

REGULATORY RESPONSE:

*An Analysis of the Shifting Priorities of the
U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003*

Susan Dudley and Melinda Warren

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By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

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Regulatory Response:

An Analysis of the Shifting Priorities of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003¹

Introduction

Since 1977, the Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis, (formerly the Center for the Study of American Business) has examined the budget presented by the president to Congress as a way of tracking the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies and the staff needed to run these agencies. This year, the Weidenbaum Center has teamed with the Mercatus Center at George Mason University to continue that effort. This report covers two fiscal years—2002 and 2003.

Regulations impose costs (and confer benefits) on American citizens in ways that are not always transparent. Professors Mark Crain and Thomas Hopkins estimate that Americans spent \$843 billion in 2000 to comply with federal regulations.² In comparison, the direct budget expenditures devoted to regulatory activity were \$18.9 billion in 2000. These regulatory expenditures are in addition to the social costs imposed by regulations as estimated by Crain and Hopkins. Thus, the budget tracks only about two percent of the estimated social costs regulatory agencies impose. Nonetheless, the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies, and the trends in that regulatory spending over time, can serve as a useful barometer of regulatory activity, providing policy makers and others with useful insights into the composition and evolution of regulation.

For example, in his landmark 1978 study, Murray Weidenbaum estimated that, for every dollar of on-budget regulatory cost, the private sector spends \$20.³ In contrast, current comparisons suggest that for every dollar of direct budget expenditure devoted to regulatory activity, the private sector (individuals as consumers, investors, workers, etc.) spends \$45 in compliance. In other words, for every tax dollar devoted to regulatory activity, federal agencies appear to impose more than twice the cost on Americans as they did 25 years ago.

President George W. Bush's budget for 2003 requests expenditures on regulatory activities to be \$24.6 billion in fiscal year 2003. This reflects a 2 percent decrease over

¹ Susan Dudley is a Senior Research Fellow and Deputy Director of the Regulatory Studies Program at the Mercatus Center at George Mason University. Melinda Warren is Director of the Weidenbaum Center Forum at Washington University. Special thanks go to Mercatus researcher Diego Vergara for his considerable help in putting together the data for this report.

² W. Mark Crain and Thomas D. Hopkins, *The Impact of Regulatory Costs on Small Firms*, Office of Advocacy, U. S. Small Business Administration, RFP No. SBAHQ-00-R-0027. 2001.

³ Murray L. Weidenbaum, *The Impacts of Government Regulation*, Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University, Working Paper No. 32, July 1978.

budgeted expenditures of \$25.1 billion in fiscal year 2002. However, 2002 expenditures were 17 percent higher than fiscal year 2001 expenditures. Staffing is expected to increase by 10,346 full-time-equivalent employees in 2002 and 3,032 employees in 2003—increases of 8 percent and 2 percent, respectively. Total staffing of the regulatory agencies is budgeted to be 135,970 in 2002, and 139,002 in 2003.

The remaining sections of this report provide more detail on the types of regulatory activities that comprise these figures. We examine expenditures in nominal and real (constant 1996) dollars, as well as staffing levels by agency and regulatory category.

Overview of the 2002 and 2003 Regulatory Budget

As has been the practice in past reports, this report classifies federal regulatory agencies into two main categories. The first category comprises social regulations, which are designed to 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 National Transportation Safety Board 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 (1) consumer safety and health, (2) transportation, (3) job safety and other working conditions, (4) environment, and (5) energy. Note that previous reports included transportation-related regulatory activities in the consumer safety and health category. Separating transportation expenditures seemed appropriate since they have increased relative to other activities, particularly after September 11, 2001. In 1990, transportation-related regulatory expenditures were below 15 percent of the total regulatory budget. In contrast, the budget request for agencies regulating transportation comprises almost one-quarter of the total 2003 budget request for regulatory activities.

Economic regulations, which make up the second category, tend to be industry-specific. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are examples of agencies that fall into the economic regulation category. They regulate a broad base of activities in particular industries using economic controls such as price ceilings or floors, quantity restrictions, and service parameters. The economic regulation category is divided into three subcategories: (1) finance and banking, (2) industry-specific regulation, and (3) general business. Note that the industry-specific regulation category includes economic regulation of transportation and energy industries.

Spending

Table 1 summarizes spending for regulatory activities by category and subcategory for decennial years from 1960 to 2000, as well as 2001, 2002, and 2003. Spending on social regulation is projected to reach \$20.0 billion in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 19.7 percent over 2001. The president's budget request for agencies involved with social regulation is 4.1 percent lower or \$19.2 billion in fiscal year 2003. In real terms, the

budgets of social regulatory agencies are estimated to increase by 17.3 percent between 2001 and 2002 and decline by 5.8 percent in 2003.

The largest projected real percentage increase in 2002 occurs in agencies that regulate the transportation sector, with an estimated 30.3 percent increase in budget over 2001. Agencies involved in environmental regulations receive the largest dollar budget increase in 2002, with the Environmental Protection Agency in particular receiving an increase of over \$1 billion. Only budgets for agencies regulating consumer safety and health and transportation continue to see budget increases in 2003, however.⁴

The budgets of agencies that comprise the economic regulatory category are smaller than their counterparts involved in social regulatory activity. The budget for economic regulatory activities is estimated to be \$5.1 billion in 2002 and \$5.4 billion in 2003. These reflect nominal increases of 6.8 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively. In real terms, the budgets of economic regulatory agencies are projected to increase by 4.7 percent between 2001 and 2002 and 3.8 percent between 2002 and 2003. Activities classified in the general business subcategory are estimated to receive the largest increase, while budgets for activities related to finance and banking will see a smaller increase in 2002 and decline slightly in 2003.

Overall, federal spending on regulatory activities is budgeted to increase by 16.8 percent in 2002 and decline by 2.1 percent in 2003. The change in the 2003 budget request may reflect a shift in priorities after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The overall budget of the United States government increased by 3.6 percent, while the budget for regulatory activities declined slightly. As the introduction of the Fiscal Year 2003 Budget observes:

As the nation addresses its defense, homeland, and economic priorities, ...growth in the rest of government must be restrained to prevent an explosion in spending.⁵

As discussed below, the subset of the total budget devoted to regulatory activities suggests a greater emphasis on transportation-related expenditures and other national security expenses after September 11.

⁴ Note that these transportation-related budget increases do not include expenditures for the newly created Transportation Security Administration. Its proposed budget of \$4.8 billion in 2003 is almost the size of the combined budget of the regulatory activities at the Department of Transportation, but we have not included it in these figures because its activities largely replace, rather than regulate, private sector activities. To the extent that regulatory activities of the Federal Aviation Administration (e.g., requirements for security personnel) are replaced by the TSA, the new agency may convert off-budget regulatory costs to on-budget costs.

⁵ *Budget of the United States Government, 2003*, p. 39.

Table 1

Spending Summary for the Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in "Obligations")

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | (Estimated) 2002 | 2003 | % Change 2001-02 | % Change 2002-03 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Current (Nominal) Dollars | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Regulation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Safety and Health | 111 | 236 | 1,245 | 1,908 | 3,672 | 4,272 | 4,861 | 4,982 | 13.8% | 2.5% |
| Transportation | 86 | 284 | 1,037 | 1,727 | 3,239 | 4,137 | 5,500 | 5,898 | 33.0% | 7.2% |
| Job Safety and Workplace | 35 | 128 | 753 | 1,002 | 1,450 | 1,642 | 1,712 | 1,702 | 4.2% | -0.6% |
| Environment | 21 | 214 | 1,651 | 4,164 | 5,641 | 6,049 | 7,244 | 5,933 | 19.7% | -18.1% |
| Energy | 12 | 64 | 481 | 485 | 610 | 661 | 746 | 723 | 12.9% | -3.1% |
| Total Social Regulation | 265 | 926 | 5,167 | 9,286 | 14,612 | 16,761 | 20,063 | 19,237 | 19.7% | -4.1% |
| Economic Regulation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Banking | 30 | 86 | 362 | 1,355 | 1,850 | 1,941 | 2,011 | 2,012 | 3.6% | 0.0% |
| Industry-Specific Regulation | 102 | 281 | 492 | 497 | 729 | 826 | 869 | 895 | 5.3% | 3.0% |
| General Business | 47 | 115 | 355 | 743 | 1,717 | 2,003 | 2,215 | 2,479 | 10.6% | 11.9% |
| Total Economic Regulation | 179 | 482 | 1,209 | 2,595 | 4,296 | 4,770 | 5,095 | 5,386 | 6.8% | 5.7% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 444 | 1,408 | 6,376 | 11,881 | 18,908 | 21,531 | 25,158 | 24,622 | 16.8% | -2.1% |
| <i>Annualized Percentage Change</i> | | 12.2% | 16.3% | 6.4% | 4.8% | 13.9% | 16.8% | -2.1% | | |
| Constant (Real) 1996 Dollars | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Regulation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Safety and Health | 500 | 812 | 2,182 | 2,205 | 3,430 | 3,901 | 4,352 | 4,382 | 11.5% | 0.7% |
| Transportation | 388 | 978 | 1,818 | 1,996 | 3,026 | 3,778 | 4,924 | 5,187 | 30.3% | 5.3% |
| Job Safety and Workplace | 157 | 441 | 1,320 | 1,158 | 1,355 | 1,500 | 1,533 | 1,497 | 2.2% | -2.4% |
| Environment | 95 | 737 | 2,894 | 4,812 | 5,270 | 5,524 | 6,485 | 5,218 | 17.4% | -19.5% |
| Energy | 54 | 220 | 843 | 560 | 570 | 604 | 668 | 636 | 10.6% | -4.8% |
| Total Social Regulation | 1,194 | 3,188 | 9,057 | 10,732 | 13,651 | 15,307 | 17,961 | 16,919 | 17.3% | -5.8% |
| Economic Regulation | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Banking | 135 | 296 | 635 | 1,566 | 1,728 | 1,773 | 1,800 | 1,770 | 1.6% | -1.7% |
| Industry-Specific Regulation | 460 | 967 | 862 | 574 | 681 | 754 | 778 | 787 | 3.2% | 1.2% |
| General Business | 212 | 396 | 622 | 859 | 1,604 | 1,829 | 1,983 | 2,180 | 8.4% | 10.0% |
| Total Economic Regulation | 807 | 1,659 | 2,119 | 2,999 | 4,013 | 4,356 | 4,561 | 4,737 | 4.7% | 3.8% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,001 | 4,847 | 11,176 | 13,730 | 17,664 | 19,663 | 22,523 | 21,656 | 14.5% | -3.8% |
| <i>Annualized Percentage Change</i> | | 9.3% | 8.7% | 2.1% | 2.6% | 11.3% | 14.5% | -3.8% | | |

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

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

Staffing

Table 2 summarizes the staffing at Federal regulatory agencies between 1970 and 2003. The Federal Budget estimates that staffing at agencies engaged in social regulatory activities will increase 9.6 percent in 2002, and 2.5 percent in 2003, with 104,922 and 107,498 full-time equivalent employees, respectively.

