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# **Regulatory Response:**

An Analysis of the Shifting Priorities of the U.S.  
Budget for Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003

By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

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2002-2003 Annual Report

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## Regulatory Response:

# An Analysis of the Shifting Priorities of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003<sup>1</sup>

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### Introduction

Since 1977, the Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy at Washington University in St. Louis, (formerly the Center for the Study of American Business) has examined the budget presented by the president to Congress as a way of tracking the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies and the staff needed to run these agencies. This year, the Weidenbaum Center has teamed with the Mercatus Center at George Mason University to continue that effort. This report covers two fiscal years—2002 and 2003.

Regulations impose costs (and confer benefits) on American citizens in ways that are not always transparent. Professors Mark Crain and Thomas Hopkins estimate that Americans spent \$843 billion in 2000 to comply with federal regulations.<sup>2</sup> In comparison, the direct budget expenditures devoted to regulatory activity were \$18.9 billion in 2000. These regulatory expenditures are in addition to the social costs imposed by regulations as estimated by Crain and Hopkins. Thus, the budget tracks only about two percent of the estimated social costs regulatory agencies impose. Nonetheless, the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies, and the trends in that regulatory spending over time, can serve as a useful barometer of regulatory activity, providing policy makers and others with useful insights into the composition and evolution of regulation.

For example, in his landmark 1978 study, Murray Weidenbaum estimated that, for every dollar of on-budget regulatory cost, the private sector spends \$20.<sup>3</sup> In contrast, current comparisons suggest that for every dollar of direct budget expenditure devoted to regulatory activity, the private sector (individuals as consumers, investors, workers, etc.) spends \$45 in compliance. In other words, for every tax dollar devoted to regulatory activity, federal agencies appear to impose more than twice the cost on Americans as they did 25 years ago.

President George W. Bush's budget for 2003 requests expenditures on regulatory activities to be \$24.6 billion in fiscal year 2003. This reflects a 2 percent decrease over

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<sup>1</sup> Susan Dudley is a Senior Research Fellow and Deputy 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 Mercatus researcher Diego Vergara for his considerable help in putting together the data for this report.

<sup>2</sup> W. Mark Crain and Thomas D. Hopkins, *The Impact of Regulatory Costs on Small Firms*, Office of Advocacy, U. S. Small Business Administration, RFP No. SBAHQ-00-R-0027. 2001.

<sup>3</sup> Murray L. Weidenbaum, *The Impacts of Government Regulation*, Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University, Working Paper No. 32, July 1978.

budgeted expenditures of \$25.1 billion in fiscal year 2002. However, 2002 expenditures were 17 percent higher than fiscal year 2001 expenditures. Staffing is expected to increase by 10,346 full-time-equivalent employees in 2002 and 3,032 employees in 2003—increases of 8 percent and 2 percent, respectively. Total staffing of the regulatory agencies is budgeted to be 135,970 in 2002, and 139,002 in 2003.

The remaining sections of this report provide more detail on the types of regulatory activities that comprise these figures. We examine expenditures in nominal and real (constant 1996) dollars, as well as staffing levels by agency and regulatory category.

## **Overview of the 2002 and 2003 Regulatory Budget**

As has been the practice in past reports, this report classifies federal regulatory agencies into two main categories. The first category comprises social regulations, which are designed to 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 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 (1) consumer safety and health, (2) transportation, (3) job safety and other working conditions, (4) environment, and (5) energy. Note that previous reports included transportation-related regulatory activities in the consumer safety and health category. Separating transportation expenditures seemed appropriate since they have increased relative to other activities, particularly after September 11, 2001. In 1990, transportation-related regulatory expenditures were below 15 percent of the total regulatory budget. In contrast, the budget request for agencies regulating transportation comprises almost one-quarter of the total 2003 budget request for regulatory activities.

Economic regulations, which make up the second category, tend to be industry-specific. The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the 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.

### **Spending**

Table 1 summarizes spending for regulatory activities by category and subcategory for decennial years from 1960 to 2000, as well as 2001, 2002, and 2003. Spending on social regulation is projected to reach \$20.0 billion in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 19.7 percent over 2001. The president's budget request for agencies involved with social regulation is 4.1 percent lower or \$19.2 billion in fiscal year 2003. In real terms, the

budgets of social regulatory agencies are estimated to increase by 17.3 percent between 2001 and 2002 and decline by 5.8 percent in 2003.

The largest projected real percentage increase in 2002 occurs in agencies that regulate the transportation sector, with an estimated 30.3 percent increase in budget over 2001. Agencies involved in environmental regulations receive the largest dollar budget increase in 2002, with the Environmental Protection Agency in particular receiving an increase of over \$1 billion. Only budgets for agencies regulating consumer safety and health and transportation continue to see budget increases in 2003, however.<sup>4</sup>

The budgets of agencies that comprise the economic regulatory category are smaller than their counterparts involved in social regulatory activity. The budget for economic regulatory activities is estimated to be \$5.1 billion in 2002 and \$5.4 billion in 2003. These reflect nominal increases of 6.8 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively. In real terms, the budgets of economic regulatory agencies are projected to increase by 4.7 percent between 2001 and 2002 and 3.8 percent between 2002 and 2003. Activities classified in the general business subcategory are estimated to receive the largest increase, while budgets for activities related to finance and banking will see a smaller increase in 2002 and decline slightly in 2003.

Overall, federal spending on regulatory activities is budgeted to increase by 16.8 percent in 2002 and decline by 2.1 percent in 2003. The change in the 2003 budget request may reflect a shift in priorities after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. The overall budget of the United States government increased by 3.6 percent, while the budget for regulatory activities declined slightly. As the introduction of the Fiscal Year 2003 Budget observes:

As the nation addresses its defense, homeland, and economic priorities, ... growth in the rest of government must be restrained to prevent an explosion in spending.<sup>5</sup>

As discussed below, the subset of the total budget devoted to regulatory activities suggests a greater emphasis on transportation-related expenditures and other national security expenses after September 11.

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<sup>4</sup> Note that these transportation-related budget increases do not include expenditures for the newly created Transportation Security Administration. Its proposed budget of \$4.8 billion in 2003 is almost the size of the combined budget of the regulatory activities at the Department of Transportation, but we have not included it in these figures because its activities largely replace, rather than regulate, private sector activities. To the extent that regulatory activities of the Federal Aviation Administration (e.g., requirements for security personnel) are replaced by the TSA, the new agency may convert off-budget regulatory costs to on-budget costs.

<sup>5</sup> *Budget of the United States Government, 2003*, p. 39.

Table 1

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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	(Estimated) 2002	2003	% Change 2001-02	% Change 2002-03
<b>Current (Nominal) Dollars</b>										
<b>Social Regulation</b>										
Consumer Safety and Health	111	236	1,245	1,908	3,672	4,272	4,861	4,982	13.8%	2.5%
Transportation	86	284	1,037	1,727	3,239	4,137	5,500	5,898	33.0%	7.2%
Job Safety and Workplace	35	128	753	1,002	1,450	1,642	1,712	1,702	4.2%	-0.6%
Environment	21	214	1,651	4,164	5,641	6,049	7,244	5,933	19.7%	-18.1%
Energy	12	64	481	485	610	661	746	723	12.9%	-3.1%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>5,167</b>	<b>9,286</b>	<b>14,612</b>	<b>16,761</b>	<b>20,063</b>	<b>19,237</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>										
Finance and Banking	30	86	362	1,355	1,850	1,941	2,011	2,012	3.6%	0.0%
Industry-Specific Regulation	102	281	492	497	729	826	869	895	5.3%	3.0%
General Business	47	115	355	743	1,717	2,003	2,215	2,479	10.6%	11.9%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>5,386</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>6,376</b>	<b>11,881</b>	<b>18,908</b>	<b>21,531</b>	<b>25,158</b>	<b>24,622</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		12.2%	16.3%	6.4%	4.8%	13.9%	16.8%	-2.1%		
<b>Constant (Real) 1996 Dollars</b>										
<b>Social Regulation</b>										
Consumer Safety and Health	500	812	2,182	2,205	3,430	3,901	4,352	4,382	11.5%	0.7%
Transportation	388	978	1,818	1,996	3,026	3,778	4,924	5,187	30.3%	5.3%
Job Safety and Workplace	157	441	1,320	1,158	1,355	1,500	1,533	1,497	2.2%	-2.4%
Environment	95	737	2,894	4,812	5,270	5,524	6,485	5,218	17.4%	-19.5%
Energy	54	220	843	560	570	604	668	636	10.6%	-4.8%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>9,057</b>	<b>10,732</b>	<b>13,651</b>	<b>15,307</b>	<b>17,961</b>	<b>16,919</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>-5.8%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>										
Finance and Banking	135	296	635	1,566	1,728	1,773	1,800	1,770	1.6%	-1.7%
Industry-Specific Regulation	460	967	862	574	681	754	778	787	3.2%	1.2%
General Business	212	396	622	859	1,604	1,829	1,983	2,180	8.4%	10.0%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>11,176</b>	<b>13,730</b>	<b>17,664</b>	<b>19,663</b>	<b>22,523</b>	<b>21,656</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		9.3%	8.7%	2.1%	2.6%	11.3%	14.5%	-3.8%		

