

I thank him for his continued support on this matter. With this assurance, my colleagues and I will feel much more confident in supporting this bill.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and commend the gentleman from Nebraska for his strategy with this bill and attention to current events in Caucuses region. Since 1923, Armenia and Azerbaijan have been in conflict over Nagorno-Karabagh. In the beginning of this year, Armenia and Nagorno-Karabagh accepted a compromise peace proposal developed by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). Azerbaijan rejected it outright. This reaction by Azerbaijan was extremely disappointing to those involved in the peace process. However, at the NATO summit in Washington in April and in recent weeks, the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan have been discussing other strategies for peace. This is very promising, and I hold out hope for a permanent peace in this area.

The most important role that the United States can play at this point is to continue to encourage all parties towards a lasting peace. This includes the continued enforcement of Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act. This provision keeps needed pressure on Azerbaijan to come to the negotiating table and works toward a permanent peace settlement. All Azerbaijan must do to have Section 907 lifted is to "take demonstrable steps to cease all blockades against Armenia and Nagorno-Karabagh." Any attempt to repeal or waive Section 907 legitimizes Azerbaijan's blockade and rewards its rejection of the current OSCE compromise plan. Further, such a waiver would seriously jeopardize any chance for peace in the near future.

While I share a commitment to greater regional cooperation and economic integration in the Caucasus and Central Asia, I am very concerned that this legislation could become a vehicle for the weakening or repeal of Section 907. I would strongly oppose such action and urge the House to retain its position omitting any reference to Section 907 in conference and avoid a contentious debate that could undermine the good and important objectives of this legislation.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in urging the adoption of H.R. 1152, the Silk Road Strategy Act of 1999. I want to pay tribute to my distinguished colleague from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his leadership in introducing this legislation. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this legislation.

The Silk Road Strategy Act deals with a number of newly-emerging countries, which only recently became independent nations—the Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan and the Southern Caucasus republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation calls for the United States to give greater attention to the important countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus. We have significant national concerns in this region related to our national security and our international economic interests. These countries were part of the former Soviet Union, and we have a great interest in fostering democracy, an open market economy, and respect for human rights there. Many of these countries are resource-rich, and we like-

wise have a strong interest in assuring that oil, gas, and other natural resources are developed and are available on the world markets through free and fair international trade.

We have a strategic interest in seeing that these areas do not become hotbeds of armed conflict, terrorism or drug trafficking. These countries are located in a difficult neighborhood—the adjacent countries include Iran, Afghanistan, and China. In this area are a number of serious ethnic conflicts and unresolved political differences which could lead to bloodshed and instability. We need only remember, Mr. Speaker, that in this region we have already seen serious strife in Nagorno-Karabakh and Abkhazia, which have resulted in the loss of tens of thousands of lives and the creation of hundreds of thousands of refugees.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1152 authorizes and urges that we provide humanitarian assistance, as well as help for economic development and the development of democratic institutions. These countries are already eligible for other forms of U.S. assistance, but we can and should be doing more. I would also note, Mr. Speaker, that the Administration is currently pursuing many of the policy lines that are called for in this bill, and I commend the Administration for its efforts in this regard. I support this legislation because it helps to focus attention on this important region and urges our government to make a greater effort to help solve regional conflicts, promote regional economic development, and further the development of democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to express my support for an amendment adopted during the markup of this legislation in the International Relations Committee. American companies and firms from other OECD nations have made substantial direct investments in "Silk Road" countries, but they are not being accorded fair treatment. In some cases investment contracts are not being honored, export permits are not being issued, and de facto rationalizations of foreign investment have taken place. In several instances, formal complaints have been lodged by investors through embassies of the United States and other countries.

In order to discourage this kind of mistreatment, the International Relations Committee amended the legislation to include language conditioning U.S. assistance on the fair treatment of foreign investors. Specifically, the amendment requires recipient governments to demonstrate "significant progress" in resolving investment and other trade disputes that have been registered with the U.S. Embassy and raised by the U.S. Embassy with the host government.