Staffing at economic regulatory agencies will increase by smaller amounts to 31,048 employees in 2002 (an increase of 3.8 percent) and 31,504 employees in 2003 (a 1.5 percent increase).

Table 2

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

| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | (Estimated) 2002 | 2003 | % Change 2001-02 | % Change 2002-03 |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Social Regulation | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Safety and Health | 13,912 | 33,242 | 28,730 | 31,150 | 32,141 | 34,628 | 36,221 | 7.7% | 4.6% |
| Transportation | 14,678 | 19,824 | 18,388 | 25,724 | 23,649 | 29,912 | 31,304 | 26.5% | 4.7% |
| Job Safety and Other Working Conditions | 6,486 | 17,894 | 13,610 | 12,141 | 12,218 | 12,680 | 12,367 | 3.8% | -2.5% |
| Environment | 4,525 | 16,993 | 20,057 | 24,555 | 24,814 | 24,747 | 24,635 | -0.3% | -0.5% |
| Energy | 219 | 3,225 | 3,293 | 2,923 | 2,897 | 2,956 | 2,970 | 2.0% | 0.5% |
| Total Social Regulation | 39,820 | 91,178 | 84,078 | 96,493 | 95,719 | 104,922 | 107,498 | 9.6% | 2.5% |
| Economic Regulation | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Banking | 4,969 | 9,524 | 16,299 | 14,080 | 10,682 | 10,775 | 10,601 | 0.9% | -1.6% |
| Industry-Specific Regulation | 18,548 | 11,885 | 7,977 | 6,438 | 6,384 | 6,527 | 6,568 | 2.2% | 0.6% |
| General Business | 6,609 | 9,251 | 9,611 | 12,509 | 12,839 | 13,747 | 14,335 | 7.1% | 4.3% |
| Total Economic Regulation | 30,126 | 30,660 | 33,887 | 33,027 | 29,905 | 31,048 | 31,504 | 3.8% | 1.5% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 69,946 | 121,838 | 117,965 | 129,520 | 125,624 | 135,970 | 139,002 | 8.2% | 2.2% |
| <i>Annualized Percentage Change</i> | | 10.6% | 7.0% | 7.7% | -3.0% | 8.2% | 2.2% | | |

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

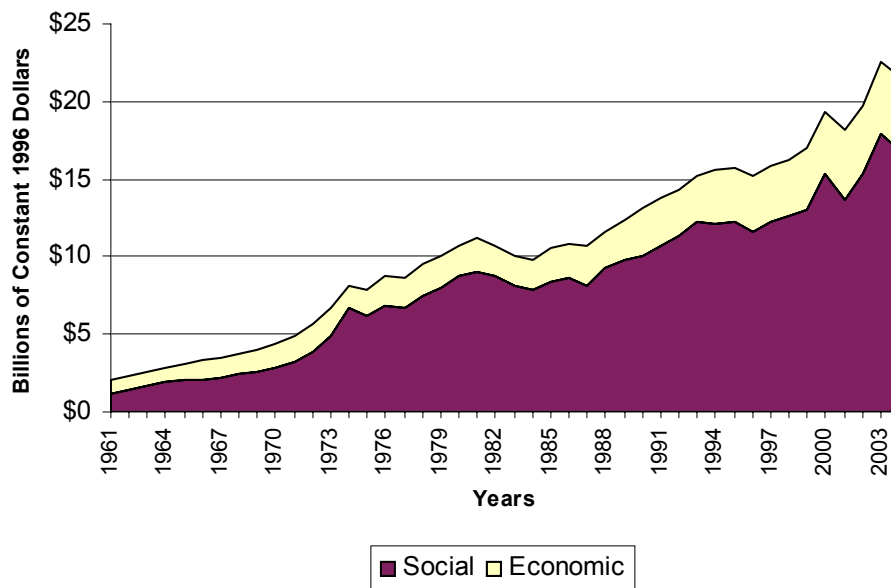
Changes from previous reports

We have made some minor changes to the tables this year. As noted above, we have broken out transportation-related regulatory activities from other “consumer health and safety” activities. We have also added the regulatory components of three agencies: (1) the Department of Energy’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, which sets appliance efficiency standards, (2) the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service’s Forest and Rangeland Research, which writes regulation governing national forest use, and (3) the Office of Thrift Supervision, which charters, regulates and examines federal thrifts. Finally, we moved two agency divisions, (1) the Department of Energy’s Economic Regulatory Administration, and (2) the Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Marketing Service, from the “social regulation” category to the “economic regulation” category. For each of these changes, we have modified the historical data in these tables, as well as the current year’s. (See the appendix tables for agency detail.)

Trends in Federal Regulatory Spending, 1960 – 2003

Figure 1 graphs the change in real (adjusted for inflation) regulatory expenditures since 1960. The 1960s were characterized by very rapid growth in regulatory expenditures. Total spending at federal regulatory agencies increased by \$2.8 billion between 1960 and 1970. This represents a real annual growth rate of 9.3 percent and a total increase of 142 percent over the decade. Most of this growth—almost \$2 billion—occurred in social regulatory agencies. Economic regulatory programs expanded more slowly, by \$0.9 billion.

Figure 1
Administrative Costs of Federal Regulation



This trend continued in the 1970s. Over the decade, spending at regulatory agencies grew by \$6.3 billion or 130 percent (8.7 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by \$5.9 billion while economic agencies showed a much lesser increase of \$0.4 billion. However, most of the growth occurred in the early part of the decade. Double-digit increases in the first three years were followed by much slower growth.

This slower rate of growth continued into the early 1980s. Total spending on regulatory programs declined by 3 percent between 1980 and 1985, but picked up again in the second half of the decade, increasing by 27 percent overall between 1985 and 1990. Throughout the decade, spending on economic regulation increased at a faster rate—41.5 percent between 1980 and 1990—than spending on social regulation, which grew by 18.5 percent over the same period. On an annual average basis, spending increased by 2.1 percent per year over the decade.

Regulatory spending continued to increase in the 1990s. The budgets of agencies administering economic regulations increased by 34 percent, and the budgets of agencies involved in social regulation increased by 27 percent. The first half of the decade witnessed slightly greater percentage increases than the second half—15 percent overall between 1990 and 1995, compared to 11.6 percent between 1995 and 2000. On an annual basis, the real rate of increase averaged 2.6 percent over the decade.

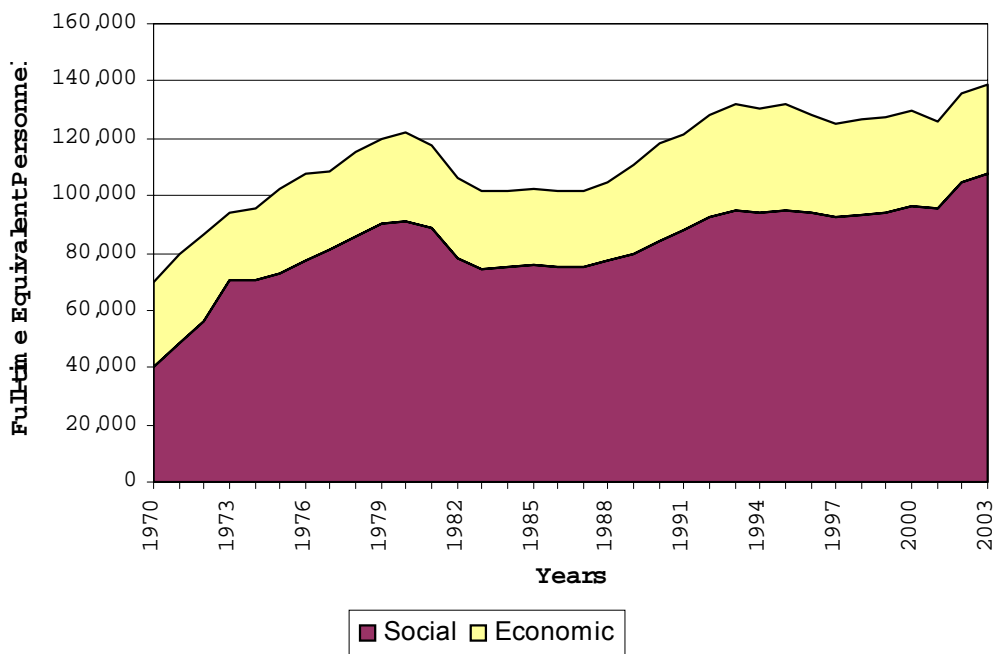
Budgets devoted to regulatory agencies jumped by 23.0 percent in real terms between 2000 and 2003. The annual average increase of 6.3 percent for this period is the highest since the 1970s. After double-digit increases in 2001 and 2002, the current Federal Budget requests a decline in spending for 2003.

Trends in Federal Regulatory Staffing, 1970 – 2003

Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies over the past 32 years. Over the decade of the 1970s, the number of personnel at regulatory agencies grew by nearly 52,000, or 74.2 percent. Social regulatory agencies gained almost 51,400 new personnel, and economic agencies added over 500 new staff members.

