

Regulators' Budget Increases Consistent with Growth in Fiscal Budget

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for
Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016

By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

Regulatory
Studies Center

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Washington University in St. Louis

WEIDENBAUM CENTER ON THE ECONOMY,
GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC POLICY

Regulators' Budget Increases Consistent with Growth in Fiscal Budget

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016

By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

2016 Annual Report

May 19, 2015

Regulators' Budget Report 37

Weidenbaum Center
Washington University
St. Louis, MO
<http://wc.wustl.edu>

Regulatory Studies Center
The George Washington University
Washington, DC
<http://www.RegulatoryStudies.gwu.edu>

Regulators' Budget Increases Consistent with Growth in Fiscal Budget

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016

By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

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

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

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

Publications are available from either center at the following addresses:

Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy
Washington University
Campus Box 1027
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130-4899
Telephone: 314-935-5652
Fax: 314-935-5688
<http://wc.wustl.edu>

The George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center
805 21st St, NW, Suite 612
Washington, DC 20052
Telephone: 202-994-7543
Fax: 202-994-6792
<http://www.RegulatoryStudies.gwu.edu>

Copyright © 2015 by the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center and the Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy. All rights reserved.

Regulators’ Budget Increases Consistent with Growth in Fiscal Budget

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016

Contents

List of Tables and Figures.....	iv
Executive Summary	1
Overview	2
Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2015 and 2016.....	3
Spending	4
Staffing.....	5
Trends in Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960 – 2016	9
Spending	10
Staffing.....	11
Conclusion	13
Appendix.....	14
Notes to Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3	27

Regulators' Budget Increases Consistent with Growth in Fiscal Budget

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1:	Spending Summary for Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years.....	6
Table 2:	Staffing Summary for Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years.....	7
Figure 1:	Budgetary Costs of Federal Regulation, Adjusted for Inflation.....	9
Figure 2:	Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies	11
Table A-1:	Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars, Selected Fiscal Years.....	15
Table A-2:	Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars, Selected Fiscal Years.....	18
Table A-3:	Agency Detail of Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity, Selected Fiscal Years.....	21
Table A-4:	Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars, 1960-2016.....	24
Table A-5:	Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars, 1960-2016.....	25
Table A-6:	Total Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960-2016.....	26

Regulators' Budget Increases Consistent with Growth in Fiscal Budget

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016

Executive Summary

This report tracks the portion of the Budget of the United States devoted to developing and enforcing federal regulations from 1960 to 2016. It presents the President's requested budget outlays in fiscal year (FY) 2016, as well as estimated outlays for FY 2015 as reported in the *Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2016* (Budget). This "regulators' budget" reflects the on-budget costs of regulation, and does not provide information on regulations' benefits nor the full costs of regulations to society. Nevertheless, the time-series data presented here offer insights into the growth and changing composition of regulation over the last five-and-a-half decades.

The regulators' budget is growing at approximately the same pace as the overall Budget, 5.3 percent in real (inflation-adjusted) terms in FY 2016 and 4.3 percent in FY 2015. The President's proposed budget for the regulatory activities tracked here is \$66.8 billion in FY 2016; estimated outlays in FY 2015 are \$62.4 billion. The Budget also requests increases in federal regulatory agency personnel of 1.2 percent in FY 2016 and 0.2 percent in FY 2015. Staffing at regulatory agencies is expected to exceed 280,500 people in 2016.

In general, agencies that are at least partially funded by fees on the entities they regulate continue to grow at a faster rate than those that depend on appropriations from general funding. For example, agencies that receive these fees include several within the Departments of Agriculture and Homeland Security, as well as the Food and Drug Administration, the Patent and Trademark Office, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and all are estimated to have significant increases in their outlays in the two-year 2015-2016 period.

The President's continued "support [of] Wall Street Reform implementation across agencies," (Budget, p. 33) is evident in the budget increases for the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The President's emphasis on immigration reform is reflected in the increasing budgets of agencies such as Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Coast Guard, and the Transportation Security Administration. However, the President's statement in his Budget Message that "no challenge poses a greater threat to future generations than climate change" (Budget Message of the President, p. 4) is less evident in the modest increases in the regulators' budgets of the environment and energy agencies in 2015 and 2016.

Regulators' Budget Increases Consistent with Growth in Fiscal Budget

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2015 and 2016¹

Overview

This report presents 57 years of fiscal budget outlays and staffing levels at U.S. regulatory agencies. The direct taxpayer costs associated with developing, administering, and enforcing federal rules and regulations offer an indication of the size and growth in federal regulations over time. These data on federal outlays and staffing from fiscal year (FY) 1960 to FY 2016 are extracted from the *Budget of the United States Government* that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepares and the President submits to Congress each year.² This report is a joint product of the Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center, and continues an effort begun in 1977 by the Weidenbaum Center (formerly the Center for the Study of American Business).

Regulations are an important aspect of modern American life, yet measuring regulatory activity is challenging. While by no means a comprehensive measure of the impact of regulations, the trends in expenditures and staffing of federal regulatory agencies tracked here offer a useful measure of the size and growth in regulations with which American businesses, workers, and consumers must comply.³ They can provide policy makers and analysts useful insights into the composition and evolution of regulation over time.⁴

This report tracks the spending and staffing of 78⁵ departments and agencies from 1960 to 2016. It examines expenditures in nominal and real (constant 2009) dollars, as well as staffing levels by agency and regulatory category. Expenditure data are based on reported outlays, and staffing data are reported in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. Data for 2015 and 2016 are estimates reported in the *Budget of the United States Government* presented by the President to Congress for FY 2016. The 2016 figures represent the President's requested outlays and

¹ Susan Dudley is Director of the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center and Distinguished Professor of Practice in the Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration. Melinda Warren is Director of the Weidenbaum Center Forum at Washington University in St. Louis. 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.

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

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

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

⁵ Data for 2016 cover 78 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.

personnel for each program area. The 2015 figures are OMB's estimates based on congressional appropriations.

The report covers agencies whose regulations primarily affect private-sector activities, and expressly excludes budget and staffing associated with regulations that govern taxation, entitlement, procurement, subsidy, and credit functions. For example, the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Department of Defense are not included, although they issue regulations. The Department of Health and Human Services Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS), while issuing about one-third of all the final regulations published in a typical year, has traditionally been excluded because its regulations have primarily addressed the allocation of entitlements. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 granted CMS new responsibilities, many of which (such as the regulation of private insurance markets) are clearly within the scope of this report. However, the President's Budget does not allow us to distinguish spending and staffing for those activities from CMS's traditional responsibilities, and we are unable to include them here.

Because this report excludes regulatory activities that do not primarily affect private-sector activities, these data do not include regulatory agencies such as the Internal Revenue Service or the Department of Health and Human Services Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services.

Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2015 and 2016

The 2016 Budget estimates larger regulatory program outlays for both fiscal years 2015 and 2016 than previous years. The requested \$66.8 billion in outlays for the FY 2016 regulatory activities tracked here are 7.0 percent higher than estimated 2015 outlays of \$62.5 billion. After adjusting for inflation, this reflects a 5.3 percent increase. Estimated FY 2015 regulatory outlays are 5.7 percent larger than FY 2014 in nominal terms, and 4.3 percent higher in real (inflation adjusted) terms. Staffing levels at regulatory agencies also appear to be increasing slightly (0.2 percent) in 2015, to 277,266 full-time equivalent people. The Budget requests a staffing increase of 1.2 percent for a FY 2016 staffing level of 280,544 employees.

The Budget calls for the largest increases in the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), agencies within the Department of Homeland Security (Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Coast Guard, and the Transportation Security Administration), the Patent and Trademark Office, and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). EPA's outlays declined the most in 2015, however that may be due to reductions in one program, and its staffing shows increases in both years.

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

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

Spending

This section highlights changes in regulatory outlays in 2015 and 2016. In the discussion that follows, dollar amounts are presented in nominal terms (see Table A-1 for details), while percentage changes are in real (2009 dollar) terms (details in Table A-2).

Table 1 provides summary statistics on the allocation of the President's FY 2016 Budget outlays among the federal regulatory agencies, and Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2 provide detail on estimated spending for regulatory agencies in 2015 and 2016 as well as actual outlays for previous years in both current and constant dollars.

Social Regulation

Slightly more than 80 percent of the FY 2016 regulators' budget estimate is devoted to administering and enforcing social regulation. The budget request for social regulatory agencies is \$54.3 billion in FY 2016, compared to \$50.5 billion in FY 2015. These figures reflect increases of 5.8 percent and 2.8 percent, respectively over the previous fiscal year.

