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Donald Trump to Meet Monday With Potential Picks for Top Financial Policy Jobs

John Allison and Paul Atkins to meet with president-elect

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President-elect Donald Trump will meet Monday with two men who could have a strong say in how his administration regulates Wall Street: John Allison, a former chief executive of BB&T Corp., and Paul Atkins, a former Republican member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Trump's transition team announced the meetings during a call with reporters on Friday. Both Mr. Allison and Mr. Atkins have kept their hands in financial policy matters since leaving their high-profile jobs. Mr. Allison wrote a book and became president and CEO of the Cato Institute, a libertarian think tank, after retiring from Winston-Salem, N.C.-based BB&T. Mr. Atkins launched a regulatory consulting business, Patomak Global Partners LLC, and maintained strong links to leaders in the Republican Party.

It is unclear whether Messrs. Allison and Atkins are formally interviewing for roles in the Trump administration. Since winning the election, Mr. Trump has met with many people, some of whom were offered positions in his administration, including Education Secretary-nominee Betsy DeVos and South Carolina Gov. Nikki Haley, who was selected to be the ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Atkins already has helped to oversee theTrump transition team's approach to financial regulation. He was appointed to teams that will meet with regulatory agencies, including the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and gather information about pending policy matters that are important to the next administration.

Mr. Atkins has been linked to potential jobs such as chairman of the SEC or vice chairman for supervision at the Federal Reserve. The latter role encompasses regulation of the nation's largest bank holding companies.

Mr. Allison has written that he would "get rid of the Federal Reserve because the volatility in the economy is primarily caused by the Fed." He also advocated for raising bank capital standards but slashing many other "burdensome" regulations that came out of the 2010 Dodd-Frank Act.