

Regulators' Budget from Eisenhower to Obama

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for
Fiscal Years 1960 through 2017

By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

Regulatory
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GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC POLICY

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

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

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

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Highlights

This report provides a measure of regulatory activity from 1960 to 2017 by tracking the budget outlays and staffing devoted to developing and enforcing federal regulations.

In the final year of the Dwight D. Eisenhower administration (FY 1960), regulatory agencies employed a little more than 57,000 people and spent \$533 million (equivalent to \$3 billion in 2009 dollars). President Barack H. Obama recently submitted his final budget to Congress. It proposes expenditures of \$70.0 billion (\$61 billion in 2009 dollars) on regulatory activities in FY 2017, and a staff of almost 279,000. In the 58 years tracked in this report, fiscal outlays for administering regulation have increased more than 20-fold (after adjusting for inflation) and staffing has increased by a factor of five.

In real, inflation-adjusted terms, President Obama's FY 2017 regulators' budget is 8.9 percent higher than in FY 2016.¹ The Budget also requests increases in federal regulatory agency personnel of 1.9 percent in FY 2017, after an estimated 2.9 percent increase in FY 2016.

Since President Obama's first budget, the regulators' budget has increased by 18.8 percent in real terms, and staffing has increased by 8.4 percent.² This is significantly less than the 54.4 percent growth in outlays and 51.4 percent increase in personnel during President George W. Bush's term.³

In Eisenhower's day, 34 percent of the regulators' budget was devoted to economic forms of regulation (controlling price and quality, entry and exit), while the remainder addressed social regulatory issues (related to environment, safety and health). Over the 58 years since then, outlays for economic regulatory programs have grown, but at a much slower rate than those for social regulatory programs (a factor of 11, compared to a factor of 25). Personnel in economic regulatory agencies is 2.5 times greater than in 1960, while staffing at social regulatory agencies is six times larger. By 2009, only 15 percent of the regulators' budget focused on economic regulation.

This trend away from economic regulation appears to be changing, as the bulk of the increase during President Obama's two terms accrued to agencies engaged in economic regulation; their outlays in FY 2017 are expected to be 40.0 percent larger than FY 2009 levels. The social regulatory agencies' budgets have grown 14.9 percent between 2009 and 2017. Staffing at economic regulatory agencies has increased by 30.1 percent, while employment at agencies involved in social regulations has increased by 5.0 percent.

¹ In this section, growth is expressed in real (inflation-adjusted) terms and dollar figures are expressed in real 2009 dollars.

² From President Obama's first budget in FY 2010 to his requested FY 2017 budget, inclusive.

³ An important caveat is that these percentages do not include the Affordable Care Act, as noted in the Background section of this report.

Background

This report presents 58 years of data on fiscal budget outlays and staffing levels at U.S. regulatory agencies. Regulations are an important aspect of modern American life, yet measuring regulatory activity is challenging. These on-budget resources involved in developing, administering, and enforcing federal rules and regulations offer one measure of regulatory activity.⁴ While the time-series data presented here do not provide information on regulations' benefits nor the full costs of regulations to society, they do offer insights into the growth and changing composition of regulation over the last half-century.⁵

These data on federal outlays and staffing from fiscal year (FY) 1960 to FY 2017 are derived 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.⁶ This report is a joint product of the Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. It continues an effort Murray Weidenbaum began in 1977 (when what is now the Weidenbaum Center was known as the Center for the Study of American Business).

This report tracks the spending and staffing of 77⁷ departments and agencies from 1960 to 2017. 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 2016 and 2017 are estimates reported in the *Budget of the United States Government* presented by the President to Congress for FY 2017. The 2017 figures represent the President's requested outlays and personnel for each program area. The 2016 figures are OMB's estimates based on appropriations and expenditures to date.

Since the purpose of this report is to present objective information on regulatory activity as measured by agency budgets and staffing over several decades, we present the data with limited analysis and commentary. We make the full, detailed data available on request, and welcome researchers who wish to use this time series in their analyses.

The report focuses on agencies whose regulations primarily affect private-sector activities. It 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,

⁴ The GW Regulatory Studies Center presents other proxies on its website, including counts of regulations, 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). (www.RegulatoryStudies.gwu.edu) The Mercatus Center at George Mason University has developed an additional measure of the total commands that apply to different sectors. (RegData.org)

⁵ The authors make the full data set available to interested researchers on request. Please contact the GW Regulatory Studies Center (RegulatoryStudies@gwu.edu) or Weidenbaum Center (wc@wustl.edu).

⁶ 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*.

⁷ Data for 2016 cover 77 ongoing regulatory agencies, however the historic data presented in the tables cover additional agencies that have been abolished or combined with newer agencies. The Notes to Appendices at the back of this report provide details on the organizational changes since 1960.

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 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.

Federal Spending on Regulatory Activity for FY 2016 and 2017

The President's Budget requests almost \$70.0 billion in outlays for the FY 2017 regulatory activities tracked here. This reflects an 8.9 percent inflation-adjusted increase above estimated FY 2016 outlays of \$63.2 billion. The regulators' budget increased at a more modest rate of 0.7 percent between 2015 and 2016.

Table 1 presents the on-budget regulatory program outlays for fiscal years 2015, 2016 and 2017, along with outlays for each decennial year between 1960 and 2010. It divides federal regulatory activities into two main categories: social regulation and economic regulation.

Social regulation includes regulatory agencies that address issues related to health, safety, and the environment, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Homeland Security. The 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.

Economic regulation is more likely to be industry specific. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) are examples of agencies that fall into the economic regulation category. 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.

Within these categories, agency-specific detail is provided in Appendix Table A-1 (nominal dollars) and A-2 (real, inflation-adjusted figures). In the sections that follow, dollar amounts are presented in nominal terms, while percentage changes are expressed in real (2009 dollar) terms.

