

NOTICE – This article has not been updated to reflect new legislation passed by Congress on December 21, 2020. That legislation could significantly affect the content of this article. We plan to update this article during January 2021 to reflect the impact of the new legislation.

PPP Loan Forgiveness – A Summary of Available Guidance

Originally published May 19, 2020; Revised through December 15, 2020

By

Mike Batts, CPA

Michele Wales, CPA

Kaylyn Varnum, CPA

Revised July 21, 2020, to reflect substantial changes made by the Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 and related SBA guidance

Revised December 15, 2020, to reflect changes to the Paycheck Protection Program Loan Forgiveness applications and to reference the Form 3510, Paycheck Protection Program Loan Necessity Questionnaire for large nonprofit borrowers

Overview of Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Loan Forgiveness

A borrower's PPP loan can be partially or totally forgiven. PPP loan funds spent on "forgivable costs" (as described herein) during the applicable 24-week period (or 8-week period, if elected) following the loan funding date can be spent on a combination of payroll costs, interest on collateralized debt, lease or rent obligations, and utility costs – all of which are defined and/or described herein. No more than 40% of the costs counting toward the forgiveness amount may be non-payroll costs. The sum of allowable payroll and non-payroll costs for the applicable 24-week (or 8-week) period represents a preliminary forgiveness amount that may be reduced if the employer reduced employee pay for individual employees by more than 25% or if the employer reduced the number of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) during the applicable 24-week (or 8-week) period. Some exceptions and safe harbors apply to these potential reductions in the forgiveness amount. Once the preliminary forgiveness amount is reduced for compensation reductions and/or FTE reductions (if applicable), the resulting possible forgiveness amount is tested to ensure that allowable payroll costs comprise at least 60% of the forgiveness amount. If they do not, the forgiveness amount is adjusted to ensure that payroll costs comprise at least 60% of the forgiveness amount.

Based on a combination of provisions in the CARES Act, the Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020, SBA guidance, and information published in connection with the forgiveness applications, we have provided below a summary of our understanding of core elements of the forgiveness process.

Note that our analysis below does not necessarily track with the sequence of items in the forgiveness application and related forms. Our analysis is intended to describe the logic trail of the forgiveness calculations.

The information provided herein represents our understanding of the subject matter covered. Due to the lack of abundant guidance and clarity with respect to the topics addressed herein, the information provided in this document may be inaccurate and/or incomplete. Additionally, Congress or the SBA may issue further guidance, which could affect the accuracy of the information provided herein.

1. The SBA has released three versions of the PPP loan forgiveness application – Form 3508, Form 3508EZ, and Form 3508S. Form 3508EZ is an abbreviated form that can be used by borrowers that meet certain criteria (as noted in the form instructions). Form 3508EZ is generally available for borrowers who are not subject to reduction in their loan forgiveness amount. Form 3508S may be used by borrowers that received a PPP loan of \$50,000 or less (if the borrower, together with its affiliates, did not receive PPP loans totaling \$2 million or greater). Form 3508S simply consists of representations and certifications made by the borrower – no calculations are made on the form and limited information is required to be submitted to the lender in connection with the forgiveness application. All three forms and their instructions are available on the SBA’s website [here](#).
2. The appropriate forgiveness application is to be submitted to the PPP lender that made the PPP loan to the borrower (or, if different, the lender that is servicing the loan). Lenders may utilize equivalent electronic versions of the application forms described in #1 above.
 - a. The SBA has announced that it will review all forgiveness applications for loans in excess of \$2 million – both for eligibility to obtain a PPP loan and for accuracy of the forgiveness application.
 - i. SBA guidance states that a review by the SBA for eligibility to obtain a PPP loan will be made in accordance with the law, the rules, and the guidance available at the time of the borrower’s PPP loan application. It remains unclear what standards the SBA will use to assess whether a borrower’s good-faith certification regarding economic uncertainty was validly made.
 - ii. In late October 2020, the SBA issued a notice reflecting its intent to release a new form to assist the SBA in addressing nonprofit PPP borrowers’ good faith certifications about loan necessity made at the time of the PPP loan application. Form 3510 – Paycheck Protection Program Loan Necessity Questionnaire (Non-Profit Borrowers) is linked [here](#).
 1. The stated purpose of the form is “to facilitate the collection of supplemental information that will be used by SBA loan reviewers to evaluate the good-faith certification that you made on your PPP Borrower Application (SBA Form 2483 or Lender’s equivalent form) that economic uncertainty made the loan request necessary.”
 2. According to the narrative accompanying the form, each nonprofit PPP borrower that, together with its affiliates, received PPP loans with an original principal amount of \$2 million or greater is required to complete the Form 3510 and submit it, along with the required supporting documents to the lender servicing the borrower’s loan. Note that there are special rules that apply in determining and aggregating affiliate organizations, and special exemptions that apply for religious organizations.

