

K&amp;L Gates LLP

**COVID Relief Tax Provisions - Summary Guide - Updated as of February 1, 2021**

The following chart outlines the tax provisions contained in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (“FFCRA”), the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”), the Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020 (“PPPPFA”), the COVID-related Tax Relief Act of 2020 (“CTRA”), the Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act (the “Economic Aid Act”), the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020 (“TCADTRA”) and certain related notices and FAQs issued by the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”). The applicable guidance is loosely separated into relief for businesses and relief for individuals, recognizing that some provisions affect both individuals and businesses, and a [comparison of the affiliation & aggregation rules](#) chart for the Paycheck Protection Program and the Employee Retention Credit. Although detailed, this chart is not a substitute for legal and tax analysis. Additional information on COVID-19-related legislation and tax guidance can be found here: [Responding to COVID-19](#). References to the “Code” or “I.R.C.” throughout are to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

(CTRL + click to follow links)

**RELIEF FOR BUSINESSES**

1. Paid Sick Leave Requirement
2. Tax Credits for Paid Sick Leave
3. Tax Credit for Paid Family Leave
4. Wages paid under Act, not wages for 3111 purposes
5. Paycheck Protection Program and related PPP Loan Forgiveness
6. Grants for Shuttered Venue Operators
7. Emergency EIDL Grants
8. Employee Retention Credit for Employers Subject to Closure Due to COVID-19
9. Delay of Payment of Employer Payroll Taxes
10. Code Section 6411 Timely Filed - Special Rules for Claiming Quick Refunds for Net Operating Loss Deductions and Prior Year Minimum Tax Liability of Corporations Refund Claims (AMT)
11. Net Operating Loss Modifications: Five Year Carryback of NOLS for 2018, 2019 and 2020
12. Net Operating Loss Modifications: Suspension of 80 percent Limit for 2018-2020
13. Net Operating Loss Modifications: NOL Technical Correction for fiscal year filers with an NOL arising in the 2017/2018 straddle year
14. Net Operating Loss Modifications: REIT Carryback Limitations
15. Net Operating Loss Modifications: Modified 80 percent Limit Calculation for 2021+
16. Net Operating Loss Modifications: Interactions with Section 965 Transition Years
17. Modification of Loss Limitations for Non-Corporate Taxpayers
18. Modification of Prior Year Alternative Minimum Tax Credit
19. Modification of Business Interest Limitation
20. Modification of Qualified Improvement Property
21. Excise Tax Exemption for Alcohol used in Production of Hand Sanitizer
22. Increase FMLA Limitation
23. Emergency Paid Sick Leave
24. Advanced Refunds of Payroll Credit for Paid Sick Leave and Paid Family Leave
25. Single Employer Plan Funding Rule Changes
26. Application of Co-Op and Small Employer Charity Pension Rules to Charitable Employers Whose Primary Exempt Purpose is to Provide Services to Mothers and Children

27. Suspension of Certain Aviation Excise Taxes
28. Effective Date for Employment Tax Credits Under the FFCRA
29. Penalty Relief for Failure to Deposit Employment Taxes (Qualified Leave and Retention Wages)
30. Employer Credit for Paid Family and Medical Leave
31. Exclusion for Certain Employer Payments of Student Loans
32. Disaster Tax Relief Definitions
33. Special Disaster-Related Rules for Use of Retirement Funds
34. Employee Retention Credit for Employers Affected by Qualified Disasters
35. Other Disaster-Related Tax Relief Provisions
36. Low-income Housing Tax Credit
37. Treatment of Certain Possessions

## RELIEF FOR INDIVIDUALS

1. Tax Credits for Certain Self-Employed Individuals
2. Tax Credit for Self-Employed Family Leave
3. 2020 Individual Recovery Rebates
4. Temporary Suspension of Retirement Plan Early Withdrawal Penalty
5. Temporary Required Minimum Distribution ("RMD") Waiver
6. Partial Above the Line Charitable Deduction
7. Modified Charitable Contribution Limits for Individuals
8. Exclusion of Certain Employer Student Loan Payments from Income
9. Ability of HDHPs to offer telehealth services with no deductible
10. Use of HSA Accounts to pay for Certain OTC Medication
11. Temporary allowance of FSA account carryover
12. Postponement of Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Filing and Payment Deadlines
13. Postponement of April 15<sup>th</sup> Filing Deadlines
14. Further Expansion of Postponement Federal Tax Filing Deadlines
15. Allowance for HDHPs to Provide COVID-19 Benefits with \$0 Deductible
16. Exclusion from Substantial Presence Test
17. Foreign Earned Income Exclusion
18. Temporary Rule for Determining Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit
19. Minimum Age for Distributions During Working Retirement
20. Temporary Rule Preventing Partial Plan Termination
21. Temporary Allowance of Full Deduction for Business Meals
22. 7.5% Medical Expense AGI Floor
23. Certain Educator Expenses
24. Emergency Financial Aid Grants
25. Benefits Provided to Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Medical Responders
26. Eligible Individual Health Insurance Credit

**COMPARISON OF THE AFFILIATION & AGGREGATION RULES**

<b>Relief for Businesses</b>				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
Paid Sick Leave Requirement	<p>FFCRA Section 5102</p> <p>29 U.S.C. § 2611</p> <p>29 U.S.C. § 2612</p> <p>IRS Notice 2020-21</p> <p><a href="#">IRS Tax Credits for Required Paid Leave FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19 Related Tax Credits: What is an Eligible Employer FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: Determining the Amount of the Tax Credit for Qualified Sick Leave Wages FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: Determining the Amount of the Tax Credit for</a></p>	<p>Employers must provide paid sick time to employees who are unable to work (or telework) due to the effects of COVID-19. This requirement allows paid sick time provided by this section to be used before other paid leave that may be available to an employee, regardless of whether full-time or part-time (i.e., qualified leave under the FFCRA is in addition to employees' preexisting leave entitlements). Paid sick time does not carry over from one year to the next. Employers cannot require an employee to find a replacement to cover hours an employee is using paid sick time.</p> <p>Employees who are unable to work for reasons described in (1), (2), or (3) in the next column:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full-time employees can receive up to 80 hours of paid sick time, which is available immediately for use.</li> <li>• Part-time employees can receive such paid sick time for the average number of hours the part-time employee works during an average two-week period.</li> <li>• Compensation for paid sick leave may not exceed \$511 per day, or \$5,110 in the aggregate. See limitations under "Emergency Paid Sick Leave" below.</li> </ul> <p>Employees who take paid sick leave to care for another individual or child described in (4), (5), or (6) in the next column:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full-time employees can receive up to 80 hours of paid sick time at 2/3 the employee's regular rate of pay.</li> <li>• Part-time employees can receive such paid sick time for the average number of hours the part-time employee works during an average two-week period.</li> <li>• Compensation for paid sick leave may not exceed \$200 per day, or \$2,000 in the aggregate. See limitations under "Emergency Paid Sick Leave" below.</li> </ul>	<p>An employee is entitled to paid sick leave if the employee:</p> <p>(1) is subject to a governmental quarantine or isolation order;</p> <p>(2) has been advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine;</p> <p>(3) is experiencing symptoms of COVID-19 and seeking a medical diagnosis;</p> <p>(4) is caring for an individual who is subject to governmental quarantine, isolation order or self-quarantine;</p> <p>(5) is caring for the employee's child because the child's school or child care provider is closed (including the closure of a summer camp, summer enrichment program, or other summer program); or</p> <p>(6) is experiencing a substantially similar circumstance related to COVID-19 as specified by the Department of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Department of Labor.</p> <p>For periods of leave between April 1, 2020 and December 31, 2020, the FFCRA provides that an employer of an employee who is a health care provider or an emergency responder may elect to exclude such employee from this paid sick time and the expanded family and medical leave requirements. An eligible employer may claim the credits for paid sick leave or family leave if the employer provides "non-excluded" reasons. For periods of leave between January 1, 2021 and March 31, 2021, although credit may be claimed for paid leave that would have met the requirements of the FFCRA, there is no requirement to provide paid leave. Employers that employ a health care provider or an emergency responder should refer to "COVID_19 Related Tax Credits: What is an Eligible Employer FAQs".</p>	<p>Date Relief Granted: April 1, 2020 (See IRS Notice 2020-21)</p> <p>Relief Expiration Date: March 31, 2021</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">Qualified Family Leave Wages FAQs</a>  <a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: Determining the Amount of Allocable Qualified Health Plan Expenses FAQs</a>			
Tax Credits for Paid Sick Leave	FFCRA Section 7001  FFCRA Section 7005  CARES Act Section 2301  CTRA Section 274  CTRA Section 286  CTRA Section 288  I.R.C. § 45S  I.R.C. § 106(a)	<p>Employers may take a credit against the employer share of FICA and Medicare taxes of 100 percent of an amount equal to the qualified sick leave wages paid by the employer each calendar quarter, subject to specified limitations. Wages are capped at 10 days per employee. If the employee is individually unable to work, compensation for paid sick leave may not exceed \$511 per day, or \$5,110 in the aggregate. If the employee is unable to work because the employee is caring for another individual or child, compensation for paid sick leave may not exceed \$200 per day, or \$2,000 in the aggregate. See limitations under “Paid Sick Leave Requirement” discussed above.</p> <p>Employers may elect not to have this section apply. The credit does not apply to the government of the United States, any State or political subdivision thereof, or any agency or instrumentality. However, under the Department of Labor (DOL) rules, non-federal public sector employers generally must provide paid sick and family leave wages under the FFCRA, while federal public sector employers generally must provide paid sick leave wages. For information relevant to determining whether an employer is considered an “instrumentality,” please refer to “COVID_19 Related Tax Credits: What is an Eligible Employer FAQs.”</p> <p>Credits are limited to the employer’s share of Social Security tax (6.2 percent) imposed on those wages, increased by the employer’s allocable cost of maintaining eligible group health plan insurance coverage for the employee (on a pro rata basis) during the sick leave</p>	<p>Eligible employers that are entitled to claim the refundable tax credits are businesses and tax-exempt organizations that (1) have fewer than 500 employees, and (2) are required under the FFCRA to pay “qualified sick leave wages.”</p> <p>Employers in U.S. territories and tribal governments that provide paid sick and paid family and medical leave pursuant to the FFCRA are eligible to claim the tax credits for qualified leave wages, assuming they are otherwise eligible employers.</p> <p>Assuming a household employer is otherwise an eligible employer, the employer may claim tax credits for providing paid leave under the FFCRA.</p> <p>Employers of H-2A workers are eligible for the FFCRA credits with regard to such workers because the FFCRA’s define “qualified leave wages” for purposes of the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act (“EPSLA”) and the expanded FMLA as wages defined in Code Section 3121(a), and determined without regard to Code Section 3121(b)(1)-(22) (and FFCRA 7005(a). Although Code Section 3121(b)(1) excludes from “employment” services performed by H-2A workers, employers are entitled to tax credits under the FFCRA for qualified leave wages paid to H-2A workers.</p>	<p>Date Relief Granted: April 1, 2020 (See IRS Notice 2020-21)</p> <p>Relief Expiration Date: March 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 286)</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<p>I.R.C. § 3111(a), (e) and (f)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3121(a), (b)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3221(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3231(e)</p> <p>31 U.S.C. § 1324</p> <p>IRS Notice 2020-21</p> <p>IRS Notice 2020-22</p> <p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2020-54</a></p> <p><a href="#">T.D. 9904, Recapture of Excess Employment Tax Credits under the Families First Act and the CARES Act</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: General Information FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID 19 Related Tax Credits: What is</a></p>	<p>period, and reduced by credits allowed by Code Sections 3111(e) and (f) for such quarter.</p> <p>The tax credits allowed for paid sick leave are increased by the amount of tax imposed by the Medicare Tax (1.45 percent) (Code Section 3111(b)) on paid sick leave wages. See FFCRA Section 7005.</p> <p>Ordinarily, employers will report their total qualified sick and family leave wages and the related credits for each quarter on its quarterly federal employment tax returns (generally, Form 941). The amount of qualified leave wages (and any allocable qualified health plan expenses and the Eligible Employer's share of Medicare tax on the qualified leave wages) in excess of the social security tax the Eligible Employer owes for the quarter is refundable. Excess credits over the employment taxes owed by employers are refundable under Code Sections 6402 and 6413, and the manner of refund is the same as the credit provisions under 31 U.S.C. § 1324. However, a refund, credit, or an advance of any portion of this credit in excess of the amount the employer is entitled is an erroneous refund, and shall be treated as an underpayment of taxes under which the IRS is authorized to seek repayment. However, see also "Advanced Refunds of Payroll Credit for Paid Sick Leave and Paid Family Leave" in the discussion below.</p> <p>See also "Penalty Relief for Failure to Deposit Employment Taxes (Qualified Leave and Retention Wages)" in the discussion below.</p> <p>For substantiating eligibility for the sick leave or family leave credits, an employer should refer to "How Should an Employer Substantiate Eligibility for Tax Credits for Qualified Leave Wages FAQ."</p>	<p>"Qualified sick leave wages" are wages (as defined in Code Section 3121(a) and determined without regard to Code Section 3121(b)(1)-(22) and FFCRA 7005(a)) and compensation (as defined in Code Section 3231(e) and determined without regard to exclusions under Code Section 3231(e)(1) and FFCRA 7005(a)) (and any qualified health plan expenses) an employer is required to be pay to an employee who is unable to work or telework because of either the employee's personal health status (i.e., the employee is under COVID-19 quarantine, self-quarantine or has COVID-19 symptoms and is seeking medical diagnosis) or the employee's need to care for others (i.e., the employee is carrying for someone with COVID-19 or for a child whose school or place of care is closed or child care provider is unavailable). Qualified sick leave wages are calculated without regard to federal taxes imposed on or withheld from the wages. Qualified sick leave wages include wages paid to an employee who must care for a child because the child's summer camp, summer enrichment program or other summer program is closed. CTRA Section 288 includes a technical amendment to this definition which explicitly carves out certain wages to not be included (i.e., wages paid under the CARES Act for emergency paid sick, family and medical leave and certain wages generally excluded for employment tax purposes under Code Section 3231(e)).</p> <p>Increases for group health plan coverage are limited to amounts excludable from employee's income under Code Section 106(a).</p> <p>Credits will increase employer gross income by the amount of the credit. Any wages taken into account in determining this credit will not be taken into account for purposes of determining the credit allowed under Code Section 45S for paid family and medical leave (effectively denying a double benefit).</p> <p>Any wages taken into account in determining this credit will reduce the available credit amount that may be taken against wages paid for purposes of the Employee Retention Credit under the CARES Act Section 2301. See limitations under "Employee Retention Credit for Employers Subject to Closure Due to COVID-19". Note that receiving this tax credit for qualified leave wages does not disqualify an eligible recipient from receiving a PPP loan.</p>	

Relief for Businesses				
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	<p><a href="#">an Eligible Employer FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: Determining the Amount of the Tax Credit for Qualified Sick Leave Wages FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: Determining the Amount of Allocable Qualified Health Plan Expenses FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: How to Claim the Credits FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: How Should an Employer Substantiate Eligibility for Tax Credits for</a></p>		<p>However, the forgivable amount of the PPP loan is reduced by the amount of qualified leave wages for which an employer is allowed tax credits and such wages are not eligible as “payroll costs” for purposes of receiving loan forgiveness under CARES Act Section 1106.</p> <p>Employers are required to report the amount of qualified sick leave wages paid to employees either on Form W-2, Box 14 or on a separate statement. For the 2020 Form W-2, employers must report qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2020. For the 2021 Form W-2, employers must report the total qualified sick and family leave wages paid both in 2020 and 2021. Employers must determine the amount to report in Box 14 of the Form W-2 without regard to the exclusions from “employment” under Code Section 3121(b)(1)-(22) and without regard to the exclusions from “compensation” under Code Section 3231(e)(1). Employers may choose not to claim the tax credits, but still must provide paid sick and family leave required by the FFCRA.</p> <p>Self-employed individuals claiming qualified sick leave equivalent credits must then report these qualified sick leave wage amounts on Form 7202, Credits for Sick Leave and Family Leave for Certain Self-Employed Individuals. Employers may choose not to claim the tax credits, but still must provide paid sick and family leave required by the FFCRA.</p> <p>An employer may claim the tax credits for employees if it has closed its worksite after April 1, 2020, and may also claim the tax credits for rehired employees on or before March 31, 2021.</p> <p>Prior to retaining deposits in anticipation of the credit, eligible employers are permitted to defer the deposit and payment of the employer's share of social security tax under CARES Act Section 2302. Eligible employers may opt to defer withholding and payment of the employee share of social security tax under Notice 2020-65 (as modified by Notice 2021-11) on certain wages paid between September 1, 2020 through December 31, 2021 (codified by CTRA Section 274).</p>	

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">Qualified Leave Wages FAQs</a>  <a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: Special Issues for Employers FAQs</a>  <a href="#">COVID Tax Tip 2020-63</a>  <a href="#">IRS Publication 5419: New Employer Tax Credits</a>  <a href="#">COVID Tax Tip 2020-67</a>  <a href="#">IR-2020-169</a>  <a href="#">Publication 5420-D, A Toolkit for IRS Partners - Small Business Relief: Employer Tax Credits, Paid leave for employees, &amp; Relief for compliance efforts</a>		<p>Special rules apply to a tax-exempt employer which must allocate the credits for qualified leave wages (and any allocable qualified health plan expenses and the eligible employer's share of Medicare tax on the qualified leave wages) among its various activities substantially related to its exempt purpose(s) and any unrelated trade or business activities. In general, the allocation it uses in allocating the qualified leave wages must align with its UBIT calculations for the year. Note that any portion of the tax credits that is allocable to an unrelated trade or business must be included in the gross income of that unrelated trade or business.</p> <p>The requirement to provide paid leave under the FFCRA for periods after December 31, 2020 was not extended by the CTRA. The CTRA provides that employers are not required to provide paid sick and family leave to employees after December 31, 2020, however eligible employers that voluntarily do so (meeting the requirements of the FFCRA) may claim tax credits for providing qualified leave wages through March 31, 2021.</p>	
Tax Credit for Paid Family Leave	FFCRA Section 7003	Employers may take a credit against the employer share of FICA and Medicare taxes of 100 percent of an amount equal to the qualified family leave wages paid by the employer each calendar quarter, subject to specified limitations. The amount of qualified family leave wages that may be taken into account for each employee is limited to \$200 per day	Eligible employers that are entitled to claim the refundable tax credits are businesses and tax-exempt organizations that (1) have fewer than 500 employees, and (2) are required under the FFCRA to pay "qualified family leave wages."	Date Relief Granted: April 1, 2020 (See IRS Notice 2020-21)

