

Instructions for completing form 2484-SD 2nd Draw PPP Loan

With respect to “purpose of the loan,” payroll costs consist of compensation to employees (whose principal place of residence is the United States) in the form of salary, wages, commissions, or similar compensation; cash tips or the equivalent (based on employer records of past tips or, in the absence of such records, a reasonable, good-faith employer estimate of such tips); payment for vacation, parental, family, medical, or sick leave (except those paid leave amounts for which a credit is allowed under FFCRA Sections 7001 and 7003); allowance for separation or dismissal; payment for the provision of employee benefits consisting of group health care coverage (including insurance premiums), group life, disability, vision, or dental insurance, and retirement benefits; payment of state and local taxes assessed on compensation of employees; and, for an independent contractor or sole proprietor, wage, commissions, income, or net earnings from self-employment or similar compensation.

For purposes of calculating “Average Monthly Payroll,” most Applicants will use the average monthly payroll for 2019 or 2020, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis, as prorated for the period during which the payments are made or the obligation to make the payments is incurred, for each employee. For seasonal businesses, the Applicant may elect to instead use average total monthly payroll for any twelve-week period selected by the Applicant between February 15, 2019 and February 15, 2020, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis, as prorated for the period during which the payments are made or the obligation to make the payments is incurred, for each employee. For new businesses without 12 months of payroll costs but that were in operation on February 15, 2020, average monthly payroll may be calculated based on the number of months in which payroll costs were incurred, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis for each employee, as prorated for the period during which the payments are made or the obligation to make the payments is incurred, for each employee. For farmers and ranchers that operate as a sole proprietorship or as an independent contractor, or who are eligible self-employed individuals and report farm income or expenses on a Schedule F (or any equivalent successor IRS form), payroll costs are computed using eligible payroll costs for employees, if any, plus the lesser of \$100,000 and the difference between gross income and any eligible payroll costs for employees, as reported on a Schedule F. For Applicants that file IRS Form 1040, Schedule C, payroll costs are computed using line 31 net profit amount, limited to \$100,000, plus any eligible payroll costs for employees. For Applicants that are partnerships, payroll costs are computed using net earnings from self-employment of individual general partners, as reported on IRS Form 1065 K-1, reduced by section 179 expense deduction claimed, unreimbursed partnership expenses claimed, and depletion claimed on oil and gas properties, multiplied by 0.9235, that is not more than \$100,000, plus any eligible payroll costs for employees.

In determining whether the Applicant experienced at least a 25% reduction in gross receipts, for loans above \$150,000, the Applicant must identify the 2020 quarter meeting this requirement, identify the reference quarter, and state the gross receipts amounts for both quarters, as well as provide supporting documentation. For loans of \$150,000 and below, these fields are not required and the Applicant only must certify that the Applicant has met the 25% gross receipts reduction at the time of application; however, upon or before seeking loan forgiveness (or upon SBA request) the Applicant must provide documentation that identifies the 2020 quarter meeting this requirement, identifies the reference quarter, states the gross receipts amounts for both quarters, and supports the amounts provided. For all loans, the appropriate reference quarter depends on how long the Applicant has been in operation:

- For all entities other than those satisfying the conditions set forth below, Applicants must demonstrate that gross receipts in any quarter of 2020 were at least 25% lower than the same quarter of 2019. Alternatively, Applicants may compare annual gross receipts in 2020 with annual gross receipts in 2019; Applicants choosing to use annual gross receipts must enter “Annual” in the 2020 Quarter and Reference Quarter fields and, as required documentation, must submit copies of annual tax forms substantiating the annual gross receipts reduction.
- For entities not in business during the first and second quarters of 2019 but in operation during the third and fourth quarters of 2019, Applicants must demonstrate that gross receipts in any quarter of 2020 were at least 25% lower than either the third or fourth quarters of 2019.
- For entities not in business during the first, second, and third quarters of 2019 but in operation during the fourth quarter of 2019, Applicants must demonstrate that gross receipts in any quarter of 2020 were at least 25% lower than the fourth quarter of 2019.
- For entities not in business during 2019 but in operation on February 15, 2020, Applicants must demonstrate that gross receipts in the second, third, or fourth quarter of 2020 were at least 25% lower than the first quarter of 2020.

Gross receipts includes all revenue in whatever form received or accrued (in accordance with the entity’s accounting method) from whatever source, including from the sales of products or services, interest, dividends, rents, royalties, fees, or commissions, reduced by returns and allowances. Generally, receipts are considered “total income” (or in the case of a sole proprietorship “gross income”) plus “cost of goods sold” and excludes net capital gains or losses as these terms are defined and reported on IRS tax return forms. Gross receipts do not include the following: taxes collected for and remitted to a taxing authority if included in gross or total income, such as sales or other taxes collected from customers and excluding taxes levied on the concern or its employees; proceeds from transactions between a concern and its domestic or foreign affiliates; and amounts collected for another by a travel agent, real estate agent, advertising agent, conference management service provider, freight forwarder or customs broker. All other items, such as subcontractor costs, reimbursements for purchases a contractor makes at a customer’s request, investment income, and employee-based costs such as payroll taxes, may not be excluded from gross receipts. Gross receipts of a borrower must be aggregated with gross receipts of its affiliates. For a nonprofit organization, veterans organization, nonprofit news organization, 501(c)(6) organization, and destination marketing organization, gross receipts has the meaning in section 6033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

For purposes of reporting Number of Employees, sole proprietors, self-employed individuals, and independent contractors should include themselves as employees (i.e., the minimum number in the box “Employees” is one). For NAICS 72 or eligible news organizations, applicants may not exceed 300 per physical location.

For purposes of reporting Year of Establishment, self-employed individuals and independent contractors may enter “NA”.

For purposes of reporting NAICS Code, applicants must match the business activity code provided on their IRS income tax filings, if applicable. For purposes of calculating an Applicant’s maximum payroll costs, an Applicant may multiply its average monthly payroll costs by 3.5 only if the Applicant is in the Accommodation and Food Services sector and has reported a NAICS code beginning with 72 as its business activity code on its most recent IRS income tax return.

All parties listed below are considered owners of the Applicant as well as “principals”:

- For a sole proprietorship, the sole proprietor;
- For a partnership, all general partners, and all limited partners owning 20% or more of the equity of the firm;
- For a corporation, all owners of 20% or more of the corporation;
- For limited liability companies, all members owning 20% or more of the company; and
- Any Trustor (if the Applicant is owned by a trust).