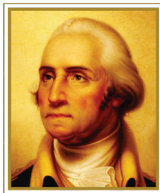


A Decade of Growth in the Regulators' Budget:

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011

By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

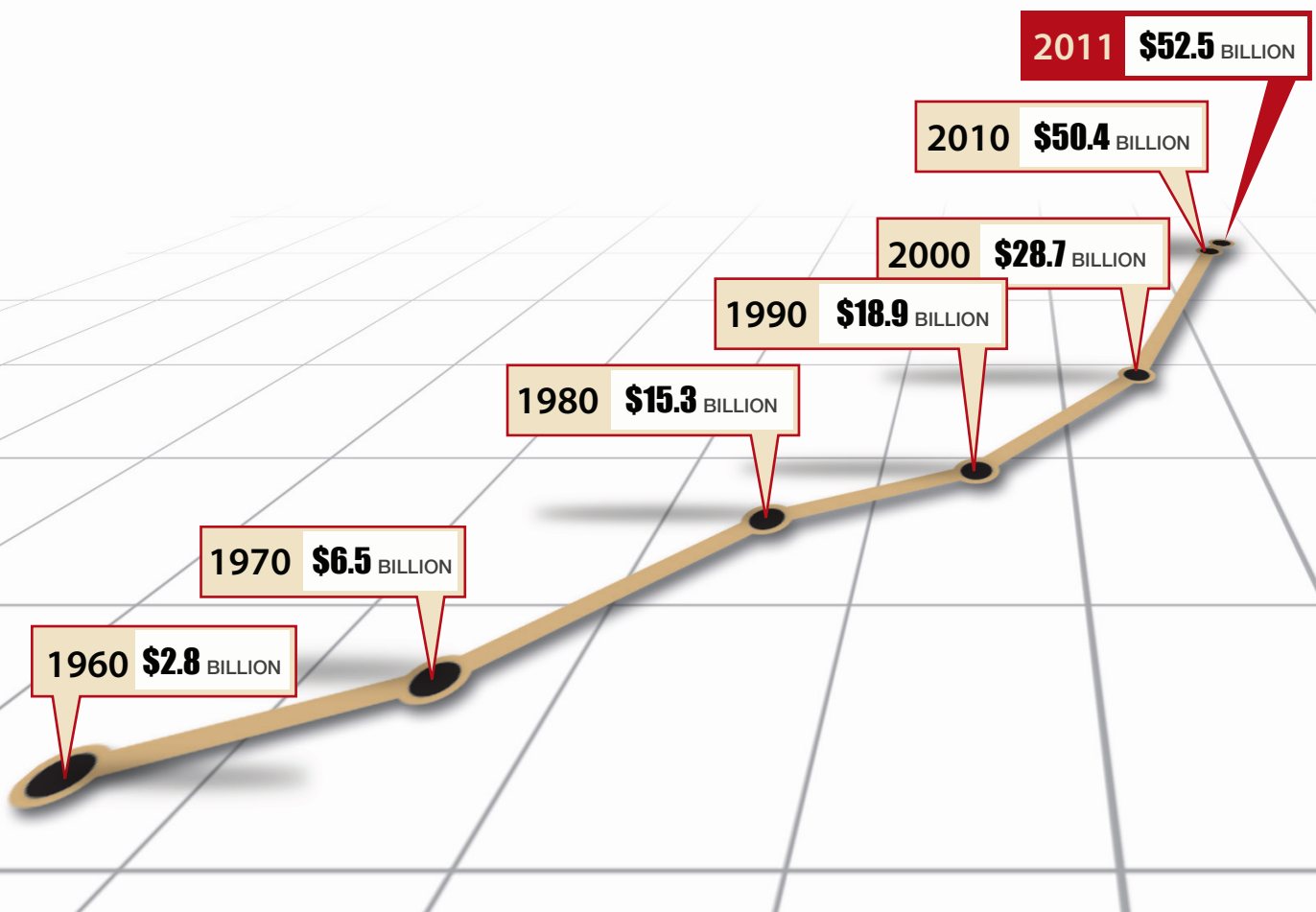


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Weidenbaum Center
Washington University
St. Louis, MO
<http://wc.wustl.edu>

Regulatory Studies Center
The George Washington University
Washington, DC
<http://www.RegulatoryStudies.gwu.edu>

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

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

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

Publications are available from either center at the following addresses:

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

The George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center
805 21st St, NW, Suite 612
Washington, DC 20052
Telephone: 202-994-7543
Fax: 202-994-6792
<http://www.RegulatoryStudies.gwu.edu>

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A Decade of Growth in the Regulators' Budget

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A Decade of Growth in the Regulators' Budget

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A Decade of Growth in the Regulators' Budget

Executive Summary

This report tracks the “Regulators’ Budget”—that portion of the fiscal budget devoted to developing and enforcing federal regulations—from 1960 to the President’s budget request for fiscal year 2011. While these on-budget costs of regulation represent a small fraction of the full burden of regulations to society (and do not provide information on regulations’ benefits) the data presented here offer useful insights into the growth and composition of regulation over the last fifty years.

The President’s proposed FY 2011 *Budget of the United States Government* calls for fiscal regulatory expenditures of over \$59 billion, and a staff of almost 284,000. The allocation of regulatory outlays among the different departments and agencies reflects continued national concerns about homeland security, housing and financial markets, and corporate governance.

The requested Regulators’ Budget of \$59.4 billion in 2011 is 4.1 percent larger in real terms than appropriated outlays of \$56.3 billion in 2010. Appropriated outlays in FY 2010 were 8.9 percent higher than in 2009.* Over the last decade, between 2000 and 2010, annual budget outlays for regulatory activities increased 75.5 percent in real terms, for a real dollar increase of \$21.7 billion. While the growth in the Regulators’ Budget was larger in percentage terms during the 1960s and 1970s, the growth in dollar terms over the last ten years is more than double that of any previous decade.

Staffing increases at the federal regulatory agencies over the last decade have been similarly dramatic, and growth continues. The number of full-time staff is expected to reach an all-time high of 283,741 in 2011. Due in part to the growing number of federal employees engaged in airport screening at the Transportation Security Administration, federal regulatory agencies employ over 100,000 more full-time equivalent staff in 2010 than they did in 2000, an increase of over 57 percent.

Both outlays and staffing at the Transportation Security Administration continue to dominate the growth in the 2011 Regulators’ Budget. The President has requested a \$1.4 billion increase in expenditures and almost 4,600 more people at that agency. Several other agencies with homeland security missions also received large requested budget increases in 2011, including the Coast Guard (a \$158 million increase), the Federal Aviation Administration (a \$129 million increase), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (a \$101 million increase). Other agencies slated to receive budget increases of around \$100 million or more in 2011 include the Food and Drug Administration (\$445 million), the Patent and Trademark Office (\$399 million), the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (\$128 million) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (\$97 million). For all but the Patent and Trademark Office, these increases build on larger increases between 2009 and 2010.

* Note that the lower rate of growth predicted for FY2011 may underestimate the actual growth in regulatory spending for the coming fiscal year. In the past, actual appropriated outlays have generally been larger than initially requested. For example, estimated FY 2010 expenditures now appear to be 8.4 percent larger than 2009, a greater increase than the 3.2 percent estimate reported in last year’s Regulators’ Budget (based on the 2010 Budget request).

A Decade of Growth in the Regulators' Budget:

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011¹

Overview

This report examines the *Budget of the United States Government* presented by the President to Congress for Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 to track the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies and the staff employed to run these agencies. A joint product of the Murray Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis and the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center, this report continues an effort begun in 1977 by the Weidenbaum Center (formerly the Center for the Study of American Business).

Regulations are an increasingly important aspect of modern American life, and yet measuring regulatory activity is notoriously difficult. Our ongoing effort to track the trends in federal regulatory agencies' expenditures helps monitor one component of the impact of regulation—the direct taxpayer costs associated with developing, administering, and enforcing federal rules and regulations. These data cannot inform analysts about the benefits regulations may convey, nor do they reflect full costs, as regulations impose social costs beyond the direct tax dollars expended to write and enforce them. Not only do businesses and individuals bear costs associated with compliance, but regulations can restrict opportunities and choices available to individuals and organizations (profit and nonprofit).

Nevertheless, the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies (as tracked in this report), and the trends in that regulatory spending over time, offer a useful proxy of the size and growth in regulations with which American businesses, workers, and consumers must comply.² This information can serve as a barometer of regulatory activity, providing policy makers and analysts with useful insights into the composition and evolution of regulation over time.

This report tracks the spending and staffing of 70³ departments and agencies from 1960 to the present. We examine expenditures in nominal and real (constant 2005) dollars, as well as staffing levels by agency and regulatory category. The data presented in this report are extracted from the *Budget of the United States Government*, prepared annually by the Office of Management and Budget and submitted by the President to the Congress.⁴ Expenditure data are

¹ Susan Dudley is Director of the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center and a Research Professor in the Trachtenberg School of Public Policy and Public Administration. Melinda Warren is Director of the Weidenbaum Center Forum at Washington University. Special thanks go to Miriam Ben Abdallah for her considerable help in gathering data. This report is one in a series designed to enhance the understanding of the impact of federal regulation on society and does not represent an official position of either the George Washington University or Washington University in St. Louis.

² Other proxies include pages in the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations, and agency estimates of the costs and benefits of the most economically significant regulations issued each year (as reported by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Office of Management and Budget).

