Is there a cheat sheet available on each of these programs comparing the differences?

We recommend reviewing our CARES Act Guide of Eligibility to determine which programs your organization qualifies for and then comparing the differences among those programs using our fact sheets, which can be found here.

Where do I apply for each type of grant or loan? Are they all available to apply for now?

Some of the new loan features are available, some are not. To find the most up to date information, please visit the SBA here. You can use the site to find where to apply for the loans, but in general:

- **SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan**: Apply with the SBA here.
- **Paycheck Protection Program (Business Interruption Loans)**: Apply through an authorized Bank or Credit Union beginning either April 3 or April 10, depending on your eligibility category. More information is available here. You can find the list of SBA-approved lenders in each state or region here.
- **SBA Express Loan**: Apply through an authorized Bank or Credit Union. You can find the list of SBA-approved lenders in each state or region here.
- **Economic Stabilization Fund**: To be determined. The Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve, or financial institutions will issue guidance regarding applications for loans or loan guarantees under this program.
- **Community Development Block Grants**: Individuals, businesses, and nonprofits are not eligible for direct CDBG grants, but may receive subgrants through states, cities or counties. If you are interested in receiving a grant under this program, you will need to contact the recipient of the grant in your State, county or municipality to find out how the program operates in your area. To find out the list of local government entities in your area that receive and administer CDBG grants, please click here. Funding
opportunities are not yet available, but funding will be provided to eligible local municipal or county
governments within 30 days and on a rolling basis thereafter.

- **Economic Development Assistance Program (EDAP) Grants:** A notice of funding opportunities and
  information on how to apply will be posted on the Economic Development Administration’s website,
  which you can find here. While these grants are not yet available, funding opportunities may be
  announced within the next 30 days (or by April 27, 2020).

**Is unemployment insurance available for furloughed employees?**

Yes, the CARES Act allows individuals who are unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable to work due
to the coronavirus outbreak (including furloughed workers and the self-employed) to receive pandemic
unemployment assistance for up to 39 weeks, during any period of employment disruption between January
27 and December 31, 2020—with no waiting period requirement. More information about unemployment
assistance can be found here.

**Do the relief resources in the CARES Act apply to seasonal businesses as well?**

Yes, there are flexible rules provided for seasonal businesses. For instance, under the Paycheck Protection
Program (also referred to as PPP or Business Interruption Loans), seasonal businesses can calculate their
average monthly employment and payroll costs based on costs and employment occurring between
February 15, 2019 and May 9, 2019 or March 1, 2019 and June 30, 2019—instead of the average over the
previous 12 months. Contact your nearest SBA District Office to see which seasonal allowances apply to you.

**Are you able to include severance for terminated staff into any of the relief options?**

Yes, severance expenses can be covered under the Paycheck Protection Program, the SBA Express Loan
Program, and the Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program, under certain conditions. Additionally, severance
might be covered under the lending programs funded through the Exchange Stabilization Fund, but details
on those programs have yet to be released.

**Do LLCs qualify if they have no employees?**

An LLC without employees qualifies for assistance under the Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program, the
SBA Express Loan Program, and the Main Street Lending Program, as provided through the Exchange
Stabilization Fund (based on initial guidance). An LLC without employees also qualifies for assistance
through the Paycheck Protection Program, but certain limitations apply to the compensation provided to
partners. LLCs without employees will not be eligible for the Employee Retention Tax Credit, but may be
eligible for Payroll Tax Deferral depending on further guidance provided by the IRS.

The SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan (also referred to as EIDL or disaster loan) application asks for
amount of loss. Do we put what our projected loss is or what we have currently lost so far?

Under the Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program, loss is defined as the amount of ordinary and necessary
expenses the borrower cannot cover due to the coronavirus outbreak—primarily based on a comparison
between your present balance sheet and your balance sheet from before the crisis hit. For more guidance,
please contact your nearest SBA District Office.
CARES ACT RELIEF RESOURCES FAQ

SBA LOANS (GENERAL Qs)

If you previously applied for an SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan a few days before the CARES Act passed, do you need to reapply?

Yes, the loan features of an Economic Injury Disaster Loan significantly changed under the CARES Act, including providing for an immediate grant of $10,000. The SBA created a new application form for these new types of EIDLs, which you can find here.

What loan program would you recommend for a small business to get some help with rent for a few months?