3. There are two main sections of Form 3510 – Nonprofit Activity Assessment and Liquidity Assessment. Upon receipt of the Form 3510 from their lender, borrowers have 10 business days to return the completed form and required supporting documents to the lender. See the [BMWL Special Alert](#) regarding Form 3510 for additional information and commentary.
4. On December 9, 2020 the SBA published [FAQ #53](#) which addresses the question “why are some PPP borrowers receiving a loan necessity questionnaire (SBA Form 3509 or Form 3510)?” In FAQ #53, the SBA indicates that the information that borrowers provide on the questionnaire will help the SBA assess those borrowers’ certification in their loan application regarding economic uncertainty. The FAQ further states that a request for a borrower to complete a questionnaire does not mean that SBA is challenging a borrower’s certification that is required by the CARES Act and that the SBA’s assessment of a borrower’s certification will be based on the totality of the borrower’s circumstances through a multi-factor analysis. The FAQ specifically notes that the certification was required to have been made in good faith at the time of the loan application, even if subsequent developments resulted in the loan no longer being necessary and that the SBA may take into account the borrower’s circumstances and actions both before and after the borrower’s certification to the extent that doing so will assist the SBA in determining whether the certification was made in good faith at the time of its loan application. Finally, the FAQ notes that the SBA may request additional information to complete its review and that, when additional information is requested, borrowers will have an opportunity to provide a narrative response to the SBA explaining the circumstances that provided the basis for their good-faith loan necessity certification. The SBA’s final determination that a borrower lacked an adequate basis for its loan necessity certification will be made after reviewing any additional information that a borrower chooses to submit.
5. BMWL recommends that before any PPP borrower provides information to its lender or the SBA that addresses or relates to its good-faith certification about economic uncertainty that existed at the date of the loan application, the organization should have its legal counsel review such information.
 - iii. SBA guidance indicates that if the SBA determines that a borrower was not eligible to receive a PPP loan, the borrower will not qualify for forgiveness and will be required to repay the loan by its maturity date. Current guidance makes no specific reference to penalties or a requirement for immediate repayment.
- b. The SBA has announced that it will deem borrowers of loan amounts less than \$2 million to have validly made their good-faith certifications that their loans were necessary due to the economic uncertainty that was current at the time of the application’s submission.
 - i. The SBA may still review the forgiveness applications for borrowers with loans of less than \$2 million for matters other than loan eligibility.

