

Regulators' Budget Reflects President Trump's Priorities

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for
Fiscal Years 1960 through 2018

by Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

Regulatory
Studies Center

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Washington University in St. Louis

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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Highlights

Although President Trump has made reducing regulatory burdens a priority of his administration,¹ his FY 2018 *Budget* proposes a 3.4 percent real (inflation-adjusted) increase in outlays for the departments and agencies tracked in this report. This is twice the 1.7 percent increase estimated between FY 2016 and 2017. The proposed 2018 regulators' budget is \$69.4 billion compared to \$65.9 billion in 2017 and \$63.7 billion in 2016.

Proposed staffing levels would decline by 0.5 percent in the president's 2018 *Budget*, from 281,300 full-time personnel in 2017 to 279,992. This follows a 1.5 percent increase in 2017.

Some agencies are budgeted for significant increases in both outlays and staff, while others face dramatic cuts. For example, the expenditures of several agencies within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), particularly those focused on immigration, such as the Coast Guard, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Control, and the Transportation Security Administration, are budgeted for increases of around 10 percent or more next year. The *Budget* proposes that DHS regulatory agencies increase expenditures by 13.7 percent (an additional \$4.1 billion) in 2018. If appropriated, this would follow a 5.9 percent increase (\$1.7 billion) in 2017. DHS staffing is also budgeted to grow by 2.3 percent (3,294 additional people) in 2018 following a 1.3 percent increase (1,896 people) in 2017.

In contrast, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is targeted for sharp reductions in both outlays and staffing. The *Budget* proposes a 26.2 percent reduction in EPA's outlays, to \$4.1 billion in 2018; this is down from \$5.5 billion in FY 2017. If implemented, this would be EPA's smallest budget since 1987. EPA's staff under the proposed 2018 budget would decline by 3,811 employees—from 15,500 to 11,689—a reduction of 24.6 percent. The last time EPA employed fewer than 12,000 employees was 1984.

Between FY 2009 and FY 2017, which roughly conforms to President Obama's two terms in office, regulatory outlays increased by 13.3 percent or \$6.8 billion; while staff levels increased by 7.4 percent or 19,345 people. This pace of growth in both regulatory outlays and staffing was slower than during President George W. Bush's eight years in office.

As noted in previous reports, agencies that are at least partially funded by fees on the entities they regulate are generally growing at a faster rate than those that depend on appropriations from general funding. For example, the Food and Drug Administration, the Patent and Trademark Office, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, and the Securities and Exchange Commission have significantly increased their outlays in recent years.

¹ For example, in accepting the Republican party nomination, the president said "...we are going to deal with the issue of regulation, one of the greatest job-killers of them all."

Background

This report presents 59 years of data on fiscal budget outlays and staffing levels at U.S. regulatory agencies, providing a measure of regulatory activity focused on the direct taxpayer costs associated with developing, administering, and enforcing federal rules and regulations.² While these data do not provide information on regulations' benefits nor the full costs of regulations to society, they offer insights into the growth and changing composition of regulation since 1960.³ 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. It continues an effort Murray Weidenbaum began in 1977 (when the Weidenbaum Center was known as the Center for the Study of American Business).

This report tracks the spending and staffing of 77⁴ federal departments and agencies from fiscal year (FY) 1960 to FY 2018. Data are derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* (*Budget*) that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepares and the president submits to Congress each year.⁵ The report examines expenditures in nominal and real (constant 2009) 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 2017 and 2018 are estimates reported in the *Budget* presented by the president to Congress for FY 2018. The 2018 figures represent the president's requested outlays and personnel for each program area. The 2017 figures are OMB's estimates based on appropriations and expenditures to date.

The report focuses on agencies whose regulations primarily affect private-sector activities. It 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 the final regulations published in a typical year, has traditionally been excluded because its regulations have primarily addressed the allocation of entitlements. 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 within the scope of this report. However, the president's *Budget* does not allow us

² The GW Regulatory Studies Center presents other proxies on its website, including counts of regulations, 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) (www.RegulatoryStudies.gwu.edu). The Mercatus Center at George Mason University has developed an additional measure of the total commands that apply to different sectors (RegData.org).

³ The authors make the full data set available to interested researchers on request. Please contact the GW Regulatory Studies Center (RegulatoryStudies@gwu.edu) or Weidenbaum Center (wc@wustl.edu).

⁴ Data for 2016 cover 77 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.

⁵ 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*.

to distinguish spending and staffing for those activities from CMS's traditional responsibilities, and we are unable to include them here.

Federal Spending on Regulatory Activity for FY 2017 and 2018⁶

The president's *Budget* requests \$69.4 billion in outlays for the FY 2018 regulatory activities tracked here. This reflects 3.4 percent inflation-adjusted increase above estimated FY 2017 outlays of \$65.9 billion. Between 2016 and 2017, the regulators' budget increased by 1.7 percent.

Table 1 presents the on-budget regulatory program outlays for fiscal years 2016, 2017, and 2018, along with outlays for each decennial year between 1960 and 2010. It divides federal regulatory activities into two main categories: social regulation and economic regulation.

Social regulation includes regulatory agencies that address issues related to health, safety, and the environment, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The 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.

Economic regulation is more likely to be industry specific. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) 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.

Within these categories, agency-specific detail is provided by decade in Appendix Table A-1 (nominal dollars) and A-2 (real, inflation-adjusted figures). In the sections that follow, dollar amounts are presented in nominal terms, while percentage changes are expressed in real (2009 dollar) terms.

Social Regulation

The bulk of regulatory agency outlays (more than 81 percent) are directed at social regulation. The president's FY 2018 *Budget* requests a 4.0 percent increase in spending for these agencies, to \$56.5 billion, compared to outlays of \$53.4 billion in 2017. In 2017, their combined budget increased by 2.0 percent in real terms.

⁶ For the purposes of this report, dollar amounts are shown in current 2017 dollars. Percentages show the real, inflation-adjusted change.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	(Estimated) 2017	2018	2016-17	% Change 2017-18
Current (Nominal) Dollars											
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$102	\$222	\$1,252	\$1,839	\$3,650	\$7,623	\$9,864	\$9,865	\$10,313	0.0%	4.5%
Homeland Security	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	24,194	28,003	29,654	33,718	5.9%	13.7%
Transportation	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,062	3,084	3,261	3,358	5.7%	3.0%
Workplace	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,122	2,103	2,096	-0.9%	-0.3%
Environment & Energy	29	248	1,917	4,103	6,564	8,705	8,396	8,495	7,000	1.2%	-17.6%
Total Social Regulation	\$354	\$1,097	\$6,056	\$11,123	\$21,009	\$45,667	\$51,469	\$53,378	\$56,485	3.7%	5.8%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	\$40	\$98	\$392	\$1,309	\$1,968	\$3,179	\$4,967	\$5,133	\$5,207	3.3%	1.4%
Industry-Specific Regulation	91	276	486	513	752	1,271	1,504	1,582	1,559	5.2%	-1.5%
General Business	48	113	369	738	1,686	3,770	5,743	5,804	6,102	1.1%	5.1%
Total Economic Regulation	\$179	\$487	\$1,247	\$2,560	\$4,406	\$8,220	\$12,214	\$12,519	\$12,868	2.5%	2.8%
GRAND TOTAL	\$533	\$1,584	\$7,303	\$13,683	\$25,415	\$53,887	\$63,683	\$65,897	\$69,353	3.5%	5.2%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		11.6%	16.7%	6.5%	6.4%	8.1%	4.5%	3.5%	5.2%		
Constant (Real) 2009 Dollars											
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$581	\$974	\$2,821	\$2,754	\$4,457	\$7,531	\$8,863	\$8,715	\$8,952	-1.7%	2.7%
Homeland Security	826	1,472	3,580	5,031	9,615	23,902	25,160	26,197	29,270	4.1%	11.7%
Transportation	239	777	1,239	1,213	1,823	3,025	2,771	2,881	2,915	4.0%	1.2%
Workplace	205	505	1,686	1,516	1,744	2,058	1,907	1,858	1,819	-0.6%	-7.5%
Environment & Energy	165	1,088	4,320	6,145	8,016	8,600	7,544	7,505	6,076	-0.5%	-19.0%
Total Social Regulation	\$2,016	\$4,817	\$13,646	\$16,658	\$25,656	\$45,116	\$46,244	\$47,155	\$49,033	2.0%	4.0%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	\$228	\$430	\$883	\$1,960	\$2,403	\$3,141	\$4,463	\$4,535	\$4,520	1.6%	-0.3%
Industry-Specific Regulation	518	1,211	1,095	768	918	1,256	1,351	1,398	1,353	3.4%	-3.2%
General Business	273	496	832	1,105	2,059	3,725	5,160	5,127	5,297	-0.6%	3.3%
Total Economic Regulation	\$1,019	\$2,137	\$2,810	\$3,834	\$5,381	\$8,121	\$10,974	\$11,059	\$11,170	0.8%	1.0%
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,035	\$6,954	\$16,456	\$20,492	\$31,036	\$53,237	\$57,218	\$58,214	\$60,203	1.7%	3.4%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		8.6%	9.0%	2.2%	4.2%	5.5%	3.2%	1.7%	3.4%		

