

January 17, 2018

The Honorable James E. Risch Chairman Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship **United States Senate** Washington, D.C. 20510

Ranking Member Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship **United States Senate** Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Jeanne Shaheen

Dear Chairman Risch and Ranking Member Shaheen:

On behalf of the more than 5,700 community banks represented by the Independent Community Bankers of America (ICBA), I write to offer our support for the Small Business 7(a) Lending Oversight Reform Act of 2018 (S. 2283) as an important step toward ensuring the integrity and continued safety and soundness of the 7(a) program for the benefit of small business borrowers.

Section 3 of S. 2283 would codify critical SBA lender oversight. The SBA Office of Credit Risk Management and the Lender Oversight Committee play a critical role in supervising and overseeing all SBA lenders. Codification of the Office would guarantee its existence from administration to administration. In addition, Section 3 would ensure the Office Director is qualified for the post, provide guidelines for lender reviews, codify lender appeals rights, and create greater transparency in the Office's budget. Section 3 would also codify the Lender Oversight Committee which reviews formal enforcement recommendations from the Office of Credit Risk Management. These provisions of S. 2283 strengthen the integrity of all SBA guaranteed lending programs.

Section 4 of S. 2283 would codify the SBA's "credit elsewhere test." The 7(a) program is only available to small business credit applicants who would not otherwise qualify for a conventional loan. To safeguard the program from abuse, the SBA's "Credit Elsewhere Test" requires lenders to fully substantiate and document the reasons a given applicant cannot be served with conventional credit. ICBA supports codification of this test as an appropriate measure to ensure responsible use of the 7(a) program.

Section 5 of S. 2283 would help ensures stable funding in the 7(a) program, which is critical to the thousands of borrowers that rely on it. While the 7(a) program is fully funded by user fees and no taxpayer dollars are appropriated, a program authorization level must be approved by Congress each year, and once that level is reached, no more loans can be approved. Section 5 of S. 2283 would give the Administrator authority to raise the cap by up to 15 percent one time

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each fiscal year with the approval of this committee, the Senate Small Business Committee, and the House and Senate appropriations committees.

Thank you again for introducing S. 2283. We look forward to working with you to craft the final legislation.

Sincerely,

/s/

Camden R. Fine President & CEO