3. Under mounting pressure from the media and others, the SBA published the names of PPP loan borrowers, along with the specific amounts of their loans. Previously, the SBA published PPP loan borrowers and provided loan amount information in range categories – not specific amounts. The disclosure of specific loan amounts was made as a result of a federal court order to release the data in public interest. Public disclosure of this information will result in more scrutiny of PPP borrowers by the media and the general public. It is also possible that the publishing of this information will result in numerous contacts by solicitors and fraudsters armed with specific information about borrowers and their loan amounts. All PPP borrowers should remain on guard for the possibility of unscrupulous parties, many of them masquerading as legitimate companies or entities, contacting them by email or otherwise for nefarious purposes. Some fraudsters may attempt to create the false impression that they represent the borrower’s lender or the SBA itself.
4. In order to qualify for forgiveness, the loan proceeds must be spent during the period beginning on the date that the borrower received the PPP loan funds (the “**Funding Date**”) and ending on the date that is 24 weeks later or December 31, 2020, whichever is earlier. This 24-week period is referred to as the “**Covered Period.**” Borrowers who obtained loans prior to June 5, 2020, may elect an 8-week period beginning on the Funding Date as their Covered Period.
 - a. If a borrower received PPP loan funds in more than one transaction, the first date on which it received PPP loan funds is considered the Funding Date.
 - b. A borrower with payroll periods that are at least bi-weekly in frequency is permitted to elect and apply an “**Alternative Payroll Covered Period**” that begins on the first day of the borrower’s first payroll period beginning after the Funding Date.
 - i. For example, if the borrower received its PPP loan proceeds on Monday, April 20, and the first day of its first payroll period following its PPP loan disbursement is Sunday, April 26, the first day of the Alternative Payroll Covered Period is April 26.
 - ii. Borrowers who elect to use the Alternative Payroll Covered Period must apply the Alternative Payroll Covered Period wherever there is a reference in the application to “the Covered Period or the Alternative Payroll Covered Period.” However, borrowers must apply the Covered Period (not the Alternative Payroll Covered Period) wherever there is a reference in the application to “the Covered Period” only.
 - iii. Hereinafter in this document, our reference to the “applicable Covered Period” means whichever of the Covered Period or the Alternative Payroll Covered Period applies to the borrower.
5. The types of costs that count toward the forgiveness amount (our term for such costs is “**forgivable costs**”) include the following:
 - a. **Payroll costs** for the applicable Covered Period, which include (only as applicable to employees whose principal place of residence is in the United States):
 - i. Cash compensation...including gross wages (before deducting employee deferrals such as 401(k) or 403(b) contributions, health insurance premiums, etc.), but not more than \$46,154 per employee for the applicable Covered Period. (The limit of \$46,154 represents the annual compensation limit of \$100,000 prorated for the 24-

week period.) (The limit would be \$15,385 for borrowers who elect an 8-week Covered Period.)

1. Clergy housing allowances are considered cash compensation for this purpose.
 2. Do not include in cash compensation any emergency sick leave or emergency family leave payments that qualify for a credit under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.
- ii. Employer-paid group health care benefits
 - iii. Employer-paid retirement benefits
 - iv. Employer-paid state and local taxes assessed on employee compensation (e.g., unemployment taxes)
 - v. SBA guidance in the forgiveness application and instructions provides that payroll cost **amounts paid or incurred** during the applicable Covered Period count as forgivable costs. Payroll costs incurred but not paid during the applicable Covered Period are counted, so long as the amount incurred through the end of the applicable Covered Period is paid by the next regular payroll date.
 1. **Example** – assume that the borrower’s Funding Date was April 29, and the borrower had a semimonthly payroll on April 30, which covered employee compensation for the period from April 16 through April 30. The full amount of eligible payroll costs paid in the April 30 payroll count as forgivable costs (i.e., the payroll amount does not have to be prorated for the fact that the PPP loan Funding Date was only one day prior to the payroll date).
 2. **Example** – Assume that the last day of a borrower’s applicable Covered Period is November 23. The borrower’s payrolls are semimonthly – on the 15th and the last day of each month. The payroll costs incurred by the borrower from November 16 through November 23 count as forgivable costs, so long as the borrower pays the amount incurred on its next regular payroll date of November 30.
 3. It appears that employee health care and retirement plan costs paid by the borrower during the applicable Covered Period count as forgivable costs regardless of whether or not the payments relate to employee services provided during the applicable Covered Period.
- b. **Interest** (but not principal) on business real estate mortgages (or their equivalent) or interest on other collateralized business loans paid or incurred during the Covered Period
 - i. Debts on which interest payments are made must have been incurred before February 15, 2020, for the interest costs to be counted as forgivable costs.
 - ii. Prepayments of interest are not forgivable costs.

