A Decade of Growth in the Regulators’ Budget: An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011

By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren
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This report is a joint effort of the Murray 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 Murray 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 are designed to make the public better off.

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A Decade of Growth in the Regulators’ Budget

Executive Summary

This report tracks the “Regulators’ Budget”—that portion of the fiscal budget devoted to developing and enforcing federal regulations—from 1960 to the President’s budget request for fiscal year 2011. While these on-budget costs of regulation represent a small fraction of the full burden of regulations to society (and do not provide information on regulations’ benefits) the data presented here offer useful insights into the growth and composition of regulation over the last fifty years.

The President’s proposed FY 2011 Budget of the United States Government calls for fiscal regulatory expenditures of over $59 billion, and a staff of almost 284,000. The allocation of regulatory outlays among the different departments and agencies reflects continued national concerns about homeland security, housing and financial markets, and corporate governance.

The requested Regulators’ Budget of $59.4 billion in 2011 is 4.1 percent larger in real terms than appropriated outlays of $56.3 billion in 2010. Appropriated outlays in FY 2010 were 8.9 percent higher than in 2009. Over the last decade, between 2000 and 2010, annual budget outlays for regulatory activities increased 75.5 percent in real terms, for a real dollar increase of $21.7 billion. While the growth in the Regulators’ Budget was larger in percentage terms during the 1960s and 1970s, the growth in dollar terms over the last ten years is more than double that of any previous decade.

Staffing increases at the federal regulatory agencies over the last decade have been similarly dramatic, and growth continues. The number of full-time staff is expected to reach an all-time high of 283,741 in 2011. Due in part to the growing number of federal employees engaged in airport screening at the Transportation Security Administration, federal regulatory agencies employ over 100,000 more full-time equivalent staff in 2010 than they did in 2000, an increase of over 57 percent.

Both outlays and staffing at the Transportation Security Administration continue to dominate the growth in the 2011 Regulators’ Budget. The President has requested a $1.4 billion increase in expenditures and almost 4,600 more people at that agency. Several other agencies with homeland security missions also received large requested budget increases in 2011, including the Coast Guard (a $158 million increase), the Federal Aviation Administration (a $129 million increase), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (a $101 million increase). Other agencies slated to receive budget increases of around $100 million or more in 2011 include the Food and Drug Administration ($445 million), the Patent and Trademark Office ($399 million), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ($128 million) and the Securities and Exchange Commission ($97 million). For all but the Patent and Trademark Office, these increases build on larger increases between 2009 and 2010.

* Note that the lower rate of growth predicted for FY2011 may underestimate the actual growth in regulatory spending for the coming fiscal year. In the past, actual appropriated outlays have generally been larger than initially requested. For example, estimated FY 2010 expenditures now appear to be 8.4 percent larger than 2009, a greater increase than the 3.2 percent estimate reported in last year’s Regulators’ Budget (based on the 2010 Budget request).
A Decade of Growth in the Regulators’ Budget:  
An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011

Overview

This report examines the Budget of the United States Government presented by the President to Congress for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 to track the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies and the staff employed to run these agencies. A joint product of the Murray Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center, this report continues an effort begun in 1977 by the Weidenbaum Center (formerly the Center for the Study of American Business).

Regulations are an increasingly important aspect of modern American life, and yet measuring regulatory activity is notoriously difficult. Our ongoing effort to track the trends in federal regulatory agencies’ expenditures helps monitor one component of the impact of regulation—the direct taxpayer costs associated with developing, administering, and enforcing federal rules and regulations. These data cannot inform analysts about the benefits regulations may convey, nor do they reflect full costs, as regulations impose social costs beyond the direct tax dollars expended to write and enforce them. Not only do businesses and individuals bear costs associated with compliance, but regulations can restrict opportunities and choices available to individuals and organizations (profit and nonprofit).

Nevertheless, the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies (as tracked in this report), and the trends in that regulatory spending over time, offer a useful proxy of the size and growth in regulations with which American businesses, workers, and consumers must comply. This information can serve as a barometer of regulatory activity, providing policy makers and analysts with useful insights into the composition and evolution of regulation over time.

This report tracks the spending and staffing of 70 departments and agencies from 1960 to the present. We examine expenditures in nominal and real (constant 2005) dollars, as well as staffing levels by agency and regulatory category. The data presented in this report are extracted from the Budget of the United States Government, prepared annually by the Office of Management and Budget and submitted by the President to the Congress. 

1 Susan Dudley is Director of the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center and a Research Professor in the Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration. Melinda Warren is Director of the Weidenbaum Center Forum at Washington University. Special thanks go to Miriam Ben Abdallah for her considerable help in gathering data. 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 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).

3 Data for 2011 cover 70 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.

based on reported outlays, and staffing data are reported in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. Figures for 2010 and 2011 are estimates. The 2010 figures generally reflect the budget Congress appropriated for the current year, while the 2011 figures reflect the outlays and personnel embodied in the President’s budget request to Congress for each program area.

The sections that follow divide federal regulatory activities into two main categories. The first category, social regulations, includes regulatory activities that address issues related to health, safety, and the environment. The Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Homeland Security are examples of agencies that administer social regulations. Their activities are generally limited to a specific issue, but they also have the power to regulate across industry boundaries. This report further divides the social regulation category into six subcategories: (1) consumer safety and health, (2) homeland security, (3) transportation, (4) workplace, (5) environment, and (6) energy.

Economic regulations, which make up the second category, are more likely to be industry-specific. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 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**

Table 1 summarizes spending for regulatory activities by category and subcategory for fiscal years 2009 through 2011 as well as decennial years from 1960 to 2000.

The President’s FY 2011 Budget request calls for expenditures on regulatory activities of $59.4 billion in 2011. This represents a 4.1 percent real increase (5.5 percent nominal) over appropriated 2010 expenditures of $56.3 billion. These 2010 outlays are 8.9 percent (10.8 percent in nominal terms) higher than FY 2009 expenditures.

Approximately 85 percent of this total FY 2011 Budget request is for administering and enforcing social regulation. The requested 2011 budget for social regulatory agencies involved in consumer safety and health, homeland security, transportation, workplace, environment, and energy regulation is $50.4 billion, a nominal increase of 4.9 percent over the 2010 appropriations ($48.0 billion) for the same agencies. In real terms, the requested budget for social regulatory agencies is 3.5 percent larger in 2011 than in 2010. This comes after an estimated real increase of 9.6 percent in 2010.