Social Regulation

The social regulation category makes up 82 percent of the total regulators' budget, or \$57.3 billion in FY 2017. The President's FY 2017 Budget requests an 11.4 percent increase in spending for these agencies above their 2016 levels of \$50.6 billion. In 2016, their combined budget declined by 0.8 percent in real terms.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	(Estimated) 2016	2017	2015-16	% Change 2016-17
Current (Nominal) Dollars											
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$102	\$222	\$1,252	\$1,839	\$3,650	\$7,623	\$9,660	\$9,807	\$10,155	1.5%	3.5%
Homeland Security	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	24,194	26,636	26,906	32,508	1.0%	20.8%
Transportation	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,062	3,009	3,298	3,480	9.6%	5.5%
Workplace	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,182	2,192	2,324	0.5%	6.0%
Environment & Energy	29	248	1,917	4,103	6,564	8,705	8,162	8,445	8,882	3.5%	5.2%
Total Social Regulation	\$354	\$1,097	\$6,056	\$11,123	\$21,009	\$45,667	\$49,649	\$50,648	\$57,349	2.0%	13.2%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	\$40	\$98	\$392	\$1,309	\$1,968	\$3,179	\$4,570	\$5,048	\$4,914	10.5%	-2.7%
Industry-Specific Regulation	91	276	486	513	752	1,271	1,430	1,653	1,653	15.6%	0.0%
General Business	48	113	369	738	1,686	3,770	5,308	5,821	6,039	9.7%	3.7%
Total Economic Regulation	\$179	\$487	\$1,247	\$2,560	\$4,406	\$8,220	\$11,308	\$12,522	\$12,606	10.7%	0.7%
GRAND TOTAL	\$533	\$1,584	\$7,303	\$13,683	\$25,415	\$53,887	\$60,957	\$63,170	\$69,955	3.6%	10.7%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		11.6%	16.7%	6.5%	6.4%	8.1%	3.4%	3.6%	10.7%		
Constant (Real) 2009 Dollars											
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$581	\$974	\$2,821	\$2,754	\$4,457	\$7,531	\$8,819	\$8,703	\$8,863	-1.3%	1.8%
Homeland Security	826	1,472	3,580	5,031	9,615	23,902	24,316	23,878	28,371	-1.8%	18.8%
Transportation	239	777	1,239	1,213	1,823	3,025	2,747	2,927	3,037	6.6%	3.8%
Workplace	205	505	1,686	1,516	1,744	2,058	1,992	1,945	2,028	-2.3%	4.3%
Environment & Energy	165	1,088	4,320	6,145	8,016	8,600	7,451	7,494	7,751	0.2%	4.4%
Total Social Regulation	\$2,016	\$4,817	\$13,646	\$16,658	\$25,656	\$45,116	\$45,325	\$44,948	\$50,051	-0.8%	11.4%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	\$228	\$430	\$883	\$1,960	\$2,403	\$3,141	\$4,172	\$4,480	\$4,289	7.4%	-4.3%
Industry-Specific Regulation	518	1,211	1,095	768	918	1,256	1,305	1,467	1,443	12.4%	-1.7%
General Business	273	496	832	1,105	2,059	3,725	4,846	5,166	5,270	6.6%	2.0%
Total Economic Regulation	\$1,019	\$2,137	\$2,810	\$3,834	\$5,381	\$8,121	\$10,323	\$11,113	\$11,002	7.7%	-1.0%
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,035	\$6,954	\$16,456	\$20,492	\$31,036	\$53,237	\$55,648	\$56,062	\$61,053	0.7%	8.9%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		8.6%	9.0%	2.2%	4.2%	5.5%	2.6%	0.7%	8.9%		

* FY 2016 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2017 estimates reflect the President’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2017 *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 2015-2017 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 area is budgeted for the largest 2017 increase (18.8 percent or \$5.6 billion). This is driven by increases in agencies that address the President’s immigration priorities,⁸ such as Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Control (CBP). The budget request for the consumer safety and health category is 1.8 percent higher than in 2016. Within this category, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) continues to grow, with projected outlays for regulating food security, tobacco products, pharmaceuticals and diagnostics increasing by 6.3 percent (\$368 million) in 2017.⁹ The Budget requests an increase of 3.8 percent for agencies regulating the transportation sector, and 4.3 percent for workplace regulatory agencies in 2017. Increased outlays of \$330 million for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) account for most of the slated 2017 increase of 4.4 percent in the environment and energy category. This likely reflects the priority the President places on addressing climate change.¹⁰

Economic Regulation

The economic regulation category, which makes up 18 percent of the current outlays in the regulators’ budget. The slight nominal increase from \$12.5 billion to \$12.6 billion reflects an inflation-adjusted reduction of 1.0 percent in 2017. This follows a 7.7 percent increase in 2016. The Budget calls for the largest increases for the SEC (\$166 million or 8.2 percent) and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) (\$49 million or 16.1 percent). After several years of rapid growth, the CFPB’s budget is projected to increase at a slower rate of 2.4 percent (\$26 million) in 2017.

Federal Regulatory Staffing for FY 2016 and 2017

Table 2 summarizes the staffing at federal regulatory agencies between FY 1960 and FY 2017. Appendix Table A-3 provides detail by agency. The President’s Budget calls for 283,996 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) in 2017; this is 5,197 people (or 1.9 percent) more than in 2016. In FY 2016, 278,799 employees are involved in the regulatory activities tracked here.

As with the spending data, we divide agencies into “social” and “economic” regulation. Staffing at the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) represent more than 18 percent of total staffing. While they are included in the social regulation category in the tables, Figures 1 and 2 separate TSA from other “social” regulations.

Social Regulation

The social regulatory agencies are budgeted to employ 237,193 full-time regulatory employees in FY 2017, or just under 84 percent of the regulators tracked in this report. Excluding TSA, these agencies account for 65 percent of regulatory staffing. Across all subcategories, staffing is expected to grow by 2.9 percent in 2016, and by 1.9 percent in 2017. The consumer safety and health regulators increased by an estimated 4.5 percent in 2016 and are slated for another 1.5

⁸ See the chapter in the 2017 Budget titled, “Meeting Our Greatest Challenges: Opportunity for All,” available at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2017/assets/opportunity.pdf>

⁹ See Table A-2.

¹⁰ See the chapter in the 2017 Budget titled, “Meeting Our Greatest Challenges: Innovation to Forge a Better Future,” available at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2017/assets/innovation.pdf>

percent increase in 2017. Of these, the FDA is budgeted for the largest two-year increase of 1,151 FTEs.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2015-16	2016-17
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	40,460	42,282	42,909	4.5%	1.5%
Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	139,140	142,178	145,632	2.2%	2.4%
Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	8,960	9,280	9,516	3.6%	2.5%
Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	12,105	11,602	11,838	11,840	2.0%	0.0%
Environment & Energy	1,265	5,096	20,218	25,414	29,730	31,196	25,805	27,018	27,296	4.7%	1.0%
Total Social Regulation	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,232	233,564	225,967	232,596	237,193	2.9%	2.0%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,317	13,719	18,170	18,134	18,108	-0.2%	-0.1%
Industry-Specific Regulation	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,595	6,412	6,728	6,944	4.9%	3.2%
General Business	5,481	7,181	9,511	9,729	12,606	17,007	20,361	21,341	21,751	4.8%	1.9%
Total Economic Regulation	18,290	32,590	31,361	33,271	32,646	37,321	44,943	46,203	46,803	2.8%	1.3%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,408	152,746	175,878	270,885	270,910	278,799	283,996	2.9%	1.9%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		4.7%	5.1%	0.5%	1.5%	4.8%	-2.7%	2.9%	1.9%		

* FY 2016 estimates generally reflect appropriated staffing levels, while FY 2017 estimates reflect the President's request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2017 *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 2015 through 2017 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.

In the homeland security category, employment is expected to increase by 2.2 percent in 2016 and 2.4 percent in 2017. The CBP and ICE will receive the largest staff increases, 5,920 and 952, respectively over the two years. (TSA staffing declines over the two-year period.) Staffing at the transportation regulatory agencies is set to increase by 3.6 percent in 2016 and 2.5 percent in 2017. The number of workplace regulators in 2017 will stay at about the same level as in 2016 (which is 2.0 percent higher than in 2015). In the environment and energy subcategory, a 4.7 percent increase in 2016 is budgeted to be followed by a 1.0 percent increase in 2017. Most of the two-year increase is at the EPA, which will gain an estimated 893 employees over the period.

