

REGULATORY SPENDING SOARS:

*An Analysis of the U.S. Budget
for Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004*

Susan Dudley and Melinda Warren

JULY 2003

MERCATUS CENTER

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

 Washington University in St. Louis

WEIDENBAUM CENTER ON THE ECONOMY,
GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC POLICY

Regulatory Spending Soars:

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget
for Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004

By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

2004 Annual Report

July 2003

Regulatory Budget Report 25

Mercatus Center
George Mason University
Arlington, VA
www.Mercatus.org

Weidenbaum Center
Washington University
St. Louis, MO
wc.wustl.edu

This report is one in a series designed to enhance the understanding of the impact of federal regulations on society. The series provides a forum for considering vital current issues in public policy and for communicating these views to a wide audience in the business, government, and academic communities.

The Mercatus Center is a university-based research center dedicated to improving public policy outcomes. We do this through scholarly research of market processes, public institutions, as well as through the development of practical applications, and we communicate the knowledge we discover to policymakers, opinion leaders, and the public. The aim of our work is to enable individuals to live free, prosperous, and peaceful lives.

The Weidenbaum Center is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization funded entirely by grants from foundations, business firms, and private citizens. Funding is unrestricted, enabling researchers to maintain academic freedom and ensuring unbiased and independent research. The Center is an integral part of Washington University, which has been granted tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Publications are available from either Center at the following addresses:

Mercatus Center
George Mason University
3301 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 450
Arlington, VA 22201-4433
Main: 703-993-4930
Toll Free: 800-815-5711
Fax: 703-993-4935
mercatus@gmu.edu
www.mercatus.org

Murray Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy
Washington University in St. Louis
Campus Box 1027
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130-4899
Telephone: 314-935-5630
Fax: 314-935-5630
wc.wustl.edu

Copyright © 2003 by the Mercatus Center and the Murray Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy. All rights reserved.

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Overview of the 2003 and 2004 Regulatory Budget	2
Spending	3
Staffing.....	5
Trends in Federal Regulatory Spending, 1960 – 2004	6
Trends in Federal Regulatory Staffing, 1970 – 2004.....	8
Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2003 and 2004	9
Social Regulation	9
Economic Regulation.....	11
Conclusion	12
Appendix.....	13

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1: Spending Summary for the Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years.....	4
Table 2: Staffing Summary for the Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years.....	5
Figure 1: Administrative Costs of Federal Regulation.....	7
Figure 2: Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies.....	8
Figure 3: Distribution of Social Regulation Budget.....	10
Figure 4: Distribution of Economic Regulation Budget.....	11
Table A-1: Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars.....	14
Table A-2: Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant 1996 Dollars.....	17
Table A-3: Agency Detail of Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity.....	20
Table A-4: Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars.....	23
Table A-5: Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant 1996 Dollars....	24
Table A-6: Total Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity.....	25
Notes to Appendix Tables:.....	26

Regulatory Spending Soars:

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2003 and 2004¹

Introduction

This report examines the *Budget of the U.S. Government* presented by the President to Congress for Fiscal Year 2004 to track the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies and the staff needed to run these agencies. A joint product of the Mercatus Center at George Mason University and the Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis, this report continues an effort begun in 1977 by the Weidenbaum Center (formerly the Center for the Study of American Business).

Regulations impose social costs on individuals and businesses beyond the direct tax dollars expended to write and enforce them. Not only are there costs associated with compliance, but regulations can restrict opportunities and choices, which also impose opportunity costs. Nonetheless, the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies (as tracked in this report), 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.

The Office of Management and Budget, in a recent draft report to Congress, estimated that the annual costs to society of major federal regulations issued between 1992 and 2002 ranged from \$38 billion to \$44 billion. This is only slightly higher than the direct budget costs of administering regulation, which our analysis of the fiscal budget indicates was \$24 billion in 2002. If accurate, OMB's estimate suggests that Americans spend about \$1.50 in compliance costs for every \$1.00 in tax costs devoted to regulation. Other, more comprehensive, estimates, however, 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.²

President George W. Bush's budget for 2004 requests expenditures on regulatory activities of \$28.9 billion in fiscal year 2004. This reflects a 4 percent decrease from estimated actual budgeted expenditures of \$30.1 billion in fiscal year 2003. Estimated 2003 expenditures were almost 15 percent higher than fiscal year 2002 expenditures.

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.

² Professors Mark Crain and Thomas Hopkins estimate that Americans spent \$843 billion in 2000 to comply with federal regulations. In comparison, the direct combined budget of the 60 federal regulatory agencies tracked in this report was \$18.9 billion in 2000. 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.

Staffing in the FY 2004 budget request is 3,074 full-time equivalent people less than in 2003. However, staffing in 2003 was 62,340 full-time employees greater than 2002, due in large part to the airport screening employees hired at the Transportation Security Administration. Total staffing of the regulatory agencies is budgeted to be 195,284 in 2003, and 192,210 in 2004.

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 2003 and 2004 Regulatory Budget

As has been the practice in past reports, this report divides federal regulatory activities into two main categories. The first category, social regulations, 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. We began separating transportation-related regulatory activities from the consumer safety and health category last year, since they had 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. This year, when we include the budget of the Transportation Safety Administration, the budget request for transportation-related regulatory activity represents the largest category at 36 percent of the total regulatory budget.

Economic regulations, which make up the second category, tend 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. 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 annually from 2001 through 2004. Note that figures for 2003 and 2004 are estimates, based on obligations reflected in budget requested by the President.

The budget request for social regulation is \$23.2 billion in fiscal year 2004, a nominal decrease of 5.9 percent from the estimated obligations for FY 2003. In real terms, the budgets of social regulatory agencies are estimated to have increased 13.9 percent between 2002 and 2003, while the 2004 budget request reflects a 7.3 percent decline from 2003 actual budgets.

The largest projected real percentage increase in 2003 occurred in agencies that regulate the environment and the transportation sector, with real increases of 17.8 percent and 17.3 percent respectively. The budget request for 2004 includes an increase only in the job safety and other working conditions category (1.5 percent in real terms). All the other areas see a decline under the President's budget request.

The budgets of agencies in the economic regulatory category are smaller than their counterparts involved in social regulatory activity. The budget request for economic regulatory activities is \$5.7 billion in 2004, a nominal increase of almost 4 percent over the 2003 budget. The 2003 budget is expected to reach \$5.5 billion by the end of the fiscal year, a real increase of 10.4 percent over 2002. In real terms, the budgets of economic regulatory agencies are projected to increase by 2.2 percent between 2003 and 2004. Activities classified in the general business subcategory are estimated to receive the largest real increases—16.1 percent in 2003 and another 4.0 percent in 2004.

Overall, federal spending on regulatory activities is budgeted to decline by 5.6 percent in 2004 from the 2003 budget. This follows increases of 23.5 percent in 2002 and 13.2 percent in 2003.

