

TABLE I

REGULATORY COST SAVINGS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

The combination of yearly savings and one-time savings during Fiscal Year 1999 totals almost \$5.3 billion.

AGENCY	SUBJECT DESCRIPTION	COST SAVINGS (ANNUAL OR ONE-TIME)
EPA	<p><i>Air Pollution Control from Recreational Marine Engines</i></p> <p>This Environmental Protection Agency rule established emissions limits for recreational marine boats. A five year delay was adopted for small mariners to allow them to annualize investments and to take advantage of other cost savings technology.</p>	<p>\$3,000,000 in annual savings</p> <p>Source: The Office of Advocacy, based on EPA's economic analysis in the rulemaking record.</p>
EPA	<p><i>Effluent Limitations Guidelines for Industrial Laundries</i></p> <p>Rule attempted to reduce toxic discharges from industrial laundries, an industry dominated by small entities. After extensive panel discussions and subsequent public comments, EPA withdrew the proposal because the discharges did not warrant national regulation.</p>	<p>\$103,000,000 in annual savings</p> <p>Source: The Office of Advocacy, based on EPA's economic analysis in the rulemaking record. The industry estimate, according to the Uniform and Textiles Service Association, is \$200 to \$450 million per year.</p>
EPA	<p><i>Inventory Update Rule</i></p> <p>Rule imposed reporting requirements on chemical manufacturers and importers. Modifications adopted during the regulatory review process resulted in significant changes and exempted natural gas and inorganic chemicals from certain portions of the reporting requirements.</p>	<p>\$13,000,000 in annual savings</p> <p>Source: The Office of Advocacy, based on EPA's economic analysis in the rulemaking record, July 29, 1999.</p>

EPA	<i>Radon Health Risk Reduction</i>	\$275,000,000 in annual savings
	Rule established a radon water emission standard for community water systems. Rule was changed to reduce costs to small systems participating in community programs to reduce radon in air.	Source: The Office of Advocacy, based on EPA's economic analysis in the rulemaking record.
FCC	<i>Customer Proprietary Network Information</i>	\$476,000,000 in one-time savings
	The Federal Communications Commission proposed burdensome requirements on local telephone companies for the maintenance of customer information. A coalition supported by Office of Advocacy submitted alternative recommendation, which was adopted by FCC.	Source: FCC, Independent Alliance, and National Telephone Cooperative Association. Estimate reflects the average of the cost savings estimates provided by trade associations.
FCC	<i>Truth-In-Billing and Billing Format</i>	\$431,460,000 in one-time savings
	Rule was proposed allegedly to simplify and clarify telephone bills. Proposals not only did not clarify bills, they were costly to implement. FCC postponed enforcement of two of the most costly changes, resulting in significant savings.	Source: FCC and National Telephone Cooperative Association.
FTC	<i>Children's Online Privacy Protection</i>	\$75,000,000 in one-time savings
	This Federal Trade Commission rule was certified without consideration of alternative regulatory options. After conducting an initial regulatory flexibility analysis, FTC adopted an alternative that resulted in savings.	Source: The Office of Advocacy. FTC estimates that as a result of the rule change, 300 small businesses are excluded from having to comply with the requirements that would have cost each company \$250,000.
HCFA	<i>Competitive Bidding for Medical Equipment Suppliers</i>	Cost savings estimate not available
	The Health Care Financing Administration proposed bidding forms for Medicare contracts, which were burdensome. The new process limited small suppliers' ability to compete for bids. The forms and process were simplified.	

HCFA	<i>Interim Payment System for Home Health Agencies</i>	\$1,000,000,000 in one-time savings plus \$260,000,000 in annual savings
	Pursuant to congressional mandate, HCFA proposed changes to the reimbursement formulas, which harmed home health agencies. After the Office of Advocacy and others—relying on Advocacy’s critique of the rules—intervened, HCFA relented and Congress enacted legislation to correct the problem caused by earlier legislation.	Source: Bureau of National Affairs (Nov. 19, 1999). The legislation saves \$1 billion during the first year, and \$1.3 billion additionally over 5 years, which averages out per year to \$260 million in annual savings.
HCFA	<i>Prospective Payment System for Hospital Outpatient Services</i>	\$1,440,000,000 in annual savings
	Rule would have imposed new payment system for hospital outpatient services, resulting in significantly reduced payments for low-volume rural hospitals and others. Advocacy recommended changes to the proposal, which Congress considered in crafting a remedy.	Source: Bureau of National Affairs (Nov. 19, 1999). The legislation saves \$7.2 billion over 5 years, which averages out per year to \$1.44 billion in annual savings.
ICANN	<i>Internet Domain Name Dispute Resolution</i>	Cost savings estimate not available
	The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers proposed a burdensome policy to resolve disputes over “cybersquatting.” Advocacy recommended changes to minimize burden on small entities, which were adopted.	
MMS	<i>Determination of Need for the Royalty-In-Kind Program</i>	Cost savings estimate not available
	The Minerals Management Service proposed elimination of the mining royalty-in-kind program due to lack of participation by small refiners. Office of Advocacy provided information that indicated small refiners did not participate due to inefficiencies in the program. MMS decided to maintain the program, and make 100,000 barrels of oil available to small refiners.	

NARA	<i>Agency Records Center</i>	\$1,076,000,000 in one-time savings
	This National Archives and Records Administration rule would have imposed strict dimensions on size of storage units for federal records in order for firms to be eligible for government contracts. Would have caused major impact on existing small storage companies.	Source: NARA.
NMFS	<i>Amendment 7 to the Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery Management Plan</i>	\$40,000,000 in annual savings
	This National Marine Fisheries Service rule would have reduced scallop fishing. Industry submitted alternative that Advocacy recommended for agency to consider. Commerce Secretary ordered NMFS to implement alternative.	Source: David Frulla, Esq., counsel to the scallop industry. The estimate reflects the expected revenue that the industry will gain from scallop fishing in the George's Bank area.
NPS	<i>Commercial Fishing in Glacier Bay</i>	Cost savings estimate not available
	This National Park Service rule would have prohibited fishing in Glacier Bay, Alaska. Agency provided no information on impact, even though impact was known. Congress provided a buy-out option that NPS then considered in a subsequent analysis.	
Treasury	<i>Small Business Pension Plans</i>	\$83,400,000 in annual savings
	This Department of the Treasury rule would have imposed significant paperwork burdens on small pension plans. After consultations, paperwork was reduced to one simple form, complicated tests were eliminated, and compliance burden was shifted to third parties.	Joint Committee on Taxation, United States Congress, H. Report 104-737 at 364. The rule saves \$834 million over 10 years, which averages out per year to \$83.4 million in annual savings.

SUBTOTALS: **\$2,217,400,000** in annual cost savings, and
\$3,058,460,000 in one-time cost savings

GRAND TOTAL COST SAVINGS: **\$5,275,860,000 (almost \$5.3 Billion)**