Economic Regulation

Staffing at agencies in the economic regulatory category is 16.5 percent of total staffing levels tracked in this report; the Budget estimates these agencies employ 46,803 FTEs in 2016 and requests 46,203 FTEs in 2017. Staff levels are estimated to increase by 2.8 percent in 2016, and 1.3 percent in 2017. Employment at the agencies classified as finance and banking declines

slightly in both years.¹¹ Regulators responsible for industry-specific regulation are estimated to increase in 2016 and 2017 (4.9 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively). The general business category is also budgeted for increases in staffing of 4.8 percent in 2016 and 1.9 percent in 2017.

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 (293 new employees projected over 2 years), the CFTC (207 new employees projected over 2 years), and the SEC (569 new employees projected over 2 years).

After increasing by 206 FTEs in 2016, the Agricultural Marketing Service in the Department of Agriculture is budgeted to be relatively flat in 2017. The Patent and Trademark Office continues to grow, though at a slower pace than in previous years, adding 294 employees in 2016 and 78 in 2017.

Trends in Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960 – 2017

Because these data have been tracked in a consistent way beginning with fiscal year 1960, they provide one of the longer data sets available on regulatory activity over time. Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (inflation-adjusted) federal regulatory expenditures between 1960 and 2017.¹² Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies over the same 58-year period.

While spending and staffing at federal agencies has generally been increasing over the last six decades, 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.

We refer readers to earlier editions of this annual report for a more detailed discussion of activity by decade.¹³ This section offers a few key observations on trends.

Spending

The 1960s and first half of the 1970s were characterized by very rapid growth in regulatory expenditures, particularly at the newly formed social regulatory agencies; the regulators' budget grew by 129.1 percent during the 1960s and 136.6 percent in the 1970s. Total real annual expenditures on regulatory programs declined in the early 1980s, but rebounded later in the decade, for an overall increase of 24.5 percent between 1980 and 1990. Regulatory spending continued to grow in the 1990s, for a total increase of 51.5 percent over the decade.

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. Outlays increased by 71.5 percent increase between fiscal years 2000 and 2010. Over the last 7 fiscal years (between FY 2009 and FY 2016), regulatory outlays have increased by 9.2 percent or

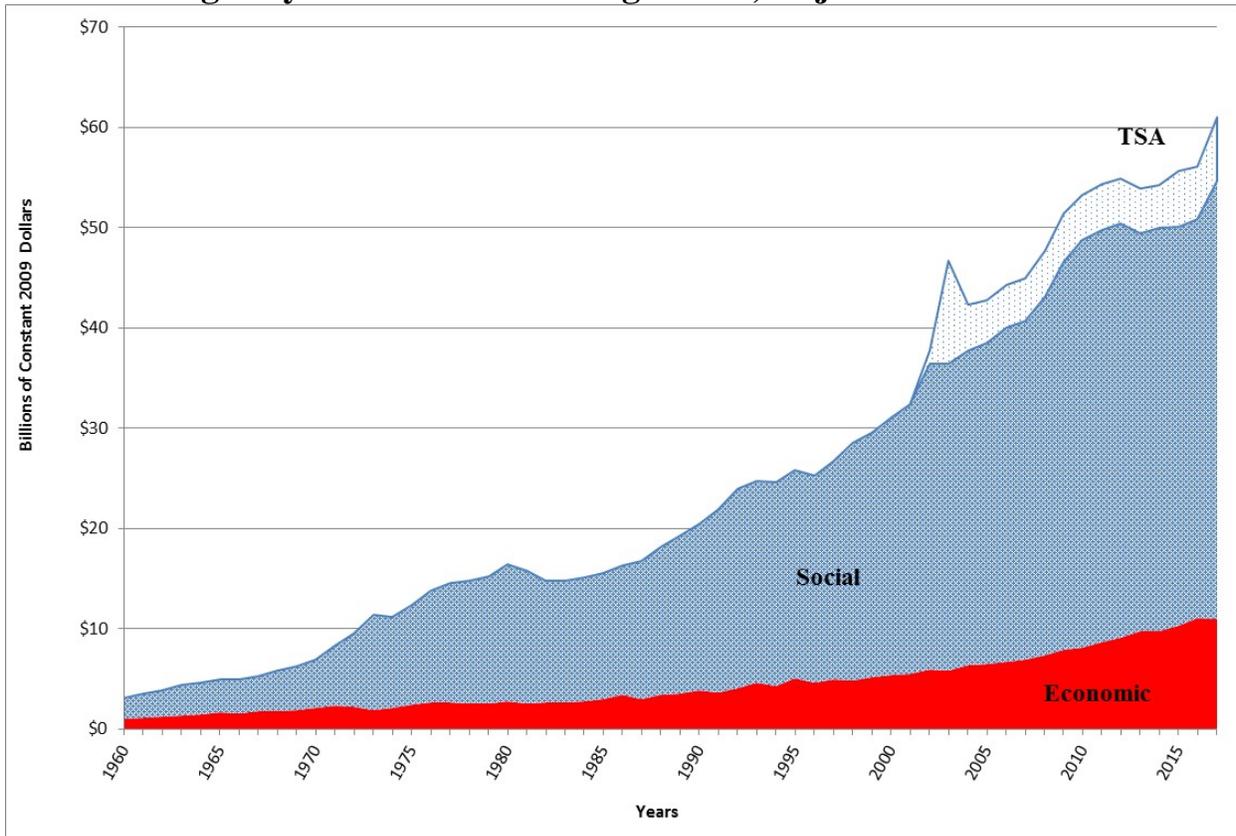
¹¹ This is due to an apparent reduction in regulatory staff at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, however this may be an artifact of our estimation method and changes in Budget accounting. We count only supervisory staff as regulatory, but overall staff levels are increasing.

¹² In this section, both percentage change and dollar figures are expressed in real (inflation-adjusted) terms using 2009 as the base year.

¹³ These reports are available at <https://regulatorystudies.columbian.gwu.edu/2016-regulators-budget-increases-consistent-growth-fiscal-budget> and https://wc.wustl.edu/regulatory_reports.

\$4.7 billion. Including the increases requested in the 2017 Budget, the 8-year growth in the regulators’ budget is 18.8 percent or \$9.7 billion. Most of this growth occurred in agencies responsible for economic regulation. During the 8-year period, the budgets of economic regulatory agencies are estimated to grow by 40.0 percent, and the social regulatory agencies by 14.9 percent.

