
Upward Trend in Regulation Continues:

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget
for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006

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Upward Trend in Regulation Continues:

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006¹

Introduction

This report examines the *Budget of the U.S. Government* presented by the President to Congress for Fiscal Year 2006 to track the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies and the staff needed to run these agencies. A joint product of the Mercatus Center at George Mason University and the Murray Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis, this report continues an effort begun in 1977 by the Weidenbaum Center (formerly the Center for the Study of American Business).

Taxes, and subsequent spending, are but one way the federal government diverts resources from the private sector to accomplish its goals. The other is through regulation of private entities—businesses, workers, and consumers. The *Code of Federal Regulations* now takes up more than 20 feet of shelf space, and federal agencies issue thousands of new regulations each year.

Like the programs supported by taxes, regulations provide benefits to Americans. Indeed, the desired benefits of regulation are the force behind legislative initiatives that create them, and the benefits of regulation are often better understood, qualitatively, at least, than the costs. Unlike the direct spending supported by taxes or government borrowing, however, there is no mechanism like the fiscal budget for keeping track of the off-budget spending required by regulation.

The full impact of regulations on individuals and businesses is difficult to measure. As a result, efforts to track the change in regulatory activity over time often depend on proxies, such as the size of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, which provides a sense of the magnitude of the stock of existing regulations, or the number of pages in the *Federal Register*, which provides a sense of the flow of new regulations issued during a given period.

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

¹ Susan Dudley is Director of the Regulatory Studies Program at the Mercatus Center at George Mason University. Melinda Warren is Director of the Weidenbaum Center Forum at Washington University. Special thanks go to Kim Piro, John Shoaf, and Colleen Morretta for their considerable help in gathering data and formatting this report. 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 George Mason University or Washington University.

The 2006 Budget request calls for expenditures on regulatory activities of \$41.4 billion in fiscal year 2006, a 2.9 percent increase (in real, inflation-adjusted terms) over the estimated budgeted expenditures of \$39.5 billion in fiscal year 2005. Estimated 2005 outlays were 3.0 percent greater than fiscal year 2004 expenditures.

The requested level of staffing on regulatory activities in fiscal year 2006 is 242,376 full-time equivalent people, or 1,538 (0.6 percent) more employees than in fiscal year 2005. This reflects a 38.4 percent increase over staffing levels in 2000, largely due to the Transportation Security Administration's employment of over 57,000 airport screening agents in 2003.

The remaining sections of this report provide more detailed statistics on the spending and staffing that have supported federal regulatory activities since 1960, as well as the levels requested for fiscal year 2006. We examine expenditures in nominal and real (constant 2000) dollars, as well as staffing levels by agency and regulatory category.

Overview of the 2006 Regulators' Budget

This report tracks the spending and staffing of 68 departments and agencies. As has been the practice in past reports, it divides 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, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Food and Drug Administration, and National Transportation Safety Board 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, tend to be industry-specific. The Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Communications Commission, and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are examples of agencies that fall into the economic regulation category. They 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.

The expenditure data in this report are based on outlays reported in the *Budget of the U.S. Government*. Note that figures for 2005 and 2006 are estimates. The 2005 figures generally reflect the budget that was appropriated by Congress for the current year, while the 2006 figures reflect the outlays embodied in the President's budget request to Congress for each program area. For the first time, this year's report includes staffing levels, as well as expenditures, back to 1960.

Spending

Table 1 summarizes spending for regulatory activities by category and subcategory for decennial years from 1960 to 2000, as well as annually from 2004 through 2006.

Overall, the Regulators' Budget for fiscal year 2006 is \$41.4 billion. This reflects a 4.8 percent nominal increase over fiscal year 2005, or a 2.9 percent real increase. This growth in budgeted outlays for regulatory activities is the about same as last year. Expenditures for 2005 were \$39.5 billion—4.8 percent higher than in 2003 (nominal).

Eighty-four percent of the Regulators' Budget is devoted to social regulations. The fiscal year 2006 budget request for administering and enforcing social regulation is \$34.8 billion, a nominal increase of 4.2 percent over the 2005 social regulation budget of \$33.4 billion. This is a 2.3 percent increase in real terms, compared to a 2.6 percent real increase between fiscal years 2004 and 2005.

The largest projected increase among the social regulation subcategories (both in dollar and percentage terms) is for homeland security; the President's 2006 budget requests a real 4.6 percent increase in outlays for regulatory activities within the Department of Homeland Security. Regulatory activities related to energy and the environment received requested real increases of 2.0 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively. The budget for activities regulating consumer safety and health contains a 1.4 percent increase, but the 2006 budget request for other social regulation categories is lower in real terms than fiscal year 2005 outlays. Transportation-related regulation budgets face the largest decline—7.9 percent in real terms, and those related to the workplace are 1.5 percent less than the 2005 estimate.

The budgets of agencies in the economic regulation category are smaller than their counterparts involved in social regulatory activity, but for the second year in a row, the percentage increase for economic regulations is larger. The 2006 budget request for economic regulatory activities is \$6.5 billion, a nominal increase of 8.3 percent over the 2005 budget. Outlays in 2005 are budgeted to reach \$6.0 billion by the end of the fiscal year, a nominal increase of 7.3 percent over 2004. In real terms, the budgets of economic regulatory agencies are projected to increase by 6.4 percent between 2005 and 2006. Driven by large increases in the Patent and Trademark Office and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, activities classified in the general business subcategory are estimated to receive the largest real percentage increase—12.9 percent in 2006. Industry-specific regulation is budgeted to increase 2.8 percent while finance and banking regulation outlays decline 0.5 percent.

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	(Estimated)* 2005	(Estimated)* 2006	% Change	
									2004-05	2005-06
Current (Nominal) Dollars										
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	\$102	\$222	\$1,252	\$1,836	\$3,474	\$5,013	\$5,283	\$5,454	5.4%	3.2%
Homeland Security	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	16,192	16,912	18,018	4.4%	6.5%
Transportation	42	177	550	810	1,476	1,962	2,356	2,209	20.1%	-6.2%
Workplace	36	115	748	1,012	1,421	1,709	1,775	1,781	3.9%	0.3%
Environment	17	183	1,482	3,675	6,060	6,456	6,365	6,598	-1.4%	3.7%
Energy	12	65	437	443	607	698	751	780	7.6%	3.9%
Total Social Regulation	\$354	\$1,097	\$6,058	\$11,135	\$20,912	\$32,030	\$33,442	\$34,840	4.4%	4.2%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	\$40	\$98	\$392	\$1,304	\$1,965	\$2,105	\$2,217	\$2,247	5.3%	1.4%
Industry-Specific Regulation	91	276	486	513	744	950	965	1,010	1.6%	4.7%
General Business	48	113	357	727	1,674	2,559	2,840	3,264	11.0%	14.9%
Total Economic Regulation	\$179	\$487	\$1,235	\$2,544	\$4,383	\$5,614	\$6,022	\$6,521	7.3%	8.3%
GRAND TOTAL	\$533	\$1,584	\$7,293	\$13,679	\$25,295	\$37,644	\$39,464	\$41,361	4.8%	4.8%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		11.5%	16.5%	6.5%	6.3%	-7.1%	4.8%	4.8%		
Constant (Real) 2000 Dollars										
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	\$485	\$806	\$2,316	\$2,250	\$3,474	\$4,630	\$4,795	\$4,862	3.6%	1.4%
Homeland Security	689	1,218	2,938	4,116	7,874	14,954	15,349	16,062	2.6%	4.6%
Transportation	200	643	1,017	992	1,476	1,812	2,138	1,969	18.0%	-7.9%
Workplace	171	418	1,384	1,240	1,421	1,578	1,611	1,588	2.1%	-1.5%
Environment	81	665	2,741	4,503	6,060	5,962	5,777	5,882	-3.1%	1.8%
Energy	57	236	808	543	607	645	682	695	5.7%	2.0%
Total Social Regulation	\$1,682	\$3,985	\$11,205	\$13,644	\$20,912	\$29,580	\$30,352	\$31,057	2.6%	2.3%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	\$190	\$356	\$725	\$1,598	\$1,965	\$1,944	\$2,012	\$2,003	3.5%	-0.5%
Industry-Specific Regulation	432	1,002	899	629	744	877	876	900	-0.2%	2.8%
General Business	228	410	660	891	1,674	2,363	2,578	2,910	9.1%	12.9%
Total Economic Regulation	\$851	\$1,768	\$2,284	\$3,117	\$4,383	\$5,185	\$5,466	\$5,813	5.4%	6.4%
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,533	\$5,753	\$13,489	\$16,761	\$25,295	\$34,765	\$35,817	\$36,870	3.0%	2.9%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		8.6%	8.9%	2.2%	4.2%	-9.0%	3.0%	2.9%		

*FY 2005 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2006 estimates reflect the President’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2006 *Budget of the United States Government*.