- iii. The Alternative Payroll Covered Period does not apply to interest payments.
- c. **Business lease or rent payments** on real or personal property where such rent or lease obligations were incurred before February 15, 2020
- i. Guidance in the instructions indicates that business lease or rent obligations 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.
 - ii. The form instructions and guidance are silent as to prepayments of rent or lease obligations. While prepayments of rent or lease obligations made during the Covered Period may be allowable as forgivable costs, we do not recommend counting on such treatment until and unless additional guidance clearly allows it.
 - iii. The Alternative Payroll Covered Period does not apply to business lease or rent payments.
- d. **Utility costs** for utility services that began before February 15, 2020
- i. Utility costs include payments for the distribution of electricity, gas, water, telephone, or internet access.
 - 1. The examples of utility costs described in the CARES Act and in the forgiveness application instructions also include “transportation.” We are not sure what type of “transportation” would constitute utility costs, so we are disregarding that element until and unless further guidance clarifies.
 - 2. Until and unless further guidance clarifies, we believe it is reasonable to consider cell phone charges as allowable utility costs – as cell phone service constitutes a combination of telephone service and internet access.
 - 3. Where a vendor’s charges include some elements that are allowable (e.g., internet access) and some elements that are not allowable (e.g., cable television), we believe the costs for the services should be broken out in a reasonable manner – even if they are bundled as part of a packaged price.
 - 4. It is BMWL’s position that it is not prudent to attempt to include in utility costs charges for services not included in the specific examples in official SBA guidance.
 - ii. Guidance in the instructions indicates that utility 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.
 - iii. The form instructions and guidance are silent as to prepayments of utility costs. While prepayments of utility costs made during the Covered Period may be allowable as forgivable costs, we do not recommend counting on such treatment until and unless additional guidance clearly allows it.

iv. The Alternative Payroll Covered Period does not apply to utility costs.

6. Under current law, the forgiveness amount for items 5 b – d above may not be more than 40% of the total forgiveness amount.

a. Borrowers are informed that they are not required to include costs in the forgiveness application that they do not wish to be considered in the forgiveness calculation.

7. Reduction of the potential forgiveness amount applies based on two separate elements – the wage reduction element and the FTE reduction element.

a. The wage reduction element

The wage reduction element is intended to reduce the loan forgiveness amount by the amount an employer reduces compensation for employees – to the extent that compensation for any employees is reduced by more than 25%. If an employer has not reduced the salary or hourly wage for any of its employees by more than 25% during the applicable Covered Period as compared to the period from January 1, 2020, through March 31, 2020, the wage reduction element will not apply.

Following is a description of applying the wage reduction element

i. **Step 1** – Determine for each employee whether his/her average annual salary (for salaried employees) or hourly wage (for hourly workers) decreased by more than 25% during the applicable Covered Period (either the **Covered Period** or the **Alternative Payroll Covered Period** described above) as compared to the period of January 1, 2020, through March 31, 2020. For any employee whose annual salary or hourly wage was reduced by more than 25%, continue to Step 2. Otherwise, do not include the employee in the wage reduction forgiveness amount calculation.

1. As provided in the CARES Act, the instructions do not require analysis of wage reductions for any employees who received compensation for any pay period in 2019 that, if annualized, would equal more than \$100,000.

2. SBA guidance addresses the handling of an employee in the wage reduction element whose employment terminated or whose work hours were reduced during the applicable Covered Period. The guidance states that reductions in total salary or wages paid to an employee during the applicable Covered Period which are solely attributable to an FTE reduction (i.e., termination or reduction of work hours) are not to be considered in the wage reduction element of forgiveness reduction. This is based on the fact that the FTE reduction element is intended to address the implications of reducing the workforce.

ii. **Step 2** – Determine if the Salary/Hourly Wage Reduction Safe Harbor is met.

The Salary/Hourly Wage Reduction Safe Harbor exists for employees whose salary/wage was reduced by more than 25% between February 15, 2020, and April 26, 2020, but whose wage or salary was restored to the February 15, 2020

salary/wage on or before December 31, 2020 (or the date of the forgiveness application, if earlier).