I cosponsored this amendment in Committee and I support its inclusion in the bill, Mr. Speaker, because without it the Silk Road Strategy Act could lead countries in this region to conclude that they have a green light to renege on commitments to foreign investors, jeopardizing hundreds of millions of dollars of foreign investments. The inclusion of this amendment should send a strong signal that countries cannot expect to receive American assistance if they mistreat the companies that provide critical investment capital and employment opportunities for their own citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1152, the Silk Road Act of 1999.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I urge again support of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1152, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CERTIFIED DEVELOPMENT COMPANY PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2614) to amend the Small Business Investment Act to make improvements to the certified development company program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2614

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Certified Development Company Program Improvements Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES.

Section 501(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Investment Act (15 U.S.C. 695(d)(3)(C)) is amended by inserting before the comma "or women-owned business development".

SEC. 3. MAXIMUM DEBENTURE SIZE.

Section 502(2) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 696(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Loans made by the Administration under this section shall be limited to \$1,000,000 for each such identifiable small business concern, except loans meeting the criteria specified in section 501(d)(3), which shall be limited to \$1,300,000 for each such identifiable small business concern."

SEC. 4. FEES.

Section 503(f) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 697(f)) is amended to read as follows:

"(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The fees authorized by subsections (b) and (d) shall apply to financings approved by the Administration on or after October 1, 1996, but shall not apply to financings approved by the Administration on or after October 1, 2003."

SEC. 5. PREMIER CERTIFIED LENDERS PROGRAM.

Section 217(b) of the Small Business Reauthorization and Amendments Act of 1994 (relating to section 508 of the Small Business Investment Act) is repealed.

SEC. 6. SALE OF CERTAIN DEFAULTED LOANS.

Section 508 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 697e) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "On a pilot program basis, the" and inserting "The";

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) though (i) as subsections (e) though (j), respectively;

(3) in subsection (f) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking "subsection (f)" and inserting "subsection (g)";

(4) in subsection (h) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking "subsection (f)" and inserting "subsection (g)"; and

(5) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

“(d) SALE OF CERTAIN DEFAULTED LOANS.—

“(1) NOTICE.—If, upon default in repayment, the Administration acquires a loan guaranteed under this section and identifies such loan for inclusion in a bulk asset sale of defaulted or repurchased loans or other financings, it shall give prior notice thereof to any certified development company which has a contingent liability under this section. The notice shall be given to the company as soon as possible after the financing is identified, but not less than 90 days before the date the Administration first makes any records on such financing available for examination by prospective purchasers prior to its offering in a package of loans for bulk sale.

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—The Administration shall not offer any loan described in paragraph (1) as part of a bulk sale unless it—

“(A) provides prospective purchasers with the opportunity to examine the Administration’s records with respect to such loan; and

“(B) provides the notice required by paragraph (1).”.

SEC. 7. LOAN LIQUIDATION.

(a) LIQUIDATION AND FORECLOSURE.—Title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 695 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 510. FORECLOSURE AND LIQUIDATION OF LOANS.

“(a) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—In accordance with this section, the Administration shall delegate to any qualified State or local development company (as defined in section 503(e)) that meets the eligibility requirements of subsection (b)(1) the authority to foreclose and liquidate, or to otherwise treat in accordance with this section, defaulted loans in its portfolio that are funded with the proceeds of debentures guaranteed by the Administration under section 503.

“(b) ELIGIBILITY FOR DELEGATION.—

“(1) REQUIREMENTS.—A qualified State or local development company shall be eligible for a delegation of authority under subsection (a) if—

“(A) the company—

“(i) has participated in the loan liquidation pilot program established by the Small Business Programs Improvement Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 695 note), as in effect on the day before promulgation of final regulations by the Administration implementing this section;

“(ii) is participating in the Premier Certified Lenders Program under section 508; or

“(iii) during the 3 fiscal years immediately prior to seeking such a delegation, has made an average of not less than 10 loans per year that are funded with the proceeds of debentures guaranteed under section 503; and

“(B) the company—

“(i) has 1 or more employees—

“(1) with not less than 2 years of substantive, decision-making experience in administering the liquidation and workout of problem loans secured in a manner substantially similar to loans funded with the proceeds of debentures guaranteed under section 503; and

“(II) who have completed a training program on loan liquidation developed by the Administration in conjunction with qualified State and local development companies that meet the requirements of this paragraph; or

“(ii) submits to the Administration documentation demonstrating that the company has contracted with a qualified third-party to perform any liquidation activities and secures the approval of the contract by the Administration with respect to the qualifications of the contractor and the terms and conditions of liquidation activities.

