

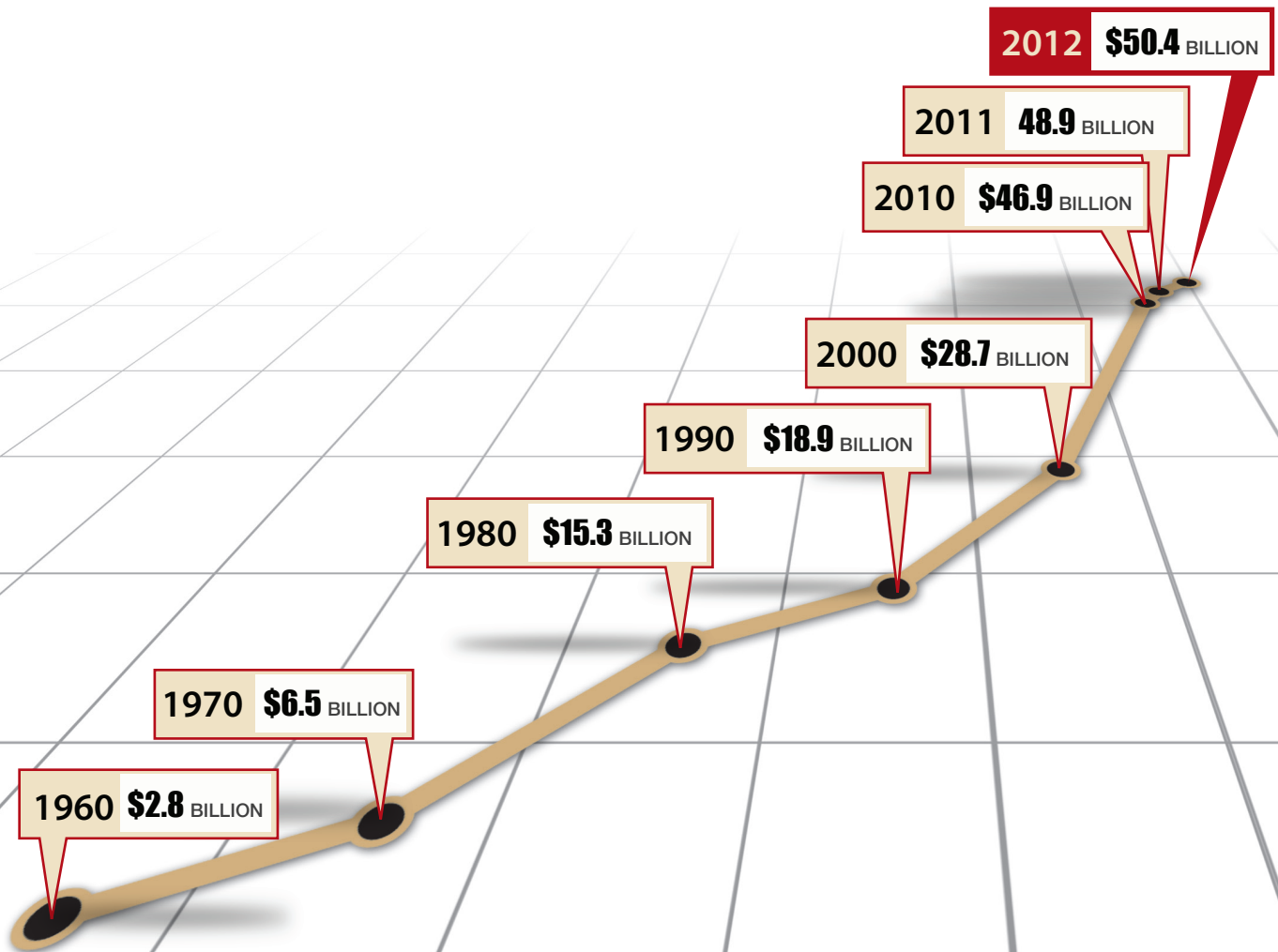
Fiscal Stalemate Reflected in Regulators' Budget:

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012

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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Fiscal Stalemate Reflected in Regulators’ Budget

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012

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Fiscal Stalemate Reflected in Regulators' Budget

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012

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 2012. Though 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 time-series data presented here offer useful insights into the growth and composition of regulation over the last 52 years.

The President’s proposed FY 2012 *Budget of the United States Government* calls for fiscal regulatory expenditures of \$57.3 billion, and a staff of 291,676 full-time personnel. The estimated regulators’ budget for FY 2011 is lower than the amount the President requested in last year’s budget, in part because 2011 outlays were subject to continuing resolutions until April 2011. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) estimates these outlays will reach just under \$55 billion, compared to last year’s request of over \$59 billion. Nevertheless, appropriated outlays for federal regulatory activity in FY 2011 are 4.3 percent larger (after adjusting for inflation) than in FY 2010. The President’s request for FY 2012 reflects an additional 3.0 percent real dollar increase.

Agencies with the largest regulators’ budget requests for 2012 include the Patent and Trademark Office (reflecting the President’s commitment to innovation), the Food and Drug Administration (responsible for issuing regulations under the Food Safety Modernization Act), the Department of Homeland Security, and financial regulatory agencies, including the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Comptroller of the Currency. The FY 2012 budget request suggests a renewed interest in economic regulation, which had been declining in prominence since we started tracking these data in the 1960s. The portion of the regulators’ budget devoted to economic regulation is 17 percent in 2012, compared to around 15 percent over the last decade.

The number of full-time staff employed on regulatory matters is expected to reach 291,676 in 2012. This increase of 9,844 employees builds on an increase of 10,597 in 2011. Additional employees at the Department of Homeland Security make up more than 65 percent of the total staff increase in 2012.

It is important to note that two major pieces of legislation enacted last year are not well captured by our estimates for 2011 and 2012. Pursuant to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the Department of Health and Human Services is developing major new regulations related to health markets, but the spending and staffing associated with these are difficult to extract from the fiscal budget. Similarly, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act has set in motion new financial market regulations, developed and enforced by newly organized agencies. Some of these agencies will be located within the Federal Reserve, which reports its staffing and spending levels on a different schedule, and is not included in the annual Budget of the United States. We hope to be able to account for both of these significant regulatory areas in our next report in 2012.

Fiscal Stalemate Reflected in Regulators' Budget

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012¹

Overview

This report presents more than 50 years of data on the expenditures and staff employed to run federal regulatory agencies. These data 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.² 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 challenging. 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.

Nevertheless, the trends in expenditures and staffing of federal regulatory agencies (as tracked in this report) offer a useful proxy of the size and growth in regulations with which American businesses, workers, and consumers must comply.³ 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 73⁴ departments and agencies from 1960 to 2012. We examine expenditures in nominal and real (constant 2005) dollars, as well as staffing levels by agency and regulatory category. Expenditure data are based on reported outlays, and staffing data are reported in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. Data for 2011 and 2012 are

¹ Susan Dudley is Director of the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center and Research Professor in the Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration. Melinda Warren is Director of the Weidenbaum Center Forum at Washington University. Special thanks go to Ashley Hearn 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 The Report also relies on the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review* and the annual *Economic Report of the President* (for the deflators necessary for inflation-adjusted budget numbers).

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

⁴ Data for 2012 cover 73 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.

estimates reported in the *Budget of the United States Government* presented by the President to Congress for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012. The 2011 estimates are extrapolations for the full fiscal year based on outlays appropriated by Congress as of January 2011. (This year, funds were appropriated through continuing resolutions.) The 2012 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 regulation, 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.

Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2012

In his message to the Congress accompanying the FY 2012 Budget, the President said "growing the economy and spurring job creation" was his "top priority." He identified a "balanced approach to regulation that is pragmatic, driven by data, and that will protect the health and well-being of the American people" as something that will "help lay the groundwork for economic growth and job creation."

According to the Overview and introductory prose,⁵ the 2012 fiscal budget "targets scarce federal resources to the areas critical to winning the future: education, innovation, clean energy, and infrastructure." It proposes to freeze non-security discretionary funding for 5 years. The budgets and staffing of the regulatory agencies presented here do not appear consistent with a freeze, though the projected growth rate (3.0 percent overall) is lower than in 2011 (4.3 percent).

The President's Budget requests a \$2.5 billion increase in funding for regulatory activities in FY 2012. Funds appropriated for regulatory agencies in FY 2011 are \$3.0 billion greater than in 2010, and more than double the nominal level a decade ago. Staffing at regulatory agencies is slated to increase by 9,844 employees in 2012, after an increase of 10,597 people in 2011.