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<p>FFCRA Section 7001 &amp; 7005</p> <p>CARES Act Section 2301</p> <p>CTRA Section 274</p> <p>CTRA Section 286</p> <p>CTRA Section 288</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3111(a), (e) and (f)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3121(a), (b)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3221(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3231(e)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 6402(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 6413(b)</p> <p>31 U.S.C. § 1324</p> <p>IRS Notice 2020-21</p> <p>IRS Notice 2020-22</p>	<p>and \$10,000 for all calendar quarters. See also "Increase FMLA Limitation" below.</p> <p>Employers may elect not to have this section apply. The credit does not apply to the government of the United States, any State or political subdivision thereof, or any agency or instrumentality. However, under the Department of Labor (DOL) rules, non-federal public sector employers generally must provide paid sick and family leave wages under the FFCRA, while federal public sector employers generally must provide paid sick leave wages. For determining whether an employer is considered an "instrumentality," please refer to "COVID_19 Related Tax Credits: What is an Eligible Employer FAQs."</p> <p>Credits are limited to the employer's share of Social Security tax (6.2 percent) imposed on those wages, increased by the employer's allocable cost of maintaining eligible group health plan insurance coverage for the employee (on a pro rata basis) during the family leave period, and reduced by credits allowed by Code Sections 3111(e), 3111(f) and FFCRA Section 7001.</p> <p>The tax credits allowed for paid family leave are increased by the amount of tax imposed by the Medicare Tax (1.45 percent) (Code Section 3111(b)) on paid family leave wages. See FFCRA Section 7005.</p> <p>Ordinarily, employers will report their total qualified sick and family leave wages and the related credits for each quarter on its quarterly federal employment tax returns (generally, Form 941). The amount of qualified leave wages (and any allocable qualified health plan expenses and the Eligible Employer's share of Medicare tax on the qualified leave wages) in excess of the social security tax the Eligible Employer owes for the quarter is refundable. Excess credits over the employment taxes owed by employers are refundable under Code Sections 6402 and 6413, and the manner of refund is the same as the credit provisions under 31 U.S.C. § 1324. However, a refund, credit, or an advance of any portion of this credit in excess of the amount the employer is entitled to is an erroneous refund, and shall be treated as an underpayment of taxes under which the IRS is authorized to seek</p>	<p>Employers in U.S. territories and tribal governments that provide paid sick and paid family and medical leave pursuant to the FFCRA are eligible to claim the tax credits for qualified leave wages, assuming they are otherwise eligible employers. Assuming a household employer is otherwise an eligible employer, the employer may claim tax credits for providing paid leave under the FFCRA.</p> <p>Employers of H-2A workers are eligible for the FFCRA credits with regard to such workers because the FFCRA's define "qualified leave wages" for purposes of the EPSLA and the expanded FMLA as wages defined in Code Section 3121(a), and determined without regard to Code Section 3121(b)(1)-(22) (and FFCRA 7005(a). Although Code Section 3121(b)(1) excludes from "employment" services performed by H-2A workers, employers are entitled to tax credits under the FFCRA for qualified leave wages paid to H-2A workers.</p> <p>"Qualified family leave wages" are generally wages (as defined in Code Section 3121(a) and determined without regard to Code Section 3121(b)(1)-(22) and FFCRA 7005(a)) and compensation (as defined in Code Section 3231(e) and determined without regard to exclusions under Code Section 3231(e)(1) and FFCRA 7005(a)) (and any qualified health plan expenses) an employer is required to pay to an employee who is unable to telework because the employee is caring for a child whose school or place of care is closed or child care provider is unavailable for reasons related to COVID-19. Qualified family leave wages are calculated without regard to federal taxes imposed on or withheld from the wages. Qualified family leave wages include wages paid to an employee who must care for a child because the child's summer camp, summer enrichment program or other summer program is closed. CTRA Section 288 includes a technical amendment to this definition which explicitly carves out certain wages to not be included (i.e., wages paid under the CARES Act for emergency paid sick, family and medical leave and certain wages generally excluded for employment tax purposes under Code Section 3231(e)).</p>	<p>Relief Expiration Date: March 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 286)</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2020-54</a></p> <p><a href="#">T.D. 9904, Recapture of Excess Employment Tax Credits under the Families First Act and the CARES Act</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: General Information FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID 19 Related Tax Credits: What is an Eligible Employer FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: Determining the Amount of the Tax Credit for Qualified Family Leave Wages FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: Determining the Amount of Allocable</a></p>	<p>repayment. However, see also “Advanced Refunds of Payroll Credit for Paid Sick Leave and Paid Family Leave” in the discussion below.</p> <p>See also “Penalty Relief for Failure to Deposit Employment Taxes (Qualified Leave and Retention Wages)” in the discussion below.</p> <p>For substantiating eligibility for the sick leave or family leave credits, an employer should refer to “How Should an Employer Substantiate Eligibility for Tax Credits for Qualified Leave Wages FAQ.”</p>	<p>Increases for group health plan coverage are limited to amounts excludable from employee’s income under Code Section 106(a).</p> <p>Credits will increase employer gross income by the amount of the credit. Any wages taken into account in determining this credit will not be taken into account for purposes of determining the credit allowed under Code Section 45S for paid family and medical leave (effectively denying a double benefit).</p> <p>Any wages taken into account in determining this credit will reduce the available credit amount that may be taken against wages paid for purposes of the Employee Retention Credit under the CARES Act Section 2301. See limitations under “Employee Retention Credit for Employers Subject to Closure Due to COVID-19” in the discussion below. Receiving this tax credit for qualified leave wages does not disqualify an eligible recipient from receiving a PPP loan. However, the forgivable amount of the PPP loan is reduced by the amount of qualified leave wages for which an employer is allowed tax credits and such wages are not eligible as “payroll costs” for purposes of receiving loan forgiveness under CARES Act Section 1106.</p> <p>Employers are required to report the amount of qualified family leave wages paid to employees either on Form W-2, Box 14 or on a separate statement. For the 2020 Form W-2, employers must report qualified sick and family leave wages paid in 2020. For the 2021 Form W-2, employers must report the total qualified sick and family leave wages paid both in 2020 and 2021. Employers must determine the amount to report in Box 14 of the Form W-2 without regard to the exclusions from “employment” under Code Section 3121(b)(1)-(22) and without regard to the exclusions from “compensation” under Code Section 3231(e)(1). Employers may choose not to claim the tax credits, but still must provide paid sick and family leave required by the FFCRA.</p> <p>Employers may claim the tax credits for employees if it has closed its worksite after April 1, 2020, and for rehired employees on or before March 31, 2021.</p>	

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">Qualified Health Plan Expenses FAQs</a>  <a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: How to Claim the Credits FAQs</a>  <a href="#">COVID-19 Related Tax Credits: How Should an Employer Substantiate Eligibility for Tax Credits for Qualified Leave Wages FAQs</a>  <a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: Special Issues for Employers FAQs</a>  <a href="#">COVID Tax Tip 2020-63</a>  <a href="#">IRS Publication 5419: New Employer Tax Credits</a>  <a href="#">COVID Tax Tip 2020-67</a>		<p>Prior to retaining deposits in anticipation of the credit, eligible employers are permitted to defer the deposit and payment of the employer's share of social security tax under CARES Act Section 2302. Eligible employers may opt to defer withholding and payment of the employee's share of social security tax under Notice 2020-65 (as modified by Notice 2021-11) on certain wages paid between September 1, 2020 through December 31, 2021 (codified by CTRA Section 274).</p> <p>Special rules apply to a tax-exempt employer which must allocate the credits for qualified leave wages (and any allocable qualified health plan expenses and the eligible employer's share of Medicare tax on the qualified leave wages) among its various activities substantially related to its exempt purpose(s) and any unrelated trade or business activities. In general, the allocation it uses in allocating the qualified leave wages must align with its UBIT calculations for the year. Note that any portion of the tax credits allocable to an unrelated trade or business must be included in the gross income of that unrelated trade or business.</p> <p>The requirement to provide paid leave under the FFCRA for periods after December 31, 2020 was not extended by the CTRA. The CTRA provides that employers are not required to provide paid sick and family leave to employees after December 31, 2020, however eligible employers that voluntarily do so (meeting the requirements of the FFCRA) may claim tax credits for providing qualified leave wages through March 31, 2021.</p>	

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">IR-2020-169</a>  <a href="#">Publication 5420-D, A Toolkit for IRS Partners - Small Business Relief: Employer Tax Credits, Paid leave for employees, &amp; Relief for compliance efforts</a>			
Wages paid under Act, not wages for 3111 purposes	FFCRA Section 7005  FFCRA Sections 7001 and 7003  CTRA Section 286  I.R.C. § 1324  I.R.C. § 3111(a), (b), (e), and (f)  I.R.C. § 3221(a)  IRS Notice 2020-21  <a href="#">IRS Tax Credits for Required Paid Leave FAQs</a>	<p>Wages required to be paid to employees under the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act and the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act shall not be considered wages for purposes of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act ("FICA") and Railroad Retirement Tax Act ("RRTA").</p> <p>The tax credits allowed for paid sick leave (FFCRA Section 7001) and paid family leave (FFCRA Section 7003) are increased by the amount of tax imposed by the Medicare Tax (1.45 percent) (Code Section 3111(b)) on paid sick leave wages and paid family leave wages.</p> <p>Note that employers may elect not to have FFCRA Sections 7001 or 7003 apply. As stated earlier, these credits are limited to the employer's share of FICA and Medicare taxes imposed on those wages, and are increased by the employer's allocable cost of maintaining eligible group health plan insurance coverage for the employee during the sick leave and/or family leave period, and reduced by credits allowed by Code Sections 3111(e) and (f). For Section 7003, the credit is also reduced by FFCRA Section 7001.</p> <p>Excess credits over the employment taxes owed by employers are refundable under Code Sections 6402 and 6413(b), and the manner of refund is the same as the credit provisions under 31 U.S.C. § 1324.</p>	For denial of double benefit with respect to the credit increase, see FFCRA Sections 7001 and 7003 above.	Date Relief Granted: April 1, 2020 (See IRS Notice 2020-21)  Relief Expiration Date: March 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 286)

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Paycheck Protection Program and related PPP Loan Forgiveness, including Second Draw Loans	<p>CARES Act Section 1102</p> <p><a href="#">CARES Act Sec. 1106 and related IFRs</a></p> <p>PPHCE Act Sec. 101(a) (April 24, 2020), P.L. 116-139.</p> <p>15 U.S.C. 636(a) Small Business Act Sec. 7(a)</p> <p>IRC §61(a)(11) explicitly inapplicable.</p> <p><a href="#">Treasury / SBA FAQs</a></p> <p><a href="#">SBA Website: "Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Participation of Faith-Based Organizations in the PPP and EIDL Programs"</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2020-32 (Obsolete)</a></p> <p><a href="#">Paycheck Protection</a></p>	<p>The CARES Act Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP") provides federal guarantees for certain small businesses and nonprofits that take out loans for the purpose of paying (1) payroll costs, (2) employee health care costs, (3) employee salaries, commissions, etc., (4) mortgage interest, (5) rent, (6) utilities, and/or (7) interest on debts incurred prior to the covered period of February 15, 2020, through August 8, 2020. Details on eligibility for the program are further described here: <a href="#">[Nonprofit FAQ]</a> and <a href="#">[PPP Guide]</a>. The Interim Final Rules adopt the same standard as the PPP Loan forgiveness and require that seventy-five percent of the loan proceeds be used for payroll expenses even if the borrower does not seek loan forgiveness <a href="#">[Nonprofit FAQ]</a> and <a href="#">[PPP Guide]</a>. On August 4, 2020 the SBA and the Treasury issued a set of FAQs specifically designed to help loan recipients calculate the forgiveness amount. As of August 11, 2020, the loan forgiveness FAQ also discusses the effects of EIDL grants on PPP Loan Forgiveness amounts, which we have previously noted in the EIDL section of this Guide.</p> <p>Although amounts paid to independent contractors or sole proprietors do not count as payroll costs, independent contractors and sole proprietorships may apply for their own PPP Loans and PPP Loan forgiveness if they meet the eligibility requirements.</p> <p>"Payroll costs" do <u>not</u> include individual compensation in excess of an annualized salary of \$100,000 (prorated for the covered period), taxes imposed by or withheld under FICA, income tax withholding, or the Railroad Retirement Tax Act, compensation for nonresident employee, or qualified sick or family leave for which a credit is allowed under FFCRA Sections 7001 or 7003.</p> <p>Loans made under the PPP will be eligible for forgiveness in an amount equal to payroll costs incurred and payments made during the covered period (period beginning on the date on which the lender makes the first disbursement of the covered loan to the borrower and ending on <u>the earlier of</u> the date that is 24 weeks after the date of such origination or December 31, 2020). Borrowers may <u>not</u> make multiple draws from the loan to delay the start of the period. Forgiven amounts will <u>not</u> be included in the borrower's taxable income. The IRS has directed lenders not to file Form 1099-C information returns with respect to amounts forgiven under this act. The statute is silent on whether</p>	<p>Applicants for PPP Loans must certify that the loan is necessary to support the applicant's ongoing operation regardless of whether the applicant intends to later seek loan forgiveness. SBA guidance suggests that public companies with substantial market value and access to capital markets will be unlikely to be able to make this certification in good faith. Private companies with access to capital are similarly unlikely to be able to make the certification in good faith. The SBA intends to review loans in excess of \$2M prior to granting loan forgiveness. Loans in which the original principal amount was over \$2M CANNOT be paid down to below \$2M to avoid review.</p> <p>A safe harbor in Section III, Question 5 of the April 24 IFR provides that borrowers who took out a PPP loan prior to April 24, 2020 and repay the loan in its entirety by May 7, 2020 will be deemed to have made the above certification in good faith. This Safe Harbor has been extended to May 18, 2020 in the Department of Treasury (the "Treasury") /SBA FAQs.</p> <p>PPP Loans are limited to an aggregate maximum of \$20,000,000 per corporate group. Treasury IFRs state that businesses are part of a single corporate group if they are majority owned, whether directly or indirectly, by a common parent.</p> <p>Applicants for loan forgiveness must submit an application with documentation verifying the number of full-time employees on payroll and pay rates for the covered period and certifying the loan was used to retain employees. Additional information may be required by the lenders implementing the program.</p> <p>The amount of loan forgiveness may not exceed the principal amount under the covered loan.</p> <p>The amount of loan forgiveness will be reduced proportionally by any reduction in the number of employees retained as compared to February 15, 2020. The amount of reduction will be calculated by multiplying the total of eligible costs by the number obtained by dividing the average number of full-time equivalent employees per</p>	<p>Relief Granted on March 27, 2020</p> <p>Covered Period:</p> <p>Feb. 15, 2020 through December 31, 2020 (inclusive)</p> <p>Second Draw loans became available on January 6, 2021 and will be available through the earlier of either March 31, 2021 or the exhaustion of allocated funds.</p>

Relief for Businesses				
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	<a href="#">Flexibility Act of 2020 (HR 7010)</a>  <a href="#">PPP Extension Act (PL 116-147)</a>  <a href="#">PPP Loan Forgiveness FAQs</a>  <a href="#">IRS Announcement 2020-12</a>  <a href="#">SBA Procedural Notice 5000-20057</a>  <a href="#">Rev. Rul. 2020-27 (Obsolete)</a>  <a href="#">Rev. Proc. 2020-51</a>  <a href="#">CTRA Secs. 276 and 278</a>  <a href="#">Rev. Rul. 2021-02</a>  <a href="#">Economic Aid Act Sections 304, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, 318, 319, 322, 336, 341, 342, and 344</a>	<p>taxpayers may deduct expenses related to this non-included forgiven debt.</p> <p>Borrowers with PPP loans issued prior to the enactment date for the Paycheck Protection Flexibility Act of 2020 may elect to continue using the original eight-week covered period beginning on the date on which the lender made the first disbursement of the covered loan to the borrower.</p> <p>For administrative convenience, borrowers with bi-weekly (or more frequent) payroll cycles may elect to use an alternative covered period that begins on the first day of the first payroll cycle in the covered period and continues for the following eight weeks. This alternative covered period is only applicable to payroll expenses.</p> <p>Payroll costs include compensation paid to furloughed employees, bonuses, and hazard pay.</p> <p>Applicants for loans under the PPP cannot receive loans for the same purpose and duplicative in amount under Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act during the covered period.</p> <p>The loan forgiveness amount is equal to the principal and interest paid in an amount equal to the borrower's documented eligible costs, <b>reduced</b> by the amount of loan proceeds used for non-payroll costs in excess of 40 percent of the full amount of the loan. Continuing guidance is expected on loan forgiveness.</p> <p>The following costs are eligible for forgiveness under the CARES Act if they are incurred during the covered period of eight weeks beginning on the origination date of the PPP Loan (unless otherwise specified below; the Economic Aid Act section 304 added items h, i, and j):</p> <p>a) Payroll costs as defined in paragraph 36 of Section 7(a) of the Small Business Administration ("SBA") (as amended by the CARES Act),</p>	<p>month employed by the eligible recipient during the covered period; by</p> <p>For <u>non-seasonal employers</u>, the average number of full-time equivalent employees per month employed by the eligible recipient during either the period beginning on February 15, 2019, and ending on June 30, 2019, <b>or</b>, at the election of the borrower, the period beginning on January 1, 2020, and ending on February 29, 2020.</p> <p>For <u>seasonal employers</u>, the average number of full-time equivalent employees employed during the period beginning on February 15, 2019, and ending on June 30, 2019.</p> <p>The <u>average number of full-time equivalent employees per month</u> is calculated based on the average number of full-time equivalent employees for each pay period falling within the month.</p> <p>The amount of loan forgiveness will also be reduced proportionally by any reduction greater than 25 percent in the pay (measured during the most recent full quarter such employee was employed prior to the covered loan period) of any employee who received wages or salary, at an annualized rate <u>not</u> exceeding \$100,000 during any single pay period in 2019. In order to avoid a double reduction, only the portion of an employer's decline in wages that is <i>not</i> due to a reduction in the number of FTE employees is used to calculate the reduction resulting from a decrease in pay.</p> <p>Eligible recipients may receive forgiveness for additional wages paid to tippable employees as described in section 3(m)(2)(A) of the Fair Labor Standards Act.</p> <p>Reductions that are corrected, either by re-hiring the previously eliminated employee <u>or</u> by hiring a new employee, no later than December 31, 2020, shall not be counted as reductions. If an employer makes a good faith, written offer of rehire which an employee rejects, and the employer documents such rejection, such employee will be not count against that employer's loan</p>	

