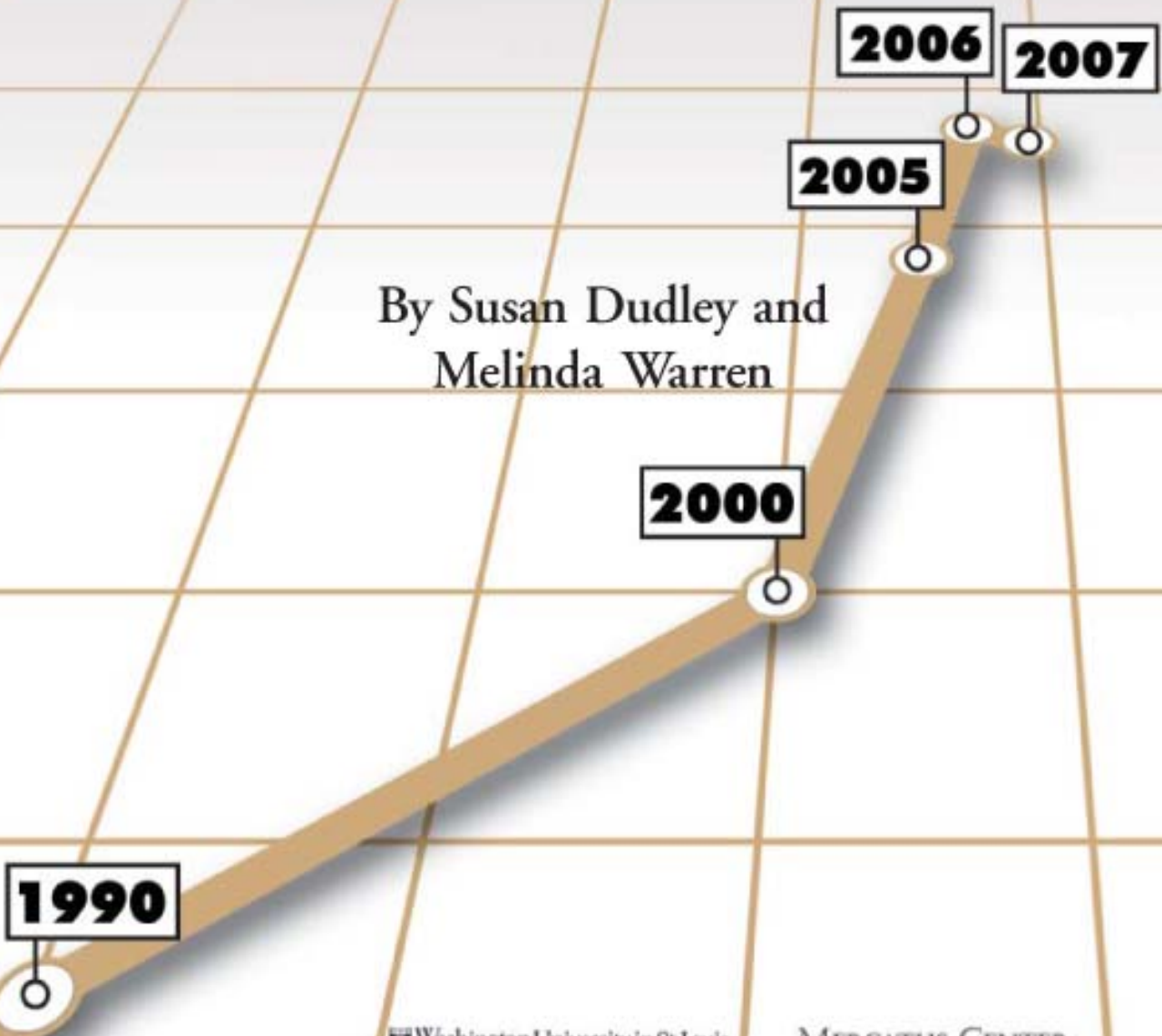


Moderating Regulatory Growth:

*An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for
Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007*

By Susan Dudley and
Melinda Warren



Moderating Regulatory Growth:

An Analysis of the U.S. Budget
for Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007

By Susan Dudley & Melinda Warren

2007 Annual Report

May 2006

Regulators' Budget Report 28

Mercatus Center
George Mason University
Arlington, VA
<http://www.Mercatus.org>

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

This report is one in a series designed to enhance the understanding of the impact of federal regulations on society. The series provides a forum for considering vital current issues in public policy and for communicating ideas to a wide audience in the business, government, and academic communities.

The Mercatus Center at George Mason University is a research, education, and outreach organization that works with scholars, policy experts, and government officials to connect academic learning and real world practice. Our mission is to promote sound interdisciplinary research and application in the humane sciences that integrates theory and practice to produce solutions that advance a free, prosperous, and civil society.

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

Publications are available from either center at the following addresses:

Mercatus Center
George Mason University
3301 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 450
Arlington, VA 22201
Main: 703-993-4930
Toll Free: 800-815-5711
Fax: 703-993-4935
mercatus@gmu.edu
www.mercatus.org

Murray Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy
Washington University
Campus Box 1027
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, MO 63130-4899
Telephone: 314-935-5630
Fax: 314-935-5688
<http://wc.wustl.edu>

Copyright © 2006 by the Mercatus Center and the Murray Weidenbaum Center on the Economy, Government, and Public Policy. All rights reserved.

Contents

Introduction.....	1
Overview of the 2007 Regulators' Budget	2
Spending	2
Staffing.....	4
Trends in Federal Regulatory Spending, 1960 – 2007.....	5
Trends in Federal Regulatory Staffing, 1960 – 2007	7
<i>Federal Register</i> Pages as a Measure of Regulatory Activity	9
Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2007	9
Spending	10
Staffing.....	12
Conclusion	13
Appendix.....	14
Notes to Appendix Tables A-1, A-2, and A-3	27

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1:	Spending Summary for Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years.....	3
Table 2:	Staffing Summary for Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years.....	5
Figure 1:	Administrative Costs of Federal Regulation.....	7
Figure 2:	Staffing of Federal Regulatory Agencies.....	8
Figure 3:	Growth in <i>Federal Register</i> Pages.....	9
Table A-1:	Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars.....	15
Table A-2:	Agency Detail of Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant 2000 Dollars.....	18
Table A-3:	Agency Detail of Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity.....	21
Table A-4:	Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Current Dollars.....	24
Table A-5:	Total Spending on Federal Regulatory Activity: Constant Dollars.....	25
Table A-6:	Total Staffing of Federal Regulatory Activity.....	26

Moderating Regulatory Growth: An Analysis of the U.S. Budget for Fiscal Years 2006 and 2007¹

Introduction

Seventy years ago, on March 10, 1936, the federal government published the first issue of the *Federal Register*, a daily newspaper designed to make the public aware of new regulation. At the end of its first year in print, the *Federal Register* contained 2,355 pages and reported about five regulations a day. By 2005, it had grown to almost 78,000 pages, printing an average 19 final regulations a day. The growth in the number of pages in the *Federal Register* is often used as a measure of the growth in federal government regulation.

This report relies on a different indicator, but one that also reveals an increase in regulatory activity over time. It examines the *Budget of the U.S. Government* presented by the President to Congress for Fiscal Year 2007 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).

Tracking the expenditures of federal regulatory agencies, and the trends in regulatory spending over time, helps analysts monitor the 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.

The 2007 Budget calls for expenditures on regulatory activities of \$44.2 billion in fiscal year 2007, a 1.4 percent decline (in real, inflation-adjusted terms) from fiscal year 2006. Estimated 2006 outlays were 10.1 percent greater in real terms than fiscal year 2005 expenditures. Fiscal year 2006 appropriations to date are larger than requested last year for homeland security, transportation, and environmental regulation.

The requested level of staffing on regulatory activities in fiscal year 2007 is 245,361 full-time equivalent people, or 4,332 (1.8 percent) more employees than in fiscal year 2006. This reflects a 40 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. This increase in staffing in 2007 runs counter to the slight real decrease in spending.

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 and John Shoaf 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 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 2007. We examine expenditures in nominal and real (constant 2000) dollars, as well as staffing levels by agency and regulatory category.

Overview of the 2007 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 regulation, includes regulatory activities that address issues related to health, safety, and the environment, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Food and Drug Administration, and Transportation Security Administration. Their activities are generally limited to a specific issue, but they 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 regulation, the second category, includes industry-specific regulations. The Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Communications Commission, and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, for example, administer economic regulations. 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*. In addition, we report personnel data in terms of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs). Note that figures for 2006 and 2007 are estimates. The 2006 figures generally reflect the budget Congress appropriated for the current year, while the 2007 figures reflect the outlays and personnel embodied in the President's budget request to Congress for each program area.