⁵ Three introductory sections describing the President's priorities are entitled, "Moving from Rescue to Rebuilding," "Putting the Nation on a Sustainable Fiscal Path," and "Competing and Winning in a World Economy." They are available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/Overview>.

Spending

This section highlights how the President's FY 2012 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 2012 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 2012 Budget calls for expenditures on regulatory activities of \$57.3 billion in 2012. This represents a 3.0 percent increase over estimated 2011 expenditures of \$54.8 billion. Estimated 2011 outlays of \$54.8 billion are 4.3 percent higher than FY 2010 expenditures.

Approximately 82 percent of this total FY 2012 budget request is for administering and enforcing social regulation. The requested 2012 budget for social regulatory agencies involved in consumer safety and health, homeland security, transportation, workplace, environment, and energy regulation is \$47.0 billion, a 0.6 increase over the 2011 appropriations (\$46.1 billion) for the same agencies. This comes after an estimated increase of 4.0 percent in 2011.

We further divide the social regulatory agencies into six subcategories. In FY 2012, the consumer safety and health subcategory is budgeted to receive the largest increase in the social regulation category. The 7.9 percent increase brings the requested outlays to \$8.7 billion (\$756 million more than in 2011). Increased outlays for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) drive this increase, as it implements the 2011 Food Safety Modernization Act and recommendations from the President's Food Safety Network Working Group. FDA has the largest regulators' budget in this subcategory, and is slated to receive the largest increase in outlays—for a total of \$4.2 billion—a 22.3 percent rise over appropriated 2011 outlays. (Note that 2011 outlays are 10.3 percent larger than in 2010.)

It is important to note that these figures do not include budget increases related to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), passed in 2010. Traditionally, we have not included HHS agencies other than FDA because their regulations generally govern spending for government-funded programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, rather than the private sector. The PPACA expanded the Department's authority, however, and its December 2010 Regulatory Plan identifies several major new regulations covering private insurance companies and their relationships with their customers.⁶ The resources devoted to these regulations are within the scope of this report, however, we have not been able to separate them from other aspects of HHS's budget. We hope to be able to do that for next year's report.

⁶ HHS's December 2010 Regulatory Plan, which summarizes its priority regulations, is available on-line at http://www.reginfo.gov/public/jsp/eAgenda/StaticContent/201010/Statement_0900.html.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	(Estimated) 2011	(Estimated) 2012	% Change 2010-2011	% Change 2011-2012
Current (Nominal) Dollars										
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	\$102	\$222	\$1,252	\$1,839	\$3,650	\$7,389	\$7,897	\$8,653	6.9%	9.6%
Homeland Security	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	22,863	23,642	24,159	3.4%	2.2%
Transportation	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,043	3,635	3,575	19.4%	-1.6%
Workplace	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,299	2,232	10.4%	-2.9%
Environment	17	183	1,482	3,675	6,060	7,227	7,396	7,307	2.3%	-1.2%
Energy	12	65	437	443	607	1,111	1,202	1,113	8.2%	-7.4%
Total Social Regulation	\$354	\$1,097	\$6,058	\$11,138	\$21,112	\$43,716	\$46,071	\$47,039	5.4%	2.1%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	\$40	\$98	\$392	\$1,304	\$1,965	\$3,179	\$3,601	\$3,704	13.3%	2.9%
Industry-Specific Regulation	91	276	486	513	744	1,247	1,375	1,481	10.3%	7.7%
General Business	48	113	357	727	1,674	3,754	3,802	5,115	1.3%	34.5%
Total Economic Regulation	\$179	\$487	\$1,235	\$2,544	\$4,383	\$8,180	\$8,778	\$10,300	7.3%	17.3%
GRAND TOTAL	\$533	\$1,584	\$7,293	\$13,682	\$25,495	\$51,896	\$54,849	\$57,339	5.7%	4.5%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		11.5%	16.5%	6.5%	6.4%	7.4%	5.7%	4.5%		
Constant (Real) 2005 Dollars										
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	\$548	\$913	\$2,621	\$2,547	\$4,117	\$6,677	\$7,045	\$7,604	5.5%	7.9%
Homeland Security	779	1,379	3,325	4,652	8,882	20,660	21,090	21,229	2.1%	0.7%
Transportation	226	728	1,151	1,122	1,684	2,750	3,242	3,142	17.9%	-3.1%
Workplace	194	473	1,566	1,401	1,611	1,882	2,051	1,961	9.0%	-4.4%
Environment	91	752	3,102	5,089	6,836	6,531	6,598	6,421	1.0%	-2.7%
Energy	65	267	915	613	685	1,004	1,072	978	6.8%	-8.8%
Total Social Regulation	\$1,903	\$4,511	\$12,679	\$15,424	\$23,815	\$39,503	\$41,098	\$41,335	4.0%	0.6%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	\$215	\$403	\$820	\$1,806	\$2,217	\$2,873	\$3,212	\$3,255	11.8%	1.3%
Industry-Specific Regulation	489	1,134	1,017	710	839	1,127	1,227	1,301	8.9%	6.1%
General Business	258	464	747	1,007	1,888	3,392	3,392	4,495	0.0%	32.5%
Total Economic Regulation	\$962	\$2,002	\$2,585	\$3,523	\$4,944	\$7,392	\$7,831	\$9,051	5.9%	15.6%
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,865	\$6,513	\$15,264	\$18,947	\$28,759	\$46,895	\$48,928	\$50,386	4.3%	3.0%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		8.6%	8.9%	2.2%	4.3%	5.0%	4.3%	3.0%		

* FY 2011 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2012 estimates reflect the President’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2012 *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 2011 and 2012 each represent a one year change. The real percentage change between 2009 and 2010 was 0.4 percent.

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

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

The homeland security subcategory has by far the largest budget, and is slated to receive the second largest increase next year. Its 2012 budget request is up 0.7 percent, or \$517 million, from 2011. This builds on a 2.1 percent (\$779 million) increase in FY 2011. Customs and

Border Protection (CBP) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) are budgeted to receive the bulk of this increase in 2012 (\$187 million and \$483 million, respectively). CBP's 2011 budget was 1.2 percent higher than in 2010, but TSA's budget is estimated to have declined 2.4 percent between 2010 and 2011.

The regulators' budgets for the other four social regulation subcategories are slated to decline in 2012. The transportation subcategory is budgeted for a 3.1 percent decrease, after gaining 17.9 percent in 2011, for a regulators' budget of \$3.6 billion in 2012. Agencies that regulate the workplace have a \$2.2 billion budget request for 2012, a 4.4 percent decrease from 2011. Estimated 2011 outlays are 9 percent higher than in 2010. The budget request for the environment subcategory declines 2.7 percent in 2012 with \$7.3 billion in outlays, after a 1.0 percent increase in 2011. Energy regulatory agencies (excluding those classified as economic regulators) have requested an 8.8 percent decline in 2012, for budgeted total outlays of \$1.1 billion. This follows a 6.8 percent increase in this category in 2011.

The portion of the regulators' budget devoted to economic regulatory activities is projected to increase to 18 percent in 2012. While economic regulation was the dominant form of regulation in the early part of the last century, it 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 the executive and legislative branches worked to remove price and product controls in such traditionally regulated industries as airlines, trucking, and rail, while simultaneously increasing health, safety and environmental regulations. By 1980, economic regulations comprised 17 percent of the total regulators' budget, and have hovered around 15 percent in recent years.

The 2012 budget request for agencies engaged in economic regulation is \$10.3 billion, an increase of 15.6 percent (\$1.5 billion) over 2011. FY 2011's budget is \$8.8 billion, or 5.9 percent higher than in 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 32.5 percent increase over 2011. The finance and banking, and industry-specific subcategories are slated for expansions of 1.3 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively. Note that these statistics do not fully account for new regulatory activity pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. This act established new regulatory agencies, some of which will be located within the Federal Reserve, which reports its staffing and spending levels on a different schedule, and is not included in the annual Budget of the United States.

Table 2 below highlights agencies budgeted to receive dollar increases of \$100 million or more in FY 2011 or 2012.

Table 2
Regulatory Agencies Budgeted for Increases of \$100 Million or More

Agency	FY 2011 Increase	FY 2012 Increase
Food and Drug Administration	\$353	\$812
Customs and Border Protection	250	187
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	344	-89
Coast Guard	234	-80
Transportation Security Administration	-54	483
Federal Aviation Administration	159	34
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	236	-161
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	135	-3
Employment Standards Administration ⁷	137	NA
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Regulation and Enforcement ⁸	104	-70
Comptroller of the Currency	48	218
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	265	41
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	25	101
Patent and Trademark Office	-206	1,053
Securities and Exchange Commission	213	209

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

Table 3 summarizes the staffing at federal regulatory agencies between 1960 and 2012. Appendix Table A-3 provides more detail. The President's Budget calls for a full-time staff of 291,676 people in 2012. This would be an increase of 9,844 people (3.5 percent) over appropriated 2011 staff levels, which, in turn, were 3.9 percent greater than in 2010 (or 10,597 more employees with regulatory responsibilities).