Both the Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program and the Paycheck Protection Program can be used to cover rents. However, since EIDLs do not require 75% of the proceeds to go toward payroll costs, as is require under the Paycheck Protection Program (also referred to as PPP or Business Interruption Loans), it provides for more flexible usage. Additionally, even though the Paycheck Protection Program allows for tax-free loan forgiveness on certain expenses, including rent and lease expenses, no more than 25% of loan forgiveness can go toward non-payroll expenses—with the remaining balance required to be paid back within two years. Under the EIDL program, repayment terms can extend up to 30 years, depending on the borrower’s finances.

What is the cap on each different type of loan?

Actual loan amounts are based on need (e.g. expenses, payroll, etc) and other requirements (e.g. collateral, risk, etc.), but the maximum size for each loan is:

- **SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan**: $2 million
- **Paycheck Protection Program**: $10 million
- **SBA Express Loan**: $1 million
- **Exchange Stabilization Fund**: Each program with the Exchange Stabilization Fund has different loan limits, which have not yet been finalized.

How soon could I expect relief from each type of loan?

Turnaround times may vary, but based on history:

- **SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan**: 2-3 weeks for the full loan, but 3 days for $10,000 cash advance.
- **Paycheck Protection Program**: Will depend on application volume and the processing capacity of each lender and the SBA.
- **SBA Express Loan**: Generally, 36 hours
- **Exchange Stabilization Fund**: To be determined. The Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve, or financial institutions will issue guidance regarding how quickly loans and other financial assistance will be dispersed.
- **Community Development Block Grants**: Within 30 days (or by April 27, 2020), the Department of

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Housing and Urban Development will begin distributing grants to eligible State, county, or local officials. Once these funds have been distributed to States, counties, or local municipalities, please contact them to determine if subgrants will be available. Find out who administers the CDBG Program in your area.

- **Economic Development Assistance Program Grants**: A notice of funding opportunities and information on when these grants will be disbursed will be posted on the Economic Development Administration's website, which you can find here. While these grants are not yet available, funding opportunities may be announced within the next 30 days (or by April 27, 2020).

**Where can I find a list of SBA lenders in my area?**

You can find a list of SBA-approved lenders in each state or region here. Lenders specifically participating in the Paycheck Protection Program can be found here.

**What is the date where the government calculates the 500-employee qualification? The end of a calendar year?**

Under the Paycheck Protection Program, borrowers can calculate their payroll costs using data from either the previous 12 months of payroll or from calendar year 2019. For seasonal businesses, borrowers can use average monthly payroll costs occurring between February 15, 2019 and May 9, 2019 or March 1, 2019 and June 30, 2019. New businesses can use average monthly payroll costs between January 1, 2020 and February 29, 2020. The same time periods are also used to determine the number of average monthly employees (which includes full-time, part-time, or other basis employees), for the purposes of applying employee-based size standards.

**Can you get SBA loans and also tax credits?**

You can get an SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan or an SBA Express Loan and still claim the Employee Retention Tax Credit, but you cannot claim the credit if you get a loan under the Paycheck Protection Program. Further information on the interaction between payroll tax relief and the Paycheck Protection Program can be found here.

**PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM** (Also referred to as PPP or Business Interruption Loan)

**How is employee retention calculated for the Payroll Protection Program?**

The loan forgiveness amount is reduced by the percentage of employment and the amount of wages that is reduced over the first 8 weeks of the loan for any employee making $100,000 or less, compared to the applicable period last year. For most borrowers, the “applicable period” is either between February 15, 2019 and June 30, 2019 or between January 1, 2020 and February 29, 2020, at the election of the borrower. For seasonal businesses, the applicable period is February 15, 2019 and June 30, 2019. Total employment is determined by calculating the average number of full-time equivalent employees for each pay period falling within a month.

There’s an allowance for a temporary decline in employment and wages occurring between February 15 and April 27, as long as they are restored by June 30, 2020.
If a business has already reduced their workforce by furlough or layoffs, can they bring them back and still be eligible for the Paycheck Protection Program?

Yes, as long as the employees are hired back by April 27. Further, under SBA regulations, 75% of the loan proceeds must be used on payroll costs, with similar requirements for loan forgiveness. For more information, please see our fact sheet or SBA regulations here.

Is the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) and 7(a) loan totally separate or are they the same? Are both directly through a lender?

