

behalf of a person or entity other than yourself, you must also list that person's or entity's work contact information, including name, title, address, phone number, and email.

(2) *Explanation of Need.* Provide a detailed statement explaining the particular need for and intended use of the information. This statement must include:

(i) The extent to which a particular function is dependent upon access to the information;

(ii) Why the function cannot be achieved or performed without access to the information;

(iii) An explanation of whether other information is available to the requester that could facilitate the same objective;

(iv) How long the information will be needed;

(v) Whether or not the information is needed to participate in a specific proceeding (with that proceeding identified); and

(vi) An explanation of whether the information is needed expeditiously.

(3) *Signed Non-Disclosure Acknowledgement/Agreement.* Provide an executed Non-Disclosure Acknowledgement (if the requester is a Federal entity) or an executed Non-Disclosure Agreement (if the requester is not a Federal entity) requiring adherence to limitations on the use and disclosure of the information requested.

(4) *DOE evaluation.* Upon receiving a request for CEII, the CEII Coordinator shall contact the DOE Office or Federal agency that created or maintains the CEII. In consultation with the DOE Office, the CEII Coordinator shall carefully consider the statement of need provided by the requester and determine if the need for CEII and the protection afforded to the CEII should result in sharing CEII for the limited purpose identified in the request. If the CEII Coordinator or Coordinator's designee denies the request, the requestor may seek reconsideration, as provided in paragraph (i) of this section.

(1) *Disclosure—(1) Disclosure by submitter of information.* If the submitter of information deliberately discloses to the public information that has received a CEII designation, then the Department reserves the right to remove its CEII designation.

(2) *Disciplinary Action for Unauthorized Disclosure.* DOE employees or contractors who knowingly or willfully disclose CEII in an unauthorized manner will be subject to appropriate sanctions, including disciplinary action under DOE or DOE Office personnel rules or referral to the DOE Inspector General. Any action by a Federal or non-federal Entity who

knowingly or willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact; makes any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry to obtain CEII may also constitute a violation of other applicable laws and is potentially punishable by fine and imprisonment.

(3) *Whistleblower protection.* In accordance with the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012 (Pub. L. 112–199, 126 Stat. 1465), the provisions of this rule are consistent with and do not supersede, conflict with, or otherwise alter the employee obligations, rights, or liabilities created by existing statute relating to:

(i) Classified information;

(ii) Communications to Congress;

(iii) The reporting to an Inspector General of a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, or mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety; or

(iv) Any other whistleblower protection. The definitions, requirements, obligations, rights, sanctions, and liabilities created by controlling statutory provisions are not affected by this rule.

[FR Doc. 2020–04640 Filed 3–13–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

12 CFR Parts 225 and 238

[Regulations Y and LL; Docket No. R–1662]

RIN 7100–AF 49

Control and Divestiture Proceedings

Correction

In rule document 2020–03398, appearing on pages 12398 through 12430 in the issue of Monday, March 2, 2020 make the following correction.

§ 238.2 [Corrected]

On page 12426, in the first column, in Subpart A, in instruction 6, on the second line, “(e), (r)(2), and (tt)” should read “(e) and (r)(2) and adding paragraph (tt)”.

[FR Doc. C1–2020–03398 Filed 3–13–20; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 1300–01–D

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

13 CFR Parts 120 and 134

RIN 3245–AH05

Implementation of the Small Business 7(a) Lending Oversight Reform Act of 2018

AGENCY: U.S. Small Business Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The Small Business Administration (“SBA” or “Agency”) is amending its business loan program regulations to implement the Small Business 7(a) Lending Oversight Reform Act of 2018 (“Act”) and make other amendments that will strengthen SBA's lender oversight and ensure the integrity of the business loan programs. The key amendments in this rule codify SBA's informal enforcement actions, new civil monetary penalties and certain appeal rights for 7(a) Lenders, clarify certain enforcement actions for Microloan Intermediaries, and adopt statutory changes to the credit elsewhere test. The rule also makes other technical amendments, updates, and conforming changes including clarifying oversight and enforcement related definitions.

DATES: This rule is effective April 15, 2020.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bethany Shana, Office of Credit Risk Management, Office of Capital Access, Small Business Administration, 409 3rd Street SW, Washington, DC 20416; telephone: (202) 205–6402; email: Bethany.Shana@sba.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

SBA is authorized under sections 7(a) and 7(m) of the Small Business Act and title V of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (the “SBI Act”) to conduct small business loan programs. 15 U.S.C. 636(a) and (m) and 695 *et seq.* For purposes of this rule, SBA's business loan programs consist of the 7(a) Loan Program, the Microloan Program, and the Development Company Loan Program (“504 Loan Program”). These programs provide critical access to credit for America's small businesses, bridging the lending gap that exists in the market for our nation's smallest companies. Along with the authority to offer government guarantees, Congress provided SBA the authority to supervise lenders participating in these programs. 15 U.S.C. 634, 636, 650, and 697.

Growth in lending in the 7(a) Loan Program prompted Congress to undertake a thorough examination of