* FY 2017 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2018 estimates reflect the president’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2018 *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 2016-2018 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.

Consistent with the president’s focus on immigration,⁷ the homeland security category is budgeted for the largest 2018 increase (11.7 percent or \$3.1 billion overall). The homeland security regulators’ budget increased by more than \$1 billion, or 4.1 percent, in 2017. In this category, the *Budget* requests large increases in outlays for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and the Coast Guard. Their real increases of 17.5 percent and 10.5 percent, respectively, more than offset 2017 reductions in their outlays (8.7 percent and 11.7 percent, respectively). Outlays at Customs and Border Control (CBP) and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) are increasing both years (11.5 and 9.9 percent for CBP and 10.7 and 11.2 percent at TSA).

The consumer safety and health category is slated for a 2.7 percent increase in FY 2018, following a 1.7 percent decrease in 2017. The 2018 growth is largely driven by a projected increase in outlays at the FDA, however the *Budget* proposes that almost \$2.5 billion of its budget be funded by user fees, rather than obligations. Other agencies in this category face reductions in outlays under the president’s *Budget*.

The *Budget* includes an increase of 1.2 percent overall for the regulatory agencies in the transportation subcategory in 2018, following a 4.0 percent increase in 2017. Agencies regulating the workplace have estimated FY 2017 outlays that are 0.6 percent lower than the previous year and are budgeted for reductions of 7.5 percent in 2018. Outlays in the environment and energy category, are down 0.5 percent in 2017 and budgeted to be cut by 19.0 percent in 2018. The proposed budget for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is 26.2 percent less than estimated in 2017.

Economic Regulation

The economic regulation category comprises 18 percent of the outlays in the regulators’ budget, or \$12.9 billion in 2018 and \$12.5 billion in 2017. The proposed real increase of 1.0 percent over 2017 is driven by the general business category, particularly the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC, 18.5 percent) and the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO, 6.2 percent).

Federal Regulatory Staffing for FY 2017 and 2018

Table 2 summarizes the staffing at federal regulatory agencies between FY 1960 and FY 2018. Appendix Table A-3 provides detail by agency for each decade. The president’s *Budget* calls for a 0.5 percent reduction in full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) at the regulatory agencies tracked here, down from 281,300 in FY 2017 to 279,992 in 2018.

As with the spending data, we divide agencies into “social” and “economic” regulation. Staffing at the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) represent almost 19 percent of total staffing. While they are included in the social regulation category in the tables, Figures 1 and 2 separate TSA’s spending and staffing from other “social” regulations.

⁷ For example, the president’s “Budget Message” accompanying the “Blueprint” states the *Budget* “significantly increases the budget for immigration enforcement at the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security; includes additional resources for a wall on the southern border with Mexico, immigration judges, expanded detention capacity, U.S. Attorneys, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and Border Patrol...”

Social Regulation

Social regulatory agencies comprise more than 83 percent of the regulators tracked in this report. In FY 2018, they are budgeted to employ 233,608 full-time regulatory employees, a 0.7 percent reduction from current levels. The 235,169 regulatory employees in 2017 reflect a 1.5 percent increase above 2016. Excluding TSA, these agencies account for 65 percent of regulatory staffing.

Staffing at the consumer safety and health agencies increased by an estimated 2.2 percent in 2017 and are slated for another 0.5 percent increase in 2018. FDA continues to grow at the fastest pace; it is budgeted for the largest two-year increase (1,097 FTEs). The homeland security category is the largest employer in our data set, and growing. Overall, employment is expected to increase by 1.3 percent in 2017 and 2.3 percent in 2018. Over the two-year period, the *Budget* estimates the CBP's staff will increase by 4,893 people and ICE's staff by 2,413 FTEs. TSA staffing declines by 1,945 over the two-year period. FTEs at the transportation regulatory agencies increase by 1.6 percent in 2017 and 0.7 percent in 2018 for a gain of 207 people over the two years.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	(Estimated) 2017	2018	% Change	
										2016-17	2017-18
Social Regulation											
Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	42,210	43,145	43,371	2.2%	0.5%
Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	142,962	144,858	148,152	1.3%	2.3%
Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	9,093	9,239	9,300	1.6%	0.7%
Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	12,105	11,026	10,857	10,231	-1.5%	-5.8%
Environment & Energy	1,265	5,096	20,218	25,414	29,730	31,196	26,402	27,070	22,554	2.5%	-16.7%
Total Social Regulation	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,232	233,564	231,693	235,169	233,608	1.5%	-0.7%
Economic Regulation											
Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,317	13,719	18,269	18,201	18,234	-0.4%	0.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,595	6,414	6,712	6,482	4.6%	-3.4%
General Business	5,481	7,181	9,511	9,729	12,606	17,007	20,723	21,218	21,668	2.4%	2.1%
Total Economic Regulation	18,290	32,590	31,361	33,271	32,646	37,321	45,406	46,131	46,384	1.6%	0.5%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,408	152,746	175,878	270,885	277,099	281,300	279,992	1.5%	-0.5%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		4.7%	5.1%	0.5%	1.5%	4.8%	2.3%	1.5%	-0.5%		

* FY 2017 estimates generally reflect appropriated staffing levels, while FY 2018 estimates reflect the president's request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2018 *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 2016 through 2018 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.

The number of workplace regulators is budgeted to decline for two years in a row; a reduction of 169 FTEs in 2017 and 626 in 2018 (1.5 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively). The largest reductions are coming from the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the National Labor Relations Board. The environment and energy subcategory faces the largest percentage staffing cut; the *Budget* calls for a reduction of 16.7 percent in 2018, after a 2.5 percent increase in 2017. EPA's FTEs are scheduled to decrease by 3,258, or 24.6 percent, in the 2018 *Budget*.

Economic Regulation

Staffing at agencies in the economic regulation category is 16.6 percent of the total levels tracked in this report. The requested 46,384 FTEs in 2018 reflects a 0.5 percent reduction from the estimated 46,131 employees in 2017, which are 1.6 percent higher than 2016.

Employment at the agencies classified as finance and banking remains relatively flat over the two years, with a 0.4 percent decline in 2017 followed by a 0.2 percent increase in 2018. The Comptroller of the Currency and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau are budgeted for increases of 196 and 236 employees, respectively, over the two-year period.

The agencies responsible for industry-specific regulation are budgeted for a 3.4 percent reduction in staff in 2018, after an increase of 4.6 percent in 2017. In this category, the Federal Communications Commission faces the largest cut of 202 FTEs. The general business category is budgeted for staff increases of 2.4 percent in 2017 and 2.1 percent in 2018. The Patent and Trademark Office continues to grow, with an estimated 813 more FTEs over the two fiscal years.

Trends in Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960 – 2018

This section briefly reviews what the regulators' budget reveals about regulatory trends over the last six decades. Because these data have been tracked in a consistent way beginning with fiscal year 1960, they provide one of the longer data sets available on regulatory activity over time. Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (inflation-adjusted) federal regulatory expenditures between 1960 and 2018.⁸ Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies over the same 59-year period.

