

# 2000 Annual Regulatory Budget Report



## *The Rise of Regulation Continues: An Analysis of the Budget for the Year 2000*

Melinda Warren and Murray Weidenbaum

August 1999  
Regulatory Budget Report 22

**Center for the Study of American Business**

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Washington University in St. Louis

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## Introduction

This report updates the regulatory database of the Center for the Study of American Business (CSAB) at Washington University by analyzing spending and staffing data for the 54 federal regulatory agencies shown in the budget for the fiscal year 2000. For the past 24 years, CSAB has tracked the costs of administering federal regulatory agencies and the personnel assigned to run these agencies. While these numbers are only a piece of the regulatory puzzle, the trends shown by the resulting database are an important barometer used by many participants in the ongoing debates on regulatory policies.

## Overview of the 2000 Regulatory Budget

President Clinton's budget for fiscal 2000 continues the upward trend of recent years in federal spending for regulation as well as in the head count of the regulatory agencies.

### Spending

The *Budget of the United States Government* for the year 2000 calls for \$18.7 billion in spending for regulatory programs—a 0.8 percent increase over the total now estimated for fiscal year 1999 (see Table 1). In current dollars, this is the highest level of spending ever projected for the administrative budgets of the 54 regulatory agencies.

After adjusting for inflation, however, the data translates to a 1.2 percent decrease from the projections for fiscal year 1999, or \$16.0 billion (in 1992 dollars). This slight real downturn follows, however, a sharp 10.5 percent increase in fiscal year 1999, when real spending is expected to reach an all-time high of \$16.2 billion.

Figure 1 shows, in constant 1992 dollars, an overview of the trends in regulatory spending since 1960. Looking at the data by decade provides important historical perspective. During the 1960s, regulatory costs increased 142 percent. This more than doubling of resources devoted to regulatory activities reflected the changing societal attitudes toward such issues as the environment and worker safety. These issues continued to be addressed at an increasing rate in the 1970s, when regulatory costs grew by 125 percent.

During the 1970s, however, many researchers in the academic community began calling for a reexamination of the rapid expansion of regulatory programs. CSAB was at the forefront of this regulatory reform effort.

Both the Carter and Reagan administrations—as well as the Congress—responded to these concerns. The result was a substantial slowdown in the budgets for regulation, which rose less than 20 percent during the 1980s. The 1990s have shown a visible but limited acceleration in such spending. If President Clinton's 2000 budget is approved, regulatory expenditures will have risen 30 percent during the '90s.

This is the seventh budget proposed by President Clinton. If projections for fiscal year 2000 are

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Melinda Warren is associate director of finance at the Center for the Study of American Business. Murray Weidenbaum is chairman of the Center and Mallinckrodt Distinguished University Professor of Economics at Washington University in St. Louis. Special thanks go to Narasinha Sawaikar for his considerable help in putting together the numbers for this report.

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

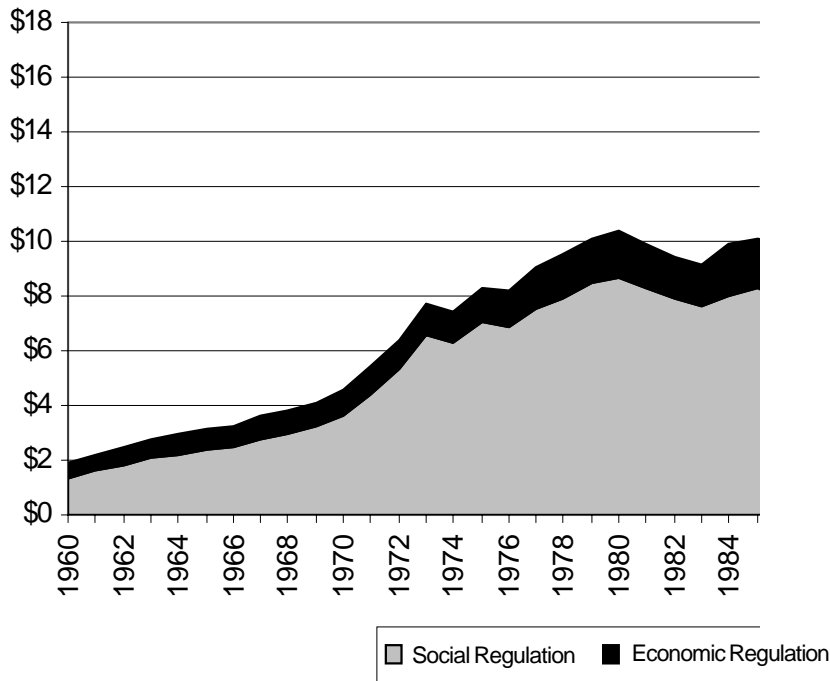
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	(Estimate) 1999	2000	% Change	
								1998-99	1999-2000
<b>Current (Nominal) Dollars</b>									
<i>Social Regulation</i>									
Consumer Safety and Health	\$250	\$710	\$2,298	\$3,795	\$6,137	\$6,626	\$7,010	8.0%	5.8%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	35	128	753	1,002	1,248	1,349	1,529	8.1%	13.3%
Environment	21	214	1,651	4,164	5,215	6,338	5,751	21.5%	-9.3%
Energy	12	64	550	462	502	518	488	3.2%	-5.8%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>\$318</b>	<b>\$1,116</b>	<b>\$5,252</b>	<b>\$9,423</b>	<b>\$13,102</b>	<b>\$14,831</b>	<b>\$14,778</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
<i>Economic Regulation</i>									
Finance and Banking	\$30	\$86	\$362	\$1,080	\$1,557	\$1,633	\$1,624	4.9%	-0.6%
Industry-Specific Regulation	49	91	279	320	460	497	541	8.0%	8.9%
General Business	47	115	355	743	1,406	1,580	1,753	12.4%	10.9%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>\$126</b>	<b>\$292</b>	<b>\$996</b>	<b>\$2,143</b>	<b>\$3,423</b>	<b>\$3,710</b>	<b>\$3,918</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$444</b>	<b>\$1,408</b>	<b>\$6,248</b>	<b>\$11,566</b>	<b>\$16,525</b>	<b>\$18,541</b>	<b>\$18,696</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		12.3%	16.3%	6.4%	4.6%	12.2%	0.8%		
<b>Constant (Real) 1992 Dollars</b>									
<i>Social Regulation</i>									
Consumer Safety and Health	\$1,073	\$2,320	\$3,805	\$4,054	\$5,445	\$5,792	\$6,002	6.4%	3.6%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	150	418	1,247	1,071	1,107	1,179	1,309	6.5%	11.0%
Environment	90	699	2,733	4,449	4,627	5,540	4,924	19.7%	-11.1%
Energy	52	209	911	494	445	453	418	1.7%	-7.7%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>\$1,364</b>	<b>\$3,647</b>	<b>\$8,696</b>	<b>\$10,067</b>	<b>\$11,626</b>	<b>\$12,964</b>	<b>\$12,652</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>
<i>Economic Regulation</i>									
Finance and Banking	\$129	\$281	\$599	\$1,154	\$1,382	\$1,427	\$1,390	3.3%	-2.6%
Industry-Specific Regulation	210	297	462	342	408	434	463	6.4%	6.6%
General Business	202	376	588	794	1,248	1,381	1,501	10.7%	8.7%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>\$541</b>	<b>\$954</b>	<b>\$1,649</b>	<b>\$2,290</b>	<b>\$3,037</b>	<b>\$3,243</b>	<b>\$3,354</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,905</b>	<b>\$4,601</b>	<b>\$10,345</b>	<b>\$12,357</b>	<b>\$14,663</b>	<b>\$16,207</b>	<b>\$16,007</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		5.9%	5.7%	3.8%	3.7%	10.5%	-1.2%		

