

# 1999 Annual Regulatory Budget Report



## *Regulatory Changes and Trends: An Analysis of the 1999 Federal Budget*

Melinda Warren and William F. Lauber

November 1998  
Regulatory Budget Report 21

**Center for the Study of American Business**

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**CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF AMERICAN BUSINESS**  
Washington University in St. Louis

This booklet is one in a series designed to enhance the understanding of the private enterprise system and the key forces affecting it. The series provides a forum for considering vital current issues in public policy and for communicating these views to a wide audience in the business, government, and academic communities.

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## Introduction

The cost of operating the federal regulatory establishment is scheduled in 1999 to reach an all-time high of \$17.9 billion. When adjusted for inflation, this is equal to \$15.3 billion in constant 1992 dollars, a 0.2 percent increase over the 1998 budget. This increase comes on the heels of an 8.4 percent increase between 1997 and 1998.

This report continues the annual practice of the Center for the Study of American Business (CSAB) of examining the budget presented by the president to the Congress and of tracking the costs of administering federal regulatory agencies and the number of staff members needed to run these agencies. While these numbers give only a piece of the regulatory puzzle, the trends shown by the database created by CSAB's more than 20-year effort reveal the climate of regulation and can help guide policymakers in their decisions.

## Overview of the 1999 Regulatory Budget

Spending and staffing at the 61 regulatory agencies are divided into two main categories—social and economic—and seven subcategories. Social regulations are designed to achieve goals such as cleaner air, equal employment opportunity, safer work environments, and consumer safety. Agencies administering social regulations are limited to a specific issue but have the power to regulate across industry boundaries. This category includes agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the National Labor Relations Board.

The more traditional, industry-specific form of regulation is referred to as economic regulation. Agencies in this category regulate a broad base of activities in particular industries using economic controls such as price ceilings and service parameters. The Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Trade Commission are members of this group.

## Spending

The 1999 regulatory budget increase comes just after a year in which the expected growth in regulatory agency spending approaches the annualized rate of increases in the 1960s and 1970s, two decades known for regulatory expansion. This is a significant departure from the trend of the mid-1990s, when spending by the federal regulatory agencies either fell or grew at less than 2 percent annually. Table 1 shows, in both current and constant 1992 dollars, the growth in federal expenditures for regulation since 1960.

Figure 1 shows the growth, in constant 1992 dollars, of federal regulatory agency expenditures from 1960 to 1999. Spending increased rapidly for social regulatory programs throughout the 1960s and 1970s. The budgets of the economic regulatory agencies, in total, also continued to grow, but at a much slower rate. After peaking in 1980, the spending of federal regulatory agencies decreased each year until the late 1980s. Now, the 1990s are expected to end with a new high in regulatory spending in fiscal year 1999.

Thirty-five agencies are slated to increase real expenditures on regulatory activity between 1998 and 1999 and 19 agencies are scheduled to spend less in 1999 than in this fiscal year.

## Staffing

Much of what was said about the trends in regulatory spending also applies to regulatory staffing trends. (See Figure 2.) There was rapid growth, both in social and economic programs, in the 1970s,

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Table 1

**Summary of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity**  
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in "Obligations")

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimate) 1998	1999	% Change 1997-98	% Change 1998-99
<b>Current Dollars</b>											
<b>Social Regulation</b>											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$250	\$710	\$2,349	\$3,795	\$5,193	\$5,475	\$5,726	\$6,233	\$6,367	8.9%	2.1%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	35	128	753	1,002	1,201	1,172	1,238	1,279	1,373	3.3%	7.3%
Environment	21	214	1,651	4,164	5,175	4,546	5,054	6,210	6,112	22.9%	-1.6%
Energy	12	64	550	462	582	539	521	509	515	-2.3%	1.2%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>\$318</b>	<b>\$1,116</b>	<b>\$5,303</b>	<b>\$9,423</b>	<b>\$12,151</b>	<b>\$11,732</b>	<b>\$12,539</b>	<b>\$14,231</b>	<b>\$14,367</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>											
Finance and Banking	\$30	\$86	\$362	\$1,080	\$1,384	\$1,439	\$1,533	\$1,577	\$1,513	2.9%	-4.1%
Industry-Specific Regulation	49	91	279	320	483	435	446	484	492	8.5%	1.7%
General Business	47	115	355	743	1,235	1,344	1,402	1,419	1,551	1.2%	9.3%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>\$126</b>	<b>\$292</b>	<b>\$996</b>	<b>\$2,143</b>	<b>\$3,102</b>	<b>\$3,218</b>	<b>\$3,381</b>	<b>\$3,480</b>	<b>\$3,556</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$444</b>	<b>\$1,408</b>	<b>\$6,299</b>	<b>\$11,566</b>	<b>\$15,253</b>	<b>\$14,950</b>	<b>\$15,920</b>	<b>\$17,711</b>	<b>\$17,923</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		12.2%	16.2%	6.3%	2.8%	-2.0%	6.5%	11.3%	1.2%		
<b>Constant 1992 Dollars</b>											
<b>Social Regulation</b>											
Consumer Safety and Health	\$1,073	\$2,320	\$3,889	\$4,054	\$4,826	\$4,982	\$5,081	\$5,387	\$5,447	6.0%	1.1%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	150	418	1,247	1,071	1,116	1,066	1,098	1,105	1,175	0.6%	6.3%
Environment	90	699	2,733	4,449	4,809	4,136	4,484	5,367	5,228	19.7%	-2.6%
Energy	52	209	911	494	541	490	462	440	441	-4.8%	0.2%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>\$1,365</b>	<b>\$3,646</b>	<b>\$8,780</b>	<b>\$10,068</b>	<b>\$11,293</b>	<b>\$10,675</b>	<b>\$11,125</b>	<b>\$12,299</b>	<b>\$12,291</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>											
Finance and Banking	\$129	\$281	\$599	\$1,154	\$1,286	\$1,309	\$1,360	\$1,363	\$1,294	0.2%	-5.1%
Industry-Specific Regulation	210	297	462	342	449	396	396	418	421	5.6%	0.6%
General Business	202	376	588	794	1,148	1,223	1,244	1,226	1,327	-1.4%	8.2%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>\$541</b>	<b>\$954</b>	<b>\$1,649</b>	<b>\$2,290</b>	<b>\$2,883</b>	<b>\$2,928</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$3,007</b>	<b>\$3,042</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,906</b>	<b>\$4,600</b>	<b>\$10,429</b>	<b>\$12,358</b>	<b>\$14,176</b>	<b>\$13,603</b>	<b>\$14,125</b>	<b>\$15,306</b>	<b>\$15,333</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		9.2%	8.5%	1.7%	1.4%	-4.0%	3.8%	8.4%	0.2%		

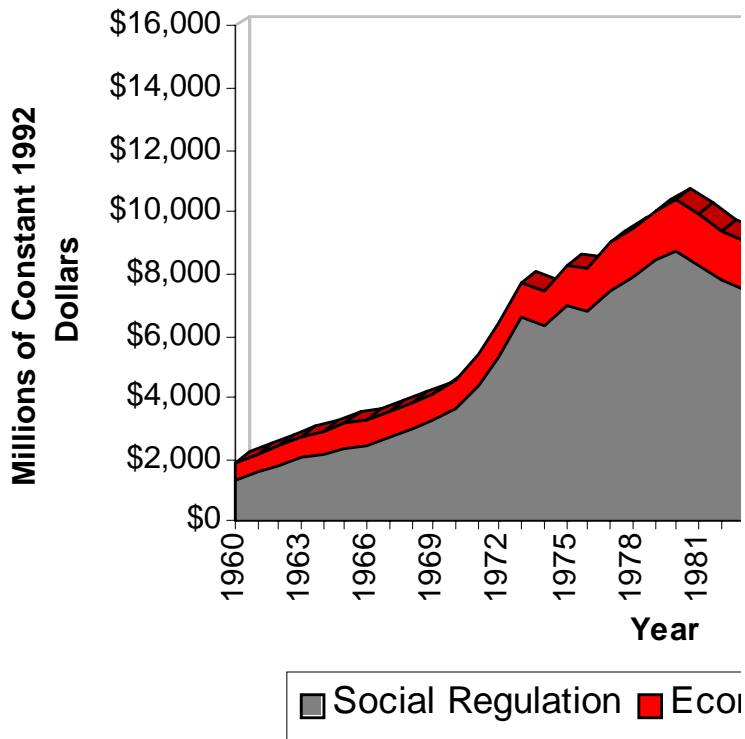
*Note:* Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding; percentages are based on unrounded numbers and may not match the percentage of change between numbers in the chart, which have been rounded to the nearest million.