³ Data for 2011 cover 70 ongoing regulatory agencies, however the historic data presented in the tables cover additional agencies that have been abolished or combined with newer agencies. The Notes to Appendices at the back of this report provide details on the organizational changes since 1960.

⁴ The Report also relies on the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, and the annual *Economic Report of the President* (for the deflators necessary for inflation-adjusted budget numbers).

based on reported outlays, and staffing data are reported in terms of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. Figures for 2010 and 2011 are estimates. The 2010 figures generally reflect the budget Congress appropriated for the current year, while the 2011 figures reflect the outlays and personnel embodied in the President's budget request to Congress for each program area.

The sections that follow divide federal regulatory activities into two main categories. The first category, social regulations, includes regulatory activities that address issues related to health, safety, and the environment. The Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Homeland Security are examples of agencies that administer social regulations. Their activities are generally limited to a specific issue, but they also have the power to regulate across industry boundaries. This report further divides the social regulation category into six subcategories: (1) consumer safety and health, (2) homeland security, (3) transportation, (4) workplace, (5) environment, and (6) energy.

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

Spending

Table 1 summarizes spending for regulatory activities by category and subcategory for fiscal years 2009 through 2011 as well as decennial years from 1960 to 2000.

The President's FY 2011 Budget request calls for expenditures on regulatory activities of \$59.4 billion in 2011. This represents a 4.1 percent real increase (5.5 percent nominal) over appropriated 2010 expenditures of \$56.3 billion. These 2010 outlays are 8.9 percent (10.8 percent in nominal terms) higher than FY 2009 expenditures.

Approximately 85 percent of this total FY 2011 Budget request is for administering and enforcing social regulation. The requested 2011 budget for social regulatory agencies involved in consumer safety and health, homeland security, transportation, workplace, environment, and energy regulation is \$50.4 billion, a nominal increase of 4.9 percent over the 2010 appropriations (\$48.0 billion) for the same agencies. In real terms, the requested budget for social regulatory agencies is 3.5 percent larger in 2011 than in 2010. This comes after an estimated real increase of 9.6 percent in 2010.

The 2011 budget request for economic regulatory activities is \$9.1 billion, about 15 percent of the total Regulators' Budget and a nominal increase of 9.1 percent over the 2010 budget. This reflects a 7.6 percent real increase. By the end of FY 2010, budget outlays for agencies in the finance and banking, industry-specific and general business regulation are expected to reach \$8.3 billion, a nominal increase of 7.1 percent (5.2 percent real) over 2009.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	(Estimated) 2010	(Estimated) 2011	% Change	
									2009-2010	2010-2011
Current (Nominal) Dollars										
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	\$102	\$222	\$1,252	\$1,839	\$3,650	\$6,833	\$7,818	\$8,302	14.4%	6.2%
Homeland Security	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	23,740	25,664	27,299	8.1%	6.4%
Transportation	42	177	550	810	1,476	2,682	3,309	3,382	23.4%	2.2%
Workplace	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	1,942	2,105	2,180	8.4%	3.6%
Environment	17	183	1,482	3,675	6,060	6,857	7,944	8,049	15.9%	1.3%
Energy	12	65	437	443	607	1,020	1,166	1,158	14.3%	-0.7%
Total Social Regulation	\$354	\$1,097	\$6,058	\$11,138	\$21,095	\$43,074	\$48,006	\$50,370	11.5%	4.9%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	\$40	\$98	\$392	\$1,304	\$1,965	\$2,859	\$3,260	\$3,431	14.0%	5.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	91	276	486	513	744	1,219	1,343	1,415	10.2%	5.4%
General Business	48	113	357	727	1,674	3,687	3,710	4,220	0.6%	13.7%
Total Economic Regulation	\$179	\$487	\$1,235	\$2,544	\$4,383	\$7,765	\$8,313	\$9,066	7.1%	9.1%
GRAND TOTAL	\$533	\$1,584	\$7,293	\$13,682	\$25,478	\$50,839	\$56,319	\$59,436	10.8%	5.5%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		11.5%	16.5%	6.5%	6.4%	8.2%	10.8%	5.5%		
Constant (Real) 2005 Dollars										
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	\$548	\$913	\$2,621	\$2,547	\$4,117	\$6,226	\$7,002	\$7,337	12.5%	4.8%
Homeland Security	779	1,379	3,325	4,652	8,882	21,630	22,985	24,126	6.3%	5.0%
Transportation	226	728	1,151	1,122	1,665	2,444	2,964	2,989	21.3%	0.9%
Workplace	194	473	1,566	1,401	1,611	1,769	1,885	1,927	6.5%	2.2%
Environment	91	752	3,102	5,089	6,836	6,248	7,115	7,113	13.9%	0.0%
Energy	65	267	915	613	685	929	1,044	1,023	12.4%	-2.0%
Total Social Regulation	\$1,903	\$4,511	\$12,679	\$15,424	\$23,796	\$39,246	\$42,995	\$44,515	9.6%	3.5%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	\$215	\$403	\$820	\$1,806	\$2,217	\$2,605	\$2,920	\$3,032	12.1%	3.9%
Industry-Specific Regulation	489	1,134	1,017	710	839	1,111	1,203	1,251	8.3%	4.0%
General Business	258	464	747	1,007	1,888	3,359	3,323	3,729	-1.1%	12.2%
Total Economic Regulation	\$962	\$2,002	\$2,585	\$3,523	\$4,944	\$7,075	\$7,445	\$8,012	5.2%	7.6%
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,865	\$6,513	\$15,264	\$18,947	\$28,740	\$46,321	\$50,441	\$52,527	8.9%	4.1%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		8.6%	8.9%	2.2%	4.3%	6.9%	8.9%	4.1%		

*FY 2010 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2011 estimates reflect the President’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2011 *Budget of the United States Government*. While the percentages reported for the decennial years represent annualized growth rates over the decade, the percentages for fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011 each represent a one year change. The annualized growth rate over the decade between 2000 and 2010 was 5.8 percent.

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

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

Staffing

Table 2 summarizes the staffing at federal regulatory agencies between 1960 and 2011. The President's Budget calls for a full-time staff of 283,741 people in 2011. This would be an increase of 7,312 people (2.6 percent) over appropriated 2010 staff levels, which, in turn, were 5.5 percent greater than in 2009.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	(Estimated) 2010	2011	% Change	
									2009-2010	2010-2011
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	37,041	38,723	39,536	4.5%	2.1%
Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	138,545	145,947	150,946	5.3%	3.4%
Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,547	9,041	9,255	9,910	10,319	7.1%	4.1%
Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	11,144	12,394	12,645	11.2%	2.0%
Environment	1,230	4,876	16,993	22,121	26,784	25,968	26,589	26,874	2.4%	1.1%
Energy	35	220	3,225	3,293	2,923	4,042	4,066	4,124	0.6%	1.4%
Total Social Regulation	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,472	143,209	225,995	237,629	244,444	5.1%	2.9%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,310	12,487	14,531	13,846	16.4%	-4.7%
Industry-Specific Regulation	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,692	6,934	7,184	3.6%	3.6%
General Business	5,481	7,181	9,242	9,613	12,515	16,923	17,335	18,267	2.4%	5.4%
Total Economic Regulation	18,290	32,590	31,092	33,155	32,548	36,102	38,800	39,297	7.5%	1.3%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,139	152,627	175,757	262,097	276,429	283,741	5.5%	2.6%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		4.7%	4.9%	0.4%	1.4%	5.1%	5.5%	2.6%		

* FY 2010 estimates generally reflect appropriated staffing levels, while FY 2011 estimates reflect the President's request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2011 *Budget of the United States Government*. While the percentages reported for the decennial years represent annualized growth rates over the decade, the percentages for fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011 each represent a one year change. The annualized growth rate over the decade between 2000 and 2010 was 4.6 percent.

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

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

Staffing levels at agencies engaged in social regulatory activities are budgeted to increase by 2.9 percent in 2011, following a 5.1 percent increase in 2010. The 2011 Budget requests 244,444 full-time employees for the social regulatory agencies (compared to 237,629 in 2010).

The economic regulatory agencies have fewer staff than the social regulatory agencies. Personnel is projected to increase by 1.3 percent in 2011 to 39,297 full-time equivalent employees. This follows a 7.5 percent increase in FY 2010.

Trends in Federal Regulatory Activity, 1960 – 2011

Spending

Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (adjusted for inflation) regulatory expenditures since 1960.⁵ While spending has generally been increasing over the last 50 years, the rate of increase has varied with perceptions of public policy issues at the time and with the philosophies of elected officials in the executive and legislative branches of the federal government. While the regulator's budget represents a small fraction of the total fiscal budget, its share has grown from well under one percent through the mid-1970s to around 1.5 percent over the last decade.

The 1960s were characterized by very rapid growth in regulatory expenditures. Total spending at federal regulatory agencies increased by \$3.6 billion between 1960 and 1970. This represents a real annual growth rate of 8.6 percent and a total increase of 127.3 percent over the decade. Most of this expansion—more than \$2.6 billion—occurred in social regulatory agencies (which experienced a real 137.1 percent increase in annual budget over the decade). Economic regulatory programs expanded more slowly, by \$1.0 billion or 108.1 percent over the period.