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University; and Mercatus Center, 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 1970 and 2003. The Federal Budget estimates that staffing at agencies engaged in social regulatory activities will increase 9.6 percent in 2002, and 2.5 percent in 2003, with 104,922 and 107,498 full-time equivalent employees, respectively.

Staffing at economic regulatory agencies will increase by smaller amounts to 31,048 employees in 2002 (an increase of 3.8 percent) and 31,504 employees in 2003 (a 1.5 percent increase).

Table 2

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

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	(Estimated) 2002	2003	% Change 2001-02	% Change 2002-03
<b>Social Regulation</b>									
Consumer Safety and Health	13,912	33,242	28,730	31,150	32,141	34,628	36,221	7.7%	4.6%
Transportation	14,678	19,824	18,388	25,724	23,649	29,912	31,304	26.5%	4.7%
Job Safety and Other Working Conditions	6,486	17,894	13,610	12,141	12,218	12,680	12,367	3.8%	-2.5%
Environment	4,525	16,993	20,057	24,555	24,814	24,747	24,635	-0.3%	-0.5%
Energy	219	3,225	3,293	2,923	2,897	2,956	2,970	2.0%	0.5%
<b>Total Social Regulation</b>	<b>39,820</b>	<b>91,178</b>	<b>84,078</b>	<b>96,493</b>	<b>95,719</b>	<b>104,922</b>	<b>107,498</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Economic Regulation</b>									
Finance and Banking	4,969	9,524	16,299	14,080	10,682	10,775	10,601	0.9%	-1.6%
Industry-Specific Regulation	18,548	11,885	7,977	6,438	6,384	6,527	6,568	2.2%	0.6%
General Business	6,609	9,251	9,611	12,509	12,839	13,747	14,335	7.1%	4.3%
<b>Total Economic Regulation</b>	<b>30,126</b>	<b>30,660</b>	<b>33,887</b>	<b>33,027</b>	<b>29,905</b>	<b>31,048</b>	<b>31,504</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>69,946</b>	<b>121,838</b>	<b>117,965</b>	<b>129,520</b>	<b>125,624</b>	<b>135,970</b>	<b>139,002</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		10.6%	7.0%	7.7%	-3.0%	8.2%	2.2%		

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University; Mercatus Center, George Mason University.

Derived from the *Budget of the United States Government* and related documents, various fiscal years.

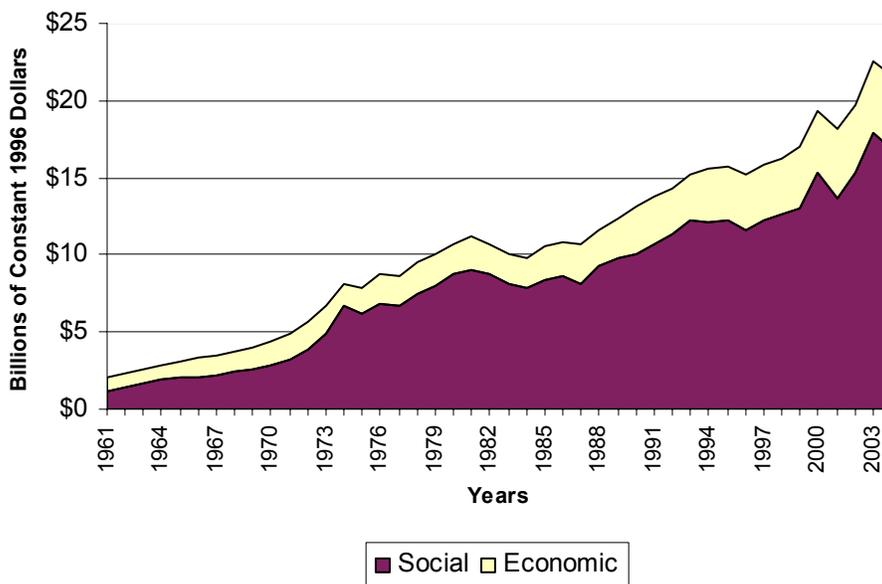
## Changes from previous reports

We have made some minor changes to the tables this year. As noted above, we have broken out transportation-related regulatory activities from other “consumer health and safety” activities. We have also added the regulatory components of three agencies: (1) the Department of Energy’s Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, which sets appliance efficiency standards, (2) the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service’s Forest and Rangeland Research, which writes regulation governing national forest use, and (3) the Office of Thrift Supervision, which charters, regulates and examines federal thrifts. Finally, we moved two agency divisions, (1) the Department of Energy’s Economic Regulatory Administration, and (2) the Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Marketing Service, from the “social regulation” category to the “economic regulation” category. For each of these changes, we have modified the historical data in these tables, as well as the current year’s. (See the appendix tables for agency detail.)

## Trends in Federal Regulatory Spending, 1960 – 2003

Figure 1 graphs the change in real (adjusted for inflation) regulatory expenditures since 1960. The 1960s were characterized by very rapid growth in regulatory expenditures. Total spending at federal regulatory agencies increased by \$2.8 billion between 1960 and 1970. This represents a real annual growth rate of 9.3 percent and a total increase of 142 percent over the decade. Most of this growth—almost \$2 billion—occurred in social regulatory agencies. Economic regulatory programs expanded more slowly, by \$0.9 billion.

**Figure 1**  
**Administrative Costs of Federal Regulation**



This trend continued in the 1970s. Over the decade, spending at regulatory agencies grew by \$6.3 billion or 130 percent (8.7 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by \$5.9 billion while economic agencies showed a much lesser increase of \$0.4 billion. However, most of the growth occurred in the early part of the decade. Double-digit increases in the first three years were followed by much slower growth.

This slower rate of growth continued into the early 1980s. Total spending on regulatory programs declined by 3 percent between 1980 and 1985, but picked up again in the second half of the decade, increasing by 27 percent overall between 1985 and 1990. Throughout the decade, spending on economic regulation increased at a faster rate—41.5 percent between 1980 and 1990—than spending on social regulation, which grew by 18.5 percent over the same period. On an annual average basis, spending increased by 2.1 percent per year over the decade.

Regulatory spending continued to increase in the 1990s. The budgets of agencies administering economic regulations increased by 34 percent, and the budgets of agencies involved in social regulation increased by 27 percent. The first half of the decade witnessed slightly greater percentage increases than the second half—15 percent overall between 1990 and 1995, compared to 11.6 percent between 1995 and 2000. On an annual basis, the real rate of increase averaged 2.6 percent over the decade.