While spending and staffing at federal agencies has generally been increasing over this period, the focus of those resources and the rate of increase have 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. Earlier editions of this annual report offer a more detailed discussion of activity by decade.⁹ This section offers a few key observations on trends.

⁸ In this section, both percentage change and dollar figures are expressed in real (inflation-adjusted) terms using 2009 as the base year.

⁹ These reports are available at <https://regulatorystudies.columbian.gwu.edu/2016-regulators-budget-increases-consistent-growth-fiscal-budget> and https://wc.wustl.edu/regulatory_reports.

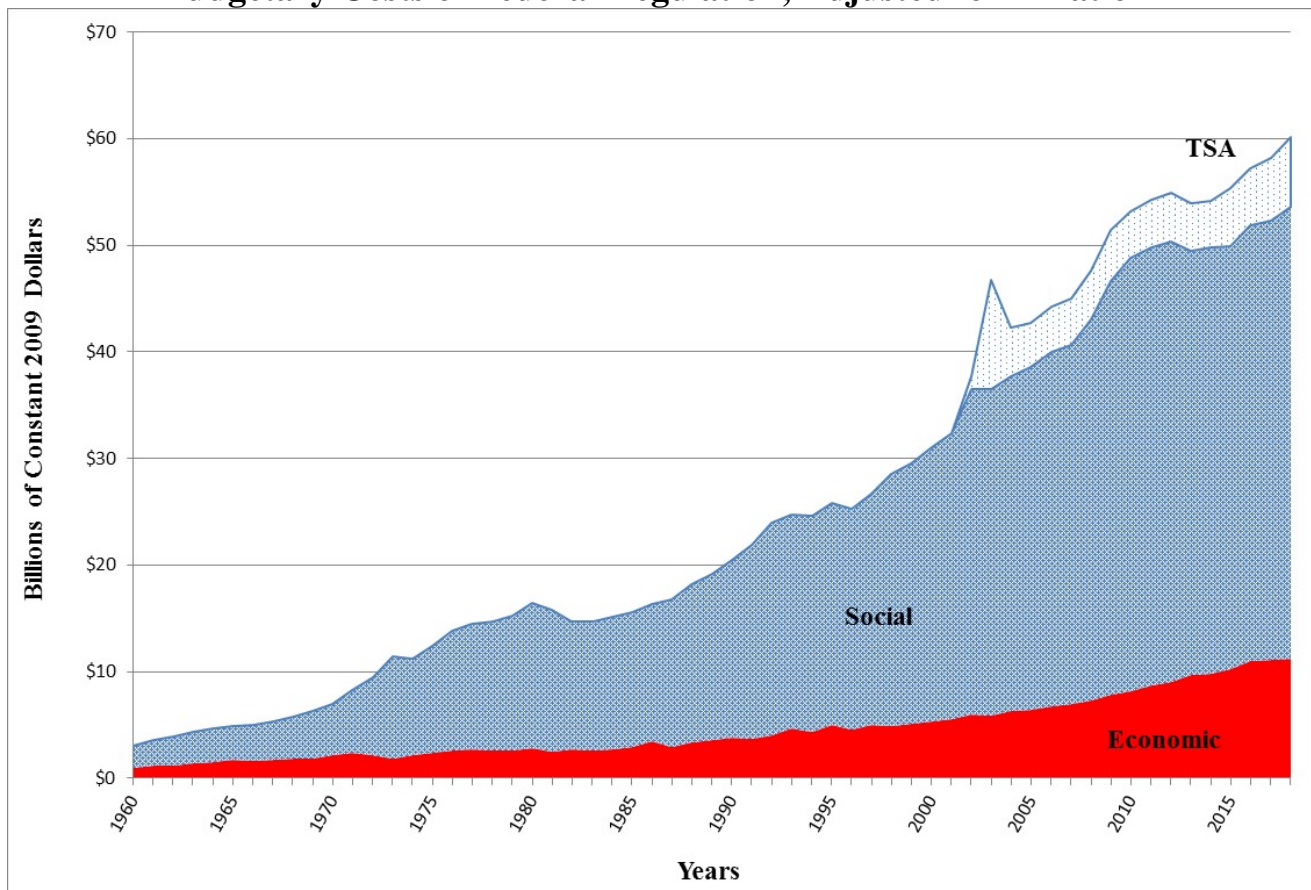
Spending

The 1960s and first half of the 1970s were characterized by very rapid growth in regulatory expenditures, particularly at the newly formed social regulatory agencies. The regulators' budget grew by 129.1 percent during the 1960s and 136.6 percent in the 1970s. Total real annual expenditures on regulatory programs declined in the early 1980s, but rebounded later in the decade, for an overall increase of 24.5 percent between 1980 and 1990. Regulatory spending continued to grow in the 1990s, for a total increase of 51.5 percent over the decade.

Between 2000 and 2010, regulatory outlays and staffing grew at a faster rate than the previous two decades (71.5 percent overall) due largely to an increased focus on homeland security regulation. The 2018 *Budget* request reflects a 13.1 percent increase over 2010 levels, or \$7.0 billion.

Between FY 2009 and FY 2017, which roughly conforms to President Obama's two terms in office, regulatory outlays increased by 13.3 percent or \$6.8 billion. Most of this growth occurred in agencies responsible for economic regulation, which saw their budgets grow by 40.7 percent, compared to the social regulatory agencies' growth of 8.3 percent.

Figure 1
Budgetary Costs of Federal Regulation, Adjusted for Inflation



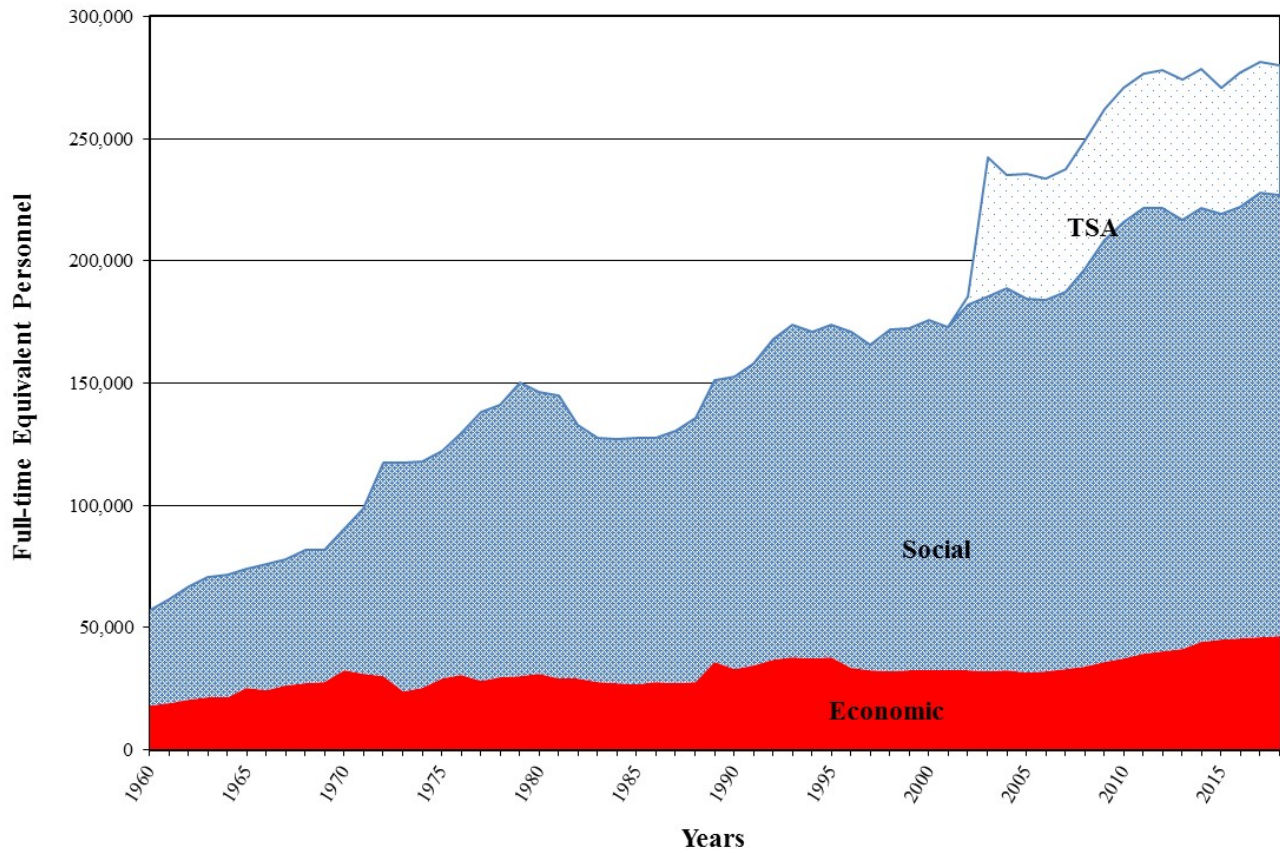
Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Staffing