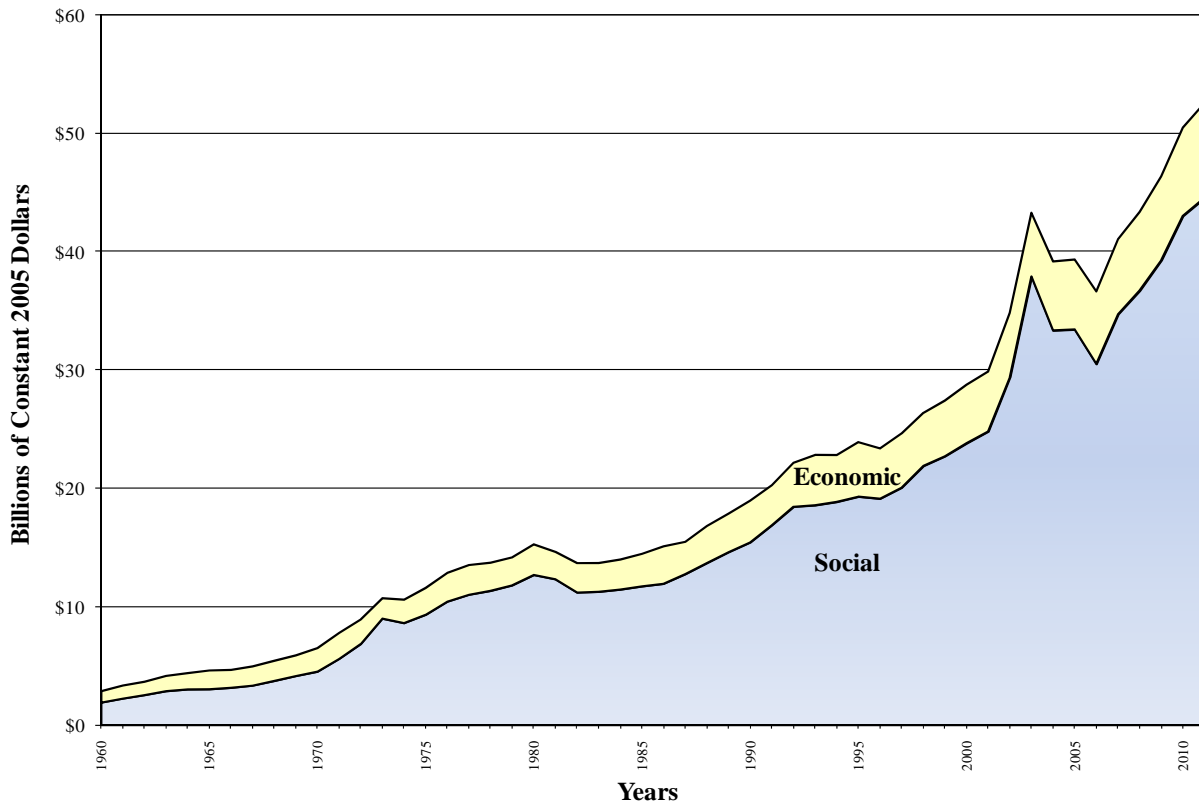
This trend continued in the 1970s. Over that decade, real spending at regulatory agencies grew by \$8.8 billion or 134.4 percent (8.9 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by \$8.1 billion (181.1 percent) while economic agencies showed a much smaller increase of \$0.6 billion (29.1 percent). Most of the increase occurred in the early part of the decade, when several of the significant social regulatory agencies (particularly the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration) were formed. Double-digit increases in the first three years preceded much slower growth in the budgets of both social and economic regulatory agencies during the latter part of the decade.

This slower rate of growth continued into the early 1980s. Total real annual expenditures on regulatory programs declined by 10.4 percent between 1980 and 1982, but rebounded later in the decade, for an overall increase of 24.1 percent between 1980 and 1990. Throughout the decade, spending on economic regulation increased at a faster rate—36.3 percent between 1980 and 1990—than spending on social regulation, which grew by 21.6 percent over the same period. On an annual basis, spending increased by an average of 2.2 percent per year over the decade. The budgetary costs of regulation in 1990 were \$3.7 billion greater than in 1980.

Regulatory spending continued to grow in the 1990s, for a total increase of \$9.8 billion or 51.7 percent over the decade. The budgets of agencies administering social regulation increased by 54.3 percent during this time, and those related to economic regulations increased by 40.3 percent. On an annual basis, the real rate of increase averaged 4.3 percent over the decade.

⁵ In this section, growth is expressed in real (inflation-adjusted) terms, and dollar figures are expressed in real 2005 dollars.

Figure 1
Budgetary Costs of Federal Regulation, Adjusted for Inflation



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

The first decade of the 21st century has witnessed a larger rate increase in the budgets devoted to regulatory agencies than the previous two decades—with a 75.5 percent overall increase between fiscal years 2000 and 2010.⁶ In FY 2010, the on-budget costs of regulation are \$21.7 billion greater than at the start of the decade, more than twice the inflation-adjusted dollar growth in spending of any prior decade. Social regulatory agencies’ budgets increased 80.7 percent over the decade and economic agencies’ budgets increased 50.6 percent. The annualized rate of increase over the last 10 years was 5.8 percent. As noted above, the FY 2011 Budget requests a 4.1 percent increase over 2010 appropriations.

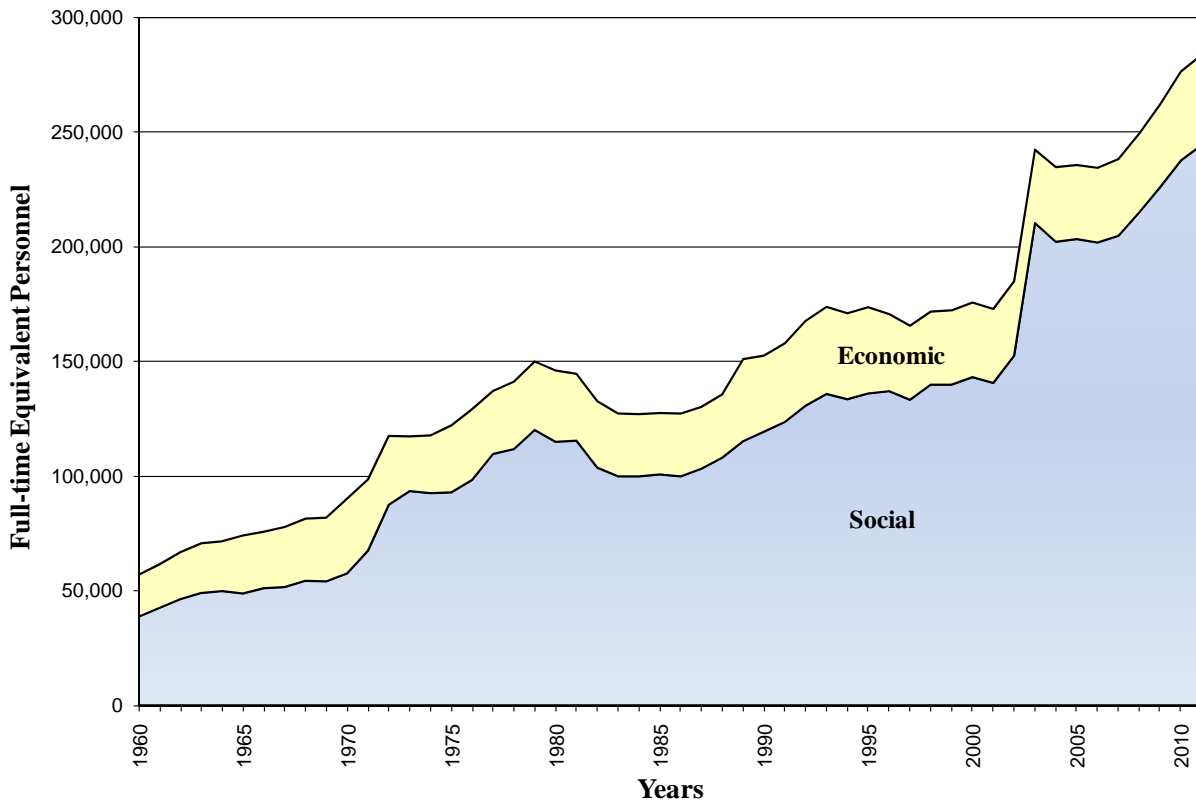
⁶ Note that 2010 is an estimated figure, based on appropriations as reported in the 2011 *Budget of the United States Government*.

Staffing

Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies over the past 50 years. During the decade of the 1960s, the number of personnel at regulatory agencies grew by 58.1 percent overall, from 57,109 in 1960 to 90,275 in 1970 (an increase of over 33,000). Social regulatory agencies gained almost 19,000 new personnel, and economic agencies added over 14,000 new staff members.

In the 1970s, staffing at regulatory agencies grew by over 55,000 full time people—or 61.9 percent, to reach 146,139 by decade's end. During this period, staffing levels at the economic regulatory agencies declined by almost 1,500 FTE or 4.6 percent overall. However, the social regulatory agencies almost doubled their staff, for an increase of 57,362 employees (99.4 percent).