*Source:* Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, various fiscal years.



Figure 1

### Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960-1999



followed by a reduction in the early 1980s. The number of personnel administering regulatory programs swung up again in the late 1980s. After hitting a high point in 1995 with 128,618 employees, staffing has stayed relatively stable.

Individually, 33 regulatory agencies are expected to increase their staff size between fiscal years 1998 and 1999; 10 agencies are scheduled to reduce regulatory staffing; and the staff size at 10 agencies is to remain the same.

As shown in Table 2, estimated staffing for federal regulatory activity for 1999 is 127,927 full-time equivalent workers, up 1 percent from 1998. (To estimate full-time equivalent employees, the total number of hours to be worked is divided by the number of compensable hours in the fiscal year.) Social regulatory staffing is expected to grow by just under 1 percent to 98,091, and economic regulatory staffing is scheduled to increase by slightly more than 1 percent to 29,836. The largest decrease in staffing planned for any regulatory area is in finance and banking, with a personnel drop of 5.2 percent. The largest gains are in the general business area, which is set to increase staff by 8.8 percent to 12,949, and the environmental area, which is to increase by 3.9 percent to 22,455.

### Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity

Throughout this report, “real dollars” refers to dollars deflated to the 1992 level with the GDP deflator, the convention used in the *Budget of the United States*. Unless specifically noted otherwise, all dollar values refer to current dollars (e.g., 1995 references are in 1995 dollars). All comparisons expressed in percentages, however, are based on constant 1992 dollar values.

Detailed information on the changes in spending and staffing budgets for each of the 54 active federal regulatory agencies can be found in Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3.<sup>1</sup> Spending by each of the

Table 2

**Summary of Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity**  
(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimate) 1998	1999	%Change	
									1997-98	1998-99
<b>Social Regulation</b>										
Consumer Safety and Health	41,270	53,095	49,293	58,703	59,253	58,138	60,196	59,899	3.5%	-0.5%
Job Safety and Other										
Working Conditions	6,486	17,894	13,610	12,592	11,956	11,963	12,322	12,686	3.0%	3.0%
Environment	4,525	14,958	17,646	22,110	20,747	20,540	21,613	22,455	5.2%	3.9%
Energy	219	5,433	3,441	3,349	3,213	3,145	3,079	3,051	-2.1%	-0.9%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>53,500</b>	<b>91,380</b>	<b>83,990</b>	<b>96,754</b>	<b>95,169</b>	<b>93,786</b>	<b>97,210</b>	<b>98,091</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>										
Finance and Banking	4,969	9,524	13,049	15,830	14,175	13,589	13,363	12,664	-1.7%	-5.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	5,675	7,483	4,629	4,788	4,206	4,063	4,202	4,223	3.4%	0.5%
General Business	6,609	9,251	9,611	11,246	11,318	11,318	11,898	12,949	5.1%	8.8%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>17,253</b>	<b>26,258</b>	<b>27,289</b>	<b>31,864</b>	<b>29,731</b>	<b>28,970</b>	<b>29,463</b>	<b>29,836</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>69,753</b>	<b>117,638</b>	<b>111,279</b>	<b>128,618</b>	<b>124,900</b>	<b>122,756</b>	<b>126,673</b>	<b>127,927</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>					-2.9%	-1.7%	3.2%	1.0%		

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

*Source:* Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the Budget of the United States Government and related documents, various fiscal years.

regulatory agencies is given in Table A-1 in current dollars. Table A-2 converts these costs into real, inflation-adjusted 1992 dollars. Table A-3 details staffing figures for these agencies at intervals from 1970 to 1995 and for 1996 to 1999.

### Social Regulation

The federal government is scheduled to spend \$14.3 billion on social regulation in 1999, a 0.1 percent decrease from the previous year. Staffing at social regulatory agencies is projected to increase by 0.9 percent, to 98,091, in fiscal 1999.

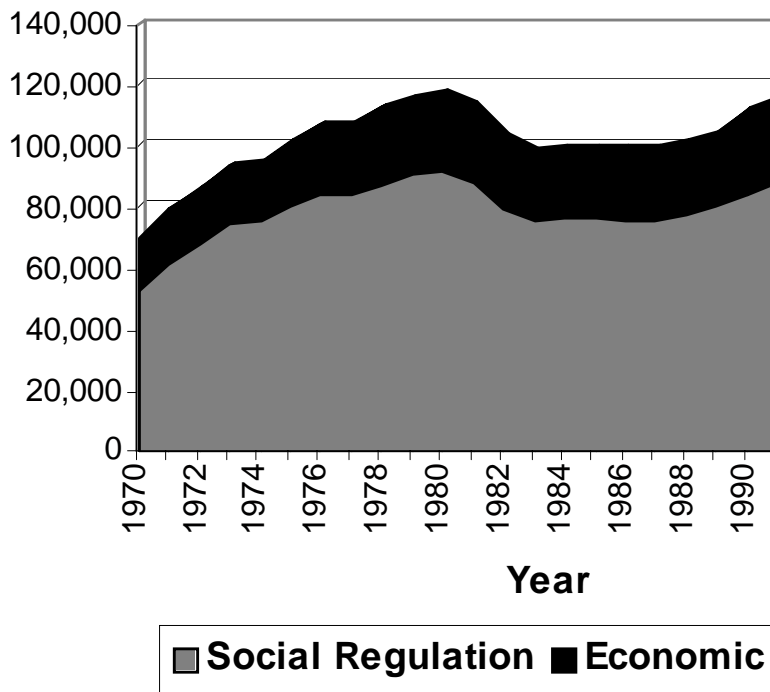
**Consumer Safety and Health.** Budgeted administrative spending on consumer safety and health regulation will rise 1.1 percent next year, while staffing is projected to decline 0.5 percent. Regulatory agencies in this category that show significant percentage increases in their budgets are the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (73.2 percent), Federal Highway Administration (11.3 percent), and the Agricultural Marketing Service (8.4 percent).

The Agricultural Marketing Service's budgetary growth is due to added funding in the Pesticide Data Program, the establishment of a microbiological data program in support of the president's Food Safety Initiative, and the implementation of the National Organics Standards Program.<sup>2</sup> Budgets for the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board were nonexistent in 1996 and 1997. This agency is now back in business thanks to the Clean Air Act.

Also significant are the budget increases at some of the largest consumer safety agencies. For instance, a 6.3 percent increase is budgeted for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in 1999, on the tails of a 19.2 percent increase in 1998. The 1999 budget increase is to provide for a net increase of

Figure 2

**Summary of Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity**  
(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)



185 air traffic controllers, 150 maintenance technicians, and 45 aviation safety inspectors and overall certification personnel.<sup>3</sup>

In addition, Food Safety and Inspection Service spending is expected to increase by 4 percent to support mandatory pay increases and new initiatives, including providing information to food producers on how to reduce pathogen contamination of animals before slaughter. The budget assumes enactment of legislation to recover \$573.4 million in new user fees to cover the full cost of the federal inspection program.<sup>4</sup>

The largest budget declines come at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (24.1 percent) and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (7 percent). The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service decrease is due to a drop in the funding for pest and disease management programs and the elimination of emergency program funding.

Overall staffing of consumer safety and health agencies is projected to go down slightly in 1999, after a 3.5 percent increase in 1998. Agencies expected to gain staff in 1999 are the Agricultural Marketing Service, Federal Aviation Administration, the Drug Enforcement Agency, Federal Railroad Administration, and the National Transportation Safety Board. Personnel cuts are planned at the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Food and Drug Administration, Federal Highway Administration, and Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

**Job Safety and Other Working Conditions.** Agencies in this category will see their regulatory budgets rise 6.2 percent. Staffing is to increase 3 percent in 1999.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) budget rises 14.1 percent; the budget of the Employment Standards Administration goes up by almost 7 percent; and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration budget increases by 4.6 percent. EEOC's funding increase is designed to reduce the backlog of some 65,000 individual complaints by providing for an additional 253 positions at the Commission as well as instituting an expanded mediation program.<sup>5</sup>

The Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration significantly increased staffing in 1997 and plans further growth in personnel in 1998 and 1999, 17 and nearly 8 percent, respectively. The Architectural and Transportation Barrier Compliance Board, a relatively small agency that helps administer the Americans With Disabilities Act, forecasts a 9.7 percent growth in staff in 1999.