The 2011 budget request for economic regulatory activities is $9.1 billion, about 15 percent of the total Regulators’ Budget and a nominal increase of 9.1 percent over the 2010 budget. This reflects a 7.6 percent real increase. By the end of FY 2010, budget outlays for agencies in the finance and banking, industry-specific and general business regulation are expected to reach $8.3 billion, a nominal increase of 7.1 percent (5.2 percent real) over 2009.
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<td>Social Regulation</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer Safety and Health</td>
<td>$102</td>
<td>$222</td>
<td>$1,252</td>
<td>$1,839</td>
<td>$3,650</td>
<td>$6,833</td>
<td>$7,818</td>
<td>$8,302</td>
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<td>145</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>3,359</td>
<td>7,874</td>
<td>23,740</td>
<td>25,664</td>
<td>27,299</td>
<td>27,299</td>
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<td>6.4%</td>
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<td>42</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>1,476</td>
<td>2,682</td>
<td>3,309</td>
<td>3,382</td>
<td>3,382</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>115</td>
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<td>1,428</td>
<td>2,105</td>
<td>2,180</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>1,599</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>183</td>
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<td>3,675</td>
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<td>6,857</td>
<td>7,944</td>
<td>8,049</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>607</td>
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<td>1,166</td>
<td>1,158</td>
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<td><strong>Total Social Regulation</strong></td>
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<td>$1,097</td>
<td>$6,058</td>
<td>$11,138</td>
<td>$21,098</td>
<td>$43,074</td>
<td>$48,006</td>
<td>$50,370</td>
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<td>4.9%</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Finance and Banking</td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$98</td>
<td>$392</td>
<td>$1,304</td>
<td>$1,965</td>
<td>$2,859</td>
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<td>$3,431</td>
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<td>Industry-Specific Regulation</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>513</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>1,343</td>
<td>1,415</td>
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<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>48</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>727</td>
<td>1,674</td>
<td>3,687</td>
<td>3,710</td>
<td>4,220</td>
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<td>13.7%</td>
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<td><strong>Total Economic Regulation</strong></td>
<td>$179</td>
<td>$487</td>
<td>$1,213</td>
<td>$2,544</td>
<td>$4,383</td>
<td>$7,765</td>
<td>$8,313</td>
<td>$9,066</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$533</td>
<td>$1,584</td>
<td>$7,293</td>
<td>$13,682</td>
<td>$25,478</td>
<td>$50,839</td>
<td>$56,319</td>
<td>$59,436</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annualized Percentage Change</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
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<td><strong>Constant (Real) 2005 Dollars</strong></td>
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<td>Social Regulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumer Safety and Health</td>
<td>$548</td>
<td>$913</td>
<td>$2,621</td>
<td>$2,547</td>
<td>$4,117</td>
<td>$6,226</td>
<td>$7,002</td>
<td>$7,337</td>
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<td>4.8%</td>
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<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>779</td>
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<td>4,652</td>
<td>8,882</td>
<td>21,630</td>
<td>22,985</td>
<td>24,126</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>1,151</td>
<td>1,222</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>2,444</td>
<td>2,964</td>
<td>2,989</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workplace</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>1,769</td>
<td>1,885</td>
<td>1,927</td>
<td>1,927</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>3,102</td>
<td>5,089</td>
<td>6,836</td>
<td>6,248</td>
<td>7,115</td>
<td>7,113</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>929</td>
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<td>1,023</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
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<td><strong>Total Social Regulation</strong></td>
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<td>$4,511</td>
<td>$12,679</td>
<td>$15,424</td>
<td>$23,796</td>
<td>$39,246</td>
<td>$42,905</td>
<td>$44,515</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic Regulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance and Banking</td>
<td>$215</td>
<td>$403</td>
<td>$820</td>
<td>$1,806</td>
<td>$2,217</td>
<td>$2,605</td>
<td>$2,920</td>
<td>$3,032</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
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<td>Industry-Specific Regulation</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>1,134</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>1,251</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Business</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>1,888</td>
<td>3,359</td>
<td>3,323</td>
<td>3,729</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Economic Regulation</strong></td>
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<td>$2,002</td>
<td>$2,585</td>
<td>$3,523</td>
<td>$4,944</td>
<td>$7,075</td>
<td>$7,445</td>
<td>$8,012</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$2,865</td>
<td>$6,513</td>
<td>$15,264</td>
<td>$18,947</td>
<td>$28,740</td>
<td>$46,321</td>
<td>$50,441</td>
<td>$52,527</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annualized Percentage Change</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
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</table>

*FY 2010 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2011 estimates reflect the President’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2011 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 2009, 2010 and 2011 each represent a one year change. The annualized growth rate over the decade between 2000 and 2010 was 5.8 percent.

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

Table 2 summarizes the staffing at federal regulatory agencies between 1960 and 2011. The President’s Budget calls for a full-time staff of 283,741 people in 2011. This would be an increase of 7,312 people (2.6 percent) over appropriated 2010 staff levels, which, in turn, were 5.5 percent greater than in 2009.

Table 2

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

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<td><strong>Social Regulation</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Safety and Health</td>
<td>11,961</td>
<td>14,734</td>
<td>33,201</td>
<td>28,743</td>
<td>31,843</td>
<td>37,041</td>
<td>38,723</td>
<td>39,536</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homeland Security</td>
<td>17,514</td>
<td>22,496</td>
<td>35,333</td>
<td>44,158</td>
<td>60,414</td>
<td>138,547</td>
<td>150,946</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
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<td>Transportation</td>
<td>3,928</td>
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<td>9,255</td>
<td>9,910</td>
<td>10,319</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
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<td>Workplace</td>
<td>4,151</td>
<td>7,571</td>
<td>17,894</td>
<td>13,610</td>
<td>12,204</td>
<td>11,144</td>
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<td>12,645</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
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<td>Environment</td>
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<td>16,993</td>
<td>22,121</td>
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<td>26,589</td>
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<td>2.4%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
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<td>Energy</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>3,225</td>
<td>3,293</td>
<td>2,923</td>
<td>4,042</td>
<td>4,066</td>
<td>4,124</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Social Regulation</strong></td>
<td>38,819</td>
<td>57,685</td>
<td>115,047</td>
<td>119,472</td>
<td>143,209</td>
<td>225,995</td>
<td>237,629</td>
<td>244,444</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Economic Regulation** |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |           |           |
| Finance and Banking    | 2,509 | 5,618 | 9,524 | 15,308 | 13,310 | 12,487 | 14,531 | 13,846 | 16.4% | -4.7% |
| Industry-Specific Regulation | 10,300 | 19,791 | 12,326 | 8,234 | 6,692 | 6,934 | 7,184 | 3.6% | 3.6% |
| General Business       | 5,481 | 7,181 | 9,242 | 9,613 | 12,515 | 16,923 | 17,335 | 18,267 | 2.4% | 5.4% |
| **Total Economic Regulation** | 18,290 | 32,590 | 31,092 | 33,155 | 32,548 | 36,102 | 38,800 | 39,297 | 7.5% | 1.3% |
| **GRAND TOTAL**        | 57,109 | 90,275 | 146,139 | 152,627 | 175,757 | 262,097 | 276,429 | 283,741 | 5.5% | 2.6% |

Annualized Percentage Change

|                      | 4.7% | 4.9% | 0.4% | 1.4% | 5.1% | 5.5% | 2.6% |

* FY 2010 estimates generally reflect appropriated staffing levels, while FY 2011 estimates reflect the President’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2011 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 2009, 2010 and 2011 each represent a one year change. The annualized growth rate over the decade between 2000 and 2010 was 4.6 percent.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the Regulatory Studies Center, the George Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, various fiscal years.