Under the President's FY 2016 Budget, the agencies whose missions relate to homeland security would continue to have the highest outlays and the largest increases above 2015, in both percentage and dollar terms. These may reflect the President's emphasis on immigration reform and his announcement in November 2014 of "a series of executive actions to begin to fix the Nation's broken immigration system." According to the Budget, "These executive actions crack down on illegal immigration at the border;

The President's emphasis on immigration reform is reflected in the increasing budgets of agencies such as the Coast Guard, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection, and the Transportation Security Administration.

prioritize deporting felons, not families; and allow certain undocumented immigrants who register and pass criminal and national security background checks to start paying their fair share of taxes and temporarily stay in the United States without fear of deportation." (Budget, p. 58) Between FY 2014 and 2016, the estimated combined annual regulators' budget of Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Coast Guard, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) increased by more than \$4 billion.

FDA is also budgeted for over \$1 billion in additional outlays over this same time frame "to implement new safety measures under the Food Safety Modernization Act for domestic and imported foods." (Budget, p. 65) The outlays of other agencies in the consumer safety and health subcategory generally are expected to increase slightly in 2015 followed by slight

reductions in 2016. Similarly, the transportation agencies receive increases in 2015 but reductions in real spending in 2016.

EPA's expected outlays in 2015 are 17.3 percent (over \$1 billion) less than the previous year; largely due to a financial transfer from the leaking underground storage tank trust fund. The remainder of the Agency's 2015 budget is similar to 2014 levels and the 2016 Budget requests a \$257 million increase in outlays. The budgets of other agencies in the environment and energy subcategory are relatively level over the two-year period. The workplace subcategory's outlays increase by 4.4 percent and 3.5 percent in 2015 and 2016.

Economic Regulation

Overall, the 2016 Budget requests \$12.5 billion in outlays for economic regulation, a 3.0 percent increase over FY 2015 outlays of \$12.0 billion (which in turn were 11.1 percent higher than FY 2014). The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) is slated for the largest spending increases in the finance and banking subcategory in both years. An increase in outlays at the Comptroller of the Currency in 2015 is almost offset by a decrease in 2016. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's outlays for "supervisory management" declined in 2015, while the outlays directed at receivership management increased. This report has traditionally considered only supervisory activities to be regulatory, however we plan to revisit that in the next report.

The President's Budget "continues to support Wall Street Reform implementation across agencies."

In the industry-specific regulation subcategory, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) are allocated budget increases in both years. The President's Budget "continues to support Wall Street Reform implementation across agencies," noting that the CFTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) "are the only two Federal financial regulators whose budgets are set through annual appropriations." (Budget, p. 33) The SEC's estimated outlays, which are included in the general business subcategory, are \$470 million higher in 2016 than in 2014.

Staffing

Table 2 summarizes the staffing at federal regulatory agencies between FY 1960 and FY 2016. Appendix Table A-3 provides detail by agency. The President's Budget calls for 280,544 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) in 2016. This would be an increase of 3,278 people (1.2 percent) over estimated 2015 levels. The reported number of regulatory FTE in 2015 is 277,266 — 690 more people than 2014 (an increase of 0.2 percent).

Social Regulation

The social regulatory agencies are budgeted to employ 235,717 full-time regulatory employees in FY 2016, or 84 percent of the regulators tracked in this report. That is a slight (0.9 percent or 2,034-person) increase over estimated personnel in 2015. Staffing levels appear to have declined in 2015 by 531 people (0.2 percent).

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	(Estimated) 2015	2016	% Change	
										2014-15	2015-16
Current (Nominal) Dollars											
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$102	\$222	\$1,252	\$1,839	\$3,650	\$7,623	\$8,386	\$10,081	\$9,948	20.2%	-1.3%
Homeland Security	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	24,194	25,735	26,507	29,936	3.0%	12.9%
Transportation	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,062	2,923	3,239	3,277	10.8%	1.2%
Workplace	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,095	2,216	2,331	5.8%	5.2%
Environment & Energy	29	248	1,917	4,103	6,564	8,705	9,353	8,492	8,833	-9.2%	4.0%
Total Social Regulation	\$354	\$1,097	\$6,056	\$11,123	\$21,009	\$45,667	\$48,492	\$50,535	\$54,325	4.2%	7.5%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	\$40	\$98	\$392	\$1,309	\$1,968	\$3,167	\$4,400	\$4,722	\$4,617	7.3%	-2.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	91	276	486	513	752	1,271	1,380	1,501	1,691	8.8%	12.7%
General Business	48	113	369	738	1,686	3,770	4,838	5,735	6,209	18.5%	8.3%
Total Economic Regulation	\$179	\$487	\$1,247	\$2,560	\$4,406	\$8,208	\$10,618	\$11,958	\$12,517	12.6%	4.7%
GRAND TOTAL	\$533	\$1,584	\$7,303	\$13,683	\$25,415	\$53,875	\$59,110	\$62,493	\$66,841	5.7%	7.0%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		11.5%	16.5%	6.5%	6.4%	7.8%	2.5%	5.7%	7.0%		
Constant (Real) 2009 Dollars											
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$586	\$995	\$2,878	\$2,775	\$4,480	\$7,557	\$7,759	\$9,203	\$8,940	18.6%	-2.9%
Homeland Security	833	1,503	3,652	5,068	9,664	23,985	23,811	24,198	26,902	1.6%	11.2%
Transportation	241	793	1,264	1,222	1,833	3,036	2,704	2,957	2,945	9.3%	-0.4%
Workplace	207	515	1,720	1,527	1,753	2,065	1,938	2,023	2,095	4.4%	3.5%
Environment & Energy	167	1,112	4,407	6,190	8,057	8,630	8,654	7,752	7,937	-18.4%	3.4%
Total Social Regulation	\$2,033	\$4,919	\$13,921	\$16,782	\$25,787	\$45,273	\$44,867	\$46,133	\$48,818	2.8%	5.8%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	\$230	\$439	\$901	\$1,975	\$2,416	\$3,140	\$4,071	\$4,311	\$4,149	5.9%	-3.8%
Industry-Specific Regulation	523	1,237	1,117	774	923	1,260	1,277	1,370	1,520	7.3%	10.9%
General Business	276	506	848	1,113	2,069	3,737	4,476	5,236	5,580	17.0%	6.6%
Total Economic Regulation	\$1,028	\$2,183	\$2,867	\$3,862	\$5,408	\$8,137	\$9,824	\$10,917	\$11,248	11.1%	3.0%
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,061	\$7,102	\$16,787	\$20,644	\$31,195	\$53,410	\$54,691	\$57,050	\$60,066	4.3%	5.3%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		8.8%	9.0%	2.1%	4.2%	5.5%	1.0%	4.3%	5.3%		

* FY 2015 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2016 estimates reflect the President’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2016 *Budget of the United States Government*. While the percentages reported for the decennial years represent annualized growth rates over the decade, the percentages for fiscal years 2014-2016 each represent a one-year change.

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

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

The homeland security subcategory remains by far the largest employer in this category, in part because we count TSA staff as regulatory employees. However, the Budget indicates reductions in TSA staff, leading to a decline in overall employment in this category in both 2015 and 2016, bringing the total to slightly more than 143,000 FTEs each year from 147,404 in 2014 (a decline of 2.9 percent). Meanwhile, employment at CBP, ICE, and the Coast Guard are budgeted for increases of 535, 397, and 859 FTE, respectively, over FY 2014.

The FY 2016 Budget calls for a 6,000-person reduction in staff at the TSA.

Several agencies in the consumer safety and health subcategory are budgeted for large staff increases, particularly FDA, with 1,253 new employees in 2015 and an additional 822 FTEs requested in 2016 (percentage increases of 8.5 and 5.2, respectively). The Animal Plant Health Inspection Service is estimated to gain 476 regulators in 2015, with a very small additional increase in 2016. Within the Department of Justice, the Drug Enforcement Agency added 198 FTEs in 2015, and the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives is expected to gain 421 employees in 2015 and 226 in 2016.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	(Estimated) 2015	(Estimated) 2016	% Change	
										2014-15	2015-16
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	39,081	41,604	42,463	6.5%	2.1%
Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	147,404	143,076	143,052	-2.9%	0.0%
Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	8,842	9,275	9,472	4.9%	2.1%
Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	12,105	11,580	11,954	12,485	3.2%	4.4%
Environment & Energy	1,265	5,096	20,218	25,414	29,730	31,196	27,307	27,774	28,245	1.7%	1.7%
Total Social Regulation	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,232	233,564	234,214	233,683	235,717	-0.2%	0.9%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,317	13,719	16,350	15,634	15,702	-4.4%	0.4%
Industry-Specific Regulation	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,595	6,412	6,784	7,088	5.8%	4.6%
General Business	5,481	7,181	9,339	9,670	12,564	16,974	19,600	21,165	22,037	8.0%	4.1%
Total Economic Regulation	18,290	32,590	31,189	33,212	32,604	37,288	42,362	43,583	44,827	2.9%	2.9%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,236	152,687	175,836	270,852	276,576	277,266	280,544	0.2%	1.2%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		4.7%	4.9%	0.4%	1.4%	4.4%	0.9%	0.2%	1.2%		

* FY 2015 estimates generally reflect appropriated staffing levels, while FY 2016 estimates reflect the President's request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2016 *Budget of the United States Government*. While the percentages reported for the decennial years represent annualized growth rates over the decade, the percentages for fiscal years 2014 through 2016 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.