They are essentially separate—with different loan features, requirements, and restrictions—but all lenders authorized to make 7(a) loans are authorized to make PPP loans. More information can be found on our fact sheet or through SBA regulations here.

How are tips and commission salaries calculated into Paycheck protection Program (also referred to as PPP or Business Interruption Loan) and Employee Retention Tax Credit?

For information on how eligible compensation is calculated under the Paycheck Protection Program, please see the SBA’s regulations or contact your nearest SBA District Office.

For information on how the Employee Retention Tax Credit calculates eligible compensation, please see the IRS's FAQ.

Do you have to pick and choose one between the Disaster Relief Loan and the Paycheck Protection Program loan? Or can I apply for both?

No, but they generally can’t be used to cover the same expense. An Economic Injury Disaster Loan (also referred to as EIDL or disaster loan) made before April 4 can be folded into a Paycheck Protection Loan, but not vice versa. The Paycheck Protection Program is designed to be supplemental to the Economic Injury Disaster Loan program, covering expenses that can’t be covered by an Economic Injury Disaster Loan alone. For more information on the interaction of the loans, please see SBA's FAQ.

Are individual employees with an annual salary above $100,000 completely excluded from the loan amount calculation? Or are there salaries up to $100,000 included in the loan calculation?

No, compensation for all employees can be covered up to $100,000 per employee. Any compensation provided in excess of $100,000 will not be considered in the calculation of payroll costs. Please see SBA regulations or the SBA's FAQ for further guidance.

If payroll has been reduced to maintain employees, how does that affect the interruption loan or disaster loan? (ex: employees have taken a pay cut in order to be retained).

Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program: A reduction in payroll does not directly impact the loan amount for the EIDL, except that the loan amount is based on any gaps in the balance sheet of the borrower that can be attributed to the coronavirus outbreak—in comparison to the borrower’s balance sheet before the outbreak. For further guidance, please contact your nearest SBA District Office.
**Paycheck Protection Program:** The loan forgiveness amount is reduced by the amount of wages that is reduced over the first 8 weeks of the loan for any employee making $100,000 or less, compared to the applicable period last year, even if employment remains the same. For most borrowers, the “applicable period” is either between February 15, 2019 and June 30, 2019 or between January 1, 2020 and February 29, 2020, at the election of the borrower. For seasonal businesses, the applicable period is February 15, 2019 and June 30, 2019. Total employment is determined by calculating the average number of full-time equivalent employees for each pay period falling within a month. There’s an allowance for a temporary decline in employment and wages occurring between February 15 and April 27, as long as they are restored by June 30, 2020. For further guidance, please contact your nearest SBA District Office.

**Is a Disaster Loan the same as the Economic Injury Disaster Loan?**

Yes, an Economic Injury Disaster Loan provided through the SBA is sometimes referred to in the shorthand as a “disaster loan.”

**Do you have to pick and choose one between the Disaster Relief Loan and the Paycheck Protection Program loan? Or can I apply for both?**

No, but they generally can’t be used to cover the same expense. An Economic Injury Disaster Loan (also referred to as EIDL or disaster loan) made before April 4 can be folded into a Paycheck Protection Loan, but not vice versa. The Paycheck Protection Program is designed to be supplemental to the Economic Injury Disaster Loan program, covering expenses that can’t be covered by an Economic Injury Disaster Loan alone. For more information on the interaction of the loans, please see SBA’s FAQ.

**What kind of collateral is needed to apply for the Disaster Loan?**

For SBA’s Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program, collateral is required for all loans over $25,000, but applicants will not be denied for lack of collateral. In such an instance, the SBA will require the borrower to pledge what is available. For specific guidance on what assets will be accepted for collateral or a personal guarantee, please contact your nearest SBA District Office.

**Would a 501(c)(6) organization that is not tax exempt be eligible for the coronavirus Economic Injury Disaster Loans?**

Yes, however, the SBA does not provide assistance for any business or organization that is “in the business of lobbying.” We are pressing the SBA to explain how they determine whether a business or organization is in the business of lobbying. For more information on all the different type of assistance available to 501(c)(6) organizations, please see our guide here.

**If payroll has been reduced to maintain employees, how does that affect the interruption loan or disaster loan? (ex: employees have taken a pay cut in order to be retained).**

Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program: A reduction in payroll does not directly impact the loan amount for the EIDL, except that the loan amount is based on any gaps in the balance sheet of the borrower that can be
attributed to the coronavirus outbreak—in comparison to the borrower's balance sheet before the outbreak. For further guidance, please contact your nearest SBA District Office.