Table 1
Spending Summary for the Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in "Obligations")

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	(Estimated) 2003	2004	% Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
Current (Nominal) Dollars											
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$111	\$236	\$1,245	\$1,908	\$3,672	\$4,272	\$4,427	\$4,845	\$4,734	9.4%	-2.3%
Transportation	86	284	1,037	1,727	3,239	3,703	8,511	10,124	10,027	19.0%	-1.0%
Job Safety and Workplace	35	128	753	1,002	1,450	1,642	1,624	1,648	1,699	1.5%	3.1%
Environment	21	214	1,651	4,164	5,641	6,049	6,088	7,276	6,021	19.5%	-17.2%
Energy	12	64	481	485	610	661	690	759	719	10.0%	-5.3%
Total Social Regulation	\$265	\$926	\$5,167	\$9,286	\$14,612	\$16,327	\$21,340	\$24,652	\$23,200	15.5%	-5.9%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	\$30	\$86	\$362	\$1,362	\$1,868	\$1,871	\$1,879	\$2,008	\$2,043	6.9%	1.7%
Industry-Specific Regulation	102	281	492	497	729	826	836	911	942	9.0%	3.4%
General Business	47	115	355	743	1,717	2,003	2,151	2,533	2,673	17.8%	5.5%
Total Economic Regulation	\$179	\$482	\$1,209	\$2,602	\$4,314	\$4,700	\$4,866	\$5,452	\$5,658	12.0%	3.8%
GRAND TOTAL	\$444	\$1,408	\$6,376	\$11,888	\$18,926	\$21,027	\$26,206	\$30,104	\$28,858	14.9%	-4.1%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		11.7%	17.0%	6.5%	4.8%	11.1%	24.6%	14.9%	-4.1%		
Constant (Real) 1996 Dollars											
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$500	\$812	\$2,182	\$2,205	\$3,435	\$3,904	\$4,008	\$4,324	\$4,161	7.9%	-3.8%
Transportation	388	978	1,818	1,996	3,030	3,384	7,705	9,034	8,814	17.3%	-2.4%
Job Safety and Workplace	157	441	1,320	1,158	1,357	1,501	1,471	1,471	1,493	0.0%	1.5%
Environment	95	737	2,894	4,812	5,277	5,528	5,511	6,493	5,293	17.8%	-18.5%
Energy	54	220	843	560	571	604	625	677	632	8.4%	-6.7%
Total Social Regulation	\$1,194	\$3,188	\$9,057	\$10,732	\$13,670	\$14,922	\$19,319	\$21,999	\$20,394	13.9%	-7.3%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	\$135	\$296	\$635	\$1,574	\$1,748	\$1,710	\$1,701	\$1,792	\$1,796	5.3%	0.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	460	967	862	574	682	755	757	813	828	7.4%	1.9%
General Business	212	396	622	859	1,606	1,831	1,947	2,260	2,350	16.1%	4.0%
Total Economic Regulation	\$807	\$1,659	\$2,119	\$3,007	\$4,036	\$4,295	\$4,405	\$4,865	\$4,974	10.4%	2.2%
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,001	\$4,847	\$11,176	\$13,739	\$17,706	\$19,217	\$23,725	\$26,864	\$25,367	13.2%	-5.6%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		9.1%	9.8%	2.2%	2.6%	8.5%	23.5%	13.2%	-5.6%		

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 2004. The FY 2004 budget request reduces staffing at agencies engaged in social regulatory activities by 2.4 percent. Staffing levels in FY 2003, however, reflect an increase of 61.2 percent over the previous year, largely due to the over 56,000 new employees brought on as airport baggage screeners under the auspices of the Transportation Security Administration. Staffing at social regulatory agencies is estimated at 160,831 in 2003 and is projected to be 156,941 full-time equivalent employees in 2004.

The economic regulatory agencies have fewer staff than the social regulatory agencies. Personnel is projected to increase by 2.4 percent in 2004 to 35,269 full-time equivalent employees.

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

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	(Estimated) 2003	2004	% Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	13,912	33,242	28,730	31,150	32,141	30,513	32,792	32,861	7.5%	0.2%
Transportation	14,678	19,824	18,388	25,724	23,649	28,992	87,761	83,571	202.7%	-4.8%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	6,486	17,894	13,610	12,141	12,218	12,340	12,311	12,465	-0.2%	1.3%
Environment	4,525	16,993	20,057	24,555	24,814	24,950	24,873	24,964	-0.3%	0.4%
Energy	219	3,225	3,293	2,923	2,897	2,977	3,094	3,080	3.9%	-0.5%
Total Social Regulation	39,820	91,178	84,078	96,493	95,719	99,772	160,831	156,941	61.2%	-2.4%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	4,969	9,524	16,353	14,188	13,240	13,451	13,269	13,252	-1.4%	-0.1%
Industry-Specific Regulation	18,548	11,885	7,977	6,438	6,384	6,464	6,595	6,569	2.0%	-0.4%
General Business	6,609	9,251	9,611	12,509	12,839	13,257	14,589	15,448	10.0%	5.9%
Total Economic Regulation	30,126	30,660	33,941	33,135	32,462	33,172	34,453	35,269	3.9%	2.4%
GRAND TOTAL	69,946	121,838	118,019	129,628	128,181	132,944	195,284	192,210	46.9%	-1.6%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		6.2%	-0.2%	1.0%	-1.1%	3.7%	46.9%	-1.6%		

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.

Changes from previous reports

Beginning with last year's report covering fiscal years 2002 and 2003, we now separate transportation-related spending and staffing from other consumer safety and health regulatory activities. Last year, we excluded from this transportation category spending and staffing associated with the new Transportation Security Administration (TSA), which is now part of the Department of Homeland Security. Congress created the TSA in November 2001 to take full control of all passenger and airline baggage screening operations at airports. We did not include TSA expenditures in our tables last year on the grounds that its activities largely replace, rather than regulate, private sector activities.

However, on reflection, there are various activities that we think of as regulatory today that were once conducted by private parties. For example, we include federal meat inspectors employed by the FDA in our tallies of regulatory costs. The activities of the TSA are analogous, as it regulates private activity by checking passengers and their luggage.

The line delineating what is a regulatory function from other federal activities is not always a bright one. In this report, we are including the spending and staffing of the TSA in our totals. The totals for 2002 and 2003 have also been adjusted to reflect this change.

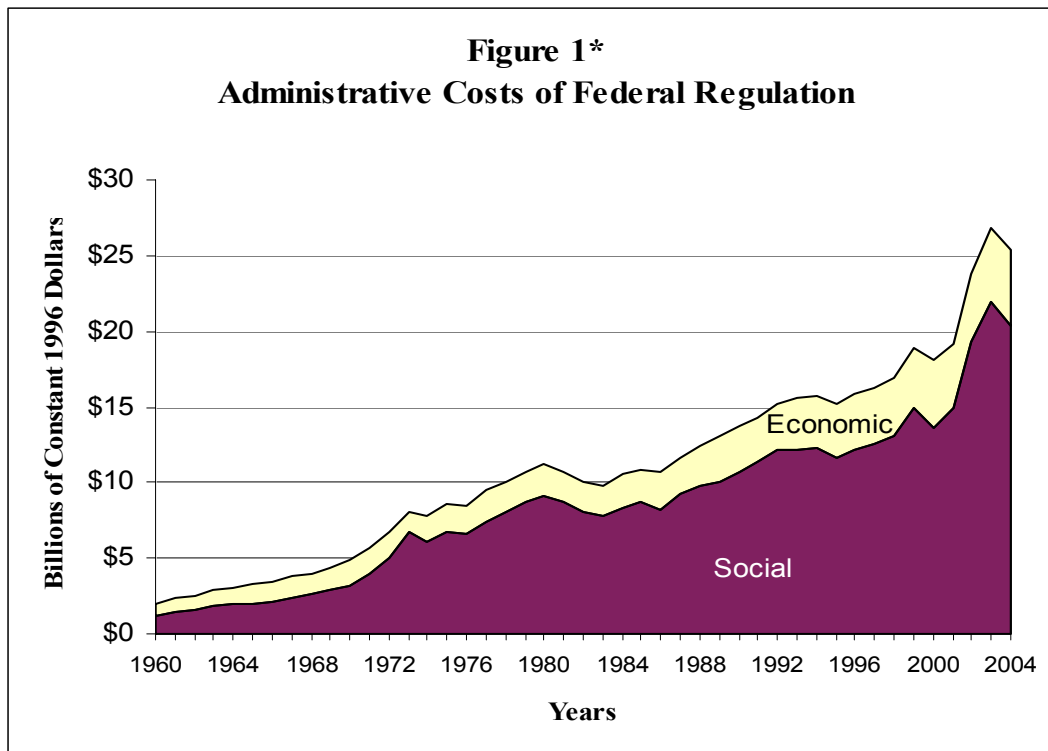
Trends in Federal Regulatory Spending, 1960 – 2004

Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (adjusted for inflation) regulatory expenditures since 1960. While spending has generally increased over time, the rate of growth has varied depending on the philosophies of elected officials in the executive and legislative branches of the federal government. In the early years of the Reagan administration, regulatory expenditures declined.