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason University. 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 2006. The FY 2006 Budget calls for a 0.6 percent increase in staffing to 242,376 full-time equivalent employees (compared to 240,838 FTEs in 2005).

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	(Estimated)*	(Estimated)*	% Change	
							2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,730	31,237	33,596	34,883	34,391	3.8%	-1.4%
Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	115,652	121,090	122,324	4.7%	1.0%
Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,547	9,041	8,693	8,774	8,690	0.9%	-1.0%
Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,141	11,673	11,799	11,723	1.1%	-0.6%
Environment	1,230	4,876	16,993	22,121	26,784	28,956	27,635	27,584	-4.6%	-0.2%
Energy	35	220	3,225	3,293	2,923	3,105	3,224	3,240	3.8%	0.5%
Total Social Regulation	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,459	142,539	201,675	207,405	207,952	2.8%	0.3%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,310	11,794	11,582	11,797	-1.8%	1.9%
Industry-Specific Regulation	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,573	6,667	6,753	1.4%	1.3%
General Business	5,481	7,181	9,242	9,613	12,515	13,974	15,184	15,874	8.7%	4.5%
Total Economic Regulation	18,290	32,590	31,092	33,155	32,548	32,341	33,433	34,424	3.4%	3.0%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,139	152,614	175,087	234,016	240,838	242,376	2.9%	0.6%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		4.7%	5.1%	0.5%	1.4%	-3.2%	2.9%	0.6%		

* FY 2005 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2006 estimates reflect the President's request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2006 *Budget of the United States Government*.

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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 0.3 percent in 2006, following a 2.8 percent increase in 2005. The 2006 Budget requests 207,952 full-time employees devoted to social regulations (compared to 207,405 in 2005). The 2006 staffing levels are 38.4 percent larger than in 2000, however, due in part to the over 57,000 new employees brought on as airport baggage screeners under the auspices of the Transportation Security Administration.

Staff at the economic regulatory agencies represent less than 15 percent of the total federal regulatory staff tracked here. Personnel at these agencies are projected to increase 3.0 percent in 2006 to 34,424 full-time equivalent employees. As with spending, the general business subcategory is projected to receive the largest staff increase (4.5 percent), followed by finance and banking (1.9 percent) and industry-specific regulation (1.3 percent). Overall, staffing devoted to economic regulation is budgeted to increase by 991 full-time people, while agencies responsible for social regulation are projected to add 547 full-time staff.

Trends in Federal Regulatory Spending, 1960 – 2006

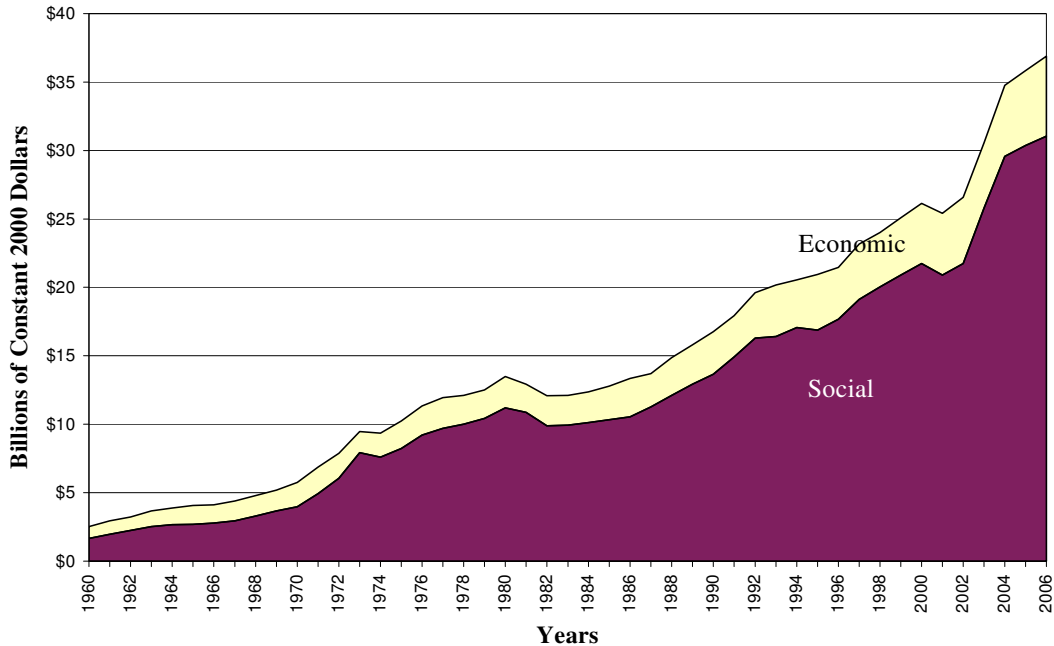
Figure 1 graphs the changes in real (adjusted for inflation) regulatory expenditures since 1960. While spending has generally increased over time, the rate of growth has varied depending on the philosophies of elected officials in the executive and legislative branches of the federal government. In the early years of the Reagan administration, for example, regulatory expenditures declined.

The 1960s witnessed a growth in regulatory expenditures. Total spending at federal regulatory agencies increased by \$3.2 billion (2000 dollars) between 1960 and 1970. This represents a real annual growth rate of 8.6 percent and a total increase of 127.1 percent over the decade. Most of this growth—more than \$2 billion—occurred in social regulatory agencies (which experienced a real 136.9 percent increase in annual budget over the decade). Economic regulatory programs expanded more slowly, by \$0.9 billion or 107.8 percent over the period.

The 1970s brought increased expenditures on federal regulation. Over that decade, real spending at regulatory agencies grew by \$7.7 billion or 134.5 percent (8.9 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by \$7.2 billion (181.2 percent) while economic agencies showed a much smaller increase of \$0.5 billion (29.2 percent). Most of the growth 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. During the 1970s, social regulations grew from under 70 percent of the total Regulators' Budget to over 80 percent. Double-digit increases in the first three years preceded much slower growth in the Regulators' 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 annual expenditures on regulatory programs declined by 5.2 percent between 1980 and 1985, but rebounded in the second half of the decade, increasing by 31.1 percent overall between 1985 and 1990. Annual spending on regulatory activities at the end of the decade was \$3.3 billion more than at the beginning (2000 dollars). Throughout the decade, spending on economic regulation increased at a faster rate—36.5 percent between 1980 and 1990—than spending on social regulation, which grew by 21.8 percent over the same period. On an annual basis, spending increased by an average of 2.2 percent per year over the decade.