1. If an employee's average annual salary or hourly wage was not reduced by more than 25% during the period beginning after February 15, 2020, and ending on or before April 26, 2020, as compared to his/her salary or hourly wage as of February 15, 2020, the Salary/Hourly Wage Reduction Safe Harbor is not available for that employee. Go to Step 3.
 2. If an employee's average annual salary or hourly wage was reduced by more than 25% during the period beginning after February 15, 2020, and ending on or before April 26, 2020, as compared to his/her salary or hourly wage as of February 15, 2020, and if his/her salary or hourly wage as of December 31, 2020 (or the date of the forgiveness application, if earlier), is equal to or greater than his/her salary or hourly wage as of February 15, 2020, then the Salary/Hourly Wage Reduction Safe Harbor is met for that employee and that employee would not be included in the wage reduction element of the forgiveness amount calculation. Otherwise, go to Step 3.¹
- iii. **Step 3** – For any employee whose annual salary or hourly wage was found in Step 1 to have been reduced by more than 25%, and for whom the Salary/Hourly Wage Reduction Safe Harbor in Step 2 is not met, determine the amount of the reduction in salary or wages for the applicable Covered Period as follows:
1. **For hourly workers (assumes a 24-week Covered Period):**
 - a. Take the average hourly wage for the period January 1 through March 31, 2020, and reduce it by 25%.
 - b. Subtract from the result in a. the average hourly wage determined in Step 1 for the applicable Covered Period.
 - c. Multiply the result in b. by the average number of hours worked per week during the period January 1, 2020, through March 31, 2020.
 - d. Multiply the result in c. by 24 (representing 24 weeks' worth of pay reduction in excess of 25% for that worker).
 - e. The result in d. is accumulated with that from other hourly workers whose pay was reduced by more than 25% to arrive at the hourly wage reduction amount.
 - f. **Example** – Assume employee Earl Goodman was paid an average hourly rate of \$40 for the period January 1 through March 31, 2020, during which he worked an average of 35 hours per week. Assume

¹ Seemingly implicit in the guidance is the idea that if a borrower submits a forgiveness application prior to the end of its Covered Period, and at the time of the application, the borrower has not reduced employee pay by more than 25% or the borrower has restored pay levels, any subsequent pay cuts that the borrower may initiate prior to the end of its Covered Period are ignored. The guidance does not explicitly state this, but it is seemingly implied by the language in the guidance.

that his average hourly rate for the applicable Covered Period was \$25. Assume that we have determined in Step 2 that the Salary/Hourly Wage Reduction Safe Harbor does not apply to Earl. First, we reduce the \$40 average hourly rate Earl was paid during the period January 1 through March 31, 2020, by 25%, giving us a result of \$30. We then subtract from that the average hourly rate of \$25 that Earl was paid during the applicable Covered Period, giving us a result of \$5. We take the \$5 and multiply it by 35, which is Earl's average weekly work hours during the period January 1 through March 31, 2020, giving us a result of \$175. We then multiply the \$175 by 24, giving us a result of \$4,200. The \$4,200 represents the amount by which Earl's pay is deemed to have been reduced in excess of 25% for the relevant period. This amount, \$4,200, is accumulated with that from other employees whose pay was reduced by more than 25% to arrive at the wage reduction amount – the amount by which the loan forgiveness amount is reduced due to employee wage reductions.