Overall, the transportation subcategory is budgeted for an additional 433 employees in 2015 and 197 more in 2016. Since 2014, the Budget estimates the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration will increase its staff by 146 FTEs, the Federal Railroad Administration by 117 FTEs, the Federal Aviation Administration by 121 FTEs, and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration by 138 FTEs (which is almost a 70 percent increase for PHMSA in two years).

In the workplace subcategory, the Budget requests an increase of 317 employees in the Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division, for an 18.4 percent increase over 2015. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is slated for staff increases of over 3 percent each year (77 in 2015 and 71 in 2016). Staffing at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is expected to increase by 216 people in 2015 and 47 in 2016.

Staffing in the environment and energy subcategory is budgeted to increase by 1.7 percent in both years. This includes staffing increases at EPA, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Fish & Wildlife Service.

Economic Regulation

Staffing at agencies in the economic regulatory agencies comprise 16 percent of total staffing levels tracked in this report, however, these agencies are generally hiring at a faster rate than are the social regulatory agencies. Overall, the economic regulatory agencies are budgeted for personnel increases of 2.9 percent in both 2015 (1,221 FTEs) and 2016 (1,244 FTEs).

The staffs of agencies for which the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act granted new responsibilities are generally increasing, including the CFPB (311 new employees projected over 2 years), the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (195 new employees projected over 2 years), and the SEC (714 new employees projected over 2 years). As noted above, the apparent reduction in regulatory staff at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may be an artifact of our estimation method, since overall staff levels are increasing. This report has traditionally considered only supervisory activities to be regulatory, however we plan to evaluate that for the next report.

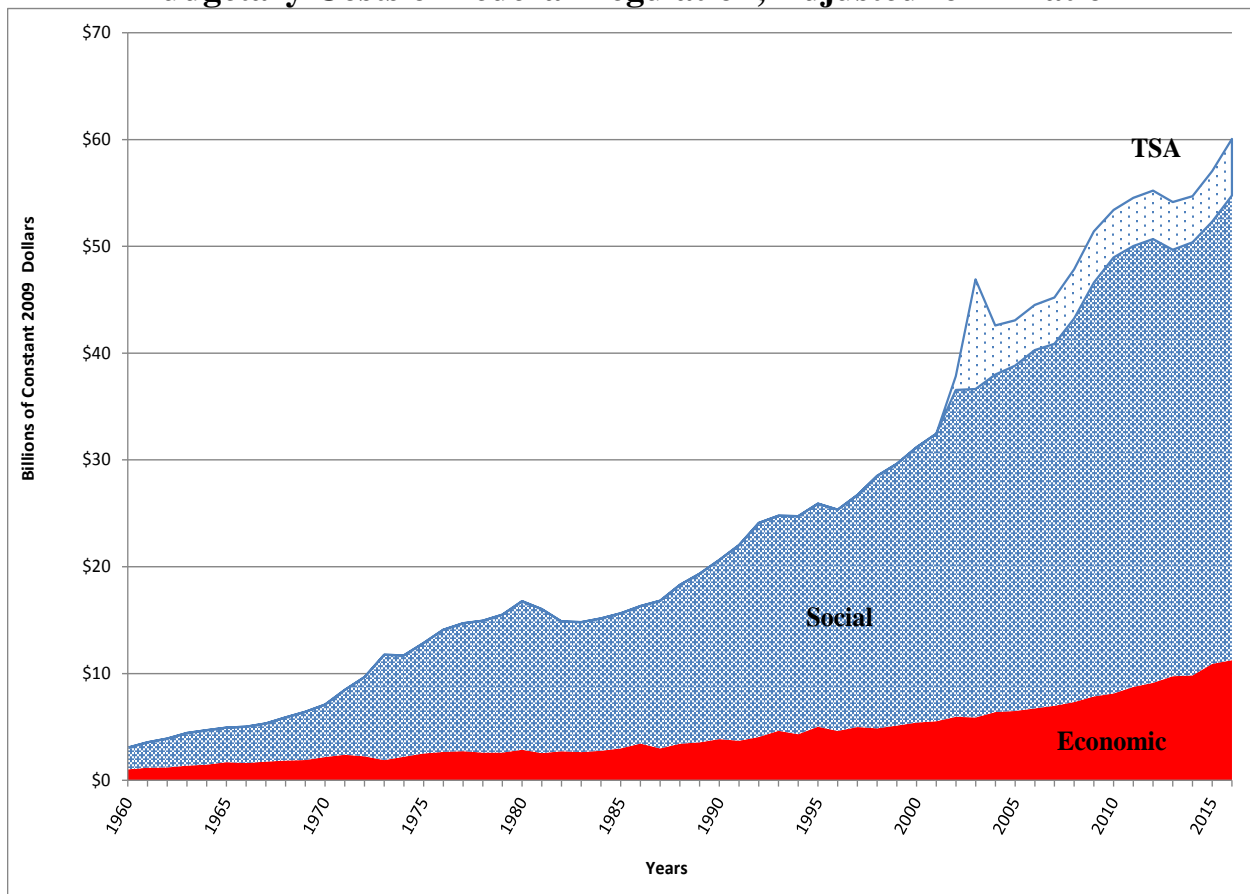
Two other agencies will likely see large staff increases. The Agricultural Marketing Service in the Department of Agriculture is budgeted for 357 new employees between 2014 and 2016. The Patent and Trademark Office continues to grow at a rapid pace, adding 1,420 employees over the 2 year period.

Trends in Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960 – 2016

Because these data have been tracked in a consistent way beginning with fiscal year 1960, they provide insights into the changes in regulatory agency budgets and staffing over time. Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (inflation-adjusted) federal regulatory expenditures between 1960 and 2016.⁶ Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies over the same 57-year period.

While spending and staffing at federal agencies has generally been increasing over the last 57 years, the focus of those resources and the rate of increase have varied with perceptions of public policy issues at the time and with the philosophies of elected officials in the executive and legislative branches of the federal government.

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.

⁶ In this section, both percentage change and dollar figures are expressed in real (inflation-adjusted) terms using 2009 as the base year.

Spending

The 1960s were characterized by very rapid growth in regulatory expenditures. Total spending at federal regulatory agencies increased by \$4.0 billion between 1960 and 1970. Outlays grew at a real rate of 8.8 percent per year on average, for a total increase of 132.0 percent over the decade. Most of this expansion—more than \$2.9 billion—occurred in social regulatory agencies (which experienced a real 141.9 percent increase in their combined annual regulators’ budgets over the decade). Economic regulatory programs expanded more slowly, by \$1.2 billion or 112.3 percent over the period.

These trends continued in the 1970s. Over that decade, real spending at regulatory agencies grew by \$9.7 billion or 136.4 percent (9.0 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by \$9.0 billion (183.0 percent) while economic agencies showed a much smaller increase of \$0.7 billion (31.3 percent). Most of the increase occurred in the early part of the decade, when several of the significant social regulatory agencies (particularly EPA and OSHA) were formed. Outlays grew at a more modest pace during the latter half of the decade.

The 1960s and early 1970s witnessed rapid growth in regulatory expenditures at the social regulatory agencies.

This slower rate of growth continued into the early 1980s. Total real annual expenditures on regulatory programs declined by 11.7 percent between 1980 and 1983, but rebounded later in the decade, for an overall increase of 23.0 percent between 1980 and 1990 (\$3.9 billion). Throughout the decade, spending on economic regulation increased at a faster rate—34.7 percent between 1980 and 1990—than spending on social regulation, which grew by 20.6 percent over the same period. On an annual basis, spending increased by an average of 2.1 percent over the decade.

Regulatory spending continued to grow in the 1990s, for a total increase of \$10.6 billion or 51.1 percent over the decade. The budgets of agencies administering social regulation increased by 53.7 percent during this time, and those related to economic regulations increased by 40.0 percent. On an annual basis, the real rate of increase averaged 4.2 percent between 1990 and 2000.

The first decade of the 21st century witnessed a larger rate of increase in the outlays of regulatory agencies than the previous two decades, with a 71.2 percent increase between fiscal years 2000 and 2010. In FY 2010, the on-budget costs of regulation were \$22.2 billion greater than at the start of the decade, more than double the inflation-adjusted dollar growth in spending of any prior decade. Social regulatory agencies’ expenditures increased 75.6 percent over the decade and economic regulatory agencies’ rose by 50.5 percent. The annualized rate of increase over the decade was 5.5 percent.

Regulatory outlays and staffing in the first decade of the 21st century grew at a faster rate than the previous two decades, due largely to an increased focus on homeland security regulation.

