

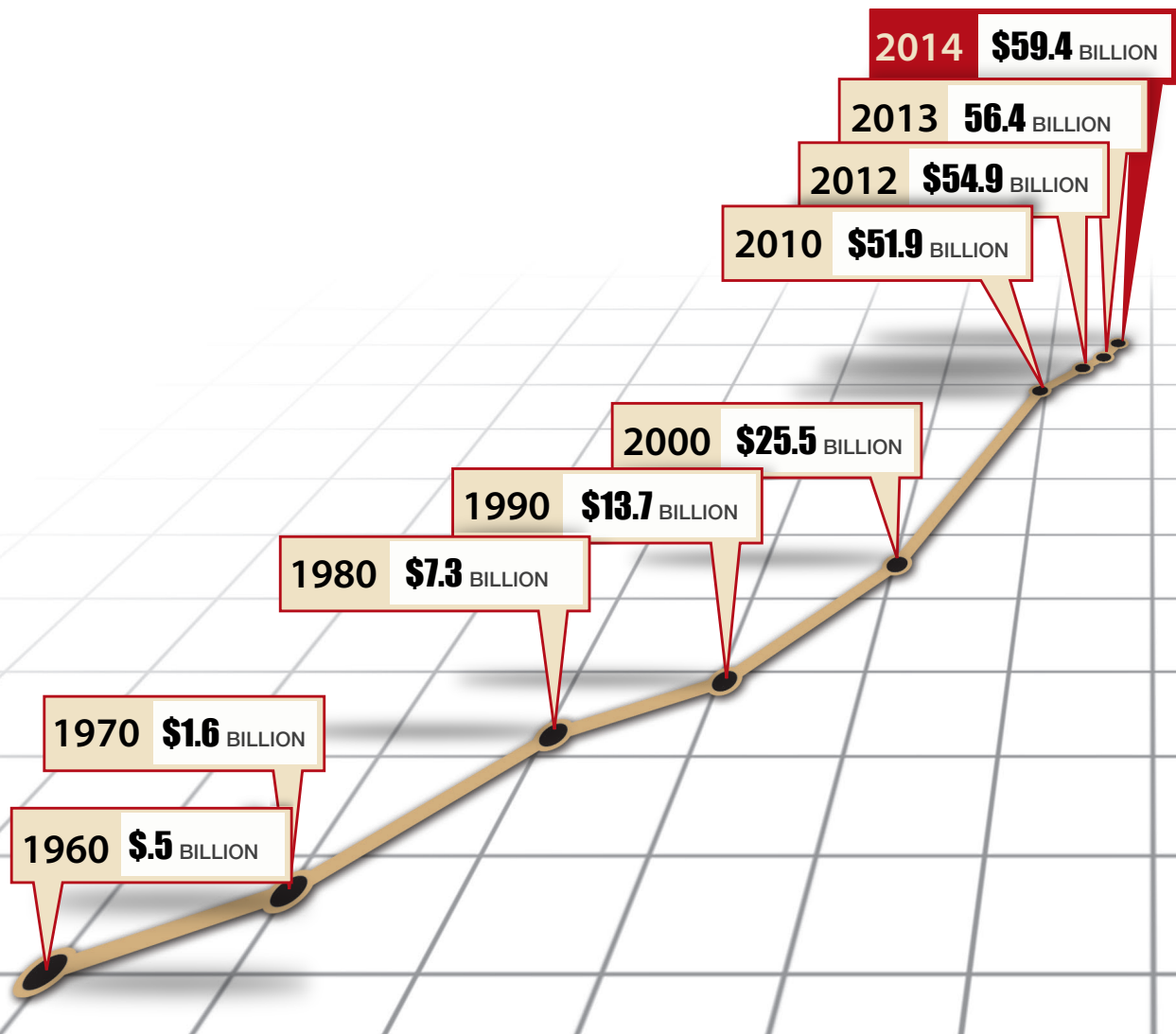
Sequester's Impact on Regulatory Agencies Modest

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014

By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

Regulatory Studies Center
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

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WEIDENBAUM CENTER ON THE ECONOMY, GOVERNMENT, AND PUBLIC POLICY



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

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

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

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Sequester's Impact on Regulatory Agencies Modest

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014

Executive Summary

This report tracks the “regulators’ budget,” the portion of the fiscal budget devoted to developing and enforcing federal regulations. It presents the President’s requested budget outlays in fiscal year (FY) 2014, as well as estimated outlays for FY 2013 as reported in the *Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2014* (Budget). It also provides data on annual outlays from fiscal year 1960 to the present. Though these on-budget costs of regulation do not provide information on regulations’ benefits and represent a small fraction of the full costs of regulations to society, the time-series data presented here offer useful insights into the growth and changing composition of regulation over the last half-century.

The regulators’ budget for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 indicates modest increases in both outlays and staffing, and it does not appear to be hard hit by the sequester. As estimated here, the President’s proposed budget for regulation seeks \$59.4 billion in FY 2014, a real (inflation-adjusted) increase of 3.6 percent above estimated FY 2013 outlays of \$56.4 billion. Though last year’s Budget projected a decline in spending at regulatory agencies, estimated outlays for 2013 are 0.9 percent higher than in 2012. The Budget also estimates personnel increases at federal regulatory agencies of 0.7 percent in 2014 and 1.6 percent in 2013.

The Food and Drug Administration continues to grow, with projected two-year increases in outlays of more than \$1.3 billion and additions of more than 2,000 employees to implement the Food Safety Modernization Act of 2011. The Patent and Trademark Office has also experienced notable growth since 2010 as a result of authority granted by the America Invents Act of 2011 to set its own fees. It is slated for almost \$700 million in new outlays in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, and more than 2,000 new staff. Within the Department of Homeland Security, the Budget requests large increases for both Customs and Border Protection and the Coast Guard in FY 2014 (though Coast Guard’s outlays declined in 2013). Immigration and Customs Enforcement saw a sharp decline in its outlays in FY 2013, and is budgeted for an increase in FY 2014.

Several financial regulatory agencies are also budgeted for outlay and staffing increases in both fiscal years, particularly the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Outlays at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation declined in FY 2013.

Overall, outlays devoted to economic regulatory activities are increasing at a faster rate than those aimed at social regulatory activities, reversing a trend that began in the 1970s away from economic regulation of private sector activities. This trend would likely be more dramatic if our data included agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services that pursue economic regulation of health insurance markets pursuant to the Affordable Care Act. Spending and staffing for new regulatory activity authorized by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act are included here, but those associated with the Affordable Care Act are not because the 2014 Budget did not allow us to distinguish between resources devoted to regulations that affect private sector behavior from those that affect entitlement spending.

Sequester's Impact on Regulatory Agencies Modest

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014¹

Overview

Regulations are an important aspect of modern American life, yet measuring regulatory activity is challenging. This annual report provides one proxy of the size and growth in federal regulations over time. While by no means a comprehensive measure of the impact of regulations, the data presented here track the direct taxpayer costs associated with developing, administering, and enforcing federal rules and regulations from fiscal year (FY) 1960 to FY 2014. These data on federal outlays and staffing are extracted from the *Budget of the United States Government* that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepares and the President submits to Congress each year.² This report is a joint product of the Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center, and continues an effort begun in 1977 by the Weidenbaum Center (formerly the Center for the Study of American Business).

The data presented here cannot inform analysts about the benefits regulations may bring, nor do they reflect full costs, as regulations impose substantial social costs beyond the direct tax dollars expended to write and enforce them. Nevertheless, the trends in expenditures and staffing of federal regulatory agencies tracked here offer a useful measure of the size and growth in regulations with which American businesses, workers, and consumers must comply.³ They can provide policy makers and analysts useful insights into the composition and evolution of regulation over time.⁴

This report tracks the spending and staffing of 75⁵ departments and agencies from 1960 to 2014. It examines expenditures in nominal and real (constant 2005) dollars, as well as staffing levels by agency and regulatory category. Expenditure data are based on reported outlays, and staffing data are reported in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. Data for 2013 and 2014 are estimates reported in the *Budget of the United States Government* presented by the President to

¹ Susan Dudley is Director of the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center and Research Professor in the Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration. Melinda Warren is Director of the Weidenbaum Center Forum at Washington University in St. Louis. The authors appreciate the assistance of Terry Pack. This report is one in a series designed to enhance the understanding of the impact of federal regulation on society and does not represent an official position of either the George Washington University or Washington University.

² The Report also relies on the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, the annual *Economic Report of the President* (for the deflators necessary for inflation-adjusted budget numbers), and the *United States Coast Guard Posture Statement*.

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

⁴ The authors make the full data set available to interested researchers on request. Please contact the GW Regulatory Studies Center or Weidenbaum Center.

⁵ Data for 2014 cover 75 ongoing regulatory agencies, however the historic data presented in the tables cover additional agencies that have been abolished or combined with newer agencies. The Notes to Appendices at the back of this report provide details on the organizational changes since 1960.

Congress for FY 2014. The 2014 figures represent the President's requested outlays and personnel for each program area. The 2013 figures are OMB's estimates based on Congressional appropriations and continuing resolutions.

The report covers agencies whose regulations primarily affect private sector activities, and expressly excludes budget and staffing associated with regulations that govern taxation, entitlement, procurement, subsidy, and credit functions. For example, the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, and the Department of Defense are not included, although they issue regulations. The Department of Health and Human Services Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS), while issuing about one-third of all the final regulations published in a typical year, has traditionally been excluded because its regulations have primarily addressed the allocation of entitlements. (See text box.)

A Note about Healthcare Regulation

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 granted CMS new responsibilities, many of which (such as the regulation of private insurance markets) are clearly within the scope of this report. However, the President's Budget does not allow us to distinguish spending and staffing for those activities from CMS's traditional responsibilities, and we were unable to include them here.

The sections that follow divide federal regulatory activities into two main categories. The first category, social regulation, includes regulatory agencies that address issues related to health, safety, and the environment. The Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Homeland Security are examples of agencies that administer social regulations. This report further divides the social regulation category into five subcategories: (1) consumer safety and health, (2) homeland security, (3) transportation, (4) workplace, and (5) environment and energy.