Spending

Table 1 summarizes spending for regulatory activities by category and subcategory for decennial years from 1960 to 2000, as well as annually from 2005 through 2007.

Overall, the Regulators' Budget request for fiscal year 2007 is \$44.2 billion. This reflects a 0.4 percent nominal increase over fiscal year 2006, or real decline of 1.4 percent. Note that the estimated regulatory outlays for 2006 reflected in the current Budget are \$44.0 billion—significantly higher than the fiscal year 2006 Budget request of \$41.4 billion (a

Table 1
Spending Summary for the Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years

(Fiscal Years, Millions of Dollars in “Outlays”)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	(Estimated)*		% Change	
							2006	2007	2005-2006	2006-2007
Current (Nominal) Dollars										
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	\$102	\$222	\$1,252	\$1,836	\$3,474	\$5,190	\$5,655	\$5,702	9.0%	0.8%
Homeland Security	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	17,019	19,571	19,922	15.0%	1.8%
Transportation	42	177	550	810	1,476	1,954	2,551	2,389	30.6%	-6.4%
Workplace	36	115	748	1,012	1,421	1,698	1,783	1,788	5.0%	0.3%
Environment	17	183	1,482	3,675	6,060	6,581	7,116	6,603	8.1%	-7.2%
Energy	12	65	437	443	607	733	809	867	10.4%	7.2%
Total Social Regulation	\$354	\$1,097	\$6,058	\$11,135	\$20,912	\$33,175	\$37,485	\$37,271	13.0%	-0.6%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	\$40	\$98	\$392	\$1,304	\$1,965	\$2,028	\$2,351	\$2,401	16.0%	2.1%
Industry-Specific Regulation	91	276	486	513	744	986	1,018	1,095	3.2%	7.6%
General Business	48	113	357	727	1,674	2,887	3,107	3,389	7.6%	9.1%
Total Economic Regulation	\$179	\$487	\$1,235	\$2,544	\$4,383	\$5,901	\$6,476	\$6,885	9.8%	6.3%
GRAND TOTAL	\$533	\$1,584	\$7,293	\$13,679	\$25,295	\$39,076	\$43,961	\$44,156	12.5%	0.4%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		11.5%	16.5%	6.5%	6.3%	3.7%	12.5%	0.4%		
Constant (Real) 2000 Dollars										
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	\$485	\$806	\$2,316	\$2,250	\$3,474	\$4,628	\$4,937	\$4,884	6.7%	-1.1%
Homeland Security	689	1,218	2,938	4,116	7,874	15,176	17,087	17,065	12.6%	-0.1%
Transportation	200	643	1,017	992	1,476	1,742	2,227	2,046	27.8%	-8.1%
Workplace	171	418	1,384	1,240	1,421	1,514	1,557	1,532	2.8%	-1.6%
Environment	81	665	2,741	4,503	6,060	5,868	6,213	5,656	5.9%	-9.0%
Energy	57	236	808	543	607	654	706	743	8.1%	5.1%
Total Social Regulation	\$1,682	\$3,985	\$11,205	\$13,644	\$20,912	\$29,583	\$32,727	\$31,927	10.6%	-2.4%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	\$190	\$356	\$725	\$1,598	\$1,965	\$1,808	\$2,053	\$2,057	13.5%	0.2%
Industry-Specific Regulation	432	1,002	899	629	744	879	889	938	1.1%	5.5%
General Business	228	410	660	891	1,674	2,574	2,713	2,903	5.4%	7.0%
Total Economic Regulation	\$851	\$1,768	\$2,284	\$3,117	\$4,383	\$5,262	\$5,654	\$5,898	7.5%	4.3%
GRAND TOTAL	\$2,533	\$5,753	\$13,489	\$16,761	\$25,295	\$34,844	\$38,381	\$37,825	10.1%	-1.4%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		8.6%	8.9%	2.2%	4.2%	0.9%	10.1%	-1.4%		

*FY 2006 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2007 estimates reflect the President’s request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2007 *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.

real difference of \$1.5 billion). The higher Congressional appropriations reflect several factors, including emergency appropriations to respond to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, increased appropriations for several Homeland Security agencies, and appropriations

associated with the 2005 highway bill. The actual Regulators' Budget for fiscal year 2005 was \$39.1 billion.

About 85 percent of the Regulators' Budget is devoted to social regulations. The fiscal year 2007 budget request for administering and enforcing social regulation is \$37.3 billion, a nominal decrease of 0.6 percent from the 2006 social regulation budget of \$37.5 billion. This is a 2.4 percent decline in real terms, after a 10.6 percent real increase between fiscal years 2005 and 2006. Budget outlays for social regulation activities in 2005 were \$33.2 billion.

Only the budget request for the energy category reflects a real increase in outlays over 2006. The homeland security category continues to receive the largest dollar increase among the social regulation subcategories. The President's 2007 budget requests an additional \$351 million in 2007 for homeland security, though, after adjusting for inflation, this reflects a slight decline of 0.1 percent from 2006. Though projected to decline last year, 2006 regulatory outlays for the transportation category actually increased 27 percent. The Budget for 2007 requests \$162 million less than estimated for 2006, a real decrease of 8.1 percent. Requested outlays for federal agencies regulating consumer protection and working conditions declined 1.1 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, in real terms. The budget for environmental regulation is 9.0 percent less in real terms than in 2006—a nominal decline of \$513 million.

The budgets of agencies in the economic regulation category are smaller than their counterparts involved in social regulatory activity, but each category is budgeted to receive a real increase over 2006. Overall, the 2007 budget request for economic regulatory agencies is \$6.9 billion—4.3 percent higher than estimated for 2006. The actual budget for 2005 was \$5.9 billion.

The Regulators' Budget reflects a 7.0 percent real increase for agencies in the general business category and a 5.5 percent increase for industry-specific regulatory agencies. After a 13.5 percent increase in 2006, the 2007 budget request for finance and banking agencies reflects a more modest growth of 0.2 percent.

Staffing

Staffing at federal regulatory agencies is budgeted to increase 1.8 percent in 2007, to 245,361 full-time equivalent employees. That is an increase of 4,332 employees over the 2006 level of 241,029. Table 2 summarizes the staffing at federal regulatory agencies between 1960 and 2007.

Staffing levels at agencies engaged in social regulatory activities increased 2.2 percent in 2006 and are budgeted for a 1.8 percent increase in 2007. The 2007 Budget requests 211,014 full-time employees devoted to social regulation, an increase of 3,646 people above the 207,368 employed in 2006. The Department of Homeland Security continues to see the largest increases in both percentage and FTE terms, with an additional 3,414 employees and a growth rate of 2.8 percent. The 2007 Budget requests staffing levels in the other social regulation subcategories that are within one percent of 2006 levels.

Table 2
Staffing Summary for the Federal Regulatory Agencies, Selected Years

(Fiscal Years, Full-time Equivalent Employment)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	(Estimated)* 2006	2007	2005-2006	% Change 2006-2007
Social Regulation										
Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,730	31,237	33,933	34,901	35,154	2.9%	0.7%
Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	118,795	121,718	125,132	2.5%	2.8%
Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,547	9,041	8,451	8,534	8,589	1.0%	0.6%
Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,141	11,279	11,599	11,581	2.8%	-0.2%
Environment	1,230	4,876	16,993	22,121	26,784	27,243	27,247	27,166	0.0%	-0.3%
Energy	35	220	3,225	3,293	2,923	3,214	3,369	3,392	4.8%	0.7%
Total Social Regulation	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,459	142,539	202,915	207,368	211,014	2.2%	1.8%
Economic Regulation										
Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,310	11,293	11,266	11,221	-0.2%	-0.4%
Industry-Specific Regulation	10,300	19,791	12,326	8,234	6,723	6,667	6,793	6,924	1.9%	1.9%
General Business	5,481	7,181	9,242	9,613	12,515	14,441	15,602	16,202	8.0%	3.8%
Total Economic Regulation	18,290	32,590	31,092	33,155	32,548	32,401	33,661	34,347	3.9%	2.0%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,139	152,614	175,087	235,316	241,029	245,361	2.4%	1.8%
<i>Annualized Percentage Change</i>		4.7%	5.1%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	2.4%	1.8%		

* FY 2006 estimates generally reflect appropriated outlays, while FY 2007 estimates reflect the President's request to Congress, as presented in the FY 2007 *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.

Personnel at the economic regulatory agencies are projected to increase 2.0 percent in 2007 to 34,347 full-time equivalent employees. As with spending, the general business subcategory is projected to receive the largest staff increase (600 FTEs or 3.8 percent), followed by industry-specific regulation (131 additional people or a 1.9 percent increase). The finance and banking subcategory is budgeted to decline by 45 people (0.4 percent). Overall, agencies devoted to economic regulation are budgeted to receive staffing increases amounting to 686 full-time equivalent employees.

