

Paycheck Protection Program and Employee Retention Credit

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INTRODUCTIONS





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Agenda:

- Where We Are Now
- PPP Updates
- PPP Forgiveness
- 2020 Employee Retention Credit
- 2021 Employee Retention Credit
- Special Issues Surrounding the Employee Retention Credit
- Claiming the Employee Retention Credit
- Questions

Where We Are Now

- Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021
 - Signed by President Trump on December 27th
 - Second draw PPP loans available with expanded eligibility
 - Extended ERC into Q2 2021
 - PPP borrowers eligible for ERC

Where We Are Now

- American Rescue Plan Act:
 - Signed by President Biden on March 12th
 - \$7.25b added to PPP
 - Expanded nonprofit eligibility
 - Enabled PPP borrowers to also receive Shuttered
 Venue Operators Grant
 - Extended ERC through Q4 2021



PAYCHECK PROTECTION PROGRAM



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Current PPP Status

- Applications available to be submitted through May 31st
 - Dependent on availability of funding
- 2020 Statistics
 - \$521.2 billion in PPP loans approved
 - \$209.1 billion forgiven with \$83.8 billion under review
- 2021 Statistics
 - \$232.8 billion in PPP loans approved

PPP Schedule C Filers

- Separate Schedule C Filer application
 - Based on 2019 or 2020 Schedule C Gross Income
 - Form 1040 Schedule C Line 7
 - Monthly average multiplied by 2.5
 - Cannot exceed \$20,833

Who Is Eligible for Second Draw?

- Previously received a First Draw PPP loan and has or will use full amount of loan,
- Under 300 employees, and
 - Multiple locations not more than 300 employees per location
- 25% drop in gross receipts in any quarter in 2020 compared to 2019

General Forgiveness Rules

- Minimum 60% used for payroll
- Be aware of expenses claimed under other funding sources
- Application is due 10 months after the end of your covered period
- Loans in excess of \$2m will be audited by the SBA in the future

Covered Period

- Between 8 and 24 weeks
 - Can use a time period in between, but many banks calculate this based on date input for loan proceeds
- Begins the day funds were deposited

Eligible Expenses Payroll Costs



- Costs paid and costs incurred during covered period
- Includes:
 - Wages
 - Employer portion of health, dental, life, disability insurance, 401k
 - Employer state and local taxes (SUTA)
- Capped at \$15,385 (8 weeks) or \$46,154 (24 weeks)
- Exclude grant funded wages, employee retention credit or Families First Coronavirus Relief Act wages
 - No double dipping!!

Eligible Expenses Payroll – Owner Employees



- Capped at \$15,385 (8 weeks) or \$20,833 (24 weeks)
- Limited to 2.5 month equivalent of 2019 compensation
 - This includes health insurance and 401k contributions

Eligible Expenses Nonpayroll Costs



- Includes:
 - Business mortgage interest payments (no prepayments)
 - Rent or lease payments
 - Specific rules for related party rents
 - Utilities
 - Covered operational expenses
 - Software or cloud computing services
 - Covered property damage
 - Covered supplier costs
 - Covered PPE
- Includable only if established before 2/15/20

PPP Forgiveness Applications



- Three different SBA Forgiveness Application options
 - Form 3508S Simplified forgiveness application
 - Form 3508EZ Easier application for qualified borrowers
 - Form 3508 Full detailed forgiveness application

- Form 3508S
- Only for loans under \$150,000
- Simplified checklist and certifications
- Note amount spent on payroll
- No required documentation

Form 3508EZ



- Did not reduce annual salary or hourly wages by more than 25% AND did not reduce number of employees or average paid hours
- Did not reduce annual salary or hourly wages by more than 25% AND could not operate at the same level of business due to regulations and mandates

Form 3508

Schedule A

- Table 1 includes new employees in 2020 or employees that did not make the equivalent of \$100,000 in any pay period in 2019
- Table 2 is those that did make over the limit above
 - Not required to calculate the salary/wage reduction