The President's Budget requests a 2.7 percent increase in staffing levels at agencies engaged in social regulatory activities in 2012, following a 3.8 percent increase in 2011. The 2012 total of 248,965 full-time employees for the social regulatory agencies is 6,549 greater than in the 2011 Budget.

Staffing increases in the Department of Homeland Security make up more than 65 percent of the total change in 2012 (3,541 additional employees), and over 76 percent of the total staffing increase in 2011 (4,196 employees). Staffing at agencies in the consumer safety and health subcategory are estimated to increase 1.1 percent in 2011 and 0.2 percent in 2012. In the transportation category, FTEs increase 3.4 percent in 2011 and another 2.5 percent in 2012. The number of regulators focusing on the workplace are slated to increase 2.0 percent in 2011 and 3.8 percent in 2012. Reported staffing levels in the environment subcategory decline 0.9 percent in 2011 and 2.7 percent in 2012. Energy-related regulatory personnel declined 0.9 percent in 2011 and are requested to increase 0.8 percent in 2012.

⁷ Reorganized in FY 2012 and resources transferred to three new agencies. See Appendix Notes 24 and 25.

⁸ See Appendix Note 31.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	(Estimated)		% Change	
							2011	2012	2010-2011	2011-2012
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	39,037	39,125	1.1%	0.2%
Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	150,201	156,642	5.7%	4.3%
Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	9,863	10,114	3.4%	2.5%
Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	12,105	12,351	12,816	2.0%	3.8%
Environment	1,230	4,876	16,993	22,121	26,784	27,141	26,900	26,170	-0.9%	-2.7%
Energy	35	220	3,225	3,293	2,923	4,101	4,064	4,098	-0.9%	0.8%
Total Social Regulation	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,209	233,610	242,416	248,965	3.8%	2.7%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,310	14,100	14,985	15,918	6.3%	6.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,595	6,914	7,210	4.8%	4.3%
General Business	5,481	7,181	9,242	9,613	12,515	16,930	17,517	19,583	3.5%	11.8%
Total Economic Regulation	18,290	32,590	31,092	33,155	32,548	37,625	39,416	42,711	4.8%	8.4%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,139	152,630	175,757	271,235	281,832	291,676	3.9%	3.5%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		4.7%	4.9%	0.4%	1.4%	4.4%	3.9%	3.5%		

* FY 2011 estimates generally reflect appropriated staffing levels, while FY 2012 estimates reflect the President's request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2012 *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 2011 and 2012 each represent a one year change. Staffing in FY 2010 was 3.4 percent higher than in 2009.

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.

Staffing at the economic regulatory agencies is projected to grow more quickly than at the agencies that oversee social regulation. Personnel at the economic regulatory agencies are projected to increase by 8.4 percent in 2012, to reach 42,711 employees. This follows a 4.8 percent increase in FY 2011.

All the subcategories under economic regulation face staffing increases in both 2011 and 2012. The finance and banking agencies, particularly the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, see large personnel increases in 2012. The Patent and Trademark Office and the Securities and Exchange Commission also continue to see their staff increase.

Trends in Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960 – 2012

Spending

Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (adjusted for inflation) federal regulatory expenditures since 1960.⁹ While spending has generally been increasing over the last 52 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 over 1.5 percent over the last decade. The regulators' budget's share of the fiscal budget has declined over the last three years, and in FY 2012, outlays devoted to regulation are 1.3 percent of total requested outlays.

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 their annual budget over the decade). Economic regulatory programs expanded more slowly, by \$1.0 billion or 108.1 percent over the period.

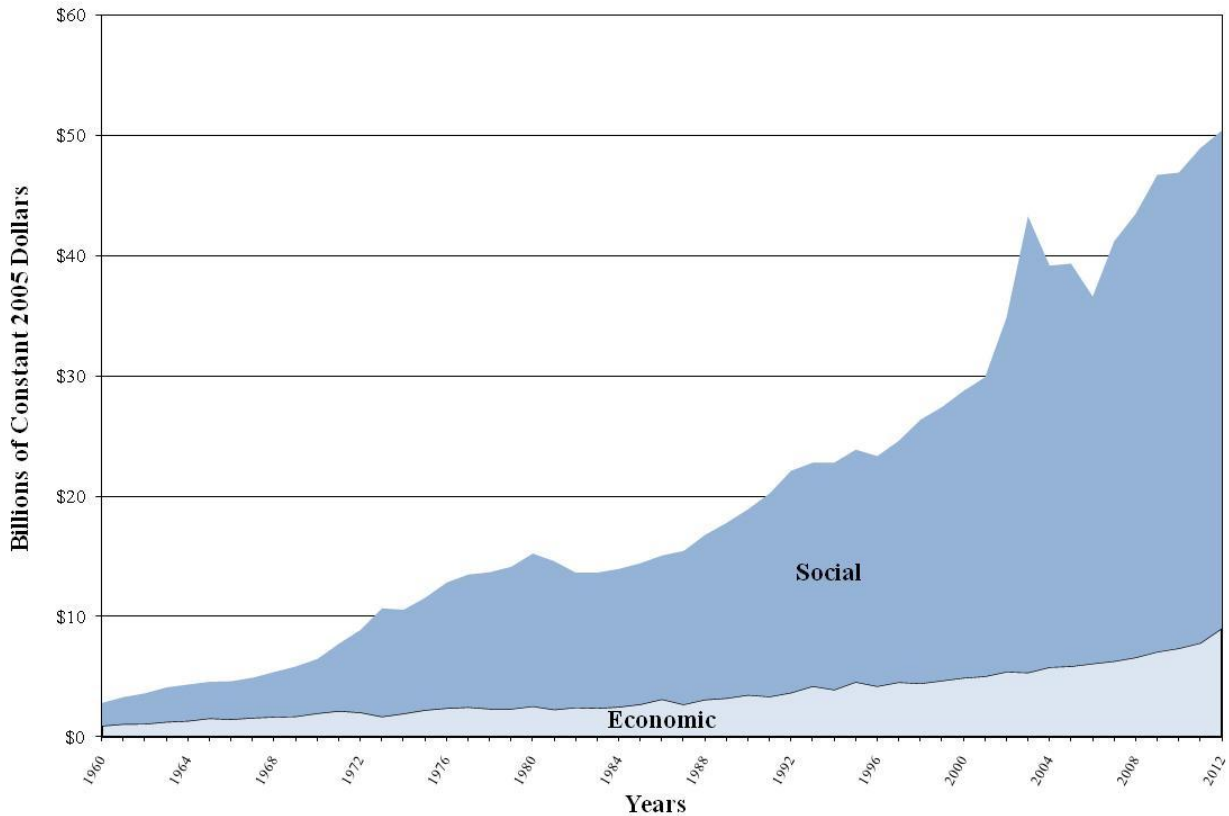
These trends continued in the 1970s. Over that decade, real spending at regulatory agencies grew by \$8.8 billion or 134.4 percent (8.9 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by \$8.1 billion (181.1 percent) while economic agencies showed 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 51.8 percent over the decade. The budgets of agencies administering social regulation increased by 54.4 percent during this time, and those related to economic regulations increased by 40.3 percent. On an annual basis, the real rate of increase averaged 4.3 percent between 1990 and 2000.

⁹ In this section, growth is expressed in real (inflation-adjusted) terms, and dollar figures are expressed in real 2005 dollars.

Figure 1
Budgetary Costs of Federal Regulation, Adjusted for Inflation



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

The first decade of the 21st century witnessed a larger rate increase in the budgets devoted to regulatory agencies than the previous two decades—with a 63.1 percent increase between fiscal years 2000 and 2010. In FY 2010, the on-budget costs of regulation were \$18.1 billion greater than at the start of the decade, almost double the inflation-adjusted dollar growth in spending of any prior decade. Social regulatory agencies’ budgets increased 65.9 percent over the decade and economic regulatory agencies’ budgets increased 49.5 percent. The annualized rate of increase over the decade was 5.0 percent.