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	<a href="#">PPP Loan Forgiveness Application Form 3508</a>  <a href="#">PPP Loan Forgiveness Application Form 3508S (Loans less than \$150k)</a>  <a href="#">PPP Loan Forgiveness Application Form 3508EZ</a>  <a href="#">PPP Loan Disclosure of Certain Controlling Interests</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Costs related to continuing health care benefits during periods of paid sick, medical, or family leave, including costs of vision and dental benefits,</li> <li>c) Mortgage interest (but <u>not</u> principal) payments incurred in the ordinary course of business before February 15, 2020,</li> <li>d) Rent under a lease in force before February 15, 2020,</li> <li>e) Utility payments for certain services for which service began before February 15, 2020,</li> <li>f) Interest (but <u>not</u> principal) on any other debt obligations so long as such debt obligations were incurred prior to February 15, 2020,</li> <li>g) Refinancing Economic Injury Disaster Loans (“EIDLs”) <u>used for payroll costs</u> made between January 31, 2020, and April 3, 2020,</li> <li>h) Property damage costs relating to property damage and vandalism or looting due to public disturbances that occurred during 2020 that was not covered by insurance or other compensation,</li> <li>i) Supplier costs for goods that are essential to the business’ operation at the time the expenditure is made pursuant to contracts or purchase orders in effect before the covered period or, for perishable goods, pursuant to contracts or purchase orders in effect at any time during the covered period, and</li> <li>j) Worker protection expenditures to facilitate the adaptation of business activities to comply with requirements established or guidance issued by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Centers for Disease Control, or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, or any equivalent requirements established by state or local government during the period from March 1, 2020 through the expiration of the</li> </ul>	<p>forgiveness eligibility. Note that employees who reject reemployment offers may forfeit eligibility for continued unemployment compensation. Employees who are fired for cause, voluntarily resign, or voluntarily request schedule reductions do not count towards an employer’s reduction of FTEs.</p> <p>Employers who are able to document in good faith that they were unable to rehire employees, unable to find similarly qualified individuals to fill open positions, or were unable to return to the same level of business as before February 15, 2020 due to compliance with COVID-19 health guidelines will not have their loan forgiveness amount reduced in proportion to their reduction in number of employees.</p> <p>The loan forgiveness amount will be reduced if more than 40 percent of the loan proceeds are used for non-payroll costs such as mortgage interest, covered rent obligations, or covered utility payments. The amount of loan forgiveness requested for non-payroll costs is limited to costs attributable to the borrower’s trade or business. For example, eligible non-payroll costs may not include amounts attributable to the business operation of a tenant or sub-tenant of the PPP borrower or, in the case of a home-based business, household expenses. Rent payments to related parties are eligible for loan forgiveness as long as (1) the amount of forgiveness for rent/lease payments to a related party is no more than the amount of mortgage interest owed during the Covered Period, and (2) the lease and mortgage were entered into prior to February 15, 2020. Mortgage interest payments made to a related party are not eligible for loan forgiveness. Any percentage of common ownership of the property and the business owner constitutes a related party.</p> <p>Loan forgiveness is only available for costs incurred in the eight weeks following the issuance of the loan.</p> <p>Undocumented loans will not be eligible for loan forgiveness.</p> <p>Individuals with than 5% ownership stake in a C- or S- Corporation PPP borrower (i.e., owner-employees) are not subject to the</p>	

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		<p>national emergency declared by the president related to the maintenance of standards for sanitation, distancing, or any other worker or customer safety requirement related to COVID-19, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The purchase, maintenance, or renovation of assets that create or expand drive through window facilities, indoor, outdoor, or combined air pressure ventilation or filtration systems, physical barriers such as sneeze guards, the expansion of additional indoor or outdoor or combined business space, onsite or offsite health screening capability, and other assets related to compliance with the requirements described in item j above,</li> <li>b. The purchase of particulate filtering face-piece respirators approved by NIOSH and other kinds of personal protective equipment.</li> </ul> <p>Employers may take advantage of the employer payroll tax deferral offered under CARES Act Section 2302.</p> <p>Borrowers whose PPP Loan Forgiveness application is denied, in whole or in part, may appeal the decision. Appeals must be properly served to the Associate General Counsel of the SBA and must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The basis for jurisdiction,</li> <li>b) A copy of the SBA loan review decision being appealed (or, if unavailable, a description of same),</li> <li>c) A full and specific statement describing why the SBA loan review decision is believed to be erroneous,</li> <li>d) The relief being sought,</li> <li>e) Signed copies of payroll tax filings actually reported to the IRS, along with quarterly State wage reporting and unemployment</li> </ul>	<p>owner-employee compensation rule. This exemption under the Section III(1) of the IFR dated August 24, 2020 is intended to cover owner-employees who have no meaningful ability to influence the decisions over how loan proceeds are allocated.</p> <p>Payment or nonpayment of fees to an agent or other third party is not material to the SBA's guarantee of a loan or to the SBA's payment of fees to lenders.</p> <p>Employers who take out PPP Loans are not eligible for the Employee Retention Credit under CARES Act Section 2301.</p> <p>The IRS has issued Rev. Rul. 2021-02 acknowledging the deductibility of expenses paid with funds from a forgiven PPP loan and obsoleting Notice 2020-32 and Rev. Rul. 2020-27.</p> <p>PPP Loans are limited to entities that either 1) have no more than 500 employees or, 2) meet the applicable SBA size standard for their industry. Because PPP Loans are SBA Loans, borrowers are bound by SBA affiliation rules unless specifically exempted under the CARES Act. SBA affiliation rules include employees of foreign affiliates when calculating a borrower's size.</p> <p>Employers with a 20% or more equity owner who (i) is presently incarcerated for any felony, criminal information, arraignment, or other means by which formal criminal charges are brought in ANY jurisdiction, or (ii) has been convicted of, pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, or commenced any form of parole or probation for (a) a felony involving fraud, bribery, embezzlement, or a false statement in a loan application or an application for federal financial assistance within the last five years or (b) any other felony within the last year are ineligible for PPP Loans,</p> <p>Due to conflicting SBA guidance, borrowers who applied for loans prior to May 5, 2020 and excluded non-U.S. employees from headcount calculations will not be found to be ineligible. Such borrowers will also not be found to have made inaccurate</p>	

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		<p>insurance filings actually filed with the relevant authorities for the relevant periods,</p> <p>f) Signed copies of federal tax returns actually filed with the IRS with appropriate schedules documenting income for self-employed individuals or partners in a partnership, and</p> <p>g) The name, address, telephone number, email address, and signature of the appellant or its attorney.</p> <p>If signed copies in items (e) and/or (f) are not provided, the taxpayer must provide an explanation of why such items are either not relevant or not available. Individual owners of a borrower and lenders to a borrower do not have standing to appeal an SBA loan review decision.</p> <p>Appeals must be filed within 30 calendar days after the <u>earlier</u> of:</p> <p>a) The appellant's receipt of the final SBA loan review decision, or</p> <p>b) Notification from the lender of the final SBA loan review decision.</p> <p>To prevail in its appeal, the appellant has the burden of establishing, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the SBA loan review decision was based on a clear error of fact or law. Additional details on the appeals process are available in the <a href="#">SBA Loan Review Decision Appeals IFR issued on August 11, 2020</a>.</p> <p><b>Practical Note:</b> The current PPP loan forgiveness application forms (3508, 3508EZ, and 3508S) show an expiration date of 10/31/2020 in their upper-right corner. This is <b>NOT</b> a deadline for applying for loan forgiveness but is instead an administrative requirement of the Paperwork Reduction Act. The date reflects the temporary expiration date for approved use of the forms by the SBA. The SBA has indicated in its FAQs that the date will be extended and the same forms will be updated with new expiration dates once the extension is approved.</p>	<p>certifications solely on the basis of having excluded non-U.S. employees from headcount numbers.</p> <p><i>Change of Ownership</i></p> <p>Borrowers with outstanding PPP Loan amounts, including amounts for which forgiveness applications have been submitted but not yet granted, generally must obtain SBA consent for any proposed change of ownership.</p> <p>Consent may be obtained from the PPP Lender in lieu of from the SBA if the transfer of ownership is less than 50% of the PPP borrower's equity or, if greater than 50%, the Borrower completes the following three requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Borrower has <b>fully utilized</b> the PPP proceeds; <b>AND</b></li> <li>• Borrower has submitted a forgiveness application; <b>AND</b></li> <li>• Merger parties place the loan balance in an escrow account in the control of the PPP Lender.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise, changes of ownership are subject to the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transaction documents must be submitted to the SBA, making them subject to FOIA requests, Such documents must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The reason the buyer is unable to repay or submit a forgiveness application for the PPP Loan <b>or</b> escrow funds as required in ownership changes exempt from SBA approval</li> <li>○ Transaction Details</li> <li>○ Copy of executed PPP note</li> <li>○ Any letter of intent <b>and</b> the purchase or sale agreement setting forth the responsibilities of the PPP borrower, seller (if different from PPP borrower), and buyer</li> <li>○ Disclosure of any existing buyer PPP loans (including SBA loan numbers)</li> <li>○ List of all owners of 20% or more of the purchasing entity</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In asset deals, the <b>buyer must assume the PPP loan.</b></li> </ul>	

Relief for Businesses				
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		<p>Borrowers remain eligible to apply for loan forgiveness at any time before the maturity date of their loan and applications for loan forgiveness made within 10 months after the last day of the borrower's covered period will still benefit from deferred payments, regardless of the expiration date in the upper-right corner of the PPP loan forgiveness application forms.</p> <p>Section 311 of the Economic Aid Act allows eligible entities to take out a second PPP loan in an amount equal to the lesser of (1) 2.5 times the average total monthly payroll costs incurred or paid by the eligible entity during either the 1-year period before the date on which the loan is made or the calendar year of 2019, at the borrower's discretion, or (2) \$2,000,000. Seasonal employers calculate amount (1) above by reference to either the average total monthly payments for payroll costs for the eligible entity for any 12-week period between February 15, 2019 and February 2020, selected at the borrower's discretion or the average monthly payroll cost over the entire year.</p> <p>Eligible entities for Second Draw PPP Loans cannot employ more than 300 employees and each such entity must be able to demonstrate that it had gross receipts in the first, second, third, or, only for applications submitted after January 1, 2021, fourth quarter in 2020, that are at least 25% less than the gross receipts from the same quarter of 2019. Special calculations exist for entities that did not begin operating until after the second quarter of 2019 allowing them to demonstrate a decline in business of at least 25% since any previous operational quarter.</p> <p>Eligible entities must also be eligible for SBA loans generally under 13 CFR 120.110.</p> <p>Entities that are primarily engaged in political or lobbying activities, including entities organized for research or for engaging in advocacy in areas such as public policy or political strategy, that describe themselves as a think tank in any public documents, and persons who are required to register as foreign agents are explicitly ineligible for Second Draw loans.</p> <p>Entities that are at least 20% owned by an entity created in or organized under Chinese law, including Hong Kong, or that are at least 20%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SBA must have a 60-day review period to provide consent</li> <li><b>Stock transactions</b> that do not require SBA consent still require disclosure to the SBA, within 5 days of the closing date, of the identities and ownership percentages of all <b>new</b> equity owners <b>and</b> disclosure of the identity and EIN of <b>all</b> owners with 20% or more equity in the buyer</li> <li>If an escrow account is required, the location of the account and the amount of funds contained in the account.</li> </ul> <p>Additional details on the SBA approval process are available in <a href="#">SBA Procedural Notice 5000-20057</a> and through our webinar, <a href="#">COVID-19: Buying and Selling PPP Borrowers</a>.</p> <p>Borrowers of more than \$2 million will be required to complete a Loan Necessity Questionnaire, <a href="#">Form 3509</a> (for-profit businesses) and <a href="#">Form 3510</a> (non-profits). These forms have not yet been officially released by the SBA but unofficial versions are available. They include extensive questions about pandemic revenues, business activity and liquidity. The SBA has not disclosed how it will use the information on the forms to determine eligibility for loan forgiveness or for the loan itself. The SBA has indicated that receipt of a Loan Necessity Questionnaire is not an indication that the SBA intends to challenge a particular loan and that, while borrowers' business subsequent to receiving loans will inform their analysis of a borrowers' pre-loan certification, forgiveness will not be denied solely on the basis that a borrower's business has increased since receiving the loan.</p> <p>Borrowers whose reasonably expected loan forgiveness is, in whole or in part, subsequently denied, or who irrevocably decide not to pursue forgiveness for all or some of a covered loan may elect safe harbor treatment under Rev. Proc. 2020-51 to claim deductions for amounts not forgiven either in the 2020 taxable year (whether on the original timely filed 2020 return or by amending the 2020 return after filing) or in the subsequent taxable year under Rev. Proc. 2020-51 Secs. 4.01 and 4.02, respectively.</p>	

Relief for Businesses				
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		<p>owned by an entity having "significant operations" in China or Hong Kong are also explicitly ineligible. The term "significant operations" is not defined in the legislation.</p> <p>Eligible recipients that have returned portions of covered loans may reapply for an amount equal to the difference between the amount of the loan retained by the eligible recipient and the maximum allowable loan amount if new or revised regulations have eliminated the reasons for the eligible recipient's prior return of all or a portion of a covered loan.</p> <p>Section 318 of the Economic Aid Act expands the availability of PPP loans to 501(c)(6) organizations if such organization (1) does not receive more than 15% of its receipts from lobbying, (2) lobbying does not constitute more than 15% of the organization's total activities, (3) the cost of the organization's lobbying activities does not exceed \$1,000,000 during the organization's most recent tax year ending prior to Feb. 15, 2020, and (4) the organization has no more than 300 employees.</p> <p>The same section also makes PPP loans available to destination marketing organizations if the organization (1) does not receive more than 15% of its receipts from lobbying, (2) lobbying does not constitute more than 15% of the organization's total activities, (3) the cost of the organization's lobbying activities does not exceed \$1,000,000 during the organization's most recent tax year ending prior to Feb. 15, 2020, (4) the organization has no more than 300 employees, and (5) the organization is either (A) described in Section 501(c) of the IRC and exempt from tax under Section 501(a), or (B) is a quasi-governmental entity or a political subdivision of a state or local government, including instrumentalities.</p> <p>Entities that are controlled, directly or indirectly, by the President, Vice President, the head of an Executive Department, or a member of Congress (or by the spouse of such person), are not eligible to receive PPP loans.</p>	<p>Returns containing deductions under Rev. Proc. 2020-51 must include a statement titled "Revenue Procedure 2020-51 Statement" and containing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The taxpayer's name, address, and SSN or EIN;</li> <li>2. A statement specifying whether the taxpayer is eligible under Section 3.01 (actual denial of forgiveness) or Section 3.02 (irrevocable decision not to pursue forgiveness) of Rev. Proc. 2020-51;</li> <li>3. A statement that the taxpayer is applying Section 4.01 or Section 4.02 of Rev. Proc. 2020-51;</li> <li>4. The amount and date of disbursement of the taxpayer's covered loan;</li> <li>5. The total amount of covered loan forgiveness that the taxpayer was denied or decided to no longer seek;</li> <li>6. The date the taxpayer was denied or decided not to seek covered loan forgiveness; and</li> <li>7. The total amount of eligible expenses and non-deducted eligible expenses that are reported on the return.</li> </ol> <p>Use of the safe harbor provisions in Rev. Proc. 2020-51 does not preclude the IRS from examining other issues relating to the claimed deductions for non-deducted eligible expenses, including deduction amounts and substantiation of the claimed deductions, nor does it preclude the IRS from requesting additional information or documentation to verify deduction amounts.</p> <p>Section 276 of the CTRA provides that forgiven loan amounts shall not be included in the gross income of eligible recipients. Eligible recipients will be able to take full deductions for expenses paid for using funds from a forgiven PPP loan. Basis increases will likewise not be denied as a result of the exclusion of PPP loan forgiveness from gross income.</p> <p>Section 307 of the Economic Aid Act provides a <a href="#">simplified loan forgiveness application</a> for loans of up to \$150,000 allowing</p>	

Relief for Businesses				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
		Issuers of securities listed on an exchange registered as a national securities exchange under Section 6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are not eligible to receive PPP loans.	<p>borrowers of such amounts to submit only a certification, not to exceed 1 page, providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A description of the number of employees the eligible recipient was able to retain because of the covered loan,</li> <li>b) The estimated amount of the covered loan amount spent on payroll costs, and</li> <li>c) The total loan value.</li> </ul> <p>The simplified certification also requires that the eligible recipient attest that they have accurately provided the required certification and complied with the requirements under Section 7(a)(36). Eligible recipients under the simplified certification process must also retain employment records for a period of 4 years following submission of the certification form and other records for a period of 3 years following submission of the certification form.</p> <p>Lenders are not permitted to require that eligible recipients using the simplified certification process submit additional applications or documentation at the time of application for forgiveness.</p> <p>Entities receiving shuttered venue operator grants are not eligible for PPP loans.</p> <p>Section 319 of the Economic Aid Act prohibits the use of PPP loan proceeds for lobbying activities.</p>	
Grants for Shuttered Venue Operators	CTRA Sections 278(d) and 324  <a href="#">SBA Shuttered Venue Operators Grant Information Page</a>	Live venue operators or promoters, theatrical producers or live performing arts organization operators, certain museum operators, motion picture theatre operators, and talent representatives meeting certain requirements (e.g. may not present live performances of a “prurient sexual nature” or derive more than de minimis gross revenue through the sale of products or services, or the presentation of any displays, of a prurient sexual nature, museums must have auditoriums or lecture halls with fixed seating and regular programming as well as	<p>During the initial 14 days during which grants are awarded, grants shall only be awarded to eligible persons with revenue from April 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 that does not exceed 10% of the revenue received during the same period in 2019.</p> <p>During the 14-day period immediately following the initial 14 days during which grants are awarded, grants shall only be awarded to eligible persons with revenue from April 1, 2020 through</p>	Enacted December 27, 2020  Grants may be used for expenses incurred beginning on