Figure 1
Administrative Costs of Federal Regulation



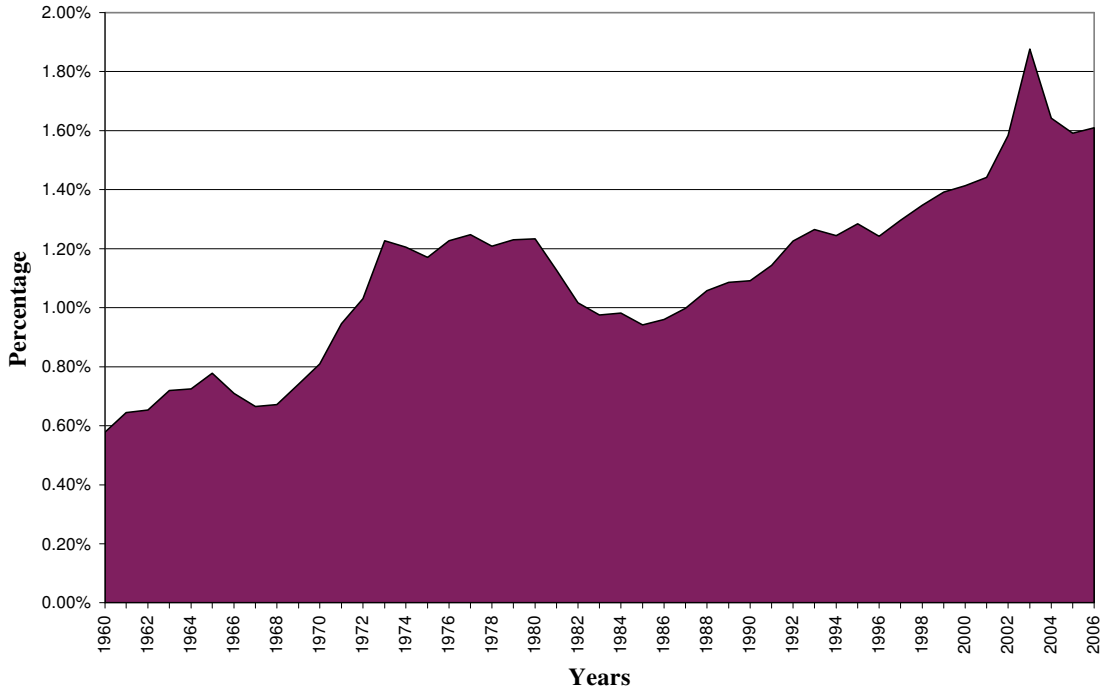
Regulatory spending continued to increase in the 1990s, for a total increase of 50.9 percent over the decade, or \$8.5 billion. The budgets of agencies administering social regulation increased by 53.3 percent over the decade, and those related to economic regulations increased by 40.6 percent. The first few years of the decade witnessed greater percentage increases than the latter—an average of 8.1 percent per year between 1990 and 1992, compared to an average of 3.2 percent per year between 1992 and 2000. Regulators’ budgets actually declined in real terms in 1994 and 1996. On an annual basis, the real rate of increase averaged 4.2 percent over the decade.

Between 2000 and 2005, budgets devoted to regulatory agencies increased 41.6 percent in real terms. The FY 2006 budget calls for expenditures that are 45.8 percent higher than in 2000, or an increase in real spending on regulatory activities of \$11.6 billion between 2000 and 2006. Though lower over the past two years, the annual average increase of 6.5 percent for the period between 2000 and 2006 is the highest since the 1970s.

Another interesting measure of trends in regulatory spending is the percentage of the total President’s Budget devoted to regulatory activities. Figure 2 illustrates that the Regulators’ Budget has generally been increasing relative to the total Budget. During the 1970s, when several of the key social regulatory agencies were established, the portion of the total budget devoted to regulation increased by two-thirds. The Regulators’ Budget was 0.74 percent of the total budget in 1969 and reached 1.23 percent by 1979. It fell below 1 percent in the early to mid-1980s, but began to increase again. With the

exception of a few years, the Regulators' Budget has increased relative to the total Budget since then. It reached a peak of 1.9 percent in 2003, but for the last three years, has remained about 1.6 percent of the total Budget.

Figure 2
Regulators' Budget as a Percent of Fiscal Budget

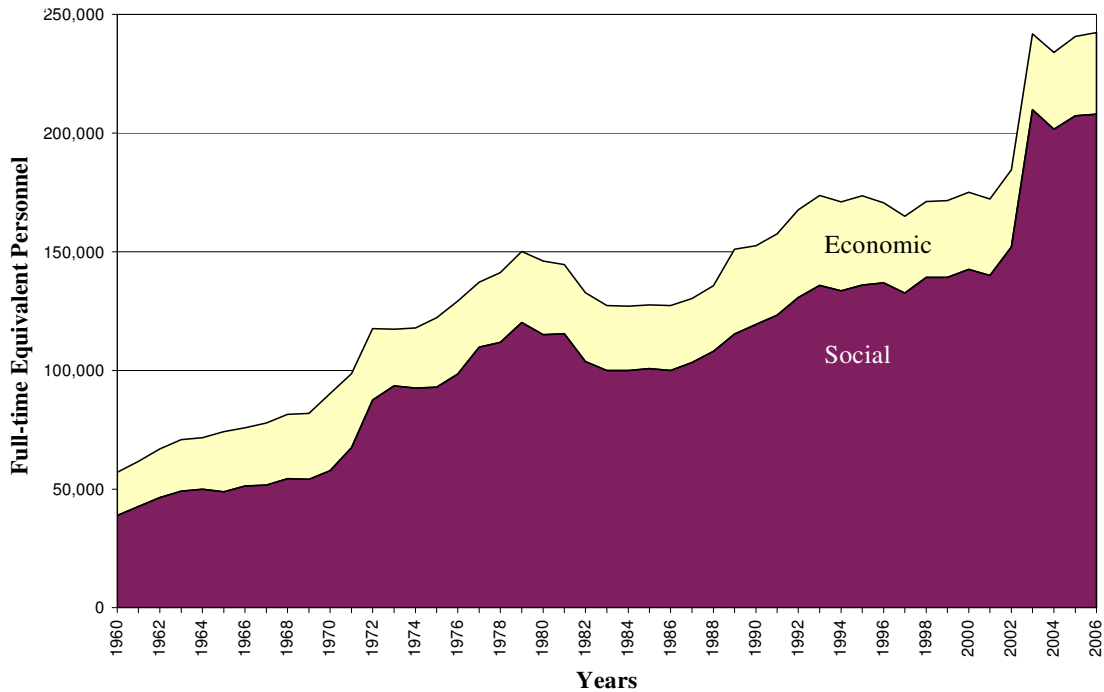


Trends in Federal Regulatory Staffing, 1960 – 2006

Figure 3 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies between 1960 and 2006. In 1960, 57,100 full-time people worked on writing, administering, and enforcing regulations at federal agencies. By 1970, that number had grown 58.1 percent to 90,300, an increase of 33,200 people. While social regulatory staffing grew by 18,900 (48.6 percent), workers at economic regulatory agencies increased 78.2 percent (14,300 new workers) during the decade.

Over the decade of the 1970s, the number of personnel at regulatory agencies grew by more than 55,900, or 61.9 percent. Social regulatory agencies gained 57,400 additional staff, and economic agencies lost nearly 1,500 employees.

Figure 3
Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies



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 19.6 percent—18.5 percent for social regulatory agencies and 23.7 percent for economic regulatory agencies—between 1985 and 1990. By 1990, staffing at federal regulatory agencies was 4.4 percent higher than it had been in 1980 (a net increase of 6,500 employees). 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 (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 22,500 new federal regulatory employees (a 14.7 percent increase). Social agencies added 23,000 employees (a 19.3 percent increase), while economic agencies declined by 1.8 percent (600 people).

After a 1.6 percent reduction in 2001, staffing at regulatory agencies has increased dramatically in the 21st century. In 2003, the establishment of the Transportation

Security Administration, with its large staff of airport screening agents, caused the federal workforce to jump 31.0 percent, by far the largest annual increase in the nation's history. The 2006 Budget calls for a total regulatory staff with 67,300 more full-time regulatory employees than in 2000, an increase of 38.4 percent. The bulk of this increase in staff was at social regulatory agencies, which are projected to have 65,400 more employees on the payroll than in 2000, compared to 1,900 new positions in economic regulatory agencies.

Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2006

In his 2006 "Budget Message," the President lays out his priorities:

To ensure our security at home, the 2006 Budget increases funding for anti-terrorism investigations; border security; airport and seaport security; nuclear and radiological detection systems and countermeasures; and improved security for our food supply and drinking water.

This Budget also promotes economic growth and opportunity. We must ensure that America remains the best place in the world to do business by keeping taxes low, promoting new trade agreements with other nations, and protecting American businesses from litigation abuse and overregulation.

Some of these priorities are reflected in the budgets requested for regulatory activities. However, the 4.8 percent growth in the regulatory portion of the budget exceeds the overall growth in discretionary spending of 2.1 percent (less than the projected rate of inflation). The 2006 Budget requests outlays for regulatory activities of \$41.4 billion, a \$1.9 billion (2.9 percent real) increase over the appropriated 2005 Budget. The 2005 Regulators' Budget of \$39.5 billion represented a 4.8 percent nominal (3.0 percent real) increase over FY 2004.

In the more detailed discussion of the FY 2006 Regulators' Budget below, dollar amounts are presented in nominal terms, while percentage changes are in real (2000 dollar) terms.

