

similar products as their counterparts on other exchanges, while at the same time allowing the Exchange to continue to compete for order flow with other exchanges in option issues.

C. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received From Members, Participants, or Others

Written comments were neither solicited nor received.

III. Date of Effectiveness of the Proposed Rule Change and Timing for Commission Action

The Exchange has filed the proposed rule change pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act¹⁵ and Rule 19b-4(f)(6) thereunder.¹⁶ Because the proposed rule change does not: (i) Significantly affect the protection of investors or the public interest; (ii) impose any significant burden on competition; and (iii) become operative prior to 30 days from the date on which it was filed, or such shorter time as the Commission may designate, if consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest, the proposed rule change has become effective pursuant to Section 19(b)(3)(A) of the Act and Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) thereunder.¹⁷

A proposed rule change filed under Rule 19b-4(f)(6)¹⁸ normally does not become operative prior to 30 days after the date of the filing. However, pursuant to Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii),¹⁹ the Commission may designate a shorter time if such action is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Exchange has asked the Commission to waive the 30-day operative delay so that the proposal may become operative immediately upon filing. The Commission notes that the Exchange's proposal would conform to the Exchange's rules to the amended OLPP, which the Commission previously approved.²⁰ Accordingly, the Commission believes that the proposal raises no new or novel regulatory issues and waiver of the 30-day operative delay is consistent with the protection of investors and the public interest. The Commission

therefore waives the 30-day operative delay and designates the proposed rule change to be operative upon filing.²¹

At any time within 60 days of the filing of such proposed rule change, the Commission summarily may temporarily suspend such rule change if it appears to the Commission that such action is necessary or appropriate in the public interest, for the protection of investors, or otherwise in furtherance of the purposes of the Act. If the Commission takes such action, the Commission shall institute proceedings under Section 19(b)(2)(B)²² of the Act to determine whether the proposed rule change should be approved or disapproved.

IV. Solicitation of Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing, including whether the proposed rule change is consistent with the Act. Comments may be submitted by any of the following methods:

Electronic Comments

- Use the Commission's internet comment form (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>); or
- Send an email to rule-comments@sec.gov. Please include File Number SR-PEARL-2018-18 on the subject line.

Paper Comments

- Send paper comments in triplicate to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549-1090. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-PEARL-2018-18. This file number should be included on the subject line if email is used. To help the Commission process and review your comments more efficiently, please use only one method. The Commission will post all comments on the Commission's internet website (<http://www.sec.gov/rules/sro.shtml>). Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for website viewing and

printing in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, on official business days between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Copies of the filing also will be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the Exchange. All comments received will be posted without change. Persons submitting comments are cautioned that we do not redact or edit personal identifying information from comment submissions. You should submit only information that you wish to make available publicly. All submissions should refer to File Number SR-PEARL-2018-18 and should be submitted on or before October 9, 2018.

For the Commission, by the Division of Trading and Markets, pursuant to delegated authority.²³

Eduardo A. Aleman,
Assistant Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2018-20191 Filed 9-14-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8011-01-P

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements Under OMB Review

AGENCY: Small Business Administration.
ACTION: 30-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (SBA) is publishing this notice to comply with requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), which requires agencies to submit proposed reporting and recordkeeping requirements to OMB for review and approval, and to publish a notice in the **Federal Register** notifying the public of that submission.

DATES: Submit comments on or before October 17, 2018.

ADDRESSES: Comments should refer to the information collection by name and/or OMB Control Number and should be sent to: *Agency Clearance Officer*, Curtis Rich, Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, 5th Floor, Washington, DC 20416; and *SBA Desk Officer*, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Curtis Rich, Agency Clearance Officer, (202) 205-7030 curtis.rich@sba.gov.

Copies: A copy of the Form OMB 83-1, supporting statement, and other documents submitted to OMB for

¹⁵ 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(3)(A)(iii).

¹⁶ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹⁷ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6). In addition, Rule 19b-4(f)(6)(iii) requires a self-regulatory organization to give the Commission written notice of its intent to file the proposed rule change, along with a brief description and text of the proposed rule change, at least five business days prior to the date of filing of the proposed rule change, or such shorter time as designated by the Commission. The Exchange has satisfied this requirement.