Figure 2
Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies



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

Staffing at regulatory agencies was cut back significantly in the early 1980s, so that between 1980 and 1985, staffing at regulatory agencies declined by 12.7 percent (12.4 percent at the social agencies and 13.8 percent at the economic regulatory agencies). Starting in 1987, the trend reversed, and the second half of the decade saw increases of 18.5 percent for social regulatory agencies and 23.7 percent for the economic regulatory agencies—a cumulative

increase of 19.6 percent between 1985 and 1990. By 1990, staffing at federal regulatory agencies was 4.4 percent higher than it had been in 1980. This was a net increase of 6,488 employees, to end the decade with a total of 152,627. Social agencies increased staffing by 3.8 percent, and economic regulatory staff grew by 6.6 percent during this decade.

The staffing increases that began in the late 1980s continued in the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1995, full-time equivalent personnel at regulatory agencies increased by 13.8 percent overall (over 21,000 people), with increases of 13.9 percent at social regulatory agencies and 13.4 percent in economic regulatory agencies. After staffing reductions in 1996 and 1997, the decade ended with over 23,000 new federal regulatory employees (a 15.2 percent increase). Social agencies added 23,737 employees (a 19.9 percent increase), while economic agencies declined by 1.8 percent (607 people). Total regulatory agency staffing had reached 175,757 by 2000.

Between 2000 and 2010, staffing levels jumped 57.3 percent, or over 100,000 FTEs. This is the largest increase in the five decades tracked in this report, leading to a record 276,429 employees responsible for federal regulation by decade's end. More than half of the increase was due to the creation in 2003 of the Transportation Security Administration, with its large staff of screening agents (numbering over 53,000 in 2010). Excluding TSA, staffing at the social regulatory agencies increased 28.6 percent over the decade and staffing at economic regulatory agencies increased 19.2 percent. The requested budget for 2011 includes an additional 2.9 percent and 1.3 percent for the social & economic regulatory agencies respectively.

Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2011

In his message to the Congress accompanying the FY 2011 Budget, the President committed to “freeze non-security discretionary funding for 3 years ... to help put our country on a fiscally sustainable path.” The budgets and staffing of the regulatory agencies presented here do not appear consistent with a freeze. Even if we exclude outlays directed at homeland security, the budget for regulatory activities is almost 5 percent larger than in 2010. Overall, the President's Budget requests a \$3.1 billion increase in funding for regulatory activities in FY 2011. Funds appropriated for regulatory agencies in FY 2010 are \$5.4 billion greater than in 2009, and \$21.7 billion higher than a decade earlier. Staffing at regulatory agencies is slated to increase by 7,312 FTE employees in 2011, after an increase of 14,332 increase in 2010.

Spending

This section briefly highlights how the President's FY 2011 Budget request allocates outlays among the regulatory agencies. Table 1 provides summary statistics, and Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2 provide detail on spending by agencies in 2011 and previous years. In the discussion that follows, dollar amounts are presented in nominal terms (see Table A-1 for details), while percentage changes are in real (2005 dollar) terms (details in Table A-2).

The President's FY 2011 Budget calls for expenditures on regulatory activities of \$59.4 billion in FY 2011. This represents a 4.1 percent increase over FY 2010. Appropriated 2010 outlays (\$56.3 billion) are 8.9 percent greater than in fiscal year 2009.

About 85 percent of the 2011 Regulators' Budget is directed at social regulation. The requested 2011 budget for this broad area of regulation is \$50.3 billion, an increase of 3.5 percent over appropriated 2010 levels. This requested increase is less than the increase of 9.6 percent over the previous year.

We further divide the social regulatory agencies into six subcategories. The homeland security subcategory has by far the largest budget, and is slated to receive the largest increase this year. Its 2011 budget request is up 5.0 percent, or \$1.6 billion, from 2010. The Transportation Security Administration is budgeted to receive the bulk of this increase—\$1.4 billion in new funding.

The second largest increase in percentage terms goes to the consumer safety and health subcategory, which is budgeted to receive a 4.8 percent increase in 2011 for a total of \$8.3 billion in outlays. The Food and Drug Administration within the Department of Health and Human Services has the largest regulators' budget in this category, and is slated to receive the largest increase in outlays—for a total of \$3.7 billion—a 12.3 percent rise over appropriated 2010 outlays.

Agencies that regulate the workplace have a \$2.2 billion budget request for 2011, a 2.2 percent increase over 2010. The transportation subcategory is budgeted for a 0.9 percent increase, to increase its \$3.3 billion budget slightly. The budget of the environment subcategory will stay flat in 2011 with \$8 billion in outlays, after a 13.9 percent increase in 2010. Energy regulatory agencies (excluding those classified as economic regulators) have requested a 2 percent decline in 2011, for budgeted total outlays of \$1.2 billion.

Five agencies in the social regulation category are expected to see outlays increase by more than \$100 million in 2011. These are:

- Transportation Security Administration—\$1,350 million,
- Food and Drug Administration—\$445 million,
- Coast Guard—\$158 million,
- Federal Aviation Administration—\$129 million, and
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement—\$101 million.

The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, which saw its budget increase by \$277 million in FY 2010, will see a decline of \$117 million in 2011. No other agencies are slated for reductions greater than \$100 million in 2011.

The percentage of the Budget devoted to economic regulatory activities has declined since we started tracking in the 1960s. In 1960, 34 percent of federal regulatory spending was directed at economic programs. That percentage declined to 31 percent in the early 1970s, as regulation of traditionally-regulated industries, such as airlines, trucking, and rail began to relax at the same time that health, safety and environmental regulations increased. By 1980, economic regulations comprised 17 percent of the total regulators budget, and has hovered in the teens since then.

In FY 2011, slightly less than 15 percent of the Regulators' Budget will be devoted to agencies administering economic regulations. The budget request for this category is \$9.1 billion in 2011, a 7.6 percent increase over 2010. While all three subcategories of economic regulation are projected to see increases during the next fiscal year, the largest growth in outlays will likely come from the general business area, which is budgeted for a 12.2 percent increase over 2010. The finance and banking, and industry-specific subcategories are slated for slower expansion of 3.9 percent and 4.0 percent, respectively.

Three economic regulatory agencies are budgeted to receive dollar increases of around \$100 million or more, including:

- The Patent and Trademark Office—\$399 million (after a \$285 million decline in 2010),
- The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation—\$128 million (over and above a \$276 million increase in 2010) and
- The Securities and Exchange Commission—\$97 million (beyond the \$200 million increase in 2010).

None in this category have requests that are more than \$20 million below 2010 outlays.

Staffing

Table 2 above provides an overview of changes in personnel for each of our subcategories, and Table A-3 provides staffing detail by agency. The 2011 Budget suggests that overall staffing levels will increase more slowly (2.6 percent) than spending (4.1 percent), and that staffing at the economic regulatory agencies will grow more slowly than at the social regulatory agencies (1.3 percent compared to 2.9 percent). Overall, the Budget envisions an additional 7,312 FTE employees at federal regulatory agencies. This is less than the 14,332 increase between 2009 and 2010.

Over 93 percent of the staffing increase occurs in the social regulation category, with almost two-thirds of the total (4,594 FTE) accruing to the Transportation Security Administration in the Department of Homeland Security.

In the economic regulation category, the finance and banking subcategory is budgeted to decline 4.7 percent in 2011, driven largely by reduced staffing projections for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Note that the number of FTE employees at that agency jumped over 50 percent between 2009 and 2010, so, while a decline from the current year's budget, the 2011 projections represent over 1,000 additional employees over 2009. The number of employees at the Patent and Trademark Office and the Securities and Exchange Commission is budgeted to increase by almost 500 each, at rates of 5.0 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively.

Conclusion

The FY 2011 *Budget of the United States Government* calls for a 5.5 percent nominal (4.1 percent real) increase in outlays directed at developing, administering, and enforcing federal regulations. The allocation of fiscal regulatory expenditures among the different departments and agencies reflects continued national concerns about homeland security, housing and financial markets, and corporate governance. It also includes large increases in outlays at the Food and Drug Administration, and the Patent and Trademark Office.

The requested Regulators' Budget is \$59.4 billion in 2011, up from \$56.3 billion in 2010. After adjusting for inflation, appropriated outlays in FY 2010 are 8.9 percent higher than in 2009. The predicted slower growth from 2010 to 2011 is not inevitable. In the past, actual appropriated outlays have generally been larger than initially requested. Over the last decade, between 2000 and 2010, budget outlays for regulatory activities have grown 75.5 percent in real terms, so that annual expenditures in 2010 are \$21.7 billion higher than they were a decade ago. While the growth in the Regulators' Budget was larger in percentage terms during the 1960s and 1970s, the increase in dollar terms since 2000 is more than double that of any previous decade.

The growth in staffing at the federal regulatory agencies over the last decade has been similarly dramatic, and continues. The number of full-time staff employed on regulatory matters is expected to reach an all-time high of almost 284,000 in 2011. Due in part to the federal staff engaged in airport screening at the Transportation Security Administration, federal regulatory agencies employ over 100,000 more full-time equivalent staff in 2010 than they did in 2000, an increase of over 57 percent.

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 32 years and has compiled 45 years of data on the administrative expenses of federal regulation. This is the first year that the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center has joined the Weidenbaum Center to prepare this annual report on the regulatory administration and enforcement costs embodied in the annual Budget of the United States.

New data for this report were drawn from the *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 2011* and supporting documents. This Budget, also known as “the President’s Budget,” is presented to Congress approximately seven months prior to the beginning of each fiscal year (e.g. fiscal year 2011 begins October 1, 2010 and ends September 30, 2011). In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 70 regulatory agencies contained in Table A-1 reflect “outlays.” These data are expressed in current dollars, rounded to the nearest million. Table A-2 provides comparable information in real terms (constant 2005 dollars). Because these numbers are rounded to the nearest million, the numbers do not necessarily add to totals.