“(2) CONFIRMATION.—On request the Administration shall examine the qualifica-

tions of any company described in subsection (a) to determine if such company is eligible for the delegation of authority under this section. If the Administration determines that a company is not eligible, the Administration shall provide the company with the reasons for such ineligibility.

“(c) SCOPE OF DELEGATED AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each qualified State or local development company to which the Administration delegates authority under section (a) may with respect to any loan described in subsection (a)—

“(A) perform all liquidation and foreclosure functions, including the purchase in accordance with this subsection of any other indebtedness secured by the property securing the loan, in a reasonable and sound manner according to commercially accepted practices, pursuant to a liquidation plan approved in advance by the Administration under paragraph (2)(A);

“(B) litigate any matter relating to the performance of the functions described in subparagraph (A), except that the Administration may—

“(i) defend or bring any claim if—

“(1) the outcome of the litigation may adversely affect the Administration’s management of the loan program established under section 502; or

“(II) the Administration is entitled to legal remedies not available to a qualified State or local development company and such remedies will benefit either the Administration or the qualified State or local development company; or

“(ii) oversee the conduct of any such litigation; and

“(C) take other appropriate actions to mitigate loan losses in lieu of total liquidation or foreclosures, including the restructuring of a loan in accordance with prudent loan servicing practices and pursuant to a workout plan approved in advance by the Administration under paragraph (2)(C).

“(2) ADMINISTRATION APPROVAL.—

“(A) LIQUIDATION PLAN.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Before carrying out functions described in paragraph (1)(A), a qualified State or local development company shall submit to the Administration a proposed liquidation plan.

“(ii) ADMINISTRATION ACTION ON PLAN.—

“(1) TIMING.—Not later than 15 business days after a liquidation plan is received by the Administration under clause (i), the Administration shall approve or reject the plan.

“(II) NOTICE OF NO DECISION.—With respect to any plan that cannot be approved or denied within the 15-day period required by subclause (1), the Administration shall within such period provide in accordance with subparagraph (E) notice to the company that submitted the plan.

“(iii) ROUTINE ACTIONS.—In carrying out functions described in paragraph (1)(A), a qualified State or local development company may undertake routine actions not addressed in a liquidation plan without obtaining additional approval from the Administration.

“(B) PURCHASE OF INDEBTEDNESS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out functions described in paragraph (1)(A), a qualified State or local development company shall submit to the Administration a request for written approval before committing the Administration to the purchase of any other indebtedness secured by the property securing a defaulted loan.

“(ii) ADMINISTRATION ACTION ON REQUEST.—

“(1) TIMING.—Not later than 15 business days after receiving a request under clause (i), the Administration shall approve or deny the request.

“(II) NOTICE OF NO DECISION.—With respect to any request that cannot be approved or

denied within the 15-day period required by subclause (1), the Administration shall within such period provide in accordance with subparagraph (E) notice to the company that submitted the request.

“(C) WORKOUT PLAN.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out functions described in paragraph (1)(C), a qualified State or local development company shall submit to the Administration a proposed workout plan.

“(ii) ADMINISTRATION ACTION ON PLAN.—

“(1) TIMING.—Not later than 15 business days after a workout plan is received by the Administration under clause (i), the Administration shall approve or reject the plan.

“(II) NOTICE OF NO DECISION.—With respect to any workout plan that cannot be approved or denied within the 15-day period required by subclause (1), the Administration shall within such period provide in accordance with subparagraph (E) notice to the company that submitted the plan.

“(D) COMPROMISE OF INDEBTEDNESS.—In carrying out functions described in paragraph (1)(A), a qualified State or local development company may—

“(i) consider an offer made by an obligor to compromise the debt for less than the full amount owing; and

“(ii) pursuant to such an offer, release any obligor or other party contingently liable, if the company secures the written approval of the Administration.

