

GNYADA DEALER WEBINARS

MAY 8, 2020



Automobile Dealers Association



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WITH US TODAY







PPP Loan Eligibility

Please note that the information provided below is subject to change with additional guidance interpreting the rules governing the Payment Protection Program from the U.S. Department of Treasury or Small Business Administration.



PPP Loan Eligibility



- Certification of Need
- May 14, 2020 Safe Harbor for Return of Loan Proceeds
- Applies to Publicly-Traded and Privately-Held Entities



PPP Loan Use



Permitted Use of Loan Proceeds

Qualifying Payroll Costs

- Employee salary & wages
- Required health and retirement benefits
- Leave pay in certain situations

PPP Loan Use continued

Permitted Use of Loan Proceeds

- Qualifying Non-Payroll Costs
 - Interest on Mortgage Obligations
 - Rent Payments
 - Utility Payments
 - Other Debt (<u>not included in Forgiveness</u>)



Loan Forgiveness Criteria

- Employee Headcount Analysis
- Employee Payroll Analysis
- 75%/25% Test
- Exceptions to Reduction of Forgiveness Amount



- Up to 100% of Loan may be Forgiven
- Beginning balance of Loan Forgiveness:
 - Total of Loan Proceeds used to pay Qualifying Payroll Costs and Non-Qualifying Payroll Costs;
 - Expended during the 8-week period immediately following receipt of the Loan Proceeds.



Employee Headcount Test

- Average Full-Time Equivalent ("AFTE") positions for each pay period during 8-week test period and divided by one of the following base periods:
 - AFTEs for period 2/15/19 thru 6/30/19; or
 - AFTEs for period 1/1/20 thru 2/29/20.
- The goal is for the resulting percentage to be at least 100%, in other words, having at least as many AFTEs during the 8-week test period as you had during one of the two base period.

Recommendation – Choose the base period with the lowest AFTE #

Employee Headcount Test Continued

If the resulting percentage is less than 100% then the Forgivable Loan Amount will be reduced by the <u>percentage difference</u> between 100% and the percentage resulting from the AFTE test.



Continuing Example (Headcount Test):

- AFTEs during 8-Week Test Period = 90
- Lowest number of AFTEs during either Base
 Period = 100
- Resulting percentage reduction in Beginning Forgivable Loan Amount = 10%

Dealership has a \$100,000 loan from which it utilizes \$70,000 for Qualifying Payroll Costs and \$15,000 for Qualifying Non-Payroll Costs for a total Beginning Forgivable Loan Amount of \$85,000.

Continuing Example (Headcount Test):

The 10% reduction in Forgivable
Loan Amount is applied to the
\$70,000 equaling \$63,000 which is
then added to the \$15,000 to equal
\$78,000 for the New Maximum
Forgivable Loan Amount.



Employee Payroll Test

• Compare each <u>individual</u> employee's total salary and wages during the during the 8-week test period (pro rated weekly) against the employee's total salary and wages in the 1st quarter of 2020 (pro rated weekly).

Employee Payroll Test Continued

- Any individual employee whose highest pay period in 2019 would be annualized to salary and wages of greater than \$100,000 is excluded from Payroll Test.
- The Forgivable Loan Amount is reduced by the <u>dollar amount</u> of salary and wages for any employee that has a reduction in salary and wages of more than 25%.



Employee Payroll Test Continued

Note – Because the Legislation focuses on any single pay period which when annualized results in a rate of pay of over \$100,000, you could have a salesperson who had a very strong week or month such that although his or her historic annual salary and wages don't exceed \$100,000 for purposes of this analysis he or she would be considered making more than \$100,000 and removed from the Payroll Test.



Employee "A" was paid salary and wages of \$5,000 during the 8-week test period.
Prorated weekly salary and wages = \$625.00.

Employee "A" was paid salary and wages of \$20,000 during the 1st quarter of 2020. Annualized pay does not exceed \$100,000. Prorated weekly salary and wages = \$1,538.46.



Continuing Example (Payroll Test):

Difference in weekly salary is \$913.46 or a 59% decrease in salary and wages. The difference between a permissible reduction of 25% in the base weekly salary, which would be \$1,153.85 and the actual reduction of salary and wages during the 8-week test period is \$528.85.

Multiplying the weekly shortfall in salary and wages below the permissible 25% of \$528.85 by the 8-week period results in a total reduction in the Forgivable Loan Amount of \$4,230.80.



Continuing Example (Payroll Test):

Dealership has a \$100,000 loan amount from which it utilizes \$70,000 for Qualifying Payroll Costs and \$15,000 for Qualifying Non-Payroll Costs for a total Beginning Maximum Forgivable Loan Amount of \$85,000, the 10% reduction in Forgivable Loan Amount from the Employee Headcount analysis resulted in a reduction of the Qualifying Payroll Costs to a new total of \$63,000 and a new total maximum Forgivable Loan Amount of \$78,000.

- Continuing Example (Payroll Test):
- As a result of the Payroll Test, the portion of the Forgivable Loan Amount applicable to the Qualifying Payroll Costs equaling \$63,000 is reduced by \$4,230.80 for a new total of \$58,769.20 for Qualifying Payroll Costs, and after adding the \$15,000 in loan proceeds expended on Qualifying Non-Payroll Costs, the New Maximum Forgivable Loan Amount is \$73,769.20.

