CARES ACT
PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM SUMMARY


However, if you are a partner in a partnership, you may not submit a separate PPP loan application for yourself as a self-employed individual. Instead, the self-employment income of general active partners may be reported as a payroll cost, up to $100,000 annualized, on a PPP loan application filed by or on behalf of the partnership. Partnerships are eligible for PPP loans under the Act, and the Administrator has determined, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury (Secretary), that limiting a partnership and its partners (and an LLC filing taxes as a partnership) to one PPP loan is necessary to help ensure that as many eligible borrowers as possible obtain PPP loans before the statutory deadline of June 30, 2020. This limitation will allow lenders to more quickly process applications and lower the burdens of applying for partnerships/partners. The Administrator has further determined that permitting partners to apply as self-employed individuals would create unnecessary confusion regarding which entity, the partner or the partnership, applies for partner and LLC member income, and would generate loan proceeds use coordination and allocation issues. Rent, mortgage interest, utilities, and other debt service are generally incurred at the partnership level, not partner level, so it is most natural to provide the funds for these expenses to the partnership, not individual partners.

Unfortunately, there are partnerships which applied for PPP loans and were told that partner self-employment earnings were not to be included and have since had PPP loans approved and/or funded without the inclusion of partner self-employment earnings. The guidances state that only one PPP loan can be applied for, so it is unclear whether these partnerships can file a supplemental application covering the partner self-employment earnings.

**UPDATE (April 3, 2020):** On April 2, 2020, the SBA just issued Interim Final Guidance on the Paycheck Protection Program at [https://content.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/PPP--IFRN%20FINAL.pdf](https://content.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/PPP--IFRN%20FINAL.pdf) While it covers a range of topics, worth noting are:

1. The Guidance suggests that self-employment earnings count as “payroll costs” if they are self-employment earnings of a sole proprietor or independent contractor. However, the Guidance is not final and is unclear about whether a partner’s self-employment earnings can be included.

2. On loan forgiveness, the SBA is adding a non-statutory restriction that not more than 25 percent of the loan forgiveness amount may be attributable to nonpayroll costs. This restriction is
justified as follows: “While the Act provides that borrowers are eligible for forgiveness in an amount equal to the sum of payroll costs and any payments of mortgage interest, rent, and utilities, the Administrator has determined that the non-payroll portion of the forgivable loan amount should be limited to effectuate the core purpose of the statute and ensure finite program resources are devoted primarily to payroll. The Administrator has determined in consultation with the Secretary that 75 percent is an appropriate percentage in light of the Act’s overarching focus on keeping workers paid and employed.” This restriction has also been added to the certifications that a borrower must make in applying for a Paycheck Protection loan.

3. The Guidance specifically provides that a Paycheck Protection loan can be used to refinance an SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) loan made between January 31, 2020 and April 3, 2020. If the borrower received an SBA EIDL loan from January 31, 2020 through April 3, 2020, the borrower can apply for a PPP loan. If the EIDL loan was not used for payroll costs, it does not affect the borrower’s eligibility for a PPP loan. If the EIDL loan was used for payroll costs, your PPP loan must be used to refinance the EIDL loan. Proceeds from any advance up to $10,000 on the EIDL loan will be deducted from the loan forgiveness amount on the PPP loan.

**PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM**

General: The amount authorized by Congress for these loans is $349 billion. A portion of the loan is eligible for forgiveness and any balance not forgiven can be repaid over 10 years.

Eligibility: The Paycheck Protection Program allows certain businesses and 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations with fewer than 500 employees to borrow up to a certain amount, generally 2.5 times their average monthly payroll costs for the 12 months prior to the date on which the loan is made (with specific calculations for businesses not in operation in the period beginning February 15, 2019 and through June 30, 2019), up to a maximum of $10 million.

Uses of Proceeds: The loan proceeds may be used to pay

1. Payroll costs (as defined below),
2. Continuation of group health care benefits during sick, medical or family leave periods and insurance premiums,
3. Employee salaries, commissions and similar compensation,
4. Interest on mortgages (does not include principal payments),
5. Rent,
6. Utilities, and

Payroll costs include not only salaries and commissions, including tips, paid to employees, but also payments (1) for vacation, family, medical or sick leave (other than sick leave for which a credit is received under the family's first act), (2) for group health benefits, (3) for retirement benefits, (4) for state and local payroll taxes and (5) of compensation to independent contractors or for the income of a sole proprietor or the net earnings from self-employment. Payroll costs do not include compensation above the amount of an annual salary of $100,000 prorated over the covered period (i.e., $8,333 per month).
Applying for loan. The borrower must certify that:

1. the "uncertainty of current economic conditions makes necessary the loan request to support the ongoing operations" of the borrower,
2. the funds will be used to retain workers and make payroll or make payments for mortgage, rent or utilities expenses,
3. the borrower does not have an application pending for a loan under this subsection for the same purposes and duplicative of the amounts applied for or received under a covered loan, and
4. from February 15 through December 31, 2020, the borrower has not received amounts under this section for the same purposes and duplicative of amounts applied for and received under a covered loan.

Loan Terms.

1. Interest rate for the loan is no more than 4%.
2. No personal guarantee or collateral is required.
3. Prepayments, both principal, interest and other fees, deferred for at least 6 months and up to 12 months, provided the borrower was operating on February 15, 2020.
4. No prepayment penalties.

Loan forgiveness. In general, the borrower is eligible to receive forgiveness of the portion of the loan used for essentially 2 months’ worth of (1) payroll costs as defined above, (2) interest on a mortgage incurred before February 15, 2020, (3) rent for a lease in force before February 15, 2020 and (4) utilities for services beginning before February 15, 2020, provided those costs are incurred and paid within the “covered period.” The “covered period” for this purpose is the 8-week period beginning on the date of the loan origination.

The loan forgiveness will not be considered gross income taxable to the borrower. However, the amount of the loan eligible for forgiveness may be reduced if either the number of full-time equivalent employees or the salary of full-time equivalent employees is reduced, provided that the reductions do not apply if the employer eliminates the reduction in the number of employees or in the salaries by June 30, 2020.

NOTE: The loan forgiveness provisions are in a different section (§1106) than the provisions authorizing the Paycheck Protection loans (§1102). Somewhat confusingly, different meanings are given to some terms used in both provisions, such as “covered period.” In addition, intended or not, there are differences in the uses of the loan and what uses might be forgiven. For example, loan forgiveness applies only to “eligible” mortgage interest, rent and utility payments whereas the use of the loan proceeds for such expenses is not expressly limited to only defined “eligible” mortgage interest, rent and utility payments.

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