Form 3508 Salary and Wage Reduction



- Salary and Wage Reduction
 - Compares average annual salary or hourly wage
 for 1/1/20 3/31/20 to covered period
 - Only applies if in excess of 25%
- Safe Harbor
 - If the wage rate is restored to February 15th level by December 31st or the end of covered period (PPP2), there is no reduction of forgiveness

Form 3508 FTE Reduction



- Compare reference period (2/15/19 6/30/19
 OR 1/1/20 2/29/20) to covered period
- Exceptions exist for offers to rehire or restore hours and terminations for cause
- Safe harbors available if you were unable to operate at the same level of business compared to 2/15 or FTEs were restored by 12/31 (PPP1) or end of covered period (PPP2)



EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT - 2020



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Eligibility - 2020

- Business must be partially or totally shut down due to COVID-19 during any calendar quarter in 2020, or
- Gross receipts are less than 50% of gross receipts in the same quarter as 2019
 - An entity continues to qualify until the first calendar quarter where gross receipts are greater than 80% if it's gross receipts for the same calendar quarter in 2019
- Federal or State governments or any governmental agencies were not eligible employers for the ERC

2020 Gross Receipts Test Example

Facts

- 2020 Gross Receipts
 - Q1 \$100,000 (48% 2019)
 - Q2 \$190,000 (83% 2019)
 - Q3 \$230,000 (92% 2019)
- 2019 Gross Receipts
 - Q1 \$210,000
 - Q2 \$230,000
 - Q3 \$250,000

Eligibility

- The employer is eligible beginning with Q1 2020
- Eligibility ends on the 1st
 day of Q3 (the quarter
 following the quarter in
 which gross receipts were
 80% or more of 2019)
- The employer is eligible for the ERC for Q1 & Q2

Maximum Amount of Credit Allowed - 2020

- Credit is equal to 50% of qualified wages (including health plan expenses) per employee up to \$10,000 wages per employee per year
 - Wages paid from March 13, 2020 to December 31, 2020
- Max credit per employee is \$5,000
- Qualified Wages
 - Wages including health care costs
 - Salary increases/bonuses are not qualified wages
 - Wages cannot be claimed for any other credit/program (PPP, WOTC, PML, FFCRA)
 - Self Employed earnings/wages are not eligible

Restriction For More Than 100 Full-Time Employees

- If an employer averages more than 100 full-time employees in 2019, qualified wages are wages paid to employees who were not providing services (not working)
 - Full-time = 30 hours per week or 130 hours in the month
 - Qualified wages may not exceed what the employee would have been paid 30 days prior to when they were not performing services



EMPLOYEE RETENTION CREDIT - 2021



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Eligibility - 2021

- Business must be partially or totally shut down due to COVID-19 during any calendar quarter in 2021, or
- Gross receipts are less than 80% of gross receipts in the same quarter as 2019
- Safe harbor is available to elect to use the previous quarter
 - Q1 2021:
 - Q4 2020 to Q4 2019
 - Q1 2021 to Q1 2019
 - Q2 2021:
 - Q1 2021 to Q1 2019
 - Q2 2021 to Q2 2019

Eligibility – 2021 Continued



- Bonuses/salary increases can now be included in the qualified wage calculation
- Governmental entities allowed in 2021:
 - Public colleges or universities
 - Organizations with a principal purpose of providing medical/hospital care

Maximum Amount of Credit Allowed - 2021



- Credit is equal to 70% of qualified wages (including health plan expenses) per employee up to \$10,000 wages per employee per quarter
- Max credit per employee is \$7,000 per quarter

Restriction For More Than 500 Full-Time Employees

- If an employer averages more than 500 fulltime employees in 2019, qualified wages are wages paid to employees who were <u>not</u> <u>providing services</u> (not working)
 - Full-time = 30 hours per week or 130 hours in the month

Credit Computation – 2021 Example (Quarter 1)

