

U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

PART C

Statements Required by Law and Executive Order

Federal executive agencies, including the Small Business Administration (SBA), are required to withhold or limit financial assistance, to impose special conditions on approved loans, to provide special notices to applicants or borrowers and to require special reports and data from borrowers in order to comply with legislation passed by the Congress and Executive Orders issued by the President and by the provisions of various inter-agency agreements. SBA has issued regulations and procedures that implement these laws and executive orders, and they are contained in Parts 112, 113, 116, and 117, Title 13, Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 1, or Standard Operating Procedures.

Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552)

This law provides, with some exceptions, that SBA must supply information reflected in agency files and records to a person requesting it. Information about approved loans that will be automatically released includes, among other things, statistics on our loan programs (individual borrowers are not identified in the statistics) and other information such as the names of the borrowers (and their officers, directors, stockholders or partners), the collateral pledged to secure the loan, the amount of the loan, its purpose in general terms and the maturity. Proprietary data on a borrower would not routinely be made available to third parties. All requests under this Act are to be addressed to the nearest SBA office and be identified as a Freedom of Information request.

Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a)

A person can request to see or get copies of any personal information that SBA has in his or her file when that file is retrieved by individual identifiers such as name or social security numbers. Requests for information about another party may be denied unless SBA has the written permission of the individual to release the information to the requestor or unless the information is subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act.

Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, you are not required to provide your social security number. But see Debt Collection notice below. Disclosures of name and other personal identifiers are, required for a benefit, as SBA requires an individual seeking assistance from SBA to provide it with sufficient information for it to make a character determination. In determining whether an individual is of good character, SBA considers the person's integrity, candor, and disposition toward criminal actions. In making loans pursuant to section 7(a)(6) of the Small Business Act (the Act), 15 USC Section 636(a)(6), SBA is required to have reasonable assurance that the loan is of sound value and will be repaid or that it is in the best interest of the Government to grant the assistance requested. Additionally, SBA is specifically authorized to verify your criminal history, or lack thereof, pursuant to section 7(a)(1)(B), 15 USC Section 636(a)(1)(B). Further, for all forms of assistance, SBA is authorized to make all investigations necessary to ensure that a person has not engaged in acts that violate or will violate the Act or the Small Business Investment Act, 15 USC Sections 634(b)(11) and 687(b)(a). For these purposes, you are asked to voluntarily provide your social security number to assist SBA in making a character determination and to distinguish you from other individuals with the same or similar name or other personal identifier.

The Privacy Act authorizes SBA to make certain "routine uses" of information protected by that Act. One such routine use for SBA's loan system of records is that when this information indicates a violation or potential violation of law, whether civil, criminal, or administrative in nature, SBA may refer it to the appropriate agency, whether Federal, State, local or foreign, charged with responsibility for or otherwise involved in investigation, prosecution, enforcement or prevention of such violations. Another routine use of personal information is to assist in obtaining credit bureau reports, including business credit reports on the small business borrower and consumer credit reports and scores on the principals of the small business and guarantors on the loan for purposes of originating, servicing, and liquidating small business loans and for purposes of routine periodic loan portfolio management and lender monitoring. See, SBA-21, Loan System, at 74 FR 14890 (April 1, 2009) as amended by notices published at 77 FR 15835 (3/16/2012) and 77 FR 61467 (10/9/2012) for additional background and other routine uses.

Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3401)

This is notice to you as required by the Right of Financial Privacy Act of 1978, of SBA's access rights to financial records held by financial institutions that are or have been doing business with you or your business, including any financial institutions participating in a loan or loan guarantee. The law provides that SBA shall have a right of access to your financial records in connection with its consideration or administration of assistance to you in the form of a Government loan or loan guaranty agreement. SBA is required to provide a certificate of its compliance with the Act to a financial institution in connection with its first request for access to your financial records, after which no further certification is required for subsequent accesses. The law also provides that SBA's access rights continue for the term of any approved loan or loan guaranty agreement. No further notice to you of SBA's access rights is required during the term of any such agreement.

The law also authorizes SBA to transfer to another Government authority any financial records included in an application for a loan, or concerning an approved loan or loan guarantee, as necessary to process, service or foreclose on a loan or loan guarantee or to collect on a defaulted loan or loan guarantee. No other transfer of your financial records to another Government authority will be permitted by SBA except as required or permitted by law.