Staffing at regulatory agencies was cut back significantly in the early 1980s, so that between 1980 and 1985, staffing at regulatory agencies declined by 16.1 percent (almost 17 percent at the social agencies and almost 14 percent at the economic regulatory agencies). Starting in 1988, additional staff was added to regulatory agency budgets, and the second half of the decade saw increases of 11 percent for social regulatory agencies and 28 percent for the economic regulatory agencies—an increase of over 15 percent between 1985 and 1990. By 1990, staffing at federal regulatory agencies was about 3 percent lower than it had been in 1980 (almost 4,000 employees). Social agencies lost nearly 8 percent of their staff, while economic regulatory staff grew by over 10 percent during this decade.

**Figure 2
Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies**



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 11.7 percent overall, with increases of 13.0 percent at economic regulatory agencies and 8.4 percent in social regulatory agencies. After falling in 1996 and 1997, the decade ended with 11,555 new federal regulatory employees (a 10 percent increase). Social agencies added 12,415 employees (almost 15 percent) while economic agencies declined by 2.5 percent (860 people).

The number of federal personnel at regulatory agencies declined by 3 percent in 2001. However, staffing at regulatory agencies is budgeted to increase by 8.2 percent (10,346 additional staff members) in 2002 and 2.2 percent (3,032 full time staff) in 2003. The budgeted staff increase for 2002 is the largest one-year increase in the nation’s history.

Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2002 and 2003

The President’s message accompanying the 2003 budget emphasizes the effect the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 have on the budget request:

The budget for 2003 recognizes the new realities confronting our nation, and funds the war against terrorism and the defense of our homeland. The budget for

2003 is much more than a tabulation of numbers. It is a plan to fight a war we did not seek—but a war we are determined to win.⁶

The FY 2003 Budget places “highest priority on war against terrorism overseas and at home,”⁷ and in the appendices, many agencies highlight “emergency expenses to respond to the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States,” as appropriated by the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.

Social Regulation

About 80 percent of the administrative costs of federal regulation in 2002 and 2003 are for social programs. We divide these social regulatory agencies into five subcategories. Table 1 shows that spending on “consumer safety and health” will reach \$4.9 billion in 2002 and \$5.0 billion in 2003, real increases of 11.5 percent and 0.7 percent respectively. The “transportation” subcategory is expected to receive the largest increases with spending of \$5.5 billion in 2002 and \$5.9 billion in 2003. These reflect real increases of 30.3 percent in 2002 and 5.3 percent in 2003. Spending in the “job safety and other working conditions” category remains at about \$1.7 billion, increasing by 2.2 percent in 2002 and declining 2.4 percent in 2003. Agencies in the “environment” category will experience real spending increases of 17.4 percent in 2002, with a budget of \$7.2 billion, but expect budgets to fall by 19.5 percent (in real terms) to \$5.9 billion in 2003. Spending in the “energy” category will increase by 11 percent to reach \$0.7 billion in 2002 and remain level in 2003.

Appendix Tables A-1 through A-3 provide detail on spending and staffing at agencies within each category and subcategory. A few agencies are growing much faster than the average rate of growth for the social category (10 percent over the two-year period). The two-year spending increase in the “consumer safety and health” subcategory is driven by the Drug Enforcement Administration, which is budgeted to receive a real increase of 41 percent between 2001 and 2003. In the “transportation” sector, the Coast Guard is projected to receive the largest increase in the two-year period (58 percent), followed by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (43 percent). The Federal Aviation Administration’s budget declines by more than 16 percent in real terms between 2001 and 2003. This may be because some of its responsibilities will be transferred to the new Transportation Security Administration. As noted above, we have not included the \$4.8 billion FY 2003 budget of that agency in these tables.

Other agencies with real spending growth greater than 20 percent over the two years include the Department of Agriculture’s Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

Figure 3 tracks the percentage of the total regulatory budget comprised by each category of social regulation over the last four decades. In 2003, for the first time since 1976, the

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 3.

⁷ *Ibid.* p. 7.

Department of Transportation’s (DOT) budget for administering federal regulation exceeds that of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Even with a projected real decrease in funding of almost 8 percent over the two years, EPA remains a large regulatory agency, comprising approximately 18 percent of all federal regulatory agency expenditures, and employing just under 13 percent of the total federal regulatory personnel. However, DOT’s 2003 regulatory budget of \$5.8 billion (almost 24 percent of the total budget for regulatory agencies) exceeds EPA’s regulatory budget of \$4.3 billion.

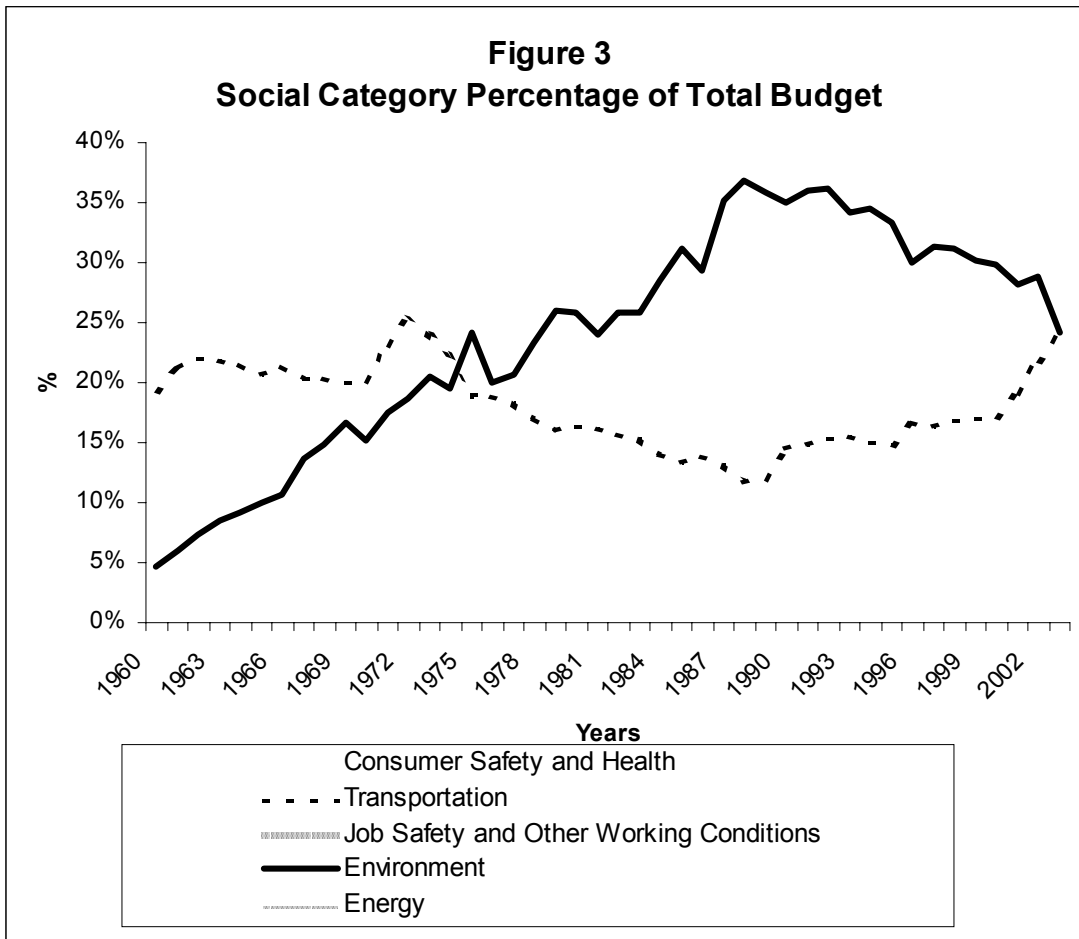


Table 2 provides an overview of changes in personnel for each subcategory. “Consumer safety and health” agencies will add 7.7 percent more staff in 2002 and another 4.6 percent in 2003. Staffing at agencies regulating “transportation” is budgeted to increase 26.5 percent in 2002 and 4.7 percent in 2003. This excludes the staff of the new Transportation Security Administration, which is expected to increase from 14.8 thousand full-time employees in 2002 to 41.3 thousand in 2003. The work force at “job safety and other working conditions” agencies will grow by 3.8 percent in 2002 and decline by 2.5 percent in 2003. Staffing is expected to decline very slightly at agencies administering “environment” regulations in each year. “Energy” agencies will see staff increases of 2.0 percent in 2002 and 0.5 percent in 2003.

Table A-3 gives detail by agency. Most of the agencies receiving large budget increases in 2001 can expect staffing gains as well.