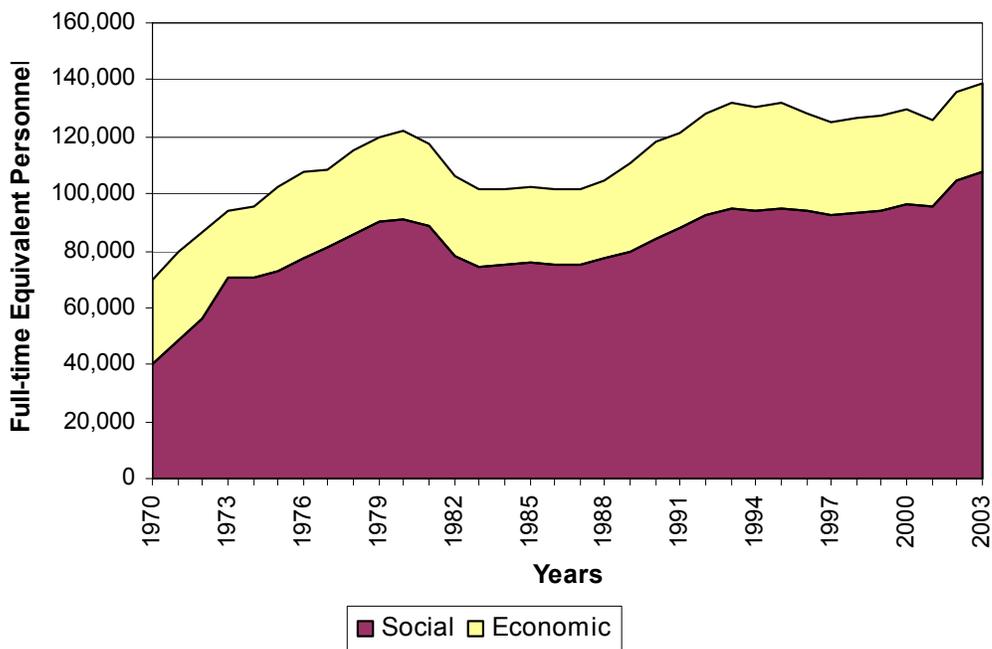
Budgets devoted to regulatory agencies jumped by 23.0 percent in real terms between 2000 and 2003. The annual average increase of 6.3 percent for this period is the highest since the 1970s. After double-digit increases in 2001 and 2002, the current Federal Budget requests a decline in spending for 2003.

### **Trends in Federal Regulatory Staffing, 1970 – 2003**

Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies over the past 32 years. Over the decade of the 1970s, the number of personnel at regulatory agencies grew by nearly 52,000, or 74.2 percent. Social regulatory agencies gained almost 51,400 new personnel, and economic agencies added over 500 new staff members.

Staffing at regulatory agencies was cut back significantly in the early 1980s, so that between 1980 and 1985, staffing at regulatory agencies declined by 16.1 percent (almost 17 percent at the social agencies and almost 14 percent at the economic regulatory agencies). Starting in 1988, additional staff was added to regulatory agency budgets, and the second half of the decade saw increases of 11 percent for social regulatory agencies and 28 percent for the economic regulatory agencies—an increase of over 15 percent between 1985 and 1990. By 1990, staffing at federal regulatory agencies was about 3 percent lower than it had been in 1980 (almost 4,000 employees). Social agencies lost nearly 8 percent of their staff, while economic regulatory staff grew by over 10 percent during this decade.

**Figure 2  
Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies**



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 11.7 percent overall, with increases of 13.0 percent at economic regulatory agencies and 8.4 percent in social regulatory agencies. After falling in 1996 and 1997, the decade ended with 11,555 new federal regulatory employees (a 10 percent increase). Social agencies added 12,415 employees (almost 15 percent) while economic agencies declined by 2.5 percent (860 people).

The number of federal personnel at regulatory agencies declined by 3 percent in 2001. However, staffing at regulatory agencies is budgeted to increase by 8.2 percent (10,346 additional staff members) in 2002 and 2.2 percent (3,032 full time staff) in 2003. The budgeted staff increase for 2002 is the largest one-year increase in the nation's history.

### **Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2002 and 2003**

The President's message accompanying the 2003 budget emphasizes the effect the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 have on the budget request:

The budget for 2003 recognizes the new realities confronting our nation, and funds the war against terrorism and the defense of our homeland. The budget for

2003 is much more than a tabulation of numbers. It is a plan to fight a war we did not seek—but a war we are determined to win.<sup>6</sup>

The FY 2003 Budget places “highest priority on war against terrorism overseas and at home,”<sup>7</sup> and in the appendices, many agencies highlight “emergency expenses to respond to the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States,” as appropriated by the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002.

### **Social Regulation**

About 80 percent of the administrative costs of federal regulation in 2002 and 2003 are for social programs. We divide these social regulatory agencies into five subcategories. Table 1 shows that spending on “consumer safety and health” will reach \$4.9 billion in 2002 and \$5.0 billion in 2003, real increases of 11.5 percent and 0.7 percent respectively. The “transportation” subcategory is expected to receive the largest increases with spending of \$5.5 billion in 2002 and \$5.9 billion in 2003. These reflect real increases of 30.3 percent in 2002 and 5.3 percent in 2003. Spending in the “job safety and other working conditions” category remains at about \$1.7 billion, increasing by 2.2 percent in 2002 and declining 2.4 percent in 2003. Agencies in the “environment” category will experience real spending increases of 17.4 percent in 2002, with a budget of \$7.2 billion, but expect budgets to fall by 19.5 percent (in real terms) to \$5.9 billion in 2003. Spending in the “energy” category will increase by 11 percent to reach \$0.7 billion in 2002 and remain level in 2003.

Appendix Tables A-1 through A-3 provide detail on spending and staffing at agencies within each category and subcategory. A few agencies are growing much faster than the average rate of growth for the social category (10 percent over the two-year period). The two-year spending increase in the “consumer safety and health” subcategory is driven by the Drug Enforcement Administration, which is budgeted to receive a real increase of 41 percent between 2001 and 2003. In the “transportation” sector, the Coast Guard is projected to receive the largest increase in the two-year period (58 percent), followed by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (43 percent). The Federal Aviation Administration’s budget declines by more than 16 percent in real terms between 2001 and 2003. This may be because some of its responsibilities will be transferred to the new Transportation Security Administration. As noted above, we have not included the \$4.8 billion FY 2003 budget of that agency in these tables.

Other agencies with real spending growth greater than 20 percent over the two years include the Department of Agriculture’s Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, the Food and Drug Administration, the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

Figure 3 tracks the percentage of the total regulatory budget comprised by each category of social regulation over the last four decades. In 2003, for the first time since 1976, the

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<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* p. 3.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* p. 7.

Department of Transportation’s (DOT) budget for administering federal regulation exceeds that of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Even with a projected real decrease in funding of almost 8 percent over the two years, EPA remains a large regulatory agency, comprising approximately 18 percent of all federal regulatory agency expenditures, and employing just under 13 percent of the total federal regulatory personnel. However, DOT’s 2003 regulatory budget of \$5.8 billion (almost 24 percent of the total budget for regulatory agencies) exceeds EPA’s regulatory budget of \$4.3 billion.