Trends in Federal Regulatory Spending, 1960 – 2007

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.

In 1960, fiscal outlays directed at administering regulation were \$533 million (equivalent to \$2.5 billion in 2000 dollars). By the end of the decade, total spending at federal

regulatory agencies had grown to \$1,584 million (\$5.8 billion in 2000 dollars). 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 budgets over the decade). Economic regulatory programs expanded more slowly, by \$0.9 billion or 107.8 percent over the period.

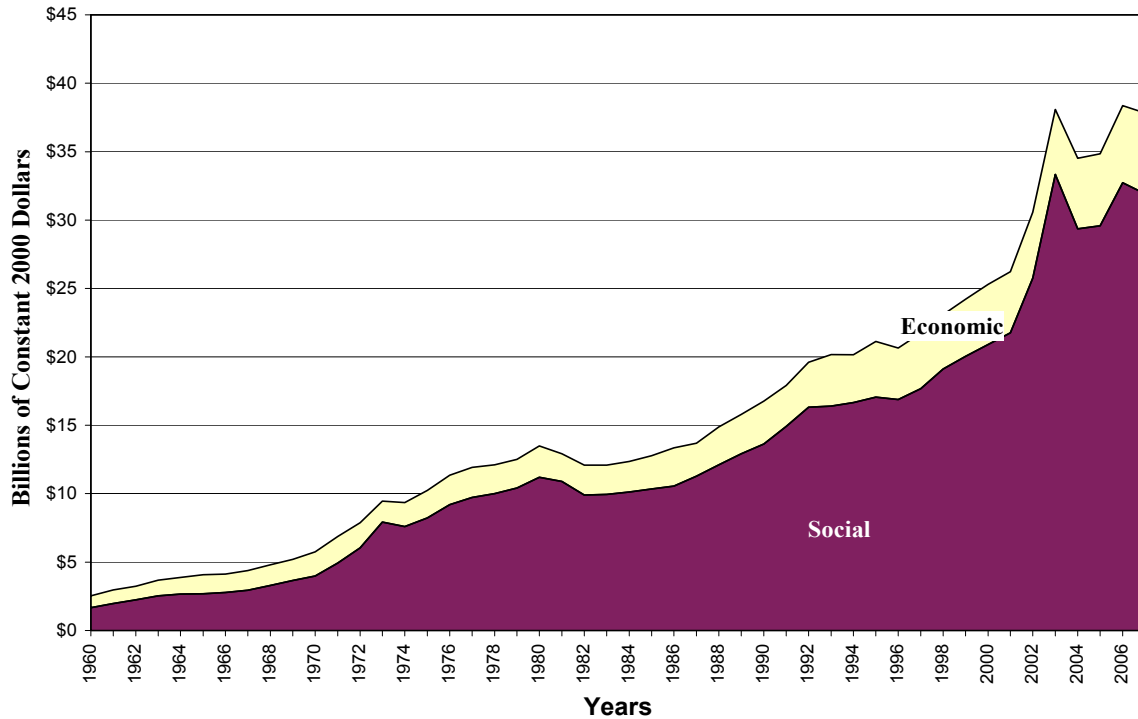
The 1970s brought increased expenditures on federal regulation. Over that decade, real spending at regulatory agencies grew by \$7.7 billion or 134.5 percent (8.9 percent per year on average). Social regulatory expenditures continued to grow rapidly and increased by \$7.2 billion (181.2 percent) while 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 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.

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. The Regulators' Budget 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 37.8 percent in real terms. The budgets of agencies administering social regulations grew 41.5 percent, and those involved in economic regulation grew 20.1 percent. On average, the Regulators' Budget grew 6.6 percent per year during this five-year period. Double-digit increases in fiscal years 2002 and 2003 (16.5 percent and 24.6 percent, respectively) drive the large average, and reflect the response to the terror attacks of September 11, 2001. The Regulators' Budget declined 9.4 percent in 2004 and grew less than one percent in 2005.

Figure 1
Administrative Costs of Federal Regulation



The FY 2007 budget calls for expenditures that are 49.5 percent higher than in 2000—an increase in real spending on regulatory activities of \$12.5 billion between 2000 and 2007.

Trends in Federal Regulatory Staffing, 1960 – 2007

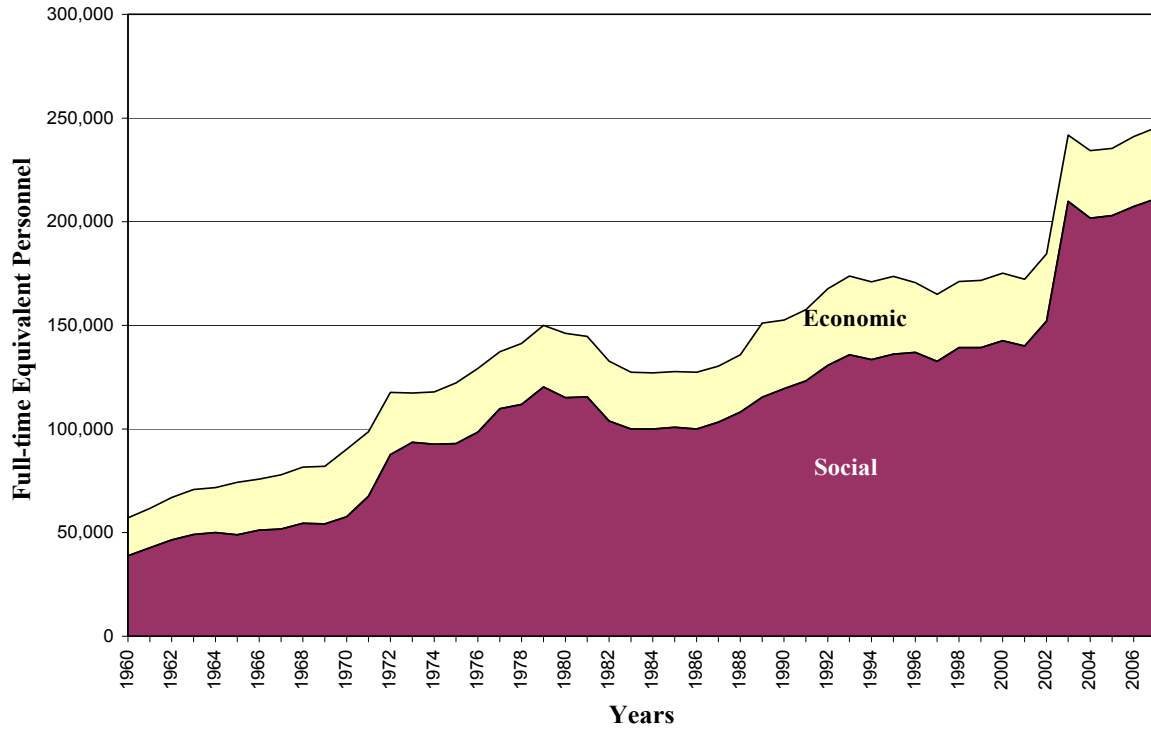
Figure 2 shows the trends in staffing at federal regulatory agencies between 1960 and 2007. In 1960, 57,100 full-time people worked on writing, administering, and enforcing regulations at federal agencies. By 1970, that number had grown 58.1 percent to 90,300, an increase of 33,200 people. While social 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 almost 55,900, or 61.9 percent. Social regulatory agencies gained 57,400 additional staff, and economic agencies lost nearly 1,500 employees.

Staffing at regulatory agencies was cut back significantly in the early 1980s; 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 almost 6,500 employees). Social agencies increased staffing by 3.8 percent, and economic regulatory staff grew by 6.6 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, the number of full-time 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).