“(E) CONTENTS OF NOTICE OF NO DECISION.—Any notice provided by the Administration under subparagraphs (A)(ii)(II), (B)(ii)(II), or (C)(ii)(II)—

“(i) shall be in writing;

“(ii) shall state the specific reason for the Administration’s inability to act on a plan or request;

“(iii) shall include an estimate of the additional time required by the Administration to act on the plan or request; and

“(iv) if the Administration cannot act because insufficient information or documentation was provided by the company submitting the plan or request, shall specify the nature of such additional information or documentation.

“(3) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—In carrying out functions described in paragraph (1), a qualified State or local development company shall take no action that would result in an actual or apparent conflict of interest between the company (or any employee of the company) and any third party lender, associate of a third party lender, or any other person participating in a liquidation, foreclosure, or loss mitigation action.

“(d) SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Administration may revoke or suspend a delegation of authority under this section to any qualified State or local development company, if the Administration determines that the company—

“(1) does not meet the requirements of subsection (b)(1);

“(2) has violated any applicable rule or regulation of the Administration or any other applicable law; or

“(3) fails to comply with any reporting requirement that may be established by the Administration relating to carrying out of functions described in paragraph (1).

“(e) REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Based on information provided by qualified State and local development companies and the Administration, the Administration shall annually submit to the Committees on Small Business of the House of Representatives and of the Senate a report on the results of delegation of authority under this section.

“(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following information:

“(A) With respect to each loan foreclosed or liquidated by a qualified State or local development company under this section, or for which losses were otherwise mitigated by the company pursuant to a workout plan under this section—

“(i) the total cost of the project financed with the loan;

“(ii) the total original dollar amount guaranteed by the Administration;

“(iii) the total dollar amount of the loan at the time of liquidation, foreclosure, or mitigation of loss;

“(iv) the total dollar losses resulting from the liquidation, foreclosure, or mitigation of loss; and

“(v) the total recoveries resulting from the liquidation, foreclosure, or mitigation of loss, both as a percentage of the amount guaranteed and the total cost of the project financed.

“(B) With respect to each qualified State or local development company to which authority is delegated under this section, the totals of each of the amounts described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A).

“(C) With respect to all loans subject to foreclosure, liquidation, or mitigation under this section, the totals of each of the amounts described in clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A).

“(D) A comparison between—

“(i) the information provided under subparagraph (C) with respect to the 12-month period preceding the date on which the report is submitted; and

“(ii) the same information with respect to loans foreclosed and liquidated, or otherwise treated, by the Administration during the same period.

“(E) The number of times that the Administration has failed to approve or reject a liquidation plan in accordance with subparagraph (A)(i), a workout plan in accordance with subparagraph (C)(i), or to approve or deny a request for purchase of indebtedness under subparagraph (B)(i), including specific information regarding the reasons for the Administration's failure and any delays that resulted.”.

(b) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 150 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out section 510 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as added by subsection (a) of this section.

(2) TERMINATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—Beginning on the date which the final regulations are issued under paragraph (1), section 204 of the Small Business Programs Improvement Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 695 note) shall cease to have effect.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY).

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2614, which amends the Small Business Investment Act to make changes in the Section 504 loan program administered by the Small Business Administration. The 504 loan program guarantees small business loans for construction and renovation and provides nearly \$3 billion of financial assistance every year. Mr. Speaker, let

me briefly describe the provisions of H.R. 2614.

H.R. 2614, will increase the maximum debenture size for Section 504 loans from \$750,000 to \$1 million, and the size of public policy debenture backed loans from \$1 million to \$1,300,000. It has been 10 years since the committee acted to increase the maximum guarantee amount in the 504 program. To keep pace with inflation, the maximum guarantee amount should be increased to approximately \$1.25 million; however, the committee believes that a simple increase to \$1 million is probably sufficient.

This increase is especially needed in the 504 program because it is primarily a real estate-based program and the cost of commercial real estate has increased markedly in the last several years.

H.R. 2614 also adds women-owned businesses to the current list of businesses eligible for the larger public policy loans of up to \$1.3 million. This continues our efforts to increase assistance to women-owned businesses.

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The Committee on Small Business recognizes the important role women-owned businesses play in the economy and believes this change is needed to ensure the expansion of this sector of our economy.

H.R. 2614 will reauthorize also the fees currently levied on the borrower, the Certified Development Company, and the participating bank. The 504 program now operates with a zero subsidy rate based on calculations estimating the net present value of a year's loans plus fees and recoveries from defaulted loans minus losses.