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.



Figure 1  
**Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960–2000**  
 (Fiscal Years, In Billions of Constant 1992 Dollars)



Source: Center for the Study of American Business.

realized, regulatory spending during his presidency will have grown by more than 14 percent. In this budget, 36 agencies are slated to increase real expenditures on regulatory activity between 1999 and 2000, while eight agencies will spend less. Ten agencies’ budgets will remain the same.

**Staffing**

As shown in Table 2, estimated staffing of federal regulatory activity for the year 2000 is 131,587 full-time equivalent workers, up 2 percent from 1999. The historical trend in regulatory staffing is portrayed in Figure 2. The fluctuations in personnel over the last 30 years show much the same pattern as spending. After a 74 percent growth rate in the 1970s, the size of the regulatory staff was cut by 6 percent in the 1980s. During the 1990s, however, staffing will increase by 15 percent. (Staffing data were not computed for the 1960s.)

In fiscal year 2000, it is estimated that 27 agencies will increase their regulatory staffs; eight agencies will reduce personnel; and the work force at 18 agencies will remain the same.

Detailed information on the spending and staffing for each of the 54 active federal regulatory agencies for 2000 and selected earlier years is contained in Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3. Spending by each of the regulatory agencies is given in Table A-1 in current, or nominal, dollars. Table A-2 converts these costs into real, inflation-adjusted 1992 dollars. Table A-3 details staffing figures for these agencies.

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

	1970	1980	1990	1998	1999	(Estimate) 2000	% Change	
							1998–99	1999–2000
<b>Social Regulation</b>								
Consumer Safety and Health	41,463	55,213	50,282	58,973	59,870	61,265	1.5%	2.3%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	6,486	17,894	13,610	11,638	12,250	13,041	5.3%	6.5%
Environment	4,525	16,993	20,057	22,477	23,861	23,679	6.2%	-0.8%
Energy	219	5,433	3,441	3,044	2,954	2,886	-3.0%	-2.3%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>52,693</b>	<b>95,533</b>	<b>87,390</b>	<b>96,132</b>	<b>98,935</b>	<b>100,871</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>								
Finance and Banking	4,969	9,524	13,049	13,402	13,249	12,955	-1.1%	-2.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	5,675	7,483	4,629	4,017	4,028	4,049	0.3%	0.5%
General Business	6,609	9,251	9,611	11,649	12,977	13,712	11.4%	5.7%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>17,253</b>	<b>26,258</b>	<b>27,289</b>	<b>29,068</b>	<b>30,254</b>	<b>30,716</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>69,946</b>	<b>121,791</b>	<b>114,679</b>	<b>125,200</b>	<b>129,189</b>	<b>131,587</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		5.8%	-0.5%	-1.2%	3.2%	1.9%		

*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.

### Social and Economic Regulation

Spending and staffing at the 54 regulatory agencies also can be divided into two main categories—social and economic.

#### Social Regulation

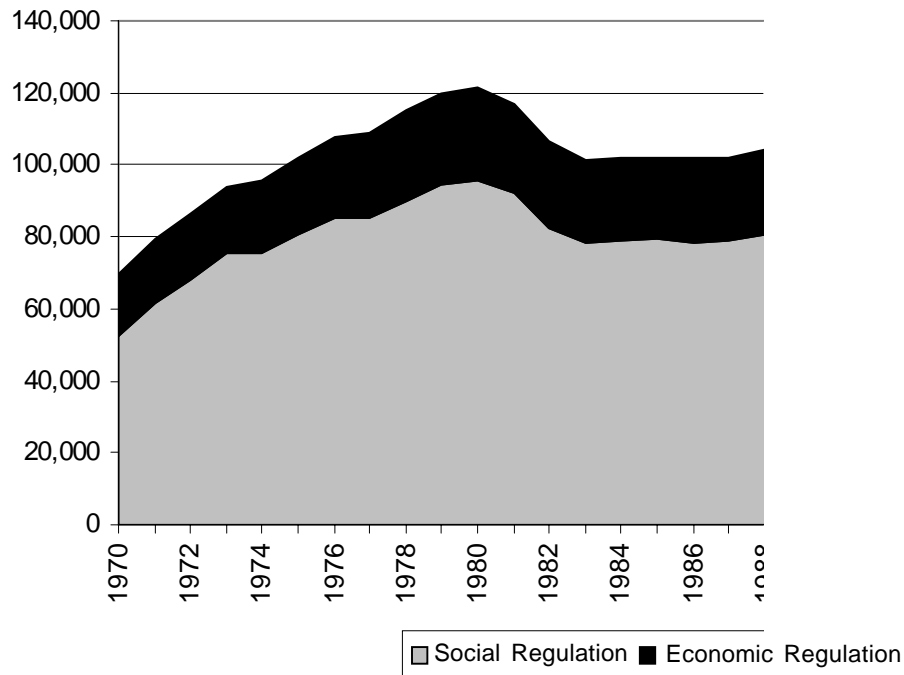
Social regulations are designed to achieve goals such as cleaner air, equal employment opportunity, safer work environments, and consumer safety. Agencies administering social regulations are limited to a specific area of activity (e.g., food safety), but have the power to regulate across industry boundaries. This category includes agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the National Labor Relations Board.

