1,848	2,548	1,636	1,552	1,660	1,615	7.0%	-2.7%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,064	1,748	1,661	562	553	609	610	-	-
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	803	759	859	859	13.2%	0.0%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	23	18	16	17	22	22	29.4%	0.0%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	521	277	261	298	298	14.2%	0.0%
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,528	1,510	1,688	1,148	1,150	372	0.2%	-67.7%
<b>--Subtotal</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>5,318</b>	<b>5,783</b>	<b>6,258</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>4,290</b>	<b>4,598</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>-17.9%</b>
<b>Department of Energy:</b>												
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	122	115	93	96	119	130	24.0%	9.2%
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	64	1	n/o	10	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	47	31	66	64	43	43	54	32	25.6%	-40.7%
<b>--Subtotal (\$ mil)--</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	35	220	3,114	3,160	2,735	3,976	3,010	2,862	2,915	2,813	1.9%	-3.5%
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	862	4,424	13,045	15,587	17,310	16,857	14,184	13,656	14,058	12,718	2.9%	-9.5%
<b>TOTAL -- Environment and Energy (\$ mil)</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>5,096</b>	<b>20,218</b>	<b>25,414</b>	<b>29,730</b>	<b>31,196</b>	<b>25,399</b>	<b>24,053</b>	<b>24,893</b>	<b>22,332</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>-10.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)</b>	<b>38,819</b>	<b>57,685</b>	<b>115,047</b>	<b>119,475</b>	<b>143,232</b>	<b>233,564</b>	<b>231,201</b>	<b>233,663</b>	<b>241,217</b>	<b>241,759</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>												
<b>1. Finance and Banking</b>												
<b>Department of the Treasury:</b>												
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	841	1,957	3,234	3,216	2,920	3,101	3,840	3,687	3,589	3,589	-2.7%	0.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	169	329	281	273	301	346	10.3%	15.0%
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3,250	1,254	1,016	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<b>--Subtotal (\$ mil)--</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>4,343</b>	<b>4,446</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>3,935</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,606	1,465	1,551	1,614	5.9%	4.1%
Farm Credit Admin.	251	232	277	530	287	277	298	308	320	322	3.9%	0.6%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	881	2,705	3,648	4,960	4,236	4,560	3,540	3,824	3,582	3,584	-6.3%	0.1%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	10	12	12	14	14	16.7%	0.0%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	54	108	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (43)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	437	603	586	675	675	15.2%	0.0%
<b>Federal Reserve System (44)</b>												
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,050	3,052	6,343	6,394	6,394	6,394	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	165	298	333	419	668	283	493	493	493	493	0.0%	0.0%
<b>--Subtotal (\$ mil)--</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>6,836</b>	<b>6,887</b>	<b>6,887</b>	<b>6,887</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	371	426	443	662	618	654	834	770	882	882	14.5%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>5,618</b>	<b>9,524</b>	<b>15,308</b>	<b>13,317</b>	<b>13,719</b>	<b>17,850</b>	<b>17,812</b>	<b>17,801</b>	<b>17,913</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>2. Industry-Specific Regulation</b>												
<b>Department of Agriculture:</b>												
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	4,385	13,686	2,147	3,164	2,595	2,288	2,219	2,002	2,155	2,190	7.6%	1.6%
<b>Department of Commerce:</b>												
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	441	255	214	235	257	250	306	315	22.4%	2.9%
<b>Department of Energy:</b>												
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	865	1,178	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,452	1,428	1,434	1,465	1,465	2.2%	0.0%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (49)	n/o	n/o	2,255	184	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<b>--Subtotal (\$ mil)--</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>3,908</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Table A-3 (continued)												
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2018	2019	(Estimated)	2020	2021	% Change 2019-2020 2020-2021
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>												
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	71	112	113	113	135	135	19.5%	0.0%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (50)	764	692	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (51)	128	180	459	527	556	605	669	657	707	1,007	7.6%	42.4%
Federal Communications Com.	1,441	1,651	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,776	1,458	1,422	1,448	1,448	1.8%	0.0%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	252	336	229	128	127	118	112	128	116	14.3%	-9.4%
Interstate Commerce Com. (52)	2,410	1,917	2,041	664	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (53)	307	235	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<b>TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)</b>	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,595	6,262	5,990	6,344	6,676	5.9%	5.2%
<b>3. General Business</b>												
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)	n/o	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (55)	n/o	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>												
International Trade Admin. (56)	228	259	326	240	221	286	300	305	277	314	-9.2%	13.4%
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	508	398	324	364	350	468	484	33.7%	3.4%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,440	2,829	2,660	4,059	6,128	9,430	12,319	12,328	12,965	13,510	5.2%	4.2%
<b>--Subtotal (\$ mil)--</b>	2,668	3,088	2,986	4,807	6,747	10,040	12,983	12,983	13,710	14,308	5.6%	4.4%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Antitrust Division	526	607	971	513	748	798	658	574	695	739	21.1%	6.3%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>												
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	97	57	49	44	51	52	56	63	7.7%	12.5%
<i>Small Business Administration</i>												
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	172	59	42	33	47	53	52	55	-1.9%	5.8%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	258	241	343	356	315	304	328	328	7.9%	0.0%
Federal Trade Com.	758	1,390	1,719	903	989	1,136	1,103	1,105	1,141	1,141	3.3%	0.0%
International Trade Com. (60)	277	274	409	499	357	394	393	394	418	407	6.1%	-2.6%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>												
Copyright Office	245	332	598	520	490	458	416	420	428	435	1.9%	1.6%
Securities and Exchange Com.	1,007	1,490	2,050	2,130	2,841	3,748	4,483	4,350	4,457	4,585	2.5%	2.9%
<b>TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)</b>	5,481	7,181	9,511	9,729	12,606	17,007	20,449	20,235	21,285	22,061	5.2%	3.6%
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)</b>	18,290	32,590	31,361	33,271	32,646	37,321	44,561	44,037	45,430	46,650	3.2%	2.7%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	57,109	90,275	146,408	152,746	175,878	270,885	275,762	277,700	286,647	288,409	3.2%	0.6%

