

Prepared by the **U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

# CORONAVIRUS EMERGENCY LOANS

## Guide and Checklist for Small Businesses and Nonprofits



The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act allocated \$350 billion to help small businesses and nonprofits keep workers employed amid the pandemic and economic downturn. Known as the Paycheck Protection Program, the initiative provides 100% federally guaranteed loans to eligible organizations.

Importantly, these loans may be forgiven if borrowers maintain their payrolls during the crisis or restore their payrolls afterward.

The administration soon will release more details including the list of lenders offering loans under the program. In the meantime, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has issued this guide to help organizations understand what to expect and prepare to file for a loan.

Here are the questions you may be asking—and what you need to know.

# 1 Am I ELIGIBLE?

You are eligible if you are:

- A small business with fewer than 500 employees
- A small business that otherwise meets the SBA's size standard
- A 501(c)(3) with fewer than 500 employees
- An individual who operates as a sole proprietor
- An individual who operates as an independent contractor
- An individual who is self-employed who regularly carries on any trade or business
- A Tribal business concern that meets the SBA size standard
- A 501(c)(19) Veterans Organization that meets the SBA size standard

In addition, some special rules may make you eligible:

- If you are in the accommodation and food services sector (NAICS 72), the 500-employee rule is applied on a per physical location basis
- If you are operating as a franchise or receive financial assistance from an approved Small Business Investment Company the normal affiliation rules do not apply

**REMEMBER:** The 500-employee threshold includes all employees: full-time, part-time, and any other status.

# 2 What will lenders be LOOKING FOR?

In evaluating eligibility, lenders are directed to consider whether the borrower was in operation before February 15, 2020 and had employees for whom they paid salaries and payroll taxes or paid independent contractors.

Lenders will also ask you for a good faith certification that:

1. The uncertainty of current economic conditions makes the loan request necessary to support ongoing operations
2. The borrower will use the loan proceeds to retain workers and maintain payroll or make mortgage, lease, and utility payments
3. Borrower does not have an application pending for a loan duplicative of the purpose and amounts applied for here
4. From Feb. 15, 2020 to Dec. 31, 2020, the borrower has not received a loan duplicative of the purpose and amounts applied for here (Note: There is an opportunity to fold emergency loans made between Jan. 31, 2020 and the date this loan program becomes available into a new loan)

If you are an independent contractor, sole proprietor, or self-employed individual, lenders will also be looking for certain documents (final requirements will be announced by the government) such as payroll tax filings, Forms 1099-MISC, and income and expenses from the sole proprietorship.



## What lenders will NOT LOOK FOR

- That the borrower sought and was unable to obtain credit elsewhere.
- A personal guarantee is not required for the loan.
- No collateral is required for the loan.

## 3

# How much can I BORROW?

Loans can be up to 2.5 x the borrower's average monthly payroll costs, not to exceed **\$10 million**.



## How do I calculate my average monthly PAYROLL COSTS?



sum of  
**INCLUDED**  
payroll costs

—

sum of  
**EXCLUDED**  
payroll costs

=

**PAYROLL COSTS**

### **INCLUDED** Payroll Cost:

- 1. For Employers:** The sum of payments of any compensation with respect to employees that is a:
  - salary, wage, commission, or similar compensation;
  - payment of cash tip or equivalent;
  - payment for vacation, parental, family, medical, or sick leave
  - allowance for dismissal or separation
  - payment required for the provisions of group health care benefits, including insurance premiums
  - payment of any retirement benefit
  - payment of state or local tax assessed on the compensation of the employee
- 2. For Sole Proprietors, Independent Contractors, and Self-Employed Individuals:** The sum of payments of any compensation to or income of a sole proprietor or independent contractor that is a wage, commission, income, net earnings from self-employment, or similar compensation and that is in an amount that is not more than \$100,000 in one year, as pro-rated for the covered period.

### **EXCLUDED** Payroll Cost:

1. Compensation of an individual employee in excess of an annual salary of \$100,000, as prorated for the period February 15, to June 30, 2020
2. Payroll taxes, railroad retirement taxes, and income taxes
3. Any compensation of an employee whose principal place of residence is outside of the United States
4. Qualified sick leave wages for which a credit is allowed under section 7001 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116–5 127); or qualified family leave wages for which a credit is allowed under section 7003 of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act

#### NON SEASONAL EMPLOYERS:

**Maximum loan =**

2.5 X Average total monthly payroll costs incurred during the year prior to the loan date

***For businesses not operational in 2019:***

2.5 X Average total monthly payroll costs incurred for January and February 2020

#### SEASONAL EMPLOYERS:

**Maximum loan =**

2.5 X Average total monthly payments for payroll costs for the 12-week period beginning February 15, 2019 or March 1, 2019 (decided by the loan recipient) and ending June 30, 2019

# 4

## Will this loan be FORGIVEN?

Borrowers are eligible to have their loans forgiven.

### How Much?

A borrower is eligible for loan forgiveness equal to the amount the borrower spent on the following items during the 8-week period beginning on the date of the origination of the loan:

- Payroll costs (using the same definition of payroll costs used to determine loan eligibility)
- Interest on the mortgage obligation incurred in the ordinary course of business
- Rent on a leasing agreement
- Payments on utilities (electricity, gas, water, transportation, telephone, or internet)
- For borrowers with tipped employees, additional wages paid to those employees

The loan forgiveness cannot exceed the principal.