In this report, the social regulatory agencies are further divided into four subcategories. As Table 1 shows, real spending in the “Consumer Safety and Health” and “Job Safety and Other Working Conditions” subcategories will grow by 4 percent and 11 percent, respectively, in 2000. Funding for “Environment” agencies is scheduled to be down by 11 percent (following a 20 percent increase in 1999) and “Energy” agencies will have cuts of 8 percent. (See also Tables A-1 and A-2 for detail on agencies within each category and subcategory.)

Changes in personnel for the social subcategories are similar. “Consumer Safety and Health” agencies will add 2 percent more staff. The work force at “Job Safety and Other Working Conditions”

Figure 2

**Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity, 1970–2000**  
(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)



Source: Center for the Study of American Business.

agencies will grow by nearly 7 percent. Staffing at “Environment” and “Energy” agencies is slated to fall. (See Table 2 for an overview of staffing in these subcategories. Table A-3 gives detail by agency.)

### **Economic Regulation**

The more traditional, industry-specific form of regulation usually is referred to as economic regulation. Each agency in this category regulates a broad base of activities in a particular industry or group of 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 included in this group.

Economic regulatory agencies are further divided into three subcategories. “Finance and Banking” are slated for a 3 percent decrease in 2000 and the “Industry-Specific” and “General Business” subcategories for 7 percent and 9 percent increases, respectively. (See Table 1.)

As shown in Table 2, “Finance and Banking” is projected to experience a 2 percent reduction in its staff. “Industry-Specific” staffing will grow slightly. Personnel at the “General Business” agencies, in aggregate, will expand by nearly 6 percent.

## Appendix

The Center for the Study of American Business at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 24 years and has compiled 40 years of data on the administrative expenses of federal regulation. New data for this report were drawn from the *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 2000* and supporting documents. This budget, also known as “the President’s Budget,” is presented to Congress approximately seven months prior to the beginning of each fiscal year (fiscal year 1999 began October 1, 1998 and ends September 30, 1999). In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 54 major regulatory agencies contained in Table A-1 consist of “obligations incurred,” the statistical measure in the budget document which is shown in greatest detail. These data are expressed in current dollars, rounded to the nearest million. Table A-2 provides comparable information in real terms (constant 1992 dollars). Because these numbers are rounded, the numbers do not necessarily add to totals.

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

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

Tables A-4 and A-5 give data from 1960 to 2000 for obligations incurred in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Comparable staffing data from 1970 to 2000 are given in Table A-6. Detailed agency-by-agency data are available and can be obtained by writing to the Center for the Study of American Business at Washington University or by visiting its website at <http://csab.wustl.edu>.

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

The notes to the appendix give background on organizational changes since the Center for the Study of American Business began tracking trends in regulatory budgets and staffing in 1975. 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.

**Table A-1**

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

Category and Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	(Estimated)		% Change	
						1999	2000	1998–1999	1999–2000
<b>Social Regulation</b>									
<b>Consumer Safety and Health</b>									
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	n/o	\$43	\$35	\$46	\$48	\$53	4.3%	10.4%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>									
Agricultural Marketing Service <sup>1</sup>	\$53	\$190	\$67	\$160	197	208	221	5.6%	6.3%
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service <sup>2</sup>	69	101	259	423	674	702	738	4.2%	5.1%
Food Safety and Inspection Service <sup>3</sup>			381	475	678	706	742	4.1%	5.1%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards <sup>4</sup>	n/o	3	63	52	56	70	70	25.0%	0.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	\$122	\$294	\$770	\$1,110	\$1,605	\$1,686	\$1,771	5.0%	5.0%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>									
Food and Drug Administration	15	80	334	603	1,067	1,160	1,339	8.7%	15.4%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>									
Consumer Protection Programs <sup>5</sup>	n/o	n/o	4	6	17	18	19	5.9%	5.6%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>									
Drug Enforcement Administration <sup>6</sup>	n/o	2	13	28	63	77	80	22.2%	3.9%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>									
Coast Guard	45	\$94	\$498	\$909	1,540	1,716	1,695	11.4%	-1.2%
Federal Aviation Administration	41	126	281	495	745	811	873	8.9%	7.6%
Federal Highway Administration	n/o	6	20	98	122	138	142	13.1%	2.9%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	21	85	56	77	91	96	18.2%	5.5%
Surface Transportation Board <sup>7</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	16	16	17	0.0%	6.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	n/o	32	136	142	253	196	218	-22.5%	11.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	\$86	\$279	\$1,020	\$1,700	\$2,753	\$2,968	\$3,041	7.8%	2.5%
<i>Department of the Treasury:<sup>8</sup></i>									
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms <sup>9</sup>	27	50	144	282	521	600	636	15.2%	6.0%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board <sup>10</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4	7	8	75.0%	14.3%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	4	4	6	6	6	0.0%	0.0%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	17	27	55	56	57	1.8%	1.8%
<b>TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health</b>	\$250	\$710	\$2,298	\$3,795	\$6,137	\$6,626	\$7,010	8.0%	5.8%