Staffing levels at agencies engaged in social regulatory activities are budgeted to increase by 2.9 percent in 2011, following a 5.1 percent increase in 2010. The 2011 Budget requests 244,444 full-time employees for the social regulatory agencies (compared to 237,629 in 2010).

The economic regulatory agencies have fewer staff than the social regulatory agencies. Personnel is projected to increase by 1.3 percent in 2011 to 39,297 full-time equivalent employees. This follows a 7.5 percent increase in FY 2010.

Spending

Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (adjusted for inflation) regulatory expenditures since 1960. While spending has generally been increasing over the last 50 years, the rate of increase has varied with perceptions of public policy issues at the time and with the philosophies of elected officials in the executive and legislative branches of the federal government. While the regulator’s budget represents a small fraction of the total fiscal budget, its share has grown from well under one percent through the mid-1970s to around 1.5 percent over the last decade.

The 1960s were characterized by very rapid growth in regulatory expenditures. Total spending at federal regulatory agencies increased by $3.6 billion between 1960 and 1970. This represents a real annual growth rate of 8.6 percent and a total increase of 127.3 percent over the decade. Most of this expansion—more than $2.6 billion—occurred in social regulatory agencies (which experienced a real 137.1 percent increase in annual budget over the decade). Economic regulatory programs expanded more slowly, by $1.0 billion or 108.1 percent over the period.

This trend continued in the 1970s. Over that decade, real spending at regulatory agencies grew by $8.8 billion or 134.4 percent (8.9 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by $8.1 billion (181.1 percent) while economic agencies showed a much smaller increase of $0.6 billion (29.1 percent). Most of the increase occurred in the early part of the decade, when several of the significant social regulatory agencies (particularly the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration) were formed. Double-digit increases in the first three years preceded much slower growth in the budgets of both social and economic regulatory agencies during the latter part of the decade.

This slower rate of growth continued into the early 1980s. Total real annual expenditures on regulatory programs declined by 10.4 percent between 1980 and 1982, but rebounded later in the decade, for an overall increase of 24.1 percent between 1980 and 1990. Throughout the decade, spending on economic regulation increased at a faster rate—36.3 percent between 1980 and 1990—than spending on social regulation, which grew by 21.6 percent over the same period. On an annual basis, spending increased by an average of 2.2 percent per year over the decade. The budgetary costs of regulation in 1990 were $3.7 billion greater than in 1980.

Regulatory spending continued to grow in the 1990s, for a total increase of $9.8 billion or 51.7 percent over the decade. The budgets of agencies administering social regulation increased by 54.3 percent during this time, and those related to economic regulations increased by 40.3 percent. On an annual basis, the real rate of increase averaged 4.3 percent over the decade.

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5 In this section, growth is expressed in real (inflation-adjusted) terms, and dollar figures are expressed in real 2005 dollars.
The first decade of the 21st century has witnessed a larger rate increase in the budgets devoted to regulatory agencies than the previous two decades—with a 75.5 percent overall increase between fiscal years 2000 and 2010. In FY 2010, the on-budget costs of regulation are $21.7 billion greater than at the start of the decade, more than twice the inflation-adjusted dollar growth in spending of any prior decade. Social regulatory agencies’ budgets increased 80.7 percent over the decade and economic agencies’ budgets increased 50.6 percent. The annualized rate of increase over the last 10 years was 5.8 percent. As noted above, the FY 2011 Budget requests a 4.1 percent increase over 2010 appropriations.

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6 Note that 2010 is an estimated figure, based on appropriations as reported in the 2011 Budget of the United States Government.
Staffing

Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies over the past 50 years. During the decade of the 1960s, the number of personnel at regulatory agencies grew by 58.1 percent overall, from 57,109 in 1960 to 90,275 in 1970 (an increase of over 33,000). Social regulatory agencies gained almost 19,000 new personnel, and economic agencies added over 14,000 new staff members.

In the 1970s, staffing at regulatory agencies grew by over 55,000 full time people—or 61.9 percent, to reach 146,139 by decade’s end. During this period, staffing levels at the economic regulatory agencies declined by almost 1,500 FTE or 4.6 percent overall. However, the social regulatory agencies almost doubled their staff, for an increase of 57,362 employees (99.4 percent).

Staffing at regulatory agencies was cut back significantly in the early 1980s, so that between 1980 and 1985, staffing at regulatory agencies declined by 12.7 percent (12.4 percent at the social agencies and 13.8 percent at the economic regulatory agencies). Starting in 1987, the trend reversed, and the second half of the decade saw increases of 18.5 percent for social regulatory agencies and 23.7 percent for the economic regulatory agencies—a cumulative

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the Regulatory Studies Center, the George Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, various fiscal years.
increase of 19.6 percent between 1985 and 1990. By 1990, staffing at federal regulatory agencies was 4.4 percent higher than it had been in 1980. This was a net increase of 6,488 employees, to end the decade with a total of 152,627. Social agencies increased staffing by 3.8 percent, and economic regulatory staff grew by 6.6 percent during this decade.

The staffing increases that began in the late 1980s continued in the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1995, full-time equivalent personnel at regulatory agencies increased by 13.8 percent overall (over 21,000 people), with increases of 13.9 percent at social regulatory agencies and 13.4 percent in economic regulatory agencies. After staffing reductions in 1996 and 1997, the decade ended with over 23,000 new federal regulatory employees (a 15.2 percent increase). Social agencies added 23,737 employees (a 19.9 percent increase), while economic agencies declined by 1.8 percent (607 people). Total regulatory agency staffing had reached 175,757 by 2000.

Between 2000 and 2010, staffing levels jumped 57.3 percent, or over 100,000 FTEs. This is the largest increase in the five decades tracked in this report, leading to a record 276,429 employees responsible for federal regulation by decade’s end. More than half of the increase was due to the creation in 2003 of the Transportation Security Administration, with its large staff of screening agents (numbering over 53,000 in 2010). Excluding TSA, staffing at the social regulatory agencies increased 28.6 percent over the decade and staffing at economic regulatory agencies increased 19.2 percent. The requested budget for 2011 includes an additional 2.9 percent and 1.3 percent for the social & economic regulatory agencies respectively.

**Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2011**

In his message to the Congress accompanying the FY 2011 Budget, the President committed to “freeze non-security discretionary funding for 3 years … to help put our country on a fiscally sustainable path.” The budgets and staffing of the regulatory agencies presented here do not appear consistent with a freeze. Even if we exclude outlays directed at homeland security, the budget for regulatory activities is almost 5 percent larger than in 2010. Overall, the President’s Budget requests a $3.1 billion increase in funding for regulatory activities in FY 2011. Funds appropriated for regulatory agencies in FY 2010 are $5.4 billion greater than in 2009, and $21.7 billion higher than a decade earlier. Staffing at regulatory agencies is slated to increase by 7,312 FTE employees in 2011, after an increase of 14,332 increase in 2010.

