

The CARES Act – Five Ways Businesses Can Receive Cash Right Now (as of 4/3/2020)

	Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDF)	The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP)	Payroll Tax Deferral (PTD)	Employee Retention Credit (ERC)	Credit Support Relief (CSR) for Large Businesses
Key Features	 Low interest Federal loans (3.75% for businesses, 2.75% for not-for-profits) up to \$2 million dollars, with maximum maturity of 30 years. 	 Non-recourse forgivable loans at up to 1% interest and maximum 2-year maturity. Loan forgiveness, if proceeds are used for payroll, rent, mortgage interest, utilities, etc. Forgivable amount must be spent within 8 weeks of the date of the loan. Maximum loan amount equal to 2.5 X average monthly payroll over prior 12 months (\$100,000 salary limit per employee). No taxable income recognition upon the debt relief. Access additional provisions here. 	 Defers due date of employer portion of payroll tax liability incurred from 3/27/20 to 12/31/20. Available to businesses and sole proprietors. Applies to payroll tax liabilities incurred from March 27, 2020 through December 31, 2020. 50% of deferred tax liability becomes due on 12/31/2021, remaining 50% due 12/31/2022. No interest or penalties will be charged, and no limits or caps on amount. 	 Cash payment equal to 50% of employee wages, up to \$5,000 per employee. Takes the form of refundable payroll tax credit. Not available if PPP relief is obtained. For employers averaging 100 or fewer employees in 2019, all qualified wages are included. For employers averaging more than 100 employees during 2019, there are restrictions on what constitutes qualified wages. 	 Non-forgivable loan issuance at the discretion of the Treasury, no maximum amount. Rates and specific terms negotiable, with maturities not to exceed 5 years.
Eligibility	 Must qualify as a "small business" under Small Business Administration (SBA) guidelines as modified by the CARES Act. Generally, under 500 employees and not a prohibited business, e.g., an investment fund. Proceeds can be used for payroll, rent, utilities or mortgage interest. No need to demonstrate direct virus induced hardship. 	 Must demonstrate adverse impact on the business such as staffing challenges or reduction in sales and/or customers. Independent contractors do not count for purposes of loan calculation, as they may apply for a loan of their own. Other requirements similar to the EIDL eligibility. Employee headcount must be maintained. 	 No requirement of direct adverse effect from the coronavirus. Not available if PPP relief is obtained and is coupled with debt forgiveness. 	 Requires full or partial shut- down of the business, or 50% reduction of gross receipts. 	 Targets businesses that do not qualify under SBA guidelines. Certain imitations with respect to dividend payouts, stock buybacks and compensation levels.
How to Apply	 Application is made directly to the SBA. Electronic application available online.	• Loan applications are made directly to and administered by approved SBA 7(a) lenders.	 No application required, amounts reflected within quarterly Form 941 payroll filings. 	 No application required, amounts reflected within quarterly Form 941 payroll filings. 	Awaiting specific guidance.

If you have questions about how this information applies to your situation, please connect with a member of the PKF Texas team. Visit <u>PKFTexas.com/COVID-19</u> for the latest updates.