Table A-1 (continued)

Category and Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	(Estimated)		% Change	
						1999	2000	1998–1999	1999–2000
<b>Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>									
<i>Department of Labor:</i>									
Employment Standards Administration <sup>11</sup>	14	\$37	\$124	\$155	\$193	\$210	\$268	8.8%	27.6%
Office of the American Workplace <sup>12</sup>	n/o	12	55	79	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration <sup>13</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	85	94	108	10.6%	14.9%
Mine Safety and Health Administration <sup>14</sup>	6	27	144	167	203	216	230	6.4%	6.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	191	267	338	354	389	4.7%	9.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$76</b>	<b>\$514</b>	<b>\$668</b>	<b>\$819</b>	<b>\$874</b>	<b>\$995</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	4	4	4	0.0%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	n/o	13	124	185	242	279	312	15.3%	11.8%
National Labor Relations Board	15	39	108	141	175	184	210	5.1%	14.1%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	7	6	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>\$1,248</b>	<b>\$1,349</b>	<b>\$1,529</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>
<b>Environment</b>									
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	\$8	\$1	\$3	\$3	\$3	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>									
Army Corps of Engineers <sup>15</sup>	1	2	41	64	152	168	141	10.5%	-16.1%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>									
Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>16</sup>	3	7	68	159	284	336	328	18.3%	-2.4%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement <sup>17</sup>	n/o	n/o	174	346	359	406	415	13.1%	2.2%
U.S. Geological Survey <sup>18</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	148	163	125	10.1%	-23.3%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$3</b>	<b>\$7</b>	<b>\$242</b>	<b>\$505</b>	<b>\$791</b>	<b>\$905</b>	<b>\$868</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>
Environmental Protection Agency <sup>19</sup>	17	205	1,360	3,594	4,269	5,262	4,739	23.3%	-9.9%
<b>TOTAL—Environment</b>	<b>\$21</b>	<b>\$214</b>	<b>\$1,651</b>	<b>\$4,164</b>	<b>\$5,215</b>	<b>\$6,338</b>	<b>\$5,751</b>	<b>21.5%</b>	<b>-9.3%</b>
<b>Energy</b>									
<i>Department of Energy:</i>									
Economic Regulatory Administration <sup>20</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$146	\$17	\$3	\$2	\$2	-33.3%	0.0%
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	11	17	17	16	0.0%	-5.9%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline <sup>21</sup>	n/o	n/o	8	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$154</b>	<b>\$28</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>\$19</b>	<b>\$18</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>
Nuclear Regulatory Commission <sup>22</sup>	12	64	396	434	482	499	470	3.5%	-5.8%
<b>TOTAL—Energy</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>\$64</b>	<b>\$550</b>	<b>\$462</b>	<b>\$502</b>	<b>\$518</b>	<b>\$488</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION</b>	<b>\$318</b>	<b>\$1,116</b>	<b>\$5,252</b>	<b>\$9,423</b>	<b>\$13,102</b>	<b>\$14,831</b>	<b>\$14,778</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>

**Table A-1 (continued)**

Category and Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	(Estimated)		% Change	
						1999	2000	1998–1999	1999–2000
<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	\$357	\$399	\$399	11.8%	0.0%
Farm Credit Administration	2	4	12	36	32	36	36	12.5%	0.0%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	13	38	113	495	585	598	586	2.2%	-2.0%
<i>Federal Reserve System<sup>24</sup></i>									
Federal Reserve Banks <sup>25</sup>	n/o	n/a	86	212	440	440	440	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	1	5	20	30	75	77	77	2.7%	0.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$1</b>	<b>\$5</b>	<b>\$106</b>	<b>\$242</b>	<b>\$515</b>	<b>\$517</b>	<b>\$517</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
National Credit Union Administration	3	7	18	46	68	83	86	22.1%	3.6%
<b>TOTAL—Finance and Banking</b>	<b>\$30</b>	<b>\$86</b>	<b>\$362</b>	<b>\$1,080</b>	<b>\$1,557</b>	<b>\$1,633</b>	<b>\$1,624</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
<b>Industry-Specific Regulation</b>									
Civil Aeronautics Board <sup>26</sup>	\$7	\$11	\$29	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission <sup>27</sup>	1	2	17	39	58	61	68	5.2%	11.5%
Federal Communications Commission	11	25	76	108	222	254	278	5.2%	11.5%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission <sup>28</sup>	7	18	68	114	166	168	180	14.4%	9.4%
Federal Maritime Commission	n/o	4	11	15	14	14	15	1.2%	7.1%
Interstate Commerce Commission <sup>29</sup>	20	27	78	44	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Board <sup>30</sup>	3	4	0	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>\$460</b>	<b>\$497</b>	<b>\$541</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>
<b>General Business</b>									
Cost Accounting Standards Board <sup>31</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability <sup>32</sup>	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>									
International Trade Administration <sup>33</sup>	3	6	16	20	29	31	33	6.9%	6.5%
Export Administration <sup>34</sup>				43	49	61	64	24.5%	4.9%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	105	327	703	796	922	13.2%	15.8%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>\$55</b>	<b>\$121</b>	<b>\$390</b>	<b>\$781</b>	<b>\$888</b>	<b>\$1,019</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
<i>Department of Justice:</i>									
Antitrust Division	4	10	49	48	101	98	114	-3.0%	16.3%
Federal Election Commission			9	15	30	37	39	23.3%	5.4%
Federal Trade Commission	7	21	66	70	107	119	134	11.2%	12.6%
International Trade Commission <sup>35</sup>	2	4	14	38	41	45	47	9.8%	4.4%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>									
Copyright Office	1	3	14	20	30	35	37	16.7%	5.7%
Securities and Exchange Commission	8	22	72	162	316	358	363	13.3%	1.4%
<b>TOTAL—General Business</b>	<b>\$47</b>	<b>\$115</b>	<b>\$355</b>	<b>\$743</b>	<b>\$1,406</b>	<b>\$1,580</b>	<b>\$1,753</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>	<b>\$126</b>	<b>\$292</b>	<b>\$996</b>	<b>\$2,143</b>	<b>\$3,423</b>	<b>\$3,710</b>	<b>\$3,918</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$444</b>	<b>\$1,408</b>	<b>\$6,248</b>	<b>\$11,566</b>	<b>\$16,525</b>	<b>\$18,541</b>	<b>\$18,696</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>

Notes: n/o = Agency not operational. See notes 1 through 35 at the end of the Appendix.