The fees in the 504 program cover all these costs, resulting in a program that operates at no cost to the taxpayer. The fees sunset on October 1, 2000 and H.R. 2614 will continue them through October 1, 2003.

Additionally, 2614 will grant permanent status to the Preferred Certified Lender Program before it sunsets at the end of fiscal year 2000. This program enables experienced CDCs to use streamlined procedures for loan making and liquidation, resulting in improved service to the small business borrower and reduced losses and liquidation costs.

Finally, to address the problem of low recovery rates on defaulting 504 loans, H.R. 2614 makes the Loan Liquidation Pilot Program a permanent program. This gives qualified and experienced CDCs the ability to handle the liquidation of loans with only minimal involvement of the SBA, resulting in savings to the program, and a corresponding reduction in the fees charged to the borrowers and the lenders.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2614. It will mean a significant improvement in services to their small business constituents, and a reduction in the cost of providing those services.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2614, legislation that will update and improve the Certified Development Company, also known as the 504 program. The proposed changes to this program are thoughtful changes that will help more businesses gain access to the capital they need.

The 504 program is one of the most important small business loan programs administered by the Small Business Administration. It represents access to capital for countless entrepreneurs who might otherwise not have a chance to turn their dreams into reality. Since 1980, over 25,000 businesses have received more than \$20 billion in fixed asset financing through the 504 program.

I believe that the proposed changes to the 504 program are reasonable and designed to update the program. By increasing the debenture size, granting the Premier Certified Lenders Program permanent status, adding women-owned businesses to the policy goals, and making the loan liquidation program permanent, we will be strengthening an already exemplary program. These steps also continue the committee's commitment to improve and update the program by making it more responsive to the needs of lenders and small businesses alike. This is a model program and I strongly support this legislation.

There is a lot of talk today about economic development and providing opportunity for all Americans. This comes from a realization that, despite the recent economic growth, many of our communities lag behind. There are still too many neighborhoods that are not enjoying the economic growth felt by many in our communities. We need to not only provide jobs, but jobs with a living wage, so that families can pull themselves out of poverty. Small businesses represent the engine of our economy and they have the ability to provide these jobs.

I have seen firsthand what effect the 504 program can have on a community. Recently I visited Les Fres Ford, a recipient of a 504 loan in my district. This business will use the 504 loan to build a new service center which will allow them to better serve their customers and expand their business. It will also bring up to 50 new jobs to the community. These are good-paying jobs that will help families in the communities I represent.

The changes made by H.R. 2614 will allow this program to continue assisting entrepreneurs in one of the most critical areas in business expansion, finance assistance for building and equipment purchases. These are critical ingredients for business growth, and the 504 programs make sure that small businesses continue to grow. When a business is able to expand, everyone benefits.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume and strongly urge passage of H.R. 2614.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to rise in support of H.R. 2614, the Certified Development Company Loan Program.

This bill will ensure a greater access to capital for potential business owners. By providing this access, this will allow our economy to continue to grow and ensure future prosperity for the country. H.R. 2614 makes a number of necessary changes to the Small Business Administration's (SBA) 504 loan program.

H.R. 2614 allows more businesses to have access to loans. It is clear that access to loans gives business owners access to opportunities. In addition, by increasing the debenture size, we will allow Certified Development Companies (CDCs) to make more loans.

H.R. 2614 increases opportunities for business owned by women. Based on statistics, women-owned businesses contribute more than \$2.38 Trillion annually in revenues to the economy, which is more than the gross domestic product of most countries. Women owned businesses also employ one out of every five workers in the United States, which is a total of 18.5 million employees. Based on these facts, women must have adequate access to capital through loans.

Mr. Speaker, we must ensure that the 504 loan program remains solvent. The 504 program is a self-sufficient program which is driven by the market. Through the reauthorization of fees, we can ensure the solvency of the program. We also have a responsibility to make the 504 program more efficient. Under the Premier Certified Lender Program, specific experienced CDC's are granted the authority to approve debentures without SBA involvement. In return, the lenders agree to reimburse the SBA 10% of any loss on a debenture guaranteed by the SBA. By making the Premier Certified Lender Program permanent, the 504 program will be more efficient.