Relief for Businesses				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
	<a href="#">SVO Grant FAQs</a>	<p>indoor exhibition spaces, etc.), may apply to receive grants through the Office of Disaster Assistance.</p> <p>Eligible entities must have been fully operational as of February 29, 2020 and demonstrate a reduction of not less than 25% in gross revenue during the first, second, third, or fourth quarter of 2020 compared to the same quarter in 2019. Eligible entities must also either be open or plan to reopen.</p>	<p>December 31, 2020 that does not exceed 30% of the revenue received during the same period in 2019.</p> <p>Amounts received under the CARES Act are not counted as revenue for purposes of determining eligibility for Shuttered Venue Operator (“SVO”) grants.</p> <p>If an eligible entity applies for a PPP loan on or after December 27, 2020 it will no longer be eligible to receive an SVO grant unless and until the PPP loan application is denied.</p> <p>Eligible entities will be required to submit a good faith certification that the uncertainty of current economic conditions makes the grant necessary.</p> <p>Eligible entities may apply for a supplemental grant of up to 50% of the initial grant if, as of April 1, 2021, the revenues of the eligible entity for the most recent calendar quarter are not more than 30% of the revenues of the corresponding quarter during 2019.</p> <p>The maximum total amount of grants, including any supplemental grants, permitted to any single eligible entity is \$10,000,000.</p> <p>Grant amounts that remain unused after 1 year from the date of disbursement must be returned. This period is extended to 18 months from the date of disbursement of the original grant if the eligible entity receives a supplemental grant.</p> <p>Permissible uses of grant amounts are broadly similar to those permitted under PPP loans. Grant amounts are expressly prohibited from being used to (1) purchase real estate, (2) payments of interest or principal on loans originated after February 15, 2020, (3) to invest or re-lend funds, (4) for contributions or expenditures to, or on behalf of, any political party, party committee, or candidate for elective office, or (5) other prohibited uses as determined by the Administrator.</p>	<p>March 1, 2020 and ending on December 31, 2021.</p> <p>Supplemental grants may be used to pay for costs incurred beginning on March 1, 2020 and ending on June 30, 2022.</p>

Relief for Businesses				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
			<p>The Administrator is required to increase oversight of entities receiving SVO grants. Such increased oversight may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Additional documentation retention requirements such as:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Retention of 4 years of employment records following receipt of the SVO grant</li> <li>b. Retention of other records for 3 years following receipt of the SVO grant</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Reviews of use of grant proceeds including the potential for audits and the required return of misspent funds.</li> </ol> <p>Section 278(d) of the CTRA provides that SVO grants shall not be included in the gross income of eligible recipients. Eligible recipients will be able to take full deductions for expenses paid for using funds from an SVO grant. Basis increases will likewise not be denied as a result of the exclusion of SVO grant amounts from gross income.</p>	
Emergency EIDL Grants	<p>CARES Act Sec. 1110</p> <p>PPPHCE Act Secs. 101(b) and (c)</p> <p>15 USC §636(b)(2)</p> <p>15 USC §636(a)</p> <p>Economic Aid Act Sections 331, 332, and 333</p> <p>CTRA Section 278(b)</p>	<p>Expands eligibility for loans under section 7(b)(2) of the Small Business Act (“SBA”) and provides for emergency advance grant of certain loan amounts prior to a final decision on the full loan application.</p> <p>Advances paid to applicants under this section need not be repaid, even if the applicant is ultimately denied its SBA Section 7(b)(2) loan.</p> <p>Amounts advanced under this section will reduce the amount of loan forgiveness available for payroll costs under Section 7(a) of the SBA.</p> <p>The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 repealed the CARES Act provision which reduced PPP loan forgiveness by the amount of any EIDL grant advances received by an entity receiving both EIDL grant advances and PPP loans.</p> <p>Economic Aid Act Section 331 provides that non-agricultural eligible entities that have experienced economic losses greater than 30%, are located in low-income communities, and employ no more than 300</p>	<p>During the covered period, eligibility for loans under Section 7(b)(2) of the SBA is expanded to include “eligible entities” in addition to small business concerns, private nonprofit organizations, and small agricultural cooperatives.</p> <p>Eligible entities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Any business with not more than 500 employees,</li> <li>b) Any individual operating under a sole proprietorship, either with or without employees, or as an independent contractor,</li> <li>c) A cooperative with not more than 500 employees,</li> <li>d) An ESOP as defined in Section 3 of the SBA with not more than 500 employees, or</li> </ol>	<p>Covered Period:</p> <p>Jan. 31, 2020 through Dec. 31, 2021</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
		<p>people, are eligible for the full \$10,000 advance, less any previously received EIDL advance, without regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Whether the loan for which the entity applied was ultimately approved,</li> <li>2. Whether the entity accepts or accepted the Administrator's offer of a loan described above, or</li> <li>3. Whether the entity has previously received a PPP loan.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>e) A tribal small business concern as defined in Section 31(b)(2)(C) of the SBA.</li> <li>f) An agricultural enterprise as defined in section 18(b) of the SBA with not more than 500 employees</li> </ol> <p>Eligible entities, including small business concerns, private nonprofit organizations, and small agricultural cooperatives, that apply for loans under Section 7(b)(2) of the SBA may request an advance by self-certifying under penalty of perjury that the requesting entity is an eligible entity as defined above. Such advances:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Must be requested within three days after the administrator receives the application,</li> <li>b) May not exceed \$10,000,</li> <li>c) May be used for any allowable purpose under Section 7(b)(2) of the SBA, including               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Providing paid sick leave to employees directly affected by COVID-19,</li> <li>b. Maintaining payroll to retain employees during business disruptions or substantial slowdowns,</li> <li>c. Meeting increased costs to obtain raw materials due to supply chain disruptions,</li> <li>d. Making rent or mortgage payments, and</li> <li>e. Repaying obligations that cannot otherwise be met due to revenue losses.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Section 278(b) of the CTRA provides that EIDL advances shall not be included in the gross income of eligible recipients. Eligible recipients will be able to take full deductions for expenses paid for</p>	

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
			using funds from an EIDL advance. Basis increases will likewise not be denied as a result of the exclusion of EIDL advances from gross income.	
Employee Retention Credit for Employers Subject to Closure Due to COVID-19	<p>CARES Act, Section 2301</p> <p>CARES Act Section 1102</p> <p>FFCRA Sections 7001 and 7003</p> <p>TCADTRA Sections 206 and 207</p> <p>I.R.C. § 45S</p> <p>I.R.C. § 51</p> <p>I.R.C. § 52(a) and (b)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 414(m) and (o)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 448(c)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 501(a) and (c)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3111(a), (e) and (f)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3121(a)</p>	<p>Employers may claim a refundable payroll tax credit for 50 percent (70 percent after January 1, 2021 to June 30, 2021) of the “qualified wages” (i.e., qualified retention wages, maximum \$10,000 for all calendar quarters (any calendar quarter after January 1, 2021), including qualified health plan expenses and certain pre-tax salary reduction contributions) paid to each employee of such employer for each calendar quarter. Prior to January 1, 2021, the maximum credit with respect to any employee is \$5,000.</p> <p>The credit is available to employers carrying on a “trade or business” (which has the same meaning when used in Code Section 162) in calendar year 2020 whose:</p> <p>(1) operations were fully or partially suspended during any calendar quarter due to a Federal, State or local “governmental order”, or</p> <p>(2) gross receipts declined by more than 50 percent (20 percent after January 1, 2021) when compared to the same quarter in the prior year (i.e., a “significant decline in gross receipts”). After January 1, 2021, an employer may elect to use the immediately preceding calendar quarter.</p> <p>“Governmental orders” are orders from an appropriate governmental authority that limit commerce, travel, or group meetings due to COVID-19 in a manner that affects an employer’s operation of its trade or business, including orders that limit hours of operation and workplace closures for cleaning and disinfecting. Taxpayers should review the IRS FAQs for the Employee Retention Credit which discuss when an employer operating an essential and/or non-essential business is “partially suspended” due to a governmental order. For more information regarding the application of the aggregation rule when determining whether an employer is “partially suspended”, see the “Comparison of the Affiliation &amp; Aggregation Rules” chart discussed below.”</p>	<p>Taxpayers are advised to review the IRS FAQs for the Employee Retention Credit which, among other things, attempts to clarify issues surrounding employer eligibility. However, the conclusions reached and examples provided by the IRS are less intuitive and contain inconsistencies which are harder to reconcile with CARES Act objectives and policy.</p> <p>Eligible employers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employers who operate an essential business if, under the facts and circumstances, more than a nominal portion of its business operations are suspended by a governmental order.</li> <li>• Employers where the workplace is closed by a governmental order, but the employer’s workplace remains open for other purposes, or the employer is able to continue certain operations remotely. However, if all of the employer’s business operations may continue, even if subject to modification, it is not considered a partial suspension of business operations due to a governmental order (unless the modification required by the governmental order has more than a nominal effect on the business operations).</li> <li>• Employers (including essential businesses) that reduce operating or normal working hours due to a governmental order.</li> <li>• Employers that operate a trade or business in multiple locations and are subject to State and local governmental orders limiting operations in some, but not all, jurisdictions.</li> <li>• Otherwise, employers that operate a trade or business during the calendar quarter which experiences a significant decline in gross receipts (i.e., where gross receipts declined by more</li> </ul>	<p>Date Relief Granted: March 13, 2020</p> <p>Relief Expiration Date: June 30, 2021 (as extended by TCADTRA Section 207)</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<p>I.R.C. § 3221(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3231(e)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3511(d)(2)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 6402(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 6413(b)</p> <p>15 U.S.C. § 636(a) Small Business Act § 7(a)</p> <p>31 U.S.C. § 1324</p> <p>IRS Notice 2020-22</p> <p><a href="#">T.D. 9904, Recapture of Excess Employment Tax Credits under the Families First Act and the CARES Act</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Employee Retention Credit FAQs</a></p> <p>IRS Form 7200, Instructions, and</p>	<p>For employers satisfying (2) above, eligibility ceases at the end of the calendar quarter in which gross receipts are greater than 80 percent of gross receipts for the same calendar quarter for the prior year.</p> <p>“Gross receipts” for purposes of this credit has the same meaning as when used under Code Section 448(c), and is determined based on the entire aggregated group. For more information regarding the application of the aggregation rule for calculation of a single employer’s gross receipts, see the “Comparison of the Affiliation &amp; Aggregation Rules” chart discussed below.”</p> <p>“Qualified wages” are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For employers with an average of greater than 100 (500 starting January 1, 2021) full-time employees, wages paid to employees when they are <b>not providing services</b> (i.e., employees who did not work or were working a reduced schedule but being paid for more hours than they worked) for reasons stated under (1) or (2) above.</li> <li>For employers with an average of 100 (500 starting January 1, 2021) or fewer full-time employees, all employee wages whether they worked or not.</li> <li>Until January 1, 2021, qualified wages paid or incurred by an employer with respect to an employee for any period are limited by to the amount the employee would have been paid for working an equivalent duration the 30 days immediately preceding the period. This provision is only relevant for the calculation of qualified wages for periods ending in 2020, and is no longer part of the calculation of determining qualified wages for period beginning in 2021.</li> </ul> <p>“Qualified health plan expenses” are amounts paid or incurred by an employer that are properly allocable to employees’ qualified wages to provide and maintain a group health plan (including any employee pre-tax salary reduction contribution), but only to the extent that these amounts are excluded from the employees’ gross income. The term does not include amounts the employee paid for with after-tax</p>	<p>than 50 percent (and 20 percent after January 1, 2021) when compared to the same quarter in the prior year).</p> <p>Ineligible employers may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employers who voluntarily suspend operation of a trade or business or reduce hours and are not subject to any governmental orders that restrict operations.</li> <li>Employers whose workplaces are closed by a governmental order, but who are able to continue comparable operations prior to the closure by requiring employees to telework. However, if the closure of the workspace causes the employer to suspend business operations for certain purposes, but not others, it may be considered to have a partial suspension of operations due to the governmental order.</li> <li>Employers operating an essential business as determined by a governmental order. Governmental orders that cause customers of an essential business to stay home do not rise to the level of a governmental order for an essential business. However, an essential business may be an eligible employer if its suppliers are unable to make deliveries of critical goods or materials due to a governmental order that causes the supplier to suspend its operations.</li> </ul> <p>When a governmental order to fully or partially suspend an eligible employer’s business operations is subsequently lifted, the employer is considered to only have business operations suspended for the periods during the calendar quarters where the trade or business operations were fully or partially suspended. If the governmental order was effective for a portion of the calendar quarter, then the employer is an eligible employer, but can only claim the credit for wages paid during the period in which the governmental order was in force.</p> <p>The credit is available to tax-exempt organizations described under Code Section 501(c) who are exempt from tax under Code</p>	

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<p><a href="#">IRS COVID Tax Tip 2020-47</a></p> <p>IRS Form 941</p> <p><a href="#">IRS COVID Tax Tip 2020-58</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Publication 5419: New Employer Tax Credits</a></p> <p><a href="#">COVID Tax Tip 2020-67</a></p> <p><a href="#">IR-2020-169</a></p> <p><a href="#">Publication 5420-D, A Toolkit for IRS Partners - Small Business Relief: Employer Tax Credits, Paid leave for employees, &amp; Relief for compliance efforts</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Statement about Form 7200 Payments (December 4, 2020)</a></p>	<p>contributions. However, an employer may not treat health plan expenses allocable to the time for which the employees are receiving wages as qualified wages, rather only the portion of health plan expenses allocable to the time that the employees are not providing services are treated as qualified wages. If no wages are paid to an employee, but the employer continues to cover 100 percent of the health plan expenses that are allocable to the time that the employees are not providing services, such health plan expenses are qualified wages.</p> <p>Previously under Section 2301(g) of the CARES Act, employers may elect not to apply this credit for any calendar quarter by not claiming the credit on the employer's employment tax return. If an employer did not claim the credit for one calendar quarter, it would not be prohibited from claiming the credit in a subsequent calendar quarter provided it met the requirements to claim the credit. These credits were treated as a described under Code Section 3511(d)(2). Following TCADTRA Section 206(c)(2), subsection (g) was amended such that instead, an employer may elect to not take qualified wages into account. Furthermore, the Treasury will issue guidance providing that payroll costs paid during the covered period shall not fail to be treated as qualified wages by reason of PPP loan amounts not being forgiven.</p> <p>Credits are limited by the applicable employment taxes (and reduced by credits allowed by Code Sections 3111(e) and (f) and (only until January 1, 2021) FFCRA Sections 7001 and 7003) on the wages paid with respect to the employment of all the employees of the employer for such calendar quarter. "Applicable employment taxes" means the Social Security tax and the "Tier 1" excise tax (relating to the Railroad Retirement Act) imposed under Code Sections 3111(a) and 3221(a), respectively.</p> <p>Excess credits over the employment taxes owed by employers are refundable under Code Sections 6402(a) and 6413(b), and the manner of refund is the same as the credit provisions under 31 U.S.C. § 1324. .</p> <p>If the anticipated credit for Qualified Wages exceeds the employer's required federal employment tax deposits for that calendar quarter, the employer can apply for an advance refund of the remaining balance of the credit for which it does not owe federal employment tax deposits</p>	<p>Section 501(a). A tax-exempt organization's operations must have been fully or partially suspending during any calendar quarter due to a government order. For tax-exempt organizations, references to "gross receipts" (i.e., 'significant decline in gross receipts') shares the same meaning as under Code Section 6033 (generally describing a tax-exempt organization's requirement to file an annual return which states specifically the items of gross receipts, income and disbursements).</p> <p>Employers in U.S. territories are eligible for this credit, including tribal governments and tribal entities that carry on a trade or business. However, because tribal governments are not subject to federal income tax and generally not otherwise required to determine whether tribal activity is a trade or business under Code Section 162, the Treasury Department and IRS have concluded that, solely for purposes of this credit, all activities conducted by a tribal government and its tribal entities is considered part of a tribal government's trade or business activities.</p> <p>TCADTRA Section 203(c)(B) amended CARES Act Section 2301 by removing subsection (j), which previously prohibited employers who received a PPP loan from being eligible for this credit. All persons treated as a single employer under Code Sections 52(a) or (b) or 414(m) or (w) shall be treated as one employer for purposes of this Section 2301. Subject to certain conditions, a single employer may continue to be eligible for the ERC following a stock/equity deal or asset acquisition of a target employer that had received a PPP loan. For more information, see the "Comparison of the Affiliation &amp; Aggregation Rules" chart discussed below.</p> <p><u>Other Exclusions from Eligibility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The credit cannot be taken if the employer is allowed a credit under Code Sections 41 (R&amp;D credits), 45A (Indian employment credits), 45P (employer wage credits for active military), 51 (work opportunity credits) and 1396</li> </ul>	

**Relief for Businesses**

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
		<p>(effectively allowing the employer to immediately receive the benefit of the tax credit). See IRS Form 7200 "Advance Payment of Employer Credits Due to COVID-19," and instructions thereto. However, a refund, credit, or an advance of any portion of this credit in excess of the amount the employer is entitled is an erroneous refund, and shall be treated as an underpayment of taxes under which the IRS is authorized to seek repayment.</p> <p>Employers may use a third party to report and pay employment taxes to the IRS to get the Employee Retention Credit, and the payroll reporting agent can sign and submit Form 7200 on behalf of the employer. However, the employer and the third party payer will be liable for employment taxes that are due in connection with this credit that are improperly claimed. Employers are required to include on the form the name and EIN of the third party payer they use to file their employment tax returns if the third party payer uses its own EIN on the employment tax returns. If the third-party payer is filing the employment tax returns on behalf of the employer, the employer's name and EIN must be used. The same will apply where the employer uses a third-party payer for only a portion of its workforce, meaning two separate Forms 7200 should be filed, one using the employer's name and EIN, and the other using the third-party payer's name and EIN. If an employer uses a third-party payor, the employer remains responsible for the accounting of the credit and shall require the third party to accurately report such tax credits based on information provided.</p> <p>Alternatively, in anticipation of receiving the credits, an employer may choose to fund Qualified Wages by accessing federal employment taxes, including those previously withheld that are required to be deposited with the IRS. However, the employer must account for the reduction in deposits on Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, for the quarter.</p> <p>See also "Penalty Relief for Failure to Deposit Employment Taxes (Qualified Leave and Retention Wages)" discussed below.</p> <p>Starting January 1, 2021, employers with less than 500 average number of full-time employees can elect, for any calendar quarter, to receive an advanced payment of the credit for such quarter up to 70 percent of the average quarterly wages paid by the employer in the</p>	<p>(empowerment zone credits) with respect to such employee for such period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any wages taken into account in determining this credit will not be taken into account for purposes of determining the credit allowed under Code Section 45S (effectively denying a double benefit).</li> <li>• The credit does not apply to the government of the United States, any State or political subdivision thereof, or any agency or instrumentality. Starting January 1, 2021, there is also an exception for tax-exempt organizations under 501(c)(1), colleges and universities, and entities which principal purpose and function is to provide medical or hospital care.</li> <li>• Self-employed individuals are not eligible for this credit for their own self-employment earnings, though they may be able to claim the credit for wages paid to their employees.</li> <li>• Household employers are not considered to operate a trade or business and, therefore, are not eligible for the credit with respect to their household employees.</li> </ul> <p>An employer may obtain Form 7200, Advance Payment of Employer Credits Due To COVID-19 online and may fax its completed form to 855-248-0552. After July 2, 2020, the minimum advance amount that can be claimed on a Form 7200 is \$25. A Form 7200 requesting an advance of less than \$25 will not be processed. Taxpayers can claim credits of less than \$25 on the Form 941.</p> <p>Instructions for Form 7200 provide information on who may properly sign a Form 7200 for each type of entity, which is generally a person who is duly authorized or has knowledge of the entity's affairs. Otherwise, taxpayers should submit a copy of Form 2848, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative authorizing a person to sign Form 7200 with the Form 7200.</p>	