**Environment.** Federal spending on environmental regulation is forecasted to drop by almost 3 percent in 1999, after a 19.7 percent increase from 1997 to 1998. Still, the \$6.1 billion spending authority given to the environmental area in 1999 accounts for about one third of the total federal administrative cost of regulation.

The increase in the Fish and Wildlife Service budget amounts to 22.7 percent in 1999. Nearly all of this proposed increase is in the ecological services area. The large percentage increase is due to an increase in funds for the Endangered Species Program. Staffing at this agency is expected to rise nearly 20 percent in 1999.

As mentioned, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is by far the largest regulatory agency. EPA is scheduled to spend 85 percent of environmental regulatory funds and 29 percent of the total regulatory dollars in 1999, with a regulatory budget of \$5.2 billion. Nearly all of the decline in the EPA's budget for 1999 comes from the buildings and facilities fund and the science and technology fund. In the Science and Technology fund, the main reductions are in the Clean Air, Waste Management, and Sound Science programs, which all enjoyed tremendous budget increases for fiscal year 1998.

EPA's personnel force of 18,121 is the largest of any regulatory agency—14 percent of total regulatory staffing. In 1998, the agency is expected to add 936 staffers, a nearly 6 percent jump over 1997 numbers. Budget increases at EPA between 1998 and 1999, however, are not matched by the same magnitude of added staff. A much slower rate of growth, 2.2 percent or 396 new workers, is forecast for 1999.

**Energy.** Expenditures on energy are scheduled to increase by 0.1 percent in 1999. Of the three agencies in this category, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is by far the largest (95.5 percent of total energy regulatory spending). Staffing at all agencies in the energy category is slated to decrease in 1999. Except for the staff of Petroleum Regulation, the number of personnel at regulatory agencies dealing with energy issues has been dropping for the past few years.

## Economic Regulation

Federal spending on economic regulation is scheduled to be nearly \$3.6 billion in 1999, an increase of 1.1 percent over 1998. The finance and banking category is expected to be down 5 percent. On the other hand, industry-specific and the general business categories will be up 0.6 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively. Total staffing for economic regulation is scheduled to rise to 29,836 in 1999, a 1.3 percent increase.

**Finance and Banking.** The only budget gainer in this category is the National Credit Union Administration, whose spending is projected to grow by nearly 2 percent between 1998 and 1999. Three other agencies in this category will have their spending authority cut—the Farm Credit Administration (13.1 percent), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (11.6 percent), and the Comptroller of the Currency (1 percent). The spending reductions in the FDIC are due to the downsizing and office consolidations in the banking industry.<sup>6</sup>

Staffing in the finance and banking area is projected to be down 5.2 percent in 1999, due to a staffing drop of 12.3 percent at the FDIC.

**Industry-Specific Regulation.** The slight increase projected in industry-specific regulatory spending is due to growth in the budgets of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) (11.3 percent) and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (0.8 percent). Meanwhile, two agencies in this category will see slight declines in their budgets, the Federal Communications Commission (almost 2 percent) and the Federal Maritime Commission (1 percent).

Causes for CFTC's proposed budget increase are increased enforcement of commodities laws and regulation (an additional \$2 million), increased resources to protect consumer funds and detect trading abuses (an additional \$2 million), and increased daily surveillance of large individual traders (an addi-

tional \$1 million).

Overall staffing in this area is estimated to increase slightly in 1999. The only significant increase in staffing is at the CFTC, where staffing is projected to rise 3.4 percent in 1999.

**General Business.** Regulatory spending in the general business category is expected to increase 8.2 percent due to increases in the regulatory budgets of all agencies in the category. The biggest increases will come in the Federal Election Commission (18.1 percent), International Trade Commission (11 percent), the Patent and Trademark Office (9.3 percent), and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) (8.2 percent).

The growth in the Federal Election Commission budget is for salaries for workers added to investigate recent election violations of campaign law and to continue the move toward an electronic filing and information system.<sup>7</sup>

Additional funds in the Patent and Trademark Office budget are to pay and train additional patent and examination staff to reduce the backlog of patents. Increased funding also is to be used for electronic filing and processing, and information technology infrastructure.<sup>8</sup>

SEC's funding expansion is due, at least in part, to a Clinton administration request for a staff bonus program, an effort to keep enforcement employees who are being lured away by higher salaries in the private sector, according to SEC Chairman Arthur Levitt. The SEC has also requested additional funds to study the proposed merger between the NASDAQ Stock Market and the American Stock Exchange and to ensure that U.S. and foreign financial institutions are prepared for the Year 2000 computer changeover.<sup>9</sup>

Overall, staffing in this area is projected to rise about 9 percent in 1999. Major staffing increases are scheduled for the International Trade Administration (18.2 percent), the Export Administration (12.2 percent), the Patent and Trademark Office (15 percent), and the Federal Election Commission (15 percent).

## Conclusion

The administrative costs of federal regulation are scheduled to reach an all-time high of \$17.9 billion in current dollars for fiscal year 1999. Though this is less than a 1 percent increase (\$15,332 constant dollars) over projections for 1998, spending jumped 8.4 percent between 1997 and 1998, a figure that rivals the growth rate of the 1960s and 1970s.

Staffing at the federal regulatory agencies is forecast to grow to 127,927 in 1999. This 1 percent growth in personnel follows an expected 3.2 percent increase in fiscal year 1998. These projections of growth follow two years of overall reduced staffing at the 54 operating regulatory agencies.

## Notes

1. Data for seven agencies have become unavailable over the years due to elimination of the agency or changes in information reporting by the agency.
2. Michael Dunn, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, testimony before the Agricultural, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, 105th Cong., 2nd Sess., 17 March 1998.
3. *Appendix of the Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1999*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1998) p. 700.
4. Thomas J. Billy, Administrator of the Food Safety and Inspection Service, testimony before the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies of the House Committee on Appropriations, 105th Cong., 2nd Sess., 10 March 1998.
5. Paul M. Igasake, Chairman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, testimony before the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary, of the House Appropriations Committee, 105th Cong., 2nd Sess., 1 April 1998.
6. "FDIC Tightens Belt for 1998," *Commercial Lending Litigation News*, 23 January 1998.
7. Scott Thomas, Vice Chairman of Federal Election Commission, testimony before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, 105th Cong., 2nd Sess., 25 March 1998.
8. Testimony of Bruce Lehman, Commissioner of the Patent and Trademark Office before the House Appropriations committee, Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary and related agencies, *Federal News Service*, 11 March 1998.
9. Marcy Gordon, "Levitt Asks Congress for \$7 Million for Bonuses to Keep Staff," *Business News*, 18 March 1988.

## Appendix

The Center for the Study of American Business has monitored trends in federal regulation for more than 20 years and has compiled nearly 40 years of data on the administrative costs of federal regulation. New data for this report were drawn from *The Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1999* and supporting documents. This budget, also known as “the President’s Budget,” is proposed to Congress approximately seven months prior to the beginning of each fiscal year (e.g. fiscal year 1998 began October 1, 1997 and ends September 30, 1998). In this report, all references to specific years refer to the fiscal year unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 61 major regulatory agencies shown in Table A-1 consist of obligations incurred by fiscal year. These expenditures are expressed in current dollars, rounded to the nearest million. Table A-2 provides comparable information in real terms (constant 1992 dollars).

Obligations are used to get a clear picture of the resources a regulatory agency directs to regulation in a given year. Some agencies are funded, partly or totally, by fees collected from businesses and individuals and these fee structures have changed over the years. The obligations are gross of fees collected.

The staffing figures shown in Table A-3 are derived from the full-time equivalent employment numbers for each agency. Tables A-4 and A-5 give data from 1960 to 1999 for obligations incurred in current and constant dollars. Staffing data from 1970 to 1999 is given in Table A-6.