Employee Name	Qualified Wages	FFCRA Wages (eligible for credit)	ERC Wages	PPP Wages (eligible for forgiveness)	ERC Credit (ERC Wages x 70%)
Cory	30,000	0	0	20,883	0
Megan	5,000	1,000	4,000	0	2,800
Jenna	12,000	0	10,000	2,000	7,000
Matt	20,000	0	10,000	10,000	7,000
Total	67,000	1,000	24,000	32,883	16,800

 Possible benefit: \$50,683 on \$67,000 worth of wages paid (\$1,000 FFCRA + \$32,883 PPP Forgiveness + \$16,800 ERC)

2020 and 2021 Differences Summary

	2020	2021	
% Qualified Wages	50%	70%	
Maximum Wages	\$10,000 per employee per year	\$10,000 per employee per quarter	
Maximum Credit	\$5,000 per employee	\$7,000 per employee per quarter	
Gross Receipts Eligibility	50% decline in gross receipts compared to the same quarter in 2019	20% decline in gross receipts compared to the same quarter in 2019 + safe harbor to use prior quarter	
Employee threshold for Limited Qualified Wage Eligibility	100 full-time employees	500 full-time employees	



SPECIAL ISSUES REGARDING THE ERC



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ERC For Controlled Groups

- Eligibility for ERC and the credit is computed on a controlled group basis
 - Under Section 52(a) / (b) & section 414 (m)/(o)
- Could impact parent-subsidiary controlled group, brother-sister controlled group, or combined groups of corporations
- These aggregation rules apply to partnerships, trusts, estates, corporations, or sole proprietors

Partially/Fully Shutdown for the ERC

- Full/partial shutdown due to Federal, state, or local government orders
- Partial suspension impacts more than a nominal portion of business activities (more than 10%)
- All members of an aggregated group are treated as a single employer
- Only Qualified Wages while shut down are eligible

Factors to Review for a Full/Partial Shutdown

- Employer's Telework Capabilities
- Portability of Employee's Work
- Is the physical workspace necessary for employees?
- Impact of transition to telework operations
- Impact of occupancy restrictions

Shutdown Examples

Qualifying

- Essential business is unable to obtain materials from any suppliers so it can't operate
- A company began teleworking and does not have the ability to complete all operations or services in a comparable manner (laboratory research/access to specific equipment)
- Restaurants limiting capacity for indoor/outdoor dining

Non-Qualifying

- An essential business has stayed open, but business has declined due to stay at home orders
- A company began teleworking & business operations continued in a comparable manner
- Essential business can remain open with a small component of its business that is suspended

Wages paid to Related Individuals

- Related Individual Wages are not eligible for the Employee Retention Credit
- Related Individuals Include:
 - Child or descendant of a child
 - Brother, sister, stepbrother, or stepsister
 - Father or mother, or ancestor of either
 - Stepfather or stepmother
 - Aunt or Uncle/Niece or nephew
 - Son in law, Daughter-in-law, Father-in-Law, Mother-In-law,
 Brother-in-law, Sister-in-Law

Interaction of PPP & ERC

- You can receive the ERC and a PPP loan
- Wages claimed for the ERC are not eligible for PPP Forgiveness
- If you have already filed for PPP forgiveness, this will impact what you can claim for ERC

Tax Treatment of ERC

- There will be an addback to taxable income for the amount of credit received (reduction of wage expense)
- Wages claimed for the ERC could not be used for the R&D credit or Work Opportunity Tax Credit
 - Important to maximize health plan expenses for employees with R&D activity



CLAIMING THE CREDIT



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Claiming the Credit

- Eligible employers must report total qualified wages and health benefits on a quarterly basis
 - Using Form 941
- Refundable if the credit is larger than employment taxes paid
- Payroll providers have been claiming this credit and should be able to help you
- Advance claims of the credit are possible through reduction of deposits or Form 7200

Claiming the Credit Retroactively - 2020



- File an Amended Form 941
 - File by 90 days before the statute of limitations expires (3 years from when the 941 was filed)
- Important to consider your PPP Forgiveness Application
 - Has Forgiveness been received yet?
 - Was your application approved in full?
 - What wages were claimed for forgiveness?

QUESTIONS?





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