**Spending**

This section briefly highlights how the President’s FY 2011 Budget request allocates outlays among the regulatory agencies. Table 1 provides summary statistics, and Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2 provide detail on spending by agencies in 2011 and previous years. In the discussion that follows, dollar amounts are presented in nominal terms (see Table A-1 for details), while percentage changes are in real (2005 dollar) terms (details in Table A-2).

The President’s FY 2011 Budget calls for expenditures on regulatory activities of $59.4 billion in FY 2011. This represents a 4.1 percent increase over FY 2010. Appropriated 2010 outlays ($56.3 billion) are 8.9 percent greater than in fiscal year 2009.
About 85 percent of the 2011 Regulator’s Budget is directed at social regulation. The requested 2011 budget for this broad area of regulation is $50.3 billion, an increase of 3.5 percent over appropriated 2010 levels. This requested increase is less than the increase of 9.6 percent over the previous year.

We further divide the social regulatory agencies into six subcategories. The homeland security subcategory has by far the largest budget, and is slated to receive the largest increase this year. Its 2011 budget request is up 5.0 percent, or $1.6 billion, from 2010. The Transportation Security Administration is budgeted to receive the bulk of this increase—$1.4 billion in new funding.

The second largest increase in percentage terms goes to the consumer safety and health subcategory, which is budgeted to receive a 4.8 percent increase in 2011 for a total of $8.3 billion in outlays. The Food and Drug Administration within the Department of Health and Human Services has the largest regulators’ budget in this category, and is slated to receive the largest increase in outlays—for a total of $3.7 billion—a 12.3 percent rise over appropriated 2010 outlays.

Agencies that regulate the workplace have a $2.2 billion budget request for 2011, a 2.2 percent increase over 2010. The transportation subcategory is budgeted for a 0.9 percent increase, to increase its $3.3 billion budget slightly. The budget of the environment subcategory will stay flat in 2011 with $8 billion in outlays, after a 13.9 percent increase in 2010. Energy regulatory agencies (excluding those classified as economic regulators) have requested a 2 percent decline in 2011, for budgeted total outlays of $1.2 billion.

Five agencies in the social regulation category are expected to see outlays increase by more than $100 million in 2011. These are:

- Transportation Security Administration—$1,350 million,
- Food and Drug Administration—$445 million,
- Coast Guard—$158 million,
- Federal Aviation Administration—$129 million, and
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement—$101 million.

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, which saw its budget increase by $277 million in FY 2010, will see a decline of $117 million in 2011. No other agencies are slated for reductions greater than $100 million in 2011.

The percentage of the Budget devoted to economic regulatory activities has declined since we started tracking in the 1960s. In 1960, 34 percent of federal regulatory spending was directed at economic programs. That percentage declined to 31 percent in the early 1970s, as regulation of traditionally-regulated industries, such as airlines, trucking, and rail began to relax at the same time that health, safety and environmental regulations increased. By 1980, economic regulations comprised 17 percent of the total regulators budget, and has hovered in the teens since then.
In FY 2011, slightly less than 15 percent of the Regulators’ Budget will be devoted to agencies administering economic regulations. The budget request for this category is $9.1 billion in 2011, a 7.6 percent increase over 2010. While all three subcategories of economic regulation are projected to see increases during the next fiscal year, the largest growth in outlays will likely come from the general business area, which is budgeted for a 12.2 percent increase over 2010. The finance and banking, and industry-specific subcategories are slated for slower expansion of 3.9 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively.

Three economic regulatory agencies are budgeted to receive dollar increases of around $100 million or more, including:

- The Patent and Trademark Office—$399 million (after a $285 million decline in 2010),
- The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—$128 million (over and above a $276 million increase in 2010) and
- The Securities and Exchange Commission—$97 million (beyond the $200 million increase in 2010).

None in this category have requests that are more than $20 million below 2010 outlays.

**Staffing**

Table 2 above provides an overview of changes in personnel for each of our subcategories, and Table A-3 provides staffing detail by agency. The 2011 Budget suggests that overall staffing levels will increase more slowly (2.6 percent) than spending (4.1 percent), and that staffing at the economic regulatory agencies will grow more slowly than at the social regulatory agencies (1.3 percent compared to 2.9 percent). Overall, the Budget envisions an additional 7,312 FTE employees at federal regulatory agencies. This is less than the 14,332 increase between 2009 and 2010.

Over 93 percent of the staffing increase occurs in the social regulation category, with almost two-thirds of the total (4,594 FTE) accruing to the Transportation Security Administration in the Department of Homeland Security.

In the economic regulation category, the finance and banking subcategory is budgeted to decline 4.7 percent in 2011, driven largely by reduced staffing projections for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Note that the number of FTE employees at that agency jumped over 50 percent between 2009 and 2010, so, while a decline from the current year’s budget, the 2011 projections represent over 1,000 additional employees over 2009. The number of employees at the Patent and Trademark Office and the Securities and Exchange Commission is budgeted to increase by almost 500 each, at rates of 5.0 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively.
Conclusion

The FY 2011 *Budget of the United States Government* calls for a 5.5 percent nominal (4.1 percent real) increase in outlays directed at developing, administering, and enforcing federal regulations. The allocation of fiscal regulatory expenditures among the different departments and agencies reflects continued national concerns about homeland security, housing and financial markets, and corporate governance. It also includes large increases in outlays at the Food and Drug Administration, and the Patent and Trademark Office.

The requested Regulators’ Budget is $59.4 billion in 2011, up from $56.3 billion in 2010. After adjusting for inflation, appropriated outlays in FY 2010 are 8.9 percent higher than in 2009. The predicted slower growth from 2010 to 2011 is not inevitable. In the past, actual appropriated outlays have generally been larger than initially requested. Over the last decade, between 2000 and 2010, budget outlays for regulatory activities have grown 75.5 percent in real terms, so that annual expenditures in 2010 are $21.7 billion higher than they were a decade ago. While the growth in the Regulators’ Budget was larger in percentage terms during the 1960s and 1970s, the increase in dollar terms since 2000 is more than double that of any previous decade.

The growth in staffing at the federal regulatory agencies over the last decade has been similarly dramatic, and continues. The number of full-time staff employed on regulatory matters is expected to reach an all-time high of almost 284,000 in 2011. Due in part to the federal staff engaged in airport screening at the Transportation Security Administration, federal regulatory agencies employ over 100,000 more full-time equivalent staff in 2010 than they did in 2000, an increase of over 57 percent.
Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 32 years and has compiled 45 years of data on the administrative expenses of federal regulation. This is the first year that 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 2011* and supporting documents. This Budget, also known as “the President’s Budget,” is presented to Congress approximately seven months prior to the beginning of each fiscal year (e.g. fiscal year 2011 begins October 1, 2010 and ends September 30, 2011). In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 70 regulatory agencies contained in Table A-1 reflect “outlays.” These data are expressed in current dollars, rounded to the nearest million. Table A-2 provides comparable information in real terms (constant 2005 dollars). Because these numbers are rounded to the nearest million, the numbers do not necessarily add to totals.