Spending and staffing estimates cover only those activities which are regulatory in nature and are not necessarily the total budget of each agency. For example, National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) activities include “(a) chartering new federal credit unions, (b) supervising established federal credit unions, (c) making periodic examinations of their financial condition and operating practices, and (d) providing administrative services.”<sup>1</sup> Whereas total obligations for the NCUA for fiscal year 1999 are estimated at \$358 million, only sections (b) and (c), supervision and examination of federal credit unions, are considered regulatory activity—a \$75 million amount. Similarly, total staffing for the NCUA is 1,006, but only 694 personnel are engaged in regulatory activity.

Agencies that primarily perform taxation, entitlement, subsidy, and credit functions are excluded from this report. Examples of these organizations are the Internal Revenue Service, the Social Security Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Federal Housing Administration. Agencies that administer federal contracts and procurement procedures are likewise not included.

The notes to the appendix give background on organizational changes since the Center for the Study of American Business began tracking trends in regulatory budgets and staffing in 1975. For example, note (1) indicates that the Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service. Some agencies have been abolished while others have been created. These notes help the reader make sense of name and other changes over the years.

Because of space constraints, the data in Tables A-4 through A-6 are provided in summary form, detailing only the social and economic totals as well as a grand total. Agency-by-agency data are available and can be obtained by writing to the Center for the Study of American Business or by visiting its website at <http://csab.wustl.edu>.

1. *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1999*.

Table A-1

**Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity by Agency**  
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in "Obligations")

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimated) 1998	1999	1997-98	% Change 1998-99
<b>Social Regulation</b>											
<b>Consumer Safety and Health</b>											
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	n/o	\$43	\$35	\$44	\$41	\$43	\$46	\$47	7.0%	2.2%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agricultural Marketing Service <sup>1</sup>	\$53	\$190	\$67	\$160	\$204	\$190	\$175	\$199	\$218	13.7%	9.5%
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service <sup>2</sup>	69	101	259	423	523	523	563	580	545	3.0%	-6.0%
Food Safety and Inspection Service <sup>3</sup>			381	475	614	629	660	676	710	2.4%	5.0%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards <sup>4</sup>	n/o	3	63	52	59	57	56	67	72	19.6%	7.5%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Agriculture)</b>	\$122	\$294	\$770	\$1,110	\$1,400	\$1,399	\$1,454	\$1,522	\$1,545	4.7%	1.5%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Administration	\$15	\$80	\$334	\$603	\$965	\$1,003	\$996	\$1,097	\$1,136	10.1%	3.6%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Consumer Protection Programs <sup>5</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$4	\$6	\$10	\$12	\$14	\$16	\$17	14.3%	6.3%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Administration <sup>6</sup>	n/o	\$2	\$13	\$28	\$53	\$62	\$62	\$73	\$73	17.7%	0.0%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Coast Guard	\$45	\$94	\$498	\$909	\$1,364	\$1,434	\$1,492	\$1,565	\$1,615	4.9%	3.2%
Federal Aviation Administration	41	126	281	495	543	642	644	788	846	22.4%	7.4%
Federal Highway Administration	n/o	6	20	98	95	115	113	128	144	13.3%	12.5%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	21	85	56	76	79	72	85	84	18.1%	-1.2%
Surface Transportation Board <sup>7</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	15	16	16	6.7%	0.0%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	32	136	142	195	196	222	279	214	25.7%	-23.3%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Transportation)</b>	\$86	\$279	\$1,020	\$1,700	\$2,273	\$2,483	\$2,558	\$2,861	\$2,919	11.8%	2.0%
<i>Department of the Treasury:<sup>8</sup></i>											
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms <sup>9</sup>	\$27	\$50	\$144	\$282	\$405	\$430	\$521	\$559	\$571	7.3%	2.1%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board <sup>10</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	4	7	n/o	75.0%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	4	4	6	6	5	6	6	20.0%	0.0%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	17	27	37	39	73	53	53	-27.4%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health</b>	\$250	\$710	\$2,349	\$3,795	\$5,193	\$5,475	\$5,726	\$6,233	\$6,367	8.9%	2.1%
<b>Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>											
<i>Department of Labor:</i>											
Employment Standards Administration <sup>11</sup>	\$14	\$37	\$124	\$155	\$168	\$188	\$216	\$221	\$238	2.3%	7.7%
Office of the American Workplace <sup>12</sup>	n/o	12	55	79	31	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration <sup>13</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	69	67	71	89	92	25.4%	3.4%
Mine Safety and Health Administration <sup>14</sup>	6	27	144	167	200	195	197	203	212	3.0%	4.4%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	191	267	314	306	327	337	356	3.1%	5.6%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Labor)</b>	\$20	\$76	\$514	\$668	\$782	\$758	\$811	\$850	\$898	4.8%	5.6%



Table A-1 (continued)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimated)		% Change		
								1998	1999	1997-98	1998-99	
<b>Job Safety and Other Working Conditions (continued)</b>												
Architectural and Transportation Barriers												
Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	\$2	\$3	\$3	\$4	\$4	\$4	0.0%	0.0%	
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	n/o	\$13	\$124	\$185	\$233	\$233	\$240	\$242	\$279	0.8%	15.3%	
National Labor Relations Board	\$15	\$39	\$108	\$141	\$175	\$170	\$175	\$175	\$184	0.0%	5.1%	
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	\$7	\$6	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	\$8	0.0%	0.0%	
<b>TOTAL—Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>\$128</b>	<b>\$753</b>	<b>\$1,002</b>	<b>\$1,201</b>	<b>\$1,172</b>	<b>\$1,238</b>	<b>\$1,279</b>	<b>\$1,373</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	
<b>Environment</b>												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	\$8	\$1	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$3	50.0%	0.0%	
<i>Department of Defense:</i>												
Army Corps of Engineers <sup>15</sup>	\$1	\$2	\$41	\$64	\$100	\$100	\$102	\$106	\$117	3.9%	10.4%	
<i>Department of Interior:</i>												
Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>16</sup>	\$3	\$7	\$68	\$159	\$197	\$167	\$201	\$204	\$253	1.5%	24.0%	
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement <sup>17</sup>	n/o	n/o	174	346	325	360	357	361	395	1.1%	9.4%	
U.S. Geological Survey <sup>18</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	177	115	114	123	130	7.9%	5.7%	
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Interior)</b>	<b>\$3</b>	<b>\$7</b>	<b>\$242</b>	<b>\$505</b>	<b>\$699</b>	<b>\$642</b>	<b>\$672</b>	<b>\$688</b>	<b>\$778</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	
Environmental Protection Agency <sup>19</sup>	\$17	\$205	\$1,360	\$3,594	\$4,374	\$3,802	\$4,278	\$5,413	\$5,214	26.5%	-3.7%	
<b>TOTAL — Environment</b>	<b>\$21</b>	<b>\$214</b>	<b>\$1,651</b>	<b>\$4,164</b>	<b>\$5,175</b>	<b>\$4,546</b>	<b>\$5,054</b>	<b>\$6,210</b>	<b>\$6,112</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>	
<b>Energy</b>												
<i>Department of Energy:</i>												
Economic Regulatory Administration <sup>20</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$146	\$17	\$13	\$7	\$4	\$3	\$2	-25.0%	-33.3%	
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	11	16	16	19	20	21	5.3%	5.0%	
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline <sup>21</sup>	n/o	n/o	8	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Energy)</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$154</b>	<b>\$28</b>	<b>\$29</b>	<b>\$23</b>	<b>\$23</b>	<b>\$23</b>	<b>\$23</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission <sup>22</sup>	\$12	\$64	\$396	\$434	\$553	\$516	\$498	\$486	\$492	-2.4%	1.2%	
<b>TOTAL—Energy</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>\$64</b>	<b>\$550</b>	<b>\$462</b>	<b>\$582</b>	<b>\$539</b>	<b>\$521</b>	<b>\$509</b>	<b>\$515</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION</b>	<b>\$318</b>	<b>\$1,116</b>	<b>\$5,303</b>	<b>\$9,423</b>	<b>\$12,151</b>	<b>\$11,732</b>	<b>\$12,539</b>	<b>\$14,231</b>	<b>\$14,367</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	
<b>Economic Regulation</b>												
<b>Finance and Banking<sup>23</sup></b>												
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>												
Comptroller of the Currency	\$11	\$32	\$113	\$261	\$377	\$370	\$350	\$362	\$362	3.4%	0.0%	
Farm Credit Administration	2	4	12	36	42	38	33	41	36	24.2%	-12.2%	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	13	38	113	495	442	473	563	570	509	1.2%	-10.7%	
<i>Federal Reserve System<sup>24</sup></i>												
Federal Reserve Banks	n/o	n/o	86	212	392	424	440	455	455	3.4%	0.0%	
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	1	5	20	30	68	70	71	75	75	5.6%	0.0%	
<b>Subtotal (Federal Reserve System)</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$5</b>	<b>\$106</b>	<b>\$242</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$494</b>	<b>\$511</b>	<b>\$530</b>	<b>\$530</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	
National Credit Union Administration	\$3	\$7	\$18	\$46	\$63	\$64	\$76	\$74	\$76	-2.6%	2.7%	
<b>TOTAL—Finance and Banking</b>	<b>\$30</b>	<b>\$86</b>	<b>\$362</b>	<b>\$1,080</b>	<b>\$1,384</b>	<b>\$1,439</b>	<b>\$1,533</b>	<b>\$1,577</b>	<b>\$1,513</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	