2. For **salaried workers (assumes a 24-week Covered Period)**:

- a. Take the average annual salary for the period January 1 through March 31, 2020, and reduce it by 25%.
- b. Subtract from the result in a. the average annual salary determined in Step 1 for the applicable Covered Period.
- c. Divide the result in b. by 52 to arrive at a weekly amount.
- d. Multiply the result in c. by 24 (representing 24 weeks' worth of pay reduction in excess of 25% for that worker).
- e. The result in d. is accumulated with that from other salaried workers whose pay was reduced by more than 25% to arrive at the salaried wage reduction amount.
- f. **Example** – Assume employee Paul Goodman was paid an average annual salary of \$80,000 during the period January 1 through March 31, 2020. Assume that his average annual salary during the applicable Covered Period was \$50,000. Assume that we have determined in Step 2 that the Salary/Hourly Wage Reduction Safe Harbor does not apply to Paul. First, we reduce the \$80,000 annual salary Paul was paid during the period January 1 through March 31, 2020, by 25%, giving us a result of \$60,000. We then subtract from that the \$50,000 average annual salary that Paul was paid during the applicable Covered Period, giving us a result of \$10,000. We take the \$10,000 and divide it by 52, giving us a result of \$192. We then multiply the \$192 by 24, giving us a result of \$4,608. The \$4,608 represents the amount by which Paul's pay is deemed to have been reduced in excess of 25% for the relevant period. This amount, \$4,608, is accumulated with that from other employees whose pay was reduced by more than 25% to

arrive at the wage reduction amount – the amount by which the loan forgiveness amount is reduced due to employee wage reductions.

- iv. **Step 4** – Aggregate the amounts from Step 3 in items 1.e. for hourly workers and 2.e. for salaried workers above to arrive at the total wage reduction amount. This amount reduces the potential loan forgiveness amount.

b. The FTE reduction element

The FTE reduction element is intended to reduce the potential loan forgiveness amount for employers whose workforce was reduced during the applicable Covered Period as compared to certain prior periods.

Three safe harbor exemptions from FTE-based loan forgiveness reduction apply – two are explicit, and one is de facto in the application. If any of these FTE reduction safe harbors apply, there is no FTE reduction in the potential PPP loan forgiveness amount.²

Safe Harbor Exemption 1

Borrowers are exempt from loan forgiveness reduction in connection with FTE reduction if they document that they have an “inability” to return during the Covered Period to the same level of business activity at which they were operating before February 15, 2020, due to compliance with requirements established or guidance issued by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending December 31, 2020, related to the maintenance of standards for sanitation, social distancing, or any other worker or customer safety requirement related to COVID-19. We expect more guidance to come addressing the manner in which borrowers must document such inability.

Safe Harbor Exemption 2

A safe harbor exemption from the FTE reduction in loan forgiveness is described in the instructions and applies if both of the following conditions are met:

1. the borrower reduced its FTE employee count during the period beginning after February 15, 2020, and ending on or before April 26, 2020, to a count lower than its FTE count in the pay period that includes February 15, 2020; and
2. the borrower then restored its FTE employee count as of December 31, 2020 (or its application date, if earlier), to its FTE employee count in the borrower’s pay period that included February 15, 2020.

² Seemingly implicit in the guidance is the idea that if a borrower submits a forgiveness application prior to the end of its Covered Period, and at the time of the application, the borrower has not reduced its FTE count or the borrower has restored its FTE count, any subsequent FTE reductions that the borrower may initiate prior to the end of its Covered Period are ignored. The guidance does not explicitly state this, but it is seemingly implied by the language in the guidance.

De Facto Safe Harbor Exemption

An additional de facto safe harbor exemption from the FTE reduction appears in the actual loan forgiveness application (Form 3508 – Schedule A). Between Lines 10 and 11 on Schedule A, the form states:

If you have not reduced the number of employees or the average paid hours of your employees between January 1, 2020 and the end of the Covered Period, check here . [Skip Lines 11 and 12 and enter 1.0 on Line 13.]

The effect of skipping Lines 11 and 12 and entering 1.0 on Line 13 is a complete exemption from the FTE reduction element. While the specific intended meaning of this de facto safe harbor isn't abundantly clear, we believe the following to be a reasonable and safe interpretation:

If your organization did not terminate any employees or mandate any reduction in work hours for any of your employees from January 1, 2020, through the end of your applicable Covered Period, the FTE reduction element does not apply to your organization.

Whether our interpretation as described above is accurate remains to be seen as future guidance hopefully adds clarity to this de facto safe harbor exemption.