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.

This trend continued in the 1970s. Over that decade, spending at regulatory agencies grew by \$6.3 billion or 131 percent (9.0 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by \$5.9 billion while economic agencies showed a much smaller increase of \$0.4 billion. Most of the growth 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 were followed by 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 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—41.9 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 2.2 percent per year over the decade.



* 2003 and 2004 estimates reflect obligations in the budget requested by the President.

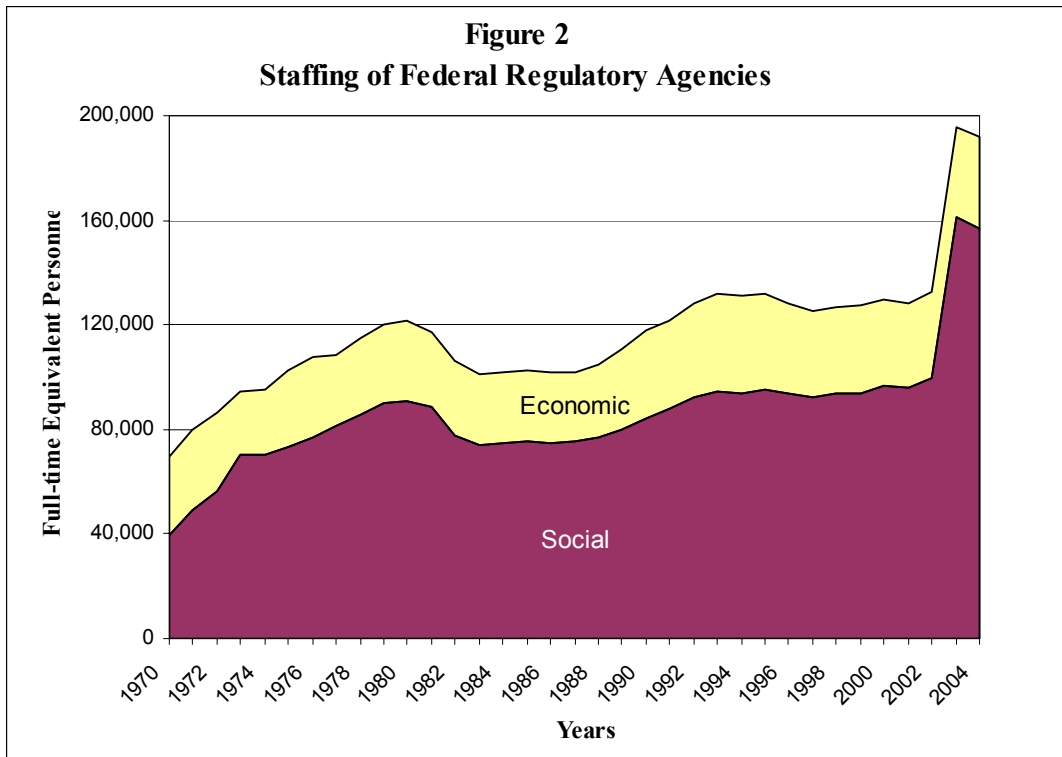
Regulatory spending continued to increase in the 1990s, for a total increase of 29 percent over the decade. The budgets of agencies administering economic regulations increased by 34 percent, and the budgets of agencies involved in social regulation increased by 27 percent. The first half of the decade 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 have grown over 50 percent in real terms between 2000 and 2003. The annual average increase of 15 percent for this period is the highest since the early 1970s. The President’s budget request for 2004 calls for a 5.6 percent decline.

Trends in Federal Regulatory Staffing, 1970 – 2004

Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies over the past 35 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.



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 staffing reductions in 1996 and 1997, the decade ended with 11,609 new federal regulatory employees (a 10 percent increase). Social agencies

added 12,415 employees (almost 15 percent increase) while economic agencies declined by 2.5 percent (806 people).

After a 1 percent reduction in staffing at regulatory agencies in 2001, 2002 saw an overall increase of 3.7 percent. The establishment of the Transportation Security Administration, with its large staff of airport screening agents, caused the federal workforce to jump 46.9 percent in 2003, by far the largest increase in the nation's history. The budget request for 2004 calls for a slight decline in federal personnel from 195,284 to 192,210.

Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2003 and 2004

The Budget Message of the President identifies three national priorities: "winning the war against terrorism, securing the homeland, and generating long-term economic growth." These priorities are reflected in the budgets of regulatory agencies tracked here. The President's message also stresses fiscal restraint and imposing "spending discipline in Washington D.C." to meet priorities. Overall, the budget request for 2004 reflects a decline in spending (5.6 percent) and staffing (1.6 percent) at regulatory agencies. Congress will likely alter the total FY 2004 budget as well as the priorities within the budget. The FY 2003 budget estimate reflects a 13 percent increase over 2002. Note that the percentage change shown below are presented in real (1996 dollar) terms while the dollar amounts are in nominal terms.

Social Regulation

About 80 percent of the administrative costs of federal regulation in 2004 are for social regulation. We divide these social regulatory agencies into five subcategories. Table 1 shows that spending on "consumer safety and health" is estimated to reach \$4.8 billion by the end of fiscal year 2003 (a 7.9 percent increase, after adjusting for inflation) and is budgeted at \$4.7 billion in 2004 (a 3.8 percent real decline). The real budget of the "transportation" subcategory increased 17.3 percent in 2003, to \$10.1 billion. The current budget request calls for a 2.4 percent decline to \$10.0 billion in fiscal year 2004. Spending in the "job safety and other working conditions" category is about \$1.6 billion in 2003, increasing by 1.5 percent to \$1.7 billion in 2004. Agencies in the "environment" category experienced the largest real spending increases (17.8 percent) to \$7.3 billion in 2003, but are budgeted to return close to 2002 levels of \$6.0 billion in 2004 (an 18.5 percent decline). Spending in the "energy" category increased by 8.4 percent to reach \$759 million in 2003. The current budget request is for a decline of 6.7 percent in 2004 to \$719 million.

Appendix Tables A-1 through A-3 provide detail on spending and staffing at agencies within each category and subcategory. Overall, spending at the agencies involved in social regulation increased 13.9 percent in real terms between fiscal years 2002 and 2003. The 2004 budget request anticipates reductions of 7.3 percent for these social regulatory programs.

Leading the increase in the FY 2003 budget were the Transportation Security Administration, with a 28.7 percent inflation-adjusted increase over 2002, and the

Environmental Protection Agency, with a 25.4 percent real increase. Both received increases of about \$1 billion in 2003, but are slated for reductions in 2004. TSA's budget request for 2004 is \$4.8 billion, down from \$5.3 billion. EPA's is also \$4.8 billion, down from \$6.1 billion.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of the total social regulatory budget allocated to each category of social regulation over the last four decades. After the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, spending on regulatory activities related to transportation increased significantly, causing the transportation category to exceed the environment category for the first time since the 1970s. Last year, we noted that the budget request for FY2003 called for giving the Department of Transportation a larger budget (\$5.8 billion) for administering federal regulation than EPA (\$4.3 billion), for the first time since 1976. In fact, the estimated actual spending for regulatory activities at EPA in 2003 was \$6.1 billion, compared to DOT's \$2.0 billion. This is due in part to the fact that the Coast Guard, which made up the bulk of DOT's regulatory budget, was transferred to the Department of Homeland Security. It also reflects actual budget increases for EPA that were significantly larger than the budget request.

