

S 2992

Small Business Lending Oversight Act of 2016

Congress: 114 (2015–2017, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Commerce

Introduced: May 25, 2016

Current Status: By Senator Vitter from Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship filed written report under a

Latest Action: By Senator Vitter from Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship filed written report under authority of the order of the Senate of 12/10/2016. Report No. 114-421. (Dec 20, 2016)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/2992>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Vitter, David [R-LA]

Party: Republican • **State:** LA • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (5 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Ayotte, Kelly [R-NH]	R · NH		May 25, 2016
Sen. Peters, Gary C. [D-MI]	D · MI		May 25, 2016
Sen. Risch, James E. [R-ID]	R · ID		May 25, 2016
Sen. Shaheen, Jeanne [D-NH]	D · NH		May 25, 2016
Sen. Enzi, Michael B. [R-WY]	R · WY		May 26, 2016

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Small Business and Entrepreneurship Committee	Senate	Reported By	Jun 9, 2016

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Commerce

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Small Business Lending Oversight Act of 2016

(Sec. 2) This bill amends the Small Business Act to establish within the Small Business Administration (SBA) an Office of Credit Risk Management (OCRM) to impose specified administrative penalties, including monetary penalties, on any loan-financing lender that knowingly and repeatedly:

- fails properly to determine and document that a small business loan is eligible for financing, including failure to document that a loan is eligible because the applicant is unable to obtain credit elsewhere (from non-federal, non-state, or non-local government sources);
- sells the guaranteed portion of a loan when the loan proceeds have not been fully disbursed in accordance with program requirements;
- imposes on a loan applicant a fee that the SBA has not specifically authorized; or
- re-amortizes a loan solely to make the loan appear current.

The SBA shall conduct annual risk analyses of its loan portfolio.

(Sec. 3) The term "credit elsewhere" shall expand beyond non-federal sources to encompass credit to an individual loan applicant on reasonable terms and conditions from non-state and non-local government sources, including but not limited to:

- the business industry in which the loan applicant operates;
- whether the applicant is an enterprise that has been in operation for less than two years;
- the adequacy of the collateral available to secure the requested loan; and
- the loan term necessary to reasonably assure the applicant's ability to repay the debt from the actual or projected cash flow of the business.

(Sec. 4) The SBA shall assess a separate fee of up to 0.03% per year of the outstanding balance of the deferred participation share of each approved loan, whose proceeds shall be used solely to support OCRM operations.

The SBA shall collect a fee (currently discretionary) for any loan guarantee sold into the secondary market in an amount equal to 50% of the portion of the sale price that exceeds 108% (currently 110%) of the outstanding principal amount of the portion of the loan guaranteed by the SBA.

(Sec. 5) The SBA shall also, at the end of each year, calculate the percentage of loans in a lender's portfolio made without a contribution of borrower equity when the loan's purpose was to establish a new small business concern, to effectuate a change of small business ownership, or to purchase real estate. This requirement applies only to a lender that makes loans under authority delegated to the lender as a participant in the Preferred Lenders Program. No new loan application without a contribution of borrower equity, except in certain circumstances, may be approved if more than 15% of the lender's loan portfolio is without such a contribution.

The SBA shall make end-of-year calculations, too, of industry concentrations for each such lender, using the applicable six-digit classification code under the North American Industry Classification System. No new loan application to a lender from a small business concern operating in a single industry, except in certain circumstances, may be approved if over 20% of the lender's loans are concentrated in that industry.

The SBA may not approve any loan if its financing is more than 100% of project costs.

(Sec. 6) A lender may use an outside agent or lender service provider to assist in identifying potential applicants and with processing, disbursing, servicing, and liquidating a loan.

With respect to an SBA loan for plant acquisition, construction, conversion, or expansion, including the acquisition of land, material, supplies, equipment, and working capital, as well as a loan to any qualified small business concern, no lender may, without SBA approval, sell an amount higher than 85% of the loan, or the percentage guaranteed by the SBA, whichever is greater.

Actions Timeline

- **Dec 20, 2016:** By Senator Vitter from Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship filed written report under authority of the order of the Senate of 12/10/2016. Report No. 114-421.
- **Jun 9, 2016:** Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship. Reported by Senator Vitter with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Without written report.
- **Jun 9, 2016:** Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 512.
- **Jun 8, 2016:** Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship. Ordered to be reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute favorably.
- **May 26, 2016:** Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship. Hearings held.
- **May 25, 2016:** Introduced in Senate
- **May 25, 2016:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.