Figure 1
Budgetary Costs of Federal Regulation, Adjusted for Inflation



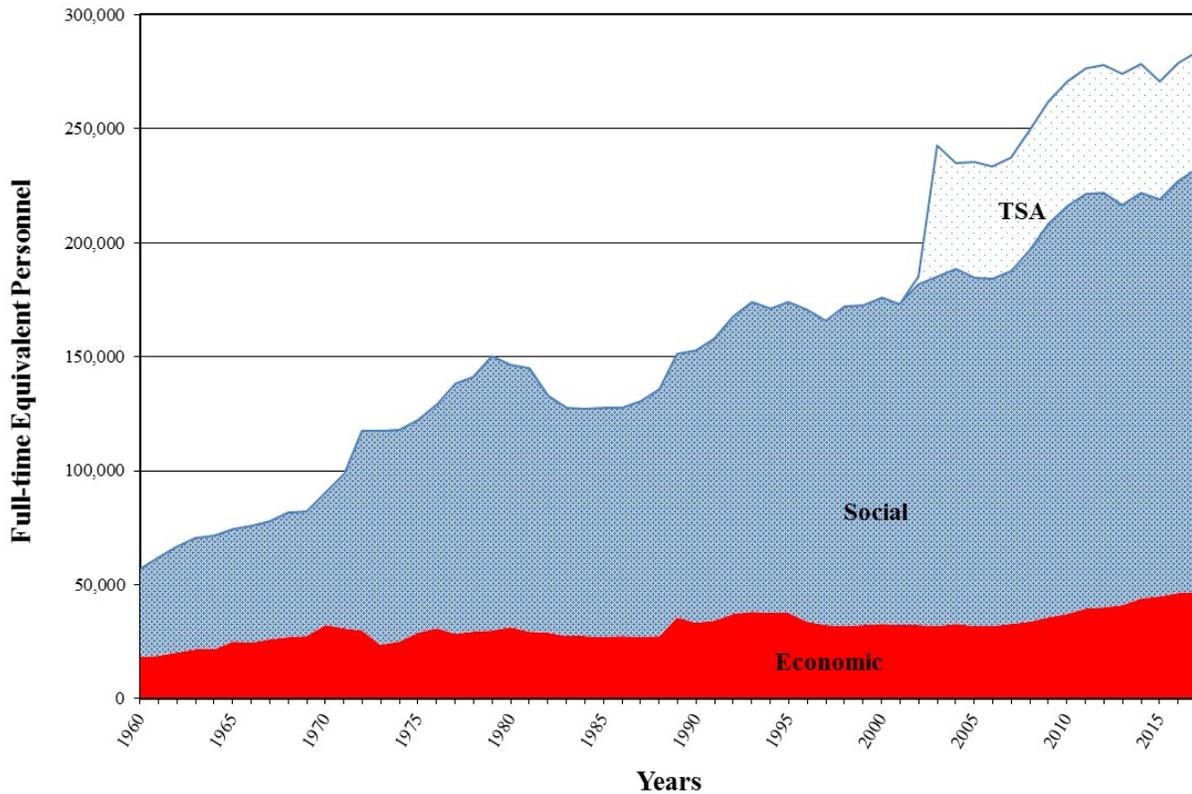
Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Staffing

The number of regulatory employees grew by 58.1 percent overall during the 1960s, and by 62.2 percent in the 1970s. Most of these increases were at the social regulatory agencies. Staffing at regulatory agencies declined significantly in the early 1980s, but increased later in the decade, so that by 1990, staffing at federal regulatory agencies was 4.3 percent higher than it had been in 1980. Regulatory agencies grew by 15.1 percent in the 1990s.

Between 2000 and 2010, staffing levels jumped 54.0 percent to more than 270,000 FTEs. More than half of the staffing increase was due to the creation in 2003 of the TSA, with its large staff of screening agents (numbering almost 53,000 in 2010).

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.

Over the first 7 years of this decade, between 2009 and 2016, employment at the regulatory agencies tracked in this report increased by 16,844 FTEs or 6.4 percent. If the President’s Budget request is appropriated, over his 8-year term staffing will have increased by 8.4 percent or 22,041 people. The bulk of the growth has been in economic regulatory agencies, which gained 10,220 employees or a growth of 28.4 percent by 2016. Social regulatory agencies’ staff levels increased by 2.9 percent over this 7-year period, or 6,624 employees.

Conclusion

The President’s proposed Budget for the regulatory agencies tracked in this report seeks outlays of \$70.0 billion in FY 2017, a real (inflation-adjusted) increase of 8.9 percent over estimated FY 2016 outlays of \$63.2 billion. Outlays in FY 2016 are estimated to be 0.7 percent higher than in 2015. Federal regulatory agency personnel are budgeted to reach nearly 279,000 in 2016 (a 2.9 percent increase). The Budget requests an additional 1.9 percent increase in staff to almost 284,000 full-time regulatory employees in 2017.

Over President Obama’s term, regulatory outlays and staffing have increased at a slower pace than during the previous 8 years. Some of the largest increases since he took office reflect

presidential priorities, such as immigration reform and Wall Street reform. Other priorities, such as health care reform, are not reflected in these data.¹⁴

Also, as noted in previous reports, 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, CBP, the Patent and Trademark Office, the CFPB, and the SEC all are estimated to have significant increases in their outlays over the last 8 years.

In the final year of the Eisenhower presidency, regulatory agencies employed a little more than 57,000 people and spent \$533 million (\$3 billion in 2009 dollars). In the 58 years since then, fiscal outlays for administering regulation have grown by a factor of more than 20 (after adjusting for inflation) and staffing has increased five-fold.

During President Obama's term, agencies responsible for economic forms of regulation (e.g., control of prices, product characteristics, market participation) have increased at a faster rate than social regulatory agencies. Over the 8-year period (between FY 2009 and FY 2017) their staff is estimated to increase by 30.1 percent and their outlays by 40.0 percent. In contrast, social regulatory agencies' staff is expected to increase by 5 percent and outlays by 15 percent. This is an important trend to watch. Economic forms of regulation have generally declined since President Eisenhower's day, as evidence grew that they tend to reduce competition, innovation and consumer choice, and keep prices artificially high.¹⁵

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Susan E. Dudley and Jerry Brito, *Regulation*. 2012 pp. 67-71. Available at https://regulatorystudies.columbian.gwu.edu/sites/regulatorystudies.columbian.gwu.edu/files/downloads/RegulatoryPrimer_DudleyBrito.pdf