The 504 loan program must properly serve the borrower. The current loan liquidation program has been successful in ensuring that the 504 program works for borrowers. Loan liquidation is the most expensive portion of the 504 program. Through the involvement of the CDC, which has resulted in a higher response rate, the overall costs are lowered for the program. By lowering the cost of the program, businesses will have access to reduced rates on loans, which will lower expenses to small businesses.

H.R. 2614 is good for borrowers and small businesses and is therefore good for our economy. We should vote in favor of H.R. 2614 and expand opportunities for small business owners.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2614.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SMALL BUSINESS ACT TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS IN GENERAL BUSINESS LOAN PROGRAM

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2615) to amend the Small Business Act to make improvements to the general business loan program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2615

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION.

Section 7(a)(2)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (i) by striking "\$100,000" and inserting "\$150,000"; and

(2) in paragraph (ii) by striking "\$100,000" and inserting "\$150,000".

SEC. 2. LOAN AMOUNTS.

Section 7(a)(3)(A) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(3)(A)) is amended by striking "\$750,000," and inserting, "\$1,000,000 (or if the gross loan amount would exceed \$2,000,000)."

SEC. 3. INTEREST ON DEFAULTED LOANS.

Subparagraph (B) of section 7(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(4)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) APPLICABILITY.—Clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply to loans made on or after October 1, 1999."

SEC. 4. PREPAYMENT OF LOANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(4)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(4) INTEREST RATES AND FEES.—" and inserting "(4) INTEREST RATES AND PREPAYMENT CHARGES.—"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) PREPAYMENT CHARGES.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—A borrower who prepays any loan guaranteed under this subsection shall remit to the Administration a subsidy recoupment fee calculated in accordance with clause (ii) if—

"(I) the loan is for a term of not less than 15 years;

"(II) the prepayment is voluntary;

"(III) the amount of prepayment in any calendar year is more than 25 percent of the outstanding balance of the loan; and

"(IV) the prepayment is made within the first 3 years after disbursement of the loan proceeds.

"(ii) SUBSIDY RECOUPMENT FEE.—The subsidy recoupment fee charged under clause (i) shall be—

"(I) 5% of the amount of prepayment, if the borrower prepays during the first year after disbursement;

"(II) 3% of the amount of prepayment, if the borrower prepays during the 2nd year after disbursement; and

"(III) 1% of the amount of prepayment, if the borrower prepays during the 3rd year after disbursement."

SEC. 5. GUARANTEE FEES.

Section 7(a)(18)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)(18)(B)) is amended to read as follows:

"(B) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN LOANS.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if the total deferred participation share of a loan guaranteed under this subsection is less than or equal to \$120,000, the guarantee fee collected under subparagraph (A) shall be in an amount equal to 2 percent of the total deferred participation share of the loan.

"(ii) RETENTION OF FEES.—Lenders participating in the programs established under this subsection may retain not more than 25 percent of the fee collected in accordance with this subparagraph with respect to any loan not exceeding \$150,000 in gross loan amount."

SEC. 6. LEASE TERMS.

Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(a)) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(28) LEASING.—In addition to such other lease arrangements as may be authorized by the Administration, a borrower may permanently lease to 1 or more tenants not more than 20 percent of any property constructed with the proceeds of a loan guaranteed under this subsection, if the borrower permanently occupies and uses not less than 60 percent of the total business space in the property."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MANZULLO), as a Member opposed to the bill, each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time in support of H.R. 2615 be equally divided between myself and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT).

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I would just join the gentlewoman in her unanimous consent request.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) seek to yield half his time to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ)?

Mr. TALENT. Yes, Mr. Speaker. It was my intention to yield the time to the gentlewoman, and I join her in her unanimous consent request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands the 20 minutes in favor of the bill will be divided equally, so that the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) has 10 minutes and the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) has 10 minutes.

Without objection, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) is recognized.

There was no objection.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2615, a bill to amend the Section 7(a) loan program at the Small Business Administration. I want to start by thanking my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ), the ranking Democrat on the committee, for her assistance in crafting this bill. Her help has been invaluable, and I thank her on behalf of myself and the small business community as a whole.