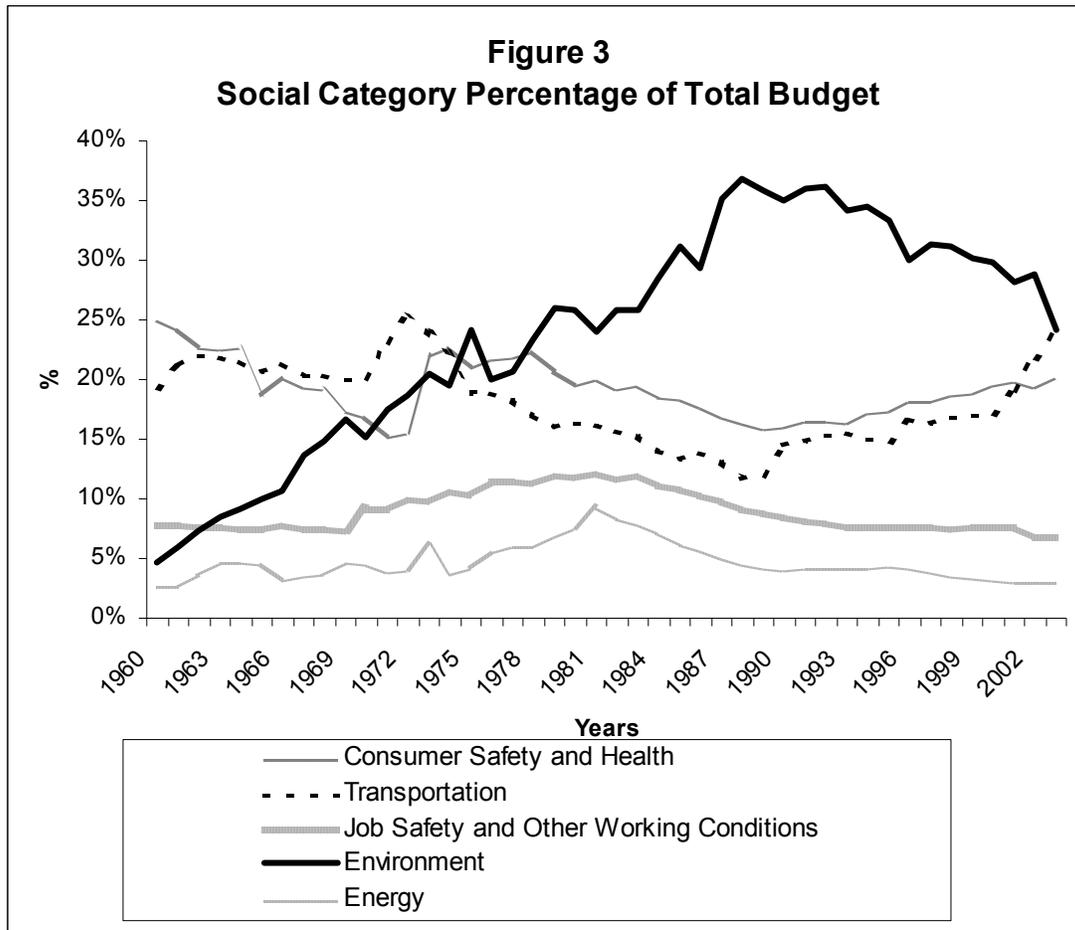


Table 2 provides an overview of changes in personnel for each subcategory. “Consumer safety and health” agencies will add 7.7 percent more staff in 2002 and another 4.6 percent in 2003. Staffing at agencies regulating “transportation” is budgeted to increase 26.5 percent in 2002 and 4.7 percent in 2003. This excludes the staff of the new Transportation Security Administration, which is expected to increase from 14.8 thousand full-time employees in 2002 to 41.3 thousand in 2003. The work force at “job safety and other working conditions” agencies will grow by 3.8 percent in 2002 and decline by 2.5 percent in 2003. Staffing is expected to decline very slightly at agencies administering “environment” regulations in each year. “Energy” agencies will see staff increases of 2.0 percent in 2002 and 0.5 percent in 2003.

Table A-3 gives detail by agency. Most of the agencies receiving large budget increases in 2001 can expect staffing gains as well.

### **Economic Regulation**

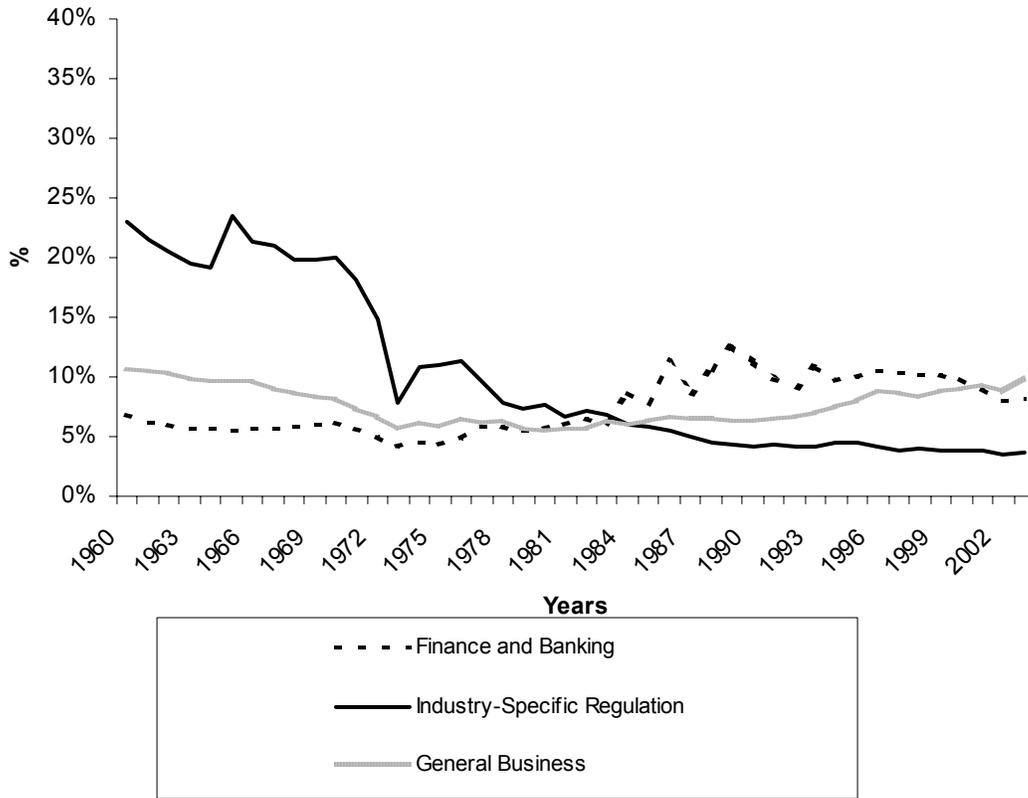
Economic regulatory agencies are divided into three subcategories. The budget for regulatory activity in the “finance and banking” subcategory, is projected to remain at about \$2.0 billion in 2002 and 2003. The budget for “industry-specific regulation” will increase at a real rate of over 4 percent over the two years to \$0.9 billion. “General business” regulation will see a two-year real increase of over 19 percent, to reach levels of \$2.2 billion in 2002 and \$2.5 billion in 2003.

Agencies that received a larger than average percentage increase in funding between 2001 and 2003 include the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (which experienced an almost 26 percent increase in 2002 followed by a 10 percent decrease in 2003), the International Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce’s Export Administration and Patent and Trademark Office, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress.

Figure 4 illustrates that, as a whole, the percentage of the budget devoted to agencies administering economic regulations declined in the 1970s. Budgets directed to administering industry specific regulations in particular have declined and, since the mid-1980s, have comprised under 5 percent of the total regulatory budget. Fiscal year 2001 marked the first time that the budget for agencies issuing and enforcing general business regulations exceeded the budget for both finance and banking agencies and industry-specific regulations, a pattern that has continued in 2002 and 2003.

Agency staffing details presented in Table A-3 are consistent with the spending patterns. The “finance and banking” agencies expect declines in personnel between 2001 and 2003, and the “general business” category will receive the largest increases in staffing.

**Figure 4**  
**Economic Category Percentage of Total Budget**



## **Conclusion**

The Budget of the United States Government reveals a shift in national priorities after the events of September 11, 2001. In 2002, budget expenditures directed toward regulatory activities represented 1.22 percent of the total federal budget, the highest percentage since 1980. In 2003, the percent of the total federal budget directed toward regulatory activity declined to 1.15 percent, about the 2001 level. The shift of resources within that 1.15 percent may be more revealing, however. Greater resources are being directed toward regulatory activities in response to the terrorist attacks, particularly resources directed at the transportation sector. For the first time since 1976, the regulatory budget of the Department of Transportation exceeds that of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The administrative expenditures of federal regulation are projected to reach an all-time high of \$25.1 billion in fiscal year 2002, and then fall slightly to \$24.6 billion in 2003. Adjusted for inflation, this represents a real growth of almost 15 percent between 2001 and 2002—the highest real increase since 1973. The current budget projects a decline of almost 4 percent in 2003.