Table A-1 (continued)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimated)		% Change	
								1998	1999	1997-98	1998-99
<b>Industry-Specific Regulation</b>											
Civil Aeronautics Board <sup>25</sup>	\$7	\$11	\$29	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Commodity Futures Trading Commission <sup>26</sup>	1	2	17	39	49	54	55	56	63	1.8%	12.5%
Federal Communications Commission	11	25	76	108	210	202	223	248	246	11.2%	-0.8%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission <sup>27</sup>	7	18	68	114	164	155	154	166	169	7.8%	1.8%
Federal Maritime Commission	n/o	4	11	15	19	15	14	14	14	0.0%	0.0%
Interstate Commerce Commission <sup>28</sup>	20	27	78	44	41	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Renegotiation Board <sup>29</sup>	3	4	0	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
<b>TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation</b>	<b>\$49</b>	<b>\$91</b>	<b>\$279</b>	<b>\$320</b>	<b>\$483</b>	<b>\$435</b>	<b>\$446</b>	<b>\$484</b>	<b>\$492</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>General Business</b>											
Cost Accounting Standards Board <sup>30</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Council on Wage and Price Stability <sup>31</sup>	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>											
International Trade Administration <sup>32</sup>	3	6	16	20	29	29	31	29	31	-6.5%	6.9%
Export Administration <sup>33</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	43	41	44	45	50	53	11.1%	6.0%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	105	327	589	685	716	712	786	-0.6%	10.4%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Commerce)</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$55</b>	<b>\$121</b>	<b>\$390</b>	<b>\$659</b>	<b>\$758</b>	<b>\$792</b>	<b>\$791</b>	<b>\$870</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Antitrust Division	\$4	\$10	\$49	\$48	\$90	\$90	\$93	\$93	\$98	0.0%	5.4%
Federal Election Commission	n/o	n/o	9	15	26	26	28	31	37	10.7%	19.4%
Federal Trade Commission	7	21	66	70	102	101	103	107	113	3.9%	5.6%
International Trade Commission <sup>34</sup>	2	4	14	38	44	40	41	41	46	0.0%	12.2%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>											
Copyright Office	1	3	14	20	26	28	29	34	35	17.2%	2.9%
Securities and Exchange Commission	8	22	72	162	288	301	316	322	352	1.9%	9.3%
<b>TOTAL—General Business</b>	<b>\$47</b>	<b>\$115</b>	<b>\$355</b>	<b>\$743</b>	<b>\$1,235</b>	<b>\$1,344</b>	<b>\$1,402</b>	<b>\$1,419</b>	<b>\$1,551</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>	<b>\$126</b>	<b>\$292</b>	<b>\$996</b>	<b>\$2,143</b>	<b>\$3,102</b>	<b>\$3,218</b>	<b>\$3,381</b>	<b>\$3,480</b>	<b>\$3,556</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$444</b>	<b>\$1,408</b>	<b>\$6,299</b>	<b>\$11,566</b>	<b>\$15,253</b>	<b>\$14,950</b>	<b>\$15,920</b>	<b>\$17,711</b>	<b>\$17,923</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

Notes: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding; percentages are based on unrounded numbers and may not match the percentages for change between numbers in the chart, which have been rounded to the nearest million.; n/o = agency not operational

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table A-2

**Spending on Regulatory Activity by Agency**  
(Fiscal Years, Millions of constant 1992 dollars)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimated) 1998	1999	% Change 1997-98 1998-99	
<b>Social Regulation</b>											
<b>Consumer Safety and Health</b>											
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	n/o	\$71	\$37	\$41	\$37	\$38	\$40	\$40	4.2%	1.1%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>											
Agricultural Marketing Service <sup>1</sup>	\$227	\$621	\$111	\$171	\$190	\$173	\$155	\$172	\$186	10.8%	8.4%
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service <sup>2</sup>	296	330	429	452	486	476	500	501	466	0.3%	-7.0%
Food Safety and Inspection Service <sup>3</sup>	n/o	n/o	631	507	571	572	586	584	607	-0.2%	4.0%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards <sup>4</sup>	n/o	10	104	56	55	52	50	58	62	16.5%	6.4%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Agriculture)</b>	<b>\$524</b>	<b>\$961</b>	<b>\$1,275</b>	<b>\$1,186</b>	<b>\$1,301</b>	<b>\$1,273</b>	<b>\$1,290</b>	<b>\$1,315</b>	<b>\$1,322</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>											
Food and Drug Administration	\$64	\$261	\$553	\$644	\$897	\$913	\$884	\$948	\$972	7.3%	2.5%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>											
Consumer Protection Programs <sup>5</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$7	\$6	\$9	\$11	\$12	\$14	\$15	11.3%	5.2%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>											
Drug Enforcement Administration <sup>6</sup>	n/o	\$7	\$22	\$30	\$49	\$56	\$55	\$63	\$62	14.7%	-1.0%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>											
Coast Guard	\$193	\$307	\$825	\$971	\$1,268	\$1,305	\$1,324	\$1,353	\$1,382	2.2%	2.1%
Federal Aviation Administration	176	412	465	529	505	584	571	681	724	19.2%	6.3%
Federal Highway Administration	n/o	20	33	105	88	105	100	111	123	10.3%	11.3%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	71	72	64	73	72	15.0%	-2.2%
Surface Transportation Board <sup>7</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	15	13	14	14	3.9%	-1.0%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	n/o	105	225	152	181	178	197	241	\$183	22.4%	-24.1%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Transportation)</b>	<b>\$369</b>	<b>\$912</b>	<b>\$1,689</b>	<b>\$1,816</b>	<b>\$2,112</b>	<b>\$2,259</b>	<b>\$2,270</b>	<b>\$2,473</b>	<b>\$2,497</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<i>Department of the Treasury:<sup>8</sup></i>											
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms <sup>9</sup>	\$116	\$163	\$238	\$301	\$376	\$391	\$462	\$483	\$488	4.5%	1.1%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board <sup>10</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	\$1	n/o	n/o	\$3	\$6	n/o	73.2%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	7	4	6	5	4	5	5	16.9%	-1.0%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	16	28	29	34	35	65	46	45	-29.3%	-1.0%
<b>TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health</b>	<b>\$1,073</b>	<b>\$2,320</b>	<b>\$3,889</b>	<b>\$4,054</b>	<b>\$4,826</b>	<b>\$4,982</b>	<b>\$5,081</b>	<b>\$5,387</b>	<b>\$5,447</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>											
<i>Department of Labor:</i>											
Employment Standards Administration <sup>11</sup>	\$60	\$121	\$205	\$166	\$156	\$171	\$192	\$191	\$204	-0.3%	6.6%
Office of the American Workplace <sup>12</sup>	n/o	39	91	84	29	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Pension and Welfare Benefits Admin. <sup>13</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	64	61	63	77	79	22.1%	2.3%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. <sup>14</sup>	26	88	238	178	186	177	175	175	181	0.4%	3.4%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	316	285	292	278	290	291	305	0.4%	4.6%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Labor)</b>	<b>\$86</b>	<b>\$248</b>	<b>\$851</b>	<b>\$714</b>	<b>\$727</b>	<b>\$690</b>	<b>\$720</b>	<b>\$735</b>	<b>\$768</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>