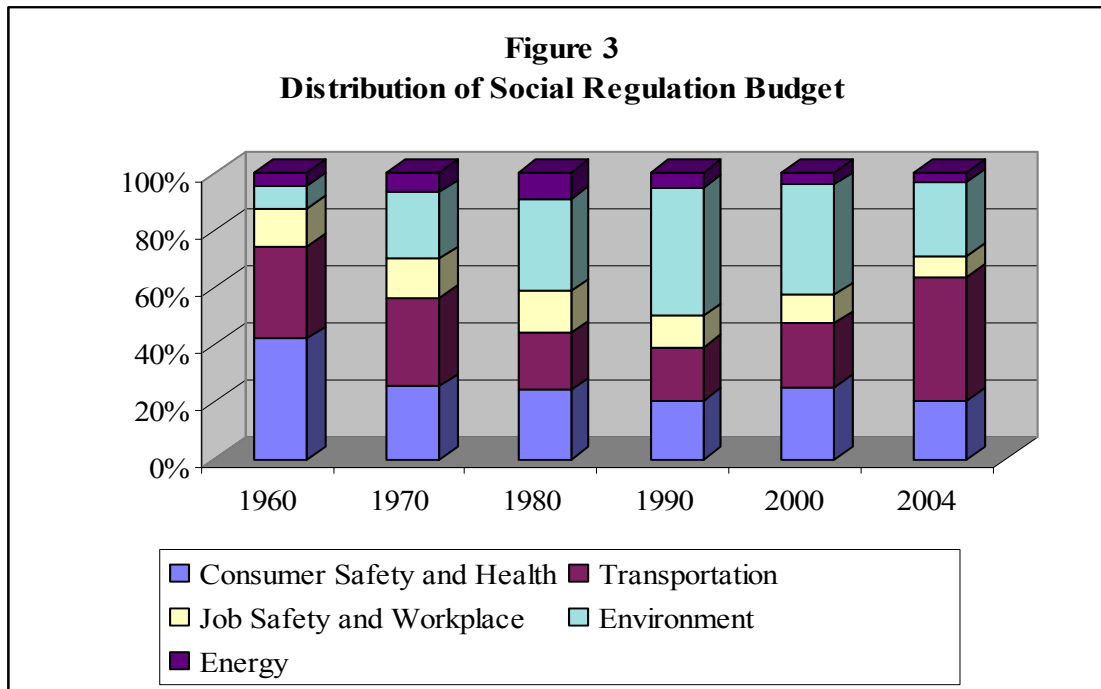


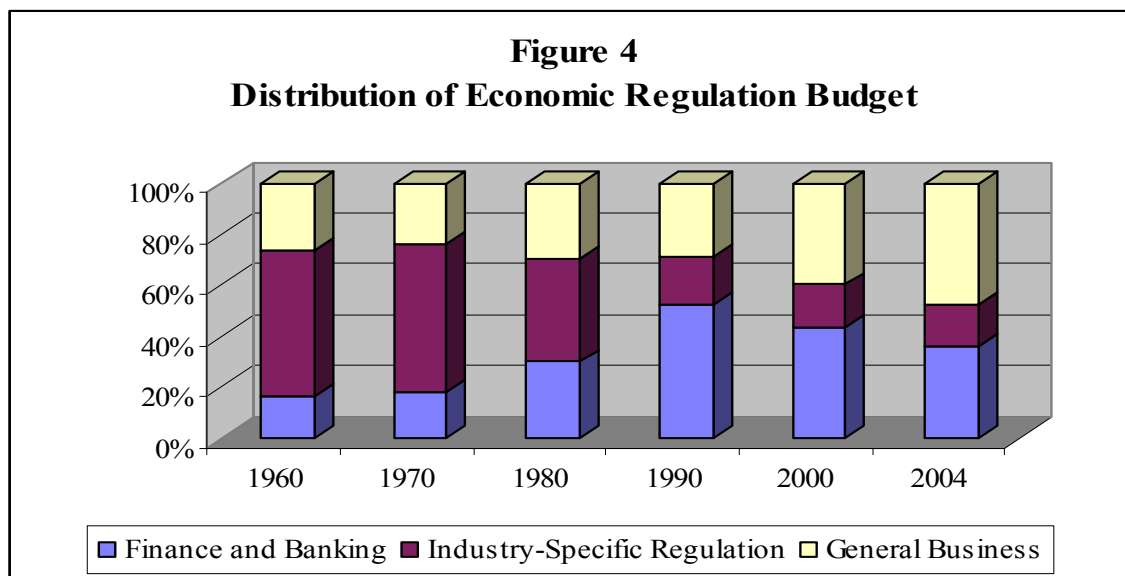
Table 2 provides an overview of changes in personnel for each subcategory. Table A-3 provides staffing detail by agency. Staffing in the “transportation” subcategory saw the largest increase in 2003, due to the newly nationalized workforce of 59,494 at the Transportation Security Administration. Full-time equivalent staff at agencies regulating transportation are budgeted to decline by 4.8 percent in FY 2004, to 83,571. “Consumer safety and health” agencies should see a 7.5 percent increase in staffing (2,279 people) by the end of FY 2003, and are budgeted to increase regulatory staff by another 69 full-time equivalents or 0.2 percent in 2004. Under the FY 2004 budget, the regulatory work force

at “job safety and other working conditions” agencies would grow by 1.3 percent in 2004, an increase of 154 full-time staff. This comes after a decline of 29 positions (0.2 percent) in 2003. Agencies regulating “environment” activities are estimated to lose 77 positions in 2003 and are budgeted to add 91 full-time positions, for a 0.4 percent increase in 2004. After staffing increases of 3.9 percent at “energy” agencies in 2003, regulatory staffing faces a 0.4 percent decline in budgeted personnel, or a reduction of 14 full-time equivalents, in 2004.

Economic Regulation

Economic regulatory agencies are divided into three subcategories. The budget for regulatory activity in the “finance and banking” subcategory increased 5.3 percent (after inflation) in 2003 to \$2.0 billion. The 2004 budget request calls for a 0.2 percent increase. The budget for “industry-specific regulation” increased at a real rate of 7.4 percent, reaching \$0.9 billion in 2003. An additional 1.9 percent increase is included in the 2004 budget. “General business” regulation experienced the largest increase in 2003 (16.1 percent), with a total budget of \$2.5 billion. The 2004 budget calls for an additional 4.0 percent real increase.

The Patent and Trademark Office and the Securities and Exchange Commission saw the largest dollar increases in 2003. While the PTO is slated for a reduction in FY 2004, the SEC budget requests an additional \$250 million (a 39.6 percent increase) in 2004. (See Table A-1 and A-2 for agency level spending detail.) This large increase reflects the increased attention to corporate accounting and reporting practices in response to recent highly publicized cases and allegations of securities and accounting fraud.



The percentage of the budget devoted to agencies administering economic regulations has declined since the 1970s. In 1960, 40 percent of federal regulatory spending was for economic programs. In 2004, less than 20 percent will be spent on these programs. The economic deregulation that began in the mid-1970s with deregulation of airlines,

trucking, and other industries continues today. As Figure 4 illustrates, budgets directed at administering industry specific regulations in particular have declined. Since the mid-1980s, these activities have occupied under 5 percent of the total regulatory budget. The “general business” category has grown the most over the last few years, largely due to the large increases in the SEC’s budget.