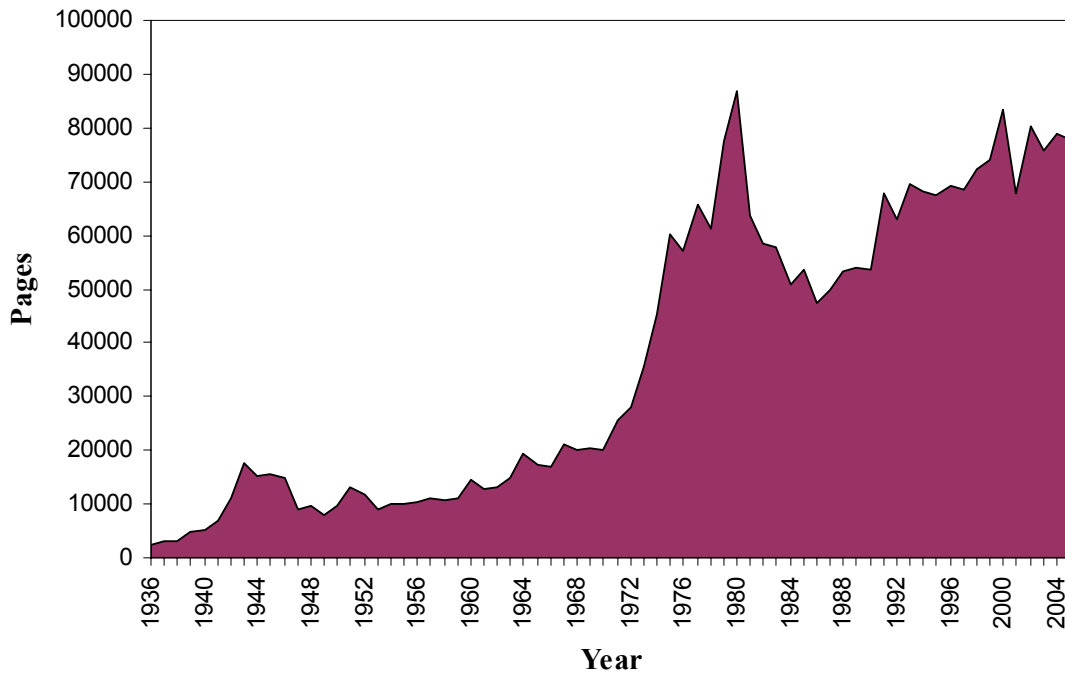
After a 1.6 percent reduction in 2001, staffing at regulatory agencies has increased dramatically in the 21st century. In 2005, staffing levels for regulatory agencies were 60,000 greater than they were in 2000. In 2003, the establishment of the Transportation Security Administration, with its large staff of airport screening agents, caused the federal regulatory workforce to jump 31.0 percent, by far the largest annual increase in the nation's history.

The 2007 Budget calls for a total regulatory staff with 70,300 more full-time regulatory employees than in 2000, an increase of 40.1 percent. The bulk of this increase in staff was at social regulatory agencies, which are budgeted to have 68,500 more employees on the payroll than in 2000, compared to 1,800 new positions in economic regulatory agencies.

Federal Register Pages as a Measure of Regulatory Activity

In honor of the 70th anniversary of the *Federal Register*, we offer a graph that shows the growth in the pages of regulation. Figure 3 shows the annual page count of the *Federal Register* from 1936, when it was first printed, to 2005. While the general upward trend is evident in our expenditure and staffing data (Figures 1 and 2) and the *Federal Register* data, the *Federal Register* page count exhibits more volatility from year to year than agency budgets. The increase in regulatory activity in the early 70s is apparent in both data sets, as is the slower pace of regulatory growth in the early 1980s.

Figure 3
Growth in *Federal Register* Pages



Summary of Federal Regulatory Activity for FY 2007

In his 2007 “Budget Message,” the President expresses the goal of continuing to focus “the Nation’s resources on our highest priority: protecting our citizens and our

homeland.” The “Budget Overview” also addresses policies “to maintain and build America’s competitive edge:”

The President will continue to press his agenda of removing trade barriers and opening markets overseas to U.S. goods and services, reducing unnecessary litigation and regulation, supporting reform and high standards in public schools, confronting the rising costs of health care, and promoting and developing new energy sources.

The 2007 Budget, like that of 2006, attempts to improve or eliminate programs that are performing poorly, and the Overview estimates savings of nearly \$15 billion from the renewed focus on performance and results. It also “holds overall discretionary spending growth below the rate of inflation and [as in 2006] proposes a cut in non-security discretionary spending.”

The regulatory items in the 2007 Budget reflect this spending restraint; the 0.4 percent increase in the overall Regulators’ Budget is well below the projected inflation rate of 3.3 percent. This follows an estimated 12.5 percent increase in 2006, and an actual 3.7 percent increase in 2005. Consistent with the President’s stated priority, the largest dollar increase in the 2007 Regulators’ Budget is for homeland security regulatory activities.

In the more detailed discussion of the FY 2007 Regulators’ Budget below, dollar amounts are presented in nominal terms, while percentage changes are in real (2000 dollar) terms.

Spending

As noted above, regulatory activities are divided 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 (\$37.3 billion compared to \$6.9 billion in 2007). Agencies devoted to economic regulation are projected to receive a larger percentage increase overall in 2007, however (4.3 percent compared to a 2.4 percent decline for agencies administering social regulation).

Table 1 (on page 3) provides summary statistics, and Appendix Tables A-1 and A-2 provide detail on spending at agencies within each category and subcategory. The slower (or negative) growth in budget outlays in 2007 follows an estimated 10.1 percent increase in 2006—10.6 percent at the social regulatory agencies and 7.5 percent at the economic regulatory agencies. In FY 2005, the most recent year for which the Budget presents actual figures rather than estimates, the total Regulators’ Budget was \$39.1 billion, an increase of 3.7 percent over 2004.

Consistent with the emphasis on “protecting our citizens and our homeland” in the President’s message, the Department of Homeland Security’s budget for administering regulations is the largest of any agency at almost \$20 billion in 2007. It has the largest share of the estimated Regulators’ Budget (45.1 percent), and is budgeted to receive the largest dollar increase in 2007 (\$351 million). This actually reflects a slight decline in real terms (0.1 percent) and a significantly slower rate of growth than the last two years, which experienced real growth rates of 12.6 percent (2006) and 2.3 percent (2005). Only

Immigration and Customs Enforcement is budgeted for an increase in 2007; the other regulatory agencies that we track within the Department of Homeland Security are all slated for budget decreases in real terms. The post-September 11 budgets for the regulatory agencies that are now housed in the Department of Homeland Security are \$12 billion greater than the outlays in 2000.

Spending to administer environmental regulations is the next largest subcategory after “homeland security” (about 15 percent of the total Regulators’ Budget). Spending in this category, which includes the Environmental Protection Agency as well as several agencies within the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and Defense, is budgeted to decline by 9.0 percent to \$6.6 billion in 2007. FY 2006 outlays are estimated to be 5.9 percent larger than 2005. Part of the FY 2006 increase reflects appropriations for emergency response to environmental issues created by the Gulf hurricanes.

Also slated for large decreases from 2006 are the agencies in the transportation subcategory. Percentage reductions in 2007 of 8.1 percent below appropriated 2006 amounts still leave these agencies with budgets that are 17.9 percent larger than in 2005, however. The 2006 estimates presented in the President’s Budget are higher than requested last year as a result of large appropriations in the highway bill passed in August 2005. The transportation subcategory regulators’ budget is estimated to be \$2.4 billion in 2007 and \$2.6 billion in 2006, compared to \$2.0 billion in 2005.

Agencies in the energy subcategory (several Department of Energy agencies as well as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission) are budgeted for a 5.1 percent increase in spending, from \$809 million to \$867 million. Fiscal expenditures on workplace and consumer safety and health regulations will both decline in 2007 (1.6 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively). Within the workplace regulations category, only the Employment Standards Administration and Employee Benefit Security Administration are budgeted to receive increases in 2007.

Consumer safety and health agencies, which include a variety of food safety, health, and safety agencies and commissions, receive an additional \$47 million overall, bringing the total to \$5.7 billion. Within the subcategory, the Food and Drug Administration and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives continue to grow (3 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively). The Animal Plant Health Inspection Service budget reverses the 2006 increase and is projected to return to its 2005 level in 2007.

Each of the subcategories in the economic regulation area are budgeted for increases in 2007. General business regulation continues to grow at the fastest rate, with real increases of 7.0 percent in 2007 and 5.4 percent in 2006. The budget request for this subcategory in 2007 is \$3.4 billion. The budget for industry-specific regulation is projected to increase at a real rate of 5.5 percent in 2007, to reach \$1.1 billion (following a 1.1 percent increase in 2006). After a 13.5 percent increase in 2006, spending on regulatory activity in the finance and banking subcategory is budgeted to grow 0.2 percent, to reach \$2.4 billion in 2007.

The budget request for the Patent and Trademark Office's regulatory activities is \$1.8 billion, a 13.2 percent increase. This follows several years of increases for this office. After a large increase in the Security and Exchange Commission's regulators' budget in 2004, spending at that agency has leveled off and even declined in real terms over the last two years.

Staffing

Table 2 (on page 5) provides an overview of changes in personnel for each subcategory. Table A-3 provides staffing detail by agency. FY 2007 staffing levels are budgeted to increase 1.8 percent to reach 245,361 full-time equivalent employees. Staff at social regulatory agencies is slated to increase by 1.8 percent, to 211,014 in 2007. Staff levels at economic regulatory agencies are projected to increase by 2.0 percent to 34,347 full-time equivalent workers.