For an organization to which none of the three safe harbor exemptions described above apply, following is a description of applying the FTE reduction element:

- i. **Step 1** – Determine average FTEs on payroll for the applicable Covered Period (either the **Covered Period** or the **Alternative Payroll Covered Period** described above).
 1. Instructions state that for each employee, the borrower should enter the average number of hours paid per week during the applicable Covered Period, divide the result by 40, and round the total to the nearest tenth³. The maximum FTE count for any employee is 1. The instructions and guidance permit a simplified method that assigns a 1 for employees who work 40 hours or more per week and 0.5 for employees who work fewer hours. If the simplified method is used, it must be applied to all employees for all periods.
 2. For any employee who was fired for cause, voluntarily resigned, or voluntarily requested and received a reduction in work hours, such employee's FTE count for the applicable Covered Period should be adjusted to match that employee's FTE count for the applicable Reference Period (see below) unless the employee's position was filled by a new employee. (In other words, reductions in FTE counts resulting from these events will not affect a borrower's loan forgiveness amount.)
 3. For any employee whose employment terminated or whose work hours were reduced prior to the end of the applicable Covered Period and to whom the

³ We note, however, that in the Interim Final Rule (IFR) published by the SBA, amounts are calculated to hundredths. For example, an employee working an average of 30 hours per week would be counted as 0.8 per the form instructions and 0.75 per the IFR. We believe either approach is acceptable, so long as it is applied consistently.

borrower made a good-faith, written offer to rehire or restore work hours during the applicable Covered Period (at the same level of pay), and where such employee rejected the offer, such employee's FTE count for the applicable Covered Period should be adjusted to match that employee's FTE count for the applicable Reference Period (see below) unless the employee's position was filled by a new employee. (In other words, reductions in FTE counts resulting from these events will not affect a borrower's loan forgiveness amount.)

- a. In such cases, the employer is required to maintain records documenting the offer and its rejection, and to notify the applicable state unemployment insurance office of the employee's rejection of the offer within 30 days of the rejection.⁴
- ii. **Step 2** – Determine the average FTEs during the borrower's chosen **Reference Period** (using the same method described in Step 1).
 1. All borrowers are allowed to choose one of the two following Reference Periods: February 15, 2019, through June 30, 2019, or January 1, 2020, through February 29, 2020.
 2. Seasonal employers are allowed to choose a Reference Period, as an alternate to the two options above, of any consecutive 12-week period from May 1, 2019, through September 15, 2019.
 - a. Neither the law nor SBA guidance describes the criteria for being considered a "seasonal employer" for this purpose.
 - b. We recommend that organizations whose employment levels vary somewhat predictably throughout the year apply reasonable judgment in determining if they are a seasonal employer, documenting the basis for their position if they believe they are...subject to further guidance.
 - iii. **Step 3** – Divide the average FTE number obtained in Step 1 by the average FTE number determined in Step 2. The result of this calculation is the FTE reduction percentage. (Maximum is 1.0)
8. In **determining the actual loan forgiveness amount**, the form and instructions are structured so as to **apply the wage reduction amount (if any) first and then to apply the FTE reduction percentage** (if applicable) to the amount determined after the wage reduction amount is applied.
- a. The wage reduction amount (if applicable) is a dollar amount reduction of the potential loan forgiveness amount.

⁴ SBA guidance states that information will be provided on the SBA website regarding how borrowers will make such reports to state unemployment insurance offices. We have not been able to identify such guidance on the SBA website as of the date of this update. Given the 30-day requirement for notification, we believe employers subject to this requirement should notify the applicable agency using any reasonable method...and should retain documentation of having done so. Some state unemployment agency websites have specific sections to accommodate such reporting.

- b. The FTE reduction percentage (if applicable) is a percentage amount – the potential loan forgiveness amount is multiplied by a percentage representing the ratio (not more than 1.0) of average FTEs during the applicable Covered Period to the average FTEs during the selected Reference Period.

Once the preliminary forgiveness amount is reduced for compensation reductions and/or FTE reductions (if applicable), the resulting possible forgiveness amount is tested to ensure that payroll costs constitute at least 60% of the forgiveness amount.