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for more than 40 years and has compiled 58 years of data on the on-budget expenses of federal regulation. For the last seven 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 2017* and supporting documents. This Budget, also known as “the President’s Budget,” was presented to Congress on February 9, 2016, approximately eight months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, which begins October 1, 2016 and ends September 30, 2017. In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 77 regulatory agencies contained in Table A-1 reflect “outlays.” These data are expressed in current dollars, rounded to the nearest million. Table A-2 provides comparable information in real terms (constant 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 2017 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Table A-6 provides staffing data from 1960 to 2017. 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	2015	2016	2017	(Estimated)	% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	15-16	16-17	
1. Consumer Safety and Health												
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	44	35	51	105	123	126	133	2.4%	5.6%	
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	59	96	257	406	735	1,340	1,891	1,733	1,602	-8.4%	-7.6%	
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	393	475	743	1,169	1,202	1,205	1,221	0.2%	1.3%	
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	66	50	60	87	96	101	104	5.2%	3.0%	
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	64	78	77	75	92	-2.6%	22.7%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	59	99	716	931	1,602	2,674	3,266	3,114	3,019	-4.7%	-3.1%	
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>												
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	16	72	326	561	1,209	3,028	4,381	4,541	4,909	3.7%	8.1%	
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>												
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	2	5	14	6	9	9	12	0.0%	33.3%	
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	95	179	112	120	84	7.1%	-30.0%	
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	121	129	96	6.6%	-25.6%	
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	2	13	27	74	250	319	324	402	1.6%	24.1%	
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	27	49	147	273	555	1,233	1,291	1,404	1,420	8.8%	1.1%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	27	51	160	300	629	1,483	1,610	1,728	1,822	7.3%	5.4%	
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>												
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	103	104	112	117	7.7%	4.5%	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	17	25	26	29	30	11.5%	3.4%	
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	10	12	11	12	-8.3%	9.1%	
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	4	4	7	10	17	17	17	0.0%	0.0%	
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	102	222	1,252	1,839	3,650	7,623	9,660	9,807	10,155	1.5%	3.5%	
2. Homeland Security												
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>												
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Customs and Border Protection (12)	62	175	837	1,664	2,802	10,946	11,757	12,280	15,824	4.4%	28.9%	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	38	66	254	786	3,355	5,650	5,962	5,600	6,581	-6.1%	17.5%	
Coast Guard (14)	45	94	498	909	1,717	2,476	2,757	3,028	2,649	9.8%	-12.5%	
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	84	73	76	87	4.1%	14.5%	
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	5,038	6,087	5,922	7,367	-2.7%	24.4%	
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	24,194	26,636	26,906	32,508	1.0%	20.8%	
3. Transportation (17)												
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	42	124	283	477	881	1,622	1,481	1,537	1,578	3.8%	2.7%	
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	551	601	621	9.1%	3.3%	
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	16	92	52	119	228	257	244	284	-5.1%	16.4%	
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	26	137	148	190	486	471	609	676	29.3%	11.0%	
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	37	95	117	168	180	43.6%	7.1%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	42	172	532	784	1,399	2,943	2,877	3,159	3,339	9.8%	5.7%	
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	30	31	32	33	3.2%	3.1%	
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	18	26	77	89	101	107	108	5.9%	0.9%	
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,062	3,009	3,298	3,480	9.6%	5.5%	
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	278	292	335	5.0%	14.7%	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	106	100	111	-5.7%	11.0%	
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	191	189	207	-1.0%	9.5%	
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	7	17	142	171	225	355	387	383	398	-1.0%	3.9%	
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	180	275	370	533	558	559	592	0.2%	5.9%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	21	65	500	681	921	1,428	1,520	1,523	1,643	0.2%	7.9%	

Table A-1 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	(Estimated)		% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2015-16	2016-17
<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	8	9	14.3%	12.5%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	12	131	181	290	356	364	365	375	0.3%	2.7%
National Labor Relations Bd.	15	38	109	142	198	272	271	274	275	1.1%	0.4%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	12	12	12	12	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,182	2,192	2,324	0.5%	6.0%
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	336	347	385	3.3%	11.0%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>											
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	1	2	41	66	111	215	211	204	202	-3.3%	-1.0%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>											
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	3	7	71	152	236	376	348	369	400	6.0%	8.4%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	179	412	356	171	206	231	20.5%	12.1%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	228	238	241	4.4%	1.3%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	6	7	17	22	22	29.4%	0.0%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	85	327	392	180	116	138	129	19.0%	-6.5%
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	274	300	318	353	5.9%	11.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3	7	156	658	1,242	1,193	1,180	1,291	1,376	9.4%	6.6%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	24	30	31	36	33	16.1%	-8.3%
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	5	n/o	n/o	4	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	54	38	103	428	188	192	233	2.1%	21.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	59	52	127	462	220	228	266	3.6%	16.7%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	12	65	378	391	480	1,077	1,035	1,037	985	0.2%	-5.0%
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	13	174	1,280	2,935	4,369	5,392	5,177	5,335	5,665	3.1%	6.2%
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	29	248	1,917	4,103	6,564	8,705	8,162	8,445	8,882	3.5%	5.2%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	354	1,097	6,056	11,123	21,009	45,667	49,649	50,648	57,349	2.0%	13.2%
Economic Regulation											
1. Finance and Banking											
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>											
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	11	32	113	256	382	733	991	1,270	1,067	28.2%	-16.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	102	102	114	124	11.8%	8.8%
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	9	21	20	249	159	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	20	53	133	505	570	1,065	1,093	1,384	1,191	26.6%	-13.9%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	483	625	651	29.4%	4.2%
Farm Credit Admin.	2	4	12	36	32	50	57	77	70	35.1%	-9.1%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	13	30	121	476	660	866	1,013	998	1,025	-1.5%	2.7%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	5	3	17	18	19	19	5.6%	0.0%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	n/o	n/o	n/o		-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (43)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	123	245	254		3.7%	10.2%
<i>Federal Reserve System (44)</i>											
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	802	1,260	1,260	1,260	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	2	5	19	30	79	141	215	219	219	1.9%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2	5	105	242	616	943	1,475	1,479	1,479	0.3%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	3	6	21	44	69	115	186	212	199	14.0%	-6.1%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	40	98	392	1,309	1,968	3,179	4,570	5,048	4,914	10.5%	-2.7%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	42	186	60	161	198	289	345	367	351	6.4%	-4.4%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	16	21	30	49	68	107	94	57.4%	-12.1%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	7	18	67	113	167	289	299	342	344	14.4%	0.6%
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	299	342	344	14.4%	0.6%

Table A-1 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	(Estimated)		% Change	
								2016	2017	2015-16	2016-17
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	L	10	19	12	18	18	50.0%	0.0%
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	229	272	321	18.8%	18.0%
Federal Communications Com.	11	24	76	108	269	434	452	517	498	14.4%	-3.7%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	4	11	15	14	24	25	30	27	20.0%	-10.0%
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	1,430	1,653	1,653	15.6%	0.0%
3. General Business											
<i>Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)</i>											
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Council on Wage and Price Stability (55)</i>											
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>											
<i>International Trade Admin. (56)</i>											
International Trade Admin. (56)	3	6	14	23	36	72	72	74	86	2.8%	16.2%
<i>Bureau of Industry and Security (57)</i>											
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	41	61	91	96	136	125	41.7%	-8.1%
<i>Patent and Trademark Office</i>											
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	103	320	872	1,954	3,039	3,216	3,236	5.8%	0.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	25	55	117	384	969	2,117	3,207	3,426	3,447	6.8%	0.6%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
<i>Antitrust Division</i>											
Antitrust Division	5	9	49	47	102	172	157	175	179	11.5%	2.3%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>											
<i>Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)</i>											
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	6	5	6	8	9	9	10	6.4%	4.5%
<i>Small Business Administration</i>											
<i>Office of Advocacy (59)</i>											
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	-11.1%	0.0%
<i>Federal Election Com.</i>											
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	10	15	40	64	66	78	81	18.2%	3.8%
<i>Federal Trade Com.</i>											
Federal Trade Com.	7	20	69	71	125	268	303	314	325	3.6%	3.5%
<i>International Trade Com. (60)</i>											
International Trade Com. (60)	2	4	14	37	47	78	82	98	92	19.5%	-6.1%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
<i>Copyright Office</i>											
Copyright Office	1	3	14	19	34	52	52	59	77	13.5%	30.5%
<i>Securities and Exchange Com.</i>											
Securities and Exchange Com.	8	22	74	154	357	1,003	1,423	1,654	1,820	16.2%	10.0%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	48	113	369	738	1,686	3,770	5,308	5,821	6,039	9.7%	3.7%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	179	487	1,247	2,560	4,406	8,220	11,308	12,522	12,606	10.7%	0.7%
GRAND TOTAL	533	1,584	7,303	13,683	25,415	53,887	60,957	63,170	69,955	3.6%	10.7%