Much of this increase occurred after the September 11, 2001 terror attacks. This analysis considers the TSA, which first received funding in FY 2002, to be a regulatory agency. TSA spending in FY 2003 was 24 percent of the regulators’ budget (see Figure 1)

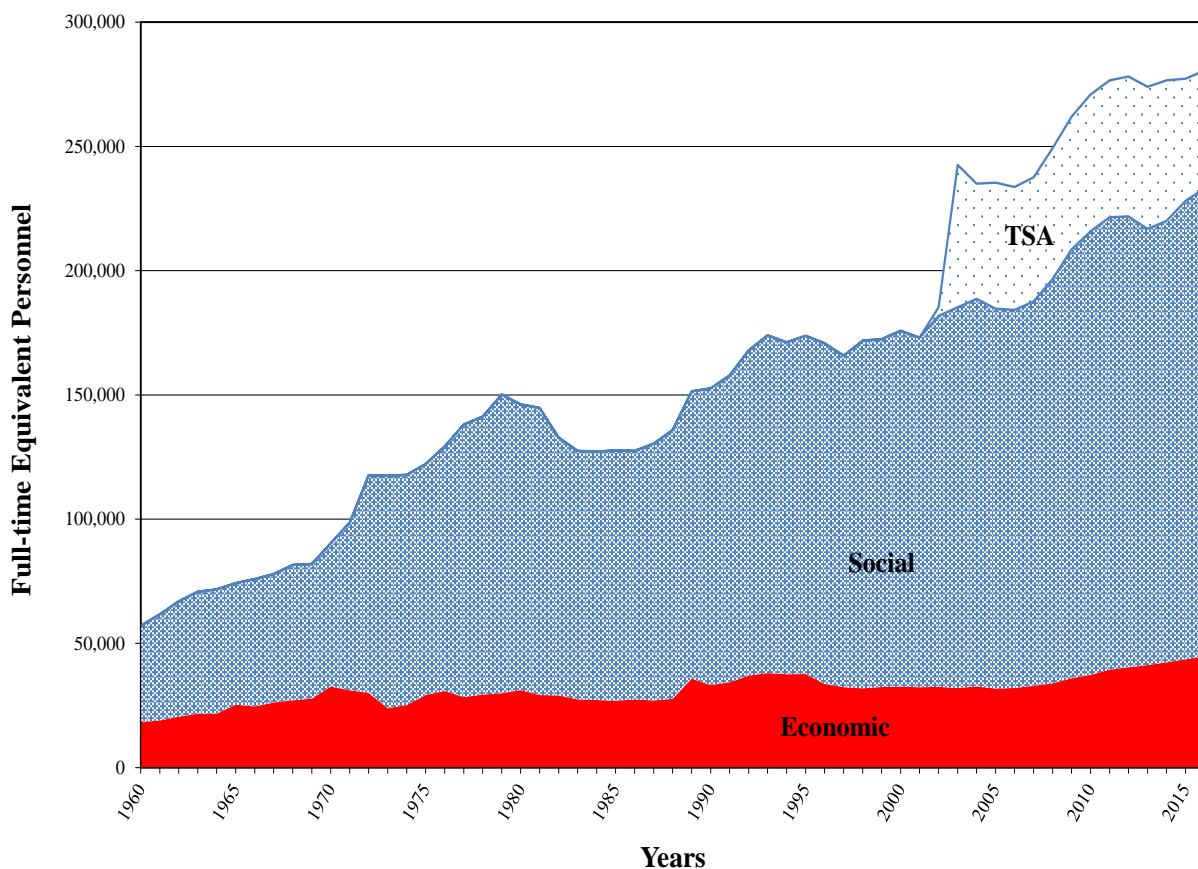
and in recent years has declined to less than 9 percent of the total regulatory outlays tracked here. Excluding TSA expenditures, growth from FY 2000 to 2010 was 55.2 percent.

For the first half of the current decade, between 2010 and 2015, regulatory agencies' outlays increased by \$3.6 billion, or 6.8 percent. Most of this growth occurred in agencies responsible for economic regulation. During this 5-year period, the budgets of economic regulatory agencies grew by 34.2 percent, while the budgets of social regulatory agencies grew by 1.9 percent. The 2016 Budget requests a 5.3 percent increase in regulatory outlays, with a 5.8 percent increase for social regulatory agencies and 3.0 percent increase for the economic regulatory agencies.

Staffing

The number of regulatory employees grew by 58.1 percent overall during the 1960s, from 57,000 in 1960 to 90,000 in 1970 (an increase of over 33,000). Social regulatory agencies gained almost 19,000 new personnel, and economic agencies added over 14,000 new staff members.

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.

In the 1970s, regulatory agencies hired almost 56,000 new FTEs—an increase of 62.0 percent, so that staffing levels exceeded 146,000 by decade’s end. During this period, employment at the economic regulatory agencies declined by 1,400 FTE or 4.3 percent overall. However, the social regulatory agencies almost doubled their staff, for an increase of over 57,000 employees (99.4 percent).

Staffing at regulatory agencies was cut back significantly in the early 1980s, so that between 1980 and 1985, personnel levels declined by 12.7 percent (12.4 percent at the social agencies and 13.8 percent at the economic regulatory agencies) or over 18,000 FTEs. Starting in 1987, the trend reversed, so that by 1990, staffing at federal regulatory agencies was 4.4 percent higher than it had been in 1980. With this net increase of over 6,000 employees, the decade of the 1980s ended with a total of almost 153,000 full-time employees focused on regulation. Social regulatory agencies increased staffing by 3.8 percent, and economic regulatory agency personnel grew by 6.5 percent.

Between 1990 and 1995, regulatory agencies added over 21,000 employees (a 13.8 percent increase overall), with increases of 14.0 percent at social regulatory agencies and 13.4 percent at economic regulatory agencies. After staffing reductions in 1996 and 1997, the decade ended with over 23,000 new federal regulatory employees (a 15.2 percent increase). This employment growth was all in the social regulatory agencies (which experienced a 19.9 percent increase), while economic regulatory agencies’ personnel declined by 1.8 percent (600 FTEs). Total regulatory agency staffing exceeded 175,000 by 2000.

Between 2000 and 2010, staffing levels jumped 54.0 percent to more than 95,000 FTEs. This is the largest increase in the five decades tracked in this report, leading to almost 271,000 employees responsible for federal regulation by decade’s end. More than half of the staffing increase in the first decade of the 21st century was due to the creation in 2003 of the TSA, with its large staff of screening agents (numbering almost 53,000 in 2010). Excluding TSA, staffing at the social regulatory agencies increased 26.3 percent over the decade and staffing at economic regulatory agencies increased 14.4 percent.

Between 2010 and 2015, employment at the agencies responsible for social regulation has held relatively constant, while staffing at the economic regulatory agencies has increased by 16.9 percent. The President’s Budget for 2016 requests a 1.2 percent increase in overall regulatory personnel, with a 0.9 percent increase in staffing at social regulatory agencies and 2.9 percent increase at the economic regulatory agencies.

In recent years, economic regulatory agencies are adding employees at a faster rate than social regulatory agencies.

Conclusion

The President's proposed Budget for the regulatory agencies tracked in this report seeks outlays of \$66.8 billion in FY 2016, a real (inflation-adjusted) increase of 5.3 percent over estimated FY 2015 outlays of \$62.5 billion. FY 2015 outlays are estimated to be 4.3 percent higher than in 2014. Most federal regulatory agencies will see modest increases in personnel, for an overall increase in the agencies tracked here of 0.2 percent in 2015 and 1.2 percent in 2016.

The increases projected here are similar to the overall rate of growth in the President's Budget. Some of the largest increases reflect Presidential priorities, such as immigration reform, and Wall Street reform. Other priorities, such as health care reform, are not reflected in these data. As noted above, while the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 granted CMS new responsibilities, many of which (such as the regulation of private insurance markets) are clearly within the scope of this report, the President's Budget does not allow us to distinguish spending and staffing for those activities from CMS's traditional responsibilities, and we were unable to include them here.

These data suggest modest increases in regulatory agency personnel over the two-year period. Staff is growing faster (2.9 percent each year) at the agencies devoted to economic regulatory activities than at those responsible for social regulatory activities. As noted in previous reports, this appears to reverse the trend away from economic regulation of private-sector activities that began in the 1970s.

Agencies that are at least partially funded by fees on the entities they regulate are generally growing at a faster rate than those that depend on appropriations from general funding. For example, FDA, the TSA, Customs and Border protection, the Patent and Trademark Office, the CFPB, and the SEC all are estimated to have significant increases in their outlays between FY 2014 and FY 2016.

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 40 years and has compiled 57 years of data on the on-budget expenses of federal regulation. For the last five years, the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center has joined the Weidenbaum Center to prepare this annual report on the regulatory administration and enforcement costs embodied in the annual *Budget of the United States*.