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

Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars  
(In Millions of Constant 1992 Dollars)

Category and Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	Estimated		% Change	
						1999	2000	1998–1999	1999–2000
<b>Social Regulation</b>									
<b>Consumer Safety and Health</b>									
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	n/o	\$71	\$37	\$41	\$42	\$45	2.8%	8.1%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>									
Agricultural Marketing Service <sup>1</sup>	\$227	\$621	\$111	\$171	175	182	189	4.0%	4.1%
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service <sup>2</sup>	296	330	429	452	598	614	632	2.6%	3.0%
Food Safety and Inspection Service <sup>3</sup>	n/o	n/o	631	507	602	617	635	2.6%	2.9%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards <sup>4</sup>	n/o	10	104	56	50	61	60	23.1%	-2.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$524</b>	<b>\$961</b>	<b>\$1,275</b>	<b>\$1,186</b>	<b>\$1,424</b>	<b>\$1,474</b>	<b>\$1,516</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>									
Food and Drug Administration	\$64	\$261	\$553	\$644	\$947	\$1,014	\$1,146	7.1%	13.1%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>									
Consumer Protection Programs <sup>5</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$7	\$6	\$15	\$16	\$16	4.3%	3.4%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>									
Drug Enforcement Administration <sup>6</sup>	n/o	\$7	\$22	\$30	\$56	\$67	\$68	20.4%	1.8%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>									
Coast Guard	\$193	\$307	\$825	\$971	\$1,366	\$1,500	\$1,451	9.8%	-3.3%
Federal Aviation Administration	176	412	465	529	661	709	747	7.2%	5.4%
Federal Highway Administration	n/o	20	33	105	108	121	122	11.4%	0.8%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	68	80	82	16.4%	3.3%
Surface Transportation Board <sup>7</sup>	n/o	69	141	60	68	80	82	16.4%	3.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	n/o	105	225	152	224	171	187	-23.7%	8.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$369</b>	<b>\$912</b>	<b>\$1,689</b>	<b>\$1,816</b>	<b>\$2,443</b>	<b>\$2,594</b>	<b>\$2,604</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<i>Department of the Treasury:<sup>8</sup></i>									
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms <sup>9</sup>	\$116	\$163	\$238	\$301	\$462	\$524	\$545	13.5%	3.8%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board <sup>10</sup>									
	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission									
	n/o	n/o	\$7	\$4	\$5	\$5	\$5	-1.5%	-2.1%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	\$16	\$28	\$29	\$49	\$49	\$49	0.3%	-0.3%
<b>TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health</b>	<b>\$1,073</b>	<b>\$2,320</b>	<b>\$3,805</b>	<b>\$4,054</b>	<b>\$5,445</b>	<b>\$5,792</b>	<b>\$6,002</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>



Table A-2 (continued)

Category and Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	(Estimated) 1999	(Estimated) 2000	% Change 1998–1999	% Change 1999–2000
<b>Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>									
<i>Department of Labor:</i>									
Employment Standards Administration <sup>11</sup>	\$60	\$121	\$205	\$166	\$171	\$184	\$229	8.8%	27.6%
Office of the American Workplace <sup>12</sup>	n/o	\$39	\$91	\$84	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration <sup>13</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	75	82	92	10.6%	14.9%
Mine Safety and Health Administration <sup>14</sup>	\$26	\$88	\$238	\$178	180	189	197	6.4%	6.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	\$316	\$285	300	309	333	4.7%	9.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$86</b>	<b>\$248</b>	<b>\$851</b>	<b>\$714</b>	<b>\$727</b>	<b>\$764</b>	<b>\$852</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	\$2	\$4	\$3	\$3	-1.5%	-2.1%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	n/o	\$42	\$205	\$198	\$215	\$244	\$267	13.6%	9.5%
National Labor Relations Board	\$64	\$127	\$179	\$151	\$155	\$161	\$180	3.6%	11.8%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	\$12	\$6	\$7	\$7	\$7	-1.5%	-2.1%
<b>TOTAL—Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>	<b>\$150</b>	<b>\$418</b>	<b>\$1,247</b>	<b>\$1,071</b>	<b>\$1,107</b>	<b>\$1,179</b>	<b>\$1,309</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
<b>Environment</b>									
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	\$13	\$1	\$3	\$3	\$3	-1.5%	-2.1%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>									
Army Corps of Engineers <sup>15</sup>	\$4	\$7	\$68	\$68	\$135	\$147	\$121	8.9%	-17.8%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>									
Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>16</sup>	\$13	\$23	\$113	\$170	\$252	\$294	\$281	16.6%	-4.4%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement <sup>17</sup>	n/o	n/o	288	370	319	355	355	13.1%	2.2%
U.S. Geological Survey <sup>18</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	131	142	107	8.5%	-24.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>\$23</b>	<b>\$401</b>	<b>\$540</b>	<b>\$702</b>	<b>\$791</b>	<b>\$743</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>
Environmental Protection Agency <sup>19</sup>	\$73	\$670	\$2,252	\$3,840	\$3,788	\$4,600	\$4,057	21.4%	-11.8%
<b>TOTAL—Environment</b>	<b>\$90</b>	<b>\$699</b>	<b>\$2,733</b>	<b>\$4,449</b>	<b>\$4,627</b>	<b>\$5,540</b>	<b>\$4,924</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>-11.1%</b>
<b>Energy</b>									
<i>Department of Energy:</i>									
Economic Regulatory Administration <sup>20</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$242	\$18	\$3	\$2	\$2	-34.3%	-2.1%
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	12	15	15	14	-1.5%	-7.8%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline <sup>21</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$13	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>\$255</b>	<b>\$30</b>	<b>\$18</b>	<b>\$17</b>	<b>\$15</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>	<b>-7.2%</b>
Nuclear Regulatory Commission <sup>22</sup>	\$52	\$209	\$656	\$464	\$428	\$436	\$402	2.0%	-7.7%
<b>TOTAL—Energy</b>	<b>\$52</b>	<b>\$209</b>	<b>\$911</b>	<b>\$494</b>	<b>\$445</b>	<b>\$453</b>	<b>\$418</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>-7.7%</b>
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION</b>	<b>\$1,364</b>	<b>\$3,647</b>	<b>\$8,696</b>	<b>\$10,067</b>	<b>\$11,626</b>	<b>\$12,964</b>	<b>\$12,652</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>

