



# OVERVIEW

## SBA EMERGENCY LOANS

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, signed into law on March 27, 2020, allocates \$350 billion to help small businesses keep workers employed amid the current circumstances they are encountering. The CARES Act provides funding for the Paycheck Protection Program, modifies the existing Emergency Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) program and provides immediate loan payment relief for current SBA 7(a) borrowers. The following is an overview of the key components of and eligibility requirements of these programs:

### ➔ 7(a) Loan Payment Relief

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SBA will pay the principal, interest, and any associated fees owed on 7(a) loans as follows:

- Existing borrower not on deferment: six months beginning with the next payment due on the loan;
- Existing borrower on deferment: six months of payments beginning with the next payment due on the loan after the deferment period; and
- New borrower: six months of payments beginning with the first payment due on the loan, but only for new loans made within the first six months starting from the date of enactment

### ➔ Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL)

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- Eligibility: Businesses with 500 employees or fewer.
- Up to \$2 million can be provided to help meet financial obligations and operating expenses that could have been met if the disaster did not occur, think of this as working capital.
- Loans can be made based solely on credit scores.
- The interest rate on EIDLs will be 3.75% interest rate for small businesses.
- The first twelve payments will be deferred and not become due until one year after the original disbursement. Interest does accrue during this time.
- The term of these loans will be up to 30 years.

## ► Emergency Economic Injury Grants

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- For those that apply for the Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL), an advance of \$10,000 will be provided to small businesses within several days of applying for the loan.
- The grant does not need to be repaid, even if the grantee is subsequently denied an EIDL.
- Funds can be used to provide paid sick leave to employees, maintain payroll, meet increased production costs due to supply chain disruptions, or pay business obligations, including debts, rent and mortgage payments.
- Eligibility– Loans are available to small businesses, sole proprietors, independent contractors, tribal businesses, as well as cooperatives and employee-owned businesses in operation on January 31, 2020.

## ► Small Business “Paycheck Protection Program” (PPP)

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- A new \$349 billion lending program under the existing SBA 7(a) program. The SBA guarantee of PPP loans will be 100% through the end of 2020. PPP loan payments will be deferred for a minimum of six and up to 12 months. Loans will be administered through local and regional banks; any federally regulated bank may become an SBA lender for this purpose. The Department of the Treasury will issue regulations for these loans quickly.
- The interest rate will not exceed 4%.
- Eligibility:
  - Small businesses as defined by SBA size standards, generally up to 500 employees, but up to 1,500 employees depending on the sector as certain sectors are based on revenue.
  - Sole proprietors, the self-employed, and independent contractors.
- Regulatory Streamlining:
  - SBA’s standard “no credit elsewhere” test is waived.
  - No personal guarantee or collateral required.
  - No additional fees will be applied to these loans.
- Size of loans: Up to \$10 million. Loan amount is based on recent payroll costs, compensation paid to individuals, including the self-employed. Compensation in excess of \$100,000 a year to any individual is excluded.
- Requirements: The business must certify the loan will be used to retain workers, maintain payroll, make mortgage or lease payments, and pay utilities.
- Loans can be forgiven up to the amount spent by the borrower during the 8 weeks from loan origination on payroll, mortgage interest, rent or utilities. Compensation in excess of \$100,000 a year to any individual will not qualify for forgiveness.
  - Loan forgiveness is reduced by layoffs or pay reductions in excess of 25%.
  - Loan forgiveness is not treated as taxable income.

## ➔ Comparison

OVERVIEW	EIDL	EIDL GRANT	PPP
<b>Lender</b>	SBA	SBA	SBA 7(a) Approved Lender
<b>Maximum Loan Amount</b>	\$2MM	Grant of up to \$10,000	2.5x monthly payroll costs capped at \$100K per employee, maximum of \$10MM per borrower
<b>Eligible Borrowers</b>	Businesses that meet the SBA size standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 500 or fewer employees</li> <li>- Sole proprietorship (with or without employees or as independent contractors)</li> <li>- Cooperative of 500 or fewer employees</li> <li>- ESOP (500 or fewer employees)</li> <li>- Tribal small business concern (500 or fewer employees)</li> </ul>	<p>Businesses with &lt;500 employees</p> <p>Businesses in NAICS 72 with &lt;500 employees per individual location.</p>
<b>Use of Proceeds</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Payroll</li> <li>- Rent</li> <li>- Utilities</li> <li>- Interest on debt occurred</li> <li>- Accounts payable</li> <li>- Some bills that could have been paid had the disaster not occurred</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide sick leave to employees unable to work due to direct effect of COVID-19</li> <li>- Maintain payroll to retain employees during business disruptions or substantial slowdowns</li> <li>- Meet increased costs to obtain materials unavailable from applicant's original source due to interrupted supply chains</li> <li>- Make rent or mortgage payments</li> <li>- Repay obligations that cannot be met due to revenue loss</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Payroll</li> <li>- Interest on mortgage payments (principal or prepayments excluded)</li> <li>- Rent</li> <li>- Utilities</li> <li>- Interest on any debt incurred prior to Feb. 15, 2020</li> </ul>
<b>Collateral</b>	No collateral up to \$25,000	N/A	Waived
<b>Personal Guarantee</b>	No personal guarantee up to \$200,000	N/A	Waived
<b>Affiliation</b>	Applicable	Waived	Applicable
<b>No Credit Elsewhere</b>	Waived	Waived	Waived
<b>Forgiveable</b>	No	Yes, Grant	<b>Yes, up to 100%.</b> Forgiveness of indebtedness of an amount equal to the sum of the qualified costs incurred and payments made during the covered period (8-week period following loan origination). Forgiveness portion may be reduced by a reduction in retained employees or reduction in pay of retained employees.
<b>Interest</b>	3.75%	N/A	Up to 4% for non-forgiven portion
<b>Term</b>	Up to 30 Years	N/A	Up to 10 years for non-forgiven portion
<b>Prepayment Penalty</b>	None	N/A	None

## ➔ Next Steps

- Review your options as listed in this document.
- Contact your local UGA SBDC office to speak with a business consultant. There are 17 office locations throughout Georgia, serving every county. During this time, consultants are available via phone or email only.
- Your business consultant will be able to answer any questions you may have. He/she will be available to assist you as you navigate the application process.



Small Business  
Development Center  
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

## ABOUT THE UGA SBDC

The UGA Small Business Development Center (SBDC) provides tools, training and resources to help small businesses grow and succeed.

Designated as one of Georgia's top providers of small business assistance, the UGA SBDC has 17 offices to serve the needs of Georgia's business community.

ALBANY  
229-420-1144

WINNETT  
678-985-6820

ATHENS  
706-542-7436

KENNESAW STATE  
UNIVERSITY  
470-578-6450

GEORGIA STATE  
UNIVERSITY  
404-413-7830

MACON  
478-757-3609

AUGUSTA  
706-650-5655

CLAYTON STATE  
UNIVERSITY  
678-466-5100

BRUNSWICK  
912-264-7343

ROME  
706-622-2006

UNIVERSITY OF  
WEST GEORGIA  
678-839-5082

SAVANNAH  
912-651-3200

COLUMBUS  
706-569-2651

GEORGIA SOUTHERN  
UNIVERSITY  
912-478-7232

DEKALB  
770-414-3110

VALDOSTA STATE  
UNIVERSITY  
229-245-3738

GAINESVILLE  
770-531-5681

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