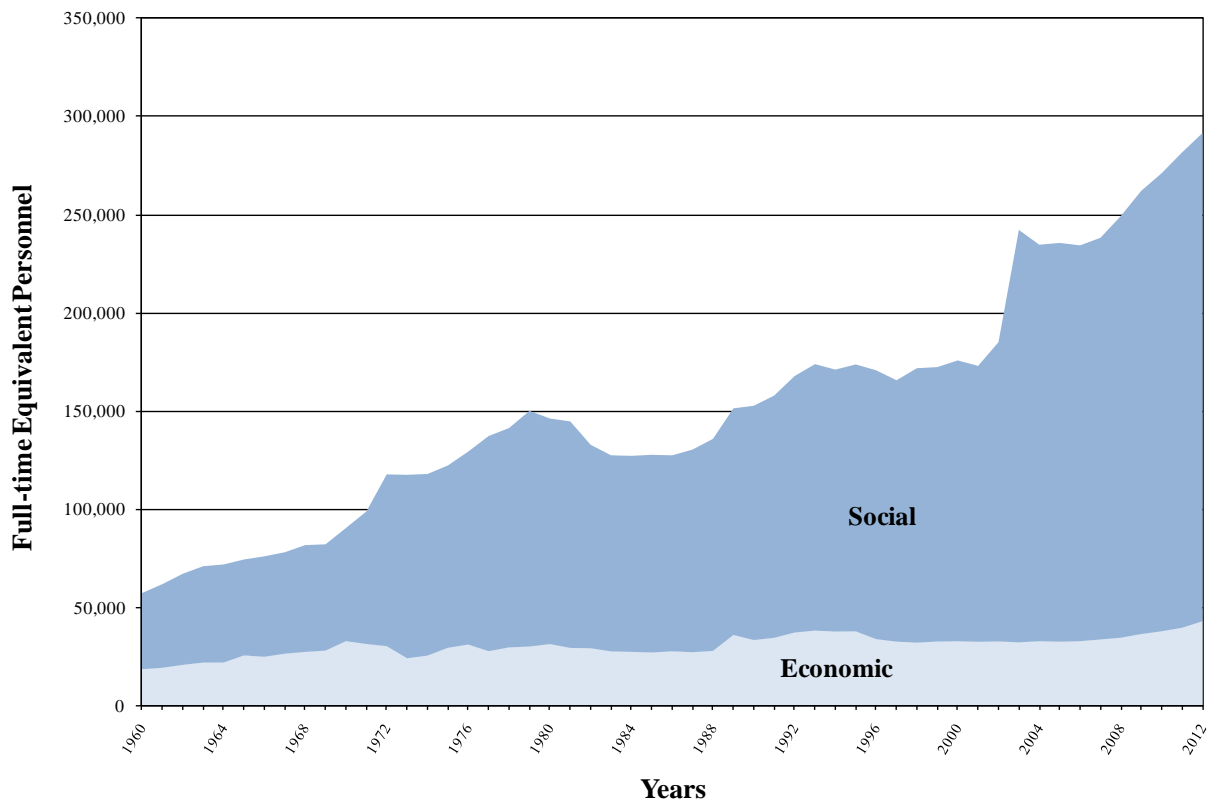
Estimated increases in the regulators’ budget for the first two years of this decade are less than the average over the previous ten years (at 4.3 percent in 2011 and 3.0 percent in 2012).

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 employees at regulatory agencies grew by 58.1 percent overall, from 57,109 in 1960 to 90,275 in 1970 (an increase of over 33,000). Social regulatory agencies gained almost 19,000 new personnel, and economic agencies added over 14,000 new staff members.

In the 1970s, staffing at regulatory agencies grew by over 55,000 full time people—an increase of 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).

Figure 2
Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies



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 at regulatory agencies was cut back significantly in the early 1980s, so that between 1980 and 1985, personnel levels declined by 12.7 percent (12.4 percent at the social agencies and 13.8 percent at the economic regulatory agencies). 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 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. With this net increase of 6,491 employees, the decade of the 1980s ended with a total of 152,630 full-time employees focused on regulation. Social regulatory agencies increased staffing by 3.8 percent, and economic regulatory personnel 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 regulatory agencies added 23,737 employees (a 19.9 percent increase), while economic regulatory agencies' personnel declined by 1.8 percent (607 people). Total regulatory agency staffing had reached 175,757 by 2000.

Between 2000 and 2010, staffing levels jumped 54.3 percent, or over 95,000 FTEs. This is the largest increase in the five decades tracked in this report, leading to 271,235 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 52,644 in 2010). Excluding TSA, staffing at the social regulatory agencies increased 26.4 percent over the decade and staffing at economic regulatory agencies increased 15.6 percent.

Estimated personnel increases for 2011 and 2012 are 10,597 and 9,844, respectively.

Conclusion

The FY 2012 *Budget of the United States Government* calls for a 4.5 percent nominal (3.0 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, food safety, financial markets, and corporate governance. Increases in the budgets of the Department of Transportation and the Patent and Trademark Office also reflect the President's interest in transportation infrastructure and innovation.

Two major pieces of legislation enacted last year are not well captured in our estimates. Pursuant to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, HHS is developing major new regulations related to health markets, but the spending and staffing associated with these are difficult to extract from the fiscal budget. Similarly, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act has set in motion new financial market regulations, developed and enforced by newly organized agencies. Some of these agencies will be located within the Federal Reserve, which reports its staffing and spending levels on a calendar-year (rather than fiscal-year) schedule and is not included in the annual Budget of the United States. We hope to be able to account for both of these significant regulatory areas in our next report in 2012.

The requested regulators' budget is \$57.3 billion in 2012, a 3.0 percent real increase over estimated appropriations of \$54.8 billion in 2011. After adjusting for inflation, appropriated outlays in FY 2011 are 5.7 percent higher than in 2010. Over the last decade, between 2000 and 2010, budget outlays for regulatory activities grew 63.1 percent in real terms, so that annual expenditures in 2010 were \$18.1 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 almost 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 be 281,832 in 2011, and reach 291,676 in 2012, reflecting increases of 3.9 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. Due in part to the federal staff engaged in airport screening at the Transportation Security Administration, federal regulatory agencies employed over 95,000 more full-time equivalent staff in 2010 than they did in 2000, an increase of over 54 percent during the last decade.

The FY 2012 budget request suggests a renewed interest in economic regulation, which had been declining in prominence since we started tracking these data in the 1960s. The budgets and staffing of economic regulatory agencies is projected to increase at a faster rate than those of the agencies engaged in social regulation. The portion of the regulators' budget devoted to economic regulation is 17 percent in 2012, compared to around 15 percent over the last decade.

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 36 years and has compiled 52 years of data on the on-budget expenses of federal regulation. This is the second 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 2012* 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 (fiscal year 2012 begins October 1, 2011 and ends September 30, 2012). In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 73 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 2012 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Staffing data from 1960 to 2012 are given in Table A-6. 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, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Federal Housing Administration. While the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services has traditionally been excluded because its regulations have primarily related to allocation of entitlements, its new responsibilities under the Affordable Care Act may require us to revisit that in the next report.

The notes to the appendix, which follow the appendix tables, give background on organizational changes since the Weidenbaum Center began tracking trends in regulatory budgets and staffing in 1975. Some agencies have been abolished while others have been created. Names of agencies have changed over time. These notes help the reader 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
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in “Outlays”)

<u>Social Regulation</u>											
	(Estimated)									% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2010-2011	2011-2012
1. Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	44	35	51	95	105	149	129	41.9%	-13.4%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	59	96	257	406	735	1,288	1,131	1,106	1,020	-2.2%	-7.8%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	393	475	743	1,111	1,169	1,170	1,164	0.1%	-0.5%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	66	50	60	83	87	96	96	10.3%	0.0%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	64	73	78	80	82	2.6%	2.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	59	99	716	931	1,602	2,555	2,465	2,452	2,362	-0.5%	-3.7%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	16	72	326	561	1,209	2,539	3,003	3,356	4,168	11.8%	24.2%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	2	5	14	6	6	11	17	83.3%	54.5%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	95	168	179	183	182	2.2%	-0.5%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	2	5	127	174	185	194	199	4.9%	2.6%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	2	13	27	74	204	250	275	267	10.0%	-2.9%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	27	49	147	273	555	1,124	1,233	1,317	1,365	6.8%	3.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	27	51	160	300	629	1,328	1,483	1,592	1,632	7.3%	2.5%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	100	103	105	102	1.9%	-2.9%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	17	24	25	28	30	12.0%	7.1%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	9	10	11	10	10.0%	-9.1%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	4	4	7	9	10	10	21	0.0%	110.0%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	102	222	1,252	1,839	3,650	6,833	7,389	7,897	8,653	6.9%	9.6%
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	10,659	9,923	10,173	10,360	2.5%	1.8%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	38	66	254	786	3,355	5,372	5,458	5,802	5,713	6.3%	-1.5%
Coast Guard (14)	45	94	498	909	1,717	2,378	2,476	2,710	2,630	9.5%	-3.0%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	86	84	89	105	6.0%	18.0%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	5,245	4,922	4,868	5,351	-1.1%	9.9%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	23,740	22,863	23,642	24,159	3.4%	2.2%
3. Transportation (17)											
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	42	124	283	477	881	1,501	1,622	1,781	1,815	9.8%	1.9%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	6	20	98	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	163	522	512	748	587	46.1%	-21.5%
Federal Transit Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	0	30	-	-
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	16	92	52	119	210	228	275	297	20.6%	8.0%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	26	137	148	190	587	467	602	598	28.8%	-0.5%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	37	82	95	101	113	6.3%	11.9%
Surface Transportation Bd. (23)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	28	30	28	31	-6.7%	10.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	42	172	532	784	1,416	2,930	2,954	3,535	3,471	19.7%	-1.8%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	18	26	77	90	89	100	104	12.4%	4.0%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,020	3,043	3,635	3,575	19.4%	-1.6%