**Table A-2 (continued)**

Category and Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	(Estimated)		% Change	
						1999	2000	1998–1999	1999–2000
<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	\$317	\$349	\$342	10.1%	-2.1%
Farm Credit Administration	\$9	\$13	\$20	\$38	\$28	\$31	\$31	10.8%	-2.1%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	\$56	\$124	\$187	\$529	\$519	\$523	\$502	0.7%	-4.0%
<i>Federal Reserve System<sup>24</sup></i>									
Federal Reserve Banks <sup>25</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$142	\$226	\$390	\$385	\$377	-1.5%	-2.1%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	4	16	33	32	67	67	66	1.1%	-2.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	\$4	\$16	\$175	\$259	\$457	\$452	\$443	-1.1%	-2.1%
National Credit Union Administration	\$13	\$23	\$30	\$49	\$60	\$73	\$74	20.2%	1.5%
<b>TOTAL—Finance and Banking</b>	\$129	\$281	\$599	\$1,154	\$1,382	\$1,427	\$1,390	3.3%	-2.6%
<b>Industry-Specific Regulation</b>									
Civil Aeronautics Board <sup>26</sup>	\$30	\$36	\$48	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission <sup>27</sup>	\$4	\$7	\$28	\$42	\$51	\$53	\$58	3.6%	9.2%
Federal Communications Commission	\$47	\$82	\$126	\$115	\$197	\$222	\$238	12.7%	7.2%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission <sup>28</sup>	\$30	\$59	\$113	\$122	\$147	\$147	\$154	-0.3%	4.9%
Federal Maritime Commission	n/o	\$13	\$18	\$16	\$12	\$12	\$13	-0.3%	4.9%
Interstate Commerce Commission <sup>29</sup>	\$86	\$88	\$129	\$47	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Board <sup>30</sup>	\$13	\$13	\$0	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<b>TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation</b>	\$210	\$297	\$462	\$342	\$408	\$434	\$463	6.4%	6.6%
<b>General Business</b>									
Cost Accounting Standards Board <sup>31</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability <sup>32</sup>	n/o	n/o	\$15	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>									
International Trade Administration <sup>33</sup>	\$13	\$20	\$26	\$21	\$26	\$27	\$28	6.9%	6.5%
Export Administration <sup>34</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	46	43	53	55	24.5%	4.9%
Patent and Trademark Office	94	160	174	349	624	696	789	13.2%	15.8%
<b>Subtotal</b>	\$107	\$180	\$200	\$417	\$693	\$776	\$872	12.0%	12.4%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>									
Antitrust Division	\$17	\$33	\$81	\$51	\$90	\$86	\$98	-3.0%	16.3%
Federal Election Commission	n/o	n/o	\$15	\$16	\$27	\$32	\$33	23.3%	5.4%
Federal Trade Commission	\$30	\$69	\$109	\$75	\$95	\$104	\$115	11.2%	12.6%
International Trade Commission <sup>35</sup>	\$9	\$13	\$23	\$41	\$36	\$39	\$40	9.8%	4.4%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>									
Copyright Office	\$4	\$10	\$23	\$21	\$27	\$31	\$32	14.9%	3.5%
Securities and Exchange Commission	\$34	\$72	\$119	\$173	\$280	\$313	\$311	11.6%	-0.7%
<b>TOTAL—General Business</b>	\$202	\$376	\$588	\$794	\$1,248	\$1,381	\$1,501	10.7%	8.7%
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>	\$541	\$954	\$1,649	\$2,290	\$3,037	\$3,243	\$3,354	6.8%	3.4%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	\$1,905	\$4,601	\$10,345	\$12,357	\$14,663	\$16,207	\$16,007	10.5%	-1.2%

Notes: n/o = Agency not operational. See notes 1 through 35 at the end of the Appendix.

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

Category and Agency	1970	1980	1990	1998	Estimated 1999	Estimated 2000	% Change 1999–2000
<b>Social Regulation</b>							
<b>Consumer Safety and Health</b>							
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	978	515	462	480	480	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>							
Agricultural Marketing Service <sup>1</sup>	12,873	2,147	3,164	2,660	2,678	2,733	2.1%
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service <sup>2</sup>	5,635	5,440	5,814	6,342	6,461	6,461	0.0%
Food Safety and Inspection Service <sup>3</sup>	n/o	12,501	9,433	9,698	9,702	9,702	0.0%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards <sup>4</sup>	193	2,118	989	757	775	775	0.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18,701</b>	<b>22,206</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>19,457</b>	<b>19,616</b>	<b>19,671</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>							
Food and Drug Administration	4,470	8,045	7,764	8,904	8,944	9,564	6.9%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>							
Drug Enforcement Administration <sup>6</sup>	125	256	294	620	631	643	1.9%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>							
Coast Guard	7,064	11,423	10,891	16,794	16,814	17,424	3.6%
Federal Aviation Administration	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,335	6,680	6,596	-1.3%
Federal Highway Administration	177	239	495	618	617	617	0.0%
Federal Railroad Administration	267	607	435	688	729	772	5.9%
Surface Transportation Board <sup>7</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	129	135	135	0.0%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	472	917	602	625	621	631	1.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,427</b>	<b>19,437</b>	<b>18,063</b>	<b>25,189</b>	<b>25,596</b>	<b>26,175</b>	<b>2.3%</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	3,873	4,117	4,244	3.1%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board <sup>10</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	30	35	16.7%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	85	48	407	54	51	-5.6%
National Transportation Safety Board	251	387	325	414	402	402	0.0%
<b>TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health</b>	<b>41,463</b>	<b>55,213</b>	<b>50,282</b>	<b>58,973</b>	<b>59,870</b>	<b>61,265</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