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
		prior year. Employers with seasonal workers may elect to substitute a corresponding calendar quarter to which the election relates in the prior year.	<p>The IRS will send letters to taxpayers who have experienced a delay in processing their Form 7200. Taxpayers may receive letter 6312 if the IRS either rejected Form 7200 or made a change to the requested amount of advance payment due to a computation error. The letter will explain the reason for the rejection, or if the amount is adjusted, list the new payment amount. A taxpayer may receive letter 6313 if the IRS needs written verification from the taxpayer that the address listed on Form 7200 is the current mailing address.</p> <p>As of December 4, 2020, employers will experience a delay in receiving payments associated with Form 7200 processed between late-December and mid-January due to standard end of year close out. Payment of valid requests will begin to be processed January 21, 2020. Taxpayers will still receive letter 6312 if the Form 7200 cannot be processed.</p>	
Delay of Payment of Employer Payroll Taxes	<p>CARES Act, Section 2302, as amended by the PPPFA.</p> <p>CARES Act, Section 1102 and 1109</p> <p><a href="#">IRS Employment Tax Deferral FAQ</a></p> <p>I.R.C. § 1401(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3111(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3121(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3221(a)</p>	<p>Allows employers (including governmental entities), self-employed individuals (based on their net earnings), and household employers that file Schedule H to defer the deposit and payment of all (in the case of employers) or half (in the case of self-employed) the employer share of the Social Security tax (6.2 percent) otherwise due before January 1, 2021. The deferred taxes are paid over the following two years, with 50 percent of the eligible amount to be paid by December 31, 2021, and the remaining 50 percent by December 31, 2022. If any employer pays any amount before the applicable dates, any such payment is first applied to the amount due December 31, 2021, and then to the amount due December 31, 2022.</p> <p>An employer defers the employer's share of Social Security tax by reducing required deposits or payments for a calendar quarter by an amount up to the maximum amount of the employer's share of Social Security tax for the return period (to the extent the return period falls within the payroll tax deferral period). The amount reduced does not need to be applied evenly during the return period.</p> <p>Employers may defer only the employer's share of Social Security tax that is equal to or less than the liability for the employer's share of</p>	<p>Under the original CARES Act, this relief was explicitly unavailable to any taxpayer if such taxpayer has had indebtedness forgiven under Section 1106 Loan Forgiveness with respect to a loan or indebtedness forgiven under Section 1109 of the CARES Act (i.e., a PPP Loan). This limitation was repealed by the PPPFA, and a business may continue to defer payroll taxes even after PPP loan forgiveness.</p> <p>Deferrals are available to all employers (including governmental entities) <u>regardless</u> of whether such employers are eligible for paid leave credits or employee retention credits. Employers are not required to make a special election to defer deposits and payments of employment taxes, but it should be reported on the appropriate line of the employer's employment tax return. Employers who file annual employment tax returns are eligible to defer deposit and payment of the employer's share of Social Security tax during the payroll tax deferral period.</p> <p>Employers with an employment tax liability in excess of \$2,500 must deposit employment taxes due for a return period on a semi-weekly, monthly or next-day basis depending on the amount of</p>	<p>The payroll deferral tax period begins on March 27, 2020 and ends on December 31, 2020.</p> <p>Date Relief Granted: March 27, 2020</p> <p>Relief Expiration Date: December 31, 2020</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<p>I.R.C. § 6654</p> <p><a href="#">COVID Tax Tip 2020-67</a></p>	<p>Social Security tax that is due to be deposited during the payroll tax deferral period or was for payment due on wages paid during the payroll tax deferral period. Balances due prior to the payroll deferral tax period of an employer's share of Social Security tax is not deferrable.</p> <p>Employers entitled to credits against the employer's share of Social Security tax (including the refundable tax credits for paid leave under the FFCRA or for qualified wages under the ERC) and deferral may leave the employment tax subcategory amounts attributable to this reduction blank on the EFTPS worksheet.</p> <p>Employers that have already deposited all or any portion of the employer's share of Social Security tax during the payroll tax deferral period may not subsequently defer payment of the tax already deposited and generate an overpayment of tax. The exception to this is when an employer reduces its Social Security tax liability based on credits claimed on Form 941, including the Research Payroll Tax Credit, the FFCRA paid leave credits, and the Employee Retention Credit, which result in an overpayment of tax and may be refunded by filing Form 941-X.</p> <p>If an employer uses a third party to file, report, and pay employment taxes, different rules for reporting the deferred amounts and submitting other information will apply depending on the type of third party payer the employer uses. See the IRS Employment Tax Deferral FAQ, Question 26.</p> <p>If an employer (i) uses a third-party agent who deposits employment taxes on its behalf or (ii) is a customer of a certified professional employer organization ("PEO"), and the employer directs its agent or the PEO to defer the payment of the employer's share of the Social Security tax, the employer (not the agent or PEO) is solely liable for the amount of delayed taxes to be paid by the delayed due dates. The employer for whom services are provided who does not have control of the payment of wages may not defer deposit and payment of the employer's share of Social Security tax. A payroll reporting agent may sign Form 7200 for a client employer for which it has authority via Form 8655 Reporting Agent Authorization to sign and file the federal employment tax return.</p>	<p>their employment tax liability. Employers failing to deposit employment taxes timely will owe a failure to deposit penalty and must pay those taxes with their return. Deposits in excess of the employer's employment tax liability may be refunded only with the employment tax return filed by the employer.</p> <p>An employer that accumulates \$100,000 or more in employment tax liabilities, even if the amount required to be deposited is less than \$100,000, continues to be subject to the \$100,000 next-day deposit rule. Generally, the \$100,000 next-day deposit rule requires an employer that accumulates \$100,000 or more in liability for employment taxes on any day during a monthly or semiweekly deposit period to deposit the employment taxes the next business day. While the FFCRA paid leave credits and the employee retention credit are applied against the tax imposed, they do not necessarily reduce an employer's tax liabilities for purposes of the \$100,000 next-day deposit rule.</p> <p>The IRS intends to issue a reminder notice to employers reflecting the total amount of deferred taxes and the payment due dates. The IRS also recognized that employers that deferred deposits of the employer's share of Social Security tax for the first quarter of 2020 will have a discrepancy on their first quarter Form 941 between the amount of the liability reported and the deposits and payments made for that quarter. The IRS will send additional notices to these employers identifying the difference between the liability reported for the first calendar quarter and the deposits and payments made as an unresolved amount. The IRS notice will include additional information and instructions for the employer to inform the IRS that it deferred deposit or payment of its share of Social Security tax due.</p> <p>If an employer reduces its deposits by an amount in excess of the allowable FFCRA paid leave credits, employee retention credit, and deferral, then the failure to deposit penalty may apply to the excess reduction.</p> <p>Employers are entitled to deferrals prior to determining eligibility for paid leave credits under Sections 7001 and 7003 of the</p>	

Relief for Businesses				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
			<p>FFCRA or eligibility for the employee retention credit under Section 2301 of the CARES Act.</p> <p>Employers are entitled to defer deposit and payment prior to applying the Research Payroll Tax Credit against the employer's liability for the employer's share of Social Security tax. If the amount of the Research Payroll Tax Credit exceeds the employer's liability for the employer's share of Social Security tax, the excess remaining may be carried over to subsequent calendar quarters.</p> <p>Tax-exempt employers are entitled to defer deposit and payment of the employer's share of Social Security tax prior to determining whether the employer is entitled to the Work Opportunity Tax Credit. Tax-exempt employers may claim this credit without regard to whether the employer has deferred deposit and payment of the employer's share of Social Security tax. Since the Work Opportunity Tax Credit is processed on Form 5884-C, which is separate from the employment tax return, the amount reported on line 11 of Form 5884-C may not be refunded in full if the employer chooses to defer its share of Social Security tax on Form 941.</p>	
Delay of Payment of Employee Payroll Taxes	<p><a href="#">Presidential Executive Order: Deferring Payroll Tax Obligations in Light of the Ongoing COVID-19 Disaster (August 8, 2020)</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2020-65</a></p>	<p>An "Affected Taxpayer" (i.e., an employer required to withhold and pay the employee's share of social security taxes or equivalent railroad retirement taxes) may defer the withholding and payment of an employee's share of FICA on "Applicable Wages" from September 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 (the "Applicable Taxes").</p> <p>"Applicable Wages" are wages and compensation (each defined under Code Sections 3121(a) and 3231(e), respectively) paid to the employee in an amount less than \$4,000 on a bi-weekly basis (or an equivalent threshold if the pay period is shorter or longer than bi-weekly). In order to determine whether wages and compensation paid to the employee is less than \$4,000 on a bi-weekly basis, consider the following:</p>	<p><u>Participation Voluntary or Mandatory</u></p> <p>The notice and memorandum are silent as to whether employer participation is mandatory but Administration officials have stated it is not mandatory. Similarly, the documents do not address whether employees can insist the employer participates in the deferral or whether an employee can opt-out if the employer does participate in the deferral. Notice 2020-65 does not discuss situations where an employer decides to participate after September 1, 2020.</p> <p><u>Payment of Deferred Applicable Taxes</u></p> <p>There is no tax holiday or forgiveness for the amounts due. The deferred taxes must be ratably withheld and paid beginning January 1, 2021 and ending December 31, 2021. If necessary, an</p>	<p>The payroll deferral tax period begins on September 1, 2020 and ends on December 31, 2020.</p> <p>Deferred amounts must be ratably withheld and paid during the period beginning</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2021-11</a></p> <p>CTRA Section 274</p> <p><a href="#">COVID-19: IRS Releases Guidance on Employee Payroll Tax Deferral but Fails to Quell Concerns Over Implementation and Collection of Deferred Taxes</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS: Employers can withhold, make payments of deferred Social Security taxes from 2020</a></p> <p>I.R.C. § 3121(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3131(e)</p> <p><a href="#">IR-2020-195</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The \$4,000 income threshold is determined on a payroll period by payroll period basis.</li> <li>The threshold applies on a cash basis and without a phase-in or phase-out, making it an all or nothing benefit (i.e., \$1 over the threshold results in an ineligible deferral).</li> <li>The employee's wages may fluctuate due to overtime, bonuses, seasonal hours or other flexible work schedules, meaning some pay periods may qualify, while others may not.</li> <li>Other types of remuneration (i.e., certain health and pension benefits) that may place the total value above the \$4,000 bi-weekly income threshold are not counted toward Applicable Wages.</li> </ul>	<p>Affected Taxpayer may make other arrangements for collecting Applicable Taxes due from the employee. If the full amount of Applicable Taxes is not withheld and paid by December 31, 2021, interest, penalties, and additions to tax will begin to accrue on unpaid amounts beginning January 1, 2022. It is unclear whether the IRS expects the employer to take legal action to collect from former employees or otherwise be required to pay that employee's share of deferred Applicable Taxes.</p> <p><u>Employment Terminated before December 31, 2021</u> Notice 2020-65 does not specifically discuss situations where an employee is terminated after withholding has been deferred, but prior to the full amount of deferred Applicable Taxes being withheld collected.</p> <p><u>Self-Employed and Household Employees</u> Notice 2020-65 does not address how self-employed individuals and household employers can implement the deferral.</p>	<p>on January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021</p>
Code Section 6411 Timely Filed - Special Rules for Claiming Quick Refunds for Net Operating Loss Deductions and Prior Year Minimum Tax Liability of Corporations Refund Claims (AMT)	<p>CARES Act Sections 2303 and 2305</p> <p>I.R.C. § 6411(a), (b) and (c)</p> <p><a href="#">Temporary Procedures to</a></p>	<p><u>CARES Act Section 2303</u>: A taxpayer may file (i) an application under Code Section 6411(a) for a tentative refund claim with respect to the carryback of net operating losses ("NOL") arising in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2018, and ending after December 31, 2017, and (ii) elect to forgo any carryback of such NOL, reduce any period to which such NOL may be carried back, or revoke any election made under Code Section 172(b) to forgo any carryback of such NOL.</p>	<p>See Conditions for Relief under "NOL Technical Correction for fiscal year filers with an NOL arising in the 2017/2018 straddle year" and "Modification of Prior Year Minimum Tax Credit" below.</p> <p>For NOL carrybacks of a C corporation where AMT applies, a C corporation can make the election under Code Section 53(e)(5), by either filing a Form 1120X or Form 1139 and including at the</p>	<p>Date Relief Granted: March 27, 2020</p> <p>Tentative Refund Claim Application Due Dates:</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<p><a href="#">Fax Certain Forms 1139 and 1045 due to COVID-19</a></p> <p>IRS Notice 2020-26</p> <p><a href="#">Questions and Answers about NOL Carrybacks of C Corporations to Taxable Years in which the Alternative Minimum Tax Applies</a></p>	<p><u>CARES Act Section 2305</u>: A taxpayer may file an application for a tentative refund claim for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. Tentative refund claims are verified in the same manner as an application for a tentative carryback adjustment filed under Code Section 6411(a). Within 90 days of filing, the Secretary of the Treasury will review the application, determine the amount of the overpayment, and apply, credit, or refund any overpayment in a manner similar to Code Section 6411(b). For consolidated returns, Code Section 6411(c) shall apply to an adjustment to the same extent and manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may provide.</p> <p>Starting on April 17, 2020 and until further notice, the IRS will accept eligible refund claims Form 1139 submitted via Fax to <b>844-249-6236</b> and eligible refund claims Form 1045 submitted via fax to <b>844-249-6237</b>. The last day to fax an eligible refund claim is December 31, 2020. Thereafter, the fax numbers will no longer be operational.</p> <p><u>NOL Carrybacks of C Corporations where Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT") applies</u>: If a C corporation carries back all or a portion of a post-2017 NOL to a pre-2018 tax year in which Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT") rules apply, the AMT NOL in the post-2017 tax year is treated as zero for amended returns or tentative refund forms filed on or after June 1, 2020. If a C corporation filed an amended return or claim for tentative carryback adjustment carrying back an NOL from a post-2017 tax year to pre-2018 tax years, but did not treat the AMT NOL for the post-2017 tax year as zero, the C corporation does not need to take any action unless contacted by the IRS.</p> <p>As a result of an NOL carryback, a C corporation may have an AMT liability in a pre-2018 carryback year or have released minimum tax credits ("MTC") under Code Section 53 in a pre-2018 carryback year because it no longer has enough regular tax liability to use them. If the C corporation made an election under Code Section 53(e)(5) to recover 100% of its MTC as refundable credits in its first taxable year beginning in 2018, it may claim both the NOL carryback and the MTC refund for 2018 on the same Form 1139.</p> <p>If the MTC generated or released by the NOL carryback in one year in the carryback year is used in a subsequent year in the carryback period</p>	<p>top of the form "Electing to Take 100% Refundable Credit Amount in 2018 - per CARES Act Section 2305(b)".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If filed on Form 1139, the election must be filed no later than December 30, 2020.</li> <li>• If filed on Form 1139, and the election also includes a claim for refundable MTC and an NOL carryback, it must be filed by the earlier of the extended due date provided under Notice 2020-26 or December 30, 2020.</li> <li>• If filed on Form 1120X, the election must be filed within the period described under Code Section 6511(a) that applies to the C corporation's first taxable year beginning in 2018.</li> </ul>	<p>CARES Act Section 2303 - July 27, 2020</p> <p>CARES Act Section 2305 - December 31, 2020</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
		<p>to reduce the C corporation's tax liability, the C corporation may claim a refund for any decrease in tax resulting from that use of the MTC on Form 1139.</p> <p>If a C corporation is entitled to a refundable MTC for a year in the carryback period for any reason other than a Code Section 53(e)(3) election, it must separately file a Form 1120X to claim a refund for that portion of the MTC.</p>		
Net Operating Loss Modifications: Five Year Carryback of NOLS for 2018, 2019 and 2020	<p>CARES Act, Section 2303</p> <p>CTRA Section 281</p> <p>I.R.C. § 172(b)(1)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 172(b)(3)</p> <p>IRS Notice 2020-26</p> <p>Rev. Proc. 2020-24</p> <p><a href="#">Frequently asked questions about carrybacks of NOLs for taxpayers who have had Section 965 inclusions</a></p> <p><a href="#">Temporary Procedures to Fax Certain Forms 1139 and 1045 due to COVID-19</a></p>	<p>NOLs arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2021, (i.e., calendar years 2018, 2019, and 2020) may be carried back five years ("CARES Act NOLs"). Taxpayers may elect to forego the entire five-year carryback period with respect to a particular year's NOL, with the election being irrevocable.</p> <p>Carryback of NOLs by Certain Exempt Organizations: Code Section 512(a)(6) requires exempt organizations with more than one unrelated trade or business to "silo" NOLs arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 (including CARES Act NOLs) so that each trade or business calculates its NOL separately.</p> <p>An exempt organization subject to Code Section 512(a)(6) can carry back and deduct a CARES Act NOLs from one of its separated unrelated trades or businesses for a pre-2018 year, even if the exempt organization would not have had a CARES Act NOL. However, the NOL that is carried back to a pre-2018 year may not be deducted against the aggregate unrelated trade or business for a post-2017 year.</p> <p>Farmers or taxpayers with "Farming Losses": Farmers who elected a two-year NOL carryback prior to the CARES Act may elect to retain the two-year carryback rather than claim the five-year carryback. If a farmer previously waived an election to carryback NOLs, it may revoke such waiver.</p> <p><b>Consolidated NOLs ("CNOL")</b> Generally, a consolidated group may make an irrevocable election to waive the entire carryback period with respect to a CNOL for any consolidated return year (i.e., a general waiver election, not made on a member-by-member basis), and is permitted to make a split-waiver election during the year the acquired member joined the group.</p>	<p>Corporate taxpayers with NOLs arising in tax years 2018, 2019, and 2020. CTRA Section 281 expanded eligibility to include farmers or taxpayers with "farming losses" who also make such elections discussed below.</p> <p>Under Notice 2020-26, taxpayers with an NOL that arose in a taxable year beginning during calendar year 2018 and that ended on or before June 30, 2019 are granted a six-month extension of time to file Form 1045 or 1139. The taxpayer must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>File the applicable form no later than 18 months after the close of the taxable year in which the NOL arose; and</li> <li>Include on the top of the applicable form "Notice 2020-26, Extension of Time to File Application for Carryback Adjustment."</li> </ul> <p>Under Rev. Proc. 2020-24, a taxpayer may elect under Code Section 172(b)(3) to <i>waive the carryback period</i> for an NOL arising in a tax year beginning 2018 or 2019.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The election must be made no later than the due date (including extensions) for filing the taxpayer's federal income tax return for the first taxable year ending after March 27, 2020.</li> <li>The election is made by attaching a separate statement for each of the taxable years (2018 or 2019) the taxpayer intends to elect to its federal income tax return,</li> </ul>	<p>Applies to NOLs arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and taxable years before, on, or after such date that such NOLs are carried back.</p> <p>Extension of time deadline for NOLs arising in tax year 2018: June 30, 2020.</p> <p>T.D. 9900 applies to any CNOL arising in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 2017. Applicability of the temporary regulations expire on July 3, 2023.</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">Internal Revenue Manual Update (May 6, 2020)</a>  <a href="#">IRS FAQs - Carryback of NOLs by Certain Exempt Organizations</a>  <a href="#">Chief Counsel Advice Memorandum: AM-2020-008</a>  <a href="#">T.D. 9900, Carryback of Consolidated Net Operating Losses</a>  <a href="#">T.D. 9927, Consolidated Net Operating Losses</a>  <a href="#">IRB 2020-33, Announcement 2020-11</a>	<p>In response to this CARES Act provision, the Treasury published temporary regulations (T.D. 9900), which were implemented with final regulations (T.D. 9927) which provide consolidated groups with two additional elections to waive the pre-acquisition years of an acquired member for CNOL carryback purposes in situations where the carryback rules are amended to extend the carryback period (i.e., the extended carryback period) following the acquisition of the member beyond the carryback period in effect at the time of the acquisition (i.e., the default carryback period).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Amended Statute Split-Waiver Election:</i> The acquiring consolidated group elects to waive a portion of the extended carryback period during which it was a member of another consolidated group.</li> <li><i>Extended Split-Waiver Election:</i> The acquiring consolidated group elects to waive the portion of the extended carryback period in excess of the default carryback period.</li> </ol> <p><u>Separate Return Year Limitation</u> (for tax years beginning after January 1, 2021, when the 80 percent limitation is reinstated): Unless the consolidated group makes a waiver election, any portion of a CNOL attributable to an acquired member in a post-acquisition taxable year must be carried back to a separate return year of the acquired member. Members of a consolidated group that are subject to this limitation must maintain a cumulative register to account for their aggregate contributions to the consolidated group's corporate taxable income. Effectively, this caps the amount of income consolidated groups can write off with losses attributable to acquired members, and eliminates their ability to shift such losses to prior years and trigger refunds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The separate statement must state that the taxpayer is election to apply Code Section 172(b)(3) under Rev. Proc. 2020-24 and the taxable year for which the statement applies.</li> </ul> <p>If there is missing information or questions about the filing, taxpayers will be contacted by phone, thus the taxpayer's name and phone number must be accurately reflected on the Form 1139/1045. The person listed will need to be able to provide the missing information and possibly authentication information. The statutory timeframe for processing these forms is 90 days.</p> <p>The IRS will accept eligible refund claims Form 1139 submitted via Fax to 844-249-6236 and eligible refund claims Form 1045 submitted via fax to 844-249-6237. The last day to fax an eligible refund claim is December 31, 2020. Thereafter, the fax numbers will no longer be operational.</p> <p>Split-Waiver Elections for CNOLs (not finalized as a part of T.D. 9927, but may be finalized in a later release): The temporary regulations apply to consolidated NOLs arising in a tax year ending after July 2, 2020, but may apply these rules to consolidated NOLs arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017. The election must be made in a separate statement filed with the acquiring consolidated group's original income tax return for the year in which the target corporation became a member.</p> <p>Farmers or taxpayers with "Farming Losses": An election shall be made by the due date for filing the taxpayer's return for the first taxable year after CTRA's enactment (December 27, 2020). Taxpayers with "farming losses" who previously filed returns will be treated as having made the election unless amended.</p>	Amended return with an either split-waiver election: Due November 30, 2020.
Net Operating Loss Modifications: Suspension of 80 percent Limit for 2018-2020	CARES Act, Section 2303  CTRA Section 281	Suspends the 80 percent of taxable income limitation on the use of NOLs arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2021. This allows corporate taxpayers to use NOLs to fully offset (instead of an 80 percent offset) taxable income in tax years 2018, 2019, and 2020.	Corporate taxpayers with NOLs arising in tax years 2018, 2019, and 2020. CTRA Section 281 expanded eligibility to include farmers or taxpayers with "farming losses."	Applies to taxable years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<p>I.R.C. § 172(a)</p> <p><a href="#">Internal Revenue Manual Update (May 6, 2020)</a></p> <p><a href="#">T.D. 9927, Consolidated Net Operating Losses</a></p>	<p>For additional information, please see T.D. 9927 which addresses how to determine the 80 percent limitation in the case of a “mixed” group, that is, a consolidated group containing life insurance and nonlife insurance companies.</p>		
<p>Net Operating Loss Modifications: NOL Technical Correction for fiscal year filers with an NOL arising in the 2017/2018 straddle year</p>	<p>CARES Act, Section 2303</p> <p>I.R.C. § 172(b)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 6411(a)</p> <p>Rev. Proc. 2020-24</p> <p><a href="#">Frequently asked questions about carrybacks of NOLs for taxpayers who have had Section 965 inclusions</a></p> <p><a href="#">Temporary Procedures to Fax Certain Forms 1139 and 1045 due to COVID-19</a></p>	<p>Corrects the effective date under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.</p> <p>Allows NOLs arising in the 2017/2018 straddle year to be eligible for a two-year carryback period and 20-year carry-forward period.</p>	<p>Taxpayers with a tax year straddling December 31, 2017, were unable to carry back losses generated in that straddle year because of tax legislation under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act generally terminated the ability to carry back NOLs for losses in tax years ending after December 31, 2017.</p> <p>Taxpayers with a NOL arising during the 2017/2018 straddle year may file an under Code Section 6411(a) on either Form 1045 or Form 1139 for a carryback of that loss. The application will be treated as timely filed if filed no later than July 27, 2020.</p> <p>Taxpayers with a NOL arising during the 2017/2018 straddle year may irrevocably elect to forgo the carryback under Code Section 172(b)(3). The election will be treated as timely filed if filed no later than July 27, 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The election is made by filing its federal income tax return with “Filed pursuant to Rev. Proc. 2020-24” at the top, to an amended return, Form 1045, or Form 1139 containing only the taxpayer’s name, address, and taxpayer ID number.</li> <li>The election must also include a separate statement indicating the section under which the election is being made, and shall set forth information to identify the election, the period for which it applies, and the taxpayer’s basis and entitlement to make the election.</li> </ul>	<p>Date Relief Granted: March 27, 2020</p> <p>Relief Expiration Date: July 27, 2020</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">Internal Revenue Manual Update (May 6, 2020)</a>		<p>If there is missing information or questions about the filing, taxpayers will be contacted by phone, thus the taxpayer's name and phone number must be accurately reflected on the Form 1139/1045. The person listed will need to be able to provide the missing information and possibly authentication information. The statutory timeframe for processing these forms is 90 days.</p> <p>The IRS will accept eligible refund claims Form 1139 submitted via fax to 844-249-6236 and eligible refund claims Form 1045 submitted via fax to 844-249-6237. The last day to fax an eligible refund claim is December 31, 2020. Thereafter, the fax numbers will no longer be operational.</p>	
Net Operating Loss Modifications: REIT Carryback Limitations	<p>CARES Act, Section 2303</p> <p>CTRA Section 281</p> <p>I.R.C. § 172(b)(1)</p> <p><a href="#">Internal Revenue Manual Update (May 6, 2020)</a></p>	<p>NOLs of a taxpayer may not be carried back to any REIT year in which the taxpayer was a REIT.</p> <p>NOLs of a REIT may not be carried back to any tax year, regardless of whether the taxpayer was a REIT in that tax year.</p>	<p>Taxpayers who are considered to be a real estate investment trust ("REIT") during any tax year.</p> <p>A REIT year is any taxable year for which the provisions of part II of subchapter M (relating to real estate investment trusts) apply to the taxpayer.</p>	Applies to NOLs arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.
Net Operating Loss Modifications: Modified 80 percent Limit Calculation for 2021+	<p>CARES Act, Section 2303</p> <p>I.R.C. § 172(b)(2)(C)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 172(d)(6)(C)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 860E(a)(3)(B)</p>	<p>Reinstates the NOL 80 percent of taxable-income limitation for tax years beginning after December 31, 2020.</p> <p>The limitation is based on 80 percent of taxable income, after giving effect to the use of pre-2018 NOLs (i.e., reflects the absorption of pre-Tax Cuts and Jobs Act NOLs). As a result, the 80 percent limitation does not give effect to the deductions for qualified business income, foreign-derived intangible income ("FDII") and global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI") under Code Sections 199A and 250, respectively.</p>	Corporate taxpayers with NOLs arising in tax years beginning January 1, 2021. CTRA Section 281 expanded eligibility to include farmers or taxpayers with "farming losses."	Applies to taxable years beginning January 1, 2021.