The data on outlays provide a clear picture of the resources 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 outlays reported here are gross of fees collected.

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

Tables A-4 and A-5 provide data from 1960 to 2011 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Staffing data from 1970 to 2011 are given in Table A-6. Detailed agency-by-agency data are available and can be obtained by contacting the Weidenbaum Center at Washington University or the George Washington University Regulatory Studies Center.

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

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

A-1

Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars

(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in "Outlays")

Social Regulation

(Estimated) % Change

1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2009 2010 2011 2009-2010 2010-2011

1. Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	44	35	51	95	129	117	35.8%	-9.3%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	59	96	257	406	735	1,288	1,436	1,396	11.5%	-2.8%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	393	475	743	1,111	1,125	1,163	1.3%	3.4%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	66	50	60	83	83	90	0.0%	8.4%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	64	73	79	82	8.2%	3.8%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	59	99	716	931	1,602	2,555	2,723	2,731	6.6%	0.3%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	16	72	326	561	1,209	2,539	3,225	3,670	27.0%	13.8%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	2	5	14	6	10	11	66.7%	10.0%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	95	168	196	183	16.7%	-6.6%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	2	5	127	174	206	194	18.4%	-5.8%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	2	13	27	74	204	212	222	3.9%	4.7%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	27	49	147	273	555	1,124	1,173	1,208	4.4%	3.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	27	51	160	300	629	1,328	1,385	1,430	4.3%	3.2%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	100	103	107	3.0%	3.9%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	17	24	28	30	16.7%	7.1%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	9	9	11	0.0%	22.2%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	4	4	7	9	10	12	11.1%	20.0%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	102	222	1,252	1,839	3,650	6,833	7,818	8,302	14.4%	6.2%
2. Homeland Security										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>										
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (12)	62	175	837	1,664	2,802	10,659	11,051	11,047	3.7%	0.0%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	38	66	254	786	3,355	5,372	6,006	6,107	11.8%	1.7%
Coast Guard (14)	45	94	498	909	1,717	2,378	2,587	2,745	8.8%	6.1%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	86	93	123	8.1%	32.3%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	5,245	5,927	7,277	13.0%	22.8%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	23,740	25,664	27,299	8.1%	6.4%
3. Transportation (17)										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	42	124	283	477	881	1,501	1,754	1,883	16.9%	7.4%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	6	20	98	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	163	522	799	682	53.1%	-14.6%
Federal Transit Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	16	-	-
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	16	92	52	119	210	252	259	20.0%	2.8%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	26	137	148	173	249	287	304	15.3%	5.9%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	37	82	99	109	20.7%	10.1%
Surface Transportation Bd. (23)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	28	29	27	3.6%	-6.9%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	42	172	532	784	1,399	2,592	3,220	3,280	24.2%	1.9%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	18	26	77	90	89	102	-1.1%	14.6%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	42	177	550	810	1,476	2,682	3,309	3,382	23.4%	2.2%

A-1 continued

	(Estimated)								% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
4. Workplace										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Admin. (24)	14	36	123	156	227	293	350	n/o	19.5%	-
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	275	-	-
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	102	-	-
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	12	55	79	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	99	162	170	169	4.9%	-0.6%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	7	17	142	171	225	349	354	359	1.4%	1.4%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	180	275	370	507	560	572	10.5%	2.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	21	65	500	681	921	1,311	1,434	1,477	9.4%	3.0%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	8	11	10	37.5%	-9.1%
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	4	7	7	7	0.0%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	12	131	181	290	350	363	393	3.7%	8.3%
National Labor Relations Bd.	15	38	109	142	198	256	278	282	8.6%	1.4%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	10	12	11	20.0%	-8.3%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	36	115	748	1,012	1,428	1,942	2,105	2,180	8.4%	3.6%
5. Environment										
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	3	1	3	3	3	3	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	232	340	371	364	9.1%	-1.9%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (29)	1	2	41	66	111	197	208	194	5.6%	-6.7%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30)	3	7	71	152	236	295	347	373	17.6%	7.5%
Minerals Management Svc.	n/o	n/o	n/o	179	412	327	378	396	15.6%	4.8%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (31)	n/o	n/o	85	327	392	325	364	374	12.0%	2.7%
U.S. Geological Survey (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	257	253	272	-1.6%	7.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3	7	156	658	1,236	1,204	1,342	1,415	11.5%	5.4%
Environmental Protection Agency (33)	13	174	1,282	2,950	4,478	5,113	6,020	6,073	17.7%	0.9%
TOTAL-- Environment (\$ mil)	17	183	1,482	3,675	6,060	6,857	7,944	8,049	15.9%	1.3%
6. Energy										
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	24	28	42	41	50.0%	-2.4%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (35)	n/o	n/o	5	n/o	n/o	3	9	10	200.0%	11.1%
Energy Conservation (36)	n/o	n/o	54	38	103	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	59	52	127	31	51	51	64.5%	0.0%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (37)	12	65	378	391	480	989	1,115	1,107	12.7%	-0.7%
TOTAL--Energy (\$ mil)	12	65	437	443	607	1,020	1,166	1,158	14.3%	-0.7%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	354	1,097	6,058	11,138	21,095	43,074	48,006	50,370	11.5%	4.9%
<u>Economic Regulation</u>										
1. Finance and Banking										
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency (38)	11	32	113	256	382	704	767	805	8.9%	5.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	100	126	123	26.0%	-2.4%
Office of Thrift Supervision (39)	9	21	20	249	159	232	251	245	8.2%	-2.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	20	53	133	505	570	1,036	1,144	1,173	10.4%	2.5%
Farm Credit Admin.	2	4	12	36	32	45	54	59	20.0%	9.3%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	13	30	121	476	660	759	1,035	1,163	36.4%	12.4%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (40)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	33	n/o	n/o	-	-

A-1 continued

	(Estimated)								% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
<i>Federal Reserve System (41)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (42)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	714	714	714	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	2	5	19	30	79	153	176	176	15.0%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2	5	105	242	616	867	890	890	2.7%	0.0%
<i>National Credit Union Admin. (43)</i>										
	3	6	21	44	69	119	137	146	15.1%	6.6%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	40	98	392	1,304	1,965	2,859	3,260	3,431	14.0%	5.2%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (44)	42	186	60	161	198	304	306	334	0.7%	9.2%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	16	21	30	47	83	66	76.6%	-20.5%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Admin. (45)	n/o	n/o	132	16	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>										
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	9	3	3	-66.7%	0.0%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (46)	7	11	28	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (47)	1	2	16	36	62	129	190	211	47.3%	11.1%
Federal Communications Com.	11	24	76	108	269	434	441	461	1.6%	4.5%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	7	18	67	113	167	274	296	315	8.0%	6.4%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	4	11	15	14	22	24	25	9.1%	4.2%
Interstate Commerce Com. (49)	20	27	80	43	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (50)	3	4	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	91	276	486	513	744	1,219	1,343	1,415	10.2%	5.4%
3. General Business										
<i>Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (51)</i>										
	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Council on Wage and Price Stability (52)</i>										
	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Admin. (53)	3	6	14	23	36	67	61	70	-9.0%	14.8%
Bureau of Industry and Security (54)	n/o	n/o	n/o	41	61	83	102	112	22.9%	9.8%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	103	320	872	1,984	1,699	2,098	-14.4%	23.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	25	55	117	384	969	2,134	1,862	2,280	-12.7%	22.4%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	5	9	49	47	102	153	162	166	5.9%	2.5%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	10	15	40	63	69	69	9.5%	0.0%
Federal Trade Com.	7	20	69	71	125	265	328	314	23.8%	-4.3%
International Trade Com. (55)	2	4	14	37	47	74	82	87	10.8%	6.1%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	1	3	14	19	34	46	55	55	19.6%	0.0%
Securities and Exchange Com.	8	22	74	154	357	952	1,152	1,249	21.0%	8.4%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	48	113	357	727	1,674	3,687	3,710	4,220	0.6%	13.7%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	179	487	1,235	2,544	4,383	7,765	8,313	9,066	7.1%	9.1%
GRAND TOTAL	533	1,584	7,293	13,682	25,478	50,839	56,319	59,436	10.8%	5.5%

Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars

(Fiscal Years, In Millions of Constant 2005 dollars)

Social Regulation

(Estimated) % Change

1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2009 2010 2011 2009-2010 2010-2011

1. Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	92	48	58	87	116	103	33.5%	-10.5%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	317	395	538	562	829	1,174	1,286	1,234	9.6%	-4.1%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	823	658	838	1,012	1,008	1,028	-0.5%	2.0%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	12	138	69	68	76	74	80	-1.7%	7.0%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	72	67	71	72	6.4%	2.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	317	407	1,499	1,289	1,807	2,328	2,439	2,414	4.8%	-1.0%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	86	296	682	777	1,364	2,313	2,888	3,243	24.9%	12.3%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	4	7	16	5	9	10	63.8%	8.5%
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes (5)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	107	153	176	162	14.7%	-7.9%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	20	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	4	7	143	159	184	171	16.4%	-7.1%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	8	27	37	83	186	190	196	2.2%	3.3%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	145	201	308	378	626	1,024	1,051	1,068	2.6%	1.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	145	210	335	415	710	1,210	1,240	1,264	2.5%	1.9%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	91	92	95	1.2%	2.5%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	4	19	22	25	27	14.7%	5.7%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	8	8	10	-1.7%	20.6%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	8	9	11	9.2%	18.4%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	548	913	2,621	2,547	4,117	6,226	7,002	7,337	12.5%	4.8%
2. Homeland Security										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>										
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (12)	333	721	1,751	2,305	3,161	9,712	9,898	9,763	1.9%	-1.4%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	204	271	532	1,088	3,785	4,895	5,379	5,397	9.9%	0.3%
Coast Guard (14)	242	386	1,042	1,259	1,936	2,167	2,317	2,426	6.9%	4.7%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	78	83	109	6.3%	30.5%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,779	5,308	6,431	11.1%	21.1%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	779	1,379	3,325	4,652	8,882	21,630	22,985	24,126	6.3%	5.0%
3. Transportation (17)										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	226	510	592	661	994	1,368	1,571	1,664	14.9%	5.9%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	25	42	136	10	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	184	476	716	603	50.5%	-15.8%
Federal Transit Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	-	-
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	66	193	72	134	191	226	229	18.0%	1.4%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	107	287	205	195	227	257	269	13.3%	4.5%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	12	42	75	89	96	18.7%	8.6%
Surface Transportation Bd. (23)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	19	26	26	24	1.8%	-8.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	226	707	1,114	1,086	1,578	2,362	2,884	2,899	22.1%	0.5%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	21	38	36	87	82	80	90	-2.8%	13.1%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	226	728	1,151	1,122	1,665	2,444	2,964	2,989	21.3%	0.9%

A-2 continued

	(Estimated)							% Change		
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
4. Workplace										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Admin. (24)	75	148	257	216	256	267	313	n/o	17.4%	-
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	243	-	-
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	90	-	-
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	49	115	109	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	112	148	152	149	3.2%	-1.9%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	38	70	297	237	254	318	317	317	-0.3%	0.1%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	377	381	417	462	502	506	8.6%	0.8%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	113	267	1,047	943	1,039	1,194	1,284	1,305	7.5%	1.6%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	7	10	9	35.2%	-10.3%
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	5	6	6	6	-1.7%	-1.3%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	49	274	251	327	319	325	347	1.9%	6.8%
National Labor Relations Bd.	81	156	228	197	223	233	249	249	6.7%	0.1%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	17	8	9	9	11	10	18.0%	-9.5%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	194	473	1,566	1,401	1,611	1,769	1,885	1,927	6.5%	2.2%
5. Environment										
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	6	1	3	3	3	3	-1.7%	-1.3%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	262	310	332	322	7.3%	-3.2%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (29)	5	8	86	91	125	179	186	171	3.8%	-8.0%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30)	16	29	149	210	266	269	311	330	15.6%	6.1%
Minerals Management Svc.	n/o	n/o	n/o	248	465	298	339	350	13.6%	3.4%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (31)	n/o	n/o	178	453	442	296	326	331	10.1%	1.4%
U.S. Geological Survey (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	221	234	227	240	240	-3.2%	6.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	16	29	327	911	1,394	1,097	1,202	1,251	9.6%	4.0%
Environmental Protection Agency (33)	70	715	2,683	4,085	5,051	4,659	5,392	5,367	15.7%	-0.5%
TOTAL -- Environment (\$ mil)	91	752	3,102	5,089	6,836	6,248	7,115	7,113	13.9%	0.0%
6. Energy										
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	19	27	26	38	36	47.4%	-3.7%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (35)	n/o	n/o	10	n/o	n/o	3	8	9	194.9%	9.6%
Energy Conservation (36)	n/o	n/o	113	53	116	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	123	72	143	28	46	45	61.7%	-1.3%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (37)	65	267	791	541	541	901	999	978	10.8%	-2.0%
TOTAL--Energy (\$ mil)	65	267	915	613	685	929	1,044	1,023	12.4%	-2.0%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	1,903	4,511	12,679	15,424	23,796	39,246	42,995	44,515	9.6%	3.5%
<u>Economic Regulation</u>										
1. Finance and Banking										
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency (38)	59	132	237	355	431	641	687	711	7.1%	3.6%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	33	91	113	109	23.9%	-3.7%
Office of Thrift Supervision (39)	48	86	42	345	179	211	225	217	6.3%	-3.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	108	218	278	699	643	944	1,025	1,037	8.5%	1.2%
Farm Credit Admin.	11	16	25	50	36	41	48	52	18.0%	7.8%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	70	123	253	659	745	692	927	1,028	34.0%	10.9%

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	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	(Estimated)		% Change	
	2010	2011	2009-2010	2010-2011						
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (40)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	20	30	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Reserve System (41)										
Federal Reserve Banks (42)	n/o	n/o	180	294	606	651	639	631	-1.7%	-1.3%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	11	21	40	42	89	139	158	156	13.1%	-1.3%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	11	21	220	335	695	790	797	787	0.9%	-1.3%
National Credit Union Admin. (43)	16	25	44	61	78	108	123	129	13.2%	5.2%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	215	403	820	1,806	2,217	2,605	2,920	3,032	12.1%	3.9%
2. Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (44)	226	765	126	223	223	277	274	295	-1.1%	7.7%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	33	29	34	43	74	58	73.6%	-21.5%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Admin. (45)	n/o	n/o	276	22	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>										
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	8	3	3	-67.2%	-1.3%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (46)	38	45	59	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (47)	5	8	33	50	70	118	170	186	44.8%	9.6%
Federal Communications Com.	59	99	159	150	303	395	395	407	-0.1%	3.1%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	38	74	140	156	188	250	265	278	6.2%	5.0%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	16	23	21	16	20	21	22	7.2%	2.8%
Interstate Commerce Com. (49)	108	111	167	60	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (50)	16	16	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	489	1,134	1,017	710	839	1,111	1,203	1,251	8.3%	4.0%
3. General Business										
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (51)	n/o	n/o	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (52)	n/o	n/o	19	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Admin. (53)	16	25	29	32	41	61	55	62	-10.5%	13.2%
Bureau of Industry and Security (54)	n/o	n/o	n/o	57	69	76	91	99	20.8%	8.3%
Patent and Trademark Office	118	201	216	443	984	1,808	1,522	1,854	-15.8%	21.8%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	134	226	245	532	1,093	1,944	1,668	2,015	-14.2%	20.8%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	27	37	103	65	115	139	145	147	4.1%	1.1%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	21	21	45	57	62	61	7.7%	-1.3%
Federal Trade Com.	38	82	144	98	141	241	294	277	21.7%	-5.5%
International Trade Com. (55)	11	16	29	51	53	67	73	77	8.9%	4.7%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	5	12	29	26	38	42	49	49	17.5%	-1.3%
Securities and Exchange Com.	43	90	155	213	403	867	1,032	1,104	18.9%	7.0%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	258	464	747	1,007	1,888	3,359	3,323	3,729	-1.1%	12.2%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	962	2,002	2,585	3,523	4,944	7,075	7,445	8,012	5.2%	7.6%
GRAND TOTAL	2,865	6,513	15,264	18,947	28,740	46,321	50,441	52,527	8.9%	4.1%

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Agency Detail of Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity (Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)										
Social Regulation										
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	(Estimated)	% Change
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
1. Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	978	515	468	435	530	576	21.8%	8.7%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	6,258	6,403	5,440	5,814	6,468	7,935	7,888	7,751	-0.6%	-1.7%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	12,372	9,433	9,545	9,460	9,696	9,727	2.5%	0.3%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	221	2,207	989	750	682	689	705	1.0%	2.3%
Risk Management Agency	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	512	481	568	568	18.1%	0.0%
--Subtotal--	6,258	6,624	20,019	16,236	17,275	18,558	18,841	18,751	1.5%	-0.5%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	1,868	4,496	8,045	7,764	8,900	11,369	12,317	12,951	8.3%	5.1%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight (6)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	87	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Admin. (7)	n/o	125	255	294	613	975	1,190	1,282	22.1%	7.7%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (8)	3,835	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	5,006	5,080	5,175	1.5%	1.9%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3,835	3,614	4,074	4,167	4,950	5,981	6,270	6,457	4.8%	3.0%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	519	550	562	6.0%	2.2%
Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	94	99	110	118	11.1%	7.3%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (9)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	37	45	46	21.6%	2.2%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	85	48	43	43	60	75	39.5%	25.0%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,743	31,843	37,041	38,723	39,536	4.5%	2.1%
2. Homeland Security										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (10)</i>										
Area Maritime Security (11)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (12)	7,402	10,872	15,107	17,340	18,875	53,966	57,960	58,209	7.4%	0.4%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (13)	4,660	4,574	8,794	15,931	24,692	17,632	20,573	20,279	16.7%	-1.4%
Coast Guard (14)	5,452	7,050	11,432	10,887	16,847	13,496	13,862	14,309	2.7%	3.2%
Science and Technology (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	30	33	36	10.0%	9.1%
Transportation Security Admin. (16)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	53,421	53,519	58,113	0.2%	8.6%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	138,545	145,947	150,946	5.3%	3.4%
3. Transportation (17)										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Admin. (18)	3,928	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	6,177	6,585	6,788	6.6%	3.1%
Federal Highway Admin. (19)	n/o	201	239	495	66	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	673	1,048	1,123	1,182	7.2%	5.3%
Federal Transit Admin. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	100	-	-
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	299	607	435	718	817	895	948	9.5%	5.9%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	562	917	602	612	517	534	563	3.3%	5.4%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (22)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	97	162	206	215	27.2%	4.4%
Surface Transportation Bd. (23)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	141	156	121	10.6%	-22.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3,928	7,509	8,014	7,222	8,620	8,862	9,499	9,917	7.2%	4.4%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	279	387	325	421	393	411	402	4.6%	-2.2%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,547	9,041	9,255	9,910	10,319	7.1%	4.1%
4. Workplace										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Admin. (24)	1,685	2,135	3,372	2,335	2,211	1,968	2,297	n/o	16.7%	-
Office of Workers Comp Pgms, Wage & Hour Div (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,672	-	-
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	788	-	-
Office of the American Workplace (25)	n/o	877	1,330	980	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-