Notes: n/o = agency not operational; (1) through (60): 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, 1960–2021**  
**(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)**

Year	Social	Economic	Total	Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$354	\$179	\$533	1991	12,581	2,544	15,125
1961	421	209	630	1992	14,090	2,855	16,945
1962	483	215	698	1993	14,498	3,338	17,836
1963	552	249	801	1994	15,024	3,177	18,201
1964	590	269	859	1995	15,703	3,771	19,474
1965	604	316	920	1996	15,856	3,542	19,398
1966	646	309	955	1997	16,918	3,885	20,803
1967	702	344	1,046	1998	18,632	3,844	22,476
1968	820	375	1,195	1999	19,564	4,094	23,658
1969	957	403	1,360	2000	21,009	4,406	25,415
1970	1,097	487	1,584	2001	22,468	4,617	27,085
1971	1,428	561	1,989	2002	27,055	5,041	32,096
1972	1,825	553	2,378	2003	35,444	5,086	40,530
1973	2,528	486	3,014	2004	32,057	5,663	37,720
1974	2,603	607	3,210	2005	33,408	5,930	39,338
1975	3,127	763	3,890	2006	35,633	6,353	41,986
1976	3,701	863	4,564	2007	37,032	6,764	43,796
1977	4,156	949	5,105	2008	40,043	7,250	47,293
1978	4,579	963	5,542	2009	43,542	7,861	51,403
1979	5,162	1,044	6,206	2010	45,667	8,220	53,887
1980	6,056	1,247	7,303	2011	47,089	9,002	56,091
1981	6,435	1,220	7,655	2012	48,233	9,553	57,786
1982	6,205	1,388	7,593	2013	47,276	10,379	57,655
1983	6,486	1,410	7,896	2014	48,346	10,606	58,952
1984	6,845	1,528	8,373	2015	49,649	11,312	60,961
1985	7,214	1,707	8,921	2016	51,469	12,208	63,677
1986	7,514	2,007	9,521	2017	53,931	12,288	66,219
1987	8,249	1,781	10,030	2018	56,812	12,451	69,263
1988	9,153	2,112	11,265	2019	59,730	12,494	72,224
1989	10,104	2,276	12,380	2020 (est.)	64,097	13,740	77,837
1990	11,123	2,560	13,683	2021 (est.)	65,699	14,054	79,753