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

Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2013 and 2014

The United States Government has been operating under continuing resolutions for several years and the budget sequester in place pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 and the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 requires automatic cuts in discretionary spending. Nevertheless, the President's 2014 Budget reveals that federal regulatory agencies were able to increase outlays modestly in FY 2012 and 2013, even after adjusting for inflation, using prior year obligations. The Budget also requests larger increases for FY 2014.

Despite the sequester, the President's 2014 Budget shows modest increases in outlays for federal regulatory agencies in FY 2012 and 2013, and it requests larger increases for FY 2014.

The requested \$59.4 billion in outlays for the FY 2014 regulatory activities tracked here reflects an increase of 5.3 percent more than estimated current year outlays of \$56.4 billion. This translates to a 3.6 percent increase after adjusting for inflation. Outlays in FY 2012 and 2013 were each 0.9 percent higher than the previous year in real terms. The requested FY 2014 staffing level of 284,085 employees at these agencies is 0.7 percent higher than in FY 2013, and 2.4 percent higher than in FY 2012.

Spending

This section highlights how the President's FY 2014 Budget request allocates outlays among the regulatory agencies. Table 1 provides summary statistics, and Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2 provide detail on estimated spending for regulatory agencies in 2013 and 2014 as well as actual outlays for previous years. In the discussion that follows, dollar amounts are presented in nominal terms (see Table A-1 for details), while percentage changes are in real (2005 dollar) terms (details in Table A-2).

The President's FY 2014 Budget requests a 3.6 percent real increase in outlays for the regulatory agencies tracked here. If appropriated, it would bring the regulators' budget to \$59.4 billion – a \$3.0 billion increase over estimated FY 2013 outlays. FY 2013 outlays are on track to be 0.9 percent higher than in FY 2012 (a \$1.4 billion increase).

Social Regulation

Approximately 80 percent of this total FY 2014 budget estimate is for administering and enforcing social regulation. The budget request for social regulatory agencies is \$47.7 billion, a 1.9 percent increase over expected FY 2013 outlays of \$46.0 billion.

We further divide the social regulatory agencies into five subcategories: consumer safety and health, homeland security, transportation, workplace and environment and energy. With the exception of the homeland security category, each received budget increases in FY 2013. The President's budget request for FY 2014 would provide additional increases for all but the environment and energy category.

The budgets of agencies regulating consumer safety and health received the largest percentage increase in FY 2013 and are expected to again in FY 2014. This is driven by increases in outlays for the Food and Drug Administration, which is allocated increases of over \$600 million in both FY 2013 and 2014, for a 2-year increase of \$1.3 billion to implement the Food Safety Modernization Act of 2011. Overall, this subcategory is slated for increases of 10.2 percent and 4.5 percent in fiscal years 2013 and 2014 (for outlays of \$8.6 billion and \$9.1 billion, respectively).

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	(Estimated) 2013	(Estimated) 2014	% Change	
										2012-13	2013-14
Current (Nominal) Dollars											
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$102	\$222	\$1,252	\$1,839	\$3,650	\$7,389	\$7,663	\$8,590	\$9,119	12.1%	6.2%
Homeland Security	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	22,863	24,404	23,727	24,776	-2.8%	4.4%
Transportation	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,062	3,110	3,178	3,321	2.2%	4.5%
Workplace	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,052	2,150	2,195	4.8%	2.1%
Environment & Energy	29	248	1,919	4,118	6,673	8,322	8,215	8,447	8,312	2.8%	-1.6%
Total Social Regulation	\$354	\$1,097	\$6,058	\$11,138	\$21,118	\$43,719	\$45,444	\$46,092	\$47,723	1.4%	3.5%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	\$40	\$98	\$392	\$1,309	\$1,968	\$3,167	\$3,847	\$3,908	\$4,503	1.6%	15.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	91	276	486	513	752	1,276	1,346	1,414	1,575	5.1%	11.4%
General Business	48	113	357	727	1,674	3,754	4,340	4,998	5,600	15.2%	12.0%
Total Economic Regulation	\$179	\$487	\$1,235	\$2,549	\$4,394	\$8,197	\$9,533	\$10,320	\$11,678	8.3%	13.2%
GRAND TOTAL	\$533	\$1,584	\$7,293	\$13,687	\$25,512	\$51,916	\$54,977	\$56,412	\$59,401	2.6%	5.3%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		11.5%	16.5%	6.5%	6.4%	7.7%	2.9%	2.6%	5.3%		
Constant (Real) 2005 Dollars											
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$548	\$912	\$2,618	\$2,544	\$4,114	\$6,657	\$6,641	\$7,318	\$7,645	10.2%	4.5%
Homeland Security	779	1,377	3,322	4,648	8,874	20,597	21,151	20,213	20,771	-4.4%	2.8%
Transportation	226	727	1,150	1,121	1,683	2,759	2,695	2,707	2,784	0.4%	2.8%
Workplace	194	472	1,564	1,400	1,609	1,877	1,778	1,832	1,840	3.0%	0.5%
Environment & Energy	156	1,019	4,013	5,698	7,521	7,497	7,120	7,196	6,968	1.1%	-3.2%
Total Social Regulation	\$1,903	\$4,507	\$12,668	\$15,411	\$23,801	\$39,386	\$39,386	\$39,267	\$40,009	-0.3%	1.9%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	\$215	\$402	\$820	\$1,811	\$2,218	\$2,853	\$3,334	\$3,329	\$3,775	-0.1%	13.4%
Industry-Specific Regulation	489	1,134	1,016	710	848	1,150	1,167	1,205	1,320	3.3%	9.6%
General Business	258	464	747	1,006	1,887	3,382	3,761	4,258	4,695	13.2%	10.3%
Total Economic Regulation	\$962	\$2,000	\$2,583	\$3,527	\$4,952	\$7,385	\$8,262	\$8,792	\$9,790	6.4%	11.4%
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,865	\$6,507	\$15,251	\$18,938	\$28,754	\$46,770	\$47,648	\$48,058	\$49,799	0.9%	3.6%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		8.5%	8.9%	2.2%	4.3%	5.0%	0.9%	0.9%	3.6%		

* FY 2013 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2014 estimates reflect the President’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2014 *Budget of the United States Government*. While the percentages reported for the decennial years represent annualized growth rates over the decade, the percentages for fiscal years 2012-2014 each represent a one year change.

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

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

For the homeland security subcategory, reductions of 4.4 percent in FY 2013 would be partially offset by the requested 2.8 percent increase in outlays for FY 2014. Customs and Border Protection outlays increase both years. Both Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the U.S. Coast Guard are budgeted for increases in 2014 after reductions in 2013. The Transportation Security Administration is budgeted for a reduction in outlays in 2014 after a

small increase in 2013. Overall, the 2014 budget request for this subcategory is \$24.8 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion over 2013.

The transportation subcategory is also slated for a 2.8 percent increase in 2014, following a 0.4 percent increase in 2013, bringing total outlays on regulatory activities to \$3.3 billion under the President's Budget. Within this category, the Federal Aviation Administration's outlays are budgeted to decrease by \$120 million in 2014 while the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's budget would increase by \$243 million.

Outlays for agencies in the workplace subcategory are projected to increase by 3.0 percent in 2013 and another 0.5 percent in 2014, bringing the total for this subcategory to almost \$2.2 billion.

The President's Budget calls for \$8.3 billion in outlays for the environment and energy subcategory in 2014, a 3.2 percent reduction from 2013. In FY 2014, the Department of Interior Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement is budgeted for increases, while the Environmental Protection Agency's outlays are reduced.

Economic Regulation

Outlays devoted to economic regulatory activities are increasing at a faster rate than those aimed at social regulatory activities, and the economic regulation category now represents 20 percent of the total budget tracked here for FY 2014. This reverses a trend that began in the 1970s away from economic regulation of private sector activities.⁶

Overall, the 2014 Budget requests \$11.7 billion in outlays for economic regulation, an 11.4 percent increase over FY 2013 outlays of \$10.3 billion (which in turn were 6.4 percent higher than FY 2012).

All three subcategories of economic regulation are slated for budget increases in FY 2014. The finance and banking subcategory's outlays remained flat in real terms in 2013, but would receive a 13.4 percent increase under the President's Budget, to \$4.5 billion. Within this subcategory, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau receive the largest gains, while the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's outlays would decline.

Outlays devoted to economic regulatory activities are increasing at a faster rate than those aimed at social regulatory activities, reversing a trend that began in the 1970s away from economic regulation of private sector activities.

The Budget calls for increases in the industry-specific regulation subcategory of 3.3 percent in 2013 and 9.6 percent in 2014, for a total of \$1.6 billion next year.

The general business subcategory includes the Patent and Trademark Office and the Securities and Exchange Commission, both of which receive large increases in both years. The America Invents Act granted the PTO authority to set its own fees, and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act assigned new responsibilities to the SEC. Overall, this

⁶ OMB's Circular A-4 includes a "presumption against economic regulation," noting that "in light of both economic theory and actual experience," such regulations demand "a particularly demanding burden of proof." Available at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/omb/circulars/a004/a-4.pdf>.

subcategory is slated for increases of 13.2 percent in 2013 and 10.3 percent in 2014, with a requested \$5.6 billion in outlays next year.

Table 2 below highlights the agencies designated to receive increases or decreases of \$200 million or more in FY 2013 or 2014. Agencies are listed in descending order based on the size of the 2-year change in estimated outlays.

Table 2
Agencies Budgeted for Increases or Decreases of \$200 Million or More

Agency	FY 2013 Change (\$ Millions)	FY 2014 Change (\$ Millions)
Food and Drug Administration	\$633	\$693
Patent and Trademark Office	\$399	\$293
Customs and Border Protection	\$115	\$542
Securities and Exchange Commission	\$263	\$253
Comptroller of the Currency	\$18	\$368
Coast Guard	-\$127	\$462
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	\$116	\$158
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	-\$14	\$243
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	-\$207	\$53
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	-\$685	\$138

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington Regulatory Studies Center, derived from the *Appendix to the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2014* and related documents.