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	2015	2016	2017	(Estimated) 2015-16	% Change 2016-17
1. Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	99	52	62	104	112	112	116	-0.4%	3.8%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	336	421	579	608	898	1,324	1,726	1,538	1,398	-10.9%	-9.1%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	886	711	907	1,155	1,097	1,069	1,066	-2.5%	-0.4%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	13	149	75	73	86	88	90	91	2.3%	1.3%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	78	77	70	67	80	-5.3%	20.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	336	435	1,613	1,394	1,956	2,642	2,982	2,764	2,635	-7.3%	-4.7%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	91	316	735	840	1,476	2,991	3,999	4,541	4,909	0.8%	6.3%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	5	7	17	6	8	8	10	-2.8%	31.1%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	116	177	102	106	73	4.2%	-31.2%
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	7	155	183	110	114	84	3.6%	-26.8%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	9	29	40	90	247	291	288	351	-1.3%	22.0%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	154	215	331	409	678	1,218	1,179	1,246	1,239	5.7%	-0.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	154	224	361	449	768	1,465	1,470	1,534	1,590	4.3%	3.7%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	102	95	99	102	4.7%	2.7%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	4	21	25	24	26	26	8.4%	1.7%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	10	10	11	10	10	-10.9%	7.3%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	9	6	9	10	16	15	15	-2.8%	-1.7%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	581	974	2,821	2,754	4,457	7,531	8,819	8,703	8,863	-1.3%	1.8%
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)	353	770	1,885	2,492	3,422	10,814	10,733	10,898	13,810	1.5%	26.7%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	216	290	572	1,177	4,097	5,582	5,443	4,970	5,744	-8.7%	15.6%
Coast Guard (14)	256	413	1,122	1,361	2,096	2,446	2,517	2,687	2,312	6.8%	-14.0%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	83	67	67	76	1.2%	12.6%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,977	5,557	5,256	6,430	-5.4%	22.3%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	826	1,472	3,580	5,031	9,615	23,902	24,316	23,878	28,371	-1.8%	18.8%
3. Transportation (17)											
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	239	544	638	714	1,076	1,602	1,352	1,364	1,377	0.9%	1.0%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	26	45	147	11	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	199	506	503	533	542	6.0%	1.6%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	70	207	78	145	225	235	217	248	-7.7%	14.5%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	114	309	222	232	480	430	540	590	25.7%	9.2%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	45	94	107	149	157	39.6%	5.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	239	755	1,199	1,174	1,708	2,907	2,626	2,804	2,914	6.7%	3.9%
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	21	30	28	28	29	0.3%	1.4%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	22	41	39	94	88	92	95	94	3.0%	-0.7%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	239	777	1,239	1,213	1,823	3,025	2,747	2,927	3,037	6.6%	3.8%

Table A-2 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	(Estimated)	% Change	
											2015-16	2016-17
4. Workplace												
<i>Department of Labor:</i>												
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	80	158	277	234	277	366	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	254	259	292	2.1%	12.8%	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	97	89	97	-8.3%	9.2%	
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	53	124	118	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	121	168	174	168	181	-3.8%	7.7%	
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	40	75	320	256	275	351	353	340	347	-3.8%	2.2%	
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	406	412	452	527	509	496	517	-2.6%	4.1%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	120	285	1,127	1,020	1,125	1,411	1,388	1,352	1,434	-2.6%	6.1%	
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	8	7	9	9	21.5%	-1.7%	
Access Board (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	5	7	6	7	8	11.1%	10.6%	
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	53	295	271	354	352	332	324	327	-2.5%	1.0%	
National Labor Relations Bd.	85	167	246	213	242	269	247	243	240	-1.7%	-1.3%	
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	18	9	10	12	11	11	10	-2.8%	-1.7%	
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	205	505	1,686	1,516	1,744	2,058	1,992	1,945	2,028	-2.3%	4.3%	
5. Environment & Energy												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	7	1	4	3	3	3	3	-2.8%	-1.7%	
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	283	359	307	308	336	0.4%	9.1%	
<i>Department of Defense:</i>												
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	6	9	92	99	136	212	193	181	176	-6.0%	-2.6%	
<i>Department of Interior:</i>												
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	17	31	160	228	288	371	318	327	349	3.1%	6.6%	
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	268	503	352	156	183	202	17.1%	10.3%	
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	208	211	210	1.5%	-0.4%	
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	7	16	20	19	25.8%	-1.7%	
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	192	490	479	178	106	122	113	15.7%	-8.1%	
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	239	271	274	282	308	3.0%	9.2%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	17	31	352	985	1,517	1,179	1,077	1,145	1,201	6.3%	4.8%	
<i>Department of Energy:</i>												
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	21	29	30	28	32	29	12.9%	-9.9%	
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	11	n/o	n/o	4	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	122	57	126	135	67	73	61	-0.7%	19.3%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	133	78	155	456	201	202	232	0.7%	14.7%	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	68	285	852	586	586	1,064	945	920	860	-2.6%	-6.6%	
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	74	764	2,884	4,395	5,335	5,327	4,726	4,735	4,944	0.2%	4.4%	
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	165	1,088	4,320	6,145	8,016	8,600	7,451	7,494	7,751	0.6%	3.4%	
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	2,016	4,817	13,646	16,658	25,656	45,116	45,325	44,948	50,051	-0.8%	11.4%	
Economic Regulation												
1. Finance and Banking												
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>												
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	63	140	255	383	466	724	905	1,127	931	24.6%	-17.4%	
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	35	101	93	101	108	8.7%	7.0%	
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	51	92	45	373	194	227	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	114	233	300	756	696	1,052	998	1,228	1,039	23.1%	-15.4%	
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	441	555	568	25.8%	2.4%	
Farm Credit Admin.	11	18	27	54	39	49	52	68	61	31.3%	-10.6%	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	74	132	273	713	806	856	925	886	895	-4.2%	1.0%	