The data on outlays provide a clear picture of the resources a regulatory agency directs 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 2011 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Staffing data from 1970 to 2011 are given in Table A-6. Detailed agency-by-agency data are available and 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, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Federal Housing Administration.

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

#### Department of Agriculture:
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1): 59, 96, 257, 406, 735, 1,288, 1,436, 1,396, 11.5%, -2.8%
- Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2): n/o, n/o, 393, 475, 743, 1,111, 1,125, 1,163, 1.3%, 3.4%
- Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3): n/o, 3, 66, 50, 60, 83, 83, 90, 0.0%, 8.4%
- Risk Management Agency: n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, 64, 73, 79, 82, 8.2%, 3.8%
- **Subtotal ($ mil)**: 59, 99, 716, 931, 1,602, 2,555, 2,723, 2,731, 6.6%, 0.3%

#### Department of Health and Human Services:
- Food and Drug Admin. (4): 16, 72, 326, 561, 1,209, 2,539, 3,225, 3,670, 27.0%, 13.8%
- **Subtotal ($ mil)**: n/o, n/o, 2, 5, 127, 174, 206, 194, 18.4%, -5.8%

#### Department of Justice:
- Drug Enforcement Admin. (7): n/o, 2, 13, 27, 74, 204, 212, 222, 3.9%, 4.7%
- Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8): 27, 49, 147, 273, 555, 1,123, 1,173, 1,208, 4.4%, 3.0%
- **Subtotal ($ mil)**: 27, 51, 160, 300, 629, 1,328, 1,385, 1,430, 4.3%, 3.2%

#### Department of Treasury:
- Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8): n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, 100, 103, 107, 3.0%, 3.9%
- **Subtotal ($ mil)**: n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, 86, 93, 123, 8.1%, 32.3%

#### Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.: n/o, 5, 18, 26, 77, 90, 89, 102, -1.1%, 14.6%
- **TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health ($ mil)**: 102, 222, 1,252, 1,839, 3,650, 6,833, 7,818, 8,302, 14.4%, 6.2%

### 2. Homeland Security

#### Department of Homeland Security:
- Area Maritime Security (11): 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, 10,659, 11,051, 11,047, 3.7%, 0.0%
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13): 58, 66, 254, 786, 5,333, 5,372, 6,006, 6,103, 11.8%, 1.7%
- Coast Guard (14): 43, 94, 498, 909, 1,717, 2,378, 2,587, 2,745, 8.8%, 6.1%
- Science and Technology (15): n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, 86, 93, 123, 8.1%, 32.3%
- Transportation Security Admin. (16): n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, 5,245, 5,927, 7,277, 13.0%, 22.8%
- **TOTAL--Homeland Security ($ mil)**: 145, 335, 1,589, 3,339, 7,874, 23,740, 25,664, 27,299, 8.1%, 6.4%

### 3. Transportation

#### Federal Aviation Admin. (18): 42, 124, 283, 477, 881, 1,501, 1,754, 1,883, 16.9%, 7.4%
- Federal Highway Admin. (19): n/o, 6, 20, 98, 9, n/o, n/o, n/o, - -
- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20): n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, 163, 522, 799, 682, 53.1%, -14.6%
- Federal Transit Admin. (21): n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, - -
- Federal Railroad Admin.: n/o, 16, 92, 52, 119, 210, 252, 259, 20.0%, 2.8%
- National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.: n/o, 26, 137, 148, 173, 249, 287, 304, 15.3%, 5.9%
- Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (22): n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, 9, 37, 82, 99, 109, 20.3%, 10.1%
- Surface Transportation Bd. (23): n/o, n/o, n/o, n/o, 17, 28, 29, 27, 3.6%, -6.9%
- **Subtotal ($ mil)**: 42, 172, 332, 784, 1,399, 2,592, 3,220, 3,280, 24.2%, 1.9%
- **TOTAL--Transportation ($ mil)**: 42, 177, 550, 810, 1,476, 2,682, 3,309, 3,382, 23.4%, 2.2%
## 4. Workplace

<table>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>142</td>
<td>171</td>
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<td>180</td>
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<td>370</td>
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<td>560</td>
<td>572</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>--Subtotal ($ mil)--</strong></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>1,311</td>
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<td>1,477</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Department of Transportation:

| Office of Civil Rights | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 232  | 340  | 371  | 364  | 9.1%     | -1.9%    |
| Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd. | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 2    | 4    | 7    | 7    | 0%    | 0.0%     |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Com. | n/o  | 12   | 131  | 290  | 350  | 363  | 393  | 3.7%  | 8.3%     |
| National Labor Relations Bd. | 15   | 38   | 109  | 142  | 198  | 256  | 278  | 282  | 8.6%     | 1.4%     |
| Occupational Safety and Health Review Com. | n/o  | n/o  | 2    | 4    | 7    | 7    | 0%    | 0%    |          |          |
| **TOTAL--Workplace ($ mil)** | 36   | 115  | 748  | 1,012| 1,428| 1,942| 2,105| 2,180| 8.4%     | 3.6%     |

## 5. Environment

| Council on Environmental Quality | n/o  | n/o  | 3    | 1    | 3    | 3    | 3    | 3    | 0.0%     | 0.0%     |

### Department of Agriculture:

| Forest and Rangeland Research (28) | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 232  | 340  | 371  | 364  | 9.1%  | -1.9%    |

### Department of Defense:

| Army Corps of Engineers (29) | 1    | 2    | 41   | 111  | 197  | 208  | 194  | 5.6%  | -6.7%    |

### Department of Interior:

| Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30) | 3    | 7    | 71   | 152  | 236  | 295  | 347  | 373  | 17.6%    | 7.5%     |
| Minerals Management Svc. | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 179  | 412  | 327  | 378  | 396  | 15.8%    | 4.8%     |
| Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (31) | n/o  | n/o  | 85   | 327  | 392  | 325  | 364  | 374  | 12.0%    | 2.7%     |
| U.S. Geological Survey (32) | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 196  | 257  | 253  | 272  | -1.6% | 7.5%     |
| **--Subtotal ($ mil)--** | 3    | 7    | 156  | 658  | 1,236| 1,204| 1,342| 1,415| 11.5%    | 5.4%     |
| Environmental Protection Agency (33) | 13   | 174  | 1,282| 2,950| 5,113| 6,020| 6,073| 17.7%| 0.9%     |
| **TOTAL--Environment ($ mil)** | 17   | 183  | 1,482| 3,675| 6,060| 6,857| 7,944| 8,049| 15.9%    | 1.3%     |

## 6. Energy

### Department of Energy:

| Petroleum Regulation (34) | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 14   | 24   | 28   | 42   | 41   | 50.0%    | -2.4%    |
| Federal Inspector Alaska Nat’l Gas Pipeline (35) | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 3    | 9    | 9    | 9    | 10    | 200.0%   | 11.1%    |
| Energy Conservation (36) | n/o  | n/o  | 59   | 38   | 103  | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | -        | -        |
| **--Subtotal ($ mil)--** | n/o  | n/o  | 59   | 38   | 127  | 31   | 51   | 51   | 64.5%    | 0.0%     |
| Nuclear Regulatory Com. (37) | 12   | 65   | 378  | 391  | 480  | 989  | 1,115| 1,107| 12.7%    | -0.7%    |
| **TOTAL--Energy ($ mil)** | 12   | 65   | 437  | 443  | 607  | 1,020| 1,166| 1,158| 14.3%    | -0.7%    |

### TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION ($ mil)

| 354 | 1,097 | 6,058 | 11,138 | 21,095 | 43,074 | 48,006 | 50,370 | 11.5% | 4.9% |

## Economic Regulation

### 1. Finance and Banking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department of the Treasury:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller of the Currency (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Crimes Enforcement Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Thrift Supervision (39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>--Subtotal ($ mil)--</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Credit Admin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Housing Finance Bd. (40)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2. Industry-Specific Regulation

| Department of Agriculture: Agriculture Marketing Svc. (44) | 42 | 186 | 60 | 161 | 198 | 304 | 306 | 334 | 0.7% | 9.2% |
| Department of Commerce: National Telecommunications and Info. Admin. | n/o | n/o | 16 | 21 | 30 | 47 | 83 | 66 | 76.6% | -20.5% |
| Department of the Energy: Economic Regulatory Admin. (45) | n/o | n/o | 132 | 16 | 2 | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Department of the Interior: National Indian Gaming Com. | n/o | n/o | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| Civil Aeronautics Bd. (46) | 7 | 11 | 28 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Commodity Futures Trading Com. (47) | 1 | 2 | 16 | 36 | 62 | 129 | 190 | 211 | 47.3% | 11.1% |
| Federal Communications Com. | 11 | 24 | 76 | 108 | 269 | 434 | 441 | 461 | 1.6% | 4.5% |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48) | 7 | 18 | 67 | 113 | 167 | 274 | 296 | 315 | 8.0% | 6.4% |
| Federal Maritime Com. | n/o | 4 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 9.1% | 4.2% |
| Interstate Commerce Com. (49) | 20 | 27 | 80 | 43 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Renegotiation Bd. (50) | 3 | 4 | 1 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| **TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation ($ mil)** | 91 | 276 | 486 | 513 | 744 | 1,219 | 1,343 | 1,415 | 10.2% | 5.4% |

### 3. General Business

<p>| Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (51) | n/o | n/o | 1 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Council on Wage and Price Stability (52) | n/o | n/o | 9 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Department of Commerce: Bureau of Industry and Security (54) | n/o | n/o | 41 | 61 | 83 | 102 | 112 | 122 | 9.9% | 9.8% |
| Patent and Trademark Office | 22 | 49 | 103 | 320 | 872 | 1,984 | 1,699 | 2,098 | -14.4% | 23.5% |
| <strong>Subtotal ($ mil)</strong> | 25 | 55 | 117 | 384 | 969 | 2,134 | 1,862 | 2,280 | -12.7% | 22.4% |
| Department of Justice: Antitrust Division | 5 | 9 | 49 | 47 | 102 | 153 | 162 | 166 | 5.9% | 2.5% |
| Federal Election Com. | n/o | n/o | 10 | 15 | 40 | 63 | 69 | 69 | 9.5% | 0.0% |
| Federal Trade Com. | 7 | 20 | 69 | 125 | 265 | 328 | 314 | 328 | 23.8% | -4.3% |
| International Trade Com. (55) | 2 | 4 | 14 | 37 | 47 | 74 | 82 | 87 | 10.8% | 6.1% |
| Library of Congress: Copyright Office | 1 | 3 | 14 | 19 | 34 | 46 | 55 | 55 | 19.6% | 0.0% |
| Securities and Exchange Com. | 8 | 22 | 74 | 154 | 357 | 952 | 1,152 | 1,249 | 21.0% | 8.4% |
| <strong>TOTAL--General Business ($ mil)</strong> | 48 | 113 | 357 | 727 | 1,674 | 3,687 | 3,710 | 4,220 | 0.6% | 13.7% |
| <strong>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION ($ mil)</strong> | 179 | 487 | 1,235 | 2,544 | 4,383 | 7,765 | 8,313 | 9,066 | 7.1% | 9.1% |
| <strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong> | 533 | 1,584 | 7,293 | 13,682 | 25,478 | 50,839 | 56,319 | 59,436 | 10.8% | 5.5% |</p>
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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Spending (in Millions of Constant 2005 dollars)</th>
<th>% Change</th>
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<td><strong>1. Consumer Safety and Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>n/o</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
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<td>335</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
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<td>532</td>
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<td>592</td>
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<td>Federal Highway Admin. (19)</td>
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<td>Federal Transit Admin. (21)</td>
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<td>193</td>
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<td>287</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pipeline &amp; Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (22)</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL—Transportation ($ mil)</strong></td>
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### 4. Workplace

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<td>257</td>
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<td>256</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<td>115</td>
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<td>Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>149</td>
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<td>-1.9%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>297</td>
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<td>254</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal ($ mil)</strong></td>
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<td>267</td>
<td>1,047</td>
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<td>1,284</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office of Civil Rights</td>
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<td>274</td>
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<td>197</td>
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<td>249</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,566</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>1,769</td>
<td>1,885</td>
<td>1,927</td>
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### 5. Environment

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<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>125</td>
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<td>7,115</td>
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### 6. Energy

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<td>901</td>
<td>999</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL--Energy ($ mil)</strong></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>1,023</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>-2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION ($ mil)</strong></td>
<td>1,903</td>
<td>4,511</td>
<td>15,424</td>
<td>15,424</td>
<td>23,796</td>
<td>39,246</td>
<td>42,995</td>
<td>44,515</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Economic Regulation

#### 1. Finance and Banking

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comptroller of the Currency (38)</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Crimes Enforcement Network</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>-3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Thrift Supervision (39)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal ($ mil)</strong></td>
<td>108</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Farm Credit Admin. | 11  | 16 | 25 | 50 | 36 | 41 | 41 | 48 | 52 | 18.0% | 7.8% |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. | 70  | 123 | 253 | 659 | 745 | 692 | 927 | 1,028 | 34.0% | 10.9% |
### 2. Industry-Specific Regulation

#### Department of Agriculture:
- Agriculture Marketing Svc. (44)
  - % Change: -1.1%, 7.7%

#### Department of Commerce:
- National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.
  - % Change: 73.6%, -21.5%

#### Department of the Energy:
- Economic Regulatory Admin. (45)
  - % Change: -67.2%, -1.3%

#### Department of the Interior:
- National Indian Gaming Com.
  - % Change: -67.2%, -1.3%

- Civil Aeronautics Bd. (46)
  - % Change: -

- Commodity Futures Trading Com. (47)
  - % Change: -67.2%, -1.3%

- Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)
  - % Change: 6.2%, 5.0%

- Federal Maritime Com.
  - % Change: -

- Interstate Commerce Com. (49)
  - % Change: -

- Renegotiation Bd. (50)
  - % Change: -

**TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation ($ mil)**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>226</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>295</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Department of Justice:
- Antitrust Division
  - % Change: 4.1%, 1.1%