Economic Regulation

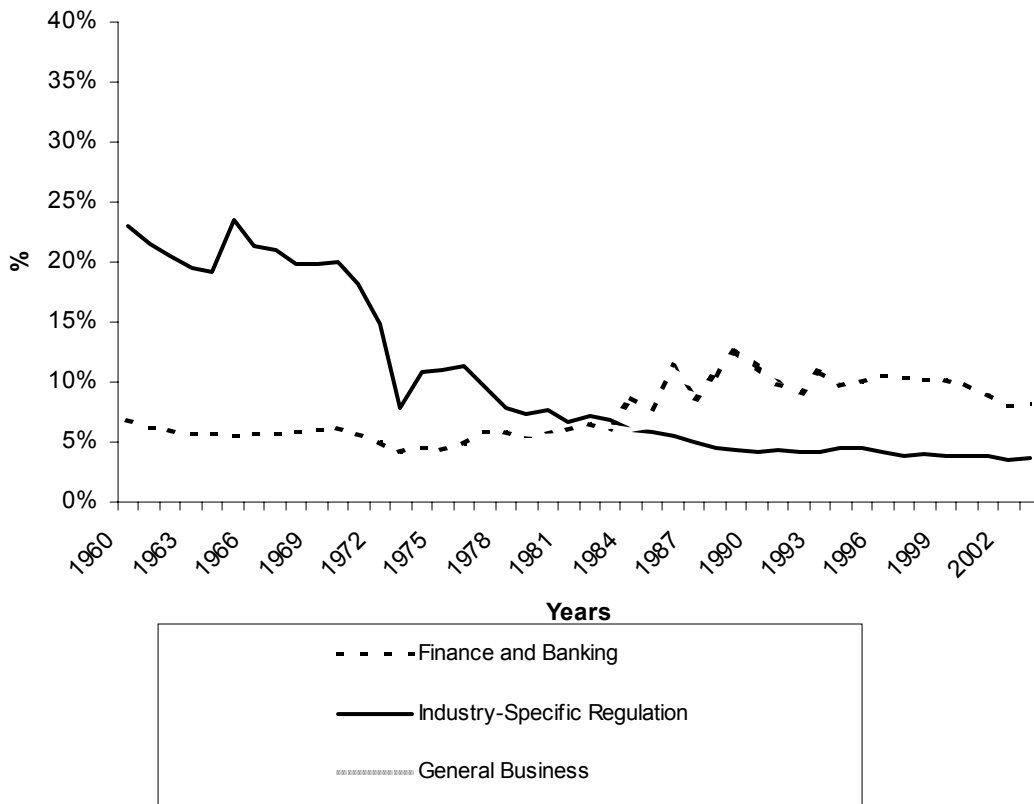
Economic regulatory agencies are divided into three subcategories. The budget for regulatory activity in the “finance and banking” subcategory, is projected to remain at about \$2.0 billion in 2002 and 2003. The budget for “industry-specific regulation” will increase at a real rate of over 4 percent over the two years to \$0.9 billion. “General business” regulation will see a two-year real increase of over 19 percent, to reach levels of \$2.2 billion in 2002 and \$2.5 billion in 2003.

Agencies that received a larger than average percentage increase in funding between 2001 and 2003 include the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (which experienced an almost 26 percent increase in 2002 followed by a 10 percent decrease in 2003), the International Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce’s Export Administration and Patent and Trademark Office, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress.

Figure 4 illustrates that, as a whole, the percentage of the budget devoted to agencies administering economic regulations declined in the 1970s. Budgets directed to administering industry specific regulations in particular have declined and, since the mid-1980s, have comprised under 5 percent of the total regulatory budget. Fiscal year 2001 marked the first time that the budget for agencies issuing and enforcing general business regulations exceeded the budget for both finance and banking agencies and industry-specific regulations, a pattern that has continued in 2002 and 2003.

Agency staffing details presented in Table A-3 are consistent with the spending patterns. The “finance and banking” agencies expect declines in personnel between 2001 and 2003, and the “general business” category will receive the largest increases in staffing.

Figure 4
Economic Category Percentage of Total Budget



Conclusion

The Budget of the United States Government reveals a shift in national priorities after the events of September 11, 2001. In 2002, budget expenditures directed toward regulatory activities represented 1.22 percent of the total federal budget, the highest percentage since 1980. In 2003, the percent of the total federal budget directed toward regulatory activity declined to 1.15 percent, about the 2001 level. The shift of resources within that 1.15 percent may be more revealing, however. Greater resources are being directed toward regulatory activities in response to the terrorist attacks, particularly resources directed at the transportation sector. For the first time since 1976, the regulatory budget of the Department of Transportation exceeds that of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The administrative expenditures of federal regulation are projected to reach an all-time high of \$25.1 billion in fiscal year 2002, and then fall slightly to \$24.6 billion in 2003. Adjusted for inflation, this represents a real growth of almost 15 percent between 2001 and 2002—the highest real increase since 1973. The current budget projects a decline of almost 4 percent in 2003.

Staffing at the federal regulatory agencies is forecast to grow to 135,970 in 2002 and reach a peak of 139,002 in 2003. The new peak is over 11 percent higher than staffing levels in 2001.

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 27 years and has compiled 43 years of data on the administrative expenses of federal regulation. This year's report is a joint effort of the Weidenbaum Center and the Mercatus Center at George Mason University.

New data for this report were drawn from the *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 2003* and supporting documents. This budget, also known as “the President’s Budget,” is presented to Congress approximately seven months prior to the beginning of each fiscal year (e.g. fiscal year 2003 begins October 1, 2002 and ends September 30, 2003). In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 58 regulatory agencies contained in Table A-1 consist of “obligations incurred,” the statistical measure in the budget document which is shown in greatest detail. These data are expressed in current dollars, rounded to the nearest million. Table A-2 provides comparable information in real terms (constant 1996 dollars). Because these numbers are rounded to the nearest million, the numbers do not necessarily add to totals.

The data on obligations 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 obligations 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 give data from 1960 to 2003 for obligations incurred in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Staffing data from 1970 to 2003 are given in Table A-6. Detailed agency-by-agency data are available and can be obtained by writing to the Weidenbaum Center at Washington University or the Mercatus Center at George Mason University.

Agencies that primarily perform taxation, entitlement, procurement, subsidy, and credit functions are excluded from this report. Examples of these organizations are the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, the Department of Defense, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Federal Housing Administration.

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

Table A-1
Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in "Obligations")

| Agency | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | (Estimated) % Change | % Change |
|---|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 |
| SOCIAL REGULATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Safety and Health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Product Safety Commission | n/o | n/o | 43 | 35 | 52 | 58 | 62 | 64 | 6.9% | 3.2% |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal and Plant Health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspection Service (1) | 69 | 101 | 259 | 423 | 867 | 1,012 | 1,135 | 1,065 | 12.2% | -6.2% |
| Food Safety and Inspection Service (2) | n/o | n/o | 381 | 475 | 734 | 832 | 893 | 906 | 7.3% | 1.5% |
| Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3) | n/o | 3 | 63 | 52 | 61 | 69 | 79 | 87 | 14.5% | 10.1% |
| Subtotal | 69 | 104 | 703 | 950 | 1,662 | 1,913 | 2,107 | 2,058 | 10.1% | -2.3% |
| <i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and Drug Administration | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15 | 80 | 334 | 603 | 1,239 | 1,360 | 1,640 | 1,755 | 20.6% | 7.0% |
| <i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Protection Programs (4) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | n/o | n/o | 4 | 6 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 13 | 27.3% | -7.1% |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug Enforcement Administration (5) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | n/o | 2 | 13 | 28 | 74 | 80 | 89 | 117 | 11.3% | 31.5% |
| <i>Department of the Treasury (6):</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (7) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 27 | 50 | 144 | 282 | 616 | 838 | 934 | 960 | 11.5% | 2.8% |
| Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (8) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 33.3% | 0.0% |
| Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission | n/o | n/o | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 16.7% | 0.0% |
| TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health | 111 | 236 | 1,245 | 1,908 | 3,672 | 4,272 | 4,861 | 4,982 | 13.8% | 2.5% |
| Transportation (9) | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Transportation:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast Guard | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 45 | 94 | 498 | 909 | 1,717 | 1,923 | 2,632 | 3,147 | 36.9% | 19.5% |
| Federal Aviation Administration | 41 | 126 | 281 | 495 | 924 | 1,045 | 1,397 | 1,193 | 33.6% | -14.6% |
| Federal Highway Administration | n/o | 6 | 20 | 98 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 8.3% | 0.0% |
| Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 187 | 715 | 936 | 1,058 | 30.9% | 13.0% |
| Federal Railroad Administration | n/o | 21 | 85 | 56 | 120 | 132 | 163 | 154 | 23.5% | -5.5% |
| Surface Transportation Board (10) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 17 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 0.0% | 5.3% |
| National Highway Traffic Safety Administration | n/o | 32 | 136 | 142 | 192 | 225 | 268 | 240 | 19.1% | -10.4% |
| Subtotal | 86 | 279 | 1,020 | 1,700 | 3,166 | 4,071 | 5,428 | 5,825 | 33.3% | 7.3% |
| National Transportation Safety Board | n/o | 5 | 17 | 27 | 73 | 66 | 72 | 73 | 9.1% | 1.4% |
| TOTAL—Transportation | n/o | 284 | 1,037 | 1,727 | 3,239 | 4,137 | 5,500 | 5,898 | 33.0% | 7.2% |
| Job Safety and Other Working Conditions | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Labor:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Standards Administration (11) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 14 | 37 | 124 | 155 | 232 | 260 | 277 | 268 | 6.4% | -3.4% |
| Office of the American Workplace (12) | n/o | 12 | 55 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (13) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 106 | 121 | 124 | 131 | 2.5% | 5.6% |
| Mine Safety and Health Administration (14) | 6 | 27 | 144 | 167 | 228 | 260 | 270 | 266 | 3.8% | -1.5% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Admin. | n/o | n/o | 191 | 267 | 385 | 440 | 461 | 451 | 4.8% | -2.2% |
| Subtotal | 20 | 76 | 514 | 668 | 951 | 1,081 | 1,132 | 1,116 | 4.7% | -1.4% |

