



A Snapshot of Florida Regulation in 2017

173,974 Restrictions, 11.1 Million Words, and 15 Weeks to Read

by *James Broughel and Daniel Francis*

December 2017

It would take an ordinary person more than two and a half years to read the entire US *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR), which contained more than 104 million words in 2016.¹ The sheer size of the CFR poses a problem not just for the individuals and businesses that want to stay in compliance with the law, but also for anyone interested in understanding the consequences of this massive system of rules. States also have sizable regulatory codes, which add an additional layer to the large body of federal regulation. A prime example is the online version of the 2017 *Florida Administrative Code* (FAC).²

Researchers at the Mercatus Center at George Mason University developed State RegData,³ a platform for analyzing and quantifying state regulatory text. State RegData captures information in minutes that would take an ordinary person hours, weeks, or even years to obtain. For example, the tool allows researchers to identify the industries that state regulation targets most by connecting text relevant to those industries with restrictive word counts. Known as regulatory restrictions, the words and phrases *shall*, *must*, *may not*, *prohibited*, and *required* can signify legal constraints and obligations.⁴ As shown in figure 1, the three industries with the highest estimates of industry-relevant restrictions in the 2017 FAC are chemical manufacturing, food manufacturing, and animal production and aquaculture.

State RegData also reveals that the FAC contains 173,974 restrictions and more than 11.1 million words. It would take an individual about 619 hours—or 15 weeks—to read the entire FAC.

1. This assumes the person reads 300 words per minute for 40 hours per week with two weeks of vacation per year. “RegData 3.0,” QuantGov; Patrick A. McLaughlin et al., “Regdata 3.0 User’s Guide” (working paper, 2017).

2. Florida Department of State, *Florida Administrative Code*, accessed October 19, 2017.

3. State RegData is part of a broader project called QuantGov, which seeks to quantify legal text. See Patrick A. McLaughlin and Oliver Sherouse, “QuantGov—A Policy Analytics Platform,” QuantGov, October 31, 2016.

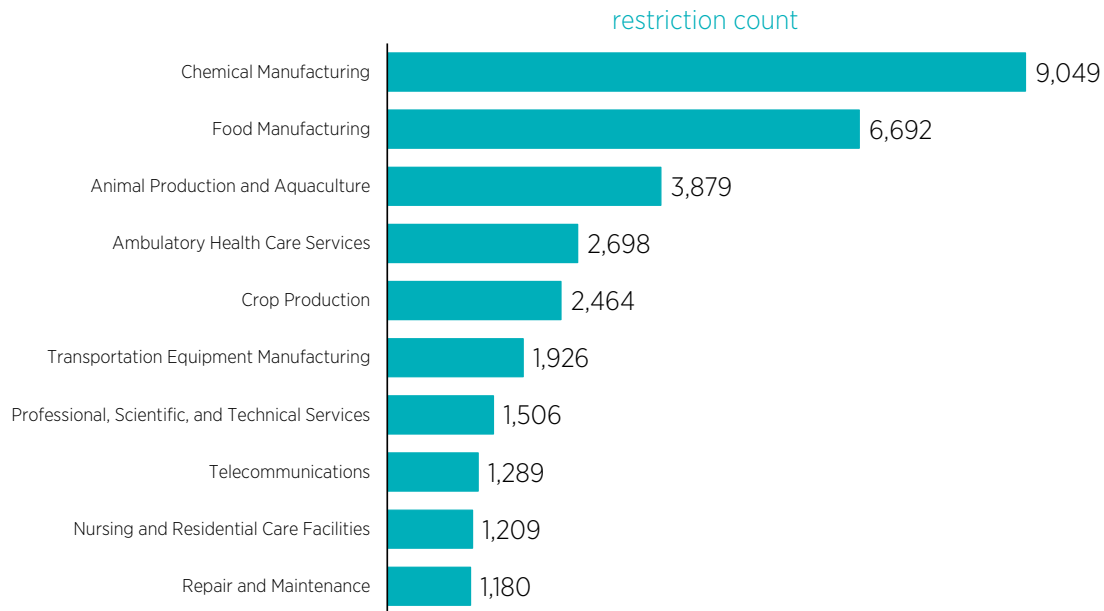
4. Restrictions can also occur in legal text for other purposes, such as for definitional purposes. At times, restrictions may relate to government employees rather than the private sector.

For more information, contact

Kyle Griesinger, State Outreach Associate, 703-993-8287, kgriesinger@mercatus.gmu.edu
Mercatus Center at George Mason University, 3434 Washington Blvd., 4th Floor, Arlington, VA 22201

That’s assuming the reader spends 40 hours per week reading and reads at a rate of 300 words per minute. For comparison, there are more than 1.08 million additional restrictions in the federal code.⁵ Individuals and businesses in Florida must navigate these different layers of restrictions to remain in compliance.