Table A-2 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	(Estimated)	% Change	
											2015-16	2016-17
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	4	17	16	17	17		2.6%	-1.7%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	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	224	225	244		0.8%	8.4%
<i>Federal Reserve System (44)</i>												
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	194	317	656	792	1,150	1,118	1,100		-2.8%	-1.7%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	11	22	43	45	96	139	196	194	191		-1.0%	-1.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	11	22	237	362	752	932	1,347	1,313	1,291		-2.5%	-1.7%
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	17	26	47	66	84	114	170	188	174		10.8%	-7.7%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	228	430	883	1,960	2,403	3,141	4,172	4,480	4,289		7.4%	-4.3%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation												
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	239	816	135	241	242	286	315	326	306		3.4%	-5.9%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>												
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	36	31	37	48	62	95	82		53.0%	-13.6%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>												
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	40	79	151	169	204	286	273	304	300		11.2%	-1.1%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (49)	n/o	n/o	297	24	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o		-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	40	79	448	193	206	286	273	304	300		11.2%	-1.1%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>												
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	12	19	11	16	16		45.8%	-1.7%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (50)	40	48	63	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o		-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (51)	6	9	36	54	76	165	209	241	280		15.5%	16.1%
Federal Communications Com.	63	105	171	162	329	429	413	459	435		11.2%	-5.3%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	18	25	22	17	24	23	27	24		16.7%	-11.5%
Interstate Commerce Com. (52)	114	119	180	64	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)	518	1,211	1,095	768	918	1,256	1,305	1,467	1,443		12.4%	-1.7%
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	20	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o		-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>												
International Trade Admin. (56)	17	26	32	34	44	71	66	66	75		-0.1%	14.3%
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	61	74	90	88	121	109		37.7%	-9.6%
Patent and Trademark Office	125	215	232	479	1,065	1,930	2,774	2,854	2,824		2.9%	-1.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	142	241	264	575	1,183	2,091	2,928	3,040	3,008		3.9%	-1.1%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Antitrust Division	28	40	110	70	125	170	143	155	156		8.4%	0.6%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>												
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	14	7	7	8	8	8	9		3.4%	2.8%
<i>Small Business Administration</i>												
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	14	9	7	8	8	7	7		-13.6%	-1.7%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	23	22	49	63	60	69	71		14.9%	2.1%
Federal Trade Com.	40	88	155	106	153	265	277	279	284		0.7%	1.8%
International Trade Com. (60)	11	18	32	55	57	77	75	87	80		16.2%	-7.7%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>												
Copyright Office	6	13	32	28	42	51	47	52	67		10.3%	28.3%
Securities and Exchange Com.	46	97	167	231	436	991	1,299	1,468	1,588		13.0%	8.2%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	273	496	832	1,105	2,059	3,725	4,846	5,166	5,270		6.6%	2.0%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	1,019	2,137	2,810	3,834	5,381	8,121	10,323	11,113	11,002		7.7%	-1.0%
GRAND TOTAL	3,035	6,954	16,456	20,492	31,036	53,237	55,648	56,062	61,053		0.7%	8.9%

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	2015	2016	(Estimated 2017)	% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2015-16	2016-17
1. Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	978	515	468	488	535	567	582	6.0%	2.6%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	6,258	6,403	5,440	5,814	6,468	8,004	7,233	8,033	7,839	11.1%	-2.4%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	12,372	9,433	9,545	9,513	1,202	1,205	1,221	0.0%	0.1%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	221	2,207	989	750	713	656	663	667	1.1%	0.6%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	501	464	462	462	-0.4%	0.0%
--Subtotal	6,258	6,624	20,019	16,236	17,275	18,731	17,389	18,194	18,017	4.6%	-1.0%
<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	15,620	16,341	16,771	4.6%	2.6%
<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	1,356	1,356	1,485	0.0%	9.5%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	3,835	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	5,103	4,873	5,080	5,268	4.2%	3.7%
--Subtotal	3,835	3,614	4,074	4,167	4,950	6,228	6,229	6,436	6,753	3.3%	4.9%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	466	504	539	8.2%	6.9%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	94	103	106	112	120	5.7%	7.1%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	39	40	49	53	22.5%	8.2%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	85	48	43	48	75	79	74	5.3%	-6.3%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	40,460	42,282	42,909	4.5%	1.5%
2. Homeland Security											
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>											
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Customs and Border Protection (12)	7,402	10,872	15,107	17,340	18,875	56,253	55,114	56,013	61,034	1.6%	9.0%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	4,660	4,574	8,794	15,931	24,692	19,029	19,019	19,908	19,971	4.7%	0.3%
Coast Guard (14)	5,452	7,050	11,432	10,887	16,847	14,145	13,258	14,643	13,041	10.4%	-10.9%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	33	37	38	28	2.7%	-26.3%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	52,644	51,712	51,576	51,558	-0.3%	0.0%
TOTAL--Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	139,140	142,178	145,632	2.2%	2.4%
3. Transportation (17)											
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	3,928	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	6,424	5,736	5,724	5,830	-0.2%	1.9%
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	1,111	1,175	1,175	5.8%	0.0%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	299	607	435	718	840	836	926	962	10.8%	3.9%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	562	917	605	612	545	507	585	616	15.4%	5.3%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	97	175	215	302	340	40.5%	12.6%
--Subtotal	3,928	7,509	8,014	7,225	8,485	9,010	8,405	8,712	8,923	3.7%	2.4%
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	149	137	145	170	5.8%	17.2%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	279	387	325	421	384	418	423	423	1.2%	0.0%
TOTAL--Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	8,960	9,280	9,516	3.6%	2.5%
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	2015	2016	2017	2015-16	2016-17
								(Estimated)		% Change	
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,743	1,743	2,061	0.0%	18.2%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	620	615	165	-0.8%	-73.2%
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	962	949	965	-1.4%	1.7%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	690	1,401	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,362	2,257	2,271	2,277	0.6%	0.3%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,189	2,135	2,176	2,276	1.9%	4.6%
--Subtotal	2,375	4,413	11,352	8,425	7,320	7,972	7,717	7,754	7,744	0.5%	-0.1%
<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	34	10.3%	6.3%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	845	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,371	2,177	2,333	2,347	7.2%	0.6%
National Labor Relations Bd.	1,776	2,313	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,632	1,587	1,600	1,596	0.8%	-0.3%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	148	78	63	60	53	66	66	24.5%	0.0%
TOTAL--Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	12,105	11,602	11,838	11,840	2.0%	0.0%
5. Environment & Energy											
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	49	15	20	23	22	24	24	9.1%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,289	1,883	1,883	1,883	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>											
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	n/o	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,604	1,427	1,407	1,407	-1.4%	0.0%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>											
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	368	452	1,913	2,059	1,848	2,548	1,124	1,416	1,609	26.0%	13.6%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,064	1,748	1,661	566	574	592	1.4%	3.1%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	768	859	859	11.8%	0.0%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	23	18	17	22	22	29.4%	0.0%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	521	294	345	366	17.3%	6.1%
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,528	1,510	1,177	1,190	1,293	1.1%	8.7%
--Subtotal	368	452	3,099	5,318	5,783	6,258	3,946	4,406	4,741	11.7%	7.6%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	122	115	99	106	99	7.1%	-6.6%
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	64	1	n/o	10	1	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	47	31	66	67	26	31	23	5.4%	10.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	111	133	188	189	156	165	164	5.8%	-0.6%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	35	220	3,114	3,160	2,735	3,976	3,656	3,565	3,469	-2.5%	-2.7%
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	862	4,424	13,045	15,587	17,310	16,857	14,715	15,568	15,608	5.8%	0.3%
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	1,265	5,096	20,218	25,414	29,730	31,196	25,805	27,018	27,296	4.7%	1.0%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,232	233,564	225,967	232,596	237,193	2.9%	2.0%
<u>Economic Regulation</u>											
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	3,805	3,955	3,955	3.9%	0.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	169	329	276	344	344	24.6%	0.0%
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3,250	1,254	1,016	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	841	1,957	3,234	6,466	4,343	4,446	4,081	4,299	4,299	5.3%	0.0%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,464	1,623	1,757	10.9%	8.3%
Farm Credit Admin.	251	232	277	530	287	277	277	297	307	7.2%	3.4%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	881	2,705	3,648	4,960	4,236	4,560	4,384	3,891	3,714	-11.2%	-4.5%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	10	12	14	14	16.7%	0.0%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	54	108	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Federal Housing Finance Agency (43)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	437	533	592	592	11.1%	0.0%
<i>Federal Reserve System (44)</i>											
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,050	3,052	6,117	6,117	6,117	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	165	298	333	419	668	283	441	441	441	0.0%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	165	298	1,922	2,636	3,718	3,335	6,558	6,558	6,558	0.0%	0.0%