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						(Estimated)			% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2009	2010	2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	747	852	960	941	12.7%	-2.0%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (27)	690	1,401	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,374	2,425	2,430	2.1%	0.2%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,055	2,419	2,368	17.7%	-2.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2,375	4,413	11,352	8,425	7,320	7,249	8,101	8,199	11.8%	1.2%
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Office of Civil Rights	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	63	43	55	55	27.9%	0.0%
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	27	30	28	30	31	7.1%	3.3%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	845	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,178	2,456	2,563	12.8%	4.4%
National Labor Relations Bd.	1,776	2,313	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,592	1,685	1,730	5.8%	2.7%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	148	78	63	54	67	67	24.1%	0.0%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,204	11,144	12,394	12,645	11.2%	2.0%
5. Environment										
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	49	15	20	20	24	26	20.0%	8.3%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research (28)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,296	2,302	2,302	0.3%	0.0%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (29)	n/o	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,470	1,525	1,500	3.7%	-1.6%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (30)	368	452	1,913	2,059	1,848	1,930	1,997	2,119	3.5%	6.1%
Minerals Management Svc.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,064	1,748	1,603	1,766	1,706	10.2%	-3.4%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (31)	n/o	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	516	515	515	-0.2%	0.0%
U.S. Geological Survey (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,528	1,440	1,354	1,448	-6.0%	6.9%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	368	452	3,099	5,318	5,760	5,489	5,632	5,788	2.6%	2.8%
Environmental Protection Agency (33)	862	4,424	13,045	15,587	17,310	16,693	17,106	17,258	2.5%	0.9%
TOTAL -- Environment (\$ mil)	1,230	4,876	16,993	22,121	26,784	25,968	26,589	26,874	2.4%	1.1%
6. Energy										
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation (34)	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	122	105	127	156	21.0%	22.8%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (35)	n/o	n/o	64	1	n/o	7	15	15	114.3%	0.0%
Energy Conservation (36)	n/o	n/o	47	31	66	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	111	133	188	112	142	171	26.8%	20.4%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (37)	35	220	3,114	3,160	2,735	3,930	3,924	3,953	-0.2%	0.7%
TOTAL--Energy (\$ mil)	35	220	3,225	3,293	2,923	4,042	4,066	4,124	0.6%	1.4%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,472	143,209	225,995	237,629	244,444	5.1%	2.9%
Economic Regulation										
1. Finance and Banking										
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency (38)	841	1,957	3,234	3,216	2,920	3,104	3,216	3,263	3.6%	1.5%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	169	313	332	328	6.1%	-1.2%
Office of Thrift Supervision (39)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3,250	1,254	1,051	1,065	1,082	1.3%	1.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	841	1,957	3,234	6,466	4,343	4,468	4,613	4,673	3.2%	1.3%
Farm Credit Admin.	251	232	277	530	287	271	291	300	7.4%	3.1%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	881	2,705	3,648	4,960	4,236	3,417	5,232	4,493	53.1%	-14.1%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (40)	n/o	n/o	n/o	54	108	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Federal Reserve System (41)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (42)	n/o	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,050	2,785	2,785	2,785	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	165	298	333	419	668	874	832	832	-4.8%	0.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	165	298	1,922	2,636	3,718	3,659	3,617	3,617	-1.1%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (43)	371	426	443	662	618	672	778	763	15.8%	-1.9%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,310	12,487	14,531	13,846	16.4%	-4.7%

A-3 continued

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	(Estimated)		% Change		
						2009	2010	2011	2009-2010	2010-2011
2. Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (44)	4,385	13,686	2,147	3,164	2,595	2,527	2,337	2,396	-7.5%	2.5%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	441	255	214	234	258	261	10.3%	1.2%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Admin. (45)	n/o	n/o	2,255	184	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>										
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	71	107	112	119	4.7%	6.3%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (46)	764	692	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (47)	128	180	459	527	556	498	650	745	30.5%	14.6%
Federal Communications Com.	1,441	1,651	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,810	1,918	1,993	6.0%	3.9%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (48)	865	1,178	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,396	1,528	1,539	9.5%	0.7%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	252	336	229	128	120	131	131	9.2%	0.0%
Interstate Commerce Com. (49)	2,410	1,917	2,041	664	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (50)	307	235	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,692	6,934	7,184	3.6%	3.6%
3. General Business										
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (51)	n/o	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (52)	n/o	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Admin. (53)	228	259	326	240	221	291	291	281	0.1%	-3.4%
Bureau of Industry and Security (54)	n/o	n/o	n/o	508	398	330	364	395	10.3%	8.5%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,440	2,829	2,660	4,059	6,128	9,594	9,614	10,098	0.2%	5.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2,668	3,088	2,986	4,807	6,747	10,215	10,269	10,774	0.5%	4.9%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	526	607	971	513	748	762	851	851	11.7%	0.0%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	258	241	343	359	375	375	4.5%	0.0%
Federal Trade Com.	758	1,390	1,719	903	989	1,107	1,155	1,195	4.3%	3.5%
International Trade Com. (55)	277	274	409	499	357	395	394	402	-0.3%	2.0%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	245	332	598	520	490	443	475	480	7.2%	1.1%
Securities and Exchange Com.	1,007	1,490	2,050	2,130	2,841	3,642	3,816	4,190	4.8%	9.8%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	5,481	7,181	9,242	9,613	12,515	16,923	17,335	18,267	2.4%	5.4%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	18,290	32,590	31,092	33,155	32,548	36,102	38,800	39,297	7.5%	1.3%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,139	152,627	175,757	262,097	276,429	283,741	5.5%	2.6%

Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars

(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars)

Year	Social	Economic	Total	Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$354	\$179	\$533	1986	\$7,519	\$1,996	\$9,515
1961	421	209	630	1987	8254	1770	10024
1962	483	215	698	1988	9163	2101	11264
1963	552	249	801	1989	10154	2265	12419
1964	590	269	859	1990	11138	2544	13682
1965	604	316	920	1991	12611	2533	15144
1966	646	309	955	1992	14108	2843	16951
1967	704	344	1,048	1993	14519	3326	17845
1968	822	375	1,197	1994	15049	3164	18213
1969	958	403	1,361	1995	15725	3754	19479
1970	1,097	487	1,584	1996	15877	3530	19407
1971	1,428	561	1,989	1997	16951	3874	20825
1972	1,825	553	2,378	1998	18705	3832	22537
1973	2,528	486	3,014	1999	19692	4083	23775
1974	2,641	607	3,248	2000	21095	4383	25478
1975	3,127	763	3,890	2001	22472	4594	27066
1976	3,701	863	4,564	2002	27042	5020	32062
1977	4,156	949	5,105	2003	35637	5062	40699
1978	4,581	961	5,542	2004	32244	5639	37883
1979	5,164	1,037	6,201	2005	33404	5905	39309
1980	6,058	1,235	7,293	2006	35517	6324	41841
1981	6,437	1,209	7,646	2007	36837	6722	43559
1982	6,209	1,378	7,587	2008	39797	7204	47001
1983	6,489	1,400	7,889	2009	43074	7765	50839
1984	6,849	1,517	8,366	2010*	48006	8313	56319
1985	7,218	1,695	8,913	2011*	50370	9066	59436

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

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

Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars

(Fiscal Years, Millions of 2005 Dollars)

Year	Social	Economic	Total	Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	\$1,903	\$962	\$2,865	1986	\$11,934	\$3,168	\$15,102
1961	2,238	1,111	3,349	1987	12,745	2,733	15,478
1962	2,533	1,127	3,660	1988	13,678	3,136	16,814
1963	2,864	1,292	4,156	1989	14,605	3,258	17,863
1964	3,015	1,374	4,389	1990	15,424	3,523	18,947
1965	3,031	1,586	4,617	1991	16,869	3,388	20,257
1966	3,152	1,508	4,659	1992	18,432	3,715	22,147
1967	3,333	1,628	4,961	1993	18,562	4,252	22,814
1968	3,730	1,703	5,433	1994	18,842	3,962	22,804
1969	4,145	1,744	5,889	1995	19,287	4,604	23,891
1970	4,511	2,002	6,513	1996	19,110	4,249	23,359
1971	5,590	2,196	7,786	1997	20,048	4,582	24,629
1972	6,850	2,075	8,925	1998	21,875	4,482	26,357
1973	8,989	1,728	10,718	1999	22,696	4,706	27,401
1974	8,612	1,979	10,591	2000	23,796	4,944	28,740
1975	9,313	2,272	11,585	2001	24,788	5,068	29,856
1976	10,424	2,431	12,855	2002	29,357	5,450	34,807
1977	11,005	2,513	13,518	2003	37,872	5,379	43,251
1978	11,335	2,378	13,713	2004	33,321	5,827	39,148
1979	11,798	2,369	14,167	2005	33,404	5,905	39,309
1980	12,679	2,585	15,264	2006	34,395	6,124	40,519
1981	12,313	2,313	14,625	2007	34,680	6,328	41,008
1982	11,194	2,484	13,679	2008	36,686	6,641	43,327
1983	11,254	2,428	13,682	2009	39,246	7,075	46,321
1984	11,448	2,536	13,984	2010*	42,995	7,445	50,441
1985	11,711	2,750	14,461	2011*	44,515	8,012	52,527