Spending

As noted above, we divide regulatory activities into two categories (social and economic) and nine subcategories. The outlays devoted to social regulation are about five times larger than those devoted to economic regulation (\$34.8 billion compared to \$6.5 billion). In 2006, however, the budgets devoted to economic regulation are projected to receive a larger percentage increase overall.

Table 1 (on page 4) provides summary statistics, and Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2 provide detail on spending at agencies within each category and subcategory. Overall, spending at the agencies involved in social regulation is budgeted to increase 2.3 percent in real terms in fiscal year 2006. The budget for social regulatory activities in 2005 was

2.6 percent higher than in 2004. Outlays for administering economic regulation are budgeted to increase 6.4 percent in 2006, after a 5.4 percent increase in 2005.

Consistent with the emphasis on ensuring “security at home” in the President’s message, the Department of Homeland Security’s budget for administering regulations is the largest of any agency at \$18 billion in 2006. It has the largest share of the estimated Regulators’ Budget (43.6 percent), and is budgeted to receive the largest dollar increase in 2006. The \$18.0 billion budget represents a 4.6 percent real increase over 2005. The post-September 11 budgets for the regulatory agencies that are now housed in the Department of Homeland Security are \$10 billion greater than the outlays in 2000, and \$1.1 billion more than in 2005.

Spending to administer “environmental” regulations is the next largest subcategory after “homeland security” (about 16 percent of the total Regulators’ Budget), with spending expected to increase 1.8 percent to \$6.6 billion in 2006. The Environmental Protection Agency remains one of the largest federal agencies with outlays of \$4.9 billion in 2006. This reflects a 3.5 percent increase over 2005 outlays.

Fiscal expenditures on “consumer safety and health” will reach an estimated \$5.5 billion in 2006. Regulatory spending in this subcategory consumes 13 percent of the Regulators’ Budget, and is slated to increase by 1.4 percent in real terms in 2006. The President’s message highlights “improved security for our food supply,” and inspections of people, cargo and transport from overseas related to agricultural products, formerly housed in the Department of Agriculture, have been moved to the Department of Homeland Security. As a result, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service budget for 2006 is 6.4 percent less than estimated in 2005, (though still larger, in real terms, than in 2004). Though outlays at the Food Safety and Inspection Service and the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards are higher in 2006, overall the Regulators’ Budget for inspection functions of the Department of Agriculture declines by 2.3 percent. The Food and Drug Administration is budgeted for a 9.2 percent increase, or almost \$200 million. Its outlays are projected to reach \$1.9 billion in 2006. Another agency in this category receiving a large percentage increase is the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice (40.1 percent or \$58 million).

Outlays for regulatory activities in the “transportation” subcategory are slated for a 7.9 percent reduction in 2006, to \$2.2 billion (5 percent of the Regulators’ Budget). Though initially budgeted for a reduction last year, 2005 outlays for administering transportation regulation are 18 percent greater than 2004. The bulk of the 2006 reduction occurs in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, which faces a 27.9 percent decline (due to liquidation of some accounts).

Spending for “workplace” regulations makes up 4 percent of the Regulators’ Budget, and is budgeted to decline by 1.5 percent in 2006, remaining at just under \$1.8 billion. Declines in the budgets of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (\$8 million) and Mine Safety and Health Administration (\$4 million) account for the decrease. The “energy” Regulators’ Budget is set at \$0.8 billion (2 percent of the Regulators’ budget) in 2006, a 2.0 percent increase over 2005.

In the economic regulation area, “general business” regulation experienced the largest increase in both 2005 and 2006, with real increases of 9.1 percent and 12.9 percent, respectively. The budget request for 2006 is \$3.3 billion. After a decline of 0.2 percent in 2005, the budget for “industry-specific regulation” is budgeted to increase at a real rate of 2.8 percent in 2006, exceeding \$1 billion. Spending on regulatory activity in the “finance and banking” subcategory is budgeted to decline 0.5 percent, a slight nominal increase to \$2.2 billion in 2006. This follows an increase of 3.5 percent between 2004 and 2005.

The Patent and Trademark Office’s regulatory activities are budgeted for the largest increase of the economic regulatory agencies, more than \$350 million (a 23.8 percent increase). According to the President’s Budget, the increased “spending authority resulted from legislation, enacted for 2005 and 2006, that increased and restructured patent and trademark fees.” The Securities and Exchange Commission’s outlays directed at regulation increased by \$160 million in 2005, and are budgeted to grow another 0.6 percent, or \$20 million, in 2006. Regulatory activities of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice are projected to receive a 21.5 percent increase, or an additional \$27 million, in 2006.

The percentage of the Budget devoted to agencies administering economic regulations has declined since the 1970s. In 1960, 33.6 percent of federal regulatory spending was directed at economic programs. Spending devoted to economic regulatory agencies reached a low point of 12.5 percent of the Regulators’ Budget in 2003. In 2006, 15.8 percent will be spent on these programs. The economic deregulation that began in the mid-1970s with deregulation of airlines, trucking, and other industries continues today. Budgets directed at administering industry specific regulations in particular have declined. In 1960, these activities made up 17.1 percent of the total Regulators’ Budget. Since the mid-1980s, they have occupied less than 5 percent of the total Regulators’ Budget, and make up only 2.4 percent of the administrative costs of regulation in 2006. The “general business” category has grown the most over the last few years, mainly due to the large increases in budgets at the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Patent and Trademark Office.

Staffing

Table 2 (on page 5) above provides an overview of changes in personnel for each subcategory. Table A-3 provides staffing detail by agency. The 2006 Budget suggests that staffing levels devoted to regulatory activity will increase 0.6 percent in 2006. Staff at social regulatory agencies are slated to increase by 0.3 percent, to 207,952 in 2006, compared to 207,405 in 2005. Staff levels at economic regulatory agencies are projected to increase by 3.0 percent to 34,424 full-time equivalent workers.

The Department of Homeland Security has the largest regulatory staff, which is expected to reach 122,324 in 2006, an increase of 1.0 percent. The Environmental Protection Agency, with the second largest regulatory staff, will see levels remain constant at 17,440. The “consumer safety and health” category faces declines of 1.4 percent in 2006, driven largely by staff reductions at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the

Department of Justice. Though the Food and Drug Administration's budget for 2006 is greater than in 2005, its staff is projected to decline by 180 people to 10,242 employees.

A personnel reduction of 1.0 percent, or 84 people, in the "transportation" category reflects declines at the Federal Aviation Administration, Surface Transportation Board, and National Transportation Safety Board, and increases at other agencies. Regulatory staff in the "workplace" category decline 0.6 percent in 2006. Though staffing at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Mine Safety and Health Administration remain constant, the Department of Labor's regulatory staff is budgeted to decline slightly in 2006 from 7,414 to 7,406. Staff at the "energy" agencies devoted to regulatory activities are budgeted to increase 0.5 percent.

Staffing in each of the economic regulation subcategories is budgeted to increase in 2006. The Patent and Trademark Office is budgeted for a 9.4 percent increase in staffing, for a total of 7,875 employees. Staffing at the Securities and Exchange Commission remains unchanged at 3,933.

Conclusion

The FY 2006 *Budget of the United States Government* calls for a 4.8 percent nominal (2.9 percent real) increase in outlays directed at writing, administering, and enforcing federal regulations. This is larger than the overall nominal increase in nondiscretionary spending of 2.1 percent, and about the same as the 2005 increase of 4.8 percent nominal (3.0 percent real). The allocation of fiscal regulatory expenditures among the different departments and agencies continues to reflect national concerns about homeland security. (The Department of Homeland Security is budgeted to receive an additional \$1.1 billion in regulatory funding over last year.) It also includes large increases in outlays at the Environmental Protection Agency (\$250 million), the Food and Drug Administration (\$191 million), and the Patent and Trademark Office (\$351 million).

The Regulators' Budget is estimated to be \$41.4 billion in 2006, up from \$39.5 billion in 2005. The Regulators' Budget for 2006 represents 1.6 percent of the total outlays estimated in the President's Budget. This is about the same as in 2004 and 2005, but less than in 2003, when the Regulators' Budget was 1.9 percent of the total Budget. Staffing at the federal regulatory agencies is expected to reach an all-time high of 242,376 in 2006, a 0.6 percent increase over 2005.