The Department of Homeland Security has the largest regulatory staff, with a budget request of 125,132 in 2007. The 2.8 percent increase for the Department is mainly attributable to personnel growth in two agencies – Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The consumer safety and health category is budgeted to add 253 full-time staff in 2007, to reach a total of 35,154. Within this category, the various agencies within the Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services aimed at regulating food safety have a combined staff of 27,763, an increase of 402 over 2006. Staffing at agencies devoted to environmental regulation are budgeted at 27,166 in 2007, 81 fewer employees than in 2006. EPA is slated for a slight (58 employee) increase, to reach 17,360.

The transportation agencies are budgeted for a 0.6 percent increase (55 personnel) to 8,589 full-time personnel. Staffing at the workplace agencies declines slightly (18 people or 0.2 percent) to 11,581. The energy subcategory is budgeted for a personnel increase of 23 (0.7 percent).

Staffing in the economic regulation category is budgeted to increase in 2007, though at a slower rate (2.0 percent) than spending. Employees devoted to administering economic regulations are projected to increase by 686 to reach 34,347 in 2007. As with spending, the largest increase is for 600 employees in the general business subcategory—a 3.8 percent increase over 2006. A staffing increase of 682 people in the Patent and Trademark Office offsets reductions at other agencies in this subcategory.

The 2007 Budget requests a 1.9 percent staff increase (131 people) in the industry-specific subcategory, and a decline of 45 employees in the finance and banking subcategory. This is the second decline in staffing for finance and banking regulation, while industry-specific regulatory staffing is projected to grow at the same rate as in 2006.

Conclusion

The FY 2007 *Budget of the United States Government* calls for expenditures on regulatory activities of \$44.2 billion for the next fiscal year. This 2007 Regulators' Budget request is nominally larger than the estimated budget of \$44.0 billion in fiscal year 2006, but actually reflects a 1.4 percent decline (in real, inflation-adjusted terms). Estimated 2006 outlays are 10.1 percent greater in real terms than actual fiscal year 2005 expenditures. The requested level of staffing on regulatory activities in fiscal year 2007 is 245,361 full-time equivalent people, or 4,332 (1.8 percent) more employees than in fiscal year 2006. The slower projected rate of growth in 2007 is consistent with the objective expressed in the Budget of "holding growth in overall discretionary spending below the projected rate of inflation [and] proposing an actual cut in non-security discretionary spending."

Consistent with the President's stated "highest priority: protecting our citizens and our homeland," the 2007 Budget requests the largest dollar and staff increases for regulatory components of the Department of Homeland Security. While several agencies within the Department are slated for budget cuts in 2007, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement each face large increases in personnel.

Despite the spending restraint evident in the 2007 budget request, regulatory expenditures and staffing are significantly larger in 2007 than they were in 2000. Driven largely by homeland security activities, staffing levels in 2007 are 40 percent larger than they were in 2000. The Budget calls for expenditures that are 44.1 percent higher than in 2000—an increase in real spending on regulatory activities of \$12.5 billion between 2000 and 2007.

Appendix

The Weidenbaum Center at Washington University has monitored trends in federal regulation for 30 years and has compiled 48 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 2007* 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 2007 begins October 1, 2006 and ends September 30, 2007). 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.” 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. 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 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 2007 for annual outlays in current and constant dollars for major categories of regulation. Table A-6 provides staffing data for the same time period and categories. Detailed agency-by-agency data are available and can be obtained by contacting 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 1977. 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	2005	(Estimated) 2006	(Estimated) 2007	2005-06	% Change 2006-07
1. Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	44	35	51	65	65	65	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	59	96	257	406	735	1,211	1,402	1,193	15.8%	-14.9%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	393	475	743	923	959	993	3.9%	3.5%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	3	66	50	60	74	79	67	6.8%	-15.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	59	99	716	931	1,538	2,208	2,440	2,253	10.5%	-7.7%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	16	72	326	561	1,209	1,727	1,875	1,968	8.6%	5.0%
<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	48	70	62	45.8%	-11.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	2	5	32	58	83	75	43.1%	-9.6%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Admin. (6)	n/o	2	13	27	74	126	189	196	50.0%	3.7%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (7)	27	49	147	273	555	903	898	1,058	-0.6%	17.8%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	27	51	160	300	629	1,029	1,087	1,254	5.6%	15.4%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (7)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	87	89	70	2.3%	-21.3%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	9	8	9	-11.1%	12.5%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	4	4	7	7	8	8	14.3%	0.0%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	102	222	1,252	1,836	3,474	5,190	5,655	5,702	9.0%	0.8%
2. Homeland Security										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (9)</i>										
Area Maritime Security (10)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	52	n/o	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (11)	62	175	837	1,664	2,802	6,947	8,416	7,961	21.1%	-5.4%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (12)	38	66	254	786	3,355	3,258	3,629	4,470	11.4%	23.2%
Coast Guard (13)	45	94	498	909	1,717	1,948	2,230	2,257	14.5%	1.2%
Science and Technology (14)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	68	134	90	97.1%	-32.8%
Transportation Security Admin. (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,746	5,162	5,144	8.8%	-0.3%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	145	335	1,589	3,359	7,874	17,019	19,571	19,922	15.0%	1.8%
3. Transportation (16)										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Admin. (17)	42	124	283	477	881	1,083	1,097	1,162	1.3%	5.9%
Federal Highway Admin. (18)	n/o	6	20	98	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (19)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	163	379	685	532	80.7%	-22.3%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	16	92	52	119	161	248	203	54.0%	-18.1%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	26	137	148	173	166	317	293	91.0%	-7.6%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	9	37	67	89	79	32.8%	-11.2%
Surface Transportation Bd. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	21	27	24	28.6%	-11.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	42	172	532	784	1,399	1,877	2,463	2,293	31.2%	-6.9%
National Transportation Safety Board	n/o	5	18	26	77	77	88	96	14.3%	9.1%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	42	177	550	810	1,476	1,954	2,551	2,389	30.6%	-6.4%
4. Workplace										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Admin. (22)	14	36	123	156	227	248	283	295	14.1%	4.2%
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	2005	(Estimated)		% Change	
							2006	2007	2005-06	2006-07
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	99	131	141	147	7.6%	4.3%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (25)	7	17	142	171	225	282	281	286	-0.4%	1.8%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	180	275	370	456	484	470	6.1%	-2.9%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	21	65	500	681	921	1,117	1,189	1,198	6.4%	0.8%
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	320	331	324	3.4%	-2.1%
National Labor Relations Bd.	15	38	109	142	198	245	247	250	0.8%	1.2%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	8	6	8	10	10	10	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	36	115	748	1,012	1,421	1,698	1,783	1,788	5.0%	0.3%
5. Environment										
Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	3	1	3	3	3	3	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	232	325	309	317	-4.9%	2.6%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (27)	1	2	41	66	111	145	158	173	9.0%	9.5%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (28)	3	7	71	152	236	316	327	320	3.5%	-2.1%
Minerals Management Svc.	n/o	n/o	n/o	179	412	203	329	325	62.1%	-1.2%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (29)	n/o	n/o	85	327	392	385	358	351	-7.0%	-2.0%
U.S. Geological Survey (30)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	246	237	243	-3.7%	2.5%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	3	7	156	658	1,236	1,295	1,251	1,239	-3.4%	-1.0%
Environmental Protection Agency (31)	13	174	1,282	2,950	4,478	4,813	5,395	4,871	12.1%	-9.7%
TOTAL -- Environment (\$ mil)	17	183	1,482	3,675	6,060	6,581	7,116	6,603	8.1%	-7.2%
6. Energy										
<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	14	24	22	27	25	22.7%	-7.4%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (33)	n/o	n/o	5	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (34)	n/o	n/o	54	38	103	67	59	73	-11.9%	23.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	59	52	127	89	86	98	-3.4%	14.0%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (35)	12	65	378	391	480	644	723	769	12.3%	6.4%
TOTAL--Energy (\$ mil)	12	65	437	443	607	733	809	867	10.4%	7.2%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	354	1,097	6,058	11,135	20,912	33,175	37,485	37,271	13.0%	-0.6%