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">Internal Revenue Manual Update (May 6, 2020)</a>			
Net Operating Loss Modifications: Interactions with Section 965 Transition Years	<p>CARES Act, Section 2303</p> <p>I.R.C. § 172(b)(1)</p> <p>Rev. Proc. 2020-24</p> <p><a href="#">Frequently asked questions about carrybacks of NOLs for taxpayers who have had Section 965 inclusions</a></p> <p><a href="#">Temporary Procedures to Fax Certain Forms 1139 and 1045 due to COVID-19</a></p> <p><a href="#">Internal Revenue Manual Update (May 6, 2020)</a></p>	<p><b>Automatic 965(h) Election</b> - When a 2018, 2019, or 2020 NOL is carried back to a 965 Inclusion Year, the taxpayer is deemed to have automatically made the Section 965(n) election to “waive off” use of the NOL against the taxpayer’s transition tax inclusion. No opt out is available.</p> <p><b>Waivers of NOL Carrybacks</b> - In lieu of a waiver applying to the entire carryback period, taxpayers may choose a modified method whereby the NOL is carried back, and exclude 965 Inclusion Years.</p>	<p>“965 Inclusion Years” are tax years for which corporate taxpayers with NOL carrybacks included income from its foreign subsidiaries under Code Section 965, and taxpayers with foreign subsidiaries which made the one-month deferral election.</p> <p>After April 9, 2020, a taxpayer may elect under Code Section 172(b)(1)(D)(v)(I) to exclude all 965 Inclusion Years from the carryback period for an NOL arising in a taxable year beginning 2018, 2019, or 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elections for tax years 2018 and 2019 must be made by the due date (including extensions) for filing the taxpayer’s return for the first taxable year ending after the March 27, 2020. Election for tax year 2020 must be made no later than the due date, including extensions.</li> <li>• The taxpayer must attach an election statement to the earliest filed of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ the federal income tax return for the taxable year in which the NOL arises;</li> <li>○ the taxpayer’s claim for a tentative carryback adjustment applying the NOL to a taxable year in the carryback period; or</li> <li>○ the amended federal income tax return applying the NOL to the earliest taxable year in the carryback period that is not a Section 965 year.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The election statement must state that the taxpayer is electing to apply Code Section 172(b)(1)(D)(v)(I) under Rev. Proc. 2020-24, the taxable year in which the NOL arose, and the taxpayer’s 965 Inclusion Years.</li> </ul>	The due date is the due date (including extensions) for filing the taxpayer’s return for the first taxable year ending after March 27, 2020.

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The election statement above must also be attached to each amended return for taxable years where the taxpayer has claimed a refund or credit as a result of the carryback of the NOL.</li> </ul> <p>If there is missing information or questions about the filing, taxpayers will be contacted by phone, thus the taxpayer's name and phone number must be accurately reflected on the Form 1139/1045. The person listed will need to be able to provide the missing information and possibly authentication information. The statutory timeframe for processing these forms is 90 days.</p> <p>The IRS will accept eligible refund claims Form 1139 submitted via Fax to 844-249-6236 and eligible refund claims Form 1045 submitted via fax to 844-249-6237. The last day to fax an eligible refund claim is December 31, 2020. Thereafter, the fax numbers will no longer be operational.</p>	
Modification of Loss Limitations for Non-Corporate Taxpayers	CARES Act, Section 2304  I.R.C. § 172  I.R.C. § 199A  I.R.C. § 461(l)(1), (2) and (3)  <a href="#">Internal Revenue Manual Update (May 6, 2020)</a>	<p>Section 2304 retroactively postpones the excess business loss limitation under Code Section 461(l) for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2021 (i.e., calendar years 2018, 2019, and 2020). As a result, excess business losses that would otherwise been disallowed for tax years 2018, 2019 and 2020 are permitted and may be applied to ordinary and capital gain income. Generally, excess business losses are the amount by which the total deductions attributable to all of a taxpayer's trades or businesses exceed the taxpayer's total gross income and gains attributable to those trades or businesses, plus \$250,000 (or \$500,000 for joint returns).</p> <p>Amends Code Section 461(l) excess calculation to exclude items that are attributable to the trade or business of performing services as an employee. This includes no longer taking into account NOL deductions under Code Section 172 and qualified business income deductions under Code Section 199A when determining excess business losses.</p> <p>Amends Code Section 461(l)(3) such that the Code Section 461(l) limitation no longer takes into account deductions for capital losses, and for purposes of determining the excess business loss limit, net capital gains of the trade or business are includable in gross income.</p>	<p>Retroactively postponing application of the excess business loss rules allows non-corporate taxpayers, namely individuals, to submit amended returns and claim refunds for excess business losses that were previously disallowed for tax years 2018, 2019 and 2020.</p>	<p>Applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.</p> <p>Excess business loss limitation sunsets: Tax years beginning after January 1, 2021.</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
Modification of Prior Year Alternative Minimum Tax Credit	CARES Act, Section 2305  I.R.C. § 53(e)  <a href="#">Internal Revenue Manual Update (May 6, 2020)</a>	While the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act repealed the corporate alternative minimum tax beginning after December 31, 2017, corporate taxpayers that have an AMT credit for AMT amounts paid prior to the repeal have been required to use that AMT credit to receive percentage refunds over a four year period from 2018 to 2021.  Amendments to Code Section 53(e) allow corporate taxpayers to accelerate the refund of AMT credits by permitting the taxpayer to elect to take the entire refundable AMT credit amount in its 2018 or 2019 tax years.	Corporate taxpayers with an AMT credit in tax year 2018.  Affected taxpayers have until December 31, 2020, to file an application under Code Section 6411(a) to claim the AMT refund. See “6411 Timely Filed - Special Rule” above.	Date Relief Granted: March 27, 2020  Relief Expiration Date: December 31, 2020
Modification of Business Interest Limitation	CARES Act, Section 2306  I.R.C. § 163(j)  I.R.C. § 6627  Rev. Proc. 2020-22  Rev. Proc. 2020-23  <a href="#">T.D. 9905 Limitation on Deduction for Business Interest Expense</a>	Temporarily increases the limitation on the deduction for business interest expense from 30 percent to 50 percent of the taxpayer’s adjusted taxable income (“ATI”) for tax years 2019 and 2020.  In the case of a partnership, <u>unless a partner elects to not have the temporary limitation apply</u> , any excess business interest of the partnership for tax year 2019 (which is allocated to the partner) is deductible as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 percent of such excess business interest shall be treated as business interest paid or accrued by the partner in the partner’s first taxable year beginning in 2020, and</li> <li>• 50 percent of such excess business interest shall be subject to the limitations of Code Section 163(j)(4)(B)(ii) (i.e., treatment of excess business interest allocated to partners) in the same manner as any other excess business interest so allocated.</li> </ul> For taxable years beginning in 2020, the taxpayer may elect to use the taxpayer’s ATI from the last taxable year beginning in 2019 for the taxpayer’s ATI for the current taxable year.	Applies to all taxpayers with business interest expenses in excess of 30 percent of the taxpayer’s ATI for tax years 2019 and 2020.  A taxpayer may elect not to have the temporary limitation increase apply to any taxable year. If an election is made, it may only be revoked with consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.  In the case of a partnership, any such election must be made by the partnership and may be made only for taxable years beginning in 2020.  Rev. Proc. 2020-22 allows taxpayers to make a late election or to withdraw an election under Code Section 163(j)(7)(B) (real property trade or business) or Code Section 163(j)(7)(C) (farming business). Furthermore, it also describes the time and manner in which certain taxpayers can (i) elect out of the 50 percent ATI limitation for tax years 2019 and 2020, (ii) elect out of deducting 50 percent of the business interest expense for tax years beginning in 2020, and (iii) elect to use the taxpayer’s ATI from the last taxable year beginning in 2019 to calculate the taxpayer’s Code Section 163(j) limitation for tax year 2020.  Rev. Proc. 2020-23 provides that Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (“BBA”) partnerships the option to file amended returns instead of an administrative adjustment request under Code Section 6227 (“AAR”).	Applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018