- Federal Election Com.
  - % Change: 7.7%, -1.3%

- Federal Trade Com.
  - % Change: 21.7%, -5.5%

- International Trade Com. (55)
  - % Change: 8.9%, 4.7%

#### Library of Congress:
- Copyright Office
  - % Change: 17.5%, -1.3%

- Securities and Exchange Com.
  - % Change: 18.9%, 7.0%

**TOTAL—General Business ($ mil)**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>226</th>
<th>765</th>
<th>126</th>
<th>223</th>
<th>277</th>
<th>274</th>
<th>295</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
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**TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION ($ mil)**

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>226</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>274</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
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**GRAND TOTAL**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,134</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>839</td>
<td>1,111</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>1,251</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Agency Detail of Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity

(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Consumer Safety and Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer Product Safety Com.</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Department of Agriculture:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)</td>
<td>6,258</td>
<td>6,403</td>
<td>5,440</td>
<td>5,814</td>
<td>6,468</td>
<td>7,935</td>
<td>7,888</td>
<td>7,751</td>
<td>-0.6%</td>
<td>-1.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>12,372</td>
<td>9,433</td>
<td>9,545</td>
<td>9,460</td>
<td>9,696</td>
<td>9,727</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>2,207</td>
<td>989</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
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<td>Risk Management Agency</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>--Subtotal--</strong></td>
<td>6,258</td>
<td>6,624</td>
<td>20,019</td>
<td>16,236</td>
<td>17,275</td>
<td>18,558</td>
<td>18,841</td>
<td>18,751</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>-0.5%</td>
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<td><strong>Department of Health and Human Services:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Food and Drug Admin. (4)</td>
<td>1,868</td>
<td>4,496</td>
<td>8,045</td>
<td>7,764</td>
<td>8,900</td>
<td>11,369</td>
<td>12,317</td>
<td>12,951</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
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<td><strong>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Department of Justice:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)</td>
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<td>255</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>1,282</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)</td>
<td>3,835</td>
<td>3,489</td>
<td>3,819</td>
<td>3,873</td>
<td>4,337</td>
<td>5,080</td>
<td>5,175</td>
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<td>9.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>--Subtotal ($ mil)--</strong></td>
<td>3,835</td>
<td>3,614</td>
<td>4,074</td>
<td>4,167</td>
<td>4,950</td>
<td>5,981</td>
<td>6,270</td>
<td>6,457</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health ($ mil)</strong></td>
<td>11,961</td>
<td>14,734</td>
<td>33,201</td>
<td>28,743</td>
<td>31,843</td>
<td>37,041</td>
<td>38,723</td>
<td>39,536</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. Homeland Security</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Department of Homeland Security:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Area Maritime Security (11)</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<tr>
<td>Customs and Border Protection (12)</td>
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<td>10,872</td>
<td>15,107</td>
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<td>18,875</td>
<td>53,968</td>
<td>57,960</td>
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<td>Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)</td>
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<td>24,692</td>
<td>17,632</td>
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<td>-1.4%</td>
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<td>Coast Guard (14)</td>
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<td>11,432</td>
<td>10,887</td>
<td>16,847</td>
<td>13,496</td>
<td>13,862</td>
<td>14,309</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science and Technology (15)</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation Security Admin. (16)</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL--Homeland Security ($ mil)</strong></td>
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<td>22,496</td>
<td>35,333</td>
<td>44,158</td>
<td>60,414</td>
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<td>145,947</td>
<td>150,946</td>
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<td><strong>3. Transportation (17)</strong></td>
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<td>Federal Aviation Admin. (18)</td>
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<td>6,251</td>
<td>5,460</td>
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<td>6,585</td>
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<td>239</td>
<td>495</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
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<td>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<td>1,123</td>
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<td>718</td>
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<td>893</td>
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<td>5.9%</td>
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<td>917</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pipeline &amp; Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (22)</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Surface Transportation Bd. (23)</strong></td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>-22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>--Subtotal ($ mil)--</strong></td>
<td>3,928</td>
<td>5,509</td>
<td>8,014</td>
<td>7,222</td>
<td>8,620</td>
<td>8,862</td>
<td>9,499</td>
<td>9,917</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Transportation Safety Board</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL--Transportation ($ mil)</strong></td>
<td>3,928</td>
<td>7,788</td>
<td>8,401</td>
<td>7,547</td>
<td>9,041</td>
<td>9,255</td>
<td>9,910</td>
<td>10,319</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Workplace</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Department of Labor:</strong></td>
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<td>Employment Standards Admin. (24)</td>
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<td>2,335</td>
<td>2,211</td>
<td>1,968</td>
<td>2,297</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>n/o</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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### A-3 continued

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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>n/o</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
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<td>2,852</td>
<td>2,178</td>
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### 5. Environment

| Council on Environmental Quality       | n/o  | n/o  | 49   | 15   | 20   | 20   | 24   | 26   | 20.0%       | 8.3%       |           |
| **Department of Agriculture:**          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |             |            |           |
| Forest and Rangeland Research (28)     | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 2,340| 2,296| 2,302| 2,302| 0.3%        | 0.0%       |           |
| **TOTAL--Environmental Protection Agency (33)** | 862  | 4,244| 13,045| 15,587| 17,310| 16,693| 17,106| 17,258| 2.5%        | 0.9%       |           |

### 6. Energy

| Department of Energy:                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |             |            |           |
| Petroleum Regulation (34)              | n/o  | n/o  | 101  | 122  | 105  | 127  | 156  | -    | 21.0%       | 22.8%      |           |
| Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (35) | n/o  | n/o  | 64   | 1    | n/o  | 7    | 15   | 15   | 114.3%      | 0.0%       |           |
| Energy Conservation (36)               | n/o  | n/o  | 47   | 31   | 66   | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | -           | -          |           |
| **Subtotal ($ mil)**                   | n/o  | n/o  | 111  | 133  | 188  | 112  | 142  | 171  | 26.8%       | 20.4%      |           |
| Nuclear Regulatory Com. (37)           | 35   | 220  | 3,114| 3,160| 2,735| 3,930| 3,924| 3,953| -0.2%       | 0.7%       |           |
| **TOTAL--Energy ($ mil)**              | 35   | 220  | 3,225| 3,293| 2,923| 4,042| 4,066| 4,124| 0.6%        | 1.4%       |           |
| **TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION ($ mil)**    | 38,819| 57,685| 115,047| 119,472| 143,209| 225,995| 237,629| 244,444| 5.1%        | 2.9%       |           |