Economic Regulation**1. Finance and Banking**

<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency (36)	11	32	113	256	382	474	568	594	19.8%	4.6%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	66	78	88	18.2%	12.8%
Office of Thrift Supervision (37)	9	21	20	249	159	175	216	221	23.4%	2.3%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	20	53	133	505	570	715	862	903	20.6%	4.8%
Farm Credit Admin.	2	4	12	36	32	40	46	46	15.0%	0.0%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	13	30	121	476	660	511	635	632	24.3%	-0.5%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (38)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	32	32	36	0.0%	12.5%
<i>Federal Reserve System (39)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (40)	n/o	n/o	86	212	537	519	545	545	5.1%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	2	5	19	30	79	118	126	131	6.8%	4.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	2	5	105	242	616	637	671	676	5.4%	0.7%
National Credit Union Admin. (41)	3	6	21	44	69	93	105	108	12.9%	2.9%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	40	98	392	1,304	1,965	2,028	2,351	2,401	16.0%	2.1%

Table A-1 (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	(Estimated) 2006	2007	% Change 2005-06 2006-07	
2. Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (42)	42	186	60	161	198	255	255	265	0.0%	3.9%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	16	21	30	41	61	52	48.8%	-14.8%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Admin. (43)	n/o	n/o	132	16	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>										
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	3	2	2	-33.3%	0.0%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (44)	7	11	28	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (45)	1	2	16	36	62	94	96	138	2.1%	43.8%
Federal Communications Com.	11	24	76	108	269	362	365	387	0.8%	6.0%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (46)	7	18	67	113	167	212	219	230	3.3%	5.0%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	4	11	15	14	19	20	21	5.3%	5.0%
Interstate Commerce Com. (47)	20	27	80	43	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (48)	3	4	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	91	276	486	513	744	986	1,018	1,095	3.2%	7.6%
3. General Business										
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (49)	n/o	n/o	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (50)	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Admin. (51)	3	6	14	23	36	63	59	62	-6.3%	5.1%
Bureau of Industry and Security (52)	n/o	n/o	n/o	41	61	71	94	88	32.4%	-6.4%
Patent and Trademark Office	22	49	103	320	872	1,402	1,569	1,811	11.9%	15.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	25	55	117	384	969	1,536	1,722	1,961	12.1%	13.9%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	5	9	49	47	102	136	141	147	3.7%	4.3%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	10	15	40	55	48	56	-12.7%	16.7%
Federal Trade Com.	7	20	69	71	125	189	220	228	16.4%	3.6%
International Trade Com. (53)	2	4	14	37	47	60	63	64	5.0%	1.6%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	1	3	14	19	34	46	46	58	0.0%	26.1%
Securities and Exchange Com.	8	22	74	154	357	865	867	875	0.2%	0.9%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	48	113	357	727	1,674	2,887	3,107	3,389	7.6%	9.1%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	179	487	1,235	2,544	4,383	5,901	6,476	6,885	9.8%	6.3%
GRAND TOTAL	533	1,584	7,293	13,679	25,295	39,076	43,961	44,156	12.5%	0.4%

Notes:

L=Less Than \$500,000

n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (53): 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

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2005-06	2006-07
							(Estimated)		% Change	
1. Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	81	43	51	58	57	56	-2.1%	-1.9%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	280	349	475	497	735	1,080	1,224	1,022	13.4%	-16.5%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	727	582	743	823	837	851	1.7%	1.6%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	11	122	61	60	66	69	57	4.5%	-16.8%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	280	360	1,324	1,141	1,538	1,969	2,130	1,930	8.2%	-9.4%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	76	261	603	687	1,209	1,540	1,637	1,686	6.3%	3.0%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Consumer Protection Programs (5)	n/o	n/o	4	6	14	9	11	11	27.3%	-1.9%
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	18	43	61	53	42.8%	-13.1%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	4	6	32	52	72	64	40.1%	-11.3%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Admin. (6)	n/o	7	24	33	74	112	165	168	46.9%	1.7%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (7)	128	178	272	335	555	805	784	906	-2.6%	15.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	128	185	296	368	629	918	949	1,074	3.4%	13.2%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (7)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	78	78	60	0.2%	-22.8%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	8	8	7	8	-13.0%	10.4%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	7	5	7	6	7	7	11.9%	-1.9%
TOTAL--Consumer Safety and Health (\$ mil)	485	806	2,316	2,250	3,474	4,628	4,937	4,884	6.7%	-1.1%
2. Homeland Security										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (9)</i>										
Area Maritime Security (10)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	46	n/o	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (11)	295	637	1,547	2,039	2,802	6,195	7,348	6,819	18.6%	-7.2%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (12)	181	240	470	963	3,355	2,905	3,168	3,829	9.1%	20.9%
Coast Guard (13)	214	341	921	1,114	1,717	1,737	1,947	1,933	12.1%	-0.7%
Science and Technology (14)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	61	117	77	92.9%	-34.1%
Transportation Security Admin. (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	4,232	4,507	4,406	6.5%	-2.2%
TOTAL--Homeland Security (\$ mil)	689	1,218	2,938	4,116	7,874	15,176	17,087	17,065	12.6%	-0.1%
3. Transportation (16)										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Admin. (17)	200	450	523	584	881	966	958	995	-0.8%	3.9%
Federal Highway Admin. (18)	n/o	22	37	120	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	0.0%	0.0%
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (19)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	163	338	598	456	77.0%	-23.8%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	58	170	64	119	144	217	174	50.8%	-19.7%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	94	253	181	173	148	277	251	87.0%	-9.3%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	11	37	60	78	68	30.1%	-12.9%
Surface Transportation Bd. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	19	24	21	25.9%	-12.8%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	200	625	984	961	1,399	1,674	2,150	1,964	28.5%	-8.7%
National Transportation Safety Bd.	n/o	18	33	32	77	69	77	82	11.9%	7.0%
TOTAL--Transportation (\$ mil)	200	643	1,017	992	1,476	1,742	2,227	2,046	27.8%	-8.1%
4. Workplace										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Admin. (22)	67	131	228	191	227	221	247	253	11.7%	2.3%
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	2005	2006	2007	(Estimated) 2005-06	% Change 2006-07
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	99	117	123	126	5.4%	2.3%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (25)	33	62	263	210	225	251	245	245	-2.4%	-0.1%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	333	337	370	407	423	403	3.9%	-4.7%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	100	236	925	834	921	996	1,038	1,026	4.2%	-1.1%
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	4	5	5	5	-2.1%	-1.9%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	44	242	222	290	285	289	278	1.3%	-4.0%
National Labor Relations Bd.	71	138	202	174	198	218	216	214	-1.3%	-0.7%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	15	7	8	9	9	9	-2.1%	-1.9%
TOTAL--Workplace (\$ mil)	171	418	1,384	1,240	1,421	1,514	1,557	1,532	2.8%	-1.6%

5. Environment

Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	6	1	3	3	3	3	-2.1%	-1.9%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	232	290	270	272	-6.9%	0.7%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (27)	5	7	76	81	111	129	138	148	6.7%	7.4%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (28)	14	25	131	186	236	282	285	274	1.3%	-4.0%
Minerals Management Svc.	n/o	n/o	n/o	219	412	181	287	278	58.7%	-3.1%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (29)	n/o	n/o	157	401	392	343	313	301	-9.0%	-3.8%
U.S. Geological Survey (30)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	196	219	207	208	-5.7%	0.6%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	14	25	289	806	1,236	1,155	1,092	1,061	-5.4%	-2.8%
Environmental Protection Agency (31)	62	632	2,371	3,615	4,478	4,292	4,710	4,173	9.7%	-11.4%
TOTAL -- Environment (\$ mil)	81	665	2,741	4,503	6,060	5,868	6,213	5,656	5.9%	-9.0%

6. Energy

<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	17	24	20	24	21	20.2%	-9.2%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (33)	n/o	n/o	9	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (34)	n/o	n/o	100	47	103	60	52	63	-13.8%	21.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	n/o	n/o	109	64	127	79	75	84	-5.4%	11.8%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (35)	57	236	699	479	480	574	631	659	9.9%	4.4%
TOTAL--Energy (\$ mil)	57	236	808	543	607	654	706	743	8.1%	5.1%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION (\$ mil)	1,682	3,985	11,205	13,644	20,912	29,583	32,727	31,927	10.6%	-2.4%

Economic Regulation

1. Finance and Banking

<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency (36)	52	116	209	314	382	423	496	509	17.3%	2.6%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	29	59	68	75	15.7%	10.7%
Office of Thrift Supervision (37)	43	76	37	305	159	156	189	189	20.8%	0.4%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	95	192	246	619	570	638	753	774	18.0%	2.8%
Farm Credit Admin.	10	15	22	44	32	36	40	39	12.6%	-1.9%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	62	109	224	583	660	456	554	541	21.7%	-2.3%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (38)	n/o	n/o	n/o	1	18	29	28	31	-2.1%	10.4%
<i>Federal Reserve System (39)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (40)	n/o	n/o	159	260	537	463	476	467	2.9%	-1.9%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	10	18	35	37	79	105	110	112	4.5%	2.0%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	10	18	194	297	616	568	586	579	3.2%	-1.2%
National Credit Union Admin. (41)	14	22	39	54	69	83	92	93	10.5%	0.9%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking (\$ mil)	190	356	725	1,598	1,965	1,808	2,053	2,057	13.5%	0.2%

