PPP Loan Forgiveness Rules Summary and CARES Act Roundtable Discussion



Roundtable Discussion Participants

Host & Moderator



Leon LaBrecque, JD, CPA, CFP, CFA Sequoia Financial Group

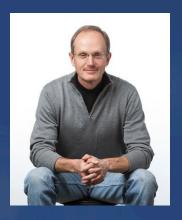


Roundtable Discussion Members



Jamie Lopiccolo, CPA, CGMA Capocore Professional Advisors





Bob Weins, JD, CPA Insights³



REMINDER: What costs qualify for forgiveness?

- Payroll Costs (wages, health ins, retirement benefits ...)
- Non-Payroll Costs*
 - Rent / Lease Payments
 - Utilities
 - Mortgage Interest (and secured personal prop loans)

NEW RULE: Non-payroll costs cannot exceed 40% of total forgiveness amount.
 (see Appendix A for example of rules if non-payroll costs exceed 40% of loan amount)
 Leases, loans and utility service agreements must predate February 15, 2020

REMINDER: "Final" Payroll:

Payroll costs incurred but not paid during the Covered Period can be paid on or before the next regular payroll date after the end of the Covered Period

Example:

- Covered Period ends on Oct 5
- Bi-weekly pay period runs from Sept 27 to Oct 10
- Sep 27 Oct 5 payroll qualifies if paid with Oct 10th normal payroll

Owner Employees, Self-Employed & General Partners Payroll:

- 8-week cap: \$15,385
 - 24-week cap is lesser of:
 - **\$20,833**
 - 2.5 months of 2019 compensation

S-Corp Owner Employees, Self-Employed & General Partners Health Insurance:

Exclude Health Insurance from their "payroll" calculation

REMINDER: Non-Payroll Costs must be:

- > Paid during the Covered Period; or
- Incurred during the Covered Period and paid on or before the next regular billing date, even if the billing date is after the Covered Period.

Example:

Covered Period runs from May 1 – Oct 15

- Electric for Apr 15 May 14 is paid on May 24th (forgivable)
- Electric for Oct 1 Oct 31 is paid when due on Nov 15th
 Prorate for Oct 1 15
- Rent for May is pre-paid in April

 Does not qualify. Ask landlord to refund the rent and re-pay in May

Due Date for Application Filing:

Must file within 10-months after end of Covered Period to receive loan forgiveness

Taxability:

- > Forgiveness amount is not taxable
- Expense paid with forgiven PPP loan proceeds are not deductible (IRS Notice 2020-32)

Reductions in Loan Forgiveness for Layoffs & Wage Reductions

Loans of \$50,000 or less

No forgiveness reductions for layoffs or wage cuts

File form 3508S

Reductions in Loan Forgiveness for Layoffs & Wage Reductions

Loans Greater than \$50,000

FTE Safe Harbors

- Employee FTE Headcount Restoration Rule (no change)
 - Layoffs occurred between Feb 15th and April 26th; and
 - Employee FTE level restored by Dec 31st to FTE levels for the pay period that includes Feb 15th
- Can't return to Feb 15th FTE levels due to Covid-19 rules or guidelines issued by HHS, CDC or OSHA

Reductions in Loan Forgiveness

HR Issues: No FTE Reduction if employee:

- Document inability to rehire staff employed on Feb 15th AND can't find similarly qualified individuals by Dec 31st
- Employee declines written offer to restore hours or wages
- Voluntarily resigns
- > Terminated for cause
- Requested hours reduction

AND

Position is not filled by a new employee

What to file?

- Most banks will provide you with an online form
- > 3508S: Loans \$50K or under
- > 3508EZ:
 - Self-employed
 - No wage reductions in excess or 25% AND
 - No reduction in number of employees or ave. paid hours from Jan 1 though end of Covered Period; OR
 - Can't operate at Feb 15th level due to Covid rules/guidelines from HHS, CDC or OSHA

SUBMITTED Documentation

Payroll	FTE	Non-Payroll
Bank account statement for CP or APCP (if elected) Payroll service reports for applicable CP or APCP Payroll tax filings (941's and 1028's) for applicable CP or APCP Payment verifications (e.g. cancelled checks, payroll service reports) Account statements documenting employer contributions to health and retirement plans included in "Payroll" calculations	Reference Period FTE (Select one of following) • Ave FTE/month from 2/15/19 – 6/30/19 • Ave FTE/month from 1/1/20 – 2/29/20 • SEASONAL: Either of above or any consecutive 12-weeks between 5/1/19 – 9/15/19 SELECT PERIOD WITH LOWEST FTE VALUE Include 941's and 1028's for selected Reference Period	Documents verifying loan, lease or service (i) started prior to Feb 15; and, (ii) includes the Covered Period Mortgage/Secured Loans and Leases Copies of: LOANS: Lender amort schedule LEASE: Lease agreement Receipts, cancelled checks or account stmts verifying payments (statements for Feb through month following the end of Covered Period) Utilities Copies of invoices from Feb through those included in the Forgiveness calculation (lines 2 - 4 of PPP Forgiveness Application) Receipts, cancelled checks or account statements verifying payment

RETAINED Documentation

Retained Documentation

PPP Schedule A worksheet

Documentation supporting the listing of each employee in PPP Schedule A worksheet

- Table 1: Salary/Hourly reduction calculations
- Table 2: Employee received during any single 2019 pay period compensation at an annualized rate > \$100,000

Firing for cause, voluntary resignations and written request for reduced work schedule

Inability to rehire individuals employed on Feb 15th AND can hire similarly qualified individuals

HHS, CDC or ASHO requirements or guidelines that reduced FTEs below Feb 15th levels

Documentation supporting "FTE Reduction Safe Harbor" (if applicable)

Copy of PPP loan application (including all attachments)

Documentation demonstrating compliance with PPP requirements

Documents must be retained for 6-years from the later of date loan is forgiven or repaid in full

PPP Loan Forgiveness Summary Appendix A: Non-Payroll Costs Exceed 40% of Loan

Facts – Borrower receives \$100,000 PPP loan and spends \$54,000 on payroll and \$46,000 on non-payroll forgivable costs.

The borrower's <u>non-payroll cost cap</u> (i.e. 40% of the loan) is reduced by the same percentage as the borrower fell short of spending 60% of the loan for qualifying payroll costs. Let's call this 60% test the <u>payroll cost minimum</u>. In our example, the borrower's payroll cost minimum is \$60,000 ($60\% \times 100,000 = 60,000$); however, the borrower spent only 90% of this \$60,000 minimum (54,000 / 60,000 = 90%). Hence, the borrower will be forgiven only 90% of its *non-payroll cost cap*. Remember, non-payroll costs are capped at 40% of the loan which, in our example is \$40,000 ($40\% \times 100,000$ loan) Since our borrower only spent 90% of the payroll cost minimum, it's non-payroll costs will be limited to the lesser of: (i) the amount spent for qualified non-payroll costs; or (ii) 90% of its *non-payroll cap* which is \$36,000. ($40\% \times 100,000 \times 100$ loan = \$40,000 non-payroll cost cap x 90% = \$36,000). Now, wasn't that fun and easy. Below is a chart summarizing these calculations.

Loan Amt: \$100,000	Amt Spent	Forgiveness
Payroll Cost (min 60%)	\$54,000	\$54,000
Non-Payroll (max 40% of payroll)	\$46,000	\$36,000
Total	\$100,000	\$90,000