Percentage of Use of Funds Test (75%/25% Calculation)

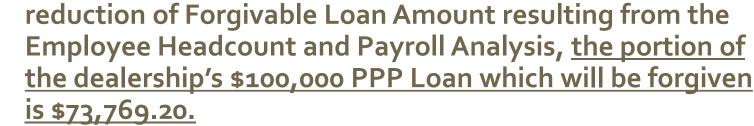
- At least 75% of Forgivable Loan Amount must be expended on Qualifying Payroll Costs.
- No more than 25% of Forgivable Loan Amount expended on Qualifying Non-Payroll Costs.



Continuing Example:

In our continuing example, the New Maximum Forgivable Loan Amount is \$73,769.20. The amount of Qualifying Payroll Costs of \$58,769.20 is approximately 80% of the maximum Forgivable Loan Amount and the \$15,000 in Qualifying Non-Payroll Costs is approximately 20% thus meeting the 75%/25% test.

Without the application of any potential exceptions to the





If the amount of Qualifying Payroll Costs was <u>less</u> than 75% as compared to the Qualifying Non-Payroll Costs then you would reduce the Qualifying Non-Payroll Costs until they were 25% of the total (or 1/3 of the Qualifying Payroll Costs).



Exceptions to Reductions Resulting from Employee Headcount and Payroll Tests

• If the number of AFTEs as of 2/15/20 falls during the period between 2/15/20 and 4/26/20 then as long as the number of AFTEs is restored to the 2/15/20 level by 6/30/20 there will be no reduction under the Employee Headcount Test for that position.

- Exceptions to Reductions Resulting from Employee Headcount and Payroll Tests
- If any employee has their salary and wages reduced by more than 25% from 2/15/20 as compared to their salary and wages paid between 2/15/20 and 4/26/20 then as long as that reduction is eliminated by 6/30/20 there will be no reduction under the Employee Payroll analysis for that employee.

New Guidance on Exception to Reductions Resulting from Employee Headcount

• The SBA intends to issue a new rule excluding laid-off employees whom the borrower offered to rehire (<u>for the same salary/wages and same number of hours</u>) from the loan forgiveness reduction calculation.



- New Guidance on Exception to Reductions Resulting from Employee Headcount
- The interim final rule will specify that, to qualify for this exception, the borrower must have made a good faith, written offer of rehire, and the employee's rejection of that offer must be documented by the borrower.

- New Guidance on Exception to Reductions Resulting from Employee Headcount
- SBA warns that employees and employers should be aware that employees who reject offers of re-employment may forfeit eligibility for continued unemployment compensation.



Best Practices for Maximizing Loan Forgiveness Amount

 Consider placing the loan proceeds in a segregated bank account after consultation with the dealership's accountants.

- Best Practices for Maximizing Loan Forgiveness Amount
- Either make payments directly from that account to cover Qualifying Payroll Costs and Qualifying Non-Payroll Costs or transfer the exact amount of the particular expense from the segregated account to the operating account from which you make the payment.
- Use a spreadsheet to carefully track all expenditures of Loan Proceeds.



Best Practices for Maximizing Loan Forgiveness Amount

•Run pro formas on your expected expenses for the 8-week period following receipt of the loan proceeds. Use as much of the loan proceeds as possible for Qualifying Payroll Costs during the 8-week period.



Best Practices for Maximizing Loan Forgiveness Amount

• Be prepared to run a detailed payroll spreadsheet for the period January 1, 2019 thru June 30, 2020 and retain documentation reflecting the exact hire date and termination date (if applicable) for each employee during that period.

- Best Practices for Maximizing Loan Forgiveness Amount
- Schedule 2 full months of payroll during the 8-week period to maximize loan proceeds which can be forgiven. Payroll payments must made in due course and not for advancement of unearned wages, future bonuses, etc.

- Best Practices for Maximizing Loan Forgiveness
 Amount
- Attempt to avoid reducing the number of positions or payroll amounts of more than 25% for any employee during the 8 weeks following receipt of the loan proceeds in comparison to the base periods in the legislation, even if it means paying some employees to sit at home.

- Best Practices for Maximizing Loan Forgiveness Amount
- If you eliminated positions or reduced pay of one or more employees by more than 25% between 2/15/20 and 4/26/20, then make plans to restore those positions and the prior pay amounts, preferably for the same employee if he or she is available, no later than 6/30/20.



Best Practices for Maximizing Loan Forgiveness Amount

• Make Qualifying Non-Payroll Cost payments based strictly upon the terms of any lease agreement, mortgage agreements and other loan documentation as those agreements existed on 2/15/20. Do not artificially increase rent payments under a lease or alter the terms of other loan documents.

- Best Practices for Maximizing Loan Forgiveness Amount
- Begin applying for loan forgiveness as early as you are able to gather the necessary supporting documentation following the conclusion of the 8-week period and after you have rectified any headcount or salary reductions.

Q&A

• Questions?



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