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 30 years and has compiled 47 years of data on the administrative expenses of federal regulation. In 2002, the Mercatus Center at George Mason University 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 2006* 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 2006 begins October 1, 2005 and ends September 30, 2006). In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 68 regulatory agencies contained in Table A-1 consist of “outlays.” While “obligations,” the statistical measure in the Budget document on which we have based figures in reports prior to 2004, provide the greatest detail, officials at the Office of Management and Budget advise us that outlays are a better measure of annual programmatic activity. These data are expressed in current dollars, rounded to the nearest million. Table A-2 provides comparable information in real terms (constant 2000 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 give data from 1960 to 2006 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. For the first time in this report, staffing data in Table A-6 are also provided going back to 1960. Detailed agency-by-agency data are available and can be obtained by writing to the Weidenbaum Center at Washington University or the Mercatus Center at George Mason University.

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.

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

Social Regulation										
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	(Estimated)		% Change	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06
1. Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	n/o	44	35	51	63	65	65	3.2%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	59	96	257	406	735	1,100	1,266	1,207	15.1%	-4.7%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	393	475	743	888	942	982	6.1%	4.2%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	66	50	60	68	79	85	16.2%	7.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	59	99	716	931	1,538	2,056	2,287	2,274	11.2%	-0.6%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Administration (4)	16	72	326	561	1,209	1,776	1,703	1,894	-4.1%	11.2%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	2	5	14	10	13	13	30.0%	0.0%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	18	39	58	61	48.7%	5.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	2	5	32	49	71	74	44.9%	4.2%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Administration (6)	n/o	2	13	27	74	90	136	194	51.1%	42.6%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, Explosives (7)	27	49	147	273	555	892	922	865	3.4%	-6.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	27	51	160	300	629	982	1,058	1,059	7.7%	0.1%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade (7)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	71	82	70	15.5%	-14.6%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	8	9	9	12.5%	0.0%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	4	4	7	8	8	9	0.0%	12.5%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	102	222	1,252	1,836	3,474	5,013	5,283	5,454	5.4%	3.2%
2. Homeland Security										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (9)</i>										
Area Maritime Security (10)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	52	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (11)	62	175	837	1,664	2,802	6,471	7,601	7,111	17.5%	-6.4%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (12)	38	66	254	786	3,355	3,347	3,034	3,506	-9.4%	15.6%
Coast Guard (13)	45	94	498	909	1,717	1,885	2,011	2,158	6.7%	7.3%
Science and Technology (14)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	36	98	117	172.2%	19.4%
Transportation Security Administration (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,453	4,116	5,126	-7.6%	24.5%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	16,192	16,912	18,018	4.4%	6.5%
3. Transportation (16)										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Admin. (17)	42	124	283	477	881	1,133	1,084	1,079	-4.3%	-0.5%
Federal Highway Admin. (18)	n/o	6	20	98	9	17	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (19)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	163	355	621	456	74.9%	-26.6%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	16	92	52	119	158	212	200	34.2%	-5.7%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	26	137	148	173	144	265	299	84.0%	12.8%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	37	61	85	76	39.3%	-10.6%
Surface Transportation Bd. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	20	22	24	10.0%	9.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	42	172	532	784	1,399	1,888	2,289	2,134	21.2%	-6.8%
National Transportation Safety Bd.	n/o	5	18	26	77	74	67	75	-9.5%	11.9%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	42	177	550	810	1,476	1,962	2,356	2,209	20.1%	-6.2%
4. Workplace										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Admin.(22)	14	36	123	156	227	254	286	291	12.6%	1.7%
Office of the American Workplace (23)	n/o	12	55	79	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-

Table A-1 (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	(Estimated) 2005	2006	% Change	
									2004-05	2005-06
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	99	133	148	154	11.3%	4.1%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (25)	7	17	142	171	225	268	286	282	6.7%	-1.4%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	180	275	370	470	463	455	-1.5%	-1.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	21	65	500	681	921	1,125	1,183	1,182	5.2%	-0.1%
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	4	6	6	6	0.0%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	12	131	181	290	325	326	331	0.3%	1.5%
National Labor Relations Bd.	15	38	109	142	198	243	250	251	2.9%	0.4%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	10	10	11	0.0%	10.0%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	36	115	748	1,012	1,421	1,709	1,775	1,781	3.9%	0.3%

5. Environment

Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	3	1	3	3	4	3	33.3%	-25.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	232	326	344	328	5.5%	-4.7%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (27)	1	2	41	66	111	146	145	160	-0.7%	10.3%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (28)	3	7	71	152	236	295	309	313	4.7%	1.3%
Minerals Management Svc.	n/o	n/o	n/o	179	412	316	203	325	-35.8%	60.1%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (29)	n/o	n/o	85	327	392	322	392	359	21.7%	-8.4%
U.S. Geological Survey (30)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	261	228	244	-12.6%	7.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3	7	156	658	1,236	1,194	1,256	1,241	5.2%	-1.2%
Environmental Protection Agency (31)	13	174	1,282	2,950	4,478	4,787	4,616	4,866	-3.6%	5.4%
TOTAL -- Environment (\$ mil)	17	183	1,482	3,675	6,060	6,456	6,365	6,598	-1.4%	3.7%

6. Energy

<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	24	23	24	26	4.3%	8.3%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (32)	n/o	n/o	5	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (33)	n/o	n/o	54	38	103	60	68	59	13.3%	-13.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	59	52	127	83	92	85	10.8%	-7.6%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (34)	12	65	378	391	480	615	659	695	7.2%	5.5%
TOTAL--Energy (\$ mil)	12	65	437	443	607	698	751	780	7.6%	3.9%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	354	1,097	6,058	11,135	20,912	32,030	33,442	34,840	4.4%	4.2%

Economic Regulation

1. Finance and Banking

<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency (35)	11	32	113	256	382	451	511	522	13.3%	2.2%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	56	71	76	26.8%	7.0%
Office of Thrift Supervision (36)	9	21	20	249	159	171	188	193	9.9%	2.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	20	53	133	505	570	678	770	791	13.6%	2.7%
Farm Credit Admin.	2	4	12	36	32	39	44	46	12.8%	4.5%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	13	30	121	476	660	667	636	634	-4.6%	-0.3%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (37)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	23	33	36	43.5%	9.1%
<i>Federal Reserve System (38)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (39)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	494	519	519	5.1%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	2	5	19	30	79	112	121	125	8.0%	3.3%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2	5	105	242	616	606	640	644	5.6%	0.6%
National Credit Union Admin. (40)	3	6	21	44	69	92	94	96	2.2%	2.1%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	40	98	392	1,304	1,965	2,105	2,217	2,247	5.3%	1.4%

Table A-1 (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	(Estimated) 2005	(Estimated) 2006	% Change	
									2004-05	2005-06
2. Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (41)	42	186	60	161	198	231	211	226	-8.7%	7.1%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	16	21	30	42	53	57	26.2%	7.5%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Admin. (42)	n/o	n/o	132	16	2	1	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>										
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	2	2	2	0.0%	0.0%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (43)	7	11	28	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (44)	1	2	16	36	62	91	94	98	3.3%	4.3%
Federal Communications Com.	11	24	76	108	269	364	377	389	3.6%	3.2%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (45)	7	18	67	113	167	201	209	218	4.0%	4.3%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	4	11	15	14	18	19	20	5.6%	5.3%
Interstate Commerce Com. (46)	20	27	80	43	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (47)	3	4	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	91	276	486	513	744	950	965	1,010	1.6%	4.7%
3. General Business										
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (48)	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (49)	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Admin. (50)	3	6	14	23	36	68	61	65	-10.3%	6.6%
Bureau of Industry and Security (51)	n/o	n/o	n/o	41	61	76	81	83	6.6%	2.5%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	103	320	872	1,247	1,345	1,696	7.9%	26.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	25	55	117	384	969	1,391	1,487	1,844	6.9%	24.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	5	9	49	47	102	129	114	141	-11.6%	23.7%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	10	15	40	50	56	61	12.0%	8.9%
Federal Trade Com.	7	20	69	71	125	183	209	210	14.2%	0.5%
International Trade Com. (52)	2	4	14	37	47	54	60	65	11.1%	8.3%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	1	3	14	19	34	44	49	57	11.4%	16.3%
Securities and Exchange Com.	8	22	74	154	357	708	865	886	22.2%	2.4%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	48	113	357	727	1,674	2,559	2,840	3,264	11.0%	14.9%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	179	487	1,235	2,544	4,383	5,614	6,022	6,521	7.3%	8.3%
GRAND TOTAL (\$ mil)	533	1,584	7,293	13,679	25,295	37,644	39,464	41,361	4.8%	4.8%