Table A-2 (continued)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimated)		% Change		
								1998	1999	1997-98	1998-99	
<b>Job Safety and Other Working Conditions (continued)</b>												
Architectural and Transportation Barriers												
Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	\$2	\$3	\$3	\$4	\$3	\$3	-2.6%	-1.0%	
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	n/o	42	205	198	217	212	213	209	239	-1.8%	14.1%	
National Labor Relations Board	64	127	179	151	163	155	155	151	157	-2.6%	4.1%	
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	12	6	7	7	7	7	7	-2.6%	-1.0%	
<b>TOTAL—Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>	<b>\$150</b>	<b>\$418</b>	<b>\$1,247</b>	<b>\$1,071</b>	<b>\$1,116</b>	<b>\$1,066</b>	<b>\$1,098</b>	<b>\$1,105</b>	<b>\$1,175</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	
<b>Environment</b>												
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	\$13	\$1	\$2	\$2	\$2	\$3	\$3	46.1%	-1.0%	
<i>Department of Defense:</i>												
Army Corps of Engineers <sup>15</sup>	\$4	\$7	\$68	\$68	\$93	\$91	\$91	\$92	\$100	1.2%	9.2%	
<i>Department of Interior:</i>												
Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>16</sup>	\$13	\$23	\$113	\$170	\$183	\$152	\$178	\$176	\$216	-1.1%	22.7%	
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement <sup>17</sup>	n/o	n/o	288	370	302	328	317	312	338	-1.5%	8.3%	
U.S. Geological Survey <sup>18</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	164	105	101	106	111	5.1%	4.6%	
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Interior)</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$23</b>	<b>\$401</b>	<b>\$540</b>	<b>\$650</b>	<b>\$584</b>	<b>\$596</b>	<b>\$595</b>	<b>\$666</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	
Environmental Protection Agency <sup>19</sup>	\$73	\$670	\$2,252	\$3,840	\$4,065	\$3,460	\$3,796	\$4,678	\$4,460	23.3%	-4.7%	
<b>TOTAL — Environment</b>	<b>\$90</b>	<b>\$699</b>	<b>\$2,733</b>	<b>\$4,449</b>	<b>\$4,809</b>	<b>\$4,136</b>	<b>\$4,484</b>	<b>\$5,367</b>	<b>\$5,228</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	
<b>Energy</b>												
<i>Department of Energy:</i>												
Economic Regulatory Administration <sup>20</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$242	\$18	\$12	\$6	\$4	\$3	\$2	-26.9%	-34.0%	
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	12	15	15	17	17	18	2.5%	3.9%	
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline <sup>21</sup>	n/o	n/o	13	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Energy)</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>\$255</b>	<b>\$30</b>	<b>\$27</b>	<b>\$21</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission <sup>22</sup>	\$52	\$209	\$656	\$464	\$514	\$470	\$442	\$420	\$421	-4.9%	0.2%	
<b>TOTAL—Energy</b>	<b>\$52</b>	<b>\$209</b>	<b>\$911</b>	<b>\$494</b>	<b>\$541</b>	<b>\$490</b>	<b>\$462</b>	<b>\$440</b>	<b>\$441</b>	<b>-4.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION</b>	<b>\$1,364</b>	<b>\$3,647</b>	<b>\$8,780</b>	<b>\$10,067</b>	<b>\$11,293</b>	<b>\$10,675</b>	<b>\$11,126</b>	<b>\$12,300</b>	<b>\$12,290</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	
<b>Economic Regulation</b>												
<b>Finance and Banking<sup>23</sup></b>												
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>												
Comptroller of the Currency	\$47	\$105	\$187	\$279	\$350	\$337	\$311	\$313	\$310	0.7%	-1.0%	
Farm Credit Administration	\$9	\$13	\$20	\$38	\$39	\$35	\$29	\$35	\$31	21.0%	-13.1%	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	\$56	\$124	\$187	\$529	\$411	\$430	\$500	\$493	\$435	-1.4%	-11.6%	
<i>Federal Reserve System<sup>24</sup></i>												
Federal Reserve Banks	n/o	n/o	\$142	\$226	\$364	\$386	\$390	\$393	\$389	0.7%	-1.0%	
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	4	16	33	32	63	64	63	65	64	2.9%	-1.0%	
<b>Subtotal (Federal Reserve System)</b>	<b>\$4</b>	<b>\$16</b>	<b>\$175</b>	<b>\$259</b>	<b>\$428</b>	<b>\$449</b>	<b>\$453</b>	<b>\$458</b>	<b>\$453</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	
National Credit Union Administration	\$13	\$23	\$30	\$49	\$59	\$58	\$67	\$64	\$65	-5.2%	1.6%	
<b>TOTAL—Finance and Banking</b>	<b>\$129</b>	<b>\$281</b>	<b>\$599</b>	<b>\$1,154</b>	<b>\$1,286</b>	<b>\$1,309</b>	<b>\$1,360</b>	<b>\$1,363</b>	<b>\$1,294</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	

Table A-2 (continued)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimated)		% Change		
								1998	1999	1997-98	1998-99	
<b>Industry-Specific Regulation</b>												
Civil Aeronautics Board <sup>25</sup>	\$30	\$36	\$48	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Commodity Futures Trading Commission <sup>26</sup>	\$4	\$7	\$28	\$42	\$46	\$49	\$49	\$48	\$54	-0.8%	11.3%	
Federal Communications Commission	\$47	\$82	\$126	\$115	\$195	\$184	\$198	\$214	\$210	8.3%	-1.8%	
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission <sup>27</sup>	\$30	\$59	\$113	\$122	\$152	\$141	\$137	\$143	\$145	5.0%	0.8%	
Federal Maritime Commission	n/o	\$13	\$18	\$16	\$18	\$14	\$12	\$12	\$12	-2.6%	-1.0%	
Interstate Commerce Commission <sup>28</sup>	\$86	\$88	\$129	\$47	\$38	\$8	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	
Renegotiation Board <sup>29</sup>	\$13	\$13	\$0	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	
<b>TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation</b>	<b>\$210</b>	<b>\$297</b>	<b>\$462</b>	<b>\$342</b>	<b>\$449</b>	<b>\$396</b>	<b>\$396</b>	<b>\$418</b>	<b>\$421</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	
<b>General Business</b>												
Cost Accounting Standards Board <sup>30</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Council on Wage and Price Stability <sup>31</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$15	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>												
International Trade Administration <sup>32</sup>	\$13	\$20	\$26	\$21	\$27	\$26	\$28	\$25	\$27	-8.9%	5.8%	
Export Administration <sup>33</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	46	38	40	40	43	45	8.2%	4.9%	
Patent and Trademark Office	94	160	174	349	547	623	635	615	672	-3.1%	9.3%	
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Commerce)</b>	<b>\$107</b>	<b>\$180</b>	<b>\$200</b>	<b>\$417</b>	<b>\$612</b>	<b>\$690</b>	<b>\$703</b>	<b>\$684</b>	<b>\$744</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	
<i>Department of Justice:</i>												
Antitrust Division	\$17	\$33	\$81	\$51	\$84	\$82	\$83	\$80	\$84	-2.6%	4.3%	
Federal Election Commission	n/o	n/o	\$15	\$16	\$24	\$24	\$25	\$27	\$32	7.8%	18.1%	
Federal Trade Commission	\$30	\$69	\$109	\$75	\$95	\$92	\$91	\$92	\$97	1.2%	4.5%	
International Trade Commission <sup>34</sup>	\$9	\$13	\$23	\$41	\$41	\$36	\$36	\$35	\$39	-2.6%	11.0%	
<i>Library of Congress:</i>												
Copyright Office	\$4	\$10	\$23	\$21	\$24	\$25	\$26	\$29	\$30	14.2%	1.9%	
Securities and Exchange Commission	\$34	\$72	\$119	\$173	\$268	\$274	\$280	\$278	\$301	-0.7%	8.2%	
<b>TOTAL—General Business</b>	<b>\$202</b>	<b>\$376</b>	<b>\$588</b>	<b>\$794</b>	<b>\$1,148</b>	<b>\$1,223</b>	<b>\$1,244</b>	<b>\$1,226</b>	<b>\$1,327</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>	<b>\$541</b>	<b>\$954</b>	<b>\$1,649</b>	<b>\$2,290</b>	<b>\$2,883</b>	<b>\$2,928</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>	<b>\$3,008</b>	<b>\$3,042</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,905</b>	<b>\$4,601</b>	<b>\$10,429</b>	<b>\$12,357</b>	<b>\$14,176</b>	<b>\$13,603</b>	<b>\$14,126</b>	<b>\$15,308</b>	<b>\$15,332</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	