Table A-2 (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	(Estimated) 2006	2007	% Change	
									2005-06	2006-07
2. Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (42)	200	675	111	197	198	227	223	227	-2.1%	2.0%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	30	26	30	37	53	45	45.7%	-16.4%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Admin. (43)	n/o	n/o	244	20	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>										
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	3	2	2	-34.7%	-1.9%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (44)	33	40	52	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (45)	5	7	30	44	62	84	84	118	0.0%	41.0%
Federal Communications Com.	52	87	141	132	269	323	319	332	-1.3%	4.0%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (46)	33	65	124	138	167	189	191	197	1.1%	3.0%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	15	20	18	14	17	17	18	3.1%	3.0%
Interstate Commerce Com. (47)	95	98	148	53	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (48)	14	15	L	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
TOTAL--Industry-Specific Regulation (\$ mil)	432	1,002	899	629	744	879	889	938	1.1%	5.5%
3. General Business										
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (49)	n/o	n/o	2	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (50)	n/o	n/o	17	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Admin. (51)	14	22	26	28	36	56	52	53	-8.3%	3.1%
Bureau of Industry and Security (52)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	61	63	82	75	29.6%	-8.1%
Patent and Trademark Office	105	178	191	392	872	1,250	1,370	1,551	9.6%	13.2%
--Subtotal (\$ mil)--	119	200	216	471	969	1,370	1,503	1,680	9.8%	11.7%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	24	33	91	58	102	121	123	126	1.5%	2.3%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	18	18	40	49	42	48	-14.6%	14.5%
Federal Trade Com.	33	73	128	87	125	169	192	195	14.0%	1.7%
International Trade Com. (53)	10	15	26	45	47	54	55	55	2.8%	-0.3%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	5	11	26	23	34	41	40	50	-2.1%	23.7%
Securities and Exchange Com.	38	80	137	189	357	771	757	750	-1.9%	-1.0%
TOTAL--General Business (\$ mil)	228	410	660	891	1,674	2,574	2,713	2,903	5.4%	7.0%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION (\$ mil)	851	1,768	2,284	3,117	4,383	5,262	5,654	5,898	7.5%	4.3%
GRAND TOTAL	2,533	5,753	13,489	16,761	25,295	34,844	38,381	37,825	10.1%	-1.4%

Notes:

n/o = agency not operational

L=Less Than \$500,000

(1) through (53): 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-3

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

Social Regulation

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	(Estimated) 2006	2007	2005-06	% Change 2006-07
1. Consumer Safety and Health										
Consumer Product Safety Com.	n/o	n/o	978	515	468	447	440	420	-1.6%	-4.5%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc. (1)	6,258	6,403	5,440	5,814	6,468	7,078	7,008	7,531	-1.0%	7.5%
Food Safety and Inspection Svc. (2)	n/o	n/o	12,372	9,433	9,545	9,464	9,514	9,514	0.5%	0.0%
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards (3)	n/o	221	2,207	989	750	675	675	521	0.0%	-22.8%
-Subtotal-	6,258	6,624	20,019	16,236	16,763	17,217	17,197	17,566	-0.1%	2.1%
<i>Department of Health and Human Services:</i>										
Food and Drug Admin. (4)	1,868	4,496	8,045	7,764	8,900	9,980	10,164	10,197	1.8%	0.3%
<i>Department of Housing and Urban Development:</i>										
Office of Federal Enterprise Oversight	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	87	198	251	256	26.8%	2.0%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Drug Enforcement Admin. (6)	n/o	125	255	294	613	739	1,107	1,152	49.8%	4.1%
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (7)	3,835	3,489	3,819	3,873	4,337	4,752	5,095	5,085	7.2%	-0.2%
-Subtotal-	3,835	3,614	4,074	4,167	4,950	5,491	6,202	6,237	12.9%	0.6%
<i>Department of Treasury:</i>										
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (7)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	523	559	391	6.9%	-30.1%
Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Bd. (8)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	37	43	43	16.2%	0.0%
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	85	48	43	40	45	44	12.5%	-2.2%
TOTAL—Consumer Safety and Health	11,961	14,734	33,201	28,730	31,237	33,933	34,901	35,154	2.9%	0.7%
2. Homeland Security										
<i>Department of Homeland Security: (9)</i>										
Area Maritime Security (10)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	3	n/o	n/o	-	-
Customs and Border Protection (11)	7,402	10,872	15,107	17,340	18,875	40,601	41,924	43,696	3.3%	4.2%
Immigration and Customs Enforcement (12)	4,660	4,574	8,794	15,931	24,692	14,761	17,605	19,045	19.3%	8.2%
Coast Guard (13)	5,452	7,050	11,432	10,887	16,847	12,679	13,618	13,840	7.4%	1.6%
Science and Technology (14)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	26	31	31	19.2%	0.0%
Transportation Security Admin. (15)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	50,725	48,540	48,520	-4.3%	0.0%
TOTAL—Homeland Security	17,514	22,496	35,333	44,158	60,414	118,795	121,718	125,132	2.5%	2.8%
3. Transportation (16)										
<i>Department of Transportation:</i>										
Federal Aviation Admin. (17)	3,928	6,447	6,251	5,640	6,319	5,324	5,208	5,253	-2.2%	0.9%
Federal Highway Admin. (18)	n/o	201	239	495	66	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Admin. (19)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	673	1,031	1,100	1,114	6.7%	1.3%
Federal Railroad Admin.	n/o	299	607	435	718	791	837	844	5.8%	0.8%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	n/o	562	917	602	612	600	674	677	12.3%	0.4%
Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Admin. (20)	n/o	n/o	n/o	50	97	154	169	172	9.7%	1.8%
Surface Transportation Bd. (21)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	135	134	150	130	11.9%	-13.3%
-Subtotal-	3,928	7,509	8,014	7,222	8,620	8,034	8,138	8,190	1.3%	0.6%
National Transportation Safety Bd.	n/o	279	387	325	421	417	396	399	-5.0%	0.8%
TOTAL—Transportation	3,928	7,788	8,401	7,547	9,041	8,451	8,534	8,589	1.0%	0.6%
4. Workplace										
<i>Department of Labor:</i>										
Employment Standards Admin. (22)	1,685	2,135	3,372	2,335	2,211	1,919	2,131	2,123	11.0%	-0.4%
Office of the American Workplace (23)	n/o	877	1,330	980	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-

Table A-3 (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	(Estimated) 2006	2007	% Change 2005-06 2006-07	
Employee Benefits Security Admin. (24)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	747	827	875	875	5.8%	0.0%
Mine Safety and Health Admin. (25)	690	1,401	3,700	2,679	2,202	2,109	2,136	2,136	1.3%	0.0%
Occupational Safety and Health Admin.	n/o	n/o	2,950	2,431	2,160	2,155	2,173	2,173	0.8%	0.0%
--Subtotal--	2,375	6,383	11,352	8,425	7,320	7,010	7,315	7,307	4.4%	-0.1%
Arch. & Trans. Barriers Compliance Bd.	n/o	n/o	n/o	27	30	27	31	31	14.8%	0.0%
Equal Employment Opportunity Com.	n/o	845	3,496	2,853	2,852	2,361	2,361	2,361	0.0%	0.0%
National Labor Relations Bd.	1,776	2,313	2,898	2,227	1,876	1,826	1,825	1,815	-0.1%	-0.5%
Occupational Safety and Health Review Com.	n/o	n/o	148	78	63	55	67	67	21.8%	0.0%
TOTAL--Workplace	4,151	7,571	17,894	13,610	12,141	11,279	11,599	11,581	2.8%	-0.2%

5. Environment

Council on Environmental Quality	n/o	n/o	49	15	20	21	24	24	14.3%	0.0%
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Forest and Rangeland Research (26)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,340	2,699	2,546	2,571	-5.7%	1.0%
<i>Department of Defense:</i>										
Army Corps of Engineers (27)	n/o	n/o	800	1,201	1,354	1,383	1,400	1,400	1.2%	0.0%
<i>Department of Interior:</i>										
Fish and Wildlife and Parks (28)	368	452	1,913	2,059	1,848	2,156	2,206	2,101	2.3%	-4.8%
Minerals Management Svc.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2,064	1,748	1,609	1,632	1,647	1.4%	0.9%
Surface Mining Reclamation & Enforcement (29)	n/o	n/o	1,186	1,195	636	542	565	568	4.2%	0.5%
U.S. Geological Survey (30)	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	1,528	1,598	1,572	1,495	-1.6%	-4.9%
--Subtotal--	368	452	3,099	5,318	5,760	5,905	5,975	5,811	1.2%	-2.7%
Environmental Protection Agency (31)	862	4,424	13,045	15,587	17,310	17,235	17,302	17,360	0.4%	0.3%
TOTAL -- Environment	1,230	4,876	16,993	22,121	26,784	27,243	27,247	27,166	0.0%	-0.3%