New data for this report were drawn from the *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 2016* and supporting documents. This Budget, also known as “the President’s Budget,” was presented to Congress on February 2, 2014, approximately eight months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, which begins October 1, 2015 and ends September 30, 2016. In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 78 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 2009 dollars). Because these numbers are rounded to the nearest million, the numbers do not necessarily add to totals.

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

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

Tables A-4 and A-5 provide data from 1960 to 2016 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Table A-6 provides staffing data from 1960 to 2016. Detailed agency-by-agency data can be obtained by contacting the Weidenbaum Center at Washington University or the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center.

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

The notes to the appendix, which follow the appendix tables, give background on organizational changes since the Weidenbaum Center began tracking trends in regulatory budgets and staffing in 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, Billions of Dollars)

	Social Regulation												
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	2016	2014-15	2015-16	(Estimated)	% Change
1. Consumer Safety and Health													
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	44	35	51	105	110	124	129	12.7%	4.0%		
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>													
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	59	96	257	406	735	1,340	1,217	1,470	1,394	20.8%	-5.2%		
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	393	475	743	1,169	1,170	1,209	1,206	3.3%	-0.2%		
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	66	50	60	87	90	97	93	7.8%	-4.1%		
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	64	78	67	76	77	13.4%	1.3%		
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	59	99	716	931	1,602	2,674	2,544	2,852	2,770	12.1%	-2.9%		
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>													
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	16	72	326	561	1,209	3,028	3,923	4,852	4,960	23.7%	2.2%		
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>													
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	2	5	14	6	8	8	9	0.0%	12.5%		
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	95	179	122	123	122	0.8%	-0.8%		
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	n/o		
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	2	5	127	185	130	131	131	0.8%	0.0%		
<i>Department of Justice:</i>													
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	2	13	27	74	250	323	368	399	13.9%	8.4%		
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	27	49	147	273	555	1,233	1,203	1,593	1,389	32.4%	-12.8%		
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	27	51	160	300	629	1,483	1,526	1,961	1,788	28.5%	-8.8%		
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>													
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	103	102	104	112	2.0%	7.7%		
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	17	25	25	29	29	16.0%	0.0%		
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	10	10	11	12	10.0%	9.1%		
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	4	4	7	10	16	17	17	6.3%	0.0%		
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	102	222	1,252	1,839	3,650	7,623	8,386	10,081	9,948	20.2%	-1.3%		
2. Homeland Security													
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>													
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-		
Customs and Border Protection (12)	62	175	837	1,664	2,802	10,946	11,029	11,724	13,312	6.3%	13.5%		
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	38	66	254	786	3,355	5,650	5,775	5,666	6,194	-1.9%	9.3%		
Coast Guard (14)	45	94	498	909	1,717	2,476	3,651	3,886	4,465	6.4%	14.9%		
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	84	71	66	79	-7.0%	19.7%		
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	5,038	5,209	5,165	5,886	-0.8%	14.0%		
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	24,194	25,735	26,507	29,936	3.0%	71.4%		
3. Transportation (17)													
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>													
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	42	124	283	477	881	1,622	1,457	1,532	1,518	5.1%	-0.9%		
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	6	20	98	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-		
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	163	512	534	602	654	12.7%	8.6%		
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	16	92	52	119	228	240	248	236	3.3%	-4.8%		
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	26	137	148	190	486	454	569	561	25.3%	-1.4%		
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	37	95	110	151	170	37.3%	12.6%		
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	30	29	32	31	10.3%	-3.1%		
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	42	172	532	784	1,416	2,973	2,824	3,134	3,170	11.0%	1.1%		
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	18	26	77	89	99	105	107	6.1%	1.9%		
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,062	2,923	3,239	3,277	10.8%	1.2%		

Table A-1 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	(Estimated) 2015	(Estimated) 2016	% Change 2014-15 2015-16	
4. Workplace											
<i>Department of Labor:</i>											
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	14	36	123	156	227	370	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	272	290	334	6.6%	15.2%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	98	102	114	4.1%	11.8%
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	12	55	79	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	99	170	183	200	209	9.3%	4.5%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	7	17	142	171	225	355	358	393	401	9.8%	2.0%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	180	275	370	533	553	564	594	2.0%	5.3%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	21	65	500	681	921	1,428	1,464	1,549	1,652	5.8%	6.6%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	8	8	10	10	25.0%	0.0%
Access Board (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	4	7	7	7	7	0.0%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	12	131	181	290	356	341	365	372	7.0%	1.9%
National Labor Relations Bd.	15	38	109	142	198	272	264	274	278	3.8%	1.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	12	11	11	12	0.0%	9.1%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,095	2,216	2,331	41.6%	19.1%
5. Environment & Energy											
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	232	363	330	377	343	14.2%	-9.0%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>											
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	1	2	41	66	111	215	194	191	208	-1.5%	8.9%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>											
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	3	7	71	152	236	376	507	509	565	0.3%	11.0%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	179	412	356	153	211	162	37.9%	-23.2%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	198	252	252	27.3%	0.0%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	6	7	10	23	22	130.0%	-4.3%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	85	327	392	180	111	141	129	27.0%	-8.5%
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	274	289	309	375	6.9%	21.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3	7	156	658	1,242	1,193	1,268	1,445	1,505	13.9%	4.2%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	24	30	32	26	43	-18.8%	65.4%
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	5	n/o	n/o	4	1	1	1	0.0%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	54	38	103	428	226	172	207	-23.9%	20.3%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	59	52	127	462	259	199	251	-23.2%	26.1%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	12	65	378	391	480	1,077	998	1,066	1,047	6.8%	-1.8%
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	13	174	1,280	2,935	4,369	5,392	6,301	5,211	5,476	-17.3%	5.1%
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	29	248	1,917	4,103	6,564	8,705	9,353	8,492	8,833	-9.2%	4.0%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	354	1,097	6,056	11,123	21,009	45,667	48,492	50,535	54,325	4.2%	7.5%
<u>Economic Regulation</u>											
1. Finance and Banking											
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>											
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	11	32	113	256	382	733	1,004	1,236	1,044	23.1%	-15.5%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	102	95	115	116	21.1%	0.9%
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	9	21	20	249	159	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	20	53	133	505	570	1,053	1,099	1,351	1,160	22.9%	-14.1%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	431	576	652	33.6%	13.2%
Farm Credit Admin.	2	4	12	36	32	50	53	74	69	39.6%	-6.8%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	13	30	121	476	660	866	1,008	867	888	-14.0%	2.5%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	5	3	17	21	19	18	-9.5%	-5.3%

Table A-1 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	(Estimated)		% Change	
	2015	2016	2014-15	2015-16							
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (43)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	123	247	252	234	2.0%	-7.1%
<i>Federal Reserve System (44)</i>											
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	802	1,189	1,189	1,189	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	2	5	19	30	79	141	190	216	216	13.7%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2	5	105	242	616	943	1,379	1,405	1,405	1.9%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	3	6	21	44	69	115	162	178	190	9.9%	6.7%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	40	98	392	1,309	1,968	3,167	4,400	4,722	4,617	7.3%	-2.2%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	42	186	60	161	198	289	330	342	376	3.6%	9.9%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	16	21	30	49	82	83	89	1.2%	7.2%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	7	18	67	113	167	289	290	312	318	7.6%	1.9%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (49)	n/o	n/o	132	16	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	7	18	199	129	169	289	290	312	318	7.6%	1.9%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	L	10	19	19	20	22	5.3%	10.0%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (50)	7	11	28	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (51)	1	2	16	36	62	167	203	253	314	24.6%	24.1%
Federal Communications Com.	11	24	76	108	269	434	433	464	545	7.2%	17.5%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	4	11	15	14	24	23	27	27	17.4%	0.0%
Interstate Commerce Com. (52)	20	27	80	43	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	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	91	276	486	513	752	1,271	1,380	1,501	1,691	8.8%	12.7%
3. General Business											
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)	n/o	n/o	1	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	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
International Trade Admin. (56)	3	6	14	23	36	72	70	61	83	-12.9%	36.1%
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	41	61	91	101	105	117	4.0%	11.4%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	103	320	872	1,954	2,683	3,248	3,481	21.1%	7.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	25	55	117	384	969	2,117	2,854	3,414	3,681	19.6%	7.8%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	5	9	49	47	102	172	148	167	164	12.8%	-1.8%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>											
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	6	5	6	8	9	9	10	0.0%	11.1%
<i>Small Business Administration</i>											
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	-11.1%	0.0%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	10	15	40	64	63	68	78	7.9%	14.7%
Federal Trade Com.	7	20	69	71	125	268	327	320	315	-2.1%	-1.6%
International Trade Com. (60)	2	4	14	37	47	78	83	88	129	6.0%	46.6%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	1	3	14	19	34	52	50	54	59	8.0%	9.3%
Securities and Exchange Com.	8	22	74	154	357	1,003	1,295	1,607	1,765	24.1%	9.8%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	48	113	369	738	1,686	3,770	4,838	5,735	6,209	18.5%	8.3%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	179	487	1,247	2,560	4,406	8,208	10,618	11,958	12,517	12.6%	4.7%
GRAND TOTAL	533	1,584	7,303	13,683	25,415	53,875	59,110	62,493	66,841	5.7%	7.0%