¹⁸ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6).

¹⁹ 17 CFR 240.19b-4(f)(6)(iii).

²⁰ See OLPP Notice, *supra* note 3.

²¹ For purposes only of waiving the 30-day operative delay, the Commission has also considered the proposed rule's impact on efficiency, competition, and capital formation. See 15 U.S.C. 78c(f).

²² 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(2)(B).

²³ 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

review may be obtained from the Agency Clearance Officer.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: SBA's Office of Credit Risk Management (OCRM) is responsible for the oversight and supervision of the SBA operations of approximately 4000 7(a) Lenders, Certified Development Companies ("CDCs"), and Microloan Intermediaries ("Intermediaries"), that participate in SBA's business loan programs and, for enforcement of the applicable rules and regulations. Currently, the agency guarantees more than \$90 billion dollars in small business loans through these programs. The information collection described in detail below helps OCRM protect the safety and soundness of the business loan programs and taxpayer dollars.

In general, SBA collects information in connection with PARRIS¹ reviews for 7(a) Federally-regulated Lenders, SMART² reviews for CDCs, and PARRIS Safety and Soundness Examinations for SBA Supervised Lenders including Small Business Lending Companies (SBLCs) and Non-Federally Regulated Lenders (NFRs).³ SBA also requests certain information when it conducts Delegated Authority Reviews of 7(a) Lenders and CDCs, and Microloan Intermediary Site Visits. The discussion below identifies the nature of the information to be collected for each type of lender and the related review or examination. In addition, SBA has created separate lists, which are also discussed below, to clearly identify the information to be collected.

I. 7(a) Lender and CDC PARRIS and SMART Analytical and Full Reviews and Safety and Soundness Exams

A. Common Information Collected

For all Analytical Reviews, Full Reviews, and Safety and Soundness examinations⁴ of 7(a) lenders and CDCs, as applicable, in general, SBA requests information related to the lender's or CDC's management and operation,

eligibility of its SBA loans for SBA guaranty, compliance with SBA Loan Program Requirements, credit administration, and performance of its SBA loan portfolio.

1. *Management and Operations:* The information requested generally includes the SBA program organization chart with responsibilities, business plan, financial and program audits, evidence of lender compliance with regulatory orders and agreements (if applicable and as appropriate), and staff training on SBA lending.

2. *Eligibility and Credit*

Administration: In reviewing these areas, SBA primarily requests lender's or CDC's policies, loan sample files; independent loan reviews; loan credit scoring and risk rating methodologies; and information on loans approved as exceptions to policy.

3. *Compliance with Loan Program Requirements:* Here, SBA collects information on services and fees charged for Third-party vendors,⁵ lender's FTA⁶ trust account, and lender's use of the System of Awards Management to perform agent due diligence.

4. *Portfolio Performance:* In considering lender or CDC portfolio performance, SBA requests that lenders provide a listing of loans indicating those past due, those with servicing actions, individual risk ratings, and those in liquidation or purchased for SBA to compare with SBA data. SBA also requests that lenders provide an explanation for risks identified (e.g., identified by high risk metrics or PARRIS flags triggered).

Further detail on the information SBA collects in Analytical and Full Reviews and Safety and Soundness Exams is contained in the SBA Supervised Lender Safety and Soundness Examination/Full Review Information Request; 7(a) Lender PARRIS Analytical Review Information Request; CDC SMART Analytical Review Information Request; 7(a) Lender PARRIS Full Review Information Request; and, CDC SMART Full Review Information Request. Each Information Request document is available upon request.

⁵ For purposes of this notice, Third-party vendors include, for example, Loan Agents (e.g., Packagers and Lender Service Providers) and Professional Managers with management contracts.

⁶ FTA refers to SBA's Fiscal and Transfer Agent. 7(a) Lenders that sell SBA loans in the Secondary Market are required by the terms of the Form 1086, Secondary Participation Guaranty Agreement, to deposit the guaranteed portion of loan payments in a segregated account for the benefit of investors.