Figure 1. Top 10 Industries Targeted by Florida State Regulation in 2017



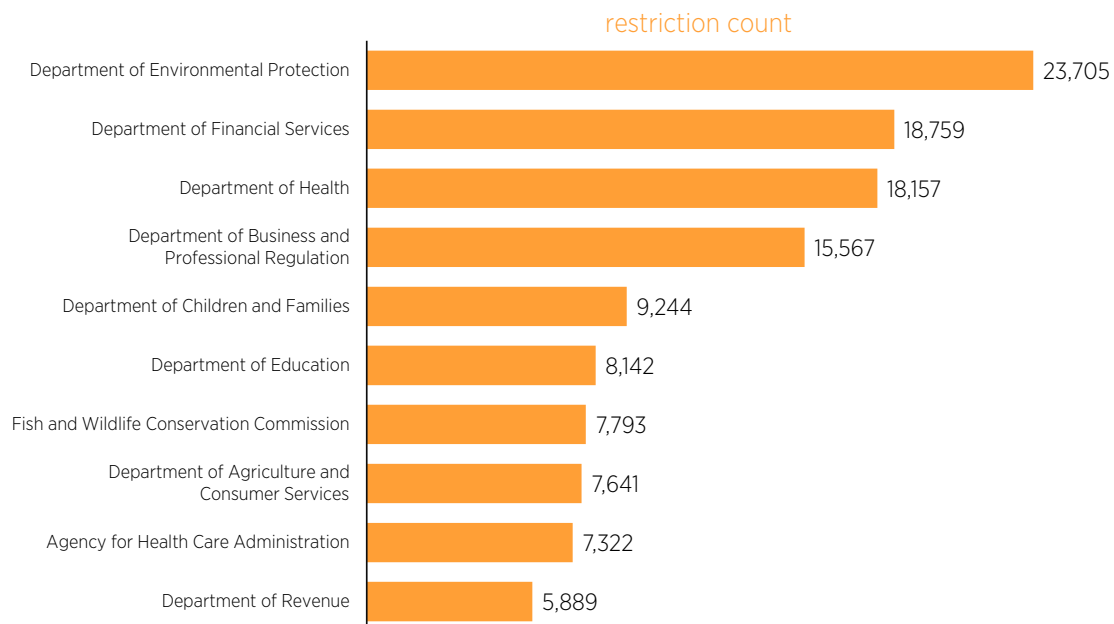
Source: State RegData, “Florida,” <http://www.quantgov.org/data/>.

Rules in the FAC are organized by regulatory department. Figure 2 shows that the section of the FAC associated with the Department of Environmental Protection contains more than 23,000 restrictions. By this measure, this is the biggest regulator in Florida. Coming in second and third are, respectively, the Department of Financial Services and the Department of Health, each with more than 18,000 restrictions.

Federal regulation tends to attract the most headlines, but it is important to remember that the more than 104 million words and 1.08 million restrictions in the federal code significantly understate the true scope of regulation in the United States. States like Florida write millions of additional words of regulation and hundreds of thousands of additional restrictions. State-level requirements carry the force of law to restrict individuals and businesses just as federal ones do.

5. “RegData 3.0”; McLaughlin et al., “Regdata 3.0 User’s Guide.”

Figure 2. Top 10 Regulators in Florida in 2017



Source: State RegData, "Florida," <http://www.quantgov.org/data/>.

Researchers are only beginning to understand the consequences of the massive and growing federal regulatory system on economic growth and well-being in the United States.⁶ Meanwhile, the effects of state regulation remain largely unknown. If this snapshot of Florida regulation in 2017 is a good indicator, then the states are also active regulators, suggesting that the true impact of regulation on society is far greater than that of federal regulation alone.

6. See, for example, Bentley Coffey, Patrick A. McLaughlin, and Pietro Peretto, "The Cumulative Cost of Regulations" (Mercatus Working Paper, Mercatus Center at George Mason University, Arlington, VA, 2016).

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

James Broughel is a research fellow for the State and Local Policy Project at the Mercatus Center at George Mason University. Broughel has a PhD in economics from George Mason University. He is also an adjunct professor of law at the Antonin Scalia Law School.

Daniel Francis was a research programmer at the Mercatus Center. He received his BS in economics and mathematics from Florida State University.

ABOUT THE MERCATUS CENTER

The Mercatus Center at George Mason University is the world's premier university source for market-oriented ideas—bridging the gap between academic ideas and real-world problems.

A university-based research center, Mercatus advances knowledge about how markets work to improve people's lives by training graduate students, conducting research, and applying economics to offer solutions to society's most pressing problems.

Our mission is to generate knowledge and understanding of the institutions that affect the freedom to prosper and to find sustainable solutions that overcome the barriers preventing individuals from living free, prosperous, and peaceful lives.

Founded in 1980, the Mercatus Center is located on George Mason University's Arlington and Fairfax campuses. www.mercatus.org