The number of regulatory employees grew by 58.1 percent overall during the 1960s, and by 62.2 percent in the 1970s. Most of these increases occurred at the social regulatory agencies. Staffing at regulatory agencies declined significantly in the early 1980s, but increased later in the decade, so that by 1990, staffing at federal regulatory agencies was 4.3 percent higher than it had been in 1980. Regulatory agency FTEs grew by 15.1 percent in the 1990s.

Between 2000 and 2010, staffing levels jumped 54.0 percent to more than 270,000 FTEs. More than half of the staffing increase was due to the creation of the TSA in 2003, with its large staff of screening agents (numbering almost 53,000 in 2010).

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.

Staff levels proposed in the 2018 *Budget* are 9,107 FTEs larger than in 2010. Between 2009 and 2017 (roughly representative of President Obama's tenure), employment at the regulatory agencies tracked in this report increased by 19,345 FTEs or 7.4 percent. The bulk of the growth has been in economic regulatory agencies, which gained 10,148 employees or a growth of 28.2 percent. Social regulatory agencies' staff levels increased by 4.1 percent over this eight-year period, or by 9,197 employees.

Conclusion

The president's proposed *Budget* for the regulatory agencies tracked in this report seeks outlays of \$69.4 billion in FY 2018, a real (inflation-adjusted) increase of 3.4 percent above estimated FY 2017 outlays of \$65.9 billion. Outlays in FY 2017 are estimated to be 1.7 percent higher than in 2016. Federal regulatory agency personnel are estimated to reach 281,300 FTEs (a 1.5 percent increase) in 2017, but are budgeted to decline to 279,229 (0.5 percent decrease) in 2018.

President Trump's proposed budget calls for more staff and resources for agencies responsible for immigration and border protection, while reducing staff and resources at other agencies, particularly those focused on the environment. Over President Obama's term, regulatory outlays and staffing increased at a slower pace than during President George W. Bush's eight years in office.¹⁰

As noted in previous reports, agencies that are at least partially funded by fees on the entities they regulate are generally growing at a faster rate than those that depend on appropriations from general funding. For example, FDA, CBP, PTO, CFPB, and SEC have significantly increased their outlays in recent years.

Also, resources for agencies responsible for economic forms of regulation (e.g., control of prices, product characteristics, market participation) are increasing at a faster rate than those for social regulatory agencies. The 2018 *Budget* request reflects a 37.6 percent increase in budget and a 24 percent increase in staff for economic regulatory agencies compared to 2010, but an 8.7 percent budget increase and flat staffing for the social regulatory agencies over that same period. As noted in previous reports, this is an important trend to watch. Economic forms of regulation have generally declined since the 1970s, as evidence grew that they tend to reduce competition, innovation and consumer choice, and keep prices artificially high.¹¹

¹⁰ Note that while these data reflect President Obama's immigration and financial regulatory priorities, resources associated with his health care initiatives are not reflected in these data. As noted above, while 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, 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.

¹¹ Susan E. Dudley and Jerry Brito, *Regulation*. 2012 pp. 67-71. Available at https://regulatorystudies.columbian.gwu.edu/sites/regulatorystudies.columbian.gwu.edu/files/downloads/RegulatoryPrimer_DudleyBrito.pdf

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for more than 40 years and has compiled 59 years of data on the on-budget expenses of federal regulation. For the last eight 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 2018* and supporting documents. The detailed *Budget* with appendices was presented to Congress on May 23, 2017 approximately four months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, which begins October 1, 2017 and ends September 30, 2018. In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 77 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 2009 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 2018 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Table A-6 provides staffing data from 1960 to 2018. 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 1977. 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, Billions of Dollars)

Social Regulation											
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	(Estimated)		% Change	
	2017	2018	2016-17	2017-18							
1. Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	44	35	51	105	124	131	127	5.6%	-3.1%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	59	96	257	406	735	1,340	1,656	1,628	1,342	-1.7%	-17.6%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	393	475	743	1,169	1,247	1,207	1,246	-3.2%	3.2%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	66	50	60	87	93	104	104	11.8%	0.0%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	64	78	83	84	68	1.2%	-19.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	59	99	716	931	1,602	2,674	3,079	3,023	2,760	-1.8%	-8.7%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	16	72	326	561	1,209	3,028	4,702	4,653	5,308	-1.0%	14.1%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	2	5	14	6	12	12	12	0.0%	0.0%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	95	179	95	101	101	6.3%	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	n/o	n/o
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	2	5	127	185	107	113	113	5.6%	0.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	2	13	27	74	250	345	413	432	19.7%	4.6%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	27	49	147	273	555	1,233	1,343	1,362	1,410	1.4%	3.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	27	51	160	300	629	1,483	1,688	1,775	1,842	5.2%	3.8%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	103	110	113	107	2.7%	-5.3%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	17	25	28	29	30	3.6%	3.4%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	10	10	11	9	10.0%	-18.2%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	4	4	7	10	16	17	17	6.3%	0.0%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	102	222	1,252	1,839	3,650	7,623	9,864	9,865	10,313	0.0%	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)	62	175	837	1,664	2,802	10,946	12,513	14,193	15,879	13.4%	11.9%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	38	66	254	786	3,355	5,650	6,531	6,065	7,252	-7.1%	19.6%
Coast Guard (14)	45	94	498	909	1,717	2,476	2,984	2,681	3,016	-10.2%	12.5%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	84	77	72	54	-6.5%	-25.0%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	5,038	5,898	6,643	7,517	12.6%	13.2%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	24,194	28,003	29,654	33,718	5.9%	13.7%
3. Transportation (17)											
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	42	124	283	477	881	1,622	1,484	1,551	1,547	4.5%	-0.3%
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	572	595	628	4.0%	5.5%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	16	92	52	119	228	240	244	267	1.7%	9.4%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	26	137	148	190	486	499	569	612	14.0%	7.6%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	37	95	154	168	162	9.1%	-3.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	42	172	532	784	1,399	2,943	2,949	3,127	3,216	6.0%	2.8%
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	30	29	31	36	6.9%	16.1%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	18	26	77	89	106	103	106	-2.8%	2.9%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	42	177	550	810	1,493	3,062	3,084	3,261	3,358	5.7%	3.0%
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	226	238	234	5.3%	-1.7%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	103	90	2.0%	-12.6%
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	190	176	196	-7.4%	11.4%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	7	17	142	171	225	355	384	376	378	-2.1%	0.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	180	275	370	533	561	542	546	-3.4%	0.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	21	65	500	681	921	1,428	1,462	1,435	1,444	-1.8%	0.6%