Relief for Businesses				
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Modification of Qualified Improvement Property	<p>CARES Act, Section 2307</p> <p>I.R.C. § 168</p> <p>I.R.C. § 6627</p> <p><a href="#">IRS Rev. Proc. 2020-25</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Rev. Proc. 2020-50</a></p> <p>IRS Form 3115</p> <p><a href="#">Temporary Procedure to Fax Automatic Consent Forms 3115 due to COVID-19</a></p>	<p>Corrects the so-called “retail glitch” under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which increased the Qualified Improvement Property (“QIP”) depreciation period from 15 to 39.5 years for interior upgrades and other improvements, such as remodeling and installation of energy efficient equipment.</p> <p>QIP was added to the definition of “15-year property” under Code Section 168(e)(3)(E), which allows taxpayers to immediately deduct the costs associated with QIP, and retroactively to QIP placed in service after December 31, 2017.</p>	<p>Taxpayers with QIP with a prior depreciation period of 39.5 years can change the QIP’s depreciation method by filing an automatic accounting method change or correct it with an amended return.</p> <p>Rev. Proc. 2020-25 permits taxpayers to change their depreciation under Code Section 168 for QIP placed into service after December 31, 2017. For tax years 2018, 2019 and 2020, a taxpayer is allowed to make a late election or to revoke or withdraw an election under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Code Section 168(g)(7) - Election to depreciate any class of property under the alternative depreciation system.</li> <li>• Code Section 168(k)(5) - Election for farming businesses to apply special additional depreciation rules to one or more plants.</li> <li>• Code Section 168(k)(7) - Election out of bonus depreciation for any class of qualified property placed in service during the taxable year.</li> <li>• Code Section 168(k)(10) - Election to claim 50 percent instead of 100 percent bonus depreciation for the tax year that includes September 27, 2017.</li> </ul> <p>A taxpayer may not be allowed to make a late election or to revoke or withdraw an election if it had previously revoked such Code Section 168(k)(5) or 168(k)(7) election in accordance with Section 6 of Rev. Proc. 2020-50 (which generally makes it easier to take advantage of the final rules regarding the additional first year depreciation deduction authorized by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act).</p> <p>As such, the taxpayer may also use a Form 3115, Change of Accounting Method, to change the elections described above, with one exception that Code Section 168(g)(7) may only be revoked with an amended return or an AAR. Starting on July 31, 2020, the IRS will accept the duplicate copy of Form 3115 via fax to 844-249-8134. This fax number is not for general use and taxpayers should not use this number for anything besides the duplicate</p>	<p>Retroactively effective for QIP placed in service in 2018</p> <p>Relief Expiration Date: N/A</p> <p>Full bonus depreciation is phased down by 20 percent each year for property placed into service after December 31, 2022, and before January 1, 2027.</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
			copy of Form 3115 (and accompanying materials). Taxpayers may only send one Form 3115 per fax, with a 100 page maximum.	
Excise Tax Exemption for Alcohol used in Production of Hand Sanitizer	CARES Act, Section 2308  I.R.C. § 5214(a)	Temporary one-year exception on any distilled spirits (i.e., alcohol) used for or contained in hand sanitizer that is produced and distributed in a manner consistent with guidance issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration from the federal excise tax under Code Section 5214(a). Certain labeling and bulk sales requirements and penalties do not apply during the temporary exception.	Distilled spirits must be used for or contained in hand sanitizer that is produced and distributed in a manner consistent with guidance issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration that is related to the outbreak of virus SARS-CoV-2 or coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19").	Effective for distilled spirits for such specified use after December 31, 2019  Relief Expiration Date: December 31, 2020
Increase FMLA Limitation	CARES Act, Section 3601  FFCRA 7003  CTRA Section 286	Creates a limitation stating that an employer shall not be required to pay more than \$200 per day and \$10,000 in the aggregate for each employee with respect to the qualified family leave wages. See "Tax Credit for Paid Family Leave" discussed in the chart above.	See Conditions for Relief under "Tax Credit for Paid Family Leave" above.	Date Relief Granted: March 27, 2020, but otherwise effective April 1, 2020  Relief Expiration Date: March 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 286)
Emergency Paid Sick Leave	CARES Act, Section 3602  FFCRA Section 5102	Creates a limitation stating that an employer shall not be required to pay more than \$511 per day and \$5,110 in the aggregate for sick leave or more than \$200 per day and \$2,000 in the aggregate to care for a quarantined individual or child for each employee with respect to qualified sick leave wages. See "Paid Sick Leave Requirement" discussed in the chart above.	See Conditions for Relief under "Paid Sick Leave Requirement" above.	Date Relief Granted: March 27, 2020, but otherwise effective April 1, 2020  Relief Expiration Date: December 31, 2020

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
Advanced Refunds of Payroll Credit for Paid Sick Leave and Paid Family Leave	<p>CARES Act, Section 3606</p> <p>FFCRA Sections 7001 and 7003</p> <p>CTRA Section 274</p> <p>CTRA Section 286</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3111(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 3221(a)</p> <p>I.R.C. § 6656</p> <p><a href="#">T.D. 9904, Recapture of Excess Employment Tax Credits under the Families First Act and the CARES Act</a></p> <p>IRS Notice 2020-22</p> <p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2020-65</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2021-11</a></p>	<p>Allows employers to receive an advance payroll tax credit for paid sick leave under FFCRA Section 7001 and paid family leave under FFCRA Section 7003 from the Department of the Treasury. The advanced refund is calculated through the end of the most recent payroll period in the quarter.</p> <p>Alternatively, an employer can also fund qualified sick and family leave wages (plus the allocable qualified health plan expenses and the employer's share of Medicare taxes) by accessing federal employment taxes (including those of which are currently being withheld) that are required to be deposited with the IRS, for other wage payments made during the same quarter as the qualified leave wages.</p> <p>Because quarterly returns are not filed until after qualified leave wages are required to be paid, some Eligible Employers may not have sufficient federal employment taxes set aside for deposit to fund amounts provided as qualified leave wages. The IRS procedure in this case requires the Eligible Employer to reduce its remaining federal employment tax deposits for wages paid during that quarter to zero, and then to file Form 7200 to claim an advance credit for the remaining qualified leave wages it has paid for the quarter for which it did not have sufficient federal employment tax deposits.</p> <p>The Secretary of the Treasury shall waive penalties under Code Section 6656 for any failure to make a deposit Social Security taxes if the Secretary determines that such failure was due to the anticipation of the credit allowed. See IRS Notice 2020-22 below.</p> <p>Eligible employers may opt to defer withholding and payment of the employee's share of social security tax under Notice 2020-65 (as modified by Notice 2021-11) on certain wages paid between September 1, 2020 through December 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 274).</p>	<p>See Conditions for Relief under "Tax Credits for Paid Sick Leave" and "Tax Credit for Paid Family Leave" above.</p> <p>Employers may choose to receive an advance payment of employer credits by filing Form 7200, Advance Payment of Employer Credits Due to COVID-19 online and may fax its completed form to 855-248-0552. After July 2, the minimum advance amount that can be claimed on a Form 7200 is \$25. A Form 7200 requesting an advance of less than \$25 will not be processed. Taxpayers can claim credits of less than \$25 on the Form 941.</p> <p>Instructions for Form 7200 provide information on who may properly sign a Form 7200 for each type of entity, which is generally a person who is duly authorized or has knowledge of the entity's affairs. Otherwise, taxpayers should submit a copy of Form 2848, Power of Attorney and Declaration of Representative authorizing a person to sign Form 7200 with the Form 7200. Employers are required to include on the form the name and EIN of the third party payer they use to file their employment tax returns if the third party payer uses its own EIN on the employment tax returns. If the third-party payer is filing the employment tax returns on behalf of the employer, the employer's name and EIN must be used. The same will apply where the employer uses a third-party payer for only a portion of its workforce, meaning two separate Forms 7200 should be filed, one using the employer's name and EIN, and the other using the third-party payer's name and EIN.</p> <p>The IRS will send letters to taxpayers who have experienced a delay in processing their Form 7200. Taxpayers may receive letter 6312 if the IRS either rejected Form 7200 or made a change to the requested amount of advance payment due to a computation error. The letter will explain the reason for the rejection, or if the amount is adjusted, list the new payment amount. A taxpayer may receive letter 6313 if the IRS needs written verification from the taxpayer that the address listed on Form 7200 is the current mailing address.</p>	<p>Date Relief Granted: March 27, 2020, but otherwise effective April 1, 2020</p> <p>Relief Expiration Date: March 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 286)</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: How to Claim the Credits FAQs (last updated September 25, 2020)</a>  <a href="#">IR-2020-158</a>  <a href="#">IR-2020-169</a>  <a href="#">IRS Statement about Form 7200 Payments (December 4, 2020)</a>		<p>As of December 4, 2020, employers will experience a delay in receiving payments associated with Form 7200 processed between late-December and mid-January due to standard end of year close out. Payment of valid requests will begin to be processed January 21, 2020. Taxpayers will still receive letter 6312 if the Form 7200 cannot be processed.</p> <p>Taxpayers filing Form 941, 943 and 944 may submit Form 7200 up to the earlier of February 1, 2021 or the date they file such for the first quarter of 2021. Taxpayers filing Form CT-1 may submit Form 7200 up to April 30, 2021.</p> <p>Any credits or advanced refunds that exceed the amount to which the employer is entitled and that are actually credited or paid by the IRS are considered to be erroneous refunds of the credits. Temporary regulations provide that such erroneous refunds of these credits are treated as underpayments of taxes imposed under Code Sections 3111(a) or 3221(a), and authorize the IRS to assess any portion of the credits erroneously credited, paid or refunded in excess of the amount allowed as if those amounts were tax liabilities.</p>	
Single Employer Plan Funding Rule Changes	CARES Act, Section 3608  I.R.C. § 430(a) and (j)  I.R.C. § 436  I.R.C. § 4971  29 U.S.C. 1083(a) and (j)	<p>Delays the due date for single employer pension plan companies, who are required to meet their funding obligations by making minimum required contributions (as determined by Code Section 430(a) and 29 U.S.C 1083(a)), for contributions otherwise due during calendar year 2020 until January 1, 2021 (however a contribution is considered timely if made no later than January 4, 2021, the first business day after January 1, 2021). See Notice 2020-82. The due date for reporting and payment of excise taxes relating to minimum required contributions delayed by this section is postponed until January 15, 2021.</p> <p>However, interest will continue to accrue on the amount of minimum required contribution for the period between the original due date and the payment date. Thus, under Code Section 430(j)(2) and Treasury Regulation Section 1.430(j)-1(b)(4)(i), the minimum required contribution is adjusted for interest for the period between the valuation date for the plan year and the payment date for the contribution, at the</p>	<p>Applies to single-employer pension plans. The extended contribution due date of January 15, 2021, does not apply to a multiemployer plan, a CSEC plan, a fully-insured plan described in Code Section 412(e)(3), or a money purchase pension plan.</p> <p>After the original due date for the minimum required contribution, a plan sponsor would be subject to an excise tax under Code Section 4971(a) on the unpaid portion of the minimum required contribution for the plan year if the contribution is less than the amount that was due on that original due date (as adjusted for additional interest).</p> <p>If the contribution deadline under Code Section 430(j)(1) for a plan year is during 2020, a contribution which exceeds the amount</p>	<p>Date Relief Granted: March 27, 2020</p> <p>Relief Expiration Date: January 15, 2021</p>

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<p>29 U.S.C. 1056(g)</p> <p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2020-61</a></p> <p><a href="#">Notice 2020-82</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Announcement 2020-17</a></p>	<p>plan's effective interest rate for the plan year. If the plan's effective interest rate has not been determined at the time the payment is made, then the rules for determining the interest rate for this adjustment are the same as the rules for determining the interest rate for the interest adjustment under Treasury Regulation Section 1.436-1(f)(2)(i)(A).</p> <p>To determine the amount of a quarterly installment due by the extended due date of January 1, 2021, the amount of that installment is increased from the installment's original due date to the payment date at the effective interest rate for the plan year that includes the date the quarterly installment is paid. If a plan sponsor does not satisfy the quarterly installments due by the extended due date, then under Code Section 430(j)(3)(A), the unpaid portion of each quarterly installment is subject to a higher interest rate for the respective period during which the installment (or a portion of the installment) remains unpaid.</p> <p>For purposes of Code Section 430, a contribution that is made after the original due date for a plan year (but on or before the extended due date) is taken into account as of a valuation date for a plan year after the plan year for which the contribution was made.</p> <p>If the plan year is a plan year for which the extended due date applies, then the deadline for a plan sponsor's election to increase a prefunding balance or to use a prefunding balance or a funding standard carryover balance to offset the minimum required contribution for that plan year is extended to January 1, 2021.</p> <p>A plan sponsor may elect to treat the plan's adjusted funding target attainment percentage for the last plan year ending before January 1, 2020, as the plan's adjusted funding target attainment percentage for calendar 2020 year.</p>	<p>needed to satisfy the minimum required contribution by January 1, 2021 may be designated as a contribution for that plan year.</p> <p>The extended due date does not change the date by which a contribution must be made in order to be deducted for a taxable year under Code Section 404.</p>	
Application of Co-Op and Small Employer Charity Pension Rules to Charitable Employers Whose Primary Exempt Purpose is to	<p>CARES Act, Section 3609</p> <p>I.R.C. § 414(y)(1)</p>	<p>Expands the definition of Cooperative and Small Employer Charity Pension Plans ("CSEC") under Code Section 414(y)(1) and ERISA §1060(f)(1) to include a provision that covers charitable employers whose primary exempt purpose is to provide services to mothers and children. Effective for plan years beginning after December 31, 2018.</p>	<p>A defined benefit plan (other than a multiemployer plan) is a CSEC plan if, as of January 1, 2000, the plan sponsored by the employer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) is exempt from taxation under Code Section 501(c)(3);</li> <li>(2) has been in existence since 1938;</li> <li>(3) conducts medical research directly or indirectly through grant making; and</li> </ol>	Effective for plan years beginning after December 31, 2018.

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
Provide Services to Mothers and Children	29 U.S.C. 1060(f)(1)		(4) whose primary exempt purpose is to provide services with respect to mothers and children.	
Suspension of Certain Aviation Excise Taxes	CARES Act, Section 4007  I.R.C. § 4041  I.R.C. § 4081  I.R.C. § 4261  I.R.C. § 4271  I.R.C. § 6427(l)  <a href="#">FAQs: Aviation Excise Tax Holiday under the CARES Act</a>	Provides an “excise tax holiday” for federal excise taxes imposed under Code Sections 4261 and 4271 for amounts paid for transportation by air of persons (i.e., ticket tax) and property (i.e., cargo tax), including amounts paid for the right to award free or reduced rate air transportation. More specifically, the air transportation excise taxes included are: (i) the 7.5% tax on amounts paid for transportation of persons by air; (ii) the domestic segment tax; (iii) the international travel facilities tax; (iv) amounts paid for the right to award free or reduced rate air transportation (mileage awards); and (v) the 6.25% tax on amounts paid for transportation of property by air.  Provides an “excise tax holiday” for federal excise taxes imposed by Code Sections 4041 and 4081 for kerosene used in commercial aviation (i.e., aviation fuel), except the Leaking Underground Storage Tank tax under Code Section 6427(l). “Commercial aviation” is, generally speaking, any use of an aircraft in the business of transporting persons or property by air for compensation or hire.  These exceptions are effective upon enactment through December 31, 2020, and do not apply to payments made on or before the date of enactment.	Applies to businesses engaged in the business commercial aviation involving the transportation by air of persons or property.  Federal excise taxes imposed on airline tickets: The taxes imposed on airline tickets purchased before the excise tax holiday for travel during or after the excise tax holiday are nonrefundable. No tax is imposed on the purchase of an airline ticket during the excise tax holiday, even if the travel would occur after the excise tax holiday.  Federal excise taxes on kerosene used in commercial aviation: Taxpayers make a claim for payment on its tax return by claiming a nontaxable use, specifically use No. 15, “in an aircraft or vehicle owned by an aircraft museum”, and attaching a statement explaining the claim is for relief granted for the excise tax holiday period. The IRS intends to update the form instructions to reflect this process.  The claim cannot be made with respect to kerosene purchased during the excise tax holiday that is not put into the fuel tank of an aircraft during the excise tax holiday. No claim can be made with respect to kerosene not used in commercial aviation.  Taxpayers continue to be required to make deposits for the semimonthly period which generally must be at least 95% of the net tax liability for that period unless the safe harbor applies.	Date Relief Granted: March 28, 2020  Relief Expiration Date: December 31, 2020
Effective Date for Employment Tax Credits Under the FFCRA	IRS Notice 2020-21  FFCRA Sections 7001 and 7003  CTRA Section 286	Establishes that tax credits for qualified sick and family leave required to be paid under the FFCRA will apply to wages paid from April 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 286) Establishes that dates between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 286) are taken into account for qualified sick and family leave equivalent amounts for certain self-employed taxpayers. See “Tax Credit for Paid Sick Leave” and “Tax Credit for Paid Family Leave” discussed in the chart above.	See Conditions for Relief under “Tax Credits for Paid Sick Leave” and “Tax Credit for Paid Family Leave” above.	Published: April 1, 2020

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">COVID-19-Related Tax Credits: Periods of Time for Which Credits are Available FAQs</a>	Accordingly, the refundable tax credits for employers will apply qualified sick and family leave wages paid for the period beginning on April 1, 2020, and ending on March 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 286).		
Penalty Relief for Failure to Deposit Employment Taxes (Qualified Leave and Retention Wages)	<p>IRS Notice 2020-22</p> <p>FFCRA Sections 7001 and 7003</p> <p>CARES Act, Section 2301</p> <p>CTRA Section 274</p> <p>CTRA Section 286</p> <p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2020-65</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2021-11</a></p>	<p>As stated in the notice, an employer will not be subject to the failure to deposit penalty under Code Section 6656 for failing to deposit employment taxes if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the employer paid qualified leave wages to its employees in the calendar quarter prior to the time of the required deposit;</li> <li>the amount of employment taxes that the employer does not timely deposit is less than or equal to the amount of the employer’s anticipated credits under FFCRA Sections 7001 and 7003 for the calendar quarter as of the time of the required deposit; and</li> <li>the employer did not seek payment of an advanced credit by filing Form 7200, Advance Payment of Employer Credits Due to COVID-19, with respect to the anticipated credits it relied upon to reduce its deposits.</li> </ul> <p>An employer will not be subject to the failure to deposit penalty under Code Section 6656 for failing to deposit employment taxes if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the employer paid qualified retention wages to its employees in the calendar quarter prior to the time of the required deposit;</li> <li>the amount of employment taxes that the employer does not timely deposit, <u>reduced by the amount of employment taxes not deposited in anticipation of the credits claimed</u> for qualified leave wages, qualified health plan expenses, and the employer’s share of Medicare tax on the qualified leave wages under FFCRA 7001 and 7003, is less than or equal to the amount of the employer’s anticipated credits under CARES Act Section 2301 for the calendar quarter as of the time of the required deposit; and</li> </ul>	See Conditions for Relief under “Tax Credits for Paid Sick Leave,” “Tax Credit for Paid Family Leave,” and “Employee Retention Credit for Employers Subject to Closure Due to COVID-19” above.	Published: March 27, 2020