B. SBA Supervised Lender Supplemental Information for Safety and Soundness Exams

SBA is the primary federal regulator for SBA licensed SBLCs and NFRs that participate in the 7(a) program.⁷ Because SBA is the primary federal regulator, SBA performs comprehensive exams that require information in addition to that referenced in Section I.A. Specifically, for SBA Supervised Lender examinations, SBA additionally requests corporate governance documents and information on the lender's financial condition, internal controls and risk mitigation. SBA also requests information on higher risk loans, payments related to loans in loan sample, fidelity insurance, credit scoring model validation and lender self-testing for compliance with SBA Loan Program Requirements. SBA Supervised Lender safety and soundness examinations include review of capital, earnings, and liquidity in accordance with 13 CFR 120.1050(b) and accordingly, SBA requests information on the lender's financing, asset account calculations, and dividend policy. Further detail on the information that SBA requests for SBA Supervised Lender examinations is contained in SBA Supervised Lender Safety and Soundness Examination/Full Review Information Request. This document is available upon request.

C. CDC Supplemental Information

SBA is also the primary federal regulator for CDCs. SBA guarantees 100% of 504 program debentures. Therefore, SBA also requests additional information to prudently oversee CDCs, as it does for SBA Supervised Lenders. The additional information generally requested includes corporate governance documents and information on lender's financial condition, internal controls and risk mitigation practices, and the CDC's plan for investment in other local economic development. In addition, SBA requests, as applicable, information on a CDC's Premier Certified Lenders Program (PCLP) Loan Loss Reserve Account and loans that a CDC packages for other 7(a) lenders. You may request a copy of the CDC SMART Analytical Review Information Request and CDC SMART Full Review

¹ PARRIS refers to the specific risk components reviewed for 7(a) Lenders: (i) Portfolio Performance; (ii) Asset Management; (iii) Regulatory Compliance; (iv) Risk Management; and (v) Special Items.

² SMART refers to the specific risk components reviewed for Certified Development Companies: (i) Solvency and Financial Condition; (ii) Management and Board Governance; (iii) Asset Quality and Servicing; (iv) Regulatory Compliance; and (v) Technical Issues and Mission.

³ SBLCs and NFRs are defined in 15 U.S.C. 632(r) and 13 CFR 120.10.

⁴ Safety and Soundness Examinations are only performed on SBA Supervised Lenders in the 7(a) program. SBA Supervised Lenders include SBA licensed Small Business Lending Companies and Non-Federally Regulated Lenders as defined in 13 CFR 120.10. Analytical Reviews and Full Reviews are performed on 7(a) Lenders and CDCs.

⁷ SBA Supervised Lenders are a relatively small subset of 7(a) Lenders. 7(a) Lenders include SBA Supervised Lenders and Federally Regulated 7(a) Lenders (i.e., those lenders regulated by the federal bank regulators—Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board, the National Credit Union Administration, and the Farm Credit Administration).

Information Request for more details on this supplemental information request.

I. 7(a) Lender and CDC Delegated Authority Reviews

SBA collects information for Delegated Authority Reviews performed, in general, every two years for lenders applying or reapplying to SBA's Delegated Authority Programs (e.g., Preferred Lender Program for 7(a) Lenders and Accredited Lender Program or PCLP for CDCs).⁸ If a lender is scheduled to receive an Analytical or Full Review or a Safety and Soundness Examination during the same review cycle as a Delegated Authority Review, generally SBA will coordinate the timing of the reviews and the related information collections to lessen the burden.

For 7(a) delegated authority reviews, SBA requests information on organizational changes, staff training and experience, lender explanation for risk indicators triggered, lender risk mitigation efforts, lender's financial condition, lender's deficiencies underlying regulatory orders (if applicable and as appropriate), and loan sample files (as requested).

For CDC delegated authority reviews, SBA requests corporate governance documents and additional information on organization/staff, financial condition, internal controls and risk mitigation. SBA also requests a CDC's policies including its no-adverse-change determination, loan reviews, and lender explanation for its higher risk metrics.

For more detail on Delegated Authority Review collections, you may request a copy of the 7(a) Lender Nomination for Delegated Authority Information Request; and, the ALP/PCLP Renewal Guide and Information Request.