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

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

Total Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity

(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

Year	Social	Economic	Total	Year	Social	Economic	Total
1960	38,819	18,290	57,109	1,986	\$99,961	\$27,396	\$127,357
1961	42,669	18,984	61,653	1,987	103,347	26,942	130,289
1962	46,459	20,492	66,951	1,988	108,145	27,617	135,762
1963	49,157	21,649	70,806	1,989	115,322	35,746	151,068
1964	50,008	21,679	71,687	1,990	119,472	33,155	152,627
1965	48,925	25,300	74,225	1,991	123,687	34,284	157,971
1966	51,231	24,609	75,840	1,992	130,812	36,971	167,783
1967	51,726	26,179	77,905	1,993	135,891	37,957	173,848
1968	54,460	27,098	81,558	1,994	133,578	37,499	171,077
1969	54,208	27,761	81,969	1,995	136,121	37,594	173,715
1970	57,685	32,590	90,275	1,996	137,109	33,611	170,720
1971	67,546	31,133	98,679	1,997	133,330	32,313	165,643
1972	87,601	30,024	117,625	1,998	139,954	31,848	171,802
1973	93,549	23,860	117,409	1,999	139,955	32,384	172,339
1974	92,630	25,207	117,837	2,000	143,209	32,548	175,757
1975	92,984	29,198	122,182	2,001	140,681	32,270	172,950
1976	98,435	30,846	129,281	2,002	152,627	32,436	185,063
1977	109,744	27,466	137,210	2,003	210,342	31,981	242,323
1978	111,858	29,396	141,254	2,004	202,198	32,559	234,757
1979	120,195	29,849	150,044	2,005	203,369	32,312	235,681
1980	115,047	31,092	146,139	2,006	201,875	32,567	234,442
1981	115,528	29,128	144,656	2,007	204,800	33,445	238,244
1982	103,781	28,962	132,743	2,008	215,029	34,363	249,392
1983	99,997	27,368	127,365	2,009	225,995	36,102	262,097
1984	99,974	27,116	127,090	2010*	237,629	38,800	276,429
1985	100,818	26,798	127,616	2011*	244,444	39,297	283,741

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

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

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

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

emergencies. (This description is based upon the press release “Ridge Sworn In Friday as Secretary of Homeland Security,” Remarks by the President at Swearing-In of Tom Ridge, Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, January 24, 2003.)

11. Port security activities required by the Area Maritime Security regulations (33 CFR Part 103) were reported under the Department of Homeland Security’s Department Operations State and Local Program Urban Area Security Initiative. This program is only reported in the fiscal year 2005 Budget of the United States Government.
12. Customs and Border Protection is a Department of Homeland Security agency, first appearing in the fiscal year 2004 budget. Data from 1973 to 2001 are from the Department of Treasury, United States Customs Service. From 1960-1972, numbers are for the Department of Treasury, Bureau of Customs.
13. Numbers for the Immigration and Customs Enforcement in the Department of Homeland Security in 2001 and before are taken from the Department of Justice’s Immigration and Naturalization Services’ Immigration Enforcement (and Border Affairs).
14. Coast Guard was moved from the Department of Transportation to the Department of Homeland Security in the fiscal year 2004 Budget.
15. In the fiscal year 2005 budget, research and development activities were moved from the Federal Highway Administration to the Department of Homeland Security’s Science and Technology.
16. On November 19, 2001, the Transportation Security Administration was created to “protect the nation’s transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.” Its activities largely replace private-sector activities.
17. Reports prior to 2003 (Regulatory Budget Report 24) included transportation-related agencies in the consumer safety and health category.
18. The Federal Aviation Administration is listed as an independent agency in 1960.
19. In the fiscal year 2005 budget, funding for research and development was moved from the Department of Transportation’s Federal Highway Administration to the Department of Homeland Security’s Science and Technology agency. As of the fiscal year 2005 budget, no regulatory activity takes place in the Federal Highway Administration.
20. In the fiscal year 2004 budget, funding of the Motor Carrier Safety portion of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration was shifted to Motor Carrier Safety Grants.
21. For 2011, the Federal Transit Administration regulatory role became effective through the rail transit safety legislation, the Public Transportation Act of 2009. The

legislation expands the federal role in regulatory oversight of safety on rail transit systems.

22. Prior to the fiscal year 2006 budget, data for the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration are for the Research and Special Programs Administration, Pipeline Safety.
23. The Surface Transportation Board was created on January 1, 1996 as a successor organization to the Interstate Commerce Commission.
24. Data for the Employment Standards Administration are for the Workplace Standards Administration from 1970-1972; data from 1963-1969 are under the Wage and Labor Standards Administration; and data from 1960-1962 are from the Bureau of Labor Standards, Women's Bureau and Wage Hour Division. For 2011, these data come from two separate, newly created agencies – the Office of Workers Compensation Programs, Wage and Hour Division and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs.
25. Prior to the fiscal year 1995 budget, the Office of the American Workplace was called the Labor Management Services Administration. Labor-management standards, enforcement, and related administrative functions were transferred to the Employment Standards Administration in 1996. Data from 1991-1993 is for Labor-Management Standards; data from 1970-1990 is for Labor-Management Services; and data from 1960-1969 is for Labor-Management Relations. The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the American Workplace (OAW) was disbanded due to lack of funding in July 1996.
26. In the fiscal year 2004 budget, the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration was renamed the Employee Benefits Security Administration. Prior to the fiscal year 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.
27. The 1960-1972 data for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are for the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; 1973-1978 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.
28. In 2000, the Forest & Rangeland Research division of the U.S. Forest Service at the Department of Agriculture began devoting resources to developing and implementing forest-planning regulations.
29. The 1960-1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under the Operation and Maintenance category.
30. As of the fiscal year 1997 budget, the Fish and Wildlife's research and development budget was eliminated. Data for R&D after 1994 are listed under the U.S. Geological Survey. Before 1974, Fish and Wildlife and Parks were known as the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

31. The 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.
32. In the fiscal year 1997 budget, the U.S. Geological Survey picked up the research and development formerly done at the Fish and Wildlife Service.
33. 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.
34. These figures had included program and staffing costs for import/export authorizations under the Department of Energy's Fossil Energy Research and Development. After 2006, these activities will be transferred to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.
35. The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997. It was no longer funded as of the fiscal year 1987 budget. In the fiscal year 2008 budget, the independent agency Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects was added pursuant to the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act of 2004. The first numbers from this agency appear in 2007.
36. In years prior to 2007, the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy issued energy conservation standards. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of "Building technology, State and community programs." This agency was discontinued in the FY2009 Budget.
37. Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission performed the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
38. For the 1964 data for Comptroller of the Currency, only an estimate was found.
39. Prior to the fiscal year 1990 budget, data for the Office of Thrift Supervision was for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
40. The Federal Housing Finance Board regulated the 12 Federal Home Loan Banks that were created in 1932 to improve the supply of funds to local lenders that, in turn, finance loans for home mortgages. As required by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, FHFB will be abolished on July 29, 2009. The Federal Housing Finance Agency will effectively absorb all remaining resources prior to its termination date.

41. All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year basis until the fiscal year 2005 budget. Staffing figures are found in Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.
42. Data are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.
43. The 1960-1969 data for the National Credit Union Administration are for Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.
44. Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulatory category.
45. As of the fiscal year 2006 budget, the Economic Regulatory Administration is no longer funded. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulation category. Data for 1974 are for the Federal Energy Office; data for 1975 are for the Federal Energy Administration; data for 1977 are for the Regulation and Energy Information Categories of Exploration, Development and Operations of Petroleum Reserves; data for 1981 are for the Department of Commerce, Emergency Preparedness and Energy Regulation and Department of Justice, Petroleum Regulatory Activities.
46. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
47. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
48. Prior to the fiscal year 1980 budget, data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
49. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
50. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
51. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
52. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
53. The 1960-1971 data for the International Trade Administration are for International Activities-Export Control; the 1972-1976 data are for the Domestic and International Business Administration; the 1977-1979 data are for the Industry and Trade Administration.
54. Regulation of both imports and exports was once performed by the International Trade Administration. From 1988 until 2003, the regulation of exports was shown

under the Export Administration of the Department of Commerce. In 2004, the Export Administration was renamed the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce.

55. Prior to the fiscal year 1976 budget, the data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.

Weidenbaum Center
Washington University
Campus Box 1027
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130
Tel: 314-935-5630
Fax: 314-935-5340
<http://wc.wustl.edu>

Regulatory Studies Center
The George Washington University
Suite 612
805 21st St, NW
Washington, DC 20052
Tel: 202-994-7543
Fax: 202-994-6792
<http://www.RegulatoryStudies.gwu.edu>