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, In Billions of Constant 2009 dollars)

Social Regulation

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	2016	(Estimated) 2014-15	% Change 2015-16
1. Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	101	53	63	104	102	113	116	11.2%	2.4%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	339	430	591	613	902	1,328	1,126	1,342	1,253	19.2%	-6.7%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	903	717	912	1,159	1,083	1,104	1,084	2.0%	-1.8%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	13	152	75	74	86	83	89	84	6.3%	-5.6%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	79	77	62	69	69	11.9%	-0.3%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	339	444	1,646	1,405	1,966	2,651	2,354	2,604	2,489	10.6%	-4.4%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	92	323	749	846	1,484	3,002	3,630	4,429	4,960	22.0%	0.6%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	5	8	17	6	7	7	8	-1.3%	10.7%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	117	177	113	112	110	-0.5%	-2.4%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	22	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	5	8	156	183	120	120	118	-0.6%	-1.6%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	9	30	41	91	248	299	336	359	12.4%	6.7%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	155	220	338	412	681	1,222	1,113	1,454	1,248	30.7%	-14.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	155	229	368	453	772	1,470	1,412	1,790	1,607	26.8%	-10.2%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	102	94	95	101	0.6%	6.0%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	5	21	25	23	26	26	14.5%	-1.6%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	10	10	9	10	11	8.5%	7.4%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	9	6	9	10	15	16	15	4.8%	-1.6%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	586	995	2,878	2,775	4,480	7,557	7,759	9,203	8,940	18.6%	-2.9%
2. Homeland Security											
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>											
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (12)	356	786	1,923	2,511	3,439	10,852	10,204	10,703	11,963	4.9%	11.8%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	218	296	584	1,186	4,118	5,601	5,343	5,173	5,566	-3.2%	7.6%
Coast Guard (14)	258	421	1,145	1,371	2,107	2,455	3,378	3,548	4,012	5.0%	13.1%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	83	66	60	71	-8.3%	17.8%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,995	4,820	4,715	5,289	-2.2%	12.2%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	833	1,503	3,652	5,068	9,664	23,985	23,811	24,198	26,902	1.6%	11.2%
3. Transportation (17)											
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	241	556	651	720	1,081	1,608	1,348	1,399	1,364	3.7%	-2.5%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	27	46	148	11	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	200	508	494	550	588	11.2%	6.9%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	72	211	78	146	226	222	226	212	2.0%	-6.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	117	315	223	233	482	420	519	504	23.7%	-2.9%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	45	94	102	138	153	35.4%	10.8%
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	21	30	27	29	28	8.9%	-4.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	241	771	1,223	1,183	1,738	2,947	2,613	2,861	2,849	9.5%	-0.4%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	22	41	39	95	88	92	96	96	4.6%	0.3%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	241	793	1,264	1,222	1,833	3,036	2,704	2,957	2,945	9.3%	-0.4%

Table A-2 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	2016	(Estimated)	% Change	2014-15	2015-16
4. Workplace													
<i>Department of Labor:</i>													
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	80	161	283	235	279	367	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	252	265	300	5.2%	13.4%		
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	91	93	102	2.7%	10.0%		
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	54	126	119	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-		
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	122	169	169	183	188	7.8%	2.9%		
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	40	76	326	258	276	352	331	359	360	8.3%	0.4%		
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	414	415	454	528	512	515	534	0.6%	3.7%		
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	121	291	1,149	1,027	1,130	1,416	1,355	1,414	1,485	4.4%	5.0%		
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>													
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	8	7	9	9	23.3%	-1.6%		
Access Board (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	5	7	6	6	6	-1.3%	-1.6%		
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	54	301	273	356	353	316	333	334	5.6%	0.3%		
National Labor Relations Bd.	86	170	251	214	243	270	244	250	250	2.4%	-0.1%		
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	18	9	10	12	10	10	11	-1.3%	7.4%		
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	207	515	1,720	1,527	1,753	2,065	1,938	2,023	2,095	4.4%	3.5%		
5. Environment & Energy													
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	7	2	4	3	3	3	3	-1.3%	-1.6%		
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>													
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	285	360	305	344	308	12.7%	-10.4%		
<i>Department of Defense:</i>													
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	6	9	94	100	136	213	179	174	187	-2.9%	7.2%		
<i>Department of Interior:</i>													
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	17	31	163	229	290	373	469	464	507	-1.1%	9.3%		
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	270	506	353	142	193	146	36.1%	-24.4%		
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	183	230	226	25.6%	-1.6%		
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	7	9	21	20	126.9%	-5.8%		
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	195	493	481	178	103	129	116	25.3%	-9.9%		
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	241	272	267	282	337	5.5%	19.5%		
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	17	31	359	993	1,524	1,183	1,173	1,319	1,352	12.4%	2.5%		
<i>Department of Energy:</i>													
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	21	29	30	30	24	39	-19.8%	62.8%		
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	11	n/o	n/o	4	1	1	1	-1.3%	-1.6%		
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	124	57	126	135	112	68	73	-24.9%	18.5%		
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	136	78	156	458	240	182	226	-24.2%	24.2%		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	69	291	869	590	589	1,068	923	973	941	5.4%	-3.3%		
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	75	780	2,943	4,428	5,363	5,345	5,830	4,757	4,921	-18.4%	3.4%		
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	167	1,112	4,407	6,190	8,057	8,630	8,654	7,752	7,937	-10.4%	2.4%		
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	2,033	4,919	13,921	16,782	25,787	45,273	44,867	46,133	48,818	2.8%	5.8%		
Economic Regulation													
1. Finance and Banking													
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>													
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	63	143	260	386	469	727	929	1,128	938	21.5%	-16.9%		
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	36	101	88	105	104	19.4%	-0.7%		
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	52	94	46	376	195	228	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-		
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	115	238	306	762	700	1,044	1,017	1,233	1,042	21.3%	-15.5%		
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	399	526	586	31.9%	11.4%		
Farm Credit Admin.	11	18	28	54	39	50	49	68	62	37.8%	-8.2%		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	75	134	278	718	810	859	932	791	798	-15.1%	0.9%		

Table A-2 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	2016	(Estimated)	% Change	2014-15	2015-16
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	4	17	19	17	16		-10.7%		-6.7%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	22	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o		-		-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (43)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	122	229	230	210		0.7%		-8.6%
<i>Federal Reserve System (44)</i>													
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	198	320	659	795	1,100	1,086	1,069		-1.3%		-1.6%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	11	22	44	45	97	140	176	197	194		12.2%		-1.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	11	22	241	365	756	935	1,276	1,283	1,263		0.5%		-1.6%
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	17	27	48	66	85	114	150	162	171		8.4%		5.1%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	230	439	901	1,975	2,416	3,140	4,071	4,311	4,149		5.9%		-3.8%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation													
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>													
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	241	834	138	243	243	287	305	312	338		2.3%		8.2%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>													
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	37	32	37	49	76	76	80		-0.1%		5.6%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>													
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	40	81	154	170	205	287	268	285	286		6.2%		0.3%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (49)	n/o	n/o	303	24	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o		-		-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	40	81	457	195	207	287	268	285	286		6.2%		0.3%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>													
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	12	19	18	18	20		3.9%		8.3%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (50)	40	49	64	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o		-		-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (51)	6	9	37	54	76	166	188	231	282		23.0%		22.2%
Federal Communications Com.	63	108	175	163	330	430	401	424	490		5.7%		15.6%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	18	25	23	17	24	21	25	24		15.8%		-1.6%
Interstate Commerce Com. (52)	115	121	184	65	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o		-		-
Renegotiation Bd. (53)	17	18	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o		-		-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	523	1,237	1,117	774	923	1,260	1,277	1,370	1,520		7.3%		10.9%
3. General Business													
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)	n/o	n/o	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o		-		-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (55)	n/o	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o		-		-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>													
International Trade Admin. (56)	17	27	32	35	44	71	65	56	75		-14.0%		33.9%
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	62	75	90	93	96	105		2.6%		9.7%
Patent and Trademark Office	126	220	237	483	1,070	1,937	2,482	2,965	3,128		19.4%		5.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	144	247	269	579	1,189	2,099	2,641	3,117	3,308		18.0%		6.1%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>													
Antitrust Division	29	40	113	71	125	171	137	152	147		11.3%		-3.3%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>													
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	14	8	7	8	8	8	9		-1.3%		9.4%
<i>Small Business Administration</i>													
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	14	9	7	8	8	7	7		-12.3%		-1.6%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	23	23	49	63	58	62	70		6.5%		12.9%
Federal Trade Com.	40	90	159	107	153	266	303	292	283		-3.4%		-3.1%
International Trade Com. (60)	11	18	32	56	58	77	77	80	116		4.6%		44.3%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>													
Copyright Office	6	13	32	29	42	52	46	49	53		6.6%		7.6%
Securities and Exchange Com.	46	99	170	232	438	994	1,198	1,467	1,586		22.4%		8.1%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	276	506	848	1,113	2,069	3,737	4,476	5,236	5,580		17.0%		6.6%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	1,028	2,183	2,867	3,862	5,408	8,137	9,824	10,917	11,248		11.1%		3.0%
GRAND TOTAL	3,061	7,102	16,787	20,644	31,195	53,410	54,691	57,050	60,066		4.3%		5.3%