9. **PPP borrowers may apply for forgiveness at any time...even before the end of their applicable Covered Period...once they have expended sufficient funds in a manner so as to maximize their loan forgiveness amount.** Borrowers who apply before the end of their Covered Period and that have employee pay reductions in excess of 25% or FTE reductions as of the date of the application do not have the opportunity to apply a safe harbor exemption by restoring pay levels or FTE levels subsequent to their application filing date and before the end of their applicable Covered Period or December 31, 2020. If a borrower applies prior to the end of its applicable Covered Period and has employee pay reductions in excess of 25% as of the date of their forgiveness application, they must calculate their loan forgiveness amount applying the excess salary reduction to the entire applicable 24-week or 8-week Covered Period.
10. Once a forgiveness application is filed, the **lender is required to make a decision on the forgiveness amount within 60 days** and communicate the decision to the SBA. The **SBA generally has 90 days from the date it is notified to make payment** to the lender for the forgiveness amount, if any (plus interest). The SBA can review any forgiveness application at any time for any reason. The lender and/or the SBA may ask borrowers for additional information in the review process. SBA guidance states that an appeals process will exist for borrowers who disagree with the conclusions reached by their lender and/or the SBA. Details are yet to be provided on the appeals process.
11. The application forms and instructions linked at the beginning of this article describe the nature of the **documents that each borrower must submit** to its lender with its PPP loan forgiveness application.
12. The instructions also describe **documents that borrowers must maintain** but that they are not required to submit with the loan forgiveness application. In addition to listing specific types of records to be maintained, the instructions state that borrowers must maintain:

All records relating to the Borrower's PPP loan, including documentation submitted with its PPP loan application, documentation supporting the Borrower's certifications as to the necessity of the loan request and its eligibility for a PPP loan, documentation necessary to support the Borrower's loan forgiveness application, and documentation demonstrating the Borrower's material compliance with PPP requirements.

The instructions further state that:

The Borrower must retain all such documentation in its files for six years after the date the loan is forgiven or repaid in full, and permit authorized representatives of SBA, including representatives of its Office of Inspector General, to access such files upon request.

Planning for Maximum Loan Forgiveness

Based on current guidance, PPP borrowers wishing to maximize the forgiveness amount for their PPP loans would do well to take the following actions:

- Maximize cash compensation to employees (as defined above) as much as is reasonable and possible during the applicable Covered Period, noting that cash compensation of up to \$15,385/\$46,154 per employee during the applicable 8-week or 24-week Covered Period is a fully forgivable cost.
 - Bonuses paid during the applicable Covered Period constitute an allowable payroll cost, keeping in mind the \$15,385/\$46,154 limit on cash compensation for the period.
- Maximize other payroll costs (as defined above) as much as is reasonable and possible during the applicable Covered Period.
- Ensure that total allowable payroll costs, together with forgivable non-payroll costs, equal or exceed the PPP loan amount if possible. If such costs do not equal or exceed the PPP loan amount, strive to make the total as close to the PPP loan amount as possible.
- If pay was reduced by more than 25% for any employees during the period from February 15, 2020, through April 26, 2020, try to restore pay levels for those employees before submitting the forgiveness application or by December 31, 2020.
- If employees were terminated or their work hours reduced after February 15, 2020, try to restore FTE levels as much as possible before submitting the forgiveness application or by December 31, 2020,...noting that, generally, if FTE levels as of the application submission date or December 31, 2020, at least equal that as of February 15, 2020, the forgiveness amount will not be reduced due to an FTE reduction.

BMWL Can Help

BMWL's COVID-19 Task Force is ready, willing, and able to help our clients navigate the forgiveness process. Nonprofit organizations that would like the assistance of our Task Force in addressing the forgiveness application should contact us at C19TaskForce@nonprofitcpa.com.

This publication is designed to provide accurate information regarding the subject matter covered. It is provided with the understanding that the material contained herein does not constitute legal, accounting, tax, or other professional advice. If such advice or assistance is required, the services of a competent professional should be sought. For permission to reprint, please contact us. Improper use of this publication or its contents is a violation of federal law. Violators are subject to significant fines, penalties, and civil damages.