Agency staffing details presented in Table A-3 are consistent with spending patterns. The “finance and banking” agencies expect declines in personnel between 2002 and 2004, and the “general business” category will receive the largest increases in staffing, driven largely by staffing at the SEC.

Conclusion

Spending for regulatory activities in the FY 2004 *Budget of the United States Government* reflects national concerns about homeland security, particularly as it relates to the transportation infrastructure, and the highly publicized securities and accounting scandals of the last few years. In 2003, budget expenditures directed toward regulatory activities represented 1.4 percent of the total federal budget, the highest percentage since 1980. The FY 2004 budget request reflects a slightly lower percentage (1.3 percent) of the total budget directed toward writing, administering, and enforcing regulations.

The largest increases in spending in 2003 were at the newly formed Department of Homeland Security, which enforces regulations through the Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration. Both Homeland Security and the Environmental Protection Agency received over \$1 billion in additional spending in 2003. The Patent and Trademark Office and the Securities and Exchange Commission also experienced budget increases of over \$100 million each in 2003. Of these agencies, only the Coast Guard and SEC are slated for additional increases in FY 2004.

The administrative expenditures of federal regulation will likely reach an all-time high of \$30.1 billion by the end of fiscal year 2003. The budget request for 2004 would reduce that amount slightly to \$28.9 billion, however, as in years past, Congress may appropriate more than requested. Adjusted for inflation, this represents a real growth of almost 13.2 percent between 2002 and 2003, and a decline of 5.6 percent in 2004. Budget figures for 2002 reveal that spending on regulatory administration and enforcement increased 23.5 percent that year—the highest real increase since 1973.

Staffing at the federal regulatory agencies is expected to peak at 195,284 in 2003 and decline slightly to 192,210 in 2004. Due largely to the new federal staff engaged in airport screening at the Transportation Security Administration, the 2003 peak is 46.9 percent higher than staffing levels in 2002.

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 28 years and has compiled 44 years of data on the administrative expenses of federal regulation. In 2002, the Mercatus Center at George Mason University 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 2004* 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 2004 begins October 1, 2003 and ends September 30, 2004). In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 60 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 2004 for obligations incurred in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Staffing data from 1970 to 2004 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 Activities: Current Dollars
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in “Obligations”)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	(Estimated) 2003	2004	% Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
SOCIAL REGULATION										
Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	n/o	43	35	52	59	61	64	3.4%	4.9%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
<i>Animal and Plant Health</i>										
Inspection Service (1)	69	101	259	423	867	948	1,091	830	15.1%	-23.9%
Food Safety and Inspection Service (2)	n/o	n/o	381	475	734	808	865	899	7.1%	3.9%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	63	52	61	67	82	84	22.4%	2.4%
Subtotal	69	104	703	950	1,662	1,823	2,038	1,813	11.8%	-11.0%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Administration	15	80	334	603	1,239	1,574	1,686	1,748	7.1%	3.7%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Consumer Protection Programs (4)	n/o	n/o	4	6	15	8	15	17	87.5%	13.3%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Administration (5)	n/o	2	13	28	74	79	114	119	44.3%	4.4%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (6)	27	50	144	282	616	795	835	875	5.0%	4.8%
Subtotal	27	52	157	310	690	874	949	994	8.6%	4.7%
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (7)</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	74	81	81	9.5%	0.0%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	8	8	9	0.0%	12.5%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	4	4	6	7	7	8	0.0%	14.3%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health	111	236	1,245	1,908	3,672	4,427	4,845	4,734	9.4%	-2.3%
Transportation (9)										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>										
Coast Guard	45	94	498	909	1,717	2,127	2,751	3,070	29.3%	11.6%
Transportation Security Administration (13)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,080	5,330	4,812	30.6%	-9.7%
Subtotal	45	94	498	909	1,717	6,207	8,081	7,882	30.2%	-2.5%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Administration	41	126	281	495	924	1,436	1,146	1,153	-20.2%	0.7%
Federal Highway Administration	n/o	6	20	98	9	16	17	17	6.3%	0.0%
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	187	367	377	457	2.7%	21.2%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	21	85	56	120	157	158	168	0.6%	6.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	n/o	32	136	142	192	242	256	259	5.8%	1.2%
Surface Transportation Board (12)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	18	19	20	5.6%	5.3%
Subtotal	41	185	522	791	1,449	2,236	1,973	2,074	-11.8%	5.1%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	17	27	73	68	70	71	2.9%	1.4%
TOTAL--Transportation	86	284	1,037	1,727	3,239	8,511	10,124	10,027	19.0%	-1.0%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Administration (14)	14	37	124	155	232	247	260	252	5.1%	-3.2%
Office of the American Workplace (15)	n/o	12	55	79	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Administration (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	106	118	134	146	13.6%	9.0%
Mine Safety and Health Administration (17)	6	27	144	167	228	254	256	269	0.8%	5.1%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	191	267	385	446	439	454	-1.6%	3.4%
Subtotal	20	76	514	668	951	1,065	1,089	1,121	2.2%	2.9%

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

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	(Estimated) 2003	2004	% Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
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	320	311	320	-2.8%	2.9%
National Labor Relations Board	15	39	108	141	205	226	233	243	3.1%	4.3%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	7	6	8	8	10	10	25.0%	0.0%
TOTAL--Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	35	128	753	1,002	1,450	1,624	1,648	1,699	1.5%	3.1%
Environment										
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	8	1	3	3	3	3	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture: (18)</i> Forest and Rangeland Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	245	290	276	275	-4.8%	-0.4%
<i>Department of Defense:</i> Army Corps of Engineers (19)	1	2	41	64	112	134	148	148	10.4%	0.0%
<i>Department of Interior:</i> Fish and Wildlife Service (20)	3	7	68	159	247	283	277	277	-2.1%	0.0%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (21)	n/o	n/o	174	346	436	454	359	360	-20.9%	0.3%
U.S. Geological Survey (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	166	163	169	-1.8%	3.7%
Subtotal	3	7	242	505	818	903	799	806	-11.5%	0.9%
Environmental Protection Agency (23)	17	205	1,360	3,594	4,463	4,758	6,050	4,789	27.2%	-20.8%
TOTAL -- Environment	21	214	1,651	4,164	5,641	6,088	7,276	6,021	19.5%	-17.2%
Energy										
<i>Department of Energy:</i> Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	23	34	40	41	17.6%	2.5%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline (24)	n/o	n/o	8	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (25)	0	0	77	38	111	103	99	53	-3.9%	-46.5%
Subtotal	n/o	n/o	85	51	134	137	139	94	1.5%	-32.4%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (26)	12	64	396	434	476	553	620	625	12.1%	0.8%
TOTAL--Energy	12	64	481	485	610	690	759	719	10.0%	-5.3%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	265	926	5,167	9,286	14,612	21,340	24,652	23,200	15.5%	-5.9%
ECONOMIC REGULATION										
Finance and Banking										
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i> Comptroller of the Currency	11	32	113	261	396	417	439	459	5.3%	4.6%
Office of Thrift Supervision	n/o	n/o	n/o	275	156	155	156	160	0.6%	2.6%
Subtotal	11	32	113	536	552	572	595	619	4.0%	4.0%
Farm Credit Administration	2	4	12	36	35	34	38	38	11.8%	0.0%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	13	38	113	495	572	593	643	651	8.4%	1.2%
Federal Housing Finance Board (27)	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	19	23	27	28	17.4%	3.7%
<i>Federal Reserve System (28)</i> Federal Reserve Banks (29)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	471	504	504	7.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	1	5	20	30	78	96	105	105	9.4%	0.0%
Subtotal	1	5	106	242	615	567	609	609	7.4%	0.0%
National Credit Union Administration	3	7	18	46	75	90	96	98	6.7%	2.1%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking	30	86	362	1,362	1,868	1,879	2,008	2,043	6.9%	1.7%