Table A-3 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	(Estimated 2017)	% Change 2015-16 2016-17	
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	371	426	443	662	618	654	861	860	867	-0.1%	0.8%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,317	13,719	18,170	18,134	18,108	-0.2%	-0.1%
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	2,107	2,313	2,315	9.8%	0.1%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	441	255	214	235	260	320	347	23.1%	8.4%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	865	1,178	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,452	1,456	1,480	1,480	1.6%	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	1,456	1,480	1,480	1.6%	0.0%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	71	112	98	121	#REF!	23.5%	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	690	714	897	3.5%	25.6%
Federal Communications Com.	1,441	1,651	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,776	1,684	1,650	1,650	-2.0%	0.0%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	252	336	229	128	127	117	130	134	11.1%	3.1%
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						
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,595	6,412	6,728	6,944	4.9%	3.2%
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	247	305	291	23.5%	-4.6%
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	508	398	324	352	416	443	18.2%	6.5%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,440	2,829	2,660	4,059	6,128	9,430	12,463	12,757	12,835	2.4%	0.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2,668	3,088	2,986	4,807	6,747	10,040	13,062	13,478	13,569	3.2%	0.7%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	526	607	971	513	748	798	638	694	694	8.8%	0.0%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>											
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	97	57	49	44	44	47	50	6.8%	6.4%
<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	331	360	365	8.8%	1.4%
Federal Trade Com.	758	1,390	1,719	903	989	1,136	1,144	1,191	1,191	4.1%	0.0%
International Trade Com. (60)	277	274	409	499	357	394	403	404	414	0.2%	2.5%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	245	332	598	520	490	458	392	500	552	27.6%	10.4%
Securities and Exchange Com.	1,007	1,490	2,050	2,130	2,841	3,748	4,301	4,621	4,870	7.4%	5.4%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	5,481	7,181	9,511	9,729	12,606	17,007	20,361	21,341	21,751	4.8%	1.9%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	18,290	32,590	31,361	33,271	32,646	37,321	44,943	46,203	46,803	2.8%	1.3%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,408	152,746	175,878	270,885	270,910	278,799	283,996	2.9%	1.9%

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	8,220	53,887
2011	47,089	9,002	56,091
2012	48,233	9,553	57,786
2013	47,276	10,379	57,655
2014	48,346	10,606	58,952
2015	49,649	11,308	60,957
2016*	50,648	12,522	63,170
2017*	57,349	12,606	69,955

* 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 1960-2017.

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

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$2,016	\$1,019	\$3,035
1961	2,365	1,174	3,539
1962	2,686	1,196	3,882
1963	3,033	1,368	4,401
1964	3,203	1,460	4,663
1965	3,230	1,690	4,919
1966	3,359	1,607	4,966
1967	3,548	1,739	5,287
1968	3,973	1,818	5,791
1969	4,422	1,862	6,284
1970	4,817	2,137	6,954
1971	5,965	2,343	8,308
1972	7,308	2,214	9,522
1973	9,599	1,845	11,445
1974	9,070	2,115	11,184
1975	9,971	2,433	12,404
1976	11,188	2,609	13,796
1977	11,828	2,701	14,529
1978	12,177	2,561	14,739
1979	12,681	2,565	15,246
1980	13,646	2,810	16,456
1981	13,263	2,514	15,778
1982	12,042	2,694	14,735
1983	12,108	2,632	14,740
1984	12,340	2,755	15,095
1985	12,603	2,982	15,585
1986	12,867	3,437	16,304
1987	13,774	2,974	16,748
1988	14,767	3,407	18,174

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1989	15,691	3,535	19,225
1990	16,658	3,834	20,492
1991	18,235	3,687	21,922
1992	19,966	4,046	24,011
1993	20,067	4,620	24,688
1994	20,361	4,306	24,667
1995	20,847	5,006	25,854
1996	20,673	4,618	25,291
1997	21,686	4,980	26,666
1998	23,627	4,875	28,502
1999	24,435	5,113	29,548
2000	25,656	5,381	31,036
2001	26,826	5,513	32,338
2002	31,815	5,928	37,742
2003	40,865	5,864	46,729
2004	35,971	6,354	42,325
2005	36,318	6,446	42,764
2006	37,582	6,700	44,282
2007	38,045	6,949	44,994
2008	40,347	7,305	47,652
2009	43,542	7,861	51,403
2010	45,116	8,121	53,237
2011	45,580	8,713	54,293
2012	45,843	9,080	54,922
2013	44,213	9,706	53,919
2014	44,482	9,758	54,240
2015	45,325	10,323	55,648
2016*	44,948	11,113	56,062
2017*	50,051	11,002	61,053

* 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 1960-2017.

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	29,462	141,320
1979	120,195	30,025	150,220
1980	115,047	31,361	146,408
1981	115,528	29,347	144,875
1982	103,781	29,177	132,958
1983	99,997	27,551	127,548
1984	99,974	27,313	127,287
1985	100,818	26,988	127,806
1986	99,961	27,587	127,548
1987	103,347	27,109	130,456
1988	108,145	27,778	135,923

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1989	115,568	35,885	151,453
1990	119,475	33,271	152,746
1991	123,531	34,412	157,943
1992	130,815	37,089	167,904
1993	135,906	38,062	173,968
1994	133,564	37,623	171,187
1995	136,147	37,756	173,903
1996	137,135	33,714	170,849
1997	133,356	32,409	165,765
1998	139,977	31,941	171,918
1999	139,978	32,471	172,449
2000	143,232	32,646	175,878
2001	140,704	32,354	173,057
2002	152,762	32,524	185,286
2003	210,490	32,077	242,567
2004	202,372	32,652	235,024
2005	203,589	31,842	235,431
2006	201,646	32,068	233,714
2007	204,601	32,953	237,553
2008	215,367	33,969	249,336
2009	225,972	35,983	261,955
2010	233,564	37,321	270,885
2011	237,110	39,455	276,565
2012	237,768	40,327	278,095
2013	232,731	41,252	273,983
2014	234,214	44,229	278,443
2015	225,967	44,943	270,910
2016*	232,596	46,203	278,799
2017*	237,193	46,803	283,996

* 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 1960-2017.

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 and the agency ceased to exist in March 2015 due to insufficient funding.
 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 the FY15 Budget, this agency was called the International Trade and Investment Administration. In the FY 2016, the name of the agency is once again the International Trade Administration.
58. Data for the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs was listed as a line item of the Office of Management and Budget's yearly budget as "Management and Regulatory Policy" for 1979, "Management, Regulation, and Information" for 1980, "Information and Regulatory Affairs" for 1981-2015.
59. Early data for the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy were found under the SBA's Salaries and Expenses Account as "Entrepreneurial Development." Data for 2011 and after are for the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy.
60. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.