Staffing

Table 3 summarizes the staffing at federal regulatory agencies between FY 1960 and FY 2014. Appendix Table A-3 provides more detail. The President's Budget calls for 284,085 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) in 2014, an increase of 2,015 people (0.7 percent) over 2013. Regulatory agencies employed 1.6 percent more full-time personnel in 2013 than in 2012.

Social Regulation

Most of the staffing increase in both 2014 and 2013 is allocated to agencies responsible for economic regulation. The President's Budget would keep employment at the social regulatory

agencies almost flat in 2014, with a requested increase of 135 people. In 2013, employment in this category rose by 3,100 people, or 1.3 percent.

The consumer safety and health subcategory is slated for the largest increases in this category in both years – 1,297 new FTEs in 2013 and another 908 requested for 2014. Most of this accrues to the Food and Drug Administration, which is set to grow by more than 1,000 people each year (7.5 percent in 2013 and 6.9 percent in 2014).

The homeland security subcategory is slated for staff reductions (638 FTEs) in 2014, after an increase of 1,345 employees in 2013. Of the agencies within the Department of Homeland Security tracked here, only Customs and Border Protection is budgeted for more staff in 2014. Its staffing level increased by 790 people in 2013 and another 990 in 2014. After a 916 person increase in 2013, the Transportation Security Administration is scheduled to have 652 fewer employees in 2014.

The transportation subcategory saw staffing increase by 1.8 percent in 2013, and is budgeted for a 2.2 percent reduction in 2014. Much of the reduction occurs at the Federal Aviation Administration, which is set for a 5.2 percent decline, or 331 fewer employees. The Budget requests a slight (1.0 percent) increase in staff in the workplace subcategory in 2014, after remaining relatively flat in 2013.

Staffing in the environment and energy subcategory is expected to fall 0.2 percent (45 people) in 2014. Most of the reduction comes from the Environmental Protection Agency, for which the Budget requests 196 fewer FTEs than in 2013. The Department of Interior, particularly the Fish and Wildlife Service, is set for increases in both 2013 and 2014.

Economic Regulation

The economic regulatory agencies are budgeted for personnel increases of 3.5 percent in 2013 (1,421 FTEs) and 4.5 percent in 2014 (1,880 FTEs). According to the President's Budget, the finance and banking subcategory cut the equivalent of 981 full time employees in 2013, and would add 199 in 2014. The bulk of the reductions in this subcategory come from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation which, after reductions of 1,854 in 2013 and 164 in 2014, would see staffing levels return to what they were in 2008 and 2009. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's staff continues to grow and is budgeted for a 46.1 percent increase (383 people) in 2013, and 27.3 percent increase (331 people) in 2014.

The industry-specific subcategory is scheduled for increases of around 5 percent in each fiscal year. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission is budgeted for the bulk of the 2014 increase, or 308 new employees. The Animal Plant Health Inspection Service will see staff decline in 2014, after increasing in 2013.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's staff continues to grow and is budgeted for a 46.1 percent increase (383 people) in 2013, and 27.3 percent increase (331 people) in 2014.

The general business subcategory includes two agencies slated for significantly more staff in 2014. The Patent and Trademark Office added 1,549 employees in 2013 and would add an additional 649 under the President's Budget. The staff of the Securities and Exchange

Commission grew by 421 FTEs in 2013 and is budgeted for 621 more FTEs in 2014. Altogether, this category adds 2,077 regulators in 2013 and another 1,361 in 2014.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	(Estimated) 2013	(Estimated) 2014	% Change	
										2012-13	2013-14
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	38,957	40,254	41,162	3.3%	2.3%
Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	147,780	149,125	148,487	0.9%	-0.4%
Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	9,471	9,640	9,427	1.8%	-2.2%
Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	12,105	11,884	11,871	11,994	-0.1%	1.0%
Environment & Energy	1,265	5,096	20,218	25,414	29,730	31,132	29,220	29,522	29,477	1.0%	-0.2%
Total Social Regulation	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,232	233,500	237,312	240,412	240,547	1.3%	0.1%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,317	13,719	15,816	14,835	15,034	-6.2%	1.3%
Industry-Specific Regulation	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,595	6,498	6,823	7,143	5.0%	4.7%
General Business	5,481	7,181	9,242	9,613	12,515	16,930	17,923	20,000	21,361	11.6%	6.8%
Total Economic Regulation	18,290	32,590	31,092	33,155	32,555	37,244	40,237	41,658	43,538	3.5%	4.5%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,139	152,630	175,787	270,744	277,549	282,070	284,085	1.6%	0.7%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		4.7%	4.9%	0.4%	1.4%	4.4%	1.3%	1.6%	0.7%		

* FY 2013 estimates generally reflect appropriated staffing levels, while FY 2014 estimates reflect the President's request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2013 *Budget of the United States Government*. While the percentages reported for the decennial years represent annualized growth rates over the decade, the percentages for fiscal years 2012 through 2014 each represent a one year change.

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

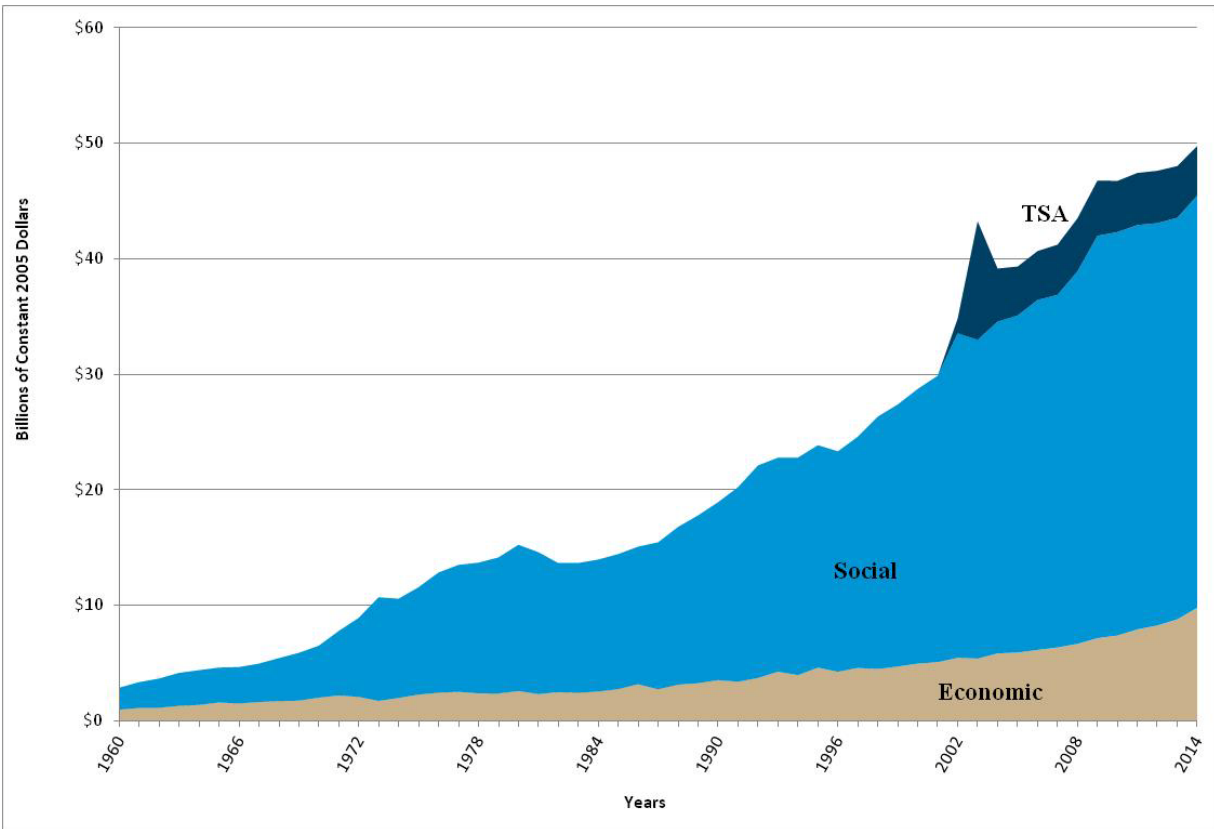
Trends in Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960 – 2014

Spending

Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (inflation-adjusted) federal regulatory expenditures since 1960.⁷ While spending has generally been increasing over the 55-year period, the rate of increase has varied with perceptions of public policy issues at the time and with the philosophies of elected officials in the executive and legislative branches of the federal government.

⁷ In this section, growth is expressed in real (inflation-adjusted) terms, and dollar figures are expressed in real 2005 dollars.

Figure 1
Budgetary Costs of Federal Regulation, Adjusted for Inflation



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

The 1960s were characterized by very rapid growth in regulatory expenditures. Total spending at federal regulatory agencies increased by \$3.6 billion between 1960 and 1970. Outlays grew at a real rate of 8.5 percent per year on average, for a total increase of 127.1 percent over the decade. Most of this expansion—more than \$2.6 billion—occurred in social regulatory agencies (which experienced a real 136.9 percent increase in their combined annual budget over the decade). Economic regulatory programs expanded more slowly, by \$1.0 billion or 107.9 percent over the period.

These trends continued in the 1970s. Over that decade, real spending at regulatory agencies grew by \$8.7 billion or 134.4 percent (8.9 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by \$8.2 billion (181.1 percent) while economic agencies showed a much smaller increase of \$0.6 billion (29.1 percent). Most of the increase occurred in the early part of the decade, when several of the significant social regulatory agencies (particularly the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration) were formed. Double-digit increases in the first three years 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 real annual expenditures on regulatory programs declined by 10.4 percent between 1980 and 1982, but rebounded later in the

decade, for an overall increase of 24.2 percent between 1980 and 1990. Throughout the decade, spending on economic regulation increased at a faster rate—36.6 percent between 1980 and 1990—than spending on social regulation, which grew by 21.7 percent over the same period. On an annual basis, spending increased by an average of 2.2 percent over the decade. The budgetary costs of regulation in 1990 were \$3.7 billion greater than in 1980.

Regulatory spending continued to grow in the 1990s, for a total increase of \$9.8 billion or 51.8 percent over the decade. The budgets of agencies administering social regulation increased by 54.4 percent during this time, and those related to economic regulations increased by 40.4 percent. On an annual basis, the real rate of increase averaged 4.3 percent between 1990 and 2000.