Staffing at the federal regulatory agencies is forecast to grow to 135,970 in 2002 and reach a peak of 139,002 in 2003. The new peak is over 11 percent higher than staffing levels in 2001.

## Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 27 years and has compiled 43 years of data on the administrative expenses of federal regulation. This year's report is a joint effort of the Weidenbaum Center and the Mercatus Center at George Mason University.

New data for this report were drawn from the *Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 2003* 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 2003 begins October 1, 2002 and ends September 30, 2003). In this report, all references to specific years refer to fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

Budget figures for the 58 regulatory agencies contained in Table A-1 consist of “obligations incurred,” the statistical measure in the budget document which is shown in greatest detail. These data are expressed in current dollars, rounded to the nearest million. Table A-2 provides comparable information in real terms (constant 1996 dollars). Because these numbers are rounded to the nearest million, the numbers do not necessarily add to totals.

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

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

Tables A-4 and A-5 give data from 1960 to 2003 for obligations incurred in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Staffing data from 1970 to 2003 are given in Table A-6. 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 "Obligations")

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	(Estimated % Change 001-2002)	(% Change 002-2003)
<b>Social Regulation</b>										
<b>Consumer Safety and Health</b>										
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	n/o	43	35	52	58	62	64	6.9%	3.2%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
<i>Animal and Plant Health</i>										
Inspection Service (1)	69	101	259	423	867	1,012	1,135	1,065	12.2%	-6.2%
Food Safety and Inspection Service (2)	n/o	n/o	381	475	734	832	893	906	7.3%	1.5%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	63	52	61	69	79	87	14.5%	10.1%
<b>Subtotal</b>	69	104	703	950	1,662	1,913	2,107	2,058	10.1%	-2.3%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
<i>Food and Drug Administration</i>										
	15	80	334	603	1,239	1,360	1,640	1,755	20.6%	7.0%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
<i>Consumer Protection Programs (4)</i>										
	n/o	n/o	4	6	15	11	14	13	27.3%	-7.1%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
<i>Drug Enforcement Administration (5)</i>										
	n/o	2	13	28	74	80	89	117	11.3%	31.5%
<i>Department of the Treasury (6):</i>										
<i>Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (7)</i>										
	27	50	144	282	616	838	934	960	11.5%	2.8%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	8	33.3%	0.0%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	4	4	6	6	7	7	16.7%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health</b>	111	236	1,245	1,908	3,672	4,272	4,861	4,982	13.8%	2.5%
<b>Transportation (9)</b>										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
<i>Coast Guard</i>										
	45	94	498	909	1,717	1,923	2,632	3,147	36.9%	19.5%
Federal Aviation Administration	41	126	281	495	924	1,045	1,397	1,193	33.6%	-14.6%
Federal Highway Administration	n/o	6	20	98	9	12	13	13	8.3%	0.0%
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	187	715	936	1,058	30.9%	13.0%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	21	85	56	120	132	163	154	23.5%	-5.5%
Surface Transportation Board (10)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	19	19	20	0.0%	5.3%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	n/o	32	136	142	192	225	268	240	19.1%	-10.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	86	279	1,020	1,700	3,166	4,071	5,428	5,825	33.3%	7.3%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	17	27	73	66	72	73	9.1%	1.4%
<b>TOTAL--Transportation</b>	n/o	284	1,037	1,727	3,239	4,137	5,500	5,898	33.0%	7.2%

Table A-1(continued)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	(Estimated) % Change	
									2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Administration (11)	14	37	124	155	232	260	277	268	6.4%	-3.4%
Office of the American Workplace (12)	n/o	12	55	79	0	0	0	0	-	-
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (13)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	106	121	124	131	2.5%	5.6%
Mine Safety and Health Administration (14)	6	27	144	167	228	260	270	266	3.8%	-1.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	191	267	385	440	461	451	4.8%	-2.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>
Architectural and Transportation Barriers										
Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	5	5	5	5	0.0%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	n/o	13	124	185	281	317	326	324	2.8%	-0.6%
National Labor Relations Board	15	39	108	141	205	229	239	246	4.4%	2.9%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	7	6	8	10	10	11	0.0%	10.0%
<b>TOTAL--Job Safety &amp; Other Working Conditions</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
<b>Environment</b>										
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	8	1	3	3	4	5	33.3%	25.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture: (15)</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	245	278	311	293	11.9%	-5.8%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (16)	1	2	41	64	112	129	142	155	10.1%	9.2%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife Service (17)	3	7	68	159	247	271	290	284	6.9%	-2.1%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (18)	n/o	n/o	174	346	436	627	637	637	1.6%	0.0%
U.S. Geological Survey (19)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	160	171	165	6.9%	-3.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>-1.1%</b>
Environmental Protection Agency (20)	17	205	1,360	3,594	4,463	4,581	5,689	4,394	24.2%	-22.8%
<b>TOTAL -- Environment</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>6,049</b>	<b>7,244</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>-18.1%</b>
<b>Energy</b>										
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	13	23	25	26	26	4.0%	0.0%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline (21)	n/o	n/o	8	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (22)	n/o	n/o	77	38	111	123	116	93	-5.7%	-19.8%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-4.1%</b>	<b>-16.2%</b>
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (23)	12	64	396	434	476	513	604	604	17.7%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL--Energy</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION</b>										
<b>265 926 5,167 9,286 14,612 16,761 20,063 19,237 19.7% -4.1%</b>										
<b>Economic Regulation</b>										
<b>Finance and Banking</b>										
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency	11	32	113	261	396	424	441	462	4.0%	4.8%
Office of Thrift Supervision	0	0	0	275	156	166	168	173	1.2%	3.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
Farm Credit Administration	2	4	12	36	35	38	40	40	5.3%	0.0%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	13	38	113	495	572	599	606	582	1.2%	-4.0%
<i>Federal Reserve System (24)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (25)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	542	568	568	4.8%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	1	5	20	30	79	87	90	90	3.4%	0.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
National Credit Union Administration	3	7	18	46	75	85	98	97	15.3%	-1.0%
<b>TOTAL--Finance and Banking</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Table A-1(continued)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	(Estimated) % Change	
									2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>Industry-Specific Regulation</b>										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agricultural Marketing Service (26)	53	190	67	160	212	243	249	255	2.6%	2.4%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Administration (27)	n/o	n/o	146	17	2	2	2	1	0.0%	-50.0%
Civil Aeronautics Board (28)	7	11	29	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (29)	1	2	17	39	63	71	91	83	28.2%	-8.8%
Federal Communications Commission	11	25	76	108	264	315	328	338	28.2%	-8.8%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (30)	7	18	68	114	173	179	182	200	4.1%	3.0%
Federal Maritime Commission	n/o	4	11	15	15	16	17	18	1.7%	9.9%
Interstate Commerce Commission (31)	20	27	78	44	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Board (32)	3	4	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<b>TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>General Business</b>										
Cost Accounting Standards Board (33)	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (34)	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Administration (35)	3	6	16	20	33	40	47	54	17.5%	14.9%
Export Administration (36)	n/o	n/o	n/o	43	61	71	85	109	19.7%	28.2%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	105	327	895	1,065	1,170	1,365	9.9%	16.7%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	4	10	49	48	110	115	135	142	17.4%	5.2%
Federal Election Commission	n/o	n/o	9	15	38	41	46	47	12.2%	2.2%
Federal Trade Commission	7	21	66	70	126	152	162	178	6.6%	9.9%
International Trade Commission (37)	2	4	14	38	47	50	55	56	10.0%	1.8%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	1	3	14	20	35	38	42	47	10.5%	11.9%
Securities and Exchange Commission	8	22	72	162	372	431	473	481	9.7%	1.7%
<b>TOTAL--General Business</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>5,386</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>6,376</b>	<b>11,881</b>	<b>18,908</b>	<b>21,531</b>	<b>25,158</b>	<b>24,622</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>