**Paycheck Protection Program:** The loan forgiveness amount is reduced by the amount of wages that is reduced over the first 8 weeks of the loan for any employee making $100,000 or less, compared to the applicable period last year, even if employment remains the same. For most borrowers, the “applicable period” is either between February 15, 2019 and June 30, 2019 or between January 1, 2020 and February 29, 2020, at the election of the borrower. For seasonal businesses, the applicable period is February 15, 2019 and June 30, 2019. Total employment is determined by calculating the average number of full-time equivalent employees for each pay period falling within a month. There’s an allowance for a temporary decline in employment and wages occurring between February 15 and April 27, as long as they are restored by June 30, 2020. For further guidance, please contact your nearest SBA District Office.

**Employee Retention Tax Credit** *(Also referred to as ERTC)*

**Is the ERTC different than the tax credit available through the Families First Coronavirus Response Act?**

Yes, they are different. The Employee Retention Tax Credit allows non-governmental employers to claim a refundable tax credit against the quarterly-paid employer portion of Social Security taxes (6.2% of wages). The credit is worth 50% of eligible compensation (including group health benefits), up to $10,000 in employee compensation, providing a maximum credit of $5,000 per employee per quarter. Any employee paid leave benefit that is eligible for a tax credit under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act cannot be included in the calculation of eligible compensation under the Employee Retention Tax Credit. Further guidance can be found in the IRS’s FAQ.

Under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, employers can generally receive a refundable tax credit to help cover the cost of paid leave benefits. More information on this credit can be found on the IRS website here.

**How are tips and commission salaries calculated into Paycheck protection Program (also referred to as PPP or Business Interruption Loan) and Employee Retention Tax Credit?**

For information on how eligible compensation is calculated under the Paycheck Protection Program, please see the SBA’s regulations or contact your nearest SBA District Office.

For information on how the Employee Retention Tax Credit calculates eligible compensation, please see the IRS’s FAQ.

**Can you get SBA loans and also tax credits?**

You can get an SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan (also referred to as EIDL or disaster loan) or an SBA Express Loan and still claim the Employee Retention Tax Credit, but you cannot claim the credit if you get a loan under the Paycheck Protection Program. Further information on the interaction between payroll tax relief and the Paycheck Protection Program can be found here.
If our industry is classified by our governor as essential, but we voluntarily shutdown are we still eligible for the ERTC?

Yes, as long as you continue to pay your employees. The credit is based on the amount 50% of eligible compensation (including group health benefits), up to $10,000 in employee compensation, providing a maximum credit of $5,000 per employee per quarter. The credit can be claimed dollar-for-dollar against the quarterly-paid employer portion of Social Security taxes (6.2% of wages), with any excess refunded to the employer. For cases in which the employer also defers payment of Social security taxes, the credit can be claimed against the taxes owed and advanced to the employer before the actual Social Security tax payment is made. More information can be found in the IRS’s FAQ.

GRANTS

Are there any grants available?

Yes, grants are available in the following programs, through the following ways:

- **SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan**: $10,000 grant given in the form of a cash advance of the loan that doesn’t have to be paid back.

- **Paycheck Protection Program**: Up to $10 million grant given in the form of tax-free loan forgiveness for the portion of the loan used to cover payroll, (including additional wages paid to tipped employees), mortgage debt interest, rent, and utilities during the first 8 weeks of the loan—which will be reduced if you reduce the number of employees or wages.

- **Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)**: Grants and loans are available through this program. However, it is up to the State, county and local officials that receive the funds to determine what kind of grants or loans will be made available to third-party entities. Find out who administers the CDBG Program in your area.

- **Economic Development Assistance Program (EDAP) Grants**: Both grants and loans may be made available through this program. A notice of funding opportunities will be posted on the Economic Development Administration’s website, which you can find here. These notices will contain information

EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND

What is the interest rate for loans provided through the Main Street Lending Program?

Under the Mainstreet Lending Program, interest rates will range from 2.5 to 4.5%, according to preliminary guidance provided by the Federal Reserve, which may be subject to change before the program is operationalized. Please see our factsheet for additional information on the assistance provided through the Exchange Stabilization Fund.