Table A-1 continued

	(Estimated)										% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2010-2011	2011-2012	
4. Workplace												
<i>Department of Labor:</i>												
Employment Standards Admin. (24)	14	36	123	156	227	293	370	507	39	37.0%	-92.3%	
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	227	-	-	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	99	-	-	
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	162	170	170	196	0.0%	15.3%	
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	7	17	142	171	225	349	355	366	385	3.1%	5.2%	
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	180	275	370	507	533	568	585	6.6%	3.0%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	21	65	500	681	921	1,311	1,428	1,611	1,531	12.8%	-5.0%	
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	8	8	12	10	50.0%	-16.7%	
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	4	7	7	7	7	0.0%	0.0%	
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	12	131	181	290	350	356	374	384	5.1%	2.7%	
National Labor Relations Bd.	15	38	109	142	198	256	272	283	288	4.0%	1.8%	
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	10	12	12	12	0.0%	0.0%	
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	1,942	2,083	2,299	2,232	10.4%	-2.9%	
5. Environment												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	0.0%	0.0%	
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Forest and Rangeland Research (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	232	340	363	378	391	4.1%	3.4%	
<i>Department of Defense:</i>												
Army Corps of Engineers (29)	1	2	41	66	111	197	215	192	197	-10.7%	2.6%	
<i>Department of Interior:</i>												
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30)	3	7	71	152	236	295	376	367	392	-2.4%	6.8%	
Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt, Reg and Enf (31)	n/o	n/o	n/o	179	412	327	356	460	390	29.2%	-15.2%	
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (32)	n/o	n/o	85	327	392	325	180	181	150	0.6%	-17.1%	
U.S. Geological Survey (33)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	257	297	327	278	10.1%	-15.0%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3	7	156	658	1,236	1,204	1,209	1,335	1,210	10.4%	-9.4%	
Environmental Protection Agency (34)	13	174	1,282	2,950	4,478	5,113	5,437	5,488	5,506	0.9%	0.3%	
TOTAL -- Environment (\$ mil)	17	183	1,482	3,675	6,060	6,857	7,227	7,396	7,307	2.3%	-1.2%	
6. Energy												
<i>Department of Energy:</i>												
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	24	28	30	39	40	30.0%	2.6%	
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (36)	n/o	n/o	5	n/o	n/o	3	4	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	
Energy Conservation (37)	n/o	n/o	54	38	103	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	59	52	127	31	34	43	44	26.5%	2.3%	
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (38)	12	65	378	391	480	989	1,077	1,159	1,069	7.6%	-7.8%	
TOTAL--Energy (\$ mil)	12	65	437	443	607	1,020	1,111	1,202	1,113	8.2%	-7.4%	
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	354	1,097	6,058	11,138	21,112	43,412	43,716	46,071	47,039	5.4%	2.1%	
<u>Economic Regulation</u>												
1. Finance and Banking												
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>												
Comptroller of the Currency (39)	11	32	113	256	382	704	733	781	999	6.5%	27.9%	
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	100	102	124	114	21.6%	-8.1%	
Office of Thrift Supervision (40)	9	21	20	249	159	232	230	218	n/o	-5.2%	-	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	20	53	133	505	570	1,036	1,065	1,123	1,113	5.4%	-0.9%	
Farm Credit Admin.	2	4	12	36	32	45	50	60	62	20.0%	3.3%	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	13	30	121	476	660	759	866	1,131	1,172	30.6%	3.6%	

Table A-1 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	(Estimated)		% Change	
								2011	2012	2010-2011	2011-2012
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (41)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	33	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	123	156	217	26.8%	39.1%
<i>Federal Reserve System (43)</i>											
Federal Reserve Banks (44)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	725	784	784	784	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	2	5	19	30	79	164	176	193	193	9.7%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2	5	105	242	616	889	960	977	977	1.8%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (45)	3	6	21	44	69	119	115	154	163	33.9%	5.8%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	40	98	392	1,304	1,965	2,881	3,179	3,601	3,704	13.3%	2.9%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (46)	42	186	60	161	198	304	283	303	308	7.1%	1.7%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	16	21	30	47	49	106	100	116.3%	-5.7%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>											
Economic Regulatory Admin. (47)	n/o	n/o	132	16	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	9	1	3	3	200.0%	0.0%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (48)	7	11	28	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (49)	1	2	16	36	62	129	167	192	293	15.0%	52.6%
Federal Communications Com.	11	24	76	108	269	434	434	445	446	2.5%	0.2%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (50)	7	18	67	113	167	274	289	299	305	3.5%	2.0%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	4	11	15	14	22	24	27	26	12.5%	-3.7%
Interstate Commerce Com. (51)	20	27	80	43	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (52)	3	4	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	91	276	486	513	744	1,219	1,247	1,375	1,481	10.3%	7.7%
3. General Business											
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (53)	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (54)	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
International Trade Admin. (55)	3	6	14	23	36	67	72	59	69	-18.1%	16.9%
Bureau of Industry and Security (56)	n/o	n/o	n/o	41	61	83	91	112	114	23.1%	1.8%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	103	320	872	1,984	1,954	1,748	2,801	-10.5%	60.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	25	55	117	384	969	2,134	2,117	1,919	2,984	-9.4%	55.5%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	5	9	49	47	102	153	172	161	175	-6.4%	8.7%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	10	15	40	63	64	71	67	10.9%	-5.6%
Federal Trade Com.	7	20	69	71	125	265	268	299	321	11.6%	7.4%
International Trade Com. (57)	2	4	14	37	47	74	78	82	87	5.1%	6.1%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	1	3	14	19	34	46	52	54	56	3.8%	3.7%
Securities and Exchange Com.	8	22	74	154	357	952	1,003	1,216	1,425	21.2%	17.2%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	48	113	357	727	1,674	3,687	3,754	3,802	5,115	1.3%	34.5%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	179	487	1,235	2,544	4,383	7,787	8,180	8,778	10,300	7.3%	17.3%
GRAND TOTAL	533	1,584	7,293	13,682	25,495	51,199	51,896	54,849	57,339	5.7%	4.5%

Notes: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. L= less than \$500,000; n/o = agency not operational.

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.