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are based upon 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, various fiscal years.

**Table A-5**  
**Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars, 1960–2021**  
**(Fiscal Years, Millions of 2012 Dollars)**

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$2,666	\$1,348	\$4,014
1961	3,100	1,539	4,639
1962	3,554	1,582	5,136
1963	3,893	1,756	5,649
1964	4,094	1,867	5,961
1965	4,134	2,163	6,297
1966	4,303	2,059	6,361
1967	4,576	2,243	6,819
1968	5,154	2,358	7,513
1969	5,659	2,383	8,043
1970	6,148	2,728	8,876
1971	7,481	2,939	10,419
1972	8,978	2,720	11,699
1973	11,892	2,286	14,178
1974	11,299	2,635	13,933
1975	12,369	3,018	15,387
1976	13,663	3,186	16,848
1977	14,301	3,266	17,567
1978	14,828	3,119	17,947
1979	15,383	3,111	18,493
1980	16,318	3,360	19,678
1981	15,612	2,960	18,572
1982	13,979	3,127	17,106
1983	13,927	3,028	16,954
1984	14,026	3,131	17,157
1985	14,260	3,374	17,634
1986	14,547	3,886	18,433
1987	15,523	3,352	18,874
1988	16,650	3,842	20,492
1989	17,682	3,983	21,665
1990	18,917	4,354	23,271

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1991	20,481	4,141	24,622
1992	22,039	4,466	26,505
1993	22,027	5,071	27,099
1994	22,430	4,743	27,173
1995	22,768	5,468	28,235
1996	22,516	5,030	27,546
1997	23,530	5,403	28,933
1998	25,699	5,302	31,001
1999	26,658	5,578	32,236
2000	27,918	5,855	33,774
2001	29,096	5,979	35,075
2002	34,504	6,429	40,933
2003	43,953	6,307	50,260
2004	38,744	6,844	45,589
2005	39,037	6,929	45,966
2006	40,245	7,175	47,420
2007	40,699	7,433	48,132
2008	42,536	7,702	50,237
2009	46,257	8,351	54,609
2010	47,664	8,579	56,244
2011	48,025	9,181	57,207
2012	48,233	9,553	57,786
2013	46,614	10,234	56,848
2014	46,929	10,295	57,224
2015	47,947	10,924	58,871
2016	49,375	11,711	61,087
2017	50,893	11,596	62,488
2018	52,414	11,487	63,902
2019	54,157	11,328	65,486
2020 (est.)	56,874	12,192	69,066
2021 (est.)	57,050	12,204	69,254

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are based upon 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, various fiscal years.

**Table A-6**  
**Total Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960–2021**  
**(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	29,462	141,320
1979	120,195	30,025	150,220
1980	115,047	31,361	146,408
1981	115,528	29,347	144,875
1982	103,781	29,177	132,958
1983	99,997	27,551	127,548
1984	99,974	27,313	127,287
1985	100,818	26,988	127,806
1986	99,961	27,587	127,548
1987	103,347	27,109	130,456
1988	108,145	27,778	135,923
1989	115,568	35,885	151,453
1990	119,475	33,271	152,746