Debt Collection Act of 1982 Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (31 U.S.C. 3701 et seq. and other titles)

These laws require SBA to aggressively collect any loan payments which become delinquent. SBA must obtain your taxpayer identification number when you apply for a loan. If you receive a loan, and do not make payments as they come due, SBA may take one or more of the following actions:

- Report the status of your loan(s) to credit bureaus
- Hire a collection agency to collect your loan
- Offset your income tax refund or other amounts due to you from the Federal Government
- Suspend or debar you or your company from doing business with the Federal Government
- Refer your loan to the Department of Justice or other attorneys for litigation
- Foreclose on collateral or take other action permitted in the loan instruments

Flood Disaster Protection Act (42 U.S.C. 4011)

Regulations have been issued by the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) and by SBA implementing this Act and its amendments. These regulations prohibit SBA from making certain loans in an FIA designated floodplain unless Federal flood insurance is purchased as a condition of the loan. Failure to maintain the required level of flood insurance makes the applicant ineligible for any future financial assistance from SBA under any program, including disaster assistance.

Executive Orders -- Floodplain Management and Wetland Protection (42 F.R. 26951 and 42 F.R. 26961)

The SBA discourages any settlement in or development of a floodplain or a wetland. This statement is to notify all SBA loan applicants that such actions are hazardous to both life and property and should be avoided. The additional cost of flood preventive construction must be considered in addition to the possible loss of all assets and investments in future floods.

Occupational Safety and Health Act (15 U.S.C. 651 et seq.)

This legislation authorizes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the Department of Labor to require businesses to modify facilities and procedures to protect employees or pay penalty fees. In some instances, the business can be forced to cease operations or be prevented from starting operations in a new facility. Therefore, in some instances SBA may require additional information from an applicant to determine whether the business will be in compliance with OSHA regulations and allowed to operate its facility after the loan is approved and disbursed. Signing this form as borrower is a certification that the OSA requirements that apply to the borrower's business have been determined and the borrower to the best of its knowledge is in compliance.

Civil Rights Legislation

All businesses receiving SBA financial assistance must agree not to discriminate in any business practice, including employment practices and services to the public, on the basis of categories cited in 13 C.F.R., Parts 112, 113, and 117 of SBA Regulations. This includes making their goods and services available to handicapped clients or customers. All business borrowers will be required to display the "Equal Employment Opportunity Poster" prescribed by SBA.

Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691)

The Federal Equal Credit Opportunity Act prohibits creditors from discriminating against credit applicants on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status or age (provided that the applicant has the capacity to enter into a binding contract); because all or part of the applicant's income derives from any public assistance program, or because the applicant has in good faith exercised any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act. The Federal agency that administers compliance with this law concerning this creditor is the Federal Trade Commission, Equal Credit Opportunity, Washington, D.C. 20580.

Executive Order 11738 -- Environmental Protection (38 C.F.R. 25161)

The Executive Order charges SBA with administering its loan programs in a manner that will result in effective enforcement of the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Act and other environmental protection legislation. SBA must, therefore, impose conditions on some loans. By acknowledging receipt of this form and presenting the application, the principals of all small businesses borrowing \$100,000 or more in direct funds stipulate to the following:

1. That any facility used, or to be used, by the subject firm is not cited on the EPA list of Violating Facilities.
2. That subject firm will comply with all the requirements of Section 114 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7414) and Section 308 of the Water Act (33 U.S.C 1318) relating to inspection, monitoring, entry, reports and information, as well as all other requirements specified in Section 114 and Section 308 of the respective Acts, and all regulations and guidelines issued thereunder.
3. That subject firm will notify SBA of the receipt of any communication from the Director of the Environmental Protection Agency indicating that a facility utilized, or to be utilized, by subject firm is under consideration to be listed on the EPA List of Violating Facilities.

Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101, et seq., as amended)

If you are an alien who was in this country illegally since before January 1, 1982, you may have been granted lawful temporary resident status by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services pursuant to the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (Pub. L. 99-603). For five years from the date you are granted such status, you are not eligible for financial assistance from the SBA in the form of a loan or guaranty under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act unless you are disabled or a Cuban or Haitian entrant. When you sign this document, you are making the certification that the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 does not apply to you, or if it does apply, more than five years have elapsed since you have been granted lawful temporary resident status pursuant to such 1986 legislation.

Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 4821 et seq.)

Borrowers using SBA funds for the construction or rehabilitation of a residential structure are prohibited from using lead-based paint (as defined in SBA regulations) on all interior surfaces, whether accessible or not, and exterior surfaces, such as stairs, decks, porches, railings, windows and doors, which are readily accessible to children under 7 years of age. A "residential structure" is any home, apartment, hotel, motel, orphanage, boarding school, dormitory, day care center, extended care facility, college or other school housing, hospital, group practice or community facility and all other residential or institutional structures where persons reside.