The first decade of the 21st century witnessed a larger rate of increase in the outlays of regulatory agencies than the previous two decades, with a 62.7 percent increase between fiscal years 2000 and 2010. In FY 2010, the on-budget costs of regulation were \$18.0 billion greater than at the start of the decade, almost double the inflation-adjusted dollar growth in spending of any prior decade. Social regulatory agencies' expenditures increased 65.5 percent over the decade and economic regulatory agencies' rose by 49.1 percent. The annualized rate of increase over the decade was 5.0 percent.

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA), which received its first year of funding in FY 2002, accounts for much of the growth in this decade. TSA spending in FY 2003 was 24 percent of the regulators' budget (see Figure 1) and remains about 9 percent in recent years. Excluding TSA expenditures, growth from FY 2000 to 2010 was 47.2 percent.

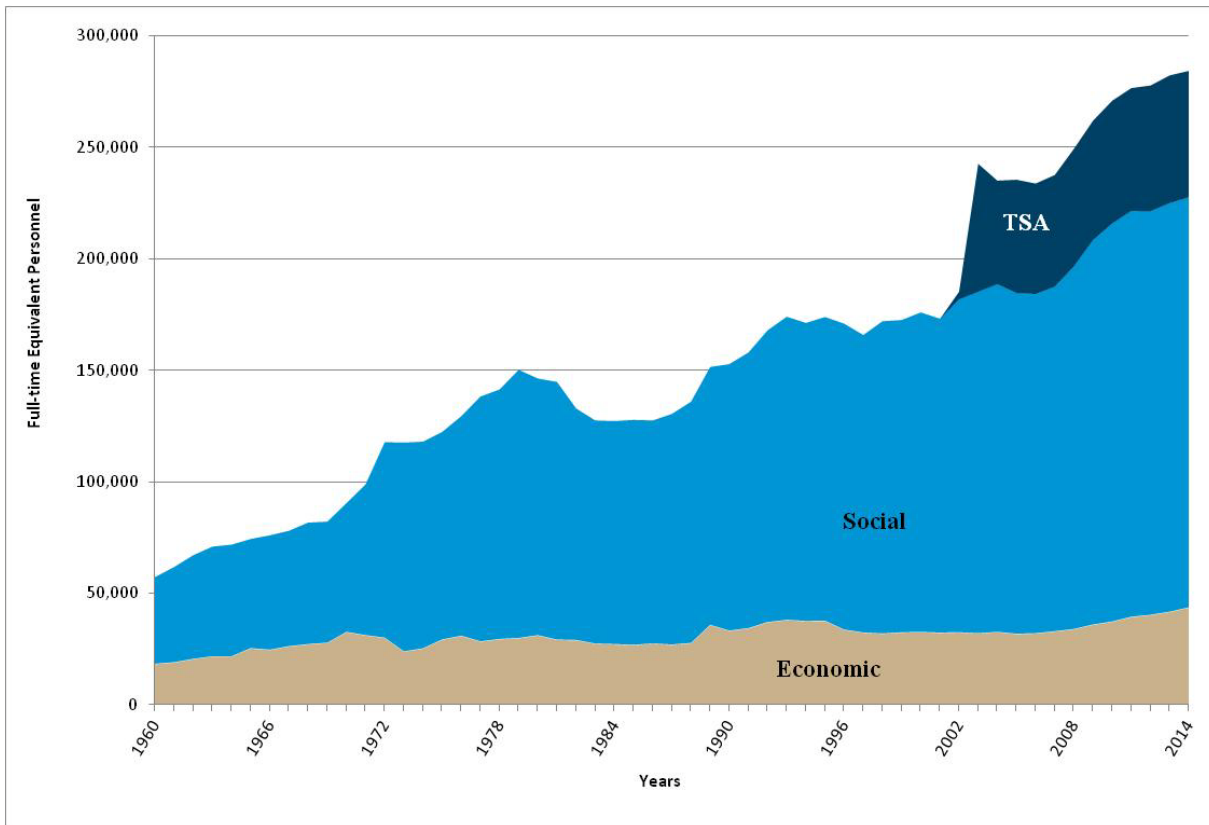
Between 2010 and 2014, total outlays of regulatory agencies have increased by \$3.0 billion, or 6.5 percent.

Staffing

Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies between 1960 and 2014. During the decade of the 1960s, the number of employees at regulatory agencies grew by 58.1 percent overall, from 57,109 in 1960 to 90,275 in 1970 (an increase of over 33,000). Social regulatory agencies gained almost 19,000 new personnel, and economic agencies added over 14,000 new staff members.

In the 1970s, regulatory agencies hired almost 56,000 net full time employees—an increase of 61.9 percent, so that staffing levels reached 146,139 by decade's end. During this period, employment at the economic regulatory agencies declined by almost 1,500 FTE or 4.6 percent overall. However, the social regulatory agencies almost doubled their staff, for an increase of 57,362 employees (99.4 percent).

Figure 2
Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies



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

The staffing increases that began in the late 1980s continued in the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1995, regulatory agencies added over 21,000 employees (a 13.8 percent increase overall), with increases of 14.0 percent at social regulatory agencies and 13.4 percent at economic regulatory agencies. After staffing reductions in 1996 and 1997, the decade ended with over 23,000 new federal regulatory employees (a 15.2 percent increase). Social regulatory agencies added 23,757 employees (a 19.9 percent increase), while economic regulatory agencies' personnel declined by 1.8 percent (600 people). Total regulatory agency staffing had reached 175,787 by 2000.

Between 2000 and 2010, staffing levels jumped 54.0 percent, or almost 95,000 FTEs. This is the largest increase in the five decades tracked in this report, leading to 270,744 employees responsible for federal regulation by decade's end. More than half of the staffing increase in the first decade of the 21st century was due to the creation in 2003 of the TSA, with its large staff of screening agents (numbering 52,644 in 2010). Excluding TSA, staffing at the social regulatory agencies increased 26.3 percent over the decade and staffing at economic regulatory agencies increased 14.4 percent.

More than half of the staffing increase in the first decade of the 21st century was due to the creation in 2003 of the TSA, with its large staff of screening agents (numbering 52,644 in 2010).

Since 2010, the number of regulatory personnel has grown by over 13,000, or 4.9 percent over four years.

Conclusion

The regulators' budget for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 indicates modest increases in both outlays and staffing. The President's proposed budget for the regulatory agencies tracked in this report seeks \$59.4 billion in FY 2014, a real (inflation-adjusted) increase of 3.6 percent over estimated FY 2013 outlays of \$56.4 billion. FY 2013 outlays do not appear to be hard hit by the sequester, and are estimated to 0.9 percent higher than in 2012, suggesting that regulatory agencies were able to expend prior year obligations in 2013. The Budget also estimates personnel increases at federal regulatory agencies of 0.7 percent in 2014 and 1.6 percent in 2013.

Overall, outlays devoted to economic regulatory activities are increasing at a faster rate than those aimed at social regulatory activities, reversing a trend that began in the 1970s away from economic regulation of private sector activities. This appears to be due mainly to the regulatory activity authorized by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act though it would likely be more pronounced if our data included agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services that pursue economic regulation of health insurance markets pursuant to the Affordable Care Act.

The financial regulatory agencies budgeted for significant outlay and staffing increases in both fiscal years are the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. Outlays at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation declined in FY 2013.

The Food and Drug Administration continues to grow, with projected two-year increases in outlays of over \$1.3 billion and additions of over 2,000 employees. The Patent and Trademark Office has also experienced notable growth since 2010, and is slated for almost \$700 million in new outlays in fiscal years 2013 and 2014, and over 2,000 new staff. Within the Department of Homeland Security, the Budget requests large increases for both Customs and Border Protection and the Coast Guard in FY 2014 (though Coast Guard's outlays declined in 2013). Immigration and Customs Enforcement saw a sharp decline in its outlays in FY 2013, and is budgeted for an increase in FY 2014.

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 38 years and has compiled 55 years of data on the on-budget expenses of federal regulation. For the last four years, the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center has joined the Weidenbaum Center to prepare this annual report on the regulatory administration and enforcement costs embodied in the annual *Budget of the United States*.

New data for this report were drawn from the *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 2014* and supporting documents. This Budget, also known as “the President’s Budget,” was presented to Congress on April 10, 2013, approximately six months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, which begins October 1, 2013 and ends September 30, 2014. In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 75 regulatory agencies contained in Table A-1 reflect “outlays.” These data are expressed in current dollars, rounded to the nearest million. Table A-2 provides comparable information in real terms (constant 2005 dollars). Because these numbers are rounded to the nearest million, the numbers do not necessarily add to totals.

The data on outlays provide a clear picture of the resources the covered regulatory agencies direct to regulation in a given year. For example, some agencies are funded, partly or totally, by fees collected from businesses and individuals and these fee structures have changed over the years. The outlays reported here are gross of fees collected.

The staffing figures shown in Table A-3 are derived from the full-time equivalent employment numbers for each agency. For example, two employees, each working half time, are counted as one full-time equivalent.

Tables A-4 and A-5 provide data from 1960 to 2014 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Table A-6 provides staffing data from 1960 to 2014. Detailed agency-by-agency data can be obtained by contacting the Weidenbaum Center at Washington University or the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center.

Agencies that primarily perform taxation, entitlement, procurement, subsidy, and credit functions are excluded from this report. Examples of these organizations are the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, the Department of Defense, and the Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS) of the Department of Health and Human Services. While regulatory functions recently assigned to CMS do affect private transactions, we were unable to distinguish the outlays and staffing for those activities from the entitlement funding and thus have not included them in this report.