Notes:

n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (52): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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

(Fiscal Years, In Millions of Constant 2000 dollars)

Social Regulation

(Estimated) % Change

1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2004 2005 2006 2004-05 2005-06

1. Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	81	43	51	58	59	58	1.4%	-1.8%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	280	349	475	497	735	1,016	1,149	1,076	13.1%	-6.4%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	727	582	743	820	855	875	4.3%	2.4%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	11	122	61	60	63	72	76	14.2%	5.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	280	360	1,324	1,141	1,538	1,899	2,076	2,027	9.3%	-2.3%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	76	261	603	687	1,209	1,640	1,546	1,688	-5.8%	9.2%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	4	6	14	9	12	12	27.8%	-1.8%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	18	36	53	54	46.2%	3.3%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	4	6	32	45	64	66	42.4%	2.4%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Admin. (6)	n/o	7	24	33	74	83	123	173	48.5%	40.1%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, Explosives (7)	128	178	272	335	555	824	837	771	1.6%	-7.9%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	128	185	296	368	629	907	960	944	5.9%	-1.7%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade (7)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	66	74	62	13.5%	-16.2%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	7	8	8	10.6%	-1.8%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	7	5	7	7	7	8	-1.7%	10.5%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	485	806	2,316	2,250	3,474	4,630	4,795	4,862	3.6%	1.4%
2. Homeland Security										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (9)</i>										
Area Maritime Security (10)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	47	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (11)	295	637	1,547	2,039	2,802	5,976	6,899	6,339	15.4%	-8.1%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (12)	181	240	470	963	3,355	3,091	2,754	3,125	-10.9%	13.5%
Coast Guard (13)	214	341	921	1,114	1,717	1,741	1,825	1,924	4.8%	5.4%
Science and Technology (14)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	33	89	104	167.5%	17.3%
Transportation Security Admin. (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,112	3,736	4,569	-9.2%	22.3%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	689	1,218	2,938	4,116	7,874	14,954	15,349	16,062	2.6%	4.6%
3. Transportation (16)										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Admin. (17)	200	450	523	584	881	1,046	984	962	-6.0%	-2.2%
Federal Highway Admin. (18)	n/o	22	37	120	9	16	n/o	n/o	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (19)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	163	328	564	406	71.9%	-27.9%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	58	170	64	119	146	192	178	31.9%	-7.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	94	253	181	173	133	241	267	80.9%	10.8%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	11	37	56	77	68	36.9%	-12.2%
Surface Transportation Bd. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	18	20	21	8.1%	7.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	200	625	984	961	1,399	1,744	2,077	1,902	19.1%	-8.4%
National Transportation Safety Bd.	n/o	18	33	32	77	68	61	67	-11.0%	9.9%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	200	643	1,017	992	1,476	1,812	2,138	1,969	18.0%	-7.9%
4. Workplace										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Admin. (22)	67	131	228	191	227	235	260	259	10.7%	-0.1%
Office of the American Workplace (23)	n/o	44	102	97	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-

Table A-2 (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06
							(Estimated)	(Estimated)	% Change	
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	99	123	134	137	9.4%	2.2%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (25)	33	62	263	210	225	248	260	251	4.9%	-3.2%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	333	337	370	434	420	406	-3.2%	-3.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	100	236	925	834	921	1,039	1,074	1,054	3.3%	-1.9%
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	4	6	5	5	-1.7%	-1.8%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	44	242	222	290	300	296	295	-1.4%	-0.3%
National Labor Relations Bd.	71	138	202	174	198	224	227	224	1.1%	-1.4%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	15	7	8	9	9	10	-1.7%	8.0%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	171	418	1,384	1,240	1,421	1,578	1,611	1,588	2.1%	-1.5%

5. Environment

Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	6	1	3	3	4	3	31.0%	-26.3%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	232	301	312	292	3.7%	-6.4%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (27)	5	7	76	81	111	135	132	143	-2.4%	8.4%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (28)	14	25	131	186	236	272	280	279	2.9%	-0.5%
Minerals Management Svc.	n/o	n/o	n/o	219	412	292	184	290	-36.9%	57.2%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (29)	n/o	n/o	157	401	392	297	356	320	19.6%	-10.1%
U.S. Geological Survey (30)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	241	207	218	-14.2%	5.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	14	25	289	806	1,236	1,103	1,140	1,106	3.4%	-3.0%
Environmental Protection Agency (31)	62	632	2,371	3,615	4,478	4,421	4,189	4,338	-5.2%	3.5%
TOTAL -- Environment (\$ mil)	81	665	2,741	4,503	6,060	5,962	5,777	5,882	-3.1%	1.8%

6. Energy

<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	24	21	22	23	2.5%	6.4%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (32)	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (33)	n/o	n/o	100	47	103	55	62	53	11.4%	-14.8%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	109	64	127	77	83	76	8.9%	-9.3%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (34)	57	236	699	479	480	568	598	620	5.3%	3.6%
TOTAL--Energy (\$ mil)	57	236	808	543	607	645	682	695	5.7%	2.0%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	1,682	3,985	11,205	13,644	20,912	29,580	30,352	31,057	2.6%	2.3%

Economic Regulation**1. Finance and Banking**

<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency (35)	52	116	209	314	382	417	464	465	11.3%	0.3%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	52	64	68	24.6%	5.1%
Office of Thrift Supervision (36)	43	76	37	305	159	158	171	172	8.0%	0.8%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	95	192	246	619	570	626	699	705	11.6%	0.9%
Farm Credit Admin.	10	15	22	44	32	36	40	41	10.9%	2.7%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	62	109	224	583	660	616	577	565	-6.3%	-2.1%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (37)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	21	30	32	41.0%	7.1%
<i>Federal Reserve System (38)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (39)	n/o	n/o	159	260	537	456	471	463	3.2%	-1.8%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	10	18	35	37	79	103	110	111	6.2%	1.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	10	18	194	297	616	560	581	574	3.8%	-1.2%
National Credit Union Administration (40)	14	22	39	54	69	85	85	86	0.4%	0.3%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	190	356	725	1,598	1,965	1,944	2,012	2,003	3.5%	-0.5%

Table A-2 (continued)

(Estimated) % Change

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06
2. Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (41)	200	675	111	197	198	213	192	201	-10.2%	5.2%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	30	26	30	39	48	51	24.0%	5.6%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Admin. (42)	n/o	n/o	244	20	2	1	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>										
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	2	2	2	0.0%	-1.8%
Civil Aeronautics Board (43)	33	40	52	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (44)	5	7	30	44	62	84	85	87	1.5%	2.4%
Federal Communications Com.	52	87	141	132	269	336	342	347	1.8%	1.3%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (45)	33	65	124	138	167	186	190	194	2.2%	2.4%
Federal Maritime Commission	n/o	15	20	18	14	17	17	18	3.7%	3.4%
Interstate Commerce Com. (46)	95	98	148	53	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (47)	14	15	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	432	1,002	899	629	744	877	876	900	-0.2%	2.8%
3. General Business										
Cost Accounting Standards Board (48)	n/o	n/o	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (49)	n/o	n/o	17	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Admin. (50)	14	22	26	28	36	63	55	58	-11.8%	4.7%
Bureau of Industry and Security (51)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	61	70	74	74	4.7%	0.6%
Patent and Trademark Office	105	178	191	392	872	1,152	1,221	1,512	6.0%	23.8%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	119	200	216	471	969	1,285	1,350	1,644	5.1%	21.8%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	24	33	91	58	102	119	103	126	-13.2%	21.5%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	18	18	40	46	51	54	10.1%	7.0%
Federal Trade Com.	33	73	128	87	125	169	190	187	12.2%	-1.3%
International Trade Com. (52)	10	15	26	45	47	50	54	58	9.2%	6.4%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	5	11	26	23	34	41	44	51	9.4%	14.3%
Securities and Exchange Com.	38	80	137	189	357	654	785	790	20.1%	0.6%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	228	410	660	891	1,674	2,363	2,578	2,910	9.1%	12.9%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	851	1,768	2,284	3,117	4,383	5,185	5,466	5,813	5.4%	6.4%
GRAND TOTAL (\$ mil)	2,533	5,753	13,489	16,761	25,295	34,765	35,817	36,870	3.0%	2.9%