Table A-1(continued)

| Agency | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | (Estimated) % Change | |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 |
| Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board | n/o | n/o | n/o | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Commission | n/o | 13 | 124 | 185 | 281 | 317 | 326 | 324 | 2.8% | -0.6% |
| National Labor Relations Board | 15 | 39 | 108 | 141 | 205 | 229 | 239 | 246 | 4.4% | 2.9% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission | n/o | n/o | 7 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 0.0% | 10.0% |
| TOTAL—Job Safety and Other Working Conditions | 35 | 128 | 753 | 1,002 | 1,450 | 1,642 | 1,712 | 1,702 | 4.2% | -0.6% |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Council on Environmental Quality | n/o | n/o | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 33.3% | 25.0% |
| <i>Department of Agriculture: (15)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest and Rangeland Research | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 245 | 278 | 311 | 293 | 11.9% | -5.8% |
| <i>Department of Defense:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army Corps of Engineers (16) | 1 | 2 | 41 | 64 | 112 | 129 | 142 | 155 | 10.1% | 9.2% |
| <i>Department of Interior:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish and Wildlife Service (17) | 3 | 7 | 68 | 159 | 247 | 271 | 290 | 284 | 6.9% | -2.1% |
| Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (18) | n/o | n/o | 174 | 346 | 436 | 627 | 637 | 637 | 1.6% | 0.0% |
| U.S. Geological Survey (19) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 135 | 160 | 171 | 165 | 6.9% | -3.5% |
| Subtotal | 3 | 7 | 242 | 505 | 818 | 1,058 | 1,098 | 1,086 | 3.7% | -1.1% |
| Environmental Protection Agency (20) | 17 | 205 | 1,360 | 3,594 | 4,463 | 4,581 | 5,689 | 4,394 | 24.2% | -22.8% |
| TOTAL—Environment | 21 | 214 | 1,651 | 4,164 | 5,641 | 6,049 | 7,244 | 5,933 | 19.7% | -18.1% |
| Energy | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum Regulation | n/o | n/o | n/o | 13 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 4.0% | 0.0% |
| Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline (21) | n/o | n/o | 8 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Energy Conservation (22) | n/o | n/o | 77 | 38 | 111 | 123 | 116 | 93 | -5.7% | -19.8% |
| Subtotal | n/o | n/o | 85 | 51 | 134 | 148 | 142 | 119 | -4.1% | -16.2% |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission (23) | 12 | 64 | 396 | 434 | 476 | 513 | 604 | 604 | 17.7% | 0.0% |
| TOTAL—Energy | 12 | 64 | 481 | 485 | 610 | 661 | 746 | 723 | 12.9% | -3.1% |
| TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION | 265 | 926 | 5,167 | 9,286 | 14,612 | 16,761 | 20,063 | 19,237 | 19.7% | -4.1% |
| ECONOMIC REGULATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Banking | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of the Treasury:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comptroller of the Currency | 11 | 32 | 113 | 261 | 396 | 424 | 441 | 462 | 4.0% | 4.8% |
| Office of Thrift Supervision | 0 | 0 | 0 | 275 | 156 | 166 | 168 | 173 | 1.2% | 3.0% |
| Subtotal | 11 | 32 | 113 | 536 | 552 | 590 | 609 | 635 | 3.2% | 4.3% |
| Farm Credit Administration | 2 | 4 | 12 | 36 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 5.3% | 0.0% |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation | 13 | 38 | 113 | 495 | 572 | 599 | 606 | 582 | 1.2% | -4.0% |
| <i>Federal Reserve System (24)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Reserve Banks (25) | n/o | n/o | 86 | 212 | 537 | 542 | 568 | 568 | 4.8% | 0.0% |
| Federal Reserve System Board of Governors | 1 | 5 | 20 | 30 | 79 | 87 | 90 | 90 | 3.4% | 0.0% |
| Subtotal | 1 | 5 | 106 | 242 | 616 | 629 | 658 | 658 | 4.6% | 0.0% |

Table A-1(continued)

| Agency | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | (Estimated) | % Change | % Change |
|---|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | |
| National Credit Union Administration | 3 | 7 | 18 | 46 | 75 | 85 | 98 | 97 | 15.3% | -1.0% | |
| TOTAL—Finance and Banking | 30 | 86 | 362 | 1,355 | 1,850 | 1,941 | 2,011 | 2,012 | 3.6% | 0.0% | |
| Industry-Specific Regulation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Marketing Service (26) | 53 | 190 | 67 | 160 | 212 | 243 | 249 | 255 | 2.6% | 2.4% | |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Regulatory Administration (27) | n/o | n/o | 146 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0.0% | -50.0% | |
| Civil Aeronautics Board (28) | 7 | 11 | 29 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| Commodity Futures Trading Commission (29) | 1 | 2 | 17 | 39 | 63 | 71 | 91 | 83 | 28.2% | -8.8% | |
| Federal Communications Commission | 11 | 25 | 76 | 108 | 264 | 315 | 328 | 338 | 28.2% | -8.8% | |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (30) | 7 | 18 | 68 | 114 | 173 | 179 | 182 | 200 | 4.1% | 3.0% | |
| Federal Maritime Commission | n/o | 4 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 1.7% | 9.9% | |
| Interstate Commerce Commission (31) | 20 | 27 | 78 | 44 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| Renegotiation Board (32) | 3 | 4 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation | 102 | 281 | 492 | 497 | 729 | 826 | 869 | 895 | 5.3% | 3.0% | |
| General Business | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost Accounting Standards Board (33) | n/o | n/o | 1 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| Council on Wage and Price Stability (34) | n/o | n/o | 9 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - | |
| <i>Department of Commerce:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Trade Administration (35) | 3 | 6 | 16 | 20 | 33 | 40 | 47 | 54 | 17.5% | 14.9% | |
| Export Administration (36) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 43 | 61 | 71 | 85 | 109 | 19.7% | 28.2% | |
| Patent and Trademark Office | 22 | 49 | 105 | 327 | 895 | 1,065 | 1,170 | 1,365 | 9.9% | 16.7% | |
| Subtotal | 25 | 55 | 121 | 390 | 989 | 1,176 | 1,302 | 1,528 | 10.7% | 17.4% | |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antitrust Division | 4 | 10 | 49 | 48 | 110 | 115 | 135 | 142 | 17.4% | 5.2% | |
| Federal Election Commission | n/o | n/o | 9 | 15 | 38 | 41 | 46 | 47 | 12.2% | 2.2% | |
| Federal Trade Commission | 7 | 21 | 66 | 70 | 126 | 152 | 162 | 178 | 6.6% | 9.9% | |
| International Trade Commission (37) | 2 | 4 | 14 | 38 | 47 | 50 | 55 | 56 | 10.0% | 1.8% | |
| <i>Library of Congress:</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copyright Office | 1 | 3 | 14 | 20 | 35 | 38 | 42 | 47 | 10.5% | 11.9% | |
| Securities and Exchange Commission | 8 | 22 | 72 | 162 | 372 | 431 | 473 | 481 | 9.7% | 1.7% | |
| TOTAL—General Business | 47 | 115 | 355 | 743 | 1,717 | 2,003 | 2,215 | 2,479 | 10.6% | 11.9% | |
| TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION | 179 | 482 | 1,209 | 2,595 | 4,296 | 4,770 | 5,095 | 5,386 | 6.8% | 5.7% | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 444 | 1,408 | 6,376 | 11,881 | 18,908 | 21,531 | 25,158 | 24,622 | 16.8% | -2.1% | |

Notes: n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (37): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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
(In millions of constant 1996 dollars)

| Agency | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | (Estimated) 2002 | 2003 | % Change 2001-02 | % Change 2002-03 |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| SOCIAL REGULATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Safety and Health | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Product Safety Commission | n/o | n/o | 75 | 40 | 49 | 53 | 56 | 56 | 4.8% | 1.4% |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service(1) | 311 | 348 | 454 | 489 | 810 | 924 | 1,016 | 937 | 9.9% | -7.8% |
| Food Safety and Inspection Service (2) | n/o | n/o | 668 | 549 | 686 | 760 | 799 | 797 | 5.2% | -0.3% |
| Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3) | n/o | 10 | 110 | 60 | 57 | 63 | 71 | 77 | 12.2% | 8.2% |
| Subtotal | 311 | 358 | 1,232 | 1,098 | 1,553 | 1,747 | 1,886 | 1,810 | 8.0% | -4.0% |
| <i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and Drug Administration | 68 | 275 | 585 | 697 | 1,158 | 1,242 | 1,468 | 1,544 | 18.2% | 5.1% |
| <i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Protection Programs (4) | n/o | n/o | 7 | 7 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 24.8% | -8.8% |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug Enforcement Administration (5) | n/o | 7 | 23 | 32 | 69 | 73 | 80 | 103 | 9.1% | 29.1% |
| <i>Department of the Treasury (6):</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (7) | 122 | 172 | 252 | 326 | 575 | 765 | 836 | 844 | 9.3% | 1.0% |
| Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (8) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 30.7% | -1.8% |
| Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission | n/o | n/o | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 14.4% | -1.8% |
| TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health | 500 | 812 | 2,182 | 2,205 | 3,430 | 3,901 | 4,352 | 4,382 | 11.5% | 0.7% |
| Transportation (9) | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Transportation:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast Guard | 203 | 324 | 873 | 1,051 | 1,604 | 1,756 | 2,357 | 2,768 | 34.2% | 17.4% |
| Federal Aviation Administration | 185 | 434 | 493 | 572 | 864 | 955 | 1,250 | 1,049 | 31.0% | -16.1% |
| Federal Highway Administration | n/o | 21 | 35 | 113 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 6.2% | -1.8% |
| Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration | | | n/o | n/o | 175 | 653 | 838 | 931 | 28.3% | 11.0% |
| Federal Railroad Administration | n/o | 72 | 149 | 65 | 112 | 121 | 146 | 135 | 21.1% | -7.2% |
| Surface Transportation Board (10) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | -2.0% | 3.4% |
| National Highway Traffic Safety Administration | n/o | 110 | 238 | 164 | 179 | 205 | 240 | 211 | 16.8% | -12.0% |
| Subtotal | 388 | 960 | 1,788 | 1,965 | 2,958 | 3,718 | 4,860 | 5,123 | 30.7% | 5.4% |
| National Transportation Safety Board | n/o | 17 | 30 | 31 | 68 | 60 | 64 | 64 | 6.9% | -0.4% |
| TOTAL—Transportation | 388 | 978 | 1,818 | 1,996 | 3,026 | 3,778 | 4,924 | 5,187 | 30.3% | 5.3% |
| Job Safety and Other Working Conditions | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Labor:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Standards Administration (11) | 63 | 127 | 217 | 179 | 217 | 238 | 248 | 235 | 4.3% | -5.1% |
| Office of the American Workplace (12) | n/o | 41 | 96 | 91 | n/o | n/o | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (13) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 99 | 111 | 111 | 115 | 0.5% | 3.8% |
| Mine Safety and Health Administration (14) | 27 | 93 | 252 | 193 | 213 | 237 | 242 | 234 | 1.8% | -3.2% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Admin. | n/o | n/o | 335 | 309 | 360 | 402 | 413 | 397 | 2.7% | -3.9% |
| Subtotal | 90 | 262 | 901 | 772 | 889 | 987 | 1,013 | 981 | 2.6% | -3.2% |