*Note:* Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding; percentages are based on unrounded numbers and may not match the percentages for change between numbers in the chart, which have been rounded to the nearest million. n/o = agency not operational

*Source:* Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table A-3

**Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity by Agency**  
(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

Agency	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimated) 1998	1999	% Change 1997-98	% Change 1998-99
<b>Social Regulation</b>										
<b>Consumer Safety and Health</b>										
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	978	515	474	469	462	475	475	2.8%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agricultural Marketing Service <sup>1</sup>	12,873	2,147	3,164	3,156	2,795	2,473	2,615	2,738	5.7%	4.7%
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service <sup>2</sup>	5,635	5,440	5,814	6,227	6,187	6,207	6,207	6,058	0.0%	-2.4%
Food Safety and Inspection Service <sup>3</sup>	n/o	12,501	9,433	9,904	9,758	9,695	9,702	9,720	0.1%	0.2%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards <sup>4</sup>	193	2,118	989	816	808	788	824	824	4.6%	0.0%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Agriculture)</b>	<b>18,508</b>	<b>20,088</b>	<b>18,411</b>	<b>20,103</b>	<b>19,548</b>	<b>19,163</b>	<b>19,348</b>	<b>19,340</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Administration	4,470	8,045	7,764	9,242	9,172	9,171	9,144	8,347	-0.3%	-8.7%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Administration <sup>6</sup>	125	256	294	508	522	533	613	631	15.0%	2.9%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Coast Guard	7,064	11,423	10,891	16,602	17,006	16,468	17,138	17,259	4.1%	0.7%
Federal Aviation Administration	6,447	6,251	5,640	5,467	6,331	6,095	6,996	7,275	14.8%	4.0%
Federal Highway Administration	177	239	495	621	630	636	633	617	-0.5%	-2.5%
Federal Railroad Administration	267	607	435	544	547	540	564	582	4.4%	3.2%
Surface Transportation Board <sup>7</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	105	130	135	133	3.8%	-1.5%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	472	917	602	642	618	597	625	631	4.7%	1.0%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Transportation)</b>	<b>14,427</b>	<b>19,437</b>	<b>18,063</b>	<b>23,876</b>	<b>25,237</b>	<b>24,466</b>	<b>26,091</b>	<b>26,497</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<i>Department of the Treasury:<sup>8</sup></i>										
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms <sup>9</sup>	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,089	3,893	3,925	4,072	4,153	3.7%	2.0%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board <sup>10</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	n/o	n/o	20	30	n/o	50.0%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	85	48	55	52	50	57	54	14.0%	-5.3%
National Highway Transportation Safety Board	251	387	325	354	360	368	396	402	7.6%	1.5%
<b>TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health</b>	<b>41,270</b>	<b>53,095</b>	<b>49,293</b>	<b>58,703</b>	<b>59,253</b>	<b>58,138</b>	<b>60,196</b>	<b>59,899</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Administration <sup>11</sup>	1,961	3,372	2,335	2,148	2,352	2,444	2,626	2,662	7.4%	1.4%
Office of the American Workplace <sup>12</sup>	626	1,330	980	358	12	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration <sup>13</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	571	566	606	709	764	17.0%	7.8%
Mine Safety and Health Administration <sup>14</sup>	1,040	3,700	2,679	2,378	2,258	2,182	2,186	2,243	0.2%	2.6%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,196	2,069	2,118	2,212	2,250	4.4%	1.7%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Labor)</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>8,425</b>	<b>7,651</b>	<b>7,257</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>7,733</b>	<b>7,919</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

Table A-3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimated)		% Change	
							1998	1999	1997-98	1998-99
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	27	30	29	30	31	34	3.3%	9.7%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	637	3,496	2,853	2,813	2,676	2,586	2,586	2,748	0.0%	6.3%
National Labor Relations Board	2,222	2,898	2,227	2,025	1,925	1,930	1,900	1,915	-1.6%	0.8%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	148	78	73	69	67	72	70	7.5%	-2.8%
<b>TOTAL—Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>17,894</b>	<b>13,610</b>	<b>12,592</b>	<b>11,956</b>	<b>11,963</b>	<b>12,322</b>	<b>12,686</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>Environment</b>										
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	49	15	14	16	18	23	23	27.8%	0.0%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers <sup>15</sup>	n/o	800	1,201	1,407	1,382	1,312	1,350	1,350	2.9%	0.0%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>16</sup>	432	1,913	2,059	2,268	1,993	2,099	2,159	2,579	2.9%	19.5%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement <sup>17</sup>	n/o	1,186	1,195	922	665	632	664	664	5.1%	0.0%
U.S. Geological Survey <sup>18</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,594	1,061	1,020	1,065	1,091	4.4%	2.4%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Interior)</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>3,751</b>	<b>3,888</b>	<b>4,334</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
Environmental Protection Agency <sup>19</sup>	4,093	13,045	15,587	17,326	17,028	16,789	17,725	18,121	5.6%	2.2%
<b>TOTAL — Environment</b>	<b>4,525</b>	<b>14,958</b>	<b>17,646</b>	<b>22,110</b>	<b>20,747</b>	<b>20,540</b>	<b>21,613</b>	<b>22,455</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>Energy</b>										
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Administration <sup>20</sup>	n/o	2,255	184	112	82	69	24	21	-65.2%	-12.5%
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	96	115	111	95	113	111	18.9%	-1.8%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline <sup>21</sup>	n/o	64	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Energy)</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-16.5%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>
Nuclear Regulatory Commission <sup>22</sup>	219	3,114	3,160	3,122	3,020	2,981	2,942	2,919	-1.3%	-0.8%
<b>TOTAL—Energy</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>5,433</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>3,051</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION</b>	<b>52,500</b>	<b>91,380</b>	<b>83,990</b>	<b>96,754</b>	<b>95,169</b>	<b>93,786</b>	<b>97,210</b>	<b>98,091</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>										
<b>Finance and Banking<sup>23</sup></b>										
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency	2,003	3,234	3,216	3,737	3,456	2,948	2,975	2,975	0.9%	0.0%
Farm Credit Administration	222	277	530	392	362	318	311	318	-2.2%	2.3%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2,185	3,648	6,005	7,276	5,944	6,020	5,798	5,086	-3.7%	-12.3%
<i>Federal Reserve System<sup>24</sup></i>										
Federal Reserve Banks	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,074	3,111	3,022	2,953	2,953	-2.3%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	170	333	419	724	663	643	638	638	-0.8%	0.0%
<b>Subtotal (Federal Reserve System)</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>3,591</b>	<b>3,591</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
National Credit Union Administration	389	443	662	627	635	638	688	694	7.8%	0.9%
<b>TOTAL—Finance and Banking</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>9,524</b>	<b>13,049</b>	<b>15,830</b>	<b>14,171</b>	<b>13,589</b>	<b>13,363</b>	<b>12,664</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>