Table A-1 (continued)											
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018	2016-17	2017-18
	(Estimated) % Change										
Department of Transportation:											
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	8	9	10	10	11.1%	0.0%
Access Board (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	4	7	8	8	8	0.0%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	12	131	181	290	356	361	364	364	0.8%	0.0%
National Labor Relations Bd.	15	38	109	142	198	272	271	274	258	1.1%	-5.8%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	12	11	12	12	9.1%	0.0%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	2,083	2,122	2,103	2,096	-0.9%	-0.3%
5. Environment & Energy											
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	0.0%	0.0%
Department of Agriculture:											
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	232	363	336	367	303	9.2%	-17.4%
Department of Defense:											
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	1	2	41	66	111	215	217	205	204	-5.5%	-0.5%
Department of Interior:											
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	3	7	71	152	236	376	422	355	355	-15.9%	0.0%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	179	412	356	174	209	215	20.1%	2.9%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	236	246	239	4.2%	-2.8%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	6	7	17	22	22	29.4%	0.0%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	85	327	392	180	117	125	117	6.8%	-6.4%
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	274	306	298	274	-2.6%	-8.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3	7	156	658	1,242	1,193	1,272	1,255	1,222	-1.3%	-2.6%
Department of Energy:											
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	24	30	29	40	36	37.9%	-10.0%
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	5	n/o	n/o	4	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	54	38	103	428	178	123	166	-30.9%	35.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	59	52	127	462	207	163	202	-21.3%	23.9%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	12	65	378	391	480	1,077	980	1,037	962	5.8%	-7.2%
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	13	174	1,280	2,935	4,369	5,392	5,381	5,465	4,104	1.6%	-24.9%
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	29	248	1,917	4,103	6,564	8,705	8,396	8,495	7,000	1.2%	-17.6%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	354	1,097	6,056	11,123	21,009	45,667	51,469	53,378	56,485	3.7%	5.8%
Economic Regulation											
1. Finance and Banking											
Department of the Treasury:											
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	11	32	113	256	382	733	1,042	1,131	1,206	8.5%	6.6%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	102	110	126	122	14.5%	-3.2%
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	9	21	20	249	159	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	20	53	133	505	570	1,065	1,152	1,257	1,328	9.1%	5.6%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	586	681	630	16.2%	-7.5%
Farm Credit Admin.	2	4	12	36	32	50	63	81	73	28.6%	-9.9%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	13	30	121	476	660	866	1,163	1,060	1,117	-8.9%	5.4%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	5	3	17	19	19	19	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (43)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	123	251	268	270	6.8%	0.7%
Federal Reserve System (44)											
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	802	1,252	1,311	1,311	4.7%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	2	5	19	30	79	141	241	255	255	5.8%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2	5	105	242	616	943	1,552	1,566	1,566	0.9%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	3	6	21	44	69	115	181	201	204	11.0%	1.5%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	40	98	392	1,309	1,968	3,179	4,967	5,133	5,207	3.3%	1.4%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
Department of Agriculture:											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	42	186	60	161	198	289	363	310	324	-14.6%	4.5%
Department of Commerce:											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	16	21	30	49	79	118	83	49.4%	-29.7%
Department of Energy:											
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	7	18	67	113	167	289	311	322	383	3.5%	18.9%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (49)	n/o	n/o	132	16	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	7	18	199	129	169	289	311	322	383	3.5%	18.9%

Table A-1 (continued)											
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	(Estimated)		% Change	
								2017	2018	2016-17	2017-18
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	L	10	19	20	24	25	20.0%	4.2%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (50)	7	11	28	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (51)	1	2	16	36	62	167	246	278	272	13.0%	-2.2%
Federal Communications Com.	11	24	76	108	269	434	459	504	446	9.8%	-11.5%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	4	11	15	14	24	26	26	26	0.0%	0.0%
Interstate Commerce Com. (52)	20	27	80	43	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (53)	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	1,271	1,504	1,582	1,559	5.2%	-1.5%
3. General Business											
<i>Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)</i>											
	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Council on Wage and Price Stability (55)</i>											
	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. (56)	3	6	14	23	36	72	83	82	92	-1.2%	12.2%
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	41	61	91	107	130	121	21.5%	-6.9%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	103	320	872	1,954	3,192	3,267	3,469	2.3%	6.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	25	55	117	384	969	2,117	3,382	3,479	3,682	2.9%	5.8%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	5	9	49	47	102	172	181	165	165	-8.8%	0.0%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>											
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	6	5	6	8	10	10	11	0.0%	10.0%
<i>Small Business Administration</i>											
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	6	6	6	8	9	8	8	-11.1%	0.0%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	10	15	40	64	69	84	72	21.7%	-14.3%
Federal Trade Com.	7	20	69	71	125	268	316	277	320	-12.3%	15.5%
International Trade Com. (60)	2	4	14	37	47	78	87	99	88	13.8%	-11.1%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	1	3	14	19	34	52	56	65	77	16.1%	18.5%
Securities and Exchange Com.	8	22	74	154	357	1,003	1,633	1,617	1,679	-1.0%	3.8%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	48	113	369	738	1,686	3,770	5,743	5,804	6,102	1.1%	5.1%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	179	487	1,247	2,560	4,406	8,220	12,214	12,519	12,868	2.5%	2.8%
GRAND TOTAL	533	1,584	7,303	13,683	25,415	53,887	63,683	65,897	69,353	3.5%	5.2%

Notes: L = Less Than \$500,000; n/o = agency not operational; (1) through (60): 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 Billions of Constant 2009 dollars)

	Social Regulation										% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018	2016-17		2017-18
1. Consumer Safety and Health												
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	99	52	62	104	111	116	110	3.9%	-4.7%	
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>												
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	336	421	579	608	898	1,324	1,488	1,438	1,165	-3.3%	-19.0%	
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	886	711	907	1,155	1,120	1,066	1,082	-4.8%	1.4%	
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	13	149	75	73	86	84	92	90	10.0%	-1.7%	
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	78	77	75	74	59	-0.5%	-20.5%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	336	435	1,613	1,394	1,956	2,642	2,766	2,671	2,396	-3.5%	-10.3%	
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>												
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	91	316	735	840	1,476	2,991	4,702	4,653	5,308	-2.7%	12.1%	
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>												
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	5	7	17	6	11	11	10	-1.7%	-1.7%	
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	116	177	85	89	88	4.5%	-1.7%	
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	22	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	5	7	155	183	96	100	98	3.8%	-1.7%	
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	9	29	40	90	247	310	365	375	17.7%	2.8%	
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	154	215	331	409	678	1,218	1,207	1,203	1,224	-0.3%	1.7%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	154	224	361	449	768	1,465	1,517	1,568	1,599	3.4%	2.0%	
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>												
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	102	99	100	93	1.0%	-7.0%	
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	4	21	25	25	26	26	1.8%	1.7%	
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	10	10	9	10	8	8.2%	-19.6%	
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	9	6	9	10	14	15	15	4.5%	-1.7%	
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	581	974	2,821	2,754	4,457	7,531	8,863	8,715	8,952	-1.7%	2.7%	
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)	353	770	1,885	2,492	3,422	10,814	11,243	12,538	13,784	11.5%	9.9%	
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	216	290	572	1,177	4,097	5,582	5,868	5,358	6,295	-8.7%	17.5%	
Coast Guard (14)	256	413	1,122	1,361	2,096	2,446	2,681	2,368	2,618	-11.7%	10.5%	
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	83	69	64	47	-8.1%	-26.3%	
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,977	5,299	5,868	6,525	10.7%	11.2%	
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	826	1,472	3,580	5,031	9,615	23,902	25,160	26,197	29,270	4.1%	11.7%	
3. Transportation (17)												
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>												
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	239	544	638	714	1,076	1,602	1,333	1,370	1,343	2.8%	-2.0%	
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	26	45	147	11	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-	
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	199	506	514	526	545	2.3%	3.7%	
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	70	207	78	145	225	216	216	232	0.0%	7.5%	
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	114	309	222	232	480	448	503	531	12.1%	5.7%	
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	45	94	138	148	141	7.3%	-5.2%	
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	239	755	1,199	1,174	1,708	2,907	2,650	2,762	2,792	4.3%	1.1%	
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	21	30	26	27	31	5.1%	14.1%	
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	22	41	39	94	88	95	91	92	-4.5%	1.1%	
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	239	777	1,239	1,213	1,823	3,025	2,771	2,881	2,915	4.0%	1.2%	