Notes:

n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (37): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center, 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**  
(In millions of constant 1996 dollars)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	(Estimated) 2002	2003	% Change 2001-02	% Change 2002-03
<b>SOCIAL REGULATION</b>										
<b>Consumer Safety and Health</b>										
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	n/o	75	40	49	53	56	56	4.8%	1.4%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service(1)	311	348	454	489	810	924	1,016	937	9.9%	-7.8%
Food Safety and Inspection Service (2)	n/o	n/o	668	549	686	760	799	797	5.2%	-0.3%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	10	110	60	57	63	71	77	12.2%	8.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>-4.0%</b>
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Administration	68	275	585	697	1,158	1,242	1,468	1,544	18.2%	5.1%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Consumer Protection Programs (4)	n/o	n/o	7	7	14	10	13	11	24.8%	-8.8%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Administration (5)	n/o	7	23	32	69	73	80	103	9.1%	29.1%
<i>Department of the Treasury (6):</i>										
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and										
Firearms (7)	122	172	252	326	575	765	836	844	9.3%	1.0%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	7	5	7	7	30.7%	-1.8%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	7	5	6	5	6	6	14.4%	-1.8%
<b>TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Transportation (9)</b>										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Coast Guard	203	324	873	1,051	1,604	1,756	2,357	2,768	34.2%	17.4%
Federal Aviation Administration	185	434	493	572	864	955	1,250	1,049	31.0%	-16.1%
Federal Highway Administration	n/o	21	35	113	8	11	12	11	6.2%	-1.8%
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration			n/o	n/o	175	653	838	931	28.3%	11.0%
Federal Railroad Administration	n/o	72	149	65	112	121	146	135	21.1%	-7.2%
Surface Transportation Board (10)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	16	17	17	18	-2.0%	3.4%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (13)	n/o	110	238	164	179	205	240	211	16.8%	-12.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>5,123</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	17	30	31	68	60	64	64	6.9%	-0.4%
<b>TOTAL—Transportation</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>3,778</b>	<b>4,924</b>	<b>5,187</b>	<b>30.3%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<b>Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Administration (11)	63	127	217	179	217	238	248	235	4.3%	-5.1%
Office of the American Workplace (12)	n/o	41	96	91	n/o	n/o	0	0	-	-
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (13)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	99	111	111	115	0.5%	3.8%
Mine Safety and Health Administration (14)	27	93	252	193	213	237	242	234	1.8%	-3.2%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	335	309	360	402	413	397	2.7%	-3.9%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>

Table A-2 (continued)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	(Estimated) 2002	2003	% Change 2001-02	% Change 2002-03
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	5	5	4	4	-2.0%	-1.8%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	n/o	45	217	214	263	289	292	285	0.8%	-2.4%
National Labor Relations Board	68	134	189	163	192	209	214	216	2.3%	1.1%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	n/o	12	7	7	9	9	10	-2.0%	8.1%
<b>TOTAL—Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>	157	441	1,320	1,158	1,355	1,500	1,533	1,497	2.2%	-2.4%
<b>Environment</b>										
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	14	1	3	3	4	4	30.7%	22.8%
<i>Department of Agriculture: (15)</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	229	254	278	258	9.7%	-7.4%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (16)	5	7	72	74	105	118	127	136	7.9%	7.2%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife Service (17)	13	24	119	184	231	248	259	249	4.8%	-3.9%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (18)	n/o	n/o	305	400	407	573	570	560	-0.4%	-1.8%
U.S. Geological Survey (19)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	126	146	153	145	4.8%	-5.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	13	24	424	584	764	966	983	955	1.7%	-2.8%
Environmental Protection Agency (20)	77	706	2,384	4,153	4,169	4,184	5,093	3,865	21.7%	-24.1%
<b>TOTAL—Environment</b>	95	737	2,894	4,812	5,270	5,524	6,485	5,218	17.4%	-19.5%
<b>Energy</b>										
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	n/o	15	21	23	23	23	2.0%	-1.8%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline (21)	n/o	n/o	14	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (22)	n/o	n/o	135	44	104	112	104	82	-7.5%	-21.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	n/o	n/o	149	59	125	135	127	105	-5.9%	-17.7%
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (23)	54	220	694	502	445	468	541	531	15.4%	-1.8%
<b>TOTAL—Energy</b>	54	220	843	560	570	604	668	636	10.6%	-4.8%
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION</b>	1,194	3,188	9,057	10,732	13,651	15,307	17,961	16,919	17.3%	-5.8%
<b>ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>										
<b>Finance and Banking</b>										
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency	50	110	198	302	370	387	395	406	2.0%	2.9%
Office of Thrift Supervision	0	0	0	318	146	152	150	152	-0.8%	1.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	50	110	198	619	516	539	545	558	1.2%	2.4%
Farm Credit Administration	9	14	21	42	33	35	36	35	3.2%	-1.8%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	59	131	198	572	534	547	543	512	-0.8%	-5.6%
<i>Federal Reserve System (24)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (25)	n/o	n/o	151	245	502	495	509	500	2.7%	-1.8%
Federal Reserve Board of Governors	5	17	35	35	74	79	81	79	1.4%	-1.8%
<b>Subtotal</b>	5	17	186	280	575	574	589	579	2.6%	-1.8%
National Credit Union Administration	14	24	32	53	70	78	88	85	13.0%	-2.8%
<b>TOTAL—Finance and Banking</b>	135	296	635	1,566	1,728	1,773	1,800	1,770	1.6%	-1.7%

Table A-2 (continued)

Agency	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	(Estimated)		%	%
							2002	2003	Change 2001-02	Change 2002-03
<b>Industry-Specific Regulation</b>										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agricultural Marketing Service (26)	239	654	117	185	198	222	223	224	0.6%	0.6%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Administration (27)	n/o	n/o	256	20	2	2	2	1	-2.0%	-50.9%
Civil Aeronautics Board (28)	32	38	51	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (29)	5	7	30	45	59	65	81	73	25.6%	-10.4%
Federal Communications Commission	50	86	133	125	247	288	294	297	2.1%	1.2%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (30)	32	62	119	132	162	163	163	176	-0.3%	8.0%
Federal Maritime Commission	n/o	14	19	17	14	15	15	16	4.2%	4.0%
Interstate Commerce Commission (31)	90	93	137	51	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Board (32)	14	14	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<b>TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>General Business</b>										
Cost Accounting Standards Board (33)	n/o	n/o	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (34)	n/o	n/o	16	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Administration (35)	14	21	28	23	31	37	42	47	15.2%	12.9%
Export Administration (36)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	57	65	76	96	17.4%	26.0%
Patent and Trademark Office	99	169	184	378	836	973	1,047	1,201	7.7%	14.6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,344</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	18	34	86	55	103	105	121	125	15.1%	3.3%
Federal Election Commission	n/o	n/o	16	17	36	37	41	41	10.0%	0.4%
Federal Trade Commission	32	72	116	81	118	139	145	157	4.5%	7.9%
International Trade Commission (37)	9	14	25	44	44	46	49	49	7.8%	0.0%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	5	10	25	23	33	35	38	41	8.3%	9.9%
Securities and Exchange Commission	36	76	126	187	348	394	423	423	7.6%	-0.1%
<b>TOTAL—General Business</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,983</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1,659</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>4,737</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>11,176</b>	<b>13,730</b>	<b>17,66</b>	<b>19,66</b>	<b>22,523</b>	<b>21,656</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>
					4	3				

## Notes:

L = less than \$500,000

(1) through (37): see notes at the end of the Appendix

n/o = agency not operational

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center, 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)