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

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014	2012-13	2013-14
								(Estimated)		% Change	
Social Regulation											
1. Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	44	35	51	105	120	120	119	0.0%	-0.8%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	59	96	257	406	735	1,131	1,040	1,181	993	13.6%	-15.9%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	393	475	743	1,169	1,164	1,173	1,172	0.8%	-0.1%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	66	50	60	87	88	97	94	10.2%	-3.1%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	64	78	77	75	72	-2.6%	-4.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	59	99	716	931	1,602	2,465	2,369	2,526	2,331	6.6%	-7.7%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	16	72	326	561	1,209	3,003	3,335	3,968	4,661	19.0%	17.5%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	2	5	14	6	7	9	9	28.6%	0.0%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	95	179	148	130	130	-12.2%	0.0%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	2	5	127	185	155	139	139	-10.3%	0.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	2	13	27	74	250	292	332	333	13.7%	0.3%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	27	49	147	273	555	1,233	1,232	1,344	1,372	9.1%	2.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	27	51	160	300	629	1,483	1,524	1,676	1,705	10.0%	1.7%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	103	108	104	106	-3.7%	1.9%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	17	25	27	29	31	7.4%	6.9%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	10	11	11	11	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	4	4	7	10	14	17	16	21.4%	-5.9%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	102	222	1,252	1,839	3,650	7,389	7,663	8,590	9,119	12.1%	6.2%
2. Homeland Security											
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>											
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (12)	62	175	837	1,664	2,802	9,923	10,676	10,791	11,333	1.1%	5.0%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	38	66	254	786	3,355	5,458	5,909	5,224	5,362	-11.6%	2.6%
Coast Guard (14)	45	94	498	909	1,717	2,476	2,507	2,380	2,842	-5.1%	19.4%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	84	79	73	100	-7.6%	37.0%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,922	5,233	5,259	5,139	0.5%	-2.3%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	22,863	24,404	23,727	24,776	-2.8%	4.4%
3. Transportation (17)											
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	42	124	283	477	881	1,622	1,608	1,653	1,533	2.8%	-7.3%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	6	20	98	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	163	512	534	550	562	3.0%	2.2%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	16	92	52	119	228	302	285	283	-5.6%	-0.7%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	26	137	148	190	486	447	433	676	-3.1%	56.1%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	37	95	91	124	132	36.3%	6.5%
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	30	29	29	31	0.0%	6.9%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	42	172	532	784	1,416	2,973	3,011	3,074	3,217	2.1%	4.7%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	18	26	77	89	99	104	104	5.1%	0.0%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,062	3,110	3,178	3,321	2.2%	4.5%

Table A-1 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	(Estimated)		% Change		
	2013	2014	2012-13	2013-14								
4. Workplace												
<i>Department of Labor:</i>												
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	14	36	123	156	227	370	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	197	233	246	18.3%	5.6%	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	93	101	107	8.6%	5.9%	
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	12	55	79	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	99	170	170	202	190	18.8%	-5.9%	
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	7	17	142	171	225	355	371	379	388	2.2%	2.4%	
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	180	275	370	533	558	575	578	3.0%	0.5%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	21	65	500	681	921	1,428	1,389	1,490	1,509	7.3%	1.3%	
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	8	8	11	10	37.5%	-9.1%	
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	4	7	7	7	7	0.0%	0.0%	
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	12	131	181	290	356	360	357	372	-0.8%	4.2%	
National Labor Relations Bd.	15	38	109	142	198	272	277	275	285	-0.7%	3.6%	
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	12	11	10	12	-9.1%	20.0%	
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,052	2,150	2,195	4.8%	2.1%	
5. Environment & Energy												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	0.0%	0.0%	
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Forest and Rangeland Research (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	232	363	355	389	379	9.6%	-2.6%	
<i>Department of Defense:</i>												
Army Corps of Engineers (29)	1	2	41	66	111	215	199	192	205	-3.5%	6.8%	
<i>Department of Interior:</i>												
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30)	3	7	71	152	236	376	350	386	406	10.3%	5.2%	
Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt, Reg and Enf (31)	n/o	n/o	n/o	179	412	356	169	195	172	15.4%	-11.8%	
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	125	221	236	76.8%	6.8%	
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	6	7	10	14	15	40.0%	7.1%	
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (32)	n/o	n/o	85	327	392	180	119	134	120	12.6%	-10.4%	
U.S. Geological Survey (33)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	274	311	324	343	4.2%	5.9%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3	7	156	658	1,242	1,193	1,084	1,274	1,292	17.5%	1.4%	
<i>Department of Energy:</i>												
Petroleum Regulation (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	24	30	31	39	36	25.8%	-7.7%	
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (35)	n/o	n/o	5	n/o	n/o	4	2	1	1	-50.0%	0.0%	
Energy Conservation (36)	n/o	n/o	54	38	103	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	59	52	127	34	33	40	37	21.2%	-7.5%	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (37)	12	65	378	391	480	1,077	1,077	1,066	1,058	-1.0%	-0.8%	
Environmental Protection Agency (38)	13	174	1,282	2,950	4,478	5,437	5,464	5,483	5,338	0.3%	-2.6%	
TOTAL -- Environment (\$ mil)	29	248	1,919	4,118	6,673	8,322	8,215	8,447	8,312	2.8%	-1.6%	
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	354	1,097	6,058	11,138	21,118	43,719	45,444	46,092	47,723	1.4%	3.5%	

Economic Regulation

1. Finance and Banking												
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>												
Comptroller of the Currency (39)	11	32	113	256	382	733	817	835	1,203	2.2%	44.1%	
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	102	109	124	109	13.8%	-12.1%	
Office of Thrift Supervision (40)	9	21	20	249	159	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	20	53	133	505	570	1,053	926	959	1,312	3.6%	36.8%	
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	234	350	508	49.6%	45.1%	
Farm Credit Admin.	2	4	12	36	32	50	53	61	66	15.1%	8.2%	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	13	30	121	476	660	866	1,009	802	855	-20.5%	6.6%	

Table A-1 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	(Estimated)		% Change	
								2013	2014	2012-13	2013-14
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	5	3	17	14	15	19	7.1%	26.7%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (41)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	123	228	228	240	0.0%	5.3%
<i>Federal Reserve System (43)</i>											
Federal Reserve Banks (44)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	802	1,058	1,146	1,146	8.3%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	2	5	19	30	79	141	173	182	182	5.2%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2	5	105	242	616	943	1,231	1,328	1,328	7.9%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (45)	3	6	21	44	69	115	152	165	175	8.6%	6.1%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	40	98	392	1,309	1,968	3,167	3,847	3,908	4,503	1.6%	15.2%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (46)	42	186	60	161	198	294	292	337	286	15.4%	-15.1%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	16	21	30	49	81	105	89	29.6%	-15.2%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (47)	7	18	67	113	167	289	301	305	332	1.3%	8.9%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (48)	n/o	n/o	132	16	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	7	18	199	129	169	289	301	305	332	1.3%	8.9%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	L	10	19	18	21	22	16.7%	4.8%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (49)	7	11	28	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (50)	1	2	16	36	62	167	203	233	303	14.8%	30.0%
Federal Communications Com.	11	24	76	108	269	434	428	388	517	-9.3%	33.2%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	4	11	15	14	24	23	25	26	8.7%	4.0%
Interstate Commerce Com. (51)	20	27	80	43	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (52)	3	4	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	91	276	486	513	752	1,276	1,346	1,414	1,575	5.1%	11.4%
3. General Business											
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (53)	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (54)	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
International Trade Admin. (55)	3	6	14	23	36	72	71	62	92	-12.7%	48.4%
Bureau of Industry and Security (56)	n/o	n/o	n/o	41	61	91	99	114	114	15.2%	0.0%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	103	320	872	1,954	2,332	2,731	3,024	17.1%	10.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	25	55	117	384	969	2,117	2,502	2,907	3,230	16.2%	11.1%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	5	9	49	47	102	172	164	151	159	-7.9%	5.3%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	10	15	40	64	67	72	66	7.5%	-8.3%
Federal Trade Com.	7	20	69	71	125	268	294	289	311	-1.7%	7.6%
International Trade Com. (57)	2	4	14	37	47	78	81	89	85	9.9%	-4.5%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	1	3	14	19	34	52	52	47	53	-9.6%	12.8%
Securities and Exchange Com.	8	22	74	154	357	1,003	1,180	1,443	1,696	22.3%	17.5%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	48	113	357	727	1,674	3,754	4,340	4,998	5,600	15.2%	12.0%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	179	487	1,235	2,549	4,394	8,197	9,533	10,320	11,678	8.3%	13.2%
GRAND TOTAL	533	1,584	7,293	13,687	25,512	51,916	54,977	56,412	59,401	2.6%	5.3%

Notes: L= Less than \$500,000

n/o= agency not operational

(1) through (57) see notes at the end of the Appendix

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

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

Social Regulation

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014	2012-13	2013-14
								(Estimated)		% Change	
1. Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	92	48	57	95	104	102	100	-1.7%	-2.4%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	317	394	537	562	828	1,019	901	1,006	832	11.6%	-17.3%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	822	657	837	1,053	1,009	999	983	-0.9%	-1.7%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	12	138	69	68	78	76	83	79	8.3%	-4.6%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	72	70	67	64	60	-4.3%	-5.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	317	407	1,497	1,288	1,806	2,221	2,053	2,152	1,954	4.8%	-9.2%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	86	296	682	776	1,363	2,705	2,890	3,380	3,908	17.0%	15.6%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	4	7	16	5	6	8	8	26.4%	-1.6%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	107	161	128	111	109	-13.7%	-1.6%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	20	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	4	7	143	167	134	118	117	-11.9%	-1.6%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	8	27	37	83	225	253	283	279	11.8%	-1.3%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	145	201	307	378	626	1,111	1,068	1,145	1,150	7.2%	0.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	145	209	335	415	709	1,336	1,321	1,428	1,429	8.1%	0.1%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	93	94	89	89	-5.3%	0.3%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	4	19	23	23	25	26	5.6%	5.2%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	9	10	9	9	-1.7%	-1.6%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	9	12	14	13	19.4%	-7.4%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	548	912	2,618	2,544	4,114	6,657	6,641	7,318	7,645	10.2%	4.5%
2. Homeland Security											
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>											
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (12)	333	720	1,750	2,303	3,158	8,939	9,253	9,193	9,501	-0.6%	3.3%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	204	271	531	1,088	3,781	4,917	5,121	4,450	4,495	-13.1%	1.0%
Coast Guard (14)	242	386	1,041	1,258	1,935	2,231	2,173	2,028	2,383	-6.7%	17.5%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	76	68	62	84	-9.2%	34.8%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,434	4,535	4,480	4,308	-1.2%	-3.8%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	779	1,377	3,322	4,648	8,874	20,597	21,151	20,213	20,771	-4.4%	2.8%
3. Transportation (17)											
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	226	509	592	660	993	1,461	1,394	1,408	1,285	1.0%	-8.7%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	25	42	136	10	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	184	461	463	469	471	1.2%	0.6%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	66	192	72	134	205	262	243	237	-7.2%	-2.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	107	287	205	214	438	387	369	567	-4.8%	53.6%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	12	42	86	79	106	111	33.9%	4.8%
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	19	27	25	25	26	-1.7%	5.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	226	706	1,113	1,085	1,596	2,678	2,610	2,619	2,697	0.4%	3.0%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	21	38	36	87	80	86	89	87	3.3%	-1.6%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	226	727	1,150	1,121	1,683	2,759	2,695	2,707	2,784	0.4%	2.8%