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1991	123,531	34,412	157,943
1992	130,815	37,089	167,904
1993	135,913	38,062	173,975
1994	133,589	37,623	171,212
1995	136,147	37,756	173,903
1996	137,135	33,714	170,849
1997	133,356	32,409	165,765
1998	139,977	31,941	171,918
1999	139,978	32,471	172,449
2000	143,232	32,646	175,878
2001	140,704	32,354	173,057
2002	152,762	32,524	185,286
2003	210,490	32,077	242,567
2004	202,372	32,652	235,024
2005	203,589	31,842	235,431
2006	201,646	32,068	233,714
2007	204,601	32,953	237,553
2008	215,367	33,969	249,336
2009	225,972	35,983	261,955
2010	233,564	37,321	270,885
2011	237,110	39,455	276,565
2012	237,768	40,327	278,095
2013	232,731	41,252	273,983
2014	234,214	44,229	278,443
2015	225,967	44,923	270,890
2016	231,693	45,466	277,159
2017	232,337	45,263	277,600
2018	231,201	44,561	275,762
2019	233,663	44,037	277,700
2020 (est.)	241,217	45,430	286,647
2021 (est.)	241,759	46,650	288,409

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.



## 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 2019 *Budget*, the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration no longer existed as a standalone agency because of USDA reorganization. The functions of the Federal Grain Inspection Service and the Packers and Stockyards Program are now performed by the Agricultural Marketing Service.<sup>21</sup> 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.

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<sup>21</sup> For additional details, *see*, the FY 2019 Appendix, Detailed Budget Estimates by Agency, Department of Agriculture, p. 82, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/BUDGET-2019-APP/pdf/BUDGET-2019-APP.pdf>.

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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 (Regulators' 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 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 fiscal year 2012, the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board was renamed the Access Board.
29. In 2000, the Forest and Rangeland Research division of the U.S. Forest Service at the Department of Agriculture began devoting resources to developing and implementing forest-planning regulations.

30. The 1960–1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under the Operation and Maintenance category.
31. 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.
32. The 1983–2009 data were for the Department of the Interior’s Mineral Management Service. In May 2010, Interior established the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement as a successor organization. Data from the fiscal year 2016 *Budget* include Habitat Conservation.
33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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.
36. 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. Funding for this agency was eliminated in the 2015 *Budget* and the agency ceased to exist in March 2015 due to insufficient funding.
37. Data from fiscal year 2011 through the present are for the Department of Energy’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. Data prior to fiscal year 2011 are from Energy Conservation. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of “Building technology, State and community programs.”
38. Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission performed the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
39. 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.

40. For the 1964 data for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, only an estimate was found.
41. 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.
42. 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, Federal Housing Finance Board was abolished on July 29, 2009. The Federal Housing Finance Agency absorbed all remaining resources prior to its termination date.
43. The Federal Housing Finance Agency absorbed the regulatory burden of the Federal Housing Finance Board, as of fiscal year 2010.
44. 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.
45. 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.
46. The 1960–1969 data for the National Credit Union Administration are for Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.
47. In the fiscal year 2019 *Budget*, the functions of the Federal Grain Inspection Service and the Packers and Stockyards Program were added to the Agricultural Marketing Service (formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service). Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulatory category.
48. Prior to the fiscal year 1980 *Budget*, data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
49. 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.
50. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
  51. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 *Budget*, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
  52. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
  53. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
  54. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
  55. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
  56. 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.
  57. 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. In the fiscal year 2015 *Budget*, this agency was called the International Trade and Investment Administration. In fiscal year 2016, the name of the agency is once again the International Trade Administration.
  58. Data for the Office of Management and Budget’s Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs was listed as a line item of the Office of Management and Budget’s yearly budget as “Management and Regulatory Policy” for 1979, “Management, Regulation, and Information” for 1980, “Information and Regulatory Affairs” for 1981–2015.
  59. Early data for the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy were found under the SBA’s Salaries and Expenses Account as “Entrepreneurial Development.” Data for 2011 and after are for the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy.
  60. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 *Budget*, the data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.