Table A-3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	(Estimated)		% Change	
							1998	1999	1997-98	1998-99
<b>Industry-Specific Regulation</b>										
Civil Aeronautics Board <sup>25</sup>	658	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Commodity Futures Trading Commission <sup>26</sup>	166	459	527	542	541	553	580	600	4.9%	3.4%
Federal Communications Commission	1,511	2,216	1,734	2,112	2,046	2,032	2,100	2,100	3.3%	0.0%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission <sup>27</sup>	1,095	1,653	1,475	1,522	1,374	1,335	1,377	1,377	3.1%	0.0%
Federal Maritime Commission	226	336	229	196	159	143	145	146	1.4%	0.7%
Interstate Commerce Commission <sup>28</sup>	1,802	2,041	664	416	86	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Renegotiation Board <sup>29</sup>	217	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
<b>TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>7,483</b>	<b>4,629</b>	<b>4,788</b>	<b>4,206</b>	<b>4,063</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>General Business</b>										
Cost Accounting Standards Board <sup>30</sup>	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
Council on Wage and Price Stability <sup>31</sup>	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Administration <sup>32</sup>	247	335	238	231	223	215	192	227	-10.7%	18.2%
Export Administration <sup>33</sup>	n/o	n/o	508	362	347	335	386	433	15.2%	12.2%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,569	2,660	4,059	5,003	5,125	5,134	5,528	6,358	7.7%	15.0%
<b>Subtotal (Dept. of Commerce)</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>5,596</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>5,684</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>7,018</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	544	971	513	731	748	767	811	819	5.7%	1.0%
Federal Election Commission	n/o	258	241	315	309	297	314	361	5.7%	15.0%
Federal Trade Commission	1,302	1,719	903	939	939	928	960	979	3.4%	2.0%
International Trade Commission <sup>34</sup>	245	409	499	453	385	371	394	423	6.2%	7.4%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	314	598	520	507	501	494	510	516	3.2%	1.2%
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,388	2,050	2,130	2,705	2,773	2,777	2,803	2,833	0.9%	1.1%
<b>TOTAL—General Business</b>	<b>6,609</b>	<b>9,251</b>	<b>9,611</b>	<b>11,246</b>	<b>11,350</b>	<b>11,318</b>	<b>11,898</b>	<b>12,949</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>	<b>17,253</b>	<b>26,258</b>	<b>27,289</b>	<b>31,864</b>	<b>29,727</b>	<b>28,970</b>	<b>29,463</b>	<b>29,836</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>69,753</b>	<b>117,638</b>	<b>111,279</b>	<b>128,618</b>	<b>124,896</b>	<b>122,756</b>	<b>126,673</b>	<b>127,927</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.



Table A-4

**Summary of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity (1960-1999)**  
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Current Dollars)

Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total
1960	\$ 318	\$ 126	\$ 444
1961	383	140	523
1962	429	153	582
1963	498	166	664
1964	543	181	724
1965	596	195	791
1966	640	196	836
1967	738	217	955
1968	825	229	1,054
1969	944	252	1,196
1970	1,116	292	1,408
1971	1,407	324	1,731
1972	1,783	360	2,143
1973	2,339	388	2,727
1974	2,429	439	2,868
1975	2,966	517	3,483
1976	3,047	589	3,636
1977	3,554	721	4,275
1978	4,014	812	4,826
1979	4,681	880	5,561
1980	5,303	996	6,299
1981	5,493	1,066	6,559
1982	5,516	1,100	6,616
1983	5,550	1,124	6,674
1984	6,090	1,401	7,491
1985	6,527	1,420	7,947
1986	6,294	1,688	7,982
1987	7,350	1,637	8,987
1988	7,931	2,004	9,935
1989	8,503	2,062	10,565
1990	9,423	2,143	11,566
1991	10,362	2,173	12,535
1992	11,347	2,660	14,007
1993	11,550	3,135	14,685
1994	12,024	2,870	14,894
1995	12,151	3,102	15,253
1996	11,732	3,218	14,950
1997	12,539	3,381	15,920
1998*	14,231	3,480	17,711
1999*	14,367	3,556	17,923

\* Estimates

Note: Data are based on obligations incurred.

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table A-5

**Summary of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity (1960-1999)**  
(Fiscal Years, Millions of Constant 1992 Dollars)

Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total
1960	\$ 1,364	\$ 541	\$ 1,905
1961	1,622	593	2,215
1962	1,796	639	2,435
1963	2,057	687	2,744
1964	2,209	734	2,943
1965	2,384	780	3,164
1966	2,490	763	3,253
1967	2,774	817	3,591
1968	2,978	826	3,804
1969	3,255	870	4,125
1970	3,647	954	4,601
1971	4,383	1,009	5,392
1972	5,322	1,075	6,397
1973	6,607	1,096	7,703
1974	6,309	1,140	7,449
1975	7,028	1,225	8,253
1976	6,832	1,321	8,153
1977	7,482	1,518	9,000
1978	7,886	1,595	9,481
1979	8,465	1,591	10,056
1980	8,780	1,649	10,429
1981	8,310	1,613	9,923
1982	7,858	1,567	9,425
1983	7,582	1,536	9,118
1984	8,024	1,846	9,870
1985	8,304	1,807	10,111
1986	7,809	2,094	9,903
1987	8,845	1,970	10,815
1988	9,211	2,328	11,539
1989	9,479	2,299	11,778
1990	10,067	2,290	12,357
1991	10,650	2,233	12,883
1992	11,347	2,660	14,007
1993	11,257	3,056	14,313
1994	11,451	2,733	14,184
1995	11,293	2,883	14,176
1996	10,675	2,928	13,603
1997	11,126	3,000	14,126
1998*	12,300	3,008	15,308
1999*	12,290	3,042	15,332

\* Estimates

Note: Data are based on obligations incurred.

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

Table A-6

**Summary of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity (1970-1999)**  
(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total
1970	52,500	17,253	69,753
1971	61,148	17,940	79,088
1972	67,417	18,248	85,665
1973	74,479	18,877	93,356
1974	74,843	19,972	94,815
1975	79,728	21,720	101,448
1976	84,080	22,835	106,915
1977	83,631	23,334	106,965
1978	87,084	25,077	112,161
1979	90,363	25,478	115,841
1980	91,380	26,258	117,638
1981	87,913	25,300	113,213
1982	79,510	23,788	103,298
1983	75,522	22,907	98,429
1984	75,868	23,043	98,911
1985	76,233	22,899	99,132
1986	75,287	23,486	98,773
1987	75,616	23,144	98,760
1988	77,327	23,875	101,202
1989	79,651	23,998	103,649
1990	83,990	27,289	111,279
1991	87,875	27,349	115,224
1992	92,899	29,581	122,480
1993	94,926	31,338	126,264
1994	94,062	31,578	125,640
1995	96,754	31,864	128,618
1996	95,169	29,727	124,896
1997	93,786	28,970	122,756
1998*	97,210	29,463	126,673
1999*	98,091	29,836	127,927

\* Estimates

Note: Data are based on obligations incurred.

Source: Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University. Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

## Notes to the Appendix

1. Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service.
2. The 1960-1970 data for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service are for the Agricultural Research Service.
3. The Food Safety and Inspection Service was formerly the Food Safety and Quality Service.
4. The 1980 data for the Packers and Stockyards Administration were listed within the data for the Agricultural Marketing Service. Budgets for Federal Grain Inspection Service and Packers and Stockyards Administration were merged in 1994.
5. The Consumer Protection Programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development have been listed under several sources. Data prior to 1975 are for the Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration; the data for 1980 are for the Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection; staffing figures are not available.
6. The 1970 data for the Drug Enforcement Administration are for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
7. The Surface Transportation Board was created on January 1, 1996 as a successor organization to the Interstate Commerce Commission.
8. Budgets for the Customs Service in the Department of Treasury were carried in earlier analyses but were dropped beginning with the 1989 budget due to changes in budget reporting that no longer make separation of the regulatory activities of the agency feasible.
9. Prior to fiscal year 1973, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was part of the Internal Revenue Service.
10. 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 to receive funding again.
11. Data for the Employment Standards Administration are for the Workplace Standards Administration for 1969 and 1970. The 1960-1968 data are from the Wage and Labor Standards Administration.
12. Before the 1995 budget, data for the Office of the American Workplace were called the Labor Management Services Administration. Labor-management standards, enforcement, and related administrative functions were transferred to the Employment Standards Administration in 1996.
13. Prior to the 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.
14. The 1960-1974 data for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are for the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; 1975 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.
15. The 1960-1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under Operation and Maintenance.
16. In 1995, the Fish and Wildlife's research and development budget was abolished. Data for R&D after 1994 are for the U.S. Geological Survey.
17. 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 costs reflect a similar cut.
18. In 1995, the U.S. Geological Survey picked up the research and development formerly done at the Fish and Wildlife Service.
19. 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 used.

20. The 1975 data for the Economic Regulatory Administration are for the Federal Energy Administration.
21. The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997.
22. Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission was part of the Atomic Energy Commission.
23. The Federal Home Loan Bank System has been excluded from these data because separate information on regulatory spending and staffing are no longer available.
24. All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year basis.
25. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
26. The 1970 data for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
27. The 1970 and 1975 data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
28. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
29. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
30. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
31. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
32. The 1970 data for the International Trade Administration are for the International Activities-Export Control; the 1975 data are for the Domestic and International Business Administration.
33. Regulation of both imports and exports was once performed by the International Trade Administration. For 1990 and after, the regulation of exports is shown under the Export Administration of the Department of Commerce.
34. The 1970 data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.

## Authors

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