Table A-2 (continued)

| Agency | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | (Estimated) 2002 | 2003 | %Change 2001-02 | %Change 2002-03 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board | n/o | n/o | n/o | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | -2.0% | -1.8% |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Commission | n/o | 45 | 217 | 214 | 263 | 289 | 292 | 285 | 0.8% | -2.4% |
| National Labor Relations Board | 68 | 134 | 189 | 163 | 192 | 209 | 214 | 216 | 2.3% | 1.1% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission | n/o | n/o | 12 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | -2.0% | 8.1% |
| TOTAL—Job Safety and Other Working Conditions | 157 | 441 | 1,320 | 1,158 | 1,355 | 1,500 | 1,533 | 1,497 | 2.2% | -2.4% |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Council on Environmental Quality | n/o | n/o | 14 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 30.7% | 22.8% |
| <i>Department of Agriculture: (15)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest and Rangeland Research | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 229 | 254 | 278 | 258 | 9.7% | -7.4% |
| <i>Department of Defense:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Army Corps of Engineers (16) | 5 | 7 | 72 | 74 | 105 | 118 | 127 | 136 | 7.9% | 7.2% |
| <i>Department of Interior:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish and Wildlife Service (17) | 13 | 24 | 119 | 184 | 231 | 248 | 259 | 249 | 4.8% | -3.9% |
| Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (18) | n/o | n/o | 305 | 400 | 407 | 573 | 570 | 560 | -0.4% | -1.8% |
| U.S. Geological Survey (19) | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | 126 | 146 | 153 | 145 | 4.8% | -5.2% |
| Subtotal | 13 | 24 | 424 | 584 | 764 | 966 | 983 | 955 | 1.7% | -2.8% |
| Environmental Protection Agency (20) | 77 | 706 | 2,384 | 4,153 | 4,169 | 4,184 | 5,093 | 3,865 | 21.7% | -24.1% |
| TOTAL—Environment | 95 | 737 | 2,894 | 4,812 | 5,270 | 5,524 | 6,485 | 5,218 | 17.4% | -19.5% |
| Energy | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum Regulation | n/o | n/o | n/o | 15 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 2.0% | -1.8% |
| Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline (21) | n/o | n/o | 14 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Energy Conservation (22) | n/o | n/o | 135 | 44 | 104 | 112 | 104 | 82 | -7.5% | -21.2% |
| Subtotal | n/o | n/o | 149 | 59 | 125 | 135 | 127 | 105 | -5.9% | -17.7% |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission (23) | 54 | 220 | 694 | 502 | 445 | 468 | 541 | 531 | 15.4% | -1.8% |
| TOTAL—Energy | 54 | 220 | 843 | 560 | 570 | 604 | 668 | 636 | 10.6% | -4.8% |
| TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION | 1,194 | 3,188 | 9,057 | 10,732 | 13,651 | 15,307 | 17,961 | 16,919 | 17.3% | -5.8% |
| ECONOMIC REGULATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Banking | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of the Treasury:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comptroller of the Currency | 50 | 110 | 198 | 302 | 370 | 387 | 395 | 406 | 2.0% | 2.9% |
| Office of Thrift Supervision | 0 | 0 | 0 | 318 | 146 | 152 | 150 | 152 | -0.8% | 1.2% |
| Subtotal | 50 | 110 | 198 | 619 | 516 | 539 | 545 | 558 | 1.2% | 2.4% |
| Farm Credit Administration | 9 | 14 | 21 | 42 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 3.2% | -1.8% |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation | 59 | 131 | 198 | 572 | 534 | 547 | 543 | 512 | -0.8% | -5.6% |
| <i>Federal Reserve System (24)</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Reserve Banks (25) | n/o | n/o | 151 | 245 | 502 | 495 | 509 | 500 | 2.7% | -1.8% |
| Federal Reserve Board of Governors | 5 | 17 | 35 | 35 | 74 | 79 | 81 | 79 | 1.4% | -1.8% |
| Subtotal | 5 | 17 | 186 | 280 | 575 | 574 | 589 | 579 | 2.6% | -1.8% |
| National Credit Union Administration | 14 | 24 | 32 | 53 | 70 | 78 | 88 | 85 | 13.0% | -2.8% |
| TOTAL—Finance and Banking | 135 | 296 | 635 | 1,566 | 1,728 | 1,773 | 1,800 | 1,770 | 1.6% | -1.7% |

Table A-2 (continued)

| Agency | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | (Estimated) 2002 | (Estimated) 2003 | %Change 2001-02 | %Change 2002-03 |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Industry-Specific Regulation | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Marketing Service (26) | 239 | 654 | 117 | 185 | 198 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Regulatory Administration (27) | n/o | n/o | 256 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | -2.0% | -50.9% |
| Civil Aeronautics Board (28) | 32 | 38 | 51 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Commodity Futures Trading Commission (29) | 5 | 7 | 30 | 45 | 59 | 65 | 81 | 73 | 25.6% | -10.4% |
| Federal Communications Commission | 50 | 86 | 133 | 125 | 247 | 288 | 294 | 297 | 2.1% | 1.2% |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (30) | 32 | 62 | 119 | 132 | 162 | 163 | 163 | 176 | -0.3% | 8.0% |
| Federal Maritime Commission | n/o | 14 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 4.2% | 4.0% |
| Interstate Commerce Commission (31) | 90 | 93 | 137 | 51 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Renegotiation Board (32) | 14 | 14 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation | 460 | 967 | 862 | 574 | 681 | 754 | 778 | 787 | 3.2% | 1.2% |
| General Business | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost Accounting Standards Board (33) | n/o | n/o | 2 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Council on Wage and Price Stability (34) | n/o | n/o | 16 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| <i>Department of Commerce:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| International Trade Administration (35) | 14 | 21 | 28 | 23 | 31 | 37 | 42 | 47 | 15.2% | 12.9% |
| Export Administration (36) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 50 | 57 | 65 | 76 | 96 | 17.4% | 26.0% |
| Patent and Trademark Office | 99 | 169 | 184 | 378 | 836 | 973 | 1,047 | 1,201 | 7.7% | 14.6% |
| Subtotal | 113 | 189 | 212 | 451 | 924 | 1,074 | 1,166 | 1,344 | 8.5% | 15.3% |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antitrust Division | 18 | 34 | 86 | 55 | 103 | 105 | 121 | 125 | 15.1% | 3.3% |
| Federal Election Commission | n/o | n/o | 16 | 17 | 36 | 37 | 41 | 41 | 10.0% | 0.4% |
| Federal Trade Commission | 32 | 72 | 116 | 81 | 118 | 139 | 145 | 157 | 4.5% | 7.9% |
| International Trade Commission (37) | 9 | 14 | 25 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 49 | 49 | 7.8% | 0.0% |
| <i>Library of Congress:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copyright Office | 5 | 10 | 25 | 23 | 33 | 35 | 38 | 41 | 8.3% | 9.9% |
| Securities and Exchange Commission | 36 | 76 | 126 | 187 | 348 | 394 | 423 | 423 | 7.6% | -0.1% |
| TOTAL—General Business | 212 | 396 | 622 | 859 | 1,604 | 1,829 | 1,983 | 2,180 | 8.4% | 10.0% |
| TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION | 807 | 1,659 | 2,119 | 2,999 | 4,013 | 4,356 | 4,561 | 4,737 | 4.7% | 3.8% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,001 | 4,847 | 11,176 | 13,730 | 17,664 | 19,663 | 22,523 | 21,656 | 14.5% | -3.8% |

Notes: L = less than \$500,000
n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (37): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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 Employment)

| Agency | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | (Estimated) 2002 | 2003 | % Change 2001-02 | % Change 2002-03 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| SOCIAL REGULATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Safety and Health | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumer Product Safety Commission | n/o | 978 | 515 | 468 | 469 | 480 | 480 | 2.3% | 0.0% |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (1) | 5,635 | 5,440 | 5,814 | 6,468 | 6,959 | 7,732 | 8,662 | 11.1% | 12.0% |
| Food Safety and Inspection Service (2) | n/o | 12,501 | 9,433 | 9,545 | 9,582 | 9,661 | 9,680 | 0.8% | 0.2% |
| Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3) | 193 | 2,118 | 989 | 750 | 750 | 810 | 830 | 8.0% | 2.5% |
| Subtotal | 5,828 | 20,059 | 16,236 | 16,763 | 17,291 | 18,203 | 19,172 | 5.3% | 5.3% |
| <i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Food and Drug Administration | 4,470 | 8,045 | 7,764 | 1,239 | 1,360 | 1,640 | 1,755 | 20.6% | 7.0% |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Drug Enforcement Administration (5) | 125 | 256 | 294 | 613 | 595 | 656 | 722 | 10.3% | 10.1% |
| <i>Department of the Treasury (6):</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (7) | 3,489 | 3,819 | 3,873 | 4,337 | 4,648 | 5,129 | 5,206 | 10.3% | 1.5% |
| Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (8) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 26 | 33 | 41 | 45 | 24.2% | 9.8% |
| Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission | n/o | 85 | 48 | 43 | 42 | 48 | 48 | 14.3% | 0.0% |
| TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health | 13,912 | 33,242 | 28,730 | 31,150 | 32,141 | 34,628 | 36,221 | 7.7% | 4.6% |
| Transportation (9) | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Transportation:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Coast Guard | 7,064 | 11,423 | 10,891 | 16,780 | 14,808 | 20,573 | 22,576 | 38.9% | 9.7% |
| Federal Aviation Administration | 6,447 | 6,251 | 5,640 | 6,319 | 6,107 | 6,290 | 5,536 | 3.0% | -12.0% |
| Federal Highway Administration | 177 | 239 | 495 | 66 | 92 | 99 | 98 | 7.2% | -1.0% |
| Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration | n/o | n/o | n/o | 673 | 715 | 936 | 1,058 | 30.9% | 13.0% |
| Federal Railroad Administration | 267 | 607 | 435 | 120 | 132 | 163 | 154 | 23.5% | -5.5% |
| Surface Transportation Board (10) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 135 | 135 | 143 | 145 | 5.9% | 1.4% |
| National Highway Traffic Safety Administration | 472 | 917 | 602 | 612 | 225 | 268 | 240 | 19.1% | -10.4% |
| Subtotal | 14,427 | 19,437 | 18,063 | 25,303 | 23,231 | 29,469 | 30,872 | 26.8% | 4.8% |
| National Transportation Safety Board | 251 | 387 | 325 | 421 | 418 | 443 | 432 | 6.0% | -2.5% |
| TOTAL—Transportation | 14,678 | 19,824 | 18,388 | 25,724 | 23,649 | 29,912 | 31,304 | 26.5% | 4.7% |
| Job Safety and Other Working Conditions | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Labor:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment Standards Administration (11) | 1,961 | 3,372 | 2,335 | 2,211 | 2,219 | 2,273 | 2,160 | 2.4% | -5.0% |
| Office of the American Workplace (12) | 626 | 1,330 | 980 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (13) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 747 | 773 | 850 | 861 | 10.0% | 1.3% |
| Mine Safety and Health Administration (14) | 1,040 | 3,700 | 2,679 | 2,202 | 2,254 | 2,310 | 2,264 | 2.5% | -2.0% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Admin. | n/o | 2,950 | 2,431 | 2,160 | 2,177 | 2,313 | 2,231 | 6.2% | -3.5% |
| Subtotal | 3,627 | 11,352 | 8,425 | 7,320 | 7,423 | 7,746 | 7,516 | 4.3% | -3.0% |