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

Social Regulation											
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	(Estimated) 2010-2011	% Change 2011-2012
1. Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	92	48	58	87	95	133	113	40.1%	-14.7%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	317	395	538	562	829	1,175	1,022	987	896	-3.5%	-9.2%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	823	658	838	1,014	1,056	1,044	1,023	-1.2%	-2.0%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	12	138	69	68	76	79	86	84	8.9%	-1.5%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	72	67	70	71	72	1.3%	1.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	317	407	1,499	1,289	1,807	2,331	2,227	2,187	2,076	-1.8%	-5.1%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	86	296	682	777	1,364	2,316	2,714	2,994	3,663	10.3%	22.3%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	4	7	16	5	5	10	15	81.0%	52.2%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	107	153	162	163	160	0.9%	-2.0%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	20	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	4	7	143	159	167	173	175	3.5%	1.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	8	27	37	83	186	226	245	235	8.6%	-4.4%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	145	201	308	378	626	1,025	1,114	1,175	1,199	5.4%	2.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	145	210	335	415	710	1,211	1,340	1,420	1,434	6.0%	1.0%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	91	93	94	90	0.6%	-4.3%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	4	19	22	23	25	26	10.6%	5.5%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	8	9	10	9	8.6%	-10.4%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	8	9	9	18	-1.3%	106.9%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	548	913	2,621	2,547	4,117	6,233	6,677	7,045	7,604	5.5%	7.9%
2. Homeland Security											
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>											
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (12)	333	721	1,751	2,305	3,161	9,724	8,967	9,075	9,104	1.2%	0.3%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	204	271	532	1,088	3,785	4,901	4,932	5,176	5,020	4.9%	-3.0%
Coast Guard (14)	242	386	1,042	1,259	1,936	2,169	2,237	2,417	2,311	8.0%	-4.4%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	78	76	79	92	4.6%	16.2%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,785	4,448	4,343	4,702	-2.4%	8.3%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	779	1,379	3,325	4,652	8,882	21,657	20,660	21,090	21,229	2.1%	0.7%
3. Transportation (17)											
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	226	510	592	661	994	1,369	1,466	1,589	1,595	8.4%	0.4%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	25	42	136	10	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	184	476	463	667	516	44.2%	-22.7%
Federal Transit Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	0	26	-	-
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	66	193	72	134	192	206	245	261	19.1%	6.4%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	107	287	205	214	535	422	537	526	27.2%	-2.0%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	12	42	75	86	90	99	5.0%	10.2%
Surface Transportation Bd. (23)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	19	26	27	25	27	-7.9%	9.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	226	707	1,114	1,086	1,597	2,673	2,669	3,153	3,050	18.1%	-3.3%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	21	38	36	87	82	80	89	91	10.9%	2.4%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	226	728	1,151	1,122	1,684	2,755	2,750	3,242	3,142	17.9%	-3.1%

Table A-2 continued

	(Estimated)										% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2010-2011	2011-2012	
4. Workplace												
<i>Department of Labor:</i>												
Employment Standards Admin. (24)	75	148	257	216	256	267	334	452	34	35.3%	-	
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	199	-	-	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	87	-	-	
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	49	115	109	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	112	148	154	152	172	-1.3%	13.6%	
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	38	70	297	237	254	318	321	326	338	1.8%	3.6%	
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	377	381	417	463	482	507	514	5.2%	1.5%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	113	267	1,047	943	1,039	1,196	1,290	1,437	1,345	11.4%	-6.4%	
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	7	7	11	9	48.1%	-17.9%	
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	5	6	6	6	6	-1.3%	-1.5%	
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	49	274	251	327	319	322	334	337	3.7%	1.1%	
National Labor Relations Bd.	81	156	228	197	223	234	246	252	253	2.7%	0.2%	
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	17	8	9	9	11	11	11	-1.3%	-1.5%	
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	194	473	1,566	1,401	1,611	1,772	1,882	2,051	1,961	9.0%	-4.4%	
5. Environment												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	6	1	3	3	3	3	3	-1.3%	-1.5%	
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Forest and Rangeland Research (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	262	310	328	337	344	2.8%	1.9%	
<i>Department of Defense:</i>												
Army Corps of Engineers (29)	5	8	86	91	125	180	194	171	173	-11.8%	1.1%	
<i>Department of Interior:</i>												
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30)	16	29	149	210	266	269	340	327	344	-3.6%	5.2%	
Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt, Reg and Enf (31)	n/o	n/o	n/o	248	465	298	322	410	343	27.6%	-16.5%	
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (32)	n/o	n/o	178	453	442	296	163	161	132	-0.7%	-18.4%	
U.S. Geological Survey (33)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	221	234	268	292	244	8.7%	-16.3%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	16	29	327	911	1,394	1,098	1,092	1,191	1,063	9.0%	-10.7%	
Environmental Protection Agency (34)	70	715	2,683	4,085	5,051	4,664	4,913	4,896	4,838	-0.4%	-1.2%	
TOTAL-- Environment (\$ mil)	91	752	3,102	5,089	6,836	6,255	6,531	6,598	6,421	1.0%	-2.7%	
6. Energy												
<i>Department of Energy:</i>												
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	19	27	26	27	35	35	28.3%	1.0%	
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (36)	n/o	n/o	10	n/o	n/o	3	4	4	4	-1.3%	-1.5%	
Energy Conservation (37)	n/o	n/o	113	53	116	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	123	72	143	28	31	38	39	24.9%	0.8%	
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (38)	65	267	791	541	541	902	973	1,034	939	6.2%	-9.1%	
TOTAL--Energy (\$ mil)	65	267	915	613	685	931	1,004	1,072	978	6.8%	-8.8%	
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	1,903	4,511	12,679	15,424	23,815	39,603	39,503	41,098	41,335	4.0%	0.6%	
<u>Economic Regulation</u>												
1. Finance and Banking												
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>												
Comptroller of the Currency (39)	59	132	237	355	431	642	662	697	878	5.2%	26.0%	
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	33	91	92	111	100	20.0%	-9.4%	
Office of Thrift Supervision (40)	48	86	42	345	179	212	208	194	n/o	-6.4%	-	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	108	218	278	699	643	945	962	1,002	978	4.1%	-2.4%	
Farm Credit Admin.	11	16	25	50	36	41	45	54	54	18.5%	1.8%	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	70	123	253	659	745	692	783	1,009	1,030	28.9%	2.1%	

Table A-2 continued

	(Estimated)										% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	2010-2011	2011-2012	
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (41)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	20	30	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Federal Housing Finance Agency (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	111	139	191	25.2%	37.0%	
<i>Federal Reserve System (43)</i>												
Federal Reserve Banks (44)	n/o	n/o	180	294	606	661	708	699	689	-1.3%	-1.5%	
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	11	21	40	42	89	150	159	172	170	8.3%	-1.5%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	11	21	220	335	695	811	867	872	859	0.5%	-1.5%	
National Credit Union Admin. (45)	16	25	44	61	78	109	104	137	143	32.2%	4.3%	
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	215	403	820	1,806	2,217	2,628	2,873	3,212	3,255	11.8%	1.3%	
2. Industry-Specific Regulation												
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (46)	226	765	126	223	223	277	256	270	271	5.7%	0.1%	
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>												
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	33	29	34	43	44	95	88	113.6%	-7.1%	
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>												
Economic Regulatory Admin. (47)	n/o	n/o	276	22	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>												
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	8	1	3	3	196.2%	-1.5%	
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (48)	38	45	59	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (49)	5	8	33	50	70	118	151	171	257	13.5%	50.3%	
Federal Communications Com.	59	99	159	150	303	396	392	397	392	1.2%	-1.3%	
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (50)	38	74	140	156	188	250	261	267	268	2.1%	0.5%	
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	16	23	21	16	20	22	24	23	11.1%	-5.1%	
Interstate Commerce Com. (51)	108	111	167	60	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Renegotiation Bd. (52)	16	16	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	489	1,134	1,017	710	839	1,112	1,127	1,227	1,301	8.9%	6.1%	
3. General Business												
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (53)	n/o	n/o	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Council on Wage and Price Stability (54)	n/o	n/o	19	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>												
International Trade Admin. (55)	16	25	29	32	41	61	65	53	61	-19.1%	15.2%	
Bureau of Industry and Security (56)	n/o	n/o	n/o	57	69	76	82	100	100	21.5%	0.3%	
Patent and Trademark Office	118	201	216	443	984	1,810	1,766	1,559	2,461	-11.7%	57.8%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	134	226	245	532	1,093	1,947	1,913	1,712	2,622	-10.5%	53.2%	
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Antitrust Division	27	37	103	65	115	140	155	144	154	-7.6%	7.1%	
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	21	21	45	57	58	63	59	9.5%	-7.0%	
Federal Trade Com.	38	82	144	98	141	242	242	267	282	10.1%	5.8%	
International Trade Com. (57)	11	16	29	51	53	68	70	73	76	3.8%	4.5%	
<i>Library of Congress:</i>												
Copyright Office	5	12	29	26	38	42	47	48	49	2.5%	2.2%	
Securities and Exchange Com.	43	90	155	213	403	868	906	1,085	1,252	19.7%	15.4%	
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	258	464	747	1,007	1,888	3,363	3,392	3,392	4,495	0.0%	32.5%	
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	962	2,002	2,585	3,523	4,944	7,104	7,392	7,831	9,051	5.9%	15.6%	
GRAND TOTAL	2,865	6,513	15,264	18,947	28,759	46,707	46,895	48,928	50,386	4.3%	3.0%	

Notes: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. L= less than \$500,000; n/o = agency not operational.

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.