Executive Order 12549 as amended by E.O. 12689, Debarment and Suspension and 2 CFR Part 2700

1. The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this loan application, that neither it nor its principals are presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.
2. Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participants shall attach an explanation to the loan application.

Applicant Notifications

The Applicants, its proprietors, partners, officers or stockholders owning 20% or more of the Applicant have/ have not been involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings. This question covers not only the Applicant, but also the personal bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings of proprietors, partners, officers or stockholders owning 20% or more of the Applicant. You must attach copies of the proceedings, if any.

The Applicant, its proprietors, partners, officers or stockholders owning 20% of more the Applicant are/ are not involved in any pending lawsuits. This question covers not only the Applicant, but also proprietors, partners, officers or stockholders owning 20% or more of the Applicant in their personal capacities.

Applicant's Acknowledgment

My signature acknowledges receipt of these Statements Required by Laws and Executive Orders, that I have read it and that I have a copy for my files. My signature represents my agreement to comply with the requirements SBA makes in connection with the approval of my loan request and to comply, whenever applicable, with the limitations contained in these Statements.

Certification as to Application Accuracy – Criminal Penalties for False Statements

The undersigned certifies that all information provided to the CDC, and that all information in, and submitted with this application, including all exhibits is true and complete to the best of his or her knowledge--Applicant acknowledges that the application and exhibits are submitted to the CDC and to SBA so that the CDC and SBA can decide whether to approve this application. Any future submissions of information to the CDC must be accompanied by a certification as to the accuracy of that information.

The undersigned acknowledges that whoever makes any false statement or report, or willfully overvalues any land property or security for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the SBA under the Small Business Investment Act, as amended, may be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 or by imprisonment for up to 30 years, or both, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1014. The undersigned further acknowledges that, in connection with a 504 loan, submission of any false statement to the CDC or SBA or submission of any record to the CDC or SBA omitting material information can result in civil money penalties and additional monetary liability up to three times the amount of damages which the Government sustains because of the false statement under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. 3729.

(Each Proprietor, each General Partner, each Limited Partner or Stockholder owning 20% or more, and each Guarantor must sign. Each person should only sign once.)

If Applicant is a proprietor or partnership, sign below:

If Applicant is an L.L.C. or corporation, sign below:

Name of Business

Corporate Name

By: _____ **Date:** _____

By: _____ **Date:** _____

Attested by: _____ (seal, if required)

Additional Proprietors, Partners, Stockholders or Guarantors as required.

Signature

Date

Signature

Date

Signature

Date

Signature

Date

**U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
APPLICATION FOR SECTION 504 LOAN**

**PART D
Instructions for Third Party Lender Certification for Loans Made For Debt Refinancing**

The Third Party Lender must provide the following certifications in its commitment letter submitted as Exhibit 17 of SBA Form 1244, Application for Section 504 Loan.

The Third Party Lender certifies that it has no reason to believe that the following statements are not true:

1. Either:
 - (a.) Substantially all (85% or more) of the proceeds of the indebtedness being refinanced were used to acquire and Eligible Fixed Asset (e.g. land, including a building situated thereon, to construct a building thereon, or to purchase equipment) and the remaining amount (15% or less) was incurred for the benefit of the small business seeking the refinancing; or
 - (b) If the Eligible Fixed Asset(s) was (were) originally financed through a commercial loan (the "original loan") that was subsequently refinanced one or more times:
 - (i) substantially all (85% or more) of the proceeds of the original loan was used to acquire an Eligible Fixed Asset (e.g., land, including a building situated thereon, to construct a building thereon, or to purchase equipment) and the remaining (15% or less) was incurred for the small business seeking the refinancing; and
 - (ii) the existing debt is the most recent refinancing of the original loan.
2. All of the proceeds of the indebtedness being refinanced were used for the benefit of the small business.
3. For Same Institution Debt:

OPTION A - For Debt Refinancing with Expansion

If the indebtedness being refinanced is debt of the Third Party Lender, or any of its affiliates, (Same Institution Debt), the Third Party Lender must certify that it is not in a position to sustain a loss causing a shift to SBA of all or part of a potential loss from the existing debt.

OPTION B – For Debt Refinancing Without Expansion

If the indebtedness being refinanced is debt of the Third Party Lender, or any of its affiliates, (Same Institution Debt), the Third Party Lender must certify that it is not in a position to sustain a loss on the Refinancing Project amount causing a shift to SBA of all or part of a potential loss from the existing debt.