Table A-3 (continued)

| Agency | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | (Estimated) 2002 | 2003 | % Change 2001-02 | % Change 2002-03 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Architectural and Transportation Barriers | | | | | | | | | |
| Compliance Board | n/o | n/o | 27 | 30 | 31 | 30 | 30 | -3.2% | 0.0% |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Commission | 637 | 3,496 | 2,853 | 2,852 | 2,704 | 2,850 | 2,800 | 5.4% | -1.8% |
| National Labor Relations Board | 2,222 | 2,898 | 2,227 | 1,876 | 1,993 | 1,985 | 1,952 | -0.4% | -1.7% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission | n/o | 148 | 78 | 63 | 67 | 69 | 69 | 3.0% | 0.0% |
| TOTAL—Job Safety and Other Working Conditions | 6,486 | 17,894 | 13,610 | 12,141 | 12,218 | 12,680 | 12,367 | 3.8% | -2.5% |
| Environment | | | | | | | | | |
| Council on Environmental Quality | n/o | 49 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 10.5% | 9.5% |
| <i>Department of Agriculture: (15)</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Forest and Rangeland Research | n/o | n/o | n/o | 2,340 | 2,509 | 2,240 | 2,241 | -10.7% | 0.0% |
| <i>Department of Defense:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Army Corps of Engineers (16) | n/o | 800 | 1,201 | 1,354 | 1,404 | 1,404 | 1,404 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| <i>Department of Interior:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish and Wildlife Service (17) | 432 | 1,913 | 2,059 | 1,848 | 1,832 | 1,894 | 1,781 | 3.4% | -5.9% |
| Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (18) | n/o | 1,186 | 1,195 | 636 | 627 | 637 | 637 | 1.6% | 0.0% |
| U.S. Geological Survey (19) | n/o | n/o | n/o | 1,047 | 1,161 | 1,186 | 1,181 | 2.2% | -0.4% |
| Subtotal | 432 | 3,099 | 3,254 | 3,531 | 3,620 | 3,717 | 3,599 | 2.7% | -3.2% |
| Environmental Protection Agency (20) | 4,093 | 13,045 | 15,587 | 17,310 | 17,262 | 17,365 | 17,368 | 0.6% | 0.0% |
| TOTAL—Environment | 4,525 | 16,993 | 20,057 | 24,555 | 24,814 | 24,747 | 24,635 | -0.3% | -0.5% |
| Energy | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum Regulation | n/o | n/o | 101 | 122 | 91 | 88 | 78 | -3.7% | -10.6% |
| Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline (21) | n/o | 64 | 1 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Energy Conservation (22) | n/o | 47 | 31 | 66 | 67 | 55 | 45 | -17.9% | -18.2% |
| Subtotal | n/o | 111 | 133 | 188 | 158 | 143 | 123 | -9.7% | -13.5% |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission (23) | 219 | 3,114 | 3,160 | 2,735 | 2,739 | 2,813 | 2,847 | 2.7% | 1.2% |
| TOTAL—Energy | 219 | 3,225 | 3,293 | 2,923 | 2,897 | 2,956 | 2,970 | 2.0% | 0.5% |
| TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION | 39,820 | 91,178 | 84,078 | 96,493 | 95,719 | 104,922 | 107,498 | 9.6% | 2.5% |
| ECONOMIC REGULATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Finance and Banking | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of the Treasury:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Comptroller of the Currency | 2,003 | 3,234 | 3,216 | 2,920 | 2,837 | 2,841 | 2,841 | 0.1% | 0.0% |
| Office of Thrift Supervision | 0 | 0 | 3,250 | 1,254 | 1,211 | 1,177 | 1,165 | -2.8% | -1.0% |
| Subtotal | 2,003 | 3,234 | 6,466 | 4,174 | 4,048 | 4,018 | 4,006 | -0.7% | -0.3% |
| Farm Credit Administration | 222 | 277 | 530 | 287 | 277 | 284 | 281 | 2.5% | -1.1% |
| Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation | 2,185 | 3,648 | 6,005 | 5,283 | 2,045 | 2,089 | 1,946 | 2.2% | -6.9% |
| <i>Federal Reserve System (24)</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Reserve Banks (25) | n/o | 1,589 | 2,217 | 1,925 | 1,923 | 1,967 | 1,967 | 2.3% | 0.0% |
| Federal Reserve System Board of Governors | 170 | 333 | 419 | 668 | 666 | 671 | 671 | 0.8% | 0.0% |
| Subtotal | 170 | 1,922 | 2,636 | 3,718 | 3,691 | 3,733 | 3,733 | 1.1% | 0.0% |
| National Credit Union Administration | 389 | 443 | 662 | 618 | 622 | 650 | 635 | 4.6% | -2.4% |
| TOTAL—Finance and Banking | 4,969 | 9,524 | 16,299 | 14,080 | 10,682 | 10,775 | 10,601 | 0.9% | -1.6% |

Table A-3 (continued)

| Agency | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2001 | (Estimated) 2002 | (Estimated) 2003 | % Change 2001-02 | % Change 2002-03 |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Industry-Specific Regulation | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Department of Agriculture:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Agricultural Marketing Service (26) | 12,873 | 2,147 | 3,164 | 2,595 | 2,605 | 2,652 | 2,674 | 1.8% | 0.8% |
| <i>Department of Energy:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Regulatory Administration (27) | n/o | 2,255 | 184 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 8 | -15.8% | -50.0% |
| Civil Aeronautics Board (28) | 658 | 778 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Commodity Futures Trading Commission (29) | 166 | 459 | 527 | 556 | 546 | 510 | 537 | -6.6% | 5.3% |
| Federal Communications Commission | 1,511 | 2,216 | 1,734 | 1,925 | 1,923 | 1,967 | 1,967 | 2.3% | 0.0% |
| Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (30) | 1,095 | 1,653 | 1,475 | 1,216 | 1,170 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 6.8% | 0.0% |
| Federal Maritime Commission | 226 | 336 | 229 | 128 | 121 | 132 | 132 | 9.1% | 0.0% |
| Interstate Commerce Commission (31) | 1,802 | 2,041 | 664 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Renegotiation Board (32) | 217 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation | 18,548 | 11,885 | 7,977 | 6,438 | 6,384 | 6,527 | 6,568 | 2.2% | 0.6% |
| General Business | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost Accounting Standards Board (33) | n/o | 21 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| Council on Wage and Price Stability (34) | n/o | 230 | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | n/o | - | - |
| <i>Department of Commerce:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| International Trade Administration (35) | 247 | 335 | 238 | 215 | 264 | 305 | 387 | 15.5% | 26.9% |
| Export Administration (36) | n/o | n/o | 508 | 398 | 388 | 485 | 533 | 25.0% | 9.9% |
| Patent and Trademark Office | 2,569 | 2,660 | 4,059 | 6,128 | 6,278 | 6,749 | 7,207 | 7.5% | 6.8% |
| Subtotal | 2,816 | 2,995 | 4,805 | 6,741 | 6,930 | 7,539 | 8,127 | 8.8% | 7.8% |
| <i>Department of Justice:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Antitrust Division | 544 | 971 | 513 | 748 | 771 | 851 | 851 | 10.4% | 0.0% |
| Federal Election Commission | n/o | 258 | 241 | 343 | 345 | 362 | 362 | 4.9% | 0.0% |
| Federal Trade Commission | 1,302 | 1,719 | 903 | 989 | 1,010 | 1,080 | 1,080 | 6.9% | 0.0% |
| International Trade Commission (37) | 245 | 409 | 499 | 357 | 357 | 388 | 388 | 8.7% | 0.0% |
| <i>Library of Congress:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Copyright Office | 314 | 598 | 520 | 490 | 490 | 530 | 530 | 8.2% | 0.0% |
| Securities and Exchange Commission | 1,388 | 2,050 | 2,130 | 2,841 | 2,936 | 2,997 | 2,997 | 2.1% | 0.0% |
| TOTAL—General Business | 6,609 | 9,251 | 9,611 | 12,509 | 12,839 | 13,747 | 14,335 | 7.1% | 4.3% |
| TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION | 30,126 | 30,660 | 33,887 | 33,027 | 29,905 | 31,048 | 31,504 | 3.8% | 1.5% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 69,946 | 121,838 | 117,965 | 129,520 | 125,624 | 135,970 | 139,002 | 8.2% | 2.2% |