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

	Social Regulation											
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012	(Estimated) 2010-2011	% Change 2011-2012	
1. Consumer Safety and Health												
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	978	515	468	435	488	576	610	18.0%	5.9%	
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	6,258	6,403	5,440	5,814	6,468	7,935	8,004	7,858	7,615	-1.8%	-3.1%	
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	12,372	9,433	9,545	9,460	9,513	9,699	9,737	2.0%	0.4%	
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	221	2,207	989	750	682	713	715	715	0.3%	0.0%	
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	481	501	568	568	13.4%	0.0%	
--Subtotal--	6,258	6,624	20,019	16,236	17,275	18,558	18,731	18,840	18,635	0.6%	-1.1%	
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>												
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	1,868	4,496	8,045	7,764	8,900	11,369	12,467	12,467	12,369	0.0%	-0.8%	
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>												
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	87	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	125	255	294	613	975	1,125	1,282	1,431	14.0%	11.6%	
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	3,835	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	5,006	5,103	5,080	5,266	-0.5%	3.7%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3,835	3,614	4,074	4,167	4,950	5,981	6,228	6,362	6,697	2.2%	5.3%	
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>												
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	519	512	550	517	7.4%	-6.0%	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	94	99	103	114	120	10.7%	5.3%	
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	37	39	48	49	23.1%	2.1%	
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	85	48	43	43	48	80	128	66.7%	60.0%	
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	37,041	38,616	39,037	39,125	1.1%	0.2%	
2. Homeland Security												
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>												
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Customs and Border Protection (12)	7,402	10,872	15,107	17,340	18,875	53,966	56,253	58,691	60,873	4.3%	3.7%	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	4,660	4,574	8,794	15,931	24,692	17,632	19,029	20,694	20,858	8.7%	0.8%	
Coast Guard (14)	5,452	7,050	11,432	10,887	16,847	13,496	14,145	13,940	14,490	-1.4%	3.9%	
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	30	33	36	40	9.1%	11.1%	
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	53,421	52,644	56,840	60,381	8.0%	6.2%	
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	138,545	142,104	150,201	156,642	5.7%	4.3%	
3. Transportation (17)												
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	3,928	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	6,177	6,424	6,548	6,574	1.9%	0.4%	
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	201	239	495	66	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	673	1,048	1,026	1,062	1,026	3.5%	-3.4%	
Federal Transit Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	0	129	-	-	
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	299	607	435	718	817	840	895	948	6.5%	5.9%	
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	562	917	605	612	562	545	595	633	9.2%	6.4%	
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	97	162	175	206	225	17.7%	9.2%	
Surface Transportation Bd. (23)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	141	149	148	154	-0.7%	4.1%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3,928	7,509	8,014	7,225	8,620	8,907	9,159	9,454	9,689	3.2%	2.5%	
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	279	387	325	421	393	384	409	425	6.5%	3.9%	
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,300	9,543	9,863	10,114	3.4%	2.5%	
4. Workplace												
<i>Department of Labor:</i>												
Employment Standards Admin. (24)	1,685	2,135	3,372	2,335	2,211	1,968	2,500	2,398	n/o	-4.1%	-	
Office of Workers Comp Pgm. Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,677	-	-	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	786	-	-	
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	877	1,330	980	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	747	852	921	910	1,089	-1.2%	19.7%	
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	690	1,401	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,374	2,362	2,400	2,428	1.6%	1.2%	
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,055	2,189	2,319	2,391	5.9%	3.1%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2,375	4,413	11,352	8,425	7,320	7,249	7,972	8,027	8,371	0.7%	4.3%	

Table A-3 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	(Estimated) 2011	2012	2010-2011	% Change 2011-2012
Department of Transportation:											
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	63	43	42	55	55	31.0%	0.0%
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	27	30	28	28	31	32	10.7%	3.2%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	845	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,178	2,371	2,456	2,557	3.6%	4.1%
National Labor Relations Bd.	1,776	2,313	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,592	1,632	1,715	1,730	5.1%	0.9%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	148	78	63	54	60	67	71	11.7%	6.0%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	11,144	12,105	12,351	12,816	2.0%	3.8%
5. Environment											
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	49	15	20	20	23	26	26	13.0%	0.0%
Department of Agriculture:											
Forest and Rangeland Research (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,296	2,289	2,289	2,222	0.0%	-2.9%
Department of Defense:											
Army Corps of Engineers (29)	n/o	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,470	1,604	1,450	1,400	-9.6%	-3.4%
Department of Interior:											
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30)	368	452	1,913	2,059	1,848	1,930	2,548	2,067	2,243	-18.9%	8.5%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt, Reg and Enf (31)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,064	1,748	1,603	1,661	1,672	1,390	0.7%	-16.9%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (32)	n/o	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	516	521	521	515	0.0%	-1.2%
U.S. Geological Survey (33)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,528	1,440	1,638	1,765	1,540	7.8%	-12.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	368	452	3,099	5,318	5,760	5,489	6,368	6,025	5,688	-5.4%	-5.6%
Environmental Protection Agency (34)	862	4,424	13,045	15,587	17,310	16,693	16,857	17,110	16,834	1.5%	-1.6%
TOTAL -- Environment (\$ mil)	1,230	4,876	16,993	22,121	26,784	25,968	27,141	26,900	26,170	-0.9%	-2.7%
6. Energy											
Department of Energy:											
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	122	105	115	111	146	-3.5%	31.5%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (36)	n/o	n/o	64	1	n/o	7	10	30	29	200.0%	-3.3%
Energy Conservation (37)	n/o	n/o	47	31	66	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	111	133	188	112	125	141	175	12.8%	24.1%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (38)	35	220	3,114	3,160	2,735	3,930	3,976	3,923	3,923	-1.3%	0.0%
TOTAL--Energy (\$ mil)	35	220	3,225	3,293	2,923	4,042	4,101	4,064	4,098	-0.9%	0.8%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,209	226,040	233,610	242,416	248,965	3.8%	2.7%
Economic Regulation											
1. Finance and Banking											
Department of the Treasury:											
Comptroller of the Currency (39)	841	1,957	3,234	3,216	2,920	3,104	3,101	3,140	3,976	1.3%	26.6%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	169	313	329	328	305	-0.3%	-7.0%
Office of Thrift Supervision (40)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3,250	1,254	1,051	1,016	1,021	n/o	0.5%	n/o
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	841	1,957	3,234	6,466	4,343	4,468	4,446	4,489	4,281	1.0%	-4.6%
Farm Credit Admin.	251	232	277	530	287	271	277	298	301	7.6%	1.0%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	881	2,705	3,648	4,960	4,236	3,417	4,422	5,033	6,088	13.8%	21.0%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (41)	n/o	n/o	n/o	54	108	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	437	523	539	19.7%	3.1%
Federal Reserve System (43)											
Federal Reserve Banks (44)	n/o	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,050	2,863	2,996	2,996	2,996	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	165	298	333	419	668	895	868	864	864	-0.5%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	165	298	1,922	2,636	3,718	3,758	3,864	3,860	3,860	-0.1%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (45)	371	426	443	662	618	672	654	782	849	19.6%	8.6%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,310	12,586	14,100	14,985	15,918	6.3%	6.2%

Table A-3 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	(Estimated) 2011	(Estimated) 2012	% Change	
										2010-2011	2011-2012
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (46)	4,385	13,686	2,147	3,164	2,595	2,527	2,288	2,271	2,248	-0.7%	-1.0%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	441	255	214	234	235	311	312	32.3%	0.3%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>											
Economic Regulatory Admin. (47)	n/o	n/o	2,255	184	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	71	107	112	123	123	9.8%	0.0%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (48)	764	692	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (49)	128	180	459	527	556	498	605	667	983	10.2%	47.4%
Federal Communications Com.	1,441	1,651	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,810	1,776	1,911	1,911	7.6%	0.0%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (50)	865	1,178	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,396	1,452	1,500	1,500	3.3%	0.0%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	252	336	229	128	120	127	131	133	3.1%	1.5%
Interstate Commerce Com. (51)	2,410	1,917	2,041	664	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (52)	307	235	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,692	6,595	6,914	7,210	4.8%	4.3%
3. General Business											
<i>Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (53)</i>											
	n/o	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Council on Wage and Price Stability (54)</i>											
	n/o	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
International Trade Admin. (55)	228	259	326	240	221	291	286	288	277	0.7%	-3.8%
Bureau of Industry and Security (56)	n/o	n/o	n/o	508	398	330	324	395	395	21.9%	0.0%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,440	2,829	2,660	4,059	6,128	9,594	9,430	9,710	11,137	3.0%	14.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2,668	3,088	2,986	4,807	6,747	10,215	10,040	10,393	11,809	3.5%	13.6%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	526	607	971	513	748	762	798	851	851	6.6%	0.0%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	258	241	343	359	356	375	375	5.3%	0.0%
Federal Trade Com.	758	1,390	1,719	903	989	1,107	1,136	1,182	1,207	4.0%	2.1%
International Trade Com. (57)	277	274	409	499	357	395	394	393	405	-0.3%	3.1%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	245	332	598	520	490	443	458	475	475	3.7%	0.0%
Securities and Exchange Com.	1,007	1,490	2,050	2,130	2,841	3,642	3,748	3,848	4,461	2.7%	15.9%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	5,481	7,181	9,242	9,613	12,515	16,923	16,930	17,517	19,583	3.5%	11.8%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	18,290	32,590	31,092	33,155	32,548	36,201	37,625	39,416	42,711	4.8%	8.4%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,139	152,630	175,757	262,241	271,235	281,832	291,676	3.9%	3.5%

Note: n/o = agency not operational.