### Economic Regulation

#### 1. Finance and Banking

| Department of the Treasury:            |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |             |            |           |
| Comptroller of the Currency (38)       | 841  | 1,957| 3,234| 3,216| 2,920| 3,104| 3,216| 3,263| 3.6%        | 1.5%       |           |
| Financial Crimes Enforcement Network   | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 169  | 313  | 332  | 328  | 6.1%        | -1.2%      |           |
| Office of Thrift Supervision (39)      | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 3,250| 1,254| 1,051| 1,082| 1.3%        | 1.6%       |           |
| **Subtotal ($ mil)**                   | 841  | 1,957| 3,234| 6,466| 4,343| 4,468| 4,613| 4,673| 3.2%        | 1.3%       |           |
| Farm Credit Admin.                     | 251  | 232  | 277  | 530  | 287  | 271  | 291  | 300  | 7.4%        | 3.1%       |           |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.        | 881  | 2,705| 3,648| 4,960| 4,236| 3,417| 5,232| 4,493| 53.1%       | -14.1%     |           |
| Federal Housing Finance Bd. (40)       | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | 54   | 108  | n/o  | n/o  | n/o  | -           | -          |           |
| **Federal Reserve System (41)**        | n/o  | n/o  | 1,589| 2,217| 3,050| 2,785| 2,785| 2,785| 0.0%        | 0.0%       |           |
| Federal Reserve Banks (42)             | 165  | 298  | 333  | 419  | 668  | 874  | 832  | 832  | -4.8%       | 0.0%       |           |
| **Subtotal ($ mil)**                   | 165  | 298  | 1,922| 2,636| 3,718| 3,659| 3,617| 3,617| -1.1%       | 0.0%       |           |
| National Credit Union Admin. (43)      | 371  | 426  | 443  | 662  | 618  | 672  | 778  | 763  | 15.8%       | -1.9%      |           |
| **TOTAL--Finance and Banking ($ mil)** | 2,589| 5,618| 9,524| 15,508| 13,310| 12,887| 14,531| 13,846| 16.4%       | -4.7%      |           |
### 2. Industry-Specific Regulation

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<tr>
<td>National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>261</td>
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<td><strong>Department of the Energy</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>18</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>112</td>
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<td>692</td>
<td>778</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>180</td>
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<td>556</td>
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<td>745</td>
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<td>1,734</td>
<td>1,923</td>
<td>1,810</td>
<td>1,918</td>
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<td>1,653</td>
<td>1,475</td>
<td>1,216</td>
<td>1,396</td>
<td>1,528</td>
<td>1,539</td>
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<td>336</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>120</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>235</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>6,934</td>
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### 3. General Business

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<td>n/o</td>
<td>n/o</td>
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<td>n/o</td>
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<td><strong>Subtotal ($ mil)</strong></td>
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<td>3,088</td>
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<td>971</td>
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<td>3.5%</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL—General Business ($ mil)</strong></td>
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<td>9,242</td>
<td>9,613</td>
<td>12,515</td>
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<td>17,335</td>
<td>18,287</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION ($ mil)</strong></td>
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<td>33,155</td>
<td>32,548</td>
<td>36,102</td>
<td>38,860</td>
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<td>90,275</td>
<td>146,139</td>
<td>152,627</td>
<td>175,757</td>
<td>262,697</td>
<td>276,429</td>
<td>283,741</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
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### Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars

(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Social</th>
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<td>$354</td>
<td>$179</td>
<td>$533</td>
<td>1986</td>
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<td>$1,996</td>
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<td>1961</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>8254</td>
<td>1770</td>
<td>10024</td>
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<td>483</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>1988</td>
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<td>11264</td>
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<td>801</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>10154</td>
<td>2265</td>
<td>12419</td>
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**Note:** Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Data based on outlays.

**Source:** Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the Regulatory Studies Center, the George Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.
## Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars

(Fiscal Years, Millions of 2005 Dollars)

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

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

**(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)**

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Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.  
Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the Regulatory Studies Center, the George Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.
Notes to Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3


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 figures are not available for the Consumer Protection Programs or the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes. 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 will effectively absorb all remaining resources prior to termination date.

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 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 law creating the United States Department of Homeland Security came into effect, creating the 15th executive department of the president’s Cabinet. The Department analyzes threats; guards borders and airports; safeguard critical infrastructure and coordinates the response of our nation to future
emergencies. (This description is based upon the press release “Ridge Sworn In Friday as Secretary of Homeland Security,” Remarks by the President at Swearing-In of Tom Ridge, Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, January 24, 2003.)

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. Customs and Border Protection is a Department of Homeland Security agency, first appearing in the fiscal year 2004 budget. Data from 1973 to 2001 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 the Department of Homeland Security in 2001 and before are taken from the Department of Justice’s Immigration and Naturalization Services’ Immigration Enforcement (and Border Affairs).

14. 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.

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. As of the fiscal year 2005 budget, no regulatory activity takes place in the Federal Highway Administration.

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. For 2011, the Federal Transit Administration regulatory role became effective through the rail transit safety legislation, the Public Transportation Act of 2009. The
legislation expands the federal role in regulatory oversight of safety on rail transit systems.

22. 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.

23. The Surface Transportation Board was created on January 1, 1996 as a successor organization to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

24. 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 2011, 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.

25. Prior to the fiscal year 1995 budget, the Office of the American Workplace was called the Labor Management Services Administration. Labor-management standards, enforcement, and related administrative functions were transferred to the Employment Standards Administration in 1996. Data from 1991-1993 is for Labor-Management Standards; data from 1970-1990 is for Labor-Management Services; and data from 1960-1969 is for Labor-Management Relations. The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the American Workplace (OAW) was disbanded due to lack of funding in July 1996.

26. In the fiscal year 2004 budget, the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration was renamed the Employee Benefits Security Administration. Prior to the fiscal year 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.

27. The 1960-1972 data for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are for the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; 1973-1978 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.

28. In 2000, the Forest & Rangeland Research division of the U.S. Forest Service at the Department of Agriculture began devoting resources to developing and implementing forest-planning regulations.

29. The 1960-1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under the Operation and Maintenance category.

30. As of the fiscal year 1997 budget, the Fish and Wildlife’s research and development budget was eliminated. Data for R&D after 1994 are listed under the U.S. Geological Survey. Before 1974, Fish and Wildlife and Parks were known as the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
31. The 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.

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. These figures had included program and staffing costs for import/export authorizations under the Department of Energy’s Fossil Energy Research and Development. After 2006, these activities will be transferred to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.

35. The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997. It was no longer funded as of the fiscal year 1987 budget. In the fiscal year 2008 budget, the independent agency Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects was added pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act of 2004. The first numbers from this agency appear in 2007.

36. In years prior to 2007, the Department of Energy’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy issued energy conservation standards. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of “Building technology, State and community programs.” This agency was discontinued in the FY2009 Budget.

37. Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission performed the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

38. For the 1964 data for Comptroller of the Currency, only an estimate was found.

39. Prior to the fiscal year 1990 budget, data for the Office of Thrift Supervision was for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

40. 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 will be abolished on July 29, 2009. The Federal Housing Finance Agency will effectively absorb all remaining resources prior to its termination date.
41. All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year basis until the fiscal year 2005 budget. Staffing figures are found in Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.

42. 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.

43. The 1960-1969 data for the National Credit Union Administration are for Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.

44. Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulatory category.

45. 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.

46. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.

47. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.


49. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.

50. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.

51. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.

52. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.