Table A-1 (continued)
Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activities: Current Dollars
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in “Obligations”)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	(Estimated) 2003	2004	% Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Service (30)	53	190	67	160	212	219	249	255	13.7%	2.4%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Administration (31)	n/o	n/o	146	17	2	2	1	1	-50.0%	0.0%
Civil Aeronautics Board (32)	7	11	29	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (33)	1	2	17	39	63	75	80	88	6.7%	10.0%
Federal Communications Commission	11	25	76	108	264	333	372	381	11.7%	10.0%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (34)	7	18	68	114	173	191	192	199	0.5%	2.4%
Federal Maritime Commission	n/o	4	11	15	15	16	17	18	6.3%	5.9%
Interstate Commerce Commission (35)	20	27	78	44	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Board (36)	3	4	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation	102	281	492	497	729	836	911	942	9.0%	3.4%
General Business										
Cost Accounting Standards Board (37)	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (38)	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Administration (39)	3	6	16	20	33	45	51	53	13.3%	3.9%
Bureau of Industry and Security (40)	n/o	n/o	n/o	43	61	68	88	84	29.4%	-4.5%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	105	327	895	1,144	1,334	1,203	16.6%	-9.8%
Subtotal	25	55	121	390	989	1,257	1,473	1,340	17.2%	-9.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	4	10	49	48	110	114	138	142	21.1%	2.9%
Federal Election Commission	n/o	n/o	9	15	38	44	45	50	2.3%	11.1%
Federal Trade Commission	7	21	66	70	126	157	184	192	17.2%	4.3%
International Trade Commission (41)	2	4	14	38	47	53	54	58	1.9%	7.4%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	1	3	14	20	35	37	45	49	21.6%	8.9%
Securities and Exchange Commission	8	22	72	162	372	489	594	842	21.5%	41.8%
TOTAL--General Business	47	115	355	743	1,717	2,151	2,533	2,673	17.8%	5.5%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	179	482	1,209	2,602	4,314	4,866	5,452	5,658	12.0%	3.8%
GRAND TOTAL	444	1,408	6,376	11,888	18,926	26,206	30,104	28,858	14.9%	-4.1%

Notes:

L = less than \$500,000

n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (41): 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 1996 Dollars
(In Millions of Constant 1996 Dollars)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003	2004	(Estimated) % Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
SOCIAL REGULATION										
Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	n/o	75	40	49	53	54	56	1.9%	3.4%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal and Plant Health										
Inspection Service (1)	311	348	454	489	811	858	974	730	13.4%	-25.1%
Food Safety and Inspection Service (2)	n/o	n/o	668	549	687	731	772	790	5.5%	2.4%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	10	110	60	57	61	73	74	20.6%	0.9%
Subtotal	311	358	1,232	1,098	1,555	1,650	1,819	1,594	10.2%	-12.4%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Administration	68	275	585	697	1,159	1,425	1,505	1,537	5.6%	2.1%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Consumer Protection Programs (4)	n/o	n/o	7	7	14	7	13	15	84.8%	11.6%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Administration (5)	n/o	7	23	32	69	72	102	105	42.2%	2.8%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (6)	122	172	252	326	576	720	745	769	3.5%	3.2%
Subtotal	122	179	275	358	646	791	847	874	7.0%	3.2%
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (7)</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	67	72	71	7.9%	-1.5%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	7	7	8	-1.4%	-1.4%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	7	5	6	6	6	7	-1.4%	-1.4%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health	500	812	2,182	2,205	3,435	4,008	4,324	4,161	7.9%	-3.8%
Transportation (9)										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>										
Coast Guard	203	324	873	1,051	1,606	1,925	2,455	2,698	27.5%	9.9%
Transportation Security Administration (13)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	3,694	4,756	4,230	28.8%	-11.1%
Subtotal	203	324	873	1,051	1,606	5,619	7,211	6,928	28.3%	-3.9%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Administration	185	434	493	572	865	1,300	1,023	1,014	-21.3%	-0.8%
Federal Highway Administration	n/o	21	35	113	8	14	15	15	4.7%	-1.5%
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	175	332	336	402	1.3%	19.4%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	72	149	65	112	142	141	148	-0.8%	4.7%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	n/o	110	238	164	180	219	228	228	4.3%	-0.3%
Surface Transportation Board (12)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	16	16	17	18	4.0%	3.7%
Subtotal	185	637	915	914	1,356	2,024	1,761	1,824	-13.0%	3.6%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	17	30	31	68	62	62	62	1.5%	-0.1%
TOTAL--Transportation	388	978	1,818	1,996	3,030	7,705	9,034	8,814	17.3%	-2.4%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Administration (14)	63	127	217	179	217	224	232	221	3.6%	-4.7%
Office of the American Workplace (15)	n/o	41	96	91	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Administration (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	99	107	120	128	11.9%	7.3%
Mine Safety and Health Administration (17)	27	93	252	193	213	230	228	236	-0.7%	3.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	335	309	360	404	392	399	-3.0%	1.9%
Subtotal	90	262	901	772	890	964	972	985	0.8%	1.4%

Table A-2 (continued)
Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant 1996 Dollars
(In Millions of Constant 1996 Dollars)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	(Estimated) 2003	(Estimated) 2004	% Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	5	5	4	4	-1.4%	-1.5%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	n/o	45	217	214	263	290	278	281	-4.2%	1.4%
National Labor Relations Board	68	134	189	163	192	205	208	214	1.6%	2.7%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	12	7	7	7	9	9	23.2%	-1.5%
TOTAL--Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	157	441	1,320	1,158	1,357	1,471	1,471	1,493	0.0%	1.5%
Environment										
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	14	1	3	3	3	3	-1.4%	-1.5%
<i>Department of Agriculture: (18)</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	229	263	246	242	-6.2%	-1.9%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (19)	5	7	72	74	105	121	132	130	8.9%	-1.5%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife Service (20)	13	24	119	184	231	256	247	243	-3.5%	-1.5%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (21)	n/o	n/o	305	400	408	411	320	316	-22.1%	-1.2%
U.S. Geological Survey (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	126	150	145	149	-3.2%	2.1%
Subtotal	13	24	424	584	765	817	713	709	-12.8%	-0.6%
Environmental Protection Agency (23)	77	706	2,384	4,153	4,175	4,307	5,399	4,210	25.3%	-22.0%
TOTAL -- Environment	95	737	2,894	4,812	5,277	5,511	6,493	5,293	17.8%	-18.5%
Energy										
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	15	22	31	36	36	16.0%	1.0%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline (24)	n/o	n/o	14	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (25)	0	0	135	44	104	93	88	47	-5.3%	-47.3%
Subtotal	n/o	n/o	149	59	125	124	124	83	0.0%	-33.4%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (26)	54	220	694	502	445	501	553	549	10.5%	-0.7%
TOTAL--Energy	54	220	843	560	571	625	677	632	8.4%	-6.7%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	1,194	3,188	9,057	10,732	13,670	19,319	21,999	20,394	13.9%	-7.3%
ECONOMIC REGULATION										
Finance and Banking										
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency	50	110	198	302	370	378	392	403	3.8%	3.0%
Office of Thrift Supervision	n/o	n/o	n/o	318	146	140	139	141	-0.8%	1.0%
Subtotal	50	110	198	619	516	518	531	544	2.5%	2.5%
Farm Credit Administration	9	14	21	42	33	31	34	33	10.2%	-1.5%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	59	131	198	572	535	537	574	572	6.9%	-0.3%
Federal Housing Finance Board (27)	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	18	21	24	25	15.7%	2.2%
<i>Federal Reserve System (28)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (29)	n/o	n/o	151	245	502	426	450	443	5.5%	-1.5%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	5	17	35	35	73	87	94	92	7.8%	-1.5%
Subtotal	5	17	186	280	575	513	543	535	5.9%	-1.5%
National Credit Union Administration	14	24	32	53	70	81	86	86	5.1%	0.6%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking	135	296	635	1,574	1,748	1,701	1,792	1,796	5.3%	0.2%