Notes:

n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (52): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	(Estimated) 2005	2006	% Change 2004-05 2005-06	
Social Regulation										
1. Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	978	515	468	460	471	446	2.4%	-5.3%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	6,258	6,403	5,440	5,814	6,468	6,761	6,761	7,145	0.0%	5.7%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	12,372	9,433	9,545	9,503	9,761	9,783	2.7%	0.2%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	221	2,207	989	750	690	725	725	5.1%	0.0%
--Subtotal--	6,258	6,624	20,019	16,236	16,763	16,954	17,247	17,653	1.7%	2.4%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	1,868	4,496	8,045	7,764	8,900	10,210	10,422	10,242	2.1%	-1.7%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	87	152	218	225	43.4%	3.2%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Admin. (6)	n/o	125	255	294	613	613	939	1,095	53.2%	16.6%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, Explosives (7)	3,835	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	4,625	4,940	4,251	6.8%	-13.9%
--Subtotal--	3,835	3,614	4,074	4,167	4,950	5,238	5,879	5,346	12.2%	-9.1%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade (7)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	505	559	391	10.7%	-30.1%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	37	42	43	13.5%	2.4%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	85	48	43	40	45	45	12.5%	0.0%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,730	31,237	33,596	34,883	34,391	3.8%	-1.4%
2. Homeland Security										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (9)</i>										
Area Maritime Security (10)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (11)	7,402	10,872	15,107	17,340	18,875	38,207	40,107	40,336	5.0%	0.6%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (12)	4,660	4,574	8,794	15,931	24,692	17,935	16,964	17,786	-5.4%	4.8%
Coast Guard (13)	5,452	7,050	11,432	10,887	16,847	13,083	13,265	13,475	1.4%	1.6%
Science and Technology (14)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	26	31	85.7%	19.2%
Transportation Security Admin. (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	46,413	50,725	50,696	9.3%	-0.1%
TOTAL--Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	115,652	121,090	122,324	4.7%	1.0%
3. Transportation (16)										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Admin. (17)	3,928	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	5,475	5,446	5,362	-0.5%	-1.5%
Federal Highway Admin. (18)	n/o	201	239	495	66	128	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (19)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	673	1,006	1,098	1,121	9.1%	2.1%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	299	607	435	718	783	827	837	5.6%	1.2%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	562	917	602	612	623	673	673	8.0%	0.0%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	97	125	164	168	31.2%	2.4%
Surface Transportation Bd. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	135	150	128	11.1%	-14.7%
--Subtotal--	3,928	7,509	8,014	7,222	8,620	8,275	8,358	8,289	1.0%	-0.8%
National Transportation Safety Bd.	n/o	279	387	325	421	418	416	401	-0.5%	-3.6%
TOTAL--Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,547	9,041	8,693	8,774	8,690	0.9%	-1.0%
4. Workplace										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Admin. (22)	1,685	2,135	3,372	2,335	2,211	2,018	2,132	2,124	5.6%	-0.4%
Office of the American Workplace (23)	n/o	877	1,330	980	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	747	841	887	887	5.5%	0.0%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (25)	690	1,401	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,172	2,187	2,187	0.7%	0.0%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,227	2,208	2,208	-0.9%	0.0%
--Subtotal--	2,375	4,413	11,352	8,425	7,320	7,258	7,414	7,406	2.1%	-0.1%

Table A-3 (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	(Estimated) 2005	(Estimated) 2006	% Change 2004-05 2005-06	
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	27	30	28	30	30	7.1%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	845	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,442	2,421	2,380	-0.9%	-1.7%
National Labor Relations Bd.	1,776	2,313	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,888	1,865	1,840	-1.2%	-1.3%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	148	78	63	57	69	67	21.1%	-2.9%
TOTAL--Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,141	11,673	11,799	11,723	1.1%	-0.6%
5. Environment										
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	49	15	20	22	24	24	9.1%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,730	2,697	2,639	-1.2%	-2.2%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (27)	n/o	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,448	1,460	1,460	0.8%	0.0%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (28)	368	452	1,913	2,059	1,848	2,139	2,241	2,239	4.8%	-0.1%
Minerals Management Svc.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,064	1,748	1,599	1,610	1,608	0.7%	-0.1%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (29)	n/o	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	567	580	580	2.3%	0.0%
U.S. Geological Survey (30)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,528	1,715	1,582	1,594	-7.8%	0.8%
--Subtotal--	368	452	3,099	5,318	5,760	6,020	6,013	6,021	-0.1%	0.1%
Environmental Protection Agency (31)	862	4,424	13,045	15,587	17,310	18,736	17,441	17,440	-6.9%	0.0%
TOTAL -- Environment	1,230	4,876	16,993	22,121	26,784	28,956	27,635	27,584	-4.6%	-0.2%
6. Energy										
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	122	92	111	105	20.7%	-5.4%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (32)	n/o	n/o	64	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (33)	n/o	n/o	47	31	66	26	35	30	34.6%	-14.3%
--Subtotal--	n/o	n/o	111	133	188	118	146	135	23.7%	-7.5%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (34)	35	220	3,114	3,160	2,735	2,987	3,078	3,105	3.0%	0.9%
TOTAL--Energy	35	220	3,225	3,293	2,923	3,105	3,224	3,240	3.8%	0.5%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,459	142,539	201,675	207,405	207,952	2.8%	0.3%

Economic Regulation

1. Finance and Banking										
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency (35)	841	1,957	3,234	3,216	2,920	2,678	2,791	2,811	4.2%	0.7%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	169	250	309	330	23.6%	6.8%
Office of Thrift Supervision (36)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3,250	1,254	886	920	920	3.8%	0.0%
--Subtotal--	841	1,957	3,234	6,466	4,343	3,814	4,020	4,061	5.4%	1.0%
Farm Credit Admin.	251	232	277	530	287	290	294	290	1.4%	-1.4%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	881	2,705	3,648	4,960	4,236	3,568	3,075	3,244	-13.8%	5.5%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (37)	n/o	n/o	n/o	54	108	109	146	158	33.9%	8.2%
<i>Federal Reserve System (38)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (39)	n/o	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,050	2,587	2,592	2,592	0.2%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	165	298	333	419	668	818	845	845	3.3%	0.0%
--Subtotal--	165	298	1,922	2,636	3,718	3,432	3,437	3,437	0.1%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (40)	371	426	443	662	618	581	610	607	5.0%	-0.5%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,310	11,794	11,582	11,797	-1.8%	1.9%

Table A-3 (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2004	(Estimated) 2005	2006	% Change 2004-05 2005-06	
2. Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Service (41)	4,385	13,686	2,147	3,164	2,595	2,412	2,413	2,466	0.0%	2.2%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	441	255	214	237	282	298	19.0%	5.7%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Admin. (42)	n/o	n/o	2,255	184	18	5	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>										
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	71	71	81	83	14.1%	2.5%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (43)	764	692	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (44)	128	180	459	527	556	517	491	491	-5.0%	0.0%
Federal Communications Com.	1,441	1,651	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,974	1,987	1,987	0.7%	0.0%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (45)	865	1,178	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,228	1,280	1,295	4.2%	1.2%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	252	336	229	128	129	133	133	3.1%	0.0%
Interstate Commerce Com. (46)	2,410	1,917	2,041	664	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (47)	307	235	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,573	6,667	6,753	1.4%	1.3%
3. General Business										
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (48)	n/o	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (49)	n/o	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Admin. (50)	228	259	326	240	252	383	403	408	5.2%	1.2%
Bureau of Industry and Security (51)	n/o	n/o	n/o	508	398	365	418	431	14.5%	3.1%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,440	2,829	2,660	4,059	6,128	6,579	7,198	7,875	9.4%	9.4%
--Subtotal--	2,668	3,088	2,986	4,807	6,747	7,327	8,019	8,714	9.4%	8.7%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	526	607	971	513	748	785	851	851	8.4%	0.0%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	258	241	343	373	391	391	4.8%	0.0%
Federal Trade Com.	758	1,390	1,719	903	989	1,057	1,080	1,080	2.2%	0.0%
International Trade Com. (52)	277	274	409	499	357	374	380	375	1.6%	-1.3%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	245	332	598	520	490	508	530	530	4.3%	0.0%
Securities and Exchange Com.	1,007	1,490	2,050	2,130	2,841	3,550	3,933	3,933	10.8%	0.0%
TOTAL--General Business	5,481	7,181	9,242	9,613	12,515	13,974	15,184	15,874	8.7%	4.5%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	18,290	32,590	31,092	33,155	32,548	32,341	33,433	34,424	3.4%	3.0%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,139	152,614	175,087	234,016	240,838	242,376	2.9%	0.6%