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	2014	(Estimated)		% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2015	2016	2014-15	2015-16
1. Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	978	515	468	488	527	567	567	7.6%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	6,258	6,403	5,440	5,814	6,468	8,004	7,111	7,587	7,598	6.7%	0.1%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	12,372	9,433	9,545	9,513	9,036	9,298	9,034	2.9%	-2.8%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	221	2,207	989	750	713	644	654	660	1.6%	0.9%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	501	429	450	462	4.9%	2.7%
--Subtotal	6,258	6,624	20,019	16,236	17,275	18,731	17,220	17,989	17,754	4.5%	-1.3%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	1,868	4,496	8,045	7,764	8,900	12,467	14,682	15,935	16,757	8.5%	5.2%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	87	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	125	255	294	613	1,125	1,256	1,454	1,454	15.8%	0.0%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	3,835	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	5,103	4,709	4,932	5,158	4.7%	4.6%
--Subtotal	3,835	3,614	4,074	4,167	4,950	6,228	5,965	6,386	6,612	7.1%	3.5%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	470	483	519	2.8%	7.5%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	94	103	107	115	122	7.5%	6.1%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	39	36	50	53	38.9%	6.0%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	85	48	43	48	74	79	79	6.8%	0.0%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	39,081	41,604	42,463	6.5%	2.1%
2. Homeland Security											
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>											
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Customs and Border Protection (12)	7,402	10,872	15,107	17,340	18,875	56,253	57,729	57,476	58,264	-0.4%	1.4%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	4,660	4,574	8,794	15,931	24,692	19,029	19,037	19,019	19,434	-0.1%	2.2%
Coast Guard (14)	5,452	7,050	11,432	10,887	16,847	14,145	17,090	17,341	17,949	1.5%	3.5%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	33	37	37	38	0.0%	2.7%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	52,644	53,511	49,203	47,367	-8.1%	-3.7%
TOTAL--Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	147,404	143,076	143,052	-2.9%	0.0%
3. Transportation (17)											
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	3,928	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	6,424	5,633	5,853	5,754	3.9%	-1.7%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	201	239	495	66	n/o	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	1,100	1,119	1,246	1.7%	11.3%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	299	607	435	718	840	847	874	964	3.2%	10.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	562	917	605	612	545	531	554	579	4.3%	4.5%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	97	175	198	282	336	42.4%	19.1%
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	149	131	170	170	29.8%	0.0%
--Subtotal	3,928	7,509	8,014	7,225	8,620	9,159	8,440	8,852	9,049	4.9%	2.2%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	279	387	325	421	384	402	423	423	5.2%	0.0%
TOTAL--Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	8,842	9,275	9,472	4.9%	2.1%
4. Workplace											
<i>Department of Labor:</i>											
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	1,685	2,135	3,372	2,335	2,211	2,500	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-

Table A-3 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	(Estimated)		% Change	
								2015	2016	2014-15	2015-16
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,727	1,727	2,044	0.0%	18.4%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	683	650	660	-4.8%	1.5%
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	877	1,330	980	n/o	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	963	963	1,004	0.0%	4.3%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	690	1,401	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,362	2,286	2,316	2,322	1.3%	0.3%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,189	2,170	2,247	2,317	3.5%	3.1%
--Subtotal	2,375	4,413	11,352	8,425	7,320	7,972	7,829	7,903	8,347	0.9%	5.6%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	63	42	39	53	53	35.9%	0.0%
Access Board (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	27	30	28	29	32	32	10.3%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	845	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,371	2,084	2,300	2,347	10.4%	2.0%
National Labor Relations Bd.	1,776	2,313	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,632	1,543	1,610	1,640	4.3%	1.9%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	148	78	63	60	56	56	66	0.0%	17.9%
TOTAL--Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	12,105	11,580	11,954	12,485	3.2%	4.4%
5. Environment & Energy											
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	49	15	20	23	21	24	24	14.3%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,289	1,938	2,115	2,085	9.1%	-1.4%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>											
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	n/o	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,604	1,368	1,400	1,400	2.3%	0.0%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>											
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	368	452	1,913	2,059	1,848	2,548	1,875	1,845	2,054	-1.6%	11.3%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,064	1,748	1,661	543	552	574	1.7%	4.0%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	757	847	859	11.9%	1.4%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	23	18	16	22	22	37.5%	0.0%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	521	296	345	352	16.6%	2.0%
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,528	1,510	1,155	1,177	1,391	1.9%	18.2%
--Subtotal	368	452	3,099	5,318	5,783	6,258	4,642	4,788	5,252	3.1%	9.7%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	122	115	114	125	149	9.6%	19.2%
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	64	1	n/o	10	4	1	4	-75.0%	300.0%
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	47	31	66	67	47	26	31	-30.9%	38.3%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	111	133	188	189	186	173	218	-7.0%	26.0%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	35	220	3,114	3,160	2,735	3,976	3,746	3,746	3,691	0.0%	-1.5%
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	862	4,424	13,045	15,587	17,310	16,857	15,406	15,528	15,575	0.8%	0.3%
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	1,265	5,096	20,218	25,414	29,730	31,196	27,307	27,774	28,245	1.7%	1.7%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,232	233,564	234,214	233,683	235,717	-0.2%	0.9%

Economic Regulation

1. Finance and Banking											
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>											
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	841	1,957	3,234	3,216	2,920	3,101	3,891	3,959	3,959	1.7%	0.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	169	329	279	346	344	24.0%	-0.6%
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	n/o
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	841	1,957	3,234	6,466	4,343	4,446	4,170	4,305	4,303	3.2%	0.0%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,379	1,537	1,690	11.5%	10.0%
Farm Credit Admin.	251	232	277	530	287	277	278	296	303	6.5%	2.4%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	881	2,705	3,648	4,960	4,236	4,560	4,696	3,611	3,516	-23.1%	-2.6%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	10	12	12	15	0.0%	25.0%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	54	108	n/o	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	599	622	625	3.8%	0.5%
<i>Federal Reserve System (44)</i>											
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,050	3,052	3,986	3,986	3,986	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	165	298	333	419	668	283	423	423	423	0.0%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	165	298	1,922	2,636	3,718	3,335	4,409	4,409	4,409	0.0%	0.0%

Table A-3 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	(Estimated)		% Change	
								2015	2016	2014-15	2015-16
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	371	426	443	662	618	654	807	842	841	4.3%	-0.1%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,317	13,719	16,350	15,634	15,702	-4.4%	0.4%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	4,385	13,686	2,147	3,164	2,595	2,288	2,106	2,308	2,463	9.6%	6.7%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	441	255	214	235	250	305	331	22.0%	8.5%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	865	1,178	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,452	1,432	1,480	1,480	3.4%	0.0%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (49)	n/o	n/o	2,255	184	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	865	1,178	3,908	1,659	1,234	1,452	1,432	1,480	1,480	3.4%	0.0%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	71	112	97	113	113	16.5%	0.0%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (50)	764	692	778	n/o	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	700	746	895	6.6%	20.0%
Federal Communications Com.	1,441	1,651	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,776	1,714	1,708	1,671	-0.4%	-2.2%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	252	336	229	128	127	113	124	135	9.7%	8.9%
Interstate Commerce Com. (52)	2,410	1,917	2,041	664	n/o	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	n/o
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,595	6,412	6,784	7,088	5.8%	4.6%
3. General Business											
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)	n/o	n/o	21	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	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
International Trade Admin. (56)	228	259	326	240	221	286	252	292	303	15.9%	3.8%
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	508	398	324	365	393	416	7.7%	5.9%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,440	2,829	2,660	4,059	6,128	9,430	11,894	12,920	13,314	8.6%	3.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2,668	3,088	2,986	4,807	6,747	10,040	12,511	13,605	14,033	8.7%	3.1%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	526	607	971	513	748	798	598	654	654	9.4%	0.0%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>											
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	97	57	49	44	43	46	50	7.0%	8.7%
<i>Small Business Administration</i>											
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	172	59	42	33	46	46	46	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	258	241	343	356	329	345	345	4.9%	0.0%
Federal Trade Com.	758	1,390	1,719	903	989	1,136	1,145	1,177	1,192	2.8%	1.3%
International Trade Com. (60)	277	274	409	499	357	394	392	401	414	2.3%	3.2%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	245	332	598	520	490	458	386	475	439	23.1%	-7.6%
Securities and Exchange Com.	1,007	1,490	2,050	2,130	2,841	3,748	4,150	4,416	4,864	6.4%	10.1%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	5,481	7,181	9,339	9,670	12,564	16,974	19,600	21,165	22,037	8.0%	4.1%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	18,290	32,590	31,189	33,212	32,604	37,288	42,362	43,583	44,827	2.9%	2.9%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,236	152,687	175,836	270,852	276,576	277,266	280,544	0.2%	1.2%