Table A-2 continued

(Estimated) % Change

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014	2012-13	2013-14
4. Workplace											
<i>Department of Labor:</i>											
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	75	148	257	216	256	333	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	171	198	206	-	-
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	81	86	90	-	-
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	49	115	109	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	112	153	147	172	159	16.8%	-7.4%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	38	70	297	237	254	320	322	323	325	0.4%	0.7%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	376	380	417	480	484	490	485	1.3%	-1.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	113	267	1,046	942	1,038	1,286	1,204	1,269	1,265	5.4%	-0.3%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	7	7	9	8	35.2%	-10.5%
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	5	6	6	6	6	-1.7%	-1.6%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	49	274	250	327	321	312	304	312	-2.5%	2.5%
National Labor Relations Bd.	81	156	228	196	223	245	240	234	239	-2.4%	2.0%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	17	8	9	11	10	9	10	-10.6%	18.1%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	194	472	1,564	1,400	1,609	1,877	1,778	1,832	1,840	3.0%	0.5%
5. Environment & Energy											
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	6	1	3	3	3	3	3	-1.7%	-1.6%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Forest and Rangeland Research (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	261	327	308	331	318	7.7%	-4.1%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>											
Army Corps of Engineers (29)	5	8	86	91	125	194	172	164	172	-5.2%	5.1%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>											
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30)	16	29	148	210	266	339	303	329	340	8.4%	3.5%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt, Reg and Enf (31)	n/o	n/o	n/o	248	464	321	146	166	144	13.4%	-13.2%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	108	188	198	73.8%	5.1%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	6	9	12	13		
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (32)	n/o	n/o	178	452	442	162	103	114	101	10.7%	-11.9%
U.S. Geological Survey (33)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	221	247	270	276	288	2.4%	4.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	16	29	326	910	1,400	1,075	939	1,085	1,083	15.5%	-0.2%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Petroleum Regulation (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	19	27	27	27	33	30	23.7%	-9.2%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (35)	n/o	n/o	10	n/o	n/o	4	2	1	1	-50.9%	-1.6%
Energy Conservation (36)	n/o	n/o	113	53	116	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	123	72	143	31	29	34	31	19.1%	-9.0%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (37)	65	267	791	541	541	970	933	908	887	-2.7%	-2.3%
Environmental Protection Agency (38)	70	715	2,681	4,082	5,047	4,898	4,736	4,671	4,475	-1.4%	-4.2%
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	156	1,019	4,013	5,698	7,521	7,497	7,120	7,196	6,968	1.1%	-3.2%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	1,903	4,507	12,668	15,411	23,801	39,386	39,386	39,267	40,009	-0.3%	1.9%
Economic Regulation											
1. Finance and Banking											
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>											
Comptroller of the Currency (39)	59	131	236	354	431	660	708	711	1,009	0.5%	41.8%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	33	92	94	106	91	11.8%	-13.5%
Office of Thrift Supervision (40)	48	86	42	345	179	207	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	108	218	278	699	642	949	803	817	1,100	1.8%	34.6%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	203	298	426	47.0%	42.8%
Farm Credit Admin.	11	16	25	50	36	45	46	52	55	13.1%	6.5%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	70	123	253	659	744	780	874	683	717	-21.9%	4.9%

Table A-2 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014	2012-13	2013-14
	(Estimated)									% Change	
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	3	15	12	13	16	5.3%	24.6%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (41)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	20	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	111	198	194	201	-1.7%	3.6%
<i>Federal Reserve System (43)</i>											
Federal Reserve Banks (44)	n/o	n/o	180	293	605	723	917	976	961	6.5%	-1.6%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	11	21	40	42	89	127	150	155	153	3.4%	-1.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	11	21	220	335	694	850	1,067	1,131	1,113	6.0%	-1.6%
National Credit Union Admin. (45)	16	25	44	61	78	104	132	141	147	6.7%	4.4%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	215	402	820	1,811	2,218	2,853	3,334	3,329	3,775	-0.1%	13.4%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (46)	226	764	125	223	223	265	253	287	240	13.4%	-16.5%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	33	29	34	44	70	89	75	27.4%	-16.6%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (47)	38	74	140	156	188	260	261	260	278	-0.4%	7.1%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (48)	n/o	n/o	276	22	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	38	74	416	178	190	260	261	260	278	-0.4%	7.1%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	11	17	16	18	18	14.7%	3.1%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (49)	38	45	59	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (50)	5	8	33	50	70	150	176	198	254	12.8%	28.0%
Federal Communications Com.	59	99	159	149	303	391	371	331	433	-10.9%	31.1%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	16	23	21	16	22	20	21	22	6.8%	2.3%
Interstate Commerce Com. (51)	108	111	167	59	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (52)	16	16	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	489	1,134	1,016	710	848	1,150	1,167	1,205	1,320	3.3%	9.6%
3. General Business											
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (53)	n/o	n/o	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (54)	n/o	n/o	19	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
International Trade Admin. (55)	16	25	29	32	41	65	62	53	77	-14.2%	46.0%
Bureau of Industry and Security (56)	n/o	n/o	n/o	57	69	82	86	97	96	13.2%	-1.6%
Patent and Trademark Office	118	201	215	443	983	1,760	2,021	2,327	2,535	15.1%	9.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	134	226	245	531	1,092	1,907	2,168	2,477	2,708	14.2%	9.3%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	27	37	102	65	115	155	142	129	133	-9.5%	3.6%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	21	21	45	58	58	61	55	5.6%	-9.8%
Federal Trade Com.	38	82	144	98	141	241	255	246	261	-3.4%	5.9%
International Trade Com. (57)	11	16	29	51	53	70	70	76	71	8.0%	-6.0%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	5	12	29	26	38	47	45	40	44	-11.2%	11.0%
Securities and Exchange Com.	43	90	155	213	402	904	1,023	1,229	1,422	20.2%	15.7%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	258	464	747	1,006	1,887	3,382	3,761	4,258	4,695	13.2%	10.3%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	962	2,000	2,583	3,527	4,952	7,385	8,262	8,792	9,790	6.4%	11.4%
GRAND TOTAL	2,865	6,507	15,251	18,938	28,754	46,770	47,648	48,058	49,799	0.9%	3.6%

Notes: L= Less than \$500,000

n/o= agency not operational

(1) through (57) see notes at the end of the Appendix

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

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

	<u>Social Regulation</u>											
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	(Estimated) 2013	2014	% Change 2012-13 2013-14		
1. Consumer Safety and Health												
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	978	515	468	488	537	548	548	2.0%	0.0%	
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	6,258	6,403	5,440	5,814	6,468	8,004	7,453	7,720	7,710	3.6%	-0.1%	
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	12,372	9,433	9,545	9,513	9,461	9,468	9,230	0.1%	-2.5%	
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	221	2,207	989	750	713	686	679	672	-1.0%	-1.0%	
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	501	470	455	455	-3.2%	0.0%	
--Subtotal--	6,258	6,624	20,019	16,236	17,275	18,731	18,070	18,322	18,067	1.4%	-1.4%	
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>												
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	1,868	4,496	8,045	7,764	8,900	12,467	13,484	14,499	15,505	7.5%	6.9%	
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>												
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	87	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	125	255	294	613	1,125	1,335	1,347	1,347	0.9%	0.0%	
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	3,835	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	5,103	4,829	4,803	4,931	-0.5%	2.7%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3,835	3,614	4,074	4,167	4,950	6,228	6,164	6,150	6,278	-0.2%	2.1%	
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>												
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	481	491	517	2.1%	5.3%	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	94	103	109	119	120	9.2%	0.8%	
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	39	43	51	51	18.6%	0.0%	
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	85	48	43	48	69	74	76	7.2%	2.7%	
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	38,957	40,254	41,162	3.3%	2.3%	
2. Homeland Security												
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>												
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Customs and Border Protection (12)	7,402	10,872	15,107	17,340	18,875	56,253	58,790	59,580	60,570	1.3%	1.7%	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	4,660	4,574	8,794	15,931	24,692	19,029	20,171	20,271	19,332	0.5%	-4.6%	
Coast Guard (14)	5,452	7,050	11,432	10,887	16,847	14,145	12,465	12,002	11,967	-3.7%	-0.3%	
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	33	37	39	37	5.4%	-5.1%	
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	52,644	56,317	57,233	56,581	1.6%	-1.1%	
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	147,780	149,125	148,487	0.9%	-0.4%	
3. Transportation (17)												
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	3,928	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	6,424	6,243	6,339	6,008	1.5%	-5.2%	
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	201	239	495	66	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	673	1,026	1,092	1,123	1,129	2.8%	0.5%	
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	299	607	435	718	840	859	859	882	0.0%	2.7%	
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	562	917	605	612	545	536	529	590	-1.3%	11.5%	
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	97	175	195	215	242	10.3%	12.6%	
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	149	134	149	153	11.2%	2.7%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3,928	7,509	8,014	7,225	8,620	9,159	9,059	9,214	9,004	1.7%	-2.3%	
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	279	387	325	421	384	412	426	423	3.4%	-0.7%	
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	9,471	9,640	9,427	1.8%	-2.2%	
4. Workplace												
<i>Department of Labor:</i>												
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	1,685	2,135	3,372	2,335	2,211	2,500	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	