6. Energy

<i>Department of Energy:</i>										
Petroleum Regulation (32)	n/o	n/o	n/o	101	122	88	107	108	21.6%	0.9%
Federal Inspector Alaska Nat'l Gas Pipeline (32)	n/o	n/o	64	1	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Energy Conservation (34)	n/o	n/o	47	31	66	31	18	24	-41.9%	33.3%
--Subtotal--	n/o	n/o	111	133	188	119	125	132	5.0%	5.6%
Nuclear Regulatory Com. (35)	35	220	3,114	3,160	2,735	3,095	3,244	3,260	4.8%	0.5%
TOTAL--Energy	35	220	3,225	3,293	2,923	3,214	3,369	3,392	4.8%	0.7%
TOTAL SOCIAL REGULATION	38,819	57,685	115,047	119,459	142,539	202,915	207,368	211,014	2.2%	1.8%

Economic Regulation

1. Finance and Banking

<i>Department of the Treasury:</i>										
Comptroller of the Currency (36)	841	1,957	3,234	3,216	2,920	2,686	2,886	2,886	7.4%	0.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	169	268	331	353	23.5%	6.6%
Office of Thrift Supervision (37)	n/o	n/o	n/o	3,250	1,254	885	965	965	9.0%	0.0%
--Subtotal--	841	1,957	3,234	6,466	4,343	3,839	4,182	4,204	8.9%	0.5%
Farm Credit Admin.	251	232	277	530	287	271	269	262	-0.7%	-2.6%
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	881	2,705	3,648	4,960	4,236	2,961	2,520	2,453	-14.9%	-2.7%
Federal Housing Finance Bd. (38)	n/o	n/o	n/o	54	108	122	154	160	26.2%	3.9%
<i>Federal Reserve System (39)</i>										
Federal Reserve Banks (40)	n/o	n/o	1,589	2,217	3,050	2,592	2,597	2,597	0.2%	0.0%
Federal Reserve System Bd. of Governors	165	298	333	419	668	873	873	873	0.0%	0.0%
--Subtotal--	165	298	1,922	2,636	3,718	3,465	3,470	3,470	0.1%	0.0%
National Credit Union Admin. (41)	371	426	443	662	618	635	671	672	5.7%	0.1%
TOTAL--Finance and Banking	2,509	5,618	9,524	15,308	13,310	11,293	11,266	11,221	-0.2%	-0.4%

Table A-3 (continued)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	(Estimated) 2006	(Estimated) 2007	% Change 2005-06 2006-07	
2. Industry-Specific Regulation										
<i>Department of Agriculture:</i>										
Agriculture Marketing Svc. (42)	4,385	13,686	2,147	3,164	2,595	2,601	2,623	2,662	0.8%	1.5%
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
National Telecommunications and Info. Admin.	n/o	n/o	441	255	214	236	258	258	9.3%	0.0%
<i>Department of the Energy:</i>										
Economic Regulatory Admin. (43)	n/o	n/o	2,255	184	18	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of the Interior:</i>										
National Indian Gaming Com.	n/o	n/o	n/o	2	71	77	95	99	23.4%	4.2%
Civil Aeronautics Bd. (44)	764	692	778	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Commodity Futures Trading Com. (45)	128	180	459	527	556	487	503	540	3.3%	7.4%
Federal Communications Com.	1,441	1,651	2,216	1,734	1,925	1,884	1,886	1,912	0.1%	1.4%
Federal Energy Regulatory Com. (46)	865	1,178	1,653	1,475	1,216	1,258	1,295	1,320	2.9%	1.9%
Federal Maritime Com.	n/o	252	336	229	128	124	133	133	7.3%	0.0%
Interstate Commerce Com. (47)	2,410	1,917	2,041	664	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Renegotiation Bd. (48)	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	6,667	6,793	6,924	1.9%	1.9%
3. General Business										
Cost Accounting Standards Bd. (49)	n/o	n/o	21	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
Council on Wage and Price Stability (50)	n/o	n/o	230	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	n/o	-	-
<i>Department of Commerce:</i>										
International Trade Admin. (51)	228	259	326	240	252	345	329	323	-4.6%	-1.8%
Bureau of Industry and Security (52)	n/o	n/o	n/o	508	398	362	416	419	14.9%	0.7%
Patent and Trademark Office	2,440	2,829	2,660	4,059	6,128	6,825	7,875	8,557	15.4%	8.7%
—Subtotal—	2,668	3,088	2,986	4,807	6,747	7,532	8,620	9,299	14.4%	7.9%
<i>Department of Justice:</i>										
Antitrust Division	526	607	971	513	748	792	851	851	7.4%	0.0%
Federal Election Com.	n/o	n/o	258	241	343	377	391	391	3.7%	0.0%
Federal Trade Com.	758	1,390	1,719	903	989	1,019	1,080	1,080	6.0%	0.0%
International Trade Com. (53)	277	274	409	499	357	369	365	365	-1.1%	0.0%
<i>Library of Congress:</i>										
Copyright Office	245	332	598	520	490	501	530	530	5.8%	0.0%
Securities and Exchange Com.	1,007	1,490	2,050	2,130	2,841	3,851	3,765	3,686	-2.2%	-2.1%
TOTAL—General Business	5,481	7,181	9,242	9,613	12,515	14,441	15,602	16,202	8.0%	3.8%
TOTAL ECONOMIC REGULATION	18,290	32,590	31,092	33,155	32,548	32,401	33,661	34,347	3.9%	2.0%
GRAND TOTAL	57,109	90,275	146,139	152,614	175,087	235,316	241,029	245,361	2.4%	1.8%

Notes:

n/o = agency not operational

(1) through (53): 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	5,639	37,669
2005	33,175	5,901	39,076
2006*	37,485	6,476	43,961
2007*	37,271	6,885	44,156

* 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	10,352	2,431	12,783
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	25,754	4,818	30,572
2003	33,336	4,762	38,098
2004	29,358	5,169	34,526
2005	29,583	5,262	34,844
2006*	32,727	5,654	38,381
2007*	31,927	5,898	37,825

*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	32,559	234,234
2005	202,915	32,401	235,316
2006*	207,368	33,661	241,029
2007*	211,014	34,347	245,361

*Estimates

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 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) were reported under the Department of Homeland Security’s Department Operations State and Local Program Urban Area Security Initiative. This program is only reported in the fiscal year 2005 Budget of the United States Government.

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.
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. Data from 1991-1993 is for Labor-Management Standards; data from 1970-1990 is for Labor-Management Services; and data from 1960-1969 is for Labor-Management Relations. The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of the American Workplace (OAW) was disbanded due to lack of funding in July 1996.

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. These figures had included program and staffing costs for import/export authorizations under the Department of Energy's Fossil Energy Research and Development. After 2006, these activities will be transferred to the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability.

33. The Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline was eliminated in 1997.
34. 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."
35. Prior to the fiscal year 1974, the Atomic Energy Commission performed the activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
36. For the 1964 data for Comptroller of the Currency, only an estimate was found.
37. Prior to the FY 1990 budget, data for the Office of Thrift Supervision was for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
38. 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.
39. All data for the Federal Reserve System are presented on a calendar-year basis until the fiscal year 2005 budget. Staffing figures are found in Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.
40. Data are from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System's *Annual Report: Budget Review*, various years. Numbers are estimated for the most recent fiscal years.
41. The 1960-1969 data for the National Credit Union Administration are for Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.
42. Agricultural Marketing Service was formerly the Consumer and Marketing Service. Starting with our 2003 report, these expenditures are included in the economic regulatory category.
43. 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.
44. The Civil Aeronautics Board was abolished in 1984.
45. Prior to the FY 1976 budget, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission data are for the Commodity Exchange Authority, Department of Agriculture.

46. Prior to the FY 1980 budget, data for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission are for the Federal Power Commission, the predecessor agency.
47. The Interstate Commerce Commission was abolished in 1996.
48. The Renegotiation Board was abolished in 1979.
49. The Cost Accounting Standards Board was abolished in 1980.
50. The Council on Wage and Price Stability was abolished in 1981.
51. 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.
52. 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.
53. Prior to the FY 1976 budget, the data for the International Trade Commission are for the Tariff Commission, the predecessor agency.