II. Microloan Intermediary Reviews

For Microloan Program Intermediary oversight, SBA District Offices perform an annual site visit for active Intermediaries. SBA requests information on SBA program management and operations including organizational chart with responsibilities, business plan, staff training on SBA lending, and risk mitigation practices. SBA primarily reviews the Intermediary's credit administration through a loan sample file request. Specifics on the information collected are contained in SBA's Microloan Intermediary Site Visit/Review Information Request

⁸ Through SBA's Delegated Authority programs, qualified lenders may process SBA loans with further autonomy and reduced paperwork than through regular SBA loan processing.

document, a copy of which is available upon request.

III. Other Reviews, Corrective Action Plans, and Increased Supervision for 7(a) Lenders, CDCs, and Intermediaries

SBA may pose additional information requests for its Other Reviews,⁹ generally of higher risk lenders. For example, for 7(a) lenders under a public regulatory order or agreement, SBA may request information relating to the status of the underlying deficiencies, as appropriate, or request loan files for SBA to review to mitigate risk before the loan can be sold into the secondary market. SBA may also request corrective action plans from lenders following reviews where findings and deficiencies are identified. Finally, SBA may request additional information of lenders under increased supervision. However, information requests for increased supervision tend to be lender specific.

In general, for information that has already been provided by a 7(a) lender, a CDC, or a Microloan Intermediary but is unchanged, a lender may certify that the information was already provided and is unchanged in lieu of resubmitting the information. The certification must also state to whom and on what date the information was provided to SBA.

Summary of Information Collection

Title: SBA Lender and Microloan Intermediary Reporting Requirements
OMB Control Number: 3245-0365.

Description of Respondents: SBA 7(A) Lenders, Certified Development Companies, and Microloan Intermediary lenders.

Form Numbers: N/A.

Total Estimated Annual Responses: 1,861.

Total Estimated Annual Hour Burden: 14,573.

Solicitation of Public Comments

Comments may be submitted on (a) whether the collection of information is necessary for the agency to properly perform its functions; (b) whether the burden estimates are accurate; (c) whether there are ways to minimize the burden, including through the use of automated techniques or other forms of information technology; and (d) whether

⁹ Other Reviews may include, for example, Secondary Market loan reviews, reviews of lender self-assessments, or Agreed Upon Procedures Reviews performed by third-party practitioners or an independent office within the Lender to which SBA and the Lender agree, that follow a review protocol as prescribed or approved by SBA.

there are ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information.

Curtis Rich,
Management Analyst.

[FR Doc. 2018-20180 Filed 9-14-18; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 8025-01-P

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Public Notice: 10545]

Notice of Intent To Prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Keystone XL Pipeline Mainline Alternative Route in Nebraska

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of State (Department) issues this Notice of Intent (NOI) to announce that it will prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)—consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969—to analyze the potential environmental impacts of the Keystone XL Mainline Alternative Route (MAR).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Detailed records on the proposed Project are available at: <https://keystonepipeline-xl.state.gov>.

Marko Velikonja, Keystone XL Program Manager, Office of Environmental Quality and Transboundary Issues, U.S. Department of State, 2201 C Street NW, Washington DC 20520. (202) 647-4828, VelikonjaMG@state.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On January 26, 2017, TransCanada Keystone Pipeline, L.P. (TransCanada) resubmitted its 2012 Presidential permit application for the border facilities for the proposed Keystone XL Pipeline. The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs determined that issuance of a Presidential permit to TransCanada to construct, connect, operate, and maintain pipeline facilities at the northern border of the United States to transport crude oil from Canada to the United States would serve the national interest. Accordingly, on March 23, 2017, the Under Secretary issued a Presidential permit to TransCanada for the Keystone XL Pipeline border facilities. Subsequently, on November 20, 2017, the Nebraska Public Service Commission approved the Mainline Alternative Route for that pipeline in the State of Nebraska. TransCanada's application to the Bureau of Land Management for a right-of-way remains pending with that agency.

On May 25, 2018, the Department issued a *Notice of Intent to Prepare an*