Table A-2 (continued)
Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant 1996 Dollars
(In Millions of Constant 1996 Dollars)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	2003	2004	(Estimated) % Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Service (30)	239	654	117	185	198	198	222	224	12.1%	0.9%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Administration (31)	n/o	n/o	256	20	2	2	1	1	-50.7%	-1.5%
Civil Aeronautics Board (32)	32	38	51	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (33)	5	7	30	45	59	68	71	77	5.1%	8.4%
Federal Communications Commission	50	86	133	125	247	301	332	335	10.1%	0.9%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (34)	32	62	119	132	162	173	171	175	-0.9%	2.1%
Federal Maritime Commission	n/o	14	19	17	14	14	15	16	4.7%	4.3%
Interstate Commerce Commission (35)	90	93	137	51	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Board (36)	14	14	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation	460	967	862	574	682	757	813	828	7.4%	1.9%
General Business										
Cost Accounting Standards Board (37)	n/o	n/o	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (38)	n/o	n/o	16	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Administration (39)	14	21	28	23	31	41	46	47	11.7%	2.4%
Bureau of Industry and Security (40)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	57	62	79	74	27.6%	-6.0%
Patent and Trademark Office	99	169	184	378	837	1,036	1,190	1,057	14.9%	-11.2%
Subtotal	113	189	212	451	925	1,138	1,314	1,178	15.5%	-10.4%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	18	34	86	55	103	103	123	125	19.3%	1.4%
Federal Election Commission	n/o	n/o	16	17	36	40	40	44	0.8%	9.5%
Federal Trade Commission	32	72	116	81	118	142	164	169	15.5%	2.8%
International Trade Commission (41)	9	14	25	44	44	48	48	51	0.4%	5.8%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	5	10	25	23	33	33	40	43	19.9%	7.3%
Securities and Exchange Commission	36	76	126	187	348	443	530	740	19.7%	39.6%
TOTAL--General Business	212	396	622	859	1,606	1,947	2,260	2,350	16.1%	4.0%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	807	1,659	2,119	3,007	4,036	4,405	4,865	4,974	10.4%	2.2%
GRAND TOTAL	2,001	4,847	11,176	13,739	17,706	23,725	26,864	25,367	13.2%	-5.6%

Notes:

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

(1) through (41): 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	2002	(Estimated) 2003	2004	% Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
SOCIAL REGULATION									
Consumer Safety and Health									
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	978	515	468	462	471	471	1.9%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>									
Animal and Plant Health									
Inspection Service (1)	5,635	5,440	5,814	6,468	5,215	5,978	5,407	14.6%	-9.6%
Food Safety and Inspection Service (2)	n/o	12,501	9,433	9,545	9,579	9,680	9,834	1.1%	1.6%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	193	2,118	989	750	735	830	830	12.9%	0.0%
Subtotal	5,828	20,059	16,236	16,763	15,529	16,488	16,071	6.2%	-2.5%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>									
Food and Drug Administration	4,470	8,045	7,764	8,900	8,888	9,818	10,111	10.5%	3.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>									
Drug Enforcement Administration (5)	125	256	294	613	568	722	789	27.1%	9.3%
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (6)	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	4,439	4,647	4,772	4.7%	2.7%
Subtotal	3,614	4,075	4,167	4,950	5,007	5,369	5,561	7.2%	3.6%
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (7)</i>									
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	559	559	559	0.0%	0.0%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	30	38	38	26.7%	0.0%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	85	48	43	38	49	50	28.9%	2.0%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health	13,912	33,242	28,730	31,150	30,513	32,792	32,861	7.5%	0.2%
Transportation (9)									
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>									
Coast Guard	7,064	11,423	10,891	16,780	16,016	19,659	19,493	22.7%	-0.8%
Transportation Security Administration (13)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	3,434	59,494	55,156	1632.5%	-7.3%
Subtotal	7,064	11,423	10,891	16,780	19,450	79,153	74,649	307.0%	
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>									
Federal Aviation Administration	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	6,569	5,385	5,636	-18.0%	4.7%
Federal Highway Administration	177	239	495	66	127	129	128	1.5%	-0.1%
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	673	864	1,058	1,118	22.5%	5.7%
Federal Railroad Administration	267	607	435	718	754	794	817	5.3%	2.9%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	472	917	602	612	661	666	671	0.8%	0.8%
Surface Transportation Board (12)	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	143	145	145	1.4%	0.0%
Subtotal	7,363	8,014	7,172	8,523	9,118	8,176	8,516	-10.3%	4.2%
National Transportation Safety Board	251	387	325	421	424	432	406	1.9%	-6.0%
TOTAL--Transportation	14,678	19,824	18,388	25,724	28,992	87,761	83,571	202.7%	-4.8%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions									
<i>Department of Labor:</i>									
Employment Standards Administration (14)	1,961	3,372	2,335	2,211	2,211	2,180	2,147	-1.4%	-1.5%
Office of the American Workplace (15)	626	1,330	980	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Administration (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	747	848	861	930	1.5%	8.0%
Mine Safety and Health Administration (17)	1,040	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,205	2,264	2,334	2.7%	3.1%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,257	2,233	2,236	-1.1%	0.1%
Subtotal	3,627	11,352	8,425	7,320	7,521	7,538	7,647	0.2%	1.4%

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

Agency	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	(Estimated) 2003	2004	% Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	27	30	30	32	32	6.7%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	637	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,783	2,720	2,765	-2.3%	1.7%
National Labor Relations Board	2,222	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,946	1,952	1,952	0.3%	0.0%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	148	78	63	60	69	69	15.0%	0.0%
TOTAL--Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	6,486	17,894	13,610	12,141	12,340	12,311	12,465	-0.2%	1.3%
Environment									
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	49	15	20	19	24	24	26.3%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture: (18)</i>									
Forest and Rangeland Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,494	2,407	2,319	-3.5%	-3.7%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>									
Army Corps of Engineers (19)	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,447	1,450	1,450	0.2%	0.0%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>									
Fish and Wildlife Service (20)	432	1,913	2,059	1,848	1,956	1,784	1,791	-8.8%	0.4%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (21)	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	617	630	630	2.1%	0.0%
U.S. Geological Survey (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,047	1,201	1,210	1,250	0.7%	3.3%
Subtotal	432	3,099	3,254	3,531	3,774	3,624	3,671	-4.0%	1.3%
Environmental Protection Agency (23)	4,093	13,045	15,587	17,310	17,216	17,368	17,500	0.9%	0.8%
TOTAL -- Environment	4,525	16,993	20,057	24,555	24,950	24,873	24,964	-0.3%	0.4%
Energy									
<i>Department of Energy:</i>									
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	101	122	155	185	147	19.4%	-20.5%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline (24)	n/o	64	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (25)	0	47	31	66	51	47	26	-7.8%	-44.7%
Subtotal	n/o	111	133	188	206	232	173	12.6%	-25.4%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (26)	219	3,114	3,160	2,735	2,771	2,862	2,907	3.3%	1.6%
TOTAL--Energy	219	3,225	3,293	2,923	2,977	3,094	3,080	3.9%	-0.5%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	39,820	91,178	84,078	96,493	99,772	160,831	156,941	61.2%	-2.4%
ECONOMIC REGULATION									
Finance and Banking									
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>									
Comptroller of the Currency	2,003	3,234	3,216	2,920	2,792	2,813	2,813	0.8%	0.0%
Office of Thrift Supervision	n/o	n/o	3,250	1,254	1,266	1,291	1,291	2.0%	0.0%
Subtotal	2,003	3,234	6,466	4,174	4,058	4,104	4,104	1.1%	0.0%
Farm Credit Administration	222	277	530	287	270	292	290	8.1%	-0.7%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2,185	3,648	6,005	5,283	4,769	4,509	4,498	-5.5%	-0.2%
Federal Housing Finance Board (27)	n/o	n/o	54	108	112	124	127	10.7%	2.4%
<i>Federal Reserve System (28)</i>									
Federal Reserve Banks (29)	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,050	2,888	2,858	2,858	-1.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	170	333	419	668	815	868	868	6.5%	0.0%
Subtotal	170	1,922	2,636	3,718	3,703	3,726	3,726	0.6%	0.0%
National Credit Union Administration	389	443	662	618	652	638	634	-2.0%	-0.6%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking	4,969	9,524	16,353	14,188	13,451	13,269	13,252	-1.4%	-0.1%