**Table A-3 (continued)**

Category and Agency	1970	1980	1990	1998	Estimated 1999	Estimated 2000	% Change 1999–2000
<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	2,131	2,224	2,520	13.3%
Office of the American Workplace <sup>12</sup>	626	1,330	980	n/o	n/o	n/o	-
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration <sup>13</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	664	764	829	8.5%
Mine Safety and Health Administration <sup>14</sup>	1,040	3,700	2,679	2,145	2,261	2,317	2.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,171	2,224	2,326	4.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>8,425</b>	<b>7,111</b>	<b>7,473</b>	<b>7,992</b>	<b>6.9%</b>
Architectural and Transportation Barriers							
Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	27	30	31	31	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	637	3,496	2,853	2,554	2,796	2,946	5.4%
National Labor Relations Board	2,222	2,898	2,227	1,880	1,880	2,002	6.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	148	78	63	70	70	0.0%
<b>TOTAL—Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>17,894</b>	<b>13,610</b>	<b>11,638</b>	<b>12,250</b>	<b>13,041</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
<b>Environment</b>							
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	49	15	18	22	23	4.5%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>							
Army Corps of Engineers <sup>15</sup>	n/o	800	1,201	1,543	1,824	1,790	-1.9%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>							
Fish and Wildlife Service <sup>16</sup>	432	1,913	2,059	1,508	1,912	2,061	7.8%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement <sup>17</sup>	n/o	1,186	1,195	621	627	627	0.0%
U.S. Geological Survey <sup>18</sup>	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,277	1,345	1,029	-23.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>3,884</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>-4.3%</b>
Environmental Protection Agency <sup>19</sup>	4,093	13,045	15,587	17,510	18,131	18,149	0.1%
<b>TOTAL—Environment</b>	<b>4,525</b>	<b>16,993</b>	<b>20,057</b>	<b>22,477</b>	<b>23,861</b>	<b>23,679</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>Energy</b>							
<i>Department of Energy:</i>							
Economic Regulatory Administration <sup>20</sup>	n/o	2,255	184	22	17	16	-5.9%
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	96	113	100	110	10.0%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline <sup>21</sup>	n/o	64	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>7.7%</b>
Nuclear Regulatory Commission <sup>22</sup>	219	3,114	3,160	2,909	2,837	2,760	-2.7%
<b>TOTAL—Energy</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>5,433</b>	<b>3,441</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>2,954</b>	<b>2,886</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION</b>	<b>52,693</b>	<b>95,533</b>	<b>87,390</b>	<b>96,132</b>	<b>98,935</b>	<b>100,871</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

**Table A-3 (continued)**

Category and Agency	1970	1980	1990	1998	Estimated 1999	Estimated 2000	% Change 1999–2000
<b><i>Economic Regulation</i></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	2,785	3,074	3,100	0.8%
Farm Credit Administration	222	277	530	299	310	310	0.0%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2,185	3,648	6,005	6,001	5,448	5,132	-5.8%
<i>Federal Reserve System<sup>24</sup></i>							
Federal Reserve Banks <sup>25</sup>	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,022	3,022	3,022	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	170	333	419	675	668	668	0.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	170	1,922	2,636	3,697	3,690	3,690	0.0%
National Credit Union Administration	389	443	662	620	727	723	-0.6%
<b>TOTAL—Finance and Banking</b>	4,969	9,524	13,049	13,402	13,249	12,955	-2.2%
<b>Industry-Specific Regulation</b>							
Civil Aeronautics Board <sup>26</sup>	658	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission <sup>27</sup>	166	459	527	560	600	621	3.5%
Federal Communications Commission	1,511	2,216	1,734	2,000	1,970	1,970	0.0%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission <sup>28</sup>	1,095	1,653	1,475	1,318	1,320	1,320	0.0%
Federal Maritime Commission	226	336	229	139	138	138	0.0%
Interstate Commerce Commission <sup>29</sup>	1,802	2,041	664	n/o	n/o	n/o	-
Renegotiation Board <sup>30</sup>	217	0	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-
<b>TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation</b>	5,675	7,483	4,629	4,017	4,028	4,049	0.5%
<b>General Business</b>							
Cost Accounting Standards Board <sup>31</sup>	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability <sup>32</sup>	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>							
International Trade Administration <sup>33</sup>	247	335	238	268	210	239	13.8%
Export Administration <sup>34</sup>	n/o	n/o	508	362	464	481	3.7%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,569	2,660	4,059	5,300	6,358	6,801	7.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	2,816	2,995	4,805	5,930	7,032	7,521	7.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>							
Antitrust Division	544	971	513	796	819	943	15.1%
Federal Election Commission	n/o	258	241	303	347	357	2.9%
Federal Trade Commission	1,302	1,719	903	965	985	1,042	5.8%
International Trade Commission <sup>35</sup>	245	409	499	377	418	418	0.0%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>							
Copyright Office	314	598	520	504	526	526	0.0%
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,388	2,050	2,130	2,774	2,850	2,905	1.9%
<b>TOTAL—General Business</b>	6,609	9,251	9,611	11,649	12,977	13,712	5.7%
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>	17,253	26,258	27,289	29,068	30,254	30,716	1.5%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	69,946	121,791	114,679	125,200	129,189	131,587	1.9%

Notes: n/o = Agency not operational. See notes 1 through 35 at the end of the Appendix.