Notes:

n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (52): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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, Millions of Dollars)

Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total
1960	\$354	\$179	\$533
1961	421	209	630
1962	483	215	698
1963	552	249	801
1964	590	269	859
1965	604	316	920
1966	646	309	955
1967	704	344	1,048
1968	822	375	1,197
1969	958	403	1,361
1970	1,097	487	1,584
1971	1,428	561	1,989
1972	1,825	553	2,378
1973	2,528	486	3,014
1974	2,641	607	3,248
1975	3,127	763	3,890
1976	3,701	863	4,564
1977	4,156	949	5,105
1978	4,581	961	5,542
1979	5,164	1,037	6,201
1980	6,058	1,235	7,293
1981	6,437	1,209	7,646
1982	6,209	1,378	7,587
1983	6,489	1,400	7,889
1984	6,849	1,517	8,366
1985	7,218	1,695	8,913
1986	7,519	1,996	9,515
1987	8,254	1,770	10,024
1988	9,163	2,101	11,264
1989	10,154	2,265	12,419
1990	11,135	2,544	13,679
1991	12,602	2,533	15,135
1992	14,095	2,843	16,938
1993	14,505	3,326	17,831
1994	15,033	3,164	18,197
1995	15,709	3,754	19,463
1996	15,846	3,530	19,376
1997	16,877	3,874	20,751
1998	18,440	3,832	22,272
1999	19,613	4,083	23,696
2000	20,912	4,383	25,295
2001	22,277	4,594	26,871
2002	26,834	5,020	31,854
2003	35,440	5,062	40,502
2004	32,030	5,614	37,644
2005*	33,442	6,022	39,464
2006*	34,840	6,521	41,361

*Estimates

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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, Millions of 2000 Dollars)

Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total
1960	\$1,682	\$851	\$2,533
1961	1,978	982	2,960
1962	2,239	997	3,236
1963	2,532	1,142	3,674
1964	2,666	1,215	3,881
1965	2,680	1,402	4,082
1966	2,786	1,333	4,119
1967	2,946	1,440	4,385
1968	3,297	1,505	4,802
1969	3,663	1,541	5,204
1970	3,985	1,768	5,753
1971	4,939	1,940	6,879
1972	6,050	1,833	7,883
1973	7,937	1,526	9,463
1974	7,607	1,748	9,355
1975	8,227	2,008	10,235
1976	9,207	2,147	11,353
1977	9,720	2,219	11,939
1978	10,010	2,100	12,110
1979	10,422	2,093	12,515
1980	11,205	2,284	13,489
1981	10,887	2,045	12,932
1982	9,897	2,196	12,093
1983	9,950	2,147	12,097
1984	10,121	2,242	12,363
1985	10,348	2,431	12,779
1986	10,550	2,801	13,350
1987	11,275	2,418	13,693
1988	12,103	2,775	14,878
1989	12,923	2,883	15,806
1990	13,644	3,117	16,761
1991	14,922	2,999	17,921
1992	16,313	3,290	19,603
1993	16,411	3,763	20,173
1994	16,654	3,505	20,159
1995	17,054	4,075	21,129
1996	16,883	3,761	20,644
1997	17,688	4,060	21,748
1998	19,114	3,972	23,086
1999	20,040	4,172	24,212
2000	20,912	4,383	25,295
2001	21,754	4,486	26,240
2002	25,778	4,822	30,600
2003	33,433	4,775	38,208
2004	29,580	5,185	34,765
2005*	30,352	5,466	35,817
2006*	31,057	5,813	36,870

*Estimates

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total
1960	38,819	18,290	57,109
1961	42,669	18,984	61,653
1962	46,459	20,492	66,951
1963	49,157	21,649	70,806
1964	50,008	21,679	71,687
1965	48,925	25,300	74,225
1966	51,231	24,609	75,840
1967	51,726	26,179	77,905
1968	54,460	27,098	81,558
1969	54,208	27,761	81,969
1970	57,685	32,590	90,275
1971	67,546	31,133	98,679
1972	87,601	30,024	117,625
1973	93,549	23,860	117,409
1974	92,630	25,207	117,837
1975	92,984	29,198	122,182
1976	98,435	30,846	129,281
1977	109,744	27,466	137,210
1978	111,858	29,396	141,254
1979	120,195	29,849	150,044
1980	115,047	31,092	146,139
1981	115,528	29,128	144,656
1982	103,781	28,962	132,743
1983	99,997	27,368	127,365
1984	99,974	27,116	127,090
1985	100,818	26,798	127,616
1986	99,961	27,396	127,357
1987	103,347	26,942	130,289
1988	108,145	27,617	135,762
1989	115,322	35,746	151,068
1990	119,459	33,155	152,614
1991	123,247	34,284	157,531
1992	130,747	36,971	167,718
1993	135,804	37,957	173,761
1994	133,487	37,499	170,986
1995	136,016	37,594	173,610
1996	136,926	33,611	170,537
1997	132,627	32,313	164,940
1998	139,264	31,848	171,112
1999	139,271	32,384	171,655
2000	142,539	32,548	175,087
2001	140,013	32,270	172,282
2002	152,086	32,436	184,522
2003	209,801	31,981	241,782
2004	201,675	32,341	234,016
2005*	207,405	33,433	240,838
2006*	207,952	34,424	242,376

*Estimates

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center at George Mason 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.
6. Prior to the fiscal year 1974 budget, data for the Drug Enforcement Administration are for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
7. In FY 2004, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms was divided into two agencies – one within the newly created 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 was located under the Internal Revenue Service, Compliance.
8. 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.
9. 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.)
10. Port security activities required by the Area Maritime Security regulations (33 CFR Part 103) are 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.

11. Customs and Border Protection is a Department of Homeland Security agency, first appearing in the FY 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.
12. 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).
13. Coast Guard was moved from the Department of Transportation to the Department of Homeland Security in the fiscal year 2004 Budget.
14. In the FY 2005 budget, research and development activities were moved from the Federal Highway Administration to the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology.
15. 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.
16. Reports prior to 2003 (Regulatory Budget Report 24) included transportation-related agencies in the consumer safety and health category.
17. The Federal Aviation Administration is listed as an independent agency in 1960.
18. In the FY 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 FY 2005 budget, no regulatory activity takes place in the Federal Highway Administration.
19. In the FY 2004 budget, funding of the Motor Carrier Safety portion of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration was shifted to Motor Carrier Safety Grants. Funding was not requested for the Border Enforcement Program for 2004.
20. Prior to the FY 2006 budget, data for the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration are for the Research and Special Programs Administration, Pipeline Safety.
21. The Surface Transportation Board was created on January 1, 1996 as a successor organization to the Interstate Commerce Commission.
22. 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.

23. 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. The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the American Workplace (OAW) was disbanded due to lack of funding in July 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.
24. In the FY 2004 budget, the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration was renamed the Employee Benefits Security Administration. Prior to the FY 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.
25. 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.
26. 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.
27. The 1960-1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under the Operation and Maintenance category.
28. 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 was known as the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.
29. 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.
30. In the FY 1997 budget, the U.S. Geological Survey picked up the research and development formerly done at the Fish and Wildlife Service.
31. 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.
32. The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997. It was no longer funded as of the FY 1987 budget.

33. The Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy issue energy conservation standards. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of "Building technology, State and community programs."
34. Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission performed the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
35. For the 1964 data for Comptroller of the Currency, only an estimate was found.
36. Prior to the FY 1990 budget, data for the Office of Thrift Supervision was for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
37. The Federal Housing Finance Board regulates 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.
38. 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.
39. Data are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years.
40. The 1960-1969 data for the National Credit Union Administration are for Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.
41. Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulatory category.
42. 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.
43. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984. It was no longer funded as of the fiscal year 1987 budget.
44. Prior to the FY 1976 budget, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
45. Prior to the FY 1980 budget, data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
46. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.

47. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
48. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
49. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
50. 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.
51. 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.
52. Prior to the FY 1976 budget, the data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.