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.

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

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$354	\$179	\$533
1961	421	209	630
1962	483	215	698
1963	552	249	801
1964	590	269	859
1965	604	316	920
1966	646	309	955
1967	704	344	1,048
1968	822	375	1,197
1969	958	403	1,361
1970	1,097	487	1,584
1971	1,428	561	1,989
1972	1,825	553	2,378
1973	2,528	486	3,014
1974	2,641	607	3,248
1975	3,127	763	3,890
1976	3,701	863	4,564
1977	4,156	949	5,105
1978	4,581	961	5,542
1979	5,164	1,037	6,201
1980	6,058	1,235	7,293
1981	6,437	1,209	7,646
1982	6,209	1,378	7,587
1983	6,489	1,400	7,889
1984	6,849	1,517	8,366
1985	7,218	1,695	8,913
1986	7,519	1,996	9,515

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1987	8,254	1,770	10,024
1988	9,163	2,101	11,264
1989	10,119	2,265	12,384
1990	11,138	2,544	13,682
1991	12,611	2,533	15,144
1992	14,106	2,843	16,949
1993	14,514	3,326	17,840
1994	15,056	3,164	18,220
1995	15,725	3,754	19,479
1996	15,877	3,530	19,407
1997	16,951	3,874	20,825
1998	18,718	3,832	22,550
1999	19,709	4,083	23,792
2000	21,112	4,383	25,495
2001	22,515	4,594	27,109
2002	27,098	5,020	32,118
2003	35,662	5,062	40,724
2004	32,268	5,639	37,907
2005	33,430	5,905	39,335
2006	35,668	6,324	41,992
2007	37,068	6,722	43,790
2008	40,024	7,204	47,228
2009	43,412	7,787	51,199
2010	43,716	8,180	51,896
2011*	46,071	8,778	54,849
2012*	47,039	10,300	57,339

* Estimates

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.

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

Year	Social	Economic	Total	Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$1,903	\$962	\$2,865	1987	12,745	2,733	15,478
1961	2,238	1,111	3,349	1988	13,678	3,136	16,814
1962	2,533	1,127	3,660	1989	14,555	3,258	17,813
1963	2,864	1,292	4,156	1990	15,424	3,523	18,947
1964	3,015	1,374	4,389	1991	16,869	3,388	20,257
1965	3,031	1,586	4,617	1992	18,430	3,715	22,144
1966	3,152	1,508	4,659	1993	18,555	4,252	22,807
1967	3,333	1,628	4,961	1994	18,851	3,962	22,812
1968	3,730	1,703	5,433	1995	19,287	4,604	23,891
1969	4,145	1,744	5,889	1996	19,110	4,249	23,359
1970	4,511	2,002	6,513	1997	20,048	4,582	24,629
1971	5,590	2,196	7,786	1998	21,891	4,482	26,372
1972	6,850	2,075	8,925	1999	22,715	4,706	27,421
1973	8,989	1,728	10,718	2000	23,815	4,944	28,759
1974	8,612	1,979	10,591	2001	24,836	5,068	29,903
1975	9,313	2,272	11,585	2002	29,418	5,450	34,868
1976	10,424	2,431	12,855	2003	37,898	5,379	43,278
1977	11,005	2,513	13,518	2004	33,345	5,827	39,173
1978	11,335	2,378	13,713	2005	33,430	5,905	39,335
1979	11,798	2,369	14,167	2006	34,541	6,124	40,665
1980	12,679	2,585	15,264	2007	34,871	6,323	41,194
1981	12,313	2,313	14,625	2008	36,855	6,634	43,489
1982	11,194	2,484	13,679	2009	39,603	7,104	46,707
1983	11,254	2,428	13,682	2010	39,503	7,392	46,895
1984	11,448	2,536	13,984	2011*	41,098	7,831	48,928
1985	11,711	2,750	14,461	2012*	41,335	9,051	50,386
1986	11,934	3,168	15,102				

* Estimates

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.

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

Year	Social	Economic	Total	Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	38,819	18,290	57,109	1987	103,347	26,942	130,289
1961	42,669	18,984	61,653	1988	108,145	27,617	135,762
1962	46,459	20,492	66,951	1989	115,568	35,746	151,314
1963	49,157	21,649	70,806	1990	119,475	33,155	152,630
1964	50,008	21,679	71,687	1991	123,531	34,284	157,815
1965	48,925	25,300	74,225	1992	130,815	36,971	167,786
1966	51,231	24,609	75,840	1993	135,903	37,957	173,860
1967	51,726	26,179	77,905	1994	133,579	37,499	171,078
1968	54,460	27,098	81,558	1995	136,121	37,594	173,715
1969	54,208	27,761	81,969	1996	137,109	33,611	170,720
1970	57,685	32,590	90,275	1997	133,330	32,313	165,643
1971	67,546	31,133	98,679	1998	139,954	31,848	171,802
1972	87,601	30,024	117,625	1999	139,955	32,384	172,339
1973	93,549	23,860	117,409	2000	143,209	32,548	175,757
1974	92,630	25,207	117,837	2001	140,681	32,270	172,950
1975	92,984	29,198	122,182	2002	152,627	32,436	185,063
1976	98,435	30,846	129,281	2003	210,342	31,981	242,323
1977	109,744	27,466	137,210	2004	202,198	32,559	234,757
1978	111,858	29,396	141,254	2005	203,369	32,312	235,681
1979	120,195	29,849	150,044	2006	201,875	32,567	234,442
1980	115,047	31,092	146,139	2007	204,847	33,445	238,291
1981	115,528	29,128	144,656	2008	215,069	34,346	249,415
1982	103,781	28,962	132,743	2009	226,040	36,201	262,241
1983	99,997	27,368	127,365	2010	233,610	37,625	271,235
1984	99,974	27,116	127,090	2011*	242,416	39,416	281,832
1985	100,818	26,798	127,616	2012*	248,965	42,711	291,676
1986	99,961	27,396	127,357				

* Estimates

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

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 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 1983-2009 data were for the Department of the Interior's Mineral Management Service. In May 2010, DOI established the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement as a successor organization.
32. The 1990 costs for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement reflect a major cut in federal support for the abandoned mine reclamation fund. The 1995 spending figures reflect a similar cut.
33. In the fiscal year 1997 budget, the U.S. Geological Survey picked up the research and development formerly done at the Fish and Wildlife Service.
34. 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.
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 will be 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.
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. For the 1964 data for Comptroller of the Currency, only an estimate was found.
40. For fiscal year 2012, supervision of federal savings association was transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, supervision of savings association holding companies was transferred to the Federal Reserve, and supervision of state chartered savings associations was transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Prior to the fiscal year 1990 budget, data for the Office of Thrift Supervision was for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
41. The Federal Housing Finance Board regulated the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks that were created in 1932 to improve the supply of funds to local lenders that, in turn, finance loans for home mortgages. As required by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFB was abolished on July 29, 2009. The Federal Housing Finance Agency will effectively absorb all remaining resources prior to its termination date.
42. The Federal Housing Finance Agency absorbed the regulatory burden of the Federal Housing Finance Board, as of fiscal year 2010.
43. All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year. Staffing figures are found in Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.
44. Data are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.
45. The 1960-1969 data for the National Credit Union Administration are for Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.
46. Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulatory category.
47. 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.
48. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
49. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.

50. Prior to the fiscal year 1980 budget, data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
51. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
52. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
53. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
54. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
55. The 1960-1971 data for the International Trade Administration are for International Activities-Export Control; the 1972-1976 data are for the Domestic and International Business Administration; the 1977-1979 data are for the Industry and Trade Administration.
56. Regulation of both imports and exports was once performed by the International Trade Administration. From 1988 until 2003, the regulation of exports was shown under the Export Administration of the Department of Commerce. In 2004, the Export Administration was renamed the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce.
57. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.

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