Notes: n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (37): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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 Regulation | Economic Regulation | Total |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------|--------|
| 1960 | 265 | 179 | 444 |
| 1961 | 324 | 199 | 523 |
| 1962 | 368 | 214 | 582 |
| 1963 | 432 | 232 | 664 |
| 1964 | 474 | 250 | 724 |
| 1965 | 485 | 306 | 791 |
| 1966 | 528 | 308 | 836 |
| 1967 | 614 | 341 | 955 |
| 1968 | 691 | 364 | 1,055 |
| 1969 | 789 | 409 | 1,198 |
| 1970 | 926 | 482 | 1,408 |
| 1971 | 1,193 | 538 | 1,731 |
| 1972 | 1,578 | 566 | 2,144 |
| 1973 | 2,247 | 480 | 2,727 |
| 1974 | 2,258 | 612 | 2,870 |
| 1975 | 2,740 | 743 | 3,483 |
| 1976 | 2,816 | 821 | 3,637 |
| 1977 | 3,346 | 929 | 4,790 |
| 1978 | 3,861 | 965 | 5,542 |
| 1979 | 4,577 | 1,044 | 5,621 |
| 1980 | 5,167 | 1,209 | 6,376 |
| 1981 | 5,427 | 1,213 | 6,640 |
| 1982 | 5,366 | 1,298 | 6,664 |
| 1983 | 5,408 | 1,302 | 6,710 |
| 1984 | 5,970 | 1,566 | 7,536 |
| 1985 | 6,385 | 1,601 | 7,986 |
| 1986 | 6,160 | 1,858 | 8,018 |
| 1987 | 7,212 | 1,805 | 9,017 |
| 1988 | 7,809 | 2,160 | 9,969 |
| 1989 | 8,359 | 2,541 | 10,900 |
| 1990 | 9,286 | 2,595 | 11,881 |
| 1991 | 10,209 | 2,630 | 12,839 |
| 1992 | 11,187 | 2,812 | 13,999 |
| 1993 | 11,393 | 3,222 | 14,615 |
| 1994 | 11,884 | 3,262 | 15,146 |
| 1995 | 12,047 | 3,483 | 15,530 |
| 1996 | 11,625 | 3,558 | 15,183 |
| 1997 | 12,449 | 3,693 | 16,142 |
| 1998 | 13,003 | 3,769 | 16,772 |
| 1999 | 13,662 | 4,079 | 17,741 |
| 2000 | 14,612 | 4,296 | 18,908 |
| 2001 | 16,761 | 4,770 | 21,531 |
| 2002* | 20,063 | 5,095 | 25,158 |
| 2003* | 19,237 | 5,386 | 24,622 |

*Estimates

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are based upon obligations occurred.

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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 1996 Dollars)

| Year | Social Regulation | Economic Regulation | Total |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------|--------|
| 1960 | 1,194 | 807 | 2,001 |
| 1961 | 1,443 | 887 | 2,330 |
| 1962 | 1,619 | 939 | 2,559 |
| 1963 | 1,878 | 1,010 | 2,888 |
| 1964 | 2,033 | 1,069 | 3,102 |
| 1965 | 2,041 | 1,287 | 3,328 |
| 1966 | 2,160 | 1,260 | 3,419 |
| 1967 | 2,436 | 1,354 | 3,790 |
| 1968 | 2,628 | 1,383 | 4,012 |
| 1969 | 2,860 | 1,484 | 4,343 |
| 1970 | 3,188 | 1,659 | 4,847 |
| 1971 | 3,909 | 1,763 | 5,672 |
| 1972 | 4,961 | 1,779 | 6,740 |
| 1973 | 6,688 | 1,429 | 8,116 |
| 1974 | 6,169 | 1,672 | 7,842 |
| 1975 | 6,845 | 1,856 | 8,701 |
| 1976 | 6,659 | 1,941 | 8,600 |
| 1977 | 7,432 | 2,064 | 9,496 |
| 1978 | 8,007 | 2,001 | 10,008 |
| 1979 | 8,761 | 1,998 | 10,760 |
| 1980 | 9,057 | 2,119 | 11,176 |
| 1981 | 8,701 | 1,945 | 10,646 |
| 1982 | 8,098 | 1,959 | 10,057 |
| 1983 | 7,852 | 1,891 | 9,743 |
| 1984 | 8,357 | 2,192 | 10,549 |
| 1985 | 8,665 | 2,173 | 10,837 |
| 1986 | 8,178 | 2,467 | 10,645 |
| 1987 | 9,296 | 2,327 | 11,623 |
| 1988 | 9,734 | 2,693 | 12,427 |
| 1989 | 10,038 | 3,052 | 13,090 |
| 1990 | 10,732 | 2,999 | 13,730 |
| 1991 | 11,386 | 2,933 | 14,320 |
| 1992 | 12,180 | 3,062 | 15,241 |
| 1993 | 12,114 | 3,426 | 15,540 |
| 1994 | 12,280 | 3,398 | 15,678 |
| 1995 | 11,625 | 3,558 | 15,183 |
| 1996 | 12,211 | 3,622 | 15,833 |
| 1997 | 12,600 | 3,652 | 16,252 |
| 1998 | 13,054 | 3,897 | 16,951 |
| 1999 | 15,307 | 4,013 | 19,320 |
| 2000 | 13,651 | 4,561 | 18,212 |
| 2001 | 15,307 | 4,356 | 19,663 |
| 2002* | 17,961 | 4,561 | 22,523 |
| 2003* | 16,919 | 4,737 | 21,656 |

*Estimates

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are based upon obligations occurred.

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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 Regulation | Economic Regulation | Total |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|
| 1970 | 39,820 | 30,126 | 69,946 |
| 1971 | 48,867 | 31,133 | 80,000 |
| 1972 | 56,375 | 29,990 | 86,365 |
| 1973 | 70,334 | 23,848 | 94,182 |
| 1974 | 70,285 | 25,209 | 95,494 |
| 1975 | 73,072 | 29,171 | 102,243 |
| 1976 | 77,049 | 30,785 | 107,834 |
| 1977 | 81,347 | 27,441 | 108,788 |
| 1978 | 86,013 | 29,019 | 115,032 |
| 1979 | 90,448 | 29,399 | 119,847 |
| 1980 | 91,178 | 30,660 | 121,838 |
| 1981 | 88,631 | 28,696 | 117,327 |
| 1982 | 77,822 | 28,636 | 106,458 |
| 1983 | 74,242 | 27,085 | 101,327 |
| 1984 | 75,077 | 26,803 | 101,880 |
| 1985 | 75,724 | 26,496 | 102,220 |
| 1986 | 74,869 | 27,091 | 101,960 |
| 1987 | 75,181 | 26,649 | 101,830 |
| 1988 | 77,085 | 27,357 | 104,442 |
| 1989 | 79,549 | 31,064 | 110,613 |
| 1990 | 84,078 | 33,887 | 117,965 |
| 1991 | 87,597 | 33,819 | 121,416 |
| 1992 | 92,630 | 35,772 | 128,402 |
| 1993 | 94,807 | 37,286 | 132,093 |
| 1994 | 93,917 | 36,828 | 130,745 |
| 1995 | 94,987 | 36,747 | 131,734 |
| 1996 | 93,774 | 34,028 | 127,802 |
| 1997 | 92,643 | 32,805 | 125,448 |
| 1998 | 93,507 | 32,945 | 126,452 |
| 1999 | 93,863 | 33,187 | 127,050 |
| 2000 | 96,493 | 33,027 | 129,520 |
| 2001 | 95,719 | 29,905 | 125,624 |
| 2002* | 104,922 | 31,048 | 135,970 |
| 2003* | 107,498 | 31,504 | 139,002 |

*Estimates

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are based upon obligations incurred.

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

Notes to Appendix Tables A1, A2, and A3

- (1) The 1960-1970 data for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service are for the Agricultural Research Service.
- (2) The Food Safety and Inspection Service was formerly the Food Safety and Quality Service.
- (3) Budgets for Federal Grain Inspection Service and Packers and Stockyards Administration were merged in 1994.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Data for the Drug Enforcement Administration prior to 1970 are for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
- (6) Budgets for the Customs Service in the Department of Treasury were carried in earlier analyses but were dropped beginning with the 1989 budget due to changes in budget reporting that no longer make separation of the regulatory activities of the agency feasible.
- (7) Prior to fiscal year 1973, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was part of the Internal Revenue Service.
- (8) 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.
- (9) Reports prior to 2003 ("Regulatory Budget Report 24) included transportation-related agencies in the consumer safety and health category.
- (10) The Surface Transportation Board was created on January 1, 1996 as a successor organization to the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- (11) Data for the Employment Standards Administration are for the Workplace Standards Administration for 1969 and 1970. The 1960-1968 data are for the Wage and Labor Standards Administration.
- (12) Before the 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.

- (13) Prior to the 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.
- (14) The 1960-1974 data for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are for the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; 1975 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.
- (15) 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.
- (16) The 1960-1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under the Operation and Maintenance category.
- (17) In 1995, 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.
- (18) 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.
- (19) In 1995, the U.S. Geological Survey picked up the research and development formerly done at the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- (20) 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.
- (21) The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997.
- (22) Energy conservations standards are issued by the Department of Energy. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of "Building technology, State and community programs."
- (23) Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission were performed by the Atomic Energy Commission.
- (24) All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year basis.

- (25) Data are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years.
- (26) Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service.
- (27) The 1975 data for the Economic Regulatory Administration are for the Federal Energy Administration. Starting with our 2003 report, we include these expenditures in the economic regulation category.
- (28) The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
- (29) The 1970 data for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
- (30) The 1970 and 1975 data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
- (31) The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
- (32) The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
- (33) The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
- (34) The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
- (35) The 1970 data for the International Trade Administration are for International Activities-Export Control; the 1975 data are for the Domestic and International Business Administration.
- (36) Regulation of both imports and exports was once performed by the International Trade Administration. For 1988 and after, the regulation of exports is shown under the Export Administration of the Department of Commerce.
- (37) The 1970 data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.