

Phase III: Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act")

Key details regarding the small business effects of the CARES Act:

Issue:	Small Business Loans (potentially forgiveable)
Eligibility:	Businesses (including sole proprietorships and non-profits) with less than 500 employees (per location) who certify that the "uncertainty of current economic conditions" makes the loan necessary to "support the ongoing operations" of the business
Maximum Amount:	 The loan to be the lesser of (a) \$10,000,000.00 or (b) 2.5 multiplied by the average total monthly payments for "payroll costs" for the one-year pre-loan period and any disaster loan proceeds already received. Subpart (b) is different for seasonal or newer companies. "Payroll Costs" means salary/wage/commission/cash tips, vacation/sick/severance pay, group health care benefits (including premiums), retirement benefits, state/local tax paid on employee compensation, sole proprietor compensation (not to exceed \$100k/yr). "Payroll costs" does NOT include compensation in excess of \$100k/yr (prorated), federal taxes paid on employee compensation, compensation of employees who reside outside the US, amounts paid pursuant to Phase II bill.
Allowable Uses:	 Payroll costs (defined above, and subject to per-person limits of pro-rated \$100k/yr) Mortgage interest (but not principal) Rent/lease payments (for leases in existence prior to 2/15/2020) Utility payments (electricity, gas, water, transportation, telephone, or internet access) Interest on other debt obligations (but not principal)
Loan Forgiveness (Sec. 1106):	 Loan funds used for payroll continuity (i.e., allowable uses in bold above) during covered period (i.e., 8 weeks from receipt of loan funds) are eligible for forgiveness Must certify to Lender and provide documentation of specific allowable uses Amounts of loan forgiveness may be reduced by reduction in employee wages or number of employees Any amounts forgiven are treated as cancelled indebtedness, but are specifically excepted from gross income for tax purposes; additional tax consequences for writeoffs
Other terms:	 Maximum loan term is 10 (2) years; maximum rate is 4% (1%); payments are deferred for 6-12 months Loans are 100% guaranteed by SBA; made by SBA 7(a) lenders (expanded for these loans) No personal guaranty or collateral requirements; non-recourse loans

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Additional Federal Programs and/or Phase III benefits:

Program:	<u>Description</u>
SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program	Loan amount up to \$2,000,000.00; loan term up to 30 years; 3.75% rate (2.75% for nonprofit); generally require collateral over \$25k in loan value; loans under this program can be refinanced through Phase III business interruption loans
Income Tax Filing & Payment	 Federal deadline extended to July 15, 2020 Idaho state deadline extended to June 15, 2020
"Phase II" Families First CV Response Act	 Tax credits to small businesses to cover: Two weeks paid sick leave for quarantined, sick family members, or school closings Up to 3 months of FMLA leave for the same things Potential exemptions for business with less than 50 employees
Tax Issues	 Delays of payment of Employer Payroll taxes (50% due by 12/31/2021; 50% by 12/31/2022) Changes to NOL rules (allows losses to be carried back for longer periods of time) Increases the amount of interest expenses that may be deducted (30% to 50%)
CARES Act & Bankruptcy	 Increases the Debt limit for Chapter 11 Subchapter V Debtors (\$2.7M to \$7.5M) Excludes COVID-19 related payments from "disposable income" for individuals Extends time for repayment of Chapter 13 plans
Student loans	 Federal student loan principal and interest deferred for 6 months Employer tuition-assistance programs: Employers can pay employee student loan payments up to \$5,250 in 2020; does not qualify as income to employee; employer can deduct as expense
Best Practices	 Take this moment to review your business; business plan; current loans; current contracts; expansion opportunities; documenting partnership/operating agreements; buy-sell agreements; employment agreements Talk to a banker or attorney about funding possibilities Be smart – don't fall for scams or seek improper funding; use proper resources

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