Table A-2 (continued)											
										(Estimated)	% Change
1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018	2015-16	2016-17	
4. Workplace											
<i>Department of Labor:</i>											
Employment Standards Admin. (23)	80	158	277	234	277	366	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	203	210	203	3.5%	-3.4%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	91	91	78	0.3%	-14.1%
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	53	124	118	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	121	168	171	155	170	-8.9%	9.4%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	40	75	320	256	275	351	345	332	328	-3.7%	-1.2%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	406	412	452	527	504	479	474	-5.0%	-1.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	120	285	1,127	1,020	1,125	1,411	1,314	1,268	1,253	-3.5%	-1.1%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	8	8	9	9	9.2%	-1.7%
Access Board (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	5	7	7	7	7	-1.7%	-1.7%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	53	295	271	354	352	324	322	316	-0.9%	-1.7%
National Labor Relations Bd.	85	167	246	213	242	269	243	242	224	-0.6%	-7.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	18	9	10	12	10	11	10	7.3%	-1.7%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	205	505	1,686	1,516	1,744	2,058	1,907	1,858	1,819	-2.6%	-2.1%
5. Environment & Energy											
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	7	1	4	3	3	3	3	-1.7%	-1.7%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	283	359	302	324	263	7.4%	-18.9%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>											
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	6	9	92	99	136	212	195	181	177	-7.1%	-2.2%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>											
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	17	31	160	228	288	371	379	314	308	-17.3%	-1.7%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	268	503	352	156	185	187	18.1%	1.1%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	212	217	207	2.5%	-4.5%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	7	15	19	19	27.2%	-1.7%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	192	490	479	178	105	110	102	5.0%	-8.0%
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	239	271	275	263	238	-4.2%	-9.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	17	31	352	985	1,517	1,179	1,143	1,109	1,061	-3.0%	-4.3%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	21	29	30	26	35	31	35.6%	-11.6%
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	11	n/o	n/o	4	0	0	0	-	-
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	122	57	126	135	73	61	91	-32.1%	32.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	133	78	155	456	186	144	175	-22.6%	21.8%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	68	285	852	586	586	1,064	881	916	835	4.0%	-8.8%
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	74	764	2,884	4,395	5,335	5,327	4,835	4,828	3,563	-0.1%	-26.2%
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	165	1,088	4,320	6,145	8,016	8,600	7,544	7,505	6,076	-0.5%	-19.0%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	2,016	4,817	13,646	16,658	25,656	45,116	46,244	47,155	49,033	2.0%	4.0%
Economic Regulation											
1. Finance and Banking											
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>											
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	63	140	255	383	466	724	936	999	1,047	6.7%	4.8%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	35	101	99	111	106	12.6%	-4.9%
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	51	92	45	373	194	227	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	114	233	300	756	696	1,052	1,035	1,110	1,153	7.3%	3.8%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	527	602	547	14.3%	-9.1%
Farm Credit Admin.	11	18	27	54	39	49	57	72	63	26.4%	-11.4%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	74	132	273	713	806	856	1,045	936	970	-10.4%	3.5%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	4	17	17	17	16	-1.7%	-1.7%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	22	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (43)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	122	226	237	234	5.0%	-1.0%
<i>Federal Reserve System (44)</i>											
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	194	317	656	792	1,125	1,158	1,138	3.0%	-1.7%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	11	22	43	45	96	139	217	225	221	4.0%	-1.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	11	22	237	362	752	932	1,394	1,383	1,359	-0.8%	-1.7%
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	17	26	47	66	84	114	163	178	177	9.2%	-0.3%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	228	430	883	1,960	2,403	3,141	4,463	4,535	4,520	1.6%	-0.3%

Table A-2 (continued)											
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	(Estimated)		% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	2017	2018	2015-16	2016-17
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	239	816	135	241	242	286	326	274	281	-16.0%	2.7%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	36	31	37	48	71	104	72	46.9%	-30.9%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>											
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	40	79	151	169	204	286	279	284	332	1.8%	16.9%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (49)	n/o	n/o	297	24	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	40	79	448	193	206	286	279	284	332	1.8%	16.9%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	12	19	18	21	22	18.0%	2.4%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (50)	40	48	63	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (51)	6	9	36	54	76	165	221	246	236	11.1%	-3.9%
Federal Communications Com.	63	105	171	162	329	429	412	445	387	8.0%	-13.0%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	18	25	22	17	24	23	23	23	-1.7%	-1.7%
Interstate Commerce Com. (52)	114	119	180	64	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (53)	17	18	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	518	1,211	1,095	768	918	1,256	1,351	1,398	1,353	3.4%	-3.2%
3. General Business											
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)	n/o	n/o	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (55)	n/o	n/o	20	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
International Trade Admin. (56)	17	26	32	34	44	71	75	72	80	-2.9%	10.2%
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	61	74	90	96	115	105	19.5%	-8.5%
Patent and Trademark Office	125	215	232	479	1,065	1,930	2,868	2,886	3,011	0.6%	4.3%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	142	241	264	575	1,183	2,091	3,039	3,073	3,196	1.1%	4.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	28	40	110	70	125	170	163	146	143	-10.4%	-1.7%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>											
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	14	7	7	8	9	9	10	-1.7%	8.1%
<i>Small Business Administration</i>											
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	14	9	7	8	8	7	7	-12.6%	-1.7%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	23	22	49	63	62	74	63	19.7%	-15.8%
Federal Trade Com.	40	88	155	106	153	265	284	245	278	-13.8%	13.5%
International Trade Com. (60)	11	18	32	55	57	77	78	87	76	11.9%	-12.7%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	6	13	32	28	42	51	50	57	67	14.1%	16.4%
Securities and Exchange Com.	46	97	167	231	436	991	1,467	1,428	1,457	-2.6%	2.0%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	273	496	832	1,105	2,059	3,725	5,160	5,127	5,297	-0.6%	3.3%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	1,019	2,137	2,810	3,834	5,381	8,121	10,974	11,059	11,170	0.8%	1.0%
GRAND TOTAL	3,035	6,954	16,456	20,492	31,036	53,237	57,218	58,214	60,203	1.7%	3.4%

Notes: L = Less Than \$500,000; n/o = agency not operational; (1) through (60): see notes at the end of the Appendix

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

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

Social Regulation											
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	(Estimated) 2017	2018	% Change 2016-17 2017-18	
1. Consumer Safety and Health											
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	978	515	468	488	549	567	545	3.3%	-3.9%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	6,258	6,403	5,440	5,814	6,468	8,004	7,568	7,899	7,588	4.4%	-3.9%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	12,372	9,433	9,545	9,513	1,247	1,207	1,246	-1.8%	1.3%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	221	2,207	989	750	713	681	681	681	0.0%	0.0%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	501	476	476	476	0.0%	0.0%
--Subtotal	6,258	6,624	20,019	16,236	17,275	18,731	18,000	18,162	17,969	0.9%	-1.1%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	1,868	4,496	8,045	7,764	8,900	12,467	16,517	17,134	17,614	3.7%	2.8%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	87	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	125	255	294	613	1,125	1,343	1,456	1,495	8.4%	2.7%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	3,835	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	5,103	5,094	5,080	5,038	-0.3%	-0.8%
--Subtotal	3,835	3,614	4,074	4,167	4,950	6,228	6,437	6,536	6,533	1.5%	0.0%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>											
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	480	504	466	5.0%	-7.5%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	94	103	107	120	125	12.1%	4.2%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	39	41	43	43	4.9%	0.0%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	85	48	43	48	79	79	76	0.0%	-3.8%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	38,616	42,210	43,145	43,371	2.2%	0.5%
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	n/o	n/o
Customs and Border Protection (12)	7,402	10,872	15,107	17,340	18,875	56,253	54,860	58,156	59,753	6.0%	2.7%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	4,660	4,574	8,794	15,931	24,692	19,029	18,876	19,520	21,289	3.4%	9.1%
Coast Guard (14)	5,452	7,050	11,432	10,887	16,847	14,145	14,269	13,568	14,117	-4.9%	4.0%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	33	56	39	37	-30.4%	-5.1%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	52,644	54,901	53,575	52,956	-2.4%	-1.2%
TOTAL--Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	142,104	142,962	144,858	148,152	1.3%	2.3%
3. Transportation (17)											
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	3,928	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	6,424	5,757	5,762	5,742	0.1%	-0.3%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	201	239	495	66	n/o	n/o	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	1,136	1,202	1,202	5.8%	0.0%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	299	607	435	718	840	903	920	920	1.9%	0.0%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	562	917	605	612	545	484	506	571	4.5%	12.8%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	97	175	258	292	305	13.2%	4.5%
--Subtotal	3,928	7,509	8,014	7,225	8,485	9,010	8,538	8,682	8,740	1.7%	0.7%
Surface Transportation Bd. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	149	136	134	142	-1.5%	6.0%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	279	387	325	421	384	419	423	418	1.0%	-1.2%
TOTAL--Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,550	9,041	9,543	9,093	9,239	9,300	1.6%	0.7%
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	-	-
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,359	1,404	1,393	3.3%	-0.8%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	581	571	440	-1.7%	-22.9%
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	946	925	908	-2.2%	-1.8%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	690	1,401	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,362	2,250	2,152	2,110	-4.4%	-2.0%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,189	2,049	1,999	1,973	-2.4%	-1.3%
--Subtotal	2,375	4,413	11,352	8,425	7,320	7,972	7,185	7,051	6,824	-1.9%	-3.2%