Table A-3 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	2013	2014	(Estimated) 2012-13	% Change 2013-14
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,510	1,510	1,573	-	-
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	743	743	753	-	-
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	877	1,330	980	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	747	921	931	1,003	1,003	7.7%	0.0%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	690	1,401	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,362	2,357	2,357	2,338	0.0%	-0.8%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,189	2,242	2,242	2,258	0.0%	0.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2,375	4,413	11,352	8,425	7,320	7,972	7,783	7,855	7,925	0.9%	0.9%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	63	42	41	53	53	29.3%	0.0%
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	27	30	28	29	31	32	6.9%	3.2%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	845	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,371	2,332	2,212	2,239	-5.1%	1.2%
National Labor Relations Bd.	1,776	2,313	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,632	1,640	1,655	1,680	0.9%	1.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	148	78	63	60	59	65	65	10.2%	0.0%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	12,105	11,884	11,871	11,994	-0.1%	1.0%
5. Environment & Energy											
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	49	15	20	23	22	24	24	9.1%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Forest and Rangeland Research (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,289	2,164	2,164	2,133	0.0%	-1.4%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>											
Army Corps of Engineers (29)	n/o	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,604	1,456	1,430	1,440	-1.8%	0.7%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>											
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30)	368	452	1,913	2,059	1,848	2,548	2,127	2,233	2,298	5.0%	2.9%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt, Reg and Enf (31)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,064	1,748	1,661	560	572	580	2.1%	1.4%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	598	694	741	16.1%	6.8%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	23	18	17	22	22	-	-
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (32)	n/o	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	521	345	344	363	-0.3%	5.5%
U.S. Geological Survey (33)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,528	1,510	1,285	1,288	1,355	0.2%	5.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	368	452	3,099	5,318	5,783	6,258	4,932	5,153	5,359	4.5%	4.0%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Petroleum Regulation (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	122	115	112	107	121	-4.5%	13.1%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (35)	n/o	n/o	64	1	n/o	10	8	4	4	-50.0%	0.0%
Energy Conservation (36)	n/o	n/o	47	31	66	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	111	133	188	125	120	111	125	-7.5%	12.6%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (37)	35	220	3,114	3,160	2,735	3,976	3,788	3,893	3,845	2.8%	-1.2%
Environmental Protection Agency (38)	862	4,424	13,045	15,587	17,310	16,857	16,738	16,747	16,551	0.1%	-1.2%
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	1,265	5,096	20,218	25,414	29,730	31,132	29,220	29,522	29,477	1.0%	-0.2%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,232	233,500	237,312	240,412	240,547	1.3%	0.1%

Economic Regulation

1. Finance and Banking											
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>											
Comptroller of the Currency (39)	841	1,957	3,234	3,216	2,920	3,101	3,656	3,823	3,823	4.6%	0.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	169	329	301	346	341	15.0%	-1.4%
Office of Thrift Supervision (40)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3,250	1,254	1,016	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	841	1,957	3,234	6,466	4,343	4,446	3,957	4,169	4,164	5.4%	-0.1%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	831	1,214	1,545	46.1%	27.3%
Farm Credit Admin.	251	232	277	530	287	277	288	300	305	4.2%	1.7%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	881	2,705	3,648	4,960	4,236	4,560	5,243	3,389	3,225	-35.4%	-4.8%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	10	11	13	13	18.2%	0.0%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (41)	n/o	n/o	n/o	54	108	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	437	551	598	610	8.5%	2.0%
<i>Federal Reserve System (43)</i>											
Federal Reserve Banks (44)	n/o	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,050	3,052	3,725	3,904	3,904	4.8%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	165	298	333	419	668	283	383	412	412	7.6%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	165	298	1,922	2,636	3,718	3,335	4,108	4,316	4,316	5.1%	0.0%

Table A-3 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2012	(Estimated) 2013	2014	2012-13	% Change 2013-14
National Credit Union Admin. (45)	371	426	443	662	618	654	827	836	856	1.1%	2.4%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,317	13,719	15,816	14,835	15,034	-6.2%	1.3%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (46)	4,385	13,686	2,147	3,164	2,595	2,288	2,142	2,311	2,271	7.9%	-1.7%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	441	255	214	235	257	302	309	17.5%	2.3%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>											
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (47)	865	1,178	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,452	1,468	1,480	1,480	0.8%	0.0%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (48)	n/o	n/o	2,255	184	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	865	1,178	3,908	1,659	1,234	1,452	1,468	1,480	1,480	0.8%	0.0%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	71	112	100	115	115	15.0%	0.0%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (49)	764	692	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (50)	128	180	459	527	556	605	687	707	1,015	2.9%	43.6%
Federal Communications Com.	1,441	1,651	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,776	1,721	1,776	1,821	3.2%	2.5%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	252	336	229	128	127	123	132	132	7.3%	0.0%
Interstate Commerce Com. (51)	2,410	1,917	2,041	664	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (52)	307	235	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,595	6,498	6,823	7,143	5.0%	4.7%
3. General Business											
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (53)	n/o	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (54)	n/o	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
International Trade Admin. (55)	228	259	326	240	221	286	268	282	328	5.2%	16.3%
Bureau of Industry and Security (56)	n/o	n/o	n/o	508	398	324	369	393	417	6.5%	6.1%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,440	2,829	2,660	4,059	6,128	9,430	10,469	12,018	12,667	14.8%	5.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2,668	3,088	2,986	4,807	6,747	10,040	11,106	12,693	13,412	14.3%	5.7%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	526	607	971	513	748	798	705	676	676	-4.1%	0.0%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	258	241	343	356	347	375	375	8.1%	0.0%
Federal Trade Com.	758	1,390	1,719	903	989	1,136	1,182	1,177	1,177	-0.4%	0.0%
International Trade Com. (57)	277	274	409	499	357	394	394	390	411	-1.0%	5.4%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	245	332	598	520	490	458	396	475	475	19.9%	0.0%
Securities and Exchange Com.	1,007	1,490	2,050	2,130	2,841	3,748	3,793	4,214	4,835	11.1%	14.7%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	5,481	7,181	9,242	9,613	12,515	16,930	17,923	20,000	21,361	11.6%	6.8%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	18,290	32,590	31,092	33,155	32,555	37,244	40,237	41,658	43,538	3.5%	4.5%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,139	152,630	175,787	270,744	277,549	282,070	284,085	1.6%	0.7%

Notes: n/o= agency not operational

(1) through (57) see notes at the end of the Appendix

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

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

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$354	\$179	\$533
1961	421	209	630
1962	483	215	698
1963	552	249	801
1964	590	269	859
1965	604	316	920
1966	646	309	955
1967	704	344	1,048
1968	822	375	1,197
1969	958	403	1,361
1970	1,097	487	1,584
1971	1,428	561	1,989
1972	1,825	553	2,378
1973	2,527	486	3,013
1974	2,641	607	3,248
1975	3,127	763	3,890
1976	3,701	863	4,564
1977	4,156	949	5,105
1978	4,581	961	5,542
1979	5,164	1,037	6,201
1980	6,058	1,235	7,293
1981	6,437	1,209	7,646
1982	6,209	1,378	7,587
1983	6,489	1,400	7,889
1984	6,849	1,517	8,366
1985	7,218	1,695	8,913
1986	7,519	1,996	9,515
1987	8,254	1,770	10,024

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1988	9,163	2,101	11,264
1989	10,119	2,265	12,384
1990	11,138	2,549	13,687
1991	12,611	2,534	15,145
1992	14,106	2,844	16,950
1993	14,519	3,327	17,846
1994	15,061	3,165	18,226
1995	15,729	3,756	19,485
1996	15,883	3,532	19,415
1997	16,957	3,875	20,832
1998	18,724	3,834	22,558
1999	19,715	4,084	23,799
2000	21,118	4,394	25,512
2001	22,522	4,606	27,128
2002	27,104	5,029	32,133
2003	35,668	5,073	40,741
2004	32,274	5,650	37,924
2005	33,437	5,917	39,354
2006	35,676	6,339	42,015
2007	37,075	6,750	43,825
2008	40,030	7,235	47,265
2009	43,419	7,846	51,265
2010	43,719	8,197	51,916
2011	44,826	8,981	53,807
2012	45,444	9,533	54,977
2013*	46,092	10,320	56,412
2014*	47,723	11,678	59,401

* Estimates

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, Fiscal Years 1960-2014.

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

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$1,903	\$962	\$2,865
1961	2,238	1,111	3,349
1962	2,533	1,127	3,660
1963	2,862	1,291	4,152
1964	3,012	1,373	4,385
1965	3,028	1,584	4,613
1966	3,149	1,507	4,655
1967	3,330	1,627	4,957
1968	3,727	1,701	5,429
1969	4,142	1,742	5,884
1970	4,507	2,000	6,507
1971	5,585	2,194	7,780
1972	6,844	2,073	8,918
1973	8,978	1,727	10,705
1974	8,605	1,978	10,582
1975	9,305	2,270	11,575
1976	10,416	2,429	12,844
1977	10,996	2,511	13,506
1978	11,326	2,376	13,702
1979	11,788	2,367	14,155
1980	12,668	2,583	15,251
1981	12,302	2,311	14,613
1982	11,185	2,482	13,667
1983	11,244	2,426	13,671
1984	11,438	2,534	13,972
1985	11,701	2,748	14,449
1986	11,924	3,165	15,089
1987	12,734	2,731	15,465

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1988	13,666	3,134	16,800
1989	14,543	3,255	17,798
1990	15,411	3,527	18,938
1991	16,855	3,387	20,241
1992	18,415	3,713	22,128
1993	18,546	4,250	22,796
1994	18,841	3,959	22,801
1995	19,275	4,603	23,878
1996	19,101	4,248	23,348
1997	20,037	4,579	24,616
1998	21,879	4,480	26,359
1999	22,703	4,703	27,406
2000	23,801	4,952	28,754
2001	24,822	5,077	29,899
2002	29,402	5,456	34,858
2003	37,891	5,389	43,280
2004	33,346	5,838	39,184
2005	33,437	5,917	39,354
2006	34,557	6,140	40,698
2007	34,900	6,354	41,254
2008	36,872	6,664	43,536
2009	39,640	7,163	46,804
2010	39,386	7,385	46,770
2011	39,540	7,922	47,462
2012	39,386	8,262	47,648
2013*	39,267	8,792	48,058
2014*	40,009	9,790	49,799

* Estimates

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, Fiscal Years 1960-2014.