Agency	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	(Estimated) 2002	2003	% Change 2001-02	% Change 2002-03
<b>SOCIAL REGULATION</b>									
<b>Consumer Safety and Health</b>									
Consumer Product Safety Commission	n/o	978	515	468	469	480	480	2.3%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>									
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (1)	5,635	5,440	5,814	6,468	6,959	7,732	8,662	11.1%	12.0%
Food Safety and Inspection Service (2)	n/o	12,501	9,433	9,545	9,582	9,661	9,680	0.8%	0.2%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	193	2,118	989	750	750	810	830	8.0%	2.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,828</b>	<b>20,059</b>	<b>16,236</b>	<b>16,763</b>	<b>17,291</b>	<b>18,203</b>	<b>19,172</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>									
Food and Drug Administration	4,470	8,045	7,764	1,239	1,360	1,640	1,755	20.6%	7.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>									
Drug Enforcement Administration (5)	125	256	294	613	595	656	722	10.3%	10.1%
<i>Department of the Treasury (6):</i>									
<i>Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and</i>									
Firearms (7)	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	4,648	5,129	5,206	10.3%	1.5%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	33	41	45	24.2%	9.8%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	85	48	43	42	48	48	14.3%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health</b>	<b>13,912</b>	<b>33,242</b>	<b>28,730</b>	<b>31,150</b>	<b>32,141</b>	<b>34,628</b>	<b>36,221</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>Transportation (9)</b>									
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>									
Coast Guard	7,064	11,423	10,891	16,780	14,808	20,573	22,576	38.9%	9.7%
Federal Aviation Administration	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	6,107	6,290	5,536	3.0%	-12.0%
Federal Highway Administration	177	239	495	66	92	99	98	7.2%	-1.0%
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	n/o	n/o	n/o	673	715	936	1,058	30.9%	13.0%
Federal Railroad Administration	267	607	435	120	132	163	154	23.5%	-5.5%
Surface Transportation Board (10)	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	135	143	145	5.9%	1.4%
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	472	917	602	612	225	268	240	19.1%	-10.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,427</b>	<b>19,437</b>	<b>18,063</b>	<b>25,303</b>	<b>23,231</b>	<b>29,469</b>	<b>30,872</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
National Transportation Safety Board	251	387	325	421	418	443	432	6.0%	-2.5%
<b>TOTAL—Transportation</b>	<b>14,678</b>	<b>19,824</b>	<b>18,388</b>	<b>25,724</b>	<b>23,649</b>	<b>29,912</b>	<b>31,304</b>	<b>26.5%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>									
<i>Department of Labor:</i>									
Employment Standards Administration (11)	1,961	3,372	2,335	2,211	2,219	2,273	2,160	2.4%	-5.0%
Office of the American Workplace (12)	626	1,330	980	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (13)	n/o	n/o	n/o	747	773	850	861	10.0%	1.3%
Mine Safety and Health Administration (14)	1,040	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,254	2,310	2,264	2.5%	-2.0%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,177	2,313	2,231	6.2%	-3.5%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,627</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>8,425</b>	<b>7,320</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>7,746</b>	<b>7,516</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>

Table A-3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	(Estimated) 2002	2003	% Change 2001-02	% Change 2002-03
Architectural and Transportation Barriers									
Compliance Board	n/o	n/o	27	30	31	30	30	-3.2%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	637	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,704	2,850	2,800	5.4%	-1.8%
National Labor Relations Board	2,222	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,993	1,985	1,952	-0.4%	-1.7%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	n/o	148	78	63	67	69	69	3.0%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL—Job Safety and Other Working Conditions</b>	<b>6,486</b>	<b>17,894</b>	<b>13,610</b>	<b>12,141</b>	<b>12,218</b>	<b>12,680</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>
<b>Environment</b>									
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	49	15	20	19	21	23	10.5%	9.5%
<i>Department of Agriculture: (15)</i>									
Forest and Rangeland Research	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,509	2,240	2,241	-10.7%	0.0%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>									
Army Corps of Engineers (16)	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,404	1,404	1,404	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>									
Fish and Wildlife Service (17)	432	1,913	2,059	1,848	1,832	1,894	1,781	3.4%	-5.9%
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (18)	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	627	637	637	1.6%	0.0%
U.S. Geological Survey (19)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,047	1,161	1,186	1,181	2.2%	-0.4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>3,717</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>
Environmental Protection Agency (20)	4,093	13,045	15,587	17,310	17,262	17,365	17,368	0.6%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL—Environment</b>	<b>4,525</b>	<b>16,993</b>	<b>20,057</b>	<b>24,555</b>	<b>24,814</b>	<b>24,747</b>	<b>24,635</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
<b>Energy</b>									
<i>Department of Energy:</i>									
Petroleum Regulation	n/o	n/o	101	122	91	88	78	-3.7%	-10.6%
Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline (21)	n/o	64	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (22)	n/o	47	31	66	67	55	45	-17.9%	-18.2%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>n/o</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>-9.7%</b>	<b>-13.5%</b>
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (23)	219	3,114	3,160	2,735	2,739	2,813	2,847	2.7%	1.2%
<b>TOTAL—Energy</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION</b>	<b>39,820</b>	<b>91,178</b>	<b>84,078</b>	<b>96,493</b>	<b>95,719</b>	<b>104,922</b>	<b>107,498</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<b>ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>									
<b>Finance and Banking</b>									
<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>									
Comptroller of the Currency	2,003	3,234	3,216	2,920	2,837	2,841	2,841	0.1%	0.0%
Office of Thrift Supervision	0	0	3,250	1,254	1,211	1,177	1,165	-2.8%	-1.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>3,234</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>4,048</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
Farm Credit Administration	222	277	530	287	277	284	281	2.5%	-1.1%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	2,185	3,648	6,005	5,283	2,045	2,089	1,946	2.2%	-6.9%
<i>Federal Reserve System (24)</i>									
Federal Reserve Banks (25)	n/o	1,589	2,217	1,925	1,923	1,967	1,967	2.3%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Board of Governors	170	333	419	668	666	671	671	0.8%	0.0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>3,733</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
National Credit Union Administration	389	443	662	618	622	650	635	4.6%	-2.4%
<b>TOTAL—Finance and Banking</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>9,524</b>	<b>16,299</b>	<b>14,080</b>	<b>10,682</b>	<b>10,775</b>	<b>10,601</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>

Table A-3 (continued)

Agency	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	(Estimated)		% Change	% Change
						2002	2003	2001-02	2002-03
<b>Industry-Specific Regulation</b>									
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>									
Agricultural Marketing Service (26)	12,873	2,147	3,164	2,595	2,605	2,652	2,674	1.8%	0.8%
<i>Department of Energy:</i>									
Economic Regulatory Administration (27)	n/o	2,255	184	18	19	16	8	-15.8%	-50.0%
Civil Aeronautics Board (28)	658	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (29)	166	459	527	556	546	510	537	-6.6%	5.3%
Federal Communications Commission	1,511	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,923	1,967	1,967	2.3%	0.0%
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (30)	1,095	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,170	1,250	1,250	6.8%	0.0%
Federal Maritime Commission	226	336	229	128	121	132	132	9.1%	0.0%
Interstate Commerce Commission (31)	1,802	2,041	664	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Board (32)	217	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<b>TOTAL—Industry-Specific Regulation</b>	<b>18,548</b>	<b>11,885</b>	<b>7,977</b>	<b>6,438</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>6,527</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>General Business</b>									
Cost Accounting Standards Board (33)	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (34)	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>									
International Trade Administration (35)	247	335	238	215	264	305	387	15.5%	26.9%
Export Administration (36)	n/o	n/o	508	398	388	485	533	25.0%	9.9%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,569	2,660	4,059	6,128	6,278	6,749	7,207	7.5%	6.8%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,816</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>6,741</b>	<b>6,930</b>	<b>7,539</b>	<b>8,127</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
<i>Department of Justice:</i>									
Antitrust Division	544	971	513	748	771	851	851	10.4%	0.0%
Federal Election Commission	n/o	258	241	343	345	362	362	4.9%	0.0%
Federal Trade Commission	1,302	1,719	903	989	1,010	1,080	1,080	6.9%	0.0%
International Trade Commission (37)	245	409	499	357	357	388	388	8.7%	0.0%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>									
Copyright Office	314	598	520	490	490	530	530	8.2%	0.0%
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,388	2,050	2,130	2,841	2,936	2,997	2,997	2.1%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL—General Business</b>	<b>6,609</b>	<b>9,251</b>	<b>9,611</b>	<b>12,509</b>	<b>12,839</b>	<b>13,747</b>	<b>14,335</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION</b>	<b>30,126</b>	<b>30,660</b>	<b>33,887</b>	<b>33,027</b>	<b>29,905</b>	<b>31,048</b>	<b>31,504</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>69,946</b>	<b>121,838</b>	<b>117,965</b>	<b>129,520</b>	<b>125,624</b>	<b>135,970</b>	<b>139,002</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