### How could the forgiveness be reduced?

The amount of loan forgiveness calculated above is reduced if there is a reduction in the number of employees or a reduction of greater than 25% in wages paid to employees. Specifically:

#### Reduction based on reduction of number of employees



**PAYROLL COST**  
Calculated on page 2

**X**

Average Number of Full-Time Equivalent Employees (FTEs) Per Month for the 8-Weeks Beginning on Loan Origination

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#### Option 1:

Average number of FTEs per month from February 15, 2019 to June 30, 2019

#### Option 2:

Average number of FTEs per month from January 1, 2020 to February 29, 2020

#### For Seasonal Employers:

Average number of FTEs per month from February 15, 2019 to June 30, 2019

#### Reduction based on reduction in salaries



**PAYROLL COST**  
Calculated on page 2

**—**

For any employee who did not earn during any pay period in 2019 wages at an annualized rate more than \$100,000, the amount of any reduction in wages that is greater than 25% compared to their most recent full quarter.

### What if I bring back employees or restore wages?

Reductions in employment or wages that occur during the period beginning on February 15, 2020, and ending 30 days after enactment of the CARES Act, (as compared to February 15, 2020) shall not reduce the amount of loan forgiveness **IF** by June 30, 2020 the borrower eliminates the reduction in employees or reduction in wages.

## WHAT'S NEXT?

Look out for more information about eligible lenders and additional guidance from the SBA soon.

# GUIDE TO SBA'S ECONOMIC INJURY DISASTER LOANS

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act expands the Small Business Administration's long-standing Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program (EIDL). The EIDL program was created to assist businesses, renters, and homeowners located in regions affected by declared disasters.

## Who is **ELIGIBLE?**

In general, all of the following entities that have suffered substantial economic injury caused by a disaster provided they were in existence on January 31, 2020:

- Businesses with fewer than 500 employees
- Cooperatives, ESOPs, and tribal small businesses with fewer than 500 employees
- Sole proprietors
- Independent contractors
- Most private nonprofits

## What are the **LOAN PARAMETERS?**

- The maximum EIDL is a \$2 million working capital loan at a rate of 3.75% for businesses and 2.75% for non-profits with up to a 30-year term
- Payments on Coronavirus EIDL loans are deferred for one year
- Up to \$200,000 can be approved without a personal guarantee
- Approval can be based on a credit score and no first-year tax returns are required
- Borrowers do not have to prove they could not get credit elsewhere

- No collateral is required for loans of \$25,000 or less. For loans of more than \$25,000, general security interest in business assets will be used for collateral instead of real estate
- The borrowers must allow the SBA to review its tax records

## How can I access an **EMERGENCY \$10,000 GRANT?**

- Eligible applicants for an EIDL can receive a \$10,000 emergency grant within three days of application (through Dec. 31)
- There is no obligation to repay the grant. To receive the \$10,000 emergency grant, it is not necessary to have an approved EIDL loan. However, if you are able to secure a PPP loan, the \$10,000 grant will be subtracted from the forgiveness amount

**NOTE:** The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) created by the CARES Act prohibits borrowers from taking out two loans for the same purpose. For more information on PPP loans, visit [uschamber.com/sbloans](https://uschamber.com/sbloans)

## How do I **APPLY?**

Apply online at **[SBA.gov/disaster](https://SBA.gov/disaster)**

# GUIDE TO THE EMPLOYEE RETENTION TAX CREDIT For COVID-19 Impacted Employers

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act created a new employee retention tax credit for employers who are closed, partially closed, or experiencing significant revenue losses as a result of COVID-19.

## Who is **ELIGIBLE**?

Private employers, including non-profits, carrying on a trade or business in 2020 that:

- Have operations partially or fully suspended as a result of orders from a governmental authority due to COVID-19, or
- Experience a decline in gross receipts by more than 50% in a quarter compared to the same quarter in 2019 (eligibility ends when gross receipts in a quarter exceed 80% compared to the same 2019 quarter)

With respect to tax-exempt organizations under 501(c) of the tax code, the requirement to be partially or fully suspended applies to all operations of the organization.

*Employers who receive a Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loan are not eligible for a tax credit. To learn more about PPP loans, visit [uschamber.com/sbloans](https://www.uschamber.com/sbloans)*

## How much is the **TAX CREDIT**?

This new employee retention tax credit is a **50% tax credit for the first \$10,000 of compensation, including the employer portion of health benefits, for each eligible employee.**

- Compensation does not include paid sick or family leave for which the employer is reimbursed under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act
- The credit only applies to wages paid after March 12, 2020 and before January 1, 2021

## WHICH EMPLOYEES COUNT toward eligibility?

- For employers with more than 100 employees: Full-time employees who are (i) being paid but (ii) not providing service due to either a full or partial shutdown or a reduction in gross receipts count toward eligibility
- For employers with 100 or fewer full-time employees: All employees, regardless of whether those employees are providing service, count toward eligibility
- Employers may not claim the same employee for this credit and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit for the same period. In addition, employers may not claim the same wages for an employee under this credit and also under the employer credit in section 45S for FMLA

## How is the **CREDIT PAID**?

The refundable credit is applied against the employer portion of payroll taxes. The Treasury Department will develop a process for employers to receive an advance payment of the tax credit.