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

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	38,819	18,290	57,109
1961	42,669	18,984	61,653
1962	46,459	20,492	66,951
1963	49,157	21,649	70,806
1964	50,008	21,679	71,687
1965	48,925	25,300	74,225
1966	51,231	24,609	75,840
1967	51,726	26,179	77,905
1968	54,460	27,098	81,558
1969	54,208	27,761	81,969
1970	57,685	32,590	90,275
1971	67,546	31,133	98,679
1972	87,601	30,024	117,625
1973	93,549	23,860	117,409
1974	92,630	25,207	117,837
1975	92,984	29,198	122,182
1976	98,435	30,846	129,281
1977	109,744	28,353	138,097
1978	111,858	29,396	141,254
1979	120,195	29,849	150,044
1980	115,047	31,092	146,139
1981	115,528	29,128	144,656
1982	103,781	28,962	132,743
1983	99,997	27,368	127,365
1984	99,974	27,116	127,090
1985	100,818	26,798	127,616
1986	99,961	27,396	127,357
1987	103,347	26,942	130,289

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1988	108,145	27,617	135,762
1989	115,568	35,746	151,314
1990	119,475	33,155	152,630
1991	123,531	34,285	157,816
1992	130,815	36,980	167,795
1993	135,906	37,966	173,872
1994	133,564	37,508	171,072
1995	136,147	37,603	173,750
1996	137,135	33,618	170,753
1997	133,356	32,320	165,676
1998	139,977	31,854	171,831
1999	139,978	32,391	172,369
2000	143,232	32,555	175,787
2001	140,704	32,277	172,980
2002	152,762	32,443	185,205
2003	210,490	31,988	242,478
2004	202,372	32,566	234,938
2005	203,589	31,758	235,347
2006	201,646	31,985	233,631
2007	204,601	32,870	237,470
2008	215,338	33,892	249,230
2009	225,932	35,903	261,835
2010	233,500	37,244	270,744
2011	237,027	39,364	276,391
2012	237,312	40,237	277,549
2013*	240,412	41,658	282,070
2014*	240,547	43,538	284,085

* Estimates

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, Fiscal Years 1960-2014.

Notes to Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3

1. The 1960-1970 data for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service are for the Agricultural Research Service.
2. Prior to the fiscal year 1983 budget, data for the Food Safety and Inspection Service are for the Food Safety and Quality Service.
3. As of the fiscal year 1996 budget, the Federal Grain Inspection Service and Packers and Stockyards Administration budgets were merged under the name Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards.
4. The 1969 Food and Drug Administration data are for the Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Food and Drug Control.
5. The Consumer Protection Programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development have been listed under several sources. Data prior to 1975 are for the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration; the data for 1980 are for the Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection. Staffing data is unavailable for both Consumer Protection Programs and the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes.
6. The Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight was abolished on July 29, 2009 as required by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. The Federal Housing Finance Agency absorbed all remaining resources.
7. Prior to the fiscal year 1974 budget, data for the Drug Enforcement Administration are for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
8. In fiscal year 2004, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms was divided into two agencies—one within the Department of Treasury and one within the Department of Justice. These agencies—Treasury's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau and Justice's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives—are both listed for consistency. Prior to fiscal year 1973 budget, data for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms data were located under the Internal Revenue Service, Compliance.
9. The Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board did not receive funding in 1996 or 1997. Its responsibilities were allocated to the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for those years. In 1998, this agency began once again to receive funding.
10. On January 24, 2003, the United States Department of Homeland Security became the 15th executive department of the president's Cabinet.

11. Port security activities required by the Area Maritime Security regulations (33 CFR Part 103) were reported under the Department of Homeland Security's Department Operations State and Local Program Urban Area Security Initiative. This program is only reported in the fiscal year 2005 Budget of the United States Government.
12. From 1973-2001, Customs and Border Protection data are from the Department of Treasury, United States Customs Service. From 1960-1972, numbers are for the Department of Treasury, Bureau of Customs.
13. Numbers for the Immigration and Customs Enforcement in 2001 and before are taken from the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Services' Immigration Enforcement (and Border Affairs).
14. Detailed information on the Coast Guard was removed from the President's *Budget* for fiscal year 2014. This information was available in the *United States Coast Guard 2013 Posture Statement*, making it possible to continue to ascertain the Coast Guard's regulatory outlays and staffing. Coast Guard was moved from the Department of Transportation to the Department of Homeland Security in the fiscal year 2004 Budget.
15. In the fiscal year 2005 budget, research and development activities were moved from the Federal Highway Administration to the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Agency.
16. On November 19, 2001, the Transportation Security Administration was created to "protect the nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce." Its activities largely replace private-sector activities.
17. Reports prior to 2003 (Regulatory Budget Report 24) included transportation-related agencies in the consumer safety and health category.
18. The Federal Aviation Administration is listed as an independent agency in 1960.
19. In the fiscal year 2005 budget, funding for research and development was moved from the Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration to the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology agency.
20. In the fiscal year 2004 budget, funding of the Motor Carrier Safety portion of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration was shifted to Motor Carrier Safety Grants.
21. Prior to the fiscal year 2006 budget, data for the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration are for the Research and Special Programs Administration, Pipeline Safety.
22. The Surface Transportation Board was created on January 1, 1996 as a successor organization to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

23. Data for the Employment Standards Administration are for the Workplace Standards Administration from 1970-1972; data from 1963-1969 are under the Wage and Labor Standards Administration; and data from 1960-1962 are from the Bureau of Labor Standards, Women's Bureau and Wage Hour Division. For 2012 and 2013, these data come from two separate, newly created agencies – the Office of Workers Compensation Programs, Wage and Hour Division and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs.
24. The Office of Workers Compensation Programs, Wage and Hour Division and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs are successor agencies to the Employment Standards Administration. See note 23.
25. Prior to the fiscal year 1995 budget, the Office of the American Workplace was called the Labor Management Services Administration. Labor-management standards, enforcement, and related administrative functions were transferred to the Employment Standards Administration in 1996. Data from 1991-1993 is for Labor-Management Standards; data from 1970-1990 is for Labor-Management Services; and data from 1960-1969 is for Labor-Management Relations. The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the American Workplace (OAW) was disbanded due to lack of funding in July 1996.
26. In the fiscal year 2004 budget, the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration was renamed the Employee Benefits Security Administration. Prior to the fiscal year 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.
27. The 1960-1972 data for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are for the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; 1973-1978 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.
28. In 2000, the Forest & Rangeland Research division of the U.S. Forest Service at the Department of Agriculture began devoting resources to developing and implementing forest-planning regulations.
29. The 1960-1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under the Operation and Maintenance category.
30. As of the fiscal year 1997 budget, the Fish and Wildlife's research and development budget was eliminated. Data for R&D after 1994 are listed under the U.S. Geological Survey. Before 1974, Fish and Wildlife and Parks were known as the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
31. The 1983-2009 data were for the Department of the Interior's Mineral Management Service. In May 2010, DOI established the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement as a successor organization.

32. The 1990 costs for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement reflect a major cut in federal support for the abandoned mine reclamation fund. The 1995 spending figures reflect a similar cut.
33. In the fiscal year 1997 budget, the U.S. Geological Survey picked up the research and development formerly done at the Fish and Wildlife Service.
34. These figures had included program and staffing costs for import/export authorizations under the Department of Energy's Fossil Energy Research and Development. After 2006, these activities were transferred to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.
35. The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997. It was no longer funded as of the fiscal year 1987 budget. In the fiscal year 2008 budget, the independent agency Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects was added pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act of 2004. The first numbers from this agency appear in 2007.
36. In years prior to 2007, the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy issued energy conservation standards. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of "Building technology, State and community programs." This agency was discontinued in the FY2009 Budget.
37. Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission performed the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
38. 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.
39. For the 1964 data for Comptroller of the Currency, only an estimate was found.
40. For fiscal year 2012, supervision of federal savings association was transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, supervision of savings association holding companies was transferred to the Federal Reserve, and supervision of state chartered savings associations was transferred to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Prior to the fiscal year 1990 budget, data for the Office of Thrift Supervision was for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
41. The Federal Housing Finance Board regulated the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks that were created in 1932 to improve the supply of funds to local lenders that, in turn, finance loans for home mortgages. As required by the Housing and

- Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFB was abolished on July 29, 2009. The Federal Housing Finance Agency absorbed all remaining resources prior to its termination date.
42. The Federal Housing Finance Agency absorbed the regulatory burden of the Federal Housing Finance Board, as of fiscal year 2010.
 43. All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year basis. Staffing figures are found in Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.
 44. Data are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.
 45. The 1960-1969 data for the National Credit Union Administration are for Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.
 46. Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulatory category.
 47. Prior to the fiscal year 1980 budget, data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
 48. As of the fiscal year 2006 budget, the Economic Regulatory Administration is no longer funded. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulation category. Data for 1974 are for the Federal Energy Office; data for 1975 are for the Federal Energy Administration; data for 1977 are for the Regulation and Energy Information Categories of Exploration, Development and Operations of Petroleum Reserves; data for 1981 are for the Department of Commerce, Emergency Preparedness and Energy Regulation and Department of Justice, Petroleum Regulatory Activities.
 49. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
 50. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
 51. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
 52. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
 53. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
 54. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.

55. The 1960-1971 data for the International Trade Administration are for International Activities-Export Control; the 1972-1976 data are for the Domestic and International Business Administration; the 1977-1979 data are for the Industry and Trade Administration.
56. Regulation of both imports and exports was once performed by the International Trade Administration. From 1988 until 2003, the regulation of exports was shown under the Export Administration of the Department of Commerce. In 2004, the Export Administration was renamed the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce.
57. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.