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

Agency	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	(Estimated) 2003	2004	% Change 2002-2003	% Change 2003-2004
Industry-Specific Regulation									
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>									
Agriculture Marketing Service (30)	12,873	2,147	3,164	2,595	2,666	2,677	2,684	0.4%	0.3%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>									
Economic Regulatory Administration (31)	n/o	2,255	184	18	11	8	2	-27.3%	-75.0%
Civil Aeronautics Board (32)	658	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (33)	166	459	527	556	488	541	489	10.9%	-9.6%
Federal Communications Commission	1,511	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,984	1,987	2,007	0.2%	1.0%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (34)	1,095	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,188	1,250	1,250	5.2%	0.0%
Federal Maritime Commission	226	336	229	128	127	132	137	3.9%	3.8%
Interstate Commerce Commission (35)	1,802	2,041	664	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Board (36)	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	6,464	6,595	6,569	2.0%	-0.4%
General Business									
Cost Accounting Standards Board (37)	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (38)	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>									
International Trade Administration (39)	247	335	238	215	269	310	330	15.2%	6.5%
Bureau of Industry and Security (40)	n/o	n/o	508	398	358	458	474	27.9%	3.5%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,569	2,660	4,059	6,128	6,593	7,453	7,666	13.0%	2.9%
Subtotal	2,816	2,995	4,805	6,741	7,220	8,221	8,470	13.9%	3.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>									
Antitrust Division	544	971	513	748	772	851	851	10.2%	0.0%
Federal Election Commission	n/o	258	241	343	352	362	391	2.8%	8.0%
Federal Trade Commission	1,302	1,719	903	989	1,057	1,080	1,080	2.2%	0.0%
International Trade Commission (41)	245	409	499	357	357	395	395	10.6%	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	3,009	3,150	3,731	4.7%	18.4%
TOTAL--General Business	6,609	9,251	9,611	12,509	13,257	14,589	15,448	10.0%	5.9%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	30,126	30,660	33,941	33,135	33,172	34,453	35,269	3.9%	2.4%
GRAND TOTAL	69,946	121,838	118,019	129,628	132,944	195,284	192,210	46.9%	-1.6%

Notes:

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

(1) through (41): 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	2,229	612	2,841
1975	2,703	743	3,446
1976	2,777	821	3,598
1977	3,347	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	7,218	1,805	9,023
1988	7,809	2,160	9,969
1989	8,359	2,541	10,900
1990	9,286	2,602	11,888
1991	10,209	2,641	12,850
1992	11,187	2,825	14,012
1993	11,393	3,236	14,629
1994	11,884	3,277	15,161
1995	12,047	3,496	15,543
1996	11,625	3,572	15,197
1997	12,449	3,710	16,159
1998	13,003	3,786	16,789
1999	13,662	4,097	17,759
2000	14,612	4,314	18,926
2001	16,327	4,700	21,027
2002	21,340	4,866	26,206
2003*	24,652	5,452	30,104
2004*	23,200	5,658	28,858

*Estimates

Note: Numbers may not foot 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.

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	6,090	1,672	7,762
1975	6,752	1,856	8,609
1976	6,567	1,941	8,508
1977	7,434	2,064	9,498
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	9,304	2,327	11,631
1988	9,734	2,693	12,427
1989	10,038	3,052	13,090
1990	10,732	3,007	13,739
1991	11,386	2,946	14,332
1992	12,180	3,076	15,255
1993	12,114	3,441	15,554
1994	12,378	3,413	15,791
1995	12,280	3,564	15,844
1996	11,625	3,572	15,197
1997	12,211	3,639	15,850
1998	12,600	3,669	16,268
1999	13,050	3,913	16,963
2000	13,670	4,036	17,706
2001	14,922	4,295	19,217
2002	19,319	4,405	23,725
2003*	21,999	4,865	26,864
2004*	20,394	4,974	25,367

*Estimates

Note: Numbers may not foot 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.

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	33,941	118,019
1991	87,597	33,907	121,504
1992	92,630	35,890	128,520
1993	94,807	37,400	132,207
1994	93,917	36,937	130,854
1995	94,987	36,853	131,840
1996	93,774	34,142	127,916
1997	92,643	32,918	125,561
1998	93,507	33,062	126,569
1999	93,863	33,304	127,167
2000	96,493	33,135	129,628
2001	95,719	32,462	128,181
2002	99,772	33,172	132,944
2003*	160,831	34,453	195,284
2004*	156,941	35,269	192,210

*Estimates

Note: Numbers may not foot 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 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. 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. In 2004, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms was divided into two agencies – one within the newly created Department of Homeland Security and one within the Department of Justice. These agencies – Homeland Security'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, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was part of the Internal Revenue Service.
7. On January 24, 2003, the law creating the United States Department of Homeland Security came into effect. This is the 15th executive department of the president's Cabinet. It was set up on the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 to lead a comprehensive and unified effort to defend this nation. The Department will analyze threats; guard our borders and airports; safeguard critical infrastructure and coordinate 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.)
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. Coast Guard was moved from the Department of Transportation to the Department of Homeland Security in the fiscal year 2004 budget.
11. In the FY2004 Budget, funding of the Motor Carrier Safety portion of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration was shifted to Motor Carrier Safety Grants. Funding was not requested for the Border Enforcement Program for 2004.

12. The Surface Transportation Board was created on January 1, 1996 as a successor organization to the Interstate Commerce Commission.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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. The US Dept of Labor's Office of the American Workplace (OAW) was disbanded due to lack of funding in July, 1996.
16. In the 2004 budget, the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration was renamed the Employee Benefits Security Administration. Prior to the 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.
17. 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.
18. 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.
19. The 1960-1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under the Operation and Maintenance category.
20. 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.
21. 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.
22. In 1995, the U.S. Geological Survey picked up the research and development formerly done at the Fish and Wildlife Service.
23. 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.

24. The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997.
25. Energy conservation standards are issued by the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of "Building technology, State and community programs."
26. Prior to fiscal year 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission performed the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
27. The Federal Housing Finance Board regulates 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.
28. All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year basis.
29. Data are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years.
30. Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service. Starting with our 2003 report, we include these expenditures in the economic regulatory category.
31. 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.
32. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
33. The 1970 data for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
34. The 1970 and 1975 data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
35. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
36. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
37. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
38. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
39. 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.
40. 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.
41. The 1970 data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.

MERCATUS CENTER

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

3301 North Fairfax Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22201
Tel: 703-993-4930
Fax: 703-993-4935
www.mercatus.org



Washington University in St. Louis

WEIDENBAUM CENTER ON THE ECONOMY,
GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC POLICY

Campus Box 1027
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130-4899
Tel: 314-935-5630
<http://wc.wustl.edu>