Paycheck Protection Program

What is the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP)?
A new $350 billion loan program at SBA for small businesses, self-employed, and independent contractors to help them from going under due to the COVID-19 pandemic. If employers maintain payroll, the loans would be forgiven.

Who is Eligible?
- Any business concern, nonprofit organization, veterans organization, or Tribal business concern that employs no more than 500 employees (or the size standard in number of employees established by the Administration for the industry in which such business operates)
- Sole proprietors
- Independent contractors
- Self-employed individuals

How Does the Process Work?
All current SBA lenders are eligible lenders. The Department of Treasury will authorize new lenders to help expedite the processing and delivery of capital to small businesses.

How Can I Apply?
- SBA’s Lender Match Portal
- Interested borrowers are also encouraged to inquire with a local 7(a) lender regarding whether they are participating in the PPP

How Can I Use It?
- Employee compensation, including: salaries, wages, commissions, or similar compensation; cash tips or equivalents; vacation, parental, family, medical, or sick leave; payment required for providing group health care benefits (including insurance premiums), payment of retirement benefits; and payroll taxes
- Any compensation or income of a sole proprietor or independent contractor no greater than $100,000 in one year
- Payment of interest on mortgage obligations, rent, utilities, and insurance premiums
- Self-employment income of a sole proprietor or independent contractor no greater than $100,000 in one year
- Payment of interest on mortgage obligations, rent, utilities, and insurance premiums

Why a PPP Loan?
- Employee compensation, including: salaries, wages, commissions, or similar compensation; cash tips or equivalents; vacation, parental, family, medical, or sick leave; payment required for providing group health care benefits (including insurance premiums), payment of retirement benefits; and payroll taxes
- Any compensation or income of a sole proprietor or independent contractor no greater than $100,000 in one year
- Payment of interest on mortgage obligations, rent, utilities, and insurance premiums

EIDL Grants

What is an Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL)?
A low-interest, fixed rate loan that can provide up to $10 million in assistance for small businesses that can be used to pay immediate expenses during an emergency.

Who is Eligible?
- Private nonprofit organizations, small agricultural cooperatives
- Businesses; cooperatives; ESOPs; and tribal business concerns with 500 or fewer employees
- Independent contractors
- Sole proprietors (whether or not self-employed)

How Does the Process Work?
There are a couple of ways to apply. The SBA has an online portal where small businesses can upload documents and apply for a loan, or they can download the PDF on the agency’s website and mail the forms.

How Can I Apply?
- Eligible applicants who apply for an EIDL may request up to $10,000 be immediately disbursed. The amount need not be repaid, regardless of the loan decision.
- EIDL borrowers may apply for the Paycheck Protection Program, but when determining loan forgiveness, the advance EIDL grant is taken into consideration.

How Much?
A million small businesses are eligible to receive up to $10,000.

How long will the process take?
The legislation requires SBA to disburse the funds within three days of receiving the application.

Why a PPP Loan?
- Employee compensation, including: salaries, wages, commissions, or similar compensation; cash tips or equivalents; vacation, parental, family, medical, or sick leave; payment required for providing group health care benefits (including insurance premiums), payment of retirement benefits; and payroll taxes
- Any compensation or income of a sole proprietor or independent contractor no greater than $100,000 in one year
- Payment of interest on mortgage obligations, rent, utilities, and insurance premiums

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, CARES Act for Small Businesses

The CARES Act tasks the Small Business Administration with overseeing the distribution of millions of dollars in loans and grants to help small businesses survive the pandemic. It also provides additional funding for SBA’s Resource Partners to provide advice and training to help small businesses respond to the unprecedented challenges in communities throughout the country.