Table A-3 (continued)											
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	(Estimated) 2017	2018	2016-17	% Change 2017-18
Department of Transportation:											
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	63	42	43	45	52	4.7%	15.6%
Access Board (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	27	30	28	29	34	34	17.2%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	845	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,371	2,188	2,069	1,939	-5.4%	-6.3%
National Labor Relations Bd.	1,776	2,313	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,632	1,526	1,596	1,320	4.6%	-17.3%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	148	78	63	60	55	62	62	12.7%	0.0%
TOTAL--Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	12,105	11,026	10,857	10,231	-1.5%	-5.8%
5. Environment & Energy											
Council on Environmental Quality											
	n/o	n/o	49	15	20	23	19	24	24	26.3%	0.0%
Department of Agriculture:											
Forest and Rangeland Research (29)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,289	1,825	1,825	1,633	0.0%	-10.5%
Department of Defense:											
Army Corps of Engineers (30)	n/o	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,604	1,507	1,509	1,509	0.1%	0.0%
Department of Interior:											
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (31)	368	452	1,913	2,059	1,848	2,548	1,586	1,588	1,622	0.1%	2.1%
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,064	1,748	1,661	570	570	556	0.0%	-2.5%
Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	812	859	859	5.8%	0.0%
Water and Science, Oil Spill Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	23	18	17	22	22	29.4%	0.0%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (33)	n/o	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	521	299	298	283	-0.3%	-5.0%
U.S. Geological Survey (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,528	1,510	1,184	1,195	980	0.9%	-18.0%
--Subtotal	368	452	3,099	5,318	5,783	6,258	4,468	4,532	4,322	1.4%	-4.6%
Department of Energy:											
Petroleum Regulation (35)	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	122	115	89	97	108	9.0%	11.3%
Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation (36)	n/o	n/o	64	1	n/o	10	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (37)	n/o	n/o	47	31	66	64	60	42	39	-30.0%	-7.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	111	133	188	189	149	139	147	-6.7%	5.8%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (38)	35	220	3,114	3,160	2,735	3,976	3,487	3,541	3,230	1.5%	-8.8%
Environmental Protection Agency (39)	862	4,424	13,045	15,587	17,310	16,857	14,947	15,500	11,689	3.7%	-24.6%
TOTAL -- Environment & Energy (\$ mil)	1,265	5,096	20,218	25,414	29,730	31,196	26,402	27,070	22,554	2.5%	-16.7%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,475	143,232	233,564	231,693	235,169	233,608	1.5%	-0.7%
Economic Regulation											
1. Finance and Banking											
Department of the Treasury:											
Comptroller of the Currency (40)	841	1,957	3,234	3,216	2,920	3,101	3,845	3,938	4,041	2.4%	2.6%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	169	329	279	339	333	21.5%	-1.8%
Office of Thrift Supervision (41)	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	4,124	4,277	4,374	3.7%	2.3%
Consumer Financial Protection Bureau	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,555	1,714	1,791	10.2%	4.5%
Farm Credit Admin.	251	232	277	530	287	277	290	310	306	6.9%	-1.3%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	881	2,705	3,648	4,960	4,236	4,560	4,219	3,786	3,660	-10.3%	-3.3%
Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	10	13	14	14	7.7%	0.0%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (42)	n/o	n/o	n/o	54	108	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Housing Finance Agency (43)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	437	576	610	630	5.9%	3.3%
Federal Reserve System (44)											
Federal Reserve Banks (45)	n/o	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,050	3,052	6,216	6,216	6,216	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	165	298	333	419	668	283	486	486	486	0.0%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	165	298	1,922	2,636	3,718	3,335	6,702	6,702	6,702	0.0%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (46)	371	426	443	662	618	654	790	788	757	-0.3%	-3.9%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,317	13,719	18,269	18,201	18,234	-0.4%	0.2%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation											
Department of Agriculture:											
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (47)	4,385	13,686	2,147	3,164	2,595	2,288	2,091	2,325	2,325	11.2%	0.0%
Department of Commerce:											
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	441	255	214	235	271	330	322	21.8%	-2.4%
Department of Energy:											
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	865	1,178	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,452	1,472	1,465	1,465	-0.5%	0.0%
Economic Regulatory Admin. (49)	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	1,472	1,465	1,465	-0.5%	0.0%

Table A-3 (continued)											
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2016	(Estimated) 2017	(Estimated) 2018	% Change 2016-17 2017-18	
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>											
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	71	112	102	115	131	12.7%	13.9%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (50)	764	692	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (51)	128	180	459	527	556	605	716	702	664	-2.0%	-5.4%
Federal Communications Com.	1,441	1,651	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,776	1,639	1,650	1,448	0.7%	-12.2%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	252	336	229	128	127	123	125	127	1.6%	1.6%
Interstate Commerce Com. (52)	2,410	1,917	2,041	664	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (53)	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	6,414	6,712	6,482	4.6%	-3.4%
3. General Business											
<i>Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (54)</i>											
	n/o	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Council on Wage and Price Stability (55)</i>											
	n/o	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
International Trade Admin. (56)	228	259	326	240	221	286	276	281	310	1.8%	10.3%
Bureau of Industry and Security (57)	n/o	n/o	n/o	508	398	324	373	416	427	11.5%	2.6%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,440	2,829	2,660	4,059	6,128	9,430	12,436	12,769	13,249	2.7%	3.8%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2,668	3,088	2,986	4,807	6,747	10,040	13,085	13,466	13,986	2.9%	3.9%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	526	607	971	513	748	798	689	694	695	0.7%	0.1%
<i>Office of Management and Budget</i>											
Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (58)	n/o	n/o	97	57	49	44	51	49	53	-3.9%	8.2%
<i>Small Business Administration</i>											
Office of Advocacy (59)	n/o	n/o	172	59	42	33	50	51	52	2.0%	2.0%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	258	241	343	356	330	340	340	3.0%	0.0%
Federal Trade Com.	758	1,390	1,719	903	989	1,136	1,166	1,163	1,141	-0.3%	-1.9%
International Trade Com. (60)	277	274	409	499	357	394	399	383	382	-4.0%	-0.3%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	245	332	598	520	490	458	399	435	477	9.0%	9.7%
Securities and Exchange Com.	1,007	1,490	2,050	2,130	2,841	3,748	4,554	4,637	4,542	1.8%	-2.0%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	5,481	7,181	9,511	9,729	12,606	17,007	20,723	21,218	21,668	2.4%	2.1%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	18,290	32,590	31,361	33,271	32,646	37,321	45,406	46,131	46,384	1.6%	0.5%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,408	152,746	175,878	270,885	277,099	281,300	279,992	1.5%	-0.5%