## Notes:

n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (37): see notes at the end of the Appendix

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center, 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	265	179	444
1961	324	199	523
1962	368	214	582
1963	432	232	664
1964	474	250	724
1965	485	306	791
1966	528	308	836
1967	614	341	955
1968	691	364	1,055
1969	789	409	1,198
1970	926	482	1,408
1971	1,193	538	1,731
1972	1,578	566	2,144
1973	2,247	480	2,727
1974	2,258	612	2,870
1975	2,740	743	3,483
1976	2,816	821	3,637
1977	3,346	929	4,790
1978	3,861	965	5,542
1979	4,577	1,044	5,621
1980	5,167	1,209	6,376
1981	5,427	1,213	6,640
1982	5,366	1,298	6,664
1983	5,408	1,302	6,710
1984	5,970	1,566	7,536
1985	6,385	1,601	7,986
1986	6,160	1,858	8,018
1987	7,212	1,805	9,017
1988	7,809	2,160	9,969
1989	8,359	2,541	10,900
1990	9,286	2,595	11,881
1991	10,209	2,630	12,839
1992	11,187	2,812	13,999
1993	11,393	3,222	14,615
1994	11,884	3,262	15,146
1995	12,047	3,483	15,530
1996	11,625	3,558	15,183
1997	12,449	3,693	16,142
1998	13,003	3,769	16,772
1999	13,662	4,079	17,741
2000	14,612	4,296	18,908
2001	16,761	4,770	21,531
2002*	20,063	5,095	25,158
2003*	19,237	5,386	24,622

\*Estimates

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center, 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 1996 Dollars)

Year	Social Regulation	Economic Regulation	Total
1960	1,194	807	2,001
1961	1,443	887	2,330
1962	1,619	939	2,559
1963	1,878	1,010	2,888
1964	2,033	1,069	3,102
1965	2,041	1,287	3,328
1966	2,160	1,260	3,419
1967	2,436	1,354	3,790
1968	2,628	1,383	4,012
1969	2,860	1,484	4,343
1970	3,188	1,659	4,847
1971	3,909	1,763	5,672
1972	4,961	1,779	6,740
1973	6,688	1,429	8,116
1974	6,169	1,672	7,842
1975	6,845	1,856	8,701
1976	6,659	1,941	8,600
1977	7,432	2,064	9,496
1978	8,007	2,001	10,008
1979	8,761	1,998	10,760
1980	9,057	2,119	11,176
1981	8,701	1,945	10,646
1982	8,098	1,959	10,057
1983	7,852	1,891	9,743
1984	8,357	2,192	10,549
1985	8,665	2,173	10,837
1986	8,178	2,467	10,645
1987	9,296	2,327	11,623
1988	9,734	2,693	12,427
1989	10,038	3,052	13,090
1990	10,732	2,999	13,730
1991	11,386	2,933	14,320
1992	12,180	3,062	15,241
1993	12,114	3,426	15,540
1994	12,280	3,398	15,678
1995	11,625	3,558	15,183
1996	12,211	3,622	15,833
1997	12,600	3,652	16,252
1998	13,054	3,897	16,951
1999	15,307	4,013	19,320
2000	13,651	4,561	18,212
2001	15,307	4,356	19,663
2002*	17,961	4,561	22,523
2003*	16,919	4,737	21,656

\*Estimates

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

Source: Weidenbaum Center, Washington University and Mercatus Center, 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
1970	39,820	30,126	69,946
1971	48,867	31,133	80,000
1972	56,375	29,990	86,365
1973	70,334	23,848	94,182
1974	70,285	25,209	95,494
1975	73,072	29,171	102,243
1976	77,049	30,785	107,834
1977	81,347	27,441	108,788
1978	86,013	29,019	115,032
1979	90,448	29,399	119,847
1980	91,178	30,660	121,838
1981	88,631	28,696	117,327
1982	77,822	28,636	106,458
1983	74,242	27,085	101,327
1984	75,077	26,803	101,880
1985	75,724	26,496	102,220
1986	74,869	27,091	101,960
1987	75,181	26,649	101,830
1988	77,085	27,357	104,442
1989	79,549	31,064	110,613
1990	84,078	33,887	117,965
1991	87,597	33,819	121,416
1992	92,630	35,772	128,402
1993	94,807	37,286	132,093
1994	93,917	36,828	130,745
1995	94,987	36,747	131,734
1996	93,774	34,028	127,802
1997	92,643	32,805	125,448
1998	93,507	32,945	126,452
1999	93,863	33,187	127,050
2000	96,493	33,027	129,520
2001	95,719	29,905	125,624
2002*	104,922	31,048	135,970
2003*	107,498	31,504	139,002

\*Estimates

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

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

### Notes to Appendix Tables A1, A2, and A3

- (1) The 1960-1970 data for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service are for the Agricultural Research Service.
- (2) The Food Safety and Inspection Service was formerly the Food Safety and Quality Service.
- (3) Budgets for Federal Grain Inspection Service and Packers and Stockyards Administration were merged in 1994.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Data for the Drug Enforcement Administration prior to 1970 are for the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
- (6) Budgets for the Customs Service in the Department of Treasury were carried in earlier analyses but were dropped beginning with the 1989 budget due to changes in budget reporting that no longer make separation of the regulatory activities of the agency feasible.
- (7) Prior to fiscal year 1973, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was part of the Internal Revenue Service.
- (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) Reports prior to 2003 ("Regulatory Budget Report 24) included transportation-related agencies in the consumer safety and health category.
- (10) The Surface Transportation Board was created on January 1, 1996 as a successor organization to the Interstate Commerce Commission.
- (11) Data for the Employment Standards Administration are for the Workplace Standards Administration for 1969 and 1970. The 1960-1968 data are for the Wage and Labor Standards Administration.
- (12) Before the 1995 budget, the Office of the American Workplace was called the Labor Management Services Administration. Labor-management standards, enforcement, and related administrative functions were transferred to the Employment Standards Administration in 1996.

- (13) Prior to the 1993 budget, data for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration were part of the Labor Management Services Administration.
- (14) The 1960-1974 data for the Mine Safety and Health Administration are for the Health and Safety Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; 1975 data are for the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, Department of the Interior.
- (15) 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.
- (16) The 1960-1985 cost data for the Army Corps of Engineers were for the Protection of Navigation under the Operation and Maintenance category.
- (17) In 1995, 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.
- (18) 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.
- (19) In 1995, the U.S. Geological Survey picked up the research and development formerly done at the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- (20) 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.
- (21) The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997.
- (22) Energy conservations standards are issued by the Department of Energy. These data reflect obligations under the non-grant portion of "Building technology, State and community programs."
- (23) Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission were performed by the Atomic Energy Commission.
- (24) All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year basis.

- (25) Data are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years.
- (26) Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service.
- (27) The 1975 data for the Economic Regulatory Administration are for the Federal Energy Administration. Starting with our 2003 report, we include these expenditures in the economic regulation category.
- (28) The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
- (29) The 1970 data for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.
- (30) The 1970 and 1975 data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
- (31) The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
- (32) The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
- (33) The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
- (34) The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
- (35) The 1970 data for the International Trade Administration are for International Activities-Export Control; the 1975 data are for the Domestic and International Business Administration.
- (36) Regulation of both imports and exports was once performed by the International Trade Administration. For 1988 and after, the regulation of exports is shown under the Export Administration of the Department of Commerce.
- (37) The 1970 data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.