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**

**Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars**  
(Fiscal Years 1960–2000, Millions of Dollars)

Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total	Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total
1960	\$318	\$126	\$444	1980	5,252	996	6,248
1961	383	140	523	1981	5,493	1,066	6,559
1962	429	153	582	1982	5,516	1,100	6,616
1963	498	166	664	1983	5,550	1,124	6,674
1964	543	181	724	1984	6,090	1,401	7,491
1965	596	195	791	1985	6,527	1,420	7,947
1966	640	196	836	1986	6,294	1,688	7,982
1967	738	217	955	1987	7,350	1,637	8,987
1968	826	229	1,055	1988	7,931	2,004	9,935
1969	946	252	1,198	1989	8,503	2,062	10,565
1970	1,116	292	1,408	1990	9,423	2,143	11,566
1971	1,407	324	1,731	1991	10,362	2,173	12,535
1972	1,784	360	2,144	1992	11,347	2,385	13,732
1973	2,339	388	2,727	1993	11,550	2,816	14,366
1974	2,431	439	2,870	1994	12,024	2,870	14,894
1975	2,966	517	3,483	1995	12,152	3,102	15,254
1976	3,048	589	3,637	1996	11,732	3,218	14,950
1977	3,554	721	4,275	1997	12,539	3,381	15,920
1978	4,014	812	4,826	1998	13,102	3,423	16,525
1979	4,681	880	5,561	1999*	14,831	3,710	18,541
				2000*	14,778	3,918	18,696

\*Estimates

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

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**

**Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars**  
(Fiscal Years 1960–2000, Millions of 1992 Dollars)

Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total	Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total
1960	\$1,364	\$541	\$1,905	1980	8,696	1,649	10,345
1961	1,622	593	2,215	1981	8,310	1,613	9,923
1962	1,796	639	2,434	1982	7,858	1,567	9,425
1963	2,057	687	2,743	1983	7,582	1,536	9,117
1964	2,209	734	2,943	1984	8,024	1,846	9,870
1965	2,384	780	3,164	1985	8,304	1,807	10,111
1966	2,490	763	3,253	1986	7,809	2,094	9,903
1967	2,774	817	3,592	1987	8,845	1,970	10,815
1968	2,982	826	3,808	1988	9,211	2,328	11,539
1969	3,262	870	4,132	1989	9,479	2,299	11,778
1970	3,647	954	4,601	1990	10,067	2,290	12,357
1971	4,383	1,009	5,393	1991	10,650	2,233	12,883
1972	5,325	1,075	6,400	1992	11,347	2,385	13,732
1973	6,607	1,096	7,703	1993	11,257	2,745	14,002
1974	6,314	1,140	7,455	1994	11,451	2,733	14,185
1975	7,028	1,225	8,254	1995	11,294	2,883	14,177
1976	6,834	1,321	8,155	1996	10,714	2,939	13,653
1977	7,482	1,518	9,000	1997	11,236	3,030	14,265
1978	7,886	1,595	9,481	1998	11,626	3,037	14,663
1979	8,465	1,591	10,056	1999*	12,964	3,243	16,207
				2000*	12,652	3,354	16,007

\*Estimates

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

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**

**Total Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity**  
(Fiscal Years 1970–2000, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total	Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total
1970	52,693	17,253	69,946	1990	87,390	27,289	114,679
1971	61,788	17,940	79,728	1991	91,172	27,349	118,521
1972	68,117	18,248	86,365	1992	96,250	29,581	125,831
1973	75,305	18,877	94,182	1993	98,317	31,338	129,655
1974	75,522	19,972	95,494	1994	97,326	31,578	128,904
1975	80,523	21,720	102,243	1995	98,175	31,864	130,039
1976	84,999	22,835	107,834	1996	96,567	29,727	126,294
1977	85,454	23,334	108,788	1997	95,116	28,970	124,086
1978	89,955	25,077	115,032	1998	96,132	29,068	125,200
1979	94,322	25,478	119,800	1999*	98,935	30,254	129,189
1980	95,533	26,258	121,791	2000*	100,871	30,716	131,587
1981	91,909	25,300	117,209				
1982	82,627	23,788	106,415				
1983	78,396	22,907	101,303				
1984	78,804	23,043	101,847				
1985	79,293	22,899	102,192				
1986	78,447	23,486	101,933				
1987	78,660	23,144	101,804				
1988	80,537	23,875	104,412				
1989	83,019	23,998	107,017				

\*Estimates

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

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 Tables

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. 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; data for 1980 are for the Office of Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection. Staffing figures are not available.
6. Data for the Drug Enforcement Administration prior to 1970 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 Hazard Administration for those years. In 1998, this agency began once again to receive funding.
11. Data for the Employment Standards Administration are for the Workplace Standards Administration for 1969 and 1970. The 1960–1968 data are for the Wage and Labor Standards Administration.
12. Before the 1995 budget, the Office of the American Workplace was called the Labor Management Services Administration. Labor-management standards, enforcement, and related administrative functions were transferred to the Employment Standards Administration in 1996.
13. Prior to the 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.
14. The 1960–1974 data for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are for the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; 1975 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.
15. 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 eliminated. 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 spending figures 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 included.
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 fiscal year 1974, the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission were performed by the Atomic Energy Commission.
23. The Federal Home Loan Bank System has been excluded from these data because data 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. Figures for 1998–2000 were estimated by the authors.
26. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
27. The 1970 data for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
28. The 1970 and 1975 data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
29. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.

30. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
31. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
32. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
33. 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.
34. Regulation of both imports and exports was once performed by the International Trade Administration. For 1988 and after, the regulation of exports is shown under the Export Administration of the Department of Commerce.
35. The 1970 data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.





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