Notes: n/o = agency not operational; (1) through (60): see notes at the end of the Appendix

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

Table A-4
Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars
(Fiscal Years, Billions 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	702	344	1,046
1968	820	375	1,195
1969	957	403	1,360
1970	1,097	487	1,584
1971	1,428	561	1,989
1972	1,825	553	2,378
1973	2,528	486	3,014
1974	2,603	607	3,210
1975	3,127	763	3,890
1976	3,701	863	4,564
1977	4,156	949	5,105
1978	4,579	963	5,542
1979	5,162	1,044	6,206
1980	6,056	1,247	7,303
1981	6,435	1,220	7,655
1982	6,205	1,388	7,593
1983	6,486	1,410	7,896
1984	6,845	1,528	8,373
1985	7,214	1,707	8,921
1986	7,514	2,007	9,521
1987	8,249	1,781	10,030
1988	9,153	2,112	11,265
1989	10,104	2,276	12,380

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1990	11,123	2,560	13,683
1991	12,581	2,544	15,125
1992	14,090	2,855	16,945
1993	14,498	3,338	17,836
1994	15,024	3,177	18,201
1995	15,703	3,771	19,474
1996	15,856	3,542	19,398
1997	16,918	3,885	20,803
1998	18,632	3,844	22,476
1999	19,564	4,094	23,658
2000	21,009	4,406	25,415
2001	22,468	4,617	27,085
2002	27,055	5,041	32,096
2003	35,444	5,086	40,530
2004	32,057	5,663	37,720
2005	33,408	5,930	39,338
2006	35,633	6,353	41,986
2007	37,032	6,764	43,796
2008	40,043	7,250	47,293
2009	43,542	7,861	51,403
2010	45,667	8,220	53,887
2011	47,089	9,002	56,091
2012	48,233	9,553	57,786
2013	47,276	10,379	57,655
2014	48,346	10,606	58,952
2015	49,649	11,312	60,961
2016	51,469	12,214	63,683
2017*	53,378	12,519	65,897
2018*	56,485	12,868	69,353

*Estimates

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are based upon 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, various fiscal years.

Table A-5
Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars
(Fiscal Years, Billions of 2009 Dollars)

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$2,016	\$1,019	\$3,035
1961	2,365	1,174	3,539
1962	2,686	1,196	3,882
1963	3,033	1,368	4,401
1964	3,203	1,460	4,663
1965	3,230	1,690	4,919
1966	3,359	1,607	4,966
1967	3,548	1,739	5,287
1968	3,973	1,818	5,791
1969	4,422	1,862	6,284
1970	4,817	2,137	6,954
1971	5,965	2,343	8,308
1972	7,308	2,214	9,522
1973	9,599	1,845	11,445
1974	9,070	2,115	11,184
1975	9,971	2,433	12,404
1976	11,188	2,609	13,796
1977	11,828	2,701	14,529
1978	12,177	2,561	14,739
1979	12,682	2,565	15,247
1980	13,646	2,810	16,456
1981	13,263	2,514	15,778
1982	12,042	2,694	14,735
1983	12,108	2,632	14,740
1984	12,340	2,755	15,095
1985	12,603	2,982	15,585
1986	12,867	3,437	16,304
1987	13,774	2,974	16,748
1988	14,767	3,407	18,174
1989	15,691	3,535	19,225

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1990	16,658	3,834	20,492
1991	18,235	3,687	21,922
1992	19,966	4,046	24,011
1993	20,067	4,620	24,688
1994	20,361	4,306	24,667
1995	20,847	5,006	25,854
1996	20,673	4,618	25,291
1997	21,686	4,980	26,666
1998	23,627	4,875	28,502
1999	24,435	5,113	29,548
2000	25,656	5,381	31,036
2001	26,826	5,513	32,338
2002	31,815	5,928	37,742
2003	40,865	5,864	46,729
2004	35,971	6,354	42,325
2005	36,318	6,446	42,764
2006	37,582	6,700	44,282
2007	38,045	6,949	44,994
2008	40,347	7,305	47,652
2009	43,542	7,861	51,403
2010	45,116	8,121	53,237
2011	45,580	8,713	54,293
2012	45,843	9,080	54,922
2013	44,219	9,708	53,927
2014	44,424	9,745	54,170
2015	45,136	10,284	55,420
2016	46,244	10,974	57,218
2017*	47,155	11,059	58,214
2018*	49,033	11,170	60,203

*Estimates

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding. Data are based upon 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, various fiscal years.

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	29,462	141,320
1979	120,195	30,025	150,220
1980	115,047	31,361	146,408
1981	115,528	29,347	144,875
1982	103,781	29,177	132,958
1983	99,997	27,551	127,548
1984	99,974	27,313	127,287
1985	100,818	26,988	127,806
1986	99,961	27,587	127,548
1987	103,347	27,109	130,456
1988	108,145	27,778	135,923
1989	115,568	35,885	151,453

Year	Social	Economic	Total
1989	115,568	35,885	151,453
1990	119,475	33,271	152,746
1991	123,531	34,412	157,943
1992	130,815	37,089	167,904
1993	135,906	38,062	173,968
1994	133,564	37,623	171,187
1995	136,147	37,756	173,903
1996	137,135	33,714	170,849
1997	133,356	32,409	165,765
1998	139,977	31,941	171,918
1999	139,978	32,471	172,449
2000	143,232	32,646	175,878
2001	140,704	32,354	173,057
2002	152,762	32,524	185,286
2003	210,490	32,077	242,567
2004	202,372	32,652	235,024
2005	203,589	31,842	235,431
2006	201,646	32,068	233,714
2007	204,601	32,953	237,553
2008	215,367	33,969	249,336
2009	225,972	35,983	261,955
2010	233,564	37,321	270,885
2011	237,110	39,455	276,565
2012	237,768	40,327	278,095
2013	232,731	41,252	273,983
2014	234,214	44,229	278,443
2015	225,967	44,923	270,890
2016	231,693	45,406	277,099
2017*	235,169	46,131	281,300
2018*	233,608	46,384	279,992

*Estimates

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.

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 fiscal year 2012, the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board was renamed the Access Board.
29. 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.
30. The 1960-1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under the Operation and Maintenance category.
31. 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.
32. 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. Data from the FY 2016 budget include Habitat Conservation.
33. 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.
 34. 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.
 35. These figures had included program and staffing costs for import/export authorizations under the Department of Energy's Fossil Energy Research and Development. After 2006, these activities were transferred to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.
 36. The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997. It was no longer funded as of the fiscal year 1987 budget. In the fiscal year 2008 budget, the independent agency Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects was added pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act of 2004. The first numbers from this agency appear in 2007. Funding for this agency was eliminated in the 2015 budget and the agency ceased to exist in March 2015 due to insufficient funding.
 37. In years prior to 2007, the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy issued energy conservation standards. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of "Building technology, State and community programs." This agency was discontinued in the FY2009 Budget.
 38. Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission performed the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
 39. 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.
 40. For the 1964 data for Comptroller of the Currency, only an estimate was found.
 41. 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.

42. 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.
43. The Federal Housing Finance Agency absorbed the regulatory burden of the Federal Housing Finance Board, as of fiscal year 2010.
44. 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.
45. 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.
46. The 1960-1969 data for the National Credit Union Administration are for Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.
47. Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulatory category.
48. Prior to the fiscal year 1980 budget, data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
49. 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.
50. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
51. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
52. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
53. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
54. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.

55. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
56. 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.
57. 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. In the FY15 Budget, this agency was called the International Trade and Investment Administration. In the FY 2016, the name of the agency is once again the International Trade Administration.
58. Data for the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs was listed as a line item of the Office of Management and Budget's yearly budget as "Management and Regulatory Policy" for 1979, "Management, Regulation, and Information" for 1980, "Information and Regulatory Affairs" for 1981-2015.
59. Early data for the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy were found under the SBA's Salaries and Expenses Account as "Entrepreneurial Development." Data for 2011 and after are for the Small Business Administration Office of Advocacy.
60. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.