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
(Fiscal Years, Billions of Dollars)

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$354	\$179	\$533
1961	421	209	630
1962	483	215	698
1963	552	249	801
1964	590	269	859
1965	604	316	920
1966	646	309	955
1967	702	344	1,046
1968	820	375	1,195
1969	957	403	1,360
1970	1,097	487	1,584
1971	1,428	561	1,989
1972	1,825	553	2,378
1973	2,528	486	3,014
1974	2,603	607	3,210
1975	3,127	763	3,890
1976	3,701	863	4,564
1977	4,156	949	5,105
1978	4,579	963	5,542
1979	5,162	1,044	6,206
1980	6,056	1,247	7,303
1981	6,435	1,220	7,655
1982	6,205	1,388	7,593
1983	6,486	1,410	7,896
1984	6,845	1,528	8,373
1985	7,214	1,707	8,921
1986	7,514	2,007	9,521
1987	8,249	1,781	10,030
1988	9,153	2,112	11,265

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1989	10,104	2,276	12,380
1990	11,123	2,560	13,683
1991	12,581	2,544	15,125
1992	14,090	2,855	16,945
1993	14,498	3,338	17,836
1994	15,024	3,177	18,201
1995	15,703	3,771	19,474
1996	15,856	3,542	19,398
1997	16,918	3,885	20,803
1998	18,632	3,844	22,476
1999	19,564	4,094	23,658
2000	21,009	4,406	25,415
2001	22,468	4,617	27,085
2002	27,055	5,041	32,096
2003	35,444	5,086	40,530
2004	32,057	5,663	37,720
2005	33,408	5,930	39,338
2006	35,633	6,353	41,986
2007	37,032	6,764	43,796
2008	40,043	7,250	47,293
2009	43,542	7,861	51,403
2010	45,667	8,208	53,875
2011	47,089	9,002	56,091
2012	48,233	9,553	57,786
2013	47,276	10,379	57,655
2014	48,492	10,618	59,110
2015*	50,535	11,958	62,493
2016*	54,325	12,517	66,841

* Estimates

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, Fiscal Years 1960-2016.

Table A-5
Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars
(Fiscal Years, Billions of 2009 Dollars)

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$2,033	\$1,028	\$3,061
1961	2,385	1,184	3,569
1962	2,709	1,206	3,915
1963	3,058	1,380	4,438
1964	3,229	1,472	4,702
1965	3,249	1,700	4,949
1966	3,401	1,627	5,028
1967	3,587	1,758	5,345
1968	4,049	1,853	5,902
1969	4,521	1,904	6,424
1970	4,919	2,183	7,102
1971	6,092	2,393	8,486
1972	7,432	2,252	9,684
1973	9,868	1,897	11,765
1974	9,487	2,212	11,699
1975	10,330	2,521	12,851
1976	11,434	2,666	14,100
1977	11,977	2,735	14,712
1978	12,362	2,600	14,962
1979	12,903	2,609	15,512
1980	13,921	2,867	16,787
1981	13,477	2,555	16,032
1982	12,160	2,720	14,880
1983	12,173	2,646	14,819
1984	12,408	2,770	15,179
1985	12,658	2,995	15,654
1986	12,890	3,443	16,333
1987	13,843	2,989	16,831
1988	14,880	3,434	18,314

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1989	15,797	3,558	19,355
1990	16,782	3,862	20,644
1991	18,332	3,707	22,039
1992	20,039	4,061	24,100
1993	20,142	4,637	24,779
1994	20,426	4,320	24,746
1995	20,907	5,021	25,927
1996	20,724	4,629	25,354
1997	21,729	4,990	26,718
1998	23,639	4,877	28,516
1999	24,510	5,129	29,639
2000	25,787	5,408	31,195
2001	26,927	5,533	32,460
2002	31,912	5,946	37,858
2003	41,023	5,887	46,910
2004	36,206	6,396	42,602
2005	36,583	6,494	43,077
2006	37,791	6,738	44,529
2007	38,241	6,984	45,225
2008	40,513	7,335	47,848
2009	43,542	7,861	51,403
2010	45,273	8,137	53,410
2011	45,789	8,753	54,542
2012	46,094	9,129	55,224
2013	44,407	9,749	54,156
2014	44,867	9,824	54,691
2015*	46,133	10,917	57,050
2016*	48,818	11,248	60,066

* Estimates

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, Fiscal Years 1960-2016.

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

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	38,819	18,290	57,109
1961	42,669	18,984	61,653
1962	46,459	20,492	66,951
1963	49,157	21,649	70,806
1964	50,008	21,679	71,687
1965	48,925	25,300	74,225
1966	51,231	24,609	75,840
1967	51,726	26,179	77,905
1968	54,460	27,098	81,558
1969	54,208	27,761	81,969
1970	57,685	32,590	90,275
1971	67,546	31,133	98,679
1972	87,601	30,024	117,625
1973	93,549	23,860	117,409
1974	92,630	25,207	117,837
1975	92,984	29,198	122,182
1976	98,435	30,846	129,281
1977	109,744	28,353	138,097
1978	111,858	29,396	141,254
1979	120,195	29,932	150,127
1980	115,047	31,189	146,236
1981	115,528	29,203	144,731
1982	103,781	29,044	132,825
1983	99,997	27,450	127,447
1984	99,974	27,199	127,173
1985	100,818	26,881	127,699
1986	99,961	27,478	127,439
1987	103,347	27,009	130,356
1988	108,145	27,686	135,831

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1989	115,568	35,807	151,375
1990	119,475	33,212	152,687
1991	123,531	34,344	157,875
1992	130,815	37,039	167,854
1993	135,906	38,025	173,931
1994	133,564	37,561	171,125
1995	136,147	37,668	173,815
1996	137,135	33,665	170,800
1997	133,356	32,365	165,721
1998	139,977	31,898	171,875
1999	139,978	32,432	172,410
2000	143,232	32,604	175,836
2001	140,704	32,324	173,027
2002	152,762	32,492	185,254
2003	210,490	32,043	242,533
2004	202,372	32,625	234,997
2005	203,589	31,808	235,397
2006	201,646	32,033	233,679
2007	204,601	32,918	237,518
2008	215,367	33,937	249,304
2009	225,972	35,948	261,920
2010	233,564	37,288	270,852
2011	237,110	39,455	276,565
2012	237,768	40,327	278,095
2013	232,731	41,252	273,983
2014	234,214	42,362	276,576
2015*	233,683	43,583	277,266
2016*	235,717	44,827	280,544

* Estimates

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, Fiscal Years 1960-2016.

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

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

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

23. Data for the Employment Standards Administration are for the Workplace Standards Administration from 1970-1972; data from 1963-1969 are under the Wage and Labor Standards Administration; and data from 1960-1962 are from the Bureau of Labor Standards, Women's Bureau and Wage Hour Division. For 2012 and 2013, these data come from two separate, newly created agencies – the Office of Workers Compensation Programs, Wage and Hour Division and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs.
24. The Office of Workers Compensation Programs, Wage and Hour Division and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs are successor agencies to the Employment Standards Administration. See note 23.
25. Prior to the fiscal year 1995 budget, the Office of the American Workplace was called the Labor Management Services Administration. Labor-management standards, enforcement, and related administrative functions were transferred to the Employment Standards Administration in 1996. Data from 1991-1993 is for Labor-Management Standards; data from 1970-1990 is for Labor-Management Services; and data from 1960-1969 is for Labor-Management Relations. The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the American Workplace (OAW) was disbanded due to lack of funding in July 1996.
26. In the fiscal year 2004 budget, the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration was renamed the Employee Benefits Security Administration. Prior to the fiscal year 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.
27. The 1960-1972 data for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are for the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; 1973-1978 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.
28. In fiscal year 2012, the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board was renamed the Access Board.
29. In 2000, the Forest & Rangeland Research division of the U.S. Forest Service at the Department of Agriculture began devoting resources to developing and implementing forest-planning regulations.
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, DOI established the Bureau of Ocean Energy

- Management, Regulation and Enforcement as a successor organization. Data from the FY 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.
 37. In years prior to 2007, the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy issued energy conservation standards. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of "Building technology, State and community programs." This agency was discontinued in the FY2009 Budget.
 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 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, FHFB 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. Agricultural Marketing Service was 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 2015, 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.