Relief for Businesses				
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the employer did not seek payment of an advanced credit by filing Form 7200, Advance Payment of Employer Credits Due to COVID-19, with respect to the anticipated credits it relied upon to reduce its deposits.</li> </ul> <p>Eligible employers may opt to defer withholding and payment of the employee's share of social security tax under Notice 2020-65 on certain wages paid between September 1, 2020 through December 31, 2021.</p>		
Election to Terminate Transfer Period for Qualified Transfer from Pension Plan for Covering Future Retiree Costs	CTRA Section 285  IRC §420(f)	<p>Employers maintaining a company pension plan may make a one-time election during 2020 and 2021 to end any existing transfer period for any taxable year beginning after the date of the election.</p> <p>Generally, an employer maintaining a defined benefit plan (other than a multiemployer plan) may, in lieu of a qualified transfer, elect for any tax year to have the plan make either: (1) a "qualified future transfer"; or (2) a collectively bargained transfer. Under a "qualified future transfer," up to 10 years of retiree health benefits and life insurance costs may be transferred from the employer's pension plan to a retiree's health benefits account and/or a retiree's life insurance account within the pension plan.</p>	The qualified future transfer will be treated as a qualified transfer under the Code Section 420(f)(7) election if: (1) the maintenance effort requirement continues to apply as if the transfer period were not shortened; (2) the employer ensures the plan stays at least 100 percent funded throughout the original transfer period; (3) the plan has funding targets for the first five years after the original transfer period; and (4) all amounts left in the retiree benefits account at the end of the shortened transfer period must be returned to the pension plan (without application of an excise tax to such amounts).	<p>Retroactive Relief Granted: January 1, 2020</p> <p>Relief Expiration Date: December 31, 2021</p>
Employer Credit for Paid Family and Medical Leave	TCADTRA Section 119  IRC §45S(i)	Extends the credit under Code Section 45S (which provides a tax credit for employers who provide paid family and medical leave to their employees) to December 31, 2025. The credit generally is effective for wages paid in taxable years of the employer beginning after December 31, 2017 and was set to expire December 31, 2020.	Automatic, no action required.	Date Relief Granted: December 31, 2020
Exclusion for Certain Employer Payments of Student Loans	TCADTRA Section 120  IRC §127(c)(1)(B)	Extends the exclusion of general student loan repayment allowed by employers of up to \$5,250 annually to an employee to January 1, 2026. The exclusion will continue to exclude employer payments of an employee's student loans from the employee's gross income.	Automatic, no action required.	Date Relief Granted: December 31, 2020

Relief for Businesses				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
Disaster Tax Relief Definitions	TCADTRA Section 301  Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Section 401	Redefines the terms “qualified disaster area,” “qualified disaster zone,” “qualified disaster,” and “incident period.”  “Qualified disaster area” means any area with respect to which a major disaster was declared, during the period beginning January 1, 2020 to February 25, 2021 (60 days after enactment date of December 27, 2020), but does not include any area where such area has been declared a major disaster only by reason of COVID-19.	Disaster tax relief is only afforded to areas which have been declared a major disaster not only by reason of COVID-19. COVID-19 by itself does not qualify as a major disaster for purposes of these tax relief provisions.	Relief Expiration Date: February 25, 2021 (60 days after enactment date)
Special Disaster-Related Rules for Use of Retirement Funds	TCADTRA Section 302  IRC §72(t)	Allows qualified disaster distributions of up to \$100,000 received by an individual from eligible retirement plans without triggering an early withdrawal penalty. Code Section 72(t) shall not apply to any qualified disaster distribution. See also “Temporary Suspension of Retirement Plan Early Withdrawal Penalty” under Relief for Individuals. Also allows re-contribution of withdrawals for home purchases and loans from qualified plans.	“Qualified disaster distribution” are distributions from eligible retirement plans that are made:  a) On or after the first day of the incident period of a qualified disaster, and before June 25, 2021 (180 days after the enactment date of December 27, 2020),  b) To an individual whose principal place of abode at any time during the incident period of such qualified disaster is located in the qualified disaster area and who has sustained an economic loss by reason of such qualified disaster.  See “Disaster Tax Relief Definitions” regarding major disasters not qualifying for disaster tax relief only by reason of COVID-19.	Relief Expiration Date: June 25, 2021 (180 days after enactment date)
Employee Retention Credit for Employers Affected by Qualified Disasters	TCADTRA Section 303(a) and (d)  TCADTRA Section 206(a) and (c)(1)  IRC §38(b)	Employers in a qualified disaster area may claim the 2020 qualified disaster employee retention credit for any taxable year in an amount equal to 40 percent of the qualified wages with respect to each eligible employee of the employer for such taxable year.  The amount of qualified wages with respect to any employee which may be taken into account for any taxable year is \$6,000 (reduced by the amount of qualified wages with respect to such employee taken into account for any prior taxable year).  In the case of tax-exempt organizations, such organizations may claim a payroll tax credit on qualified wages paid with respect to employment	For purposes of the qualified disaster employee retention credit, eligible employers are any employers:  • Conducting an active trade or business in a qualified disaster zone at any time during the incident period of a qualified disaster, and  • That are inoperable at any time during the period beginning the first day of the incident period of such qualified disaster and ending on December 27, 2020 (the	Date Relief Granted: December 27, 2020

Relief for Businesses				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
		of all employees of the organization during the <i>calendar quarter</i> in an amount equal to 40 percent of the qualified wages paid to eligible employees of such organization during such <i>calendar quarter</i> . The amount of qualified wages with respect to any employee which may be taken into account for any <i>calendar quarter</i> is \$6,000 (reduced by the amount of qualified wages with respect to such employee taken into account for any prior <i>calendar quarter</i> ).	<p>enactment date), as a result of damage sustained by reason of such qualified disaster.</p> <p>Eligible employees are employees whose principal place of employment determined immediately before the qualified disaster was in the qualified disaster zone.</p> <p>See “Disaster Tax Relief Definitions” regarding major disasters not qualifying for disaster tax relief only by reason of COVID-19.</p> <p>For purposes of the payroll tax credit for certain tax exempt organizations, “qualified tax-exempt organizations” are organizations described under Code Section 501(c) and exempt from taxation under Code Section 501(a).</p> <p>Government employers or any agency or instrumentality thereof are not eligible for either the qualified disaster employee retention credit or the payroll tax credit for certain tax-exempt organizations.</p>	
Other Disaster-Related Tax Relief Provisions	TCADTRA Section 304  IRC §165(h)(2)(A)	For individuals in qualified disaster zones, the requirement that personal casualty losses must exceed 10% of adjusted gross income of the individual is eliminated.	See “Disaster Tax Relief Definitions” regarding major disasters not qualifying for disaster tax relief only by reason of COVID-19.	Date Relief Granted: December 27, 2020
Low-income Housing Tax Credit	TCADTRA Sections 201 and 305	<p>For purposes of the low-income housing tax credit, and in case of any new or existing building placed into service after December 31, 2020, the minimum credit rate shall not be less than 4 percent.</p> <p>Qualified Disaster Areas: Increases the 2021 and 2022 state ceilings for the low-income housing tax credit allocations for allocations to qualified disaster zones. Ceiling is increased by the aggregate housing credit dollar amount allocated by the state’s housing credit agencies for that calendar year to buildings located in any qualified disaster zone in the state.</p>	See “Disaster Tax Relief Definitions” regarding major disasters not qualifying for disaster tax relief only by reason of COVID-19.	Applicable to tax years 2021 and 2022

Relief for Businesses				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
Treatment of Certain Possessions	TCADTRA Section 306	Provides the Secretary of the Treasury authority to make payments to territories equal to losses incurred on account of disaster tax relief provisions.	See "Disaster Tax Relief Definitions" regarding major disasters not qualifying for disaster tax relief only by reason of COVID-19.	Date Relief Granted: December 27, 2020

Relief for Individuals				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
Tax Credits for Certain Self-Employed Individuals	<p>FFCRA Sec. 7002</p> <p>CTRA Sections 286 and 287</p> <p>31 USC §1324(b)(2)</p> <p>IRC §3111(a)</p> <p>IRC §3221(a)</p> <p>Ch. 2 of the Code (cross-referenced for defined terms)</p> <p>Ch. 1, Subchapter A, part IV, Subpart C of the Code (cross-referenced for categorization of credit as refundable)</p>	<p>Self-employed individuals are allowed a credit against taxes imposed by IRC §§ 3111(a) or 3221(a) equal to the amount of qualified sick leave wages for which they would have been eligible had they been employed by an individual other than themselves.</p> <p>The amount of the credit is equal to:</p> <p>a) The number of days during the taxable year (but not more than the excess, if any, of 10 days over the number of days taken in all preceding taxable years) the individual was unable to work for the individual's self-employed business for reasons that would have qualified them for emergency paid sick leave, multiplied by:</p> <p>b) The lesser of:</p> <p>a. \$200 (\$511 if the inability to work is due to a federal, state, or local quarantine order for COVID-19, has been medically advised to self-isolate as a result of a COVID-19 diagnosis, or is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and is seeking a diagnosis), or</p> <p>b. Sixty-seven percent (100 percent in the same cases as would trigger the \$511 amount above) of the individual's <i>average daily self-employment income</i>.</p>	<p>An eligible self-employed individual is an individual who:</p> <p>a) Regularly carries on a trade or business, and</p> <p>b) Would be eligible to receive paid sick leave under the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act if the individual were an employee of someone other than themselves.</p> <p>Individuals must maintain documentation establishing their self-employed status.</p> <p>Individuals who also receive wages or compensation from an employer under the Emergency Paid Sick Leave Act will have their credit reduced under this section if the amount received from the employer exceeds \$2,000 (or \$5,110 if the inability to work is due to a federal, state, or local quarantine order for COVID-19, has been medically advised to self-isolate as a result of a COVID-19 diagnosis, or is experiencing COVID-19 symptoms and is seeking a diagnosis).</p> <p>Self-employed individuals should calculate sick and family leave credits using Form 7202 (currently available in draft form) as an attachment to their 2020 Form 1040.</p>	<p>Signed into Law: March 18, 2020</p> <p>Credits available for period:</p> <p>April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 286)</p>

Relief for Individuals				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">IRS Paid Leave FAQ</a>  <a href="#">DRAFT Form 7202</a>	<p><i>Average daily self-employment income</i> is yearly net self-employment income divided by 260. Section 287 of the CTRA allows an individual to elect to calculate average daily self-employment income based on the prior taxable year (i.e. 2019).</p> <p>Credits determined under this section shall be treated as refundable credits allowed under the Code.</p> <p>Unlike employer credits, these credits cannot be advanced and are claimed on the self-employed individual's 2020 federal income tax return.</p> <p>Special rules provide that a similar credit shall be available for U.S. possessions.</p>	<p>Credits allowed under this section are not included in an eligible self-employed individual's gross income.</p> <p>Self-employed individuals should maintain documentation showing how they determined the amount of qualified sick and family leave credits, including records of work, telework and qualified sick leave and qualified family leave.</p>	
Tax Credit for Self-Employed Family Leave	<p>FFCRA Sec. 7004</p> <p>CTRA Sections 286 and 287</p> <p>31 USC §1324(b)(2)</p> <p>Ch. 2 of the Code (cross-referenced for defined terms)</p> <p>Ch. 1, Subchapter A, part IV, Subpart C of the Code (cross-referenced for categorization of credit as refundable)</p> <p><a href="#">IRS Paid Leave FAQ</a></p>	<p>Self-employed individuals are allowed a credit against their federal income tax equal to the amount of qualified family leave for which they would have been eligible had they been employed by an individual other than themselves.</p> <p>The amount of the credit is equal to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The number of days (up to 50) during the taxable year the individual was unable to work for the individual's self-employed business for reasons that would have qualified them for emergency paid family leave as described above, multiplied by:</li> <li>b) The lesser of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. \$200, or</li> <li>b. Sixty-seven percent of the individual's <i>average daily self-employment income</i></li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p><i>Average daily self-employment income</i> is yearly net self-employment income divided by 260. Section 287 of the CTRA allows an individual to</p>	<p>An eligible self-employed individual is an individual who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Regularly carries on a trade or business, and</li> <li>b) Would be eligible to receive paid leave under the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act if the individual were an employee of someone other than themselves.</li> </ol> <p>Individuals must maintain documentation establishing their self-employed status.</p> <p>Individuals who receive wages or compensation from an employer under the Emergency Family and Medical Leave Expansion Act will have their qualified family leave credit reduced if the amount described by this section exceeds \$10,000.</p> <p>Self-employed individuals should calculate sick and family leave credits using Form 7202 (currently available in draft form) as an attachment to their 2020 Form 1040.</p>	<p>Signed into Law: Mar. 18, 2020</p> <p>Credits available for period:</p> <p>April 1, 2020 – March 31, 2021 (extended by CTRA Section 286)</p>

Relief for Individuals				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	<a href="#">DRAFT Form 7202</a>	<p>elect to calculate average daily self-employment income based on the prior taxable year (i.e. 2019).</p> <p>Credits determined under this section shall be treated as refundable credits allowed under subpart C of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the I.R.C.</p> <p>Unlike employer credits, these credits cannot be advanced and are claimed on the self-employed individual's 2020 federal income tax return.</p> <p>Special rules provide that a similar credit shall be available for U.S. possessions.</p>	<p>Credits allowed under this section should not be included in an eligible self-employed individual's gross income.</p> <p>Self-employed individuals should maintain documentation showing how they determined the amount of qualified sick and family leave credits, including records of work, telework and qualified sick leave and qualified family leave.</p>	
2020 Individual Recovery Rebates	<p>CARES Act Sec. 2201</p> <p>CTRA Sec. 272</p> <p>New IRC §6428</p> <p><a href="#">IRS Economic Impact Payment FAQs</a></p> <p>IRC §24(c)</p> <p><a href="#">Rev. Proc. 2020-28 "Procedures for Individuals who are not Required to File Income Tax Returns to Receive Economic Impact Payment"</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Economic Impact Payment Web Page</a> (For</p>	<p>Provides a new credit on individuals' 2020 federal income tax return and for immediate advance payments of such credit based on taxpayers' 2019 federal income tax returns, or, if a 2019 federal income tax return has not been filed, on taxpayers' 2018 federal income tax returns.</p> <p>If the amount of credit calculated on an individual's 2020 federal income tax return exceeds the advance payments received by the individual, the taxpayer will be allowed to claim the excess credit on their 2020 federal income tax return.</p> <p>If the amount of refundable credit calculated on an individual's 2020 federal income tax return is less than the advance payments actually received, the individual will <u>not</u> be required to repay the excess credit amounts previously advanced.</p> <p>Refunds or credits of overpayments attributable to this provision are directed to be made "as rapidly as possible" but no refund shall be made or allowed after December 31, 2020.</p> <p>Payments may be made electronically to any account authorized by the payee on or after January 1, 2018, to accept a refund of federal income taxes or of a federal payment as defined in 31 USC §3332.</p>	<p>Eligible individuals are allowed a credits against their 2020 federal income tax in the amount of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) \$1,200 (\$2,400 if Married Filing Jointly), plus</li> <li>b) \$500 multiplied by the number of qualifying children (as defined by Code Section 24(c)) of the taxpayer who are under the age of 17.</li> </ul> <p>Section 272 of the CTRA provides individuals an additional credit in the amount of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) \$600 (\$1,200 if Married Filing Jointly), plus</li> <li>b) \$600 multiplied by the number of qualifying children (within the meaning of section 24(c)) of the taxpayer.</li> </ul> <p>Both credits are reduced (but not below zero) by five percent of the amount of the eligible individual's income exceeds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) \$150,000 if Married Filing Jointly,</li> <li>b) \$112,500 if head of household, and</li> </ul>	First taxable year beginning in 2020

Relief for Individuals				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	Filers to confirm payment type and/or enter bank details and for Non-Filers to enter payment information)	<p>No interest is allowed on any overpayment attributable to this section.</p> <p>Eligible individuals will have their credit amounts automatically calculated based on their 2019 federal income tax return or, if a 2019 federal income tax return has not been filed, on their 2018 federal income tax return or their 2019 Form SSA-1099 or 2019 Form RRB-1099.</p> <p>Eligible individuals receiving Social Security Retirement Disability (“SSDI”) and Supplemental Security Income (“SSI”), along with eligible individuals receiving Veterans Affairs (“VA”) or Railroad Retirement and Survivor benefits will automatically receive payment, but may need to update information to obtain full credit for qualifying children.</p> <p>Eligible individuals not receiving SSDI, SSI, VA, or Railroad Retirement and Survivor benefits will need to enter their information using the IRS Economic Impact Payment web page.</p> <p>Note that the IRS Economic Impact Payment website links to two separate information entry pages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Filers page where individuals who have filed a 2018 or 2019 federal income tax return can update their preferred payment type (direct deposit or physical check) and confirm or edit their banking details.</li> <li>Non-Filers page for individuals who were not required to file in 2018 or 2019 but are eligible to claim the Individual Recovery Rebate <u>and</u> individuals who are receiving SSI or VA payments and need to update information to include dependents.</li> </ul> <p>Additional refunds or credits of overpayments attributable to section 272 of the CTRA are directed to be made “as rapidly as possible” but no refund shall be made or allowed after January 15, 2021.</p> <p>Payments of the additional amounts provided by section 272 of the CTRA may be made electronically to any account authorized by the</p>	<p>c) \$75,000 if neither Married Filing Jointly nor head of household</p> <p>Eligible individuals are any individual <u>except</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nonresident aliens,</li> <li>Any individual who may be claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer, and</li> <li>An estate or trust</li> </ul> <p>The amount of these credits that may be claimed by an eligible individual on their 2020 federal income tax return will be reduced (but not below zero) by the amount of any advance payment based on the calculations described above.</p> <p>Eligible Individuals must have a valid Social Security number as defined in Code Section 24(h)(7); qualifying children may have taxpayer identification numbers if such children are adopted or placed for adoption.</p> <p>Individuals who are allowed a credit against taxes imposed by a possession of the United States, regardless of whether that possession has a mirror code tax system, are <u>not</u> allowed any credit against United States income taxes under this section.</p> <p>The IRS will <u>not</u> automatically increase payments if a taxpayer whose payment was initially determined using taxpayer’s 2018 return would have been eligible for a larger payment based on their 2019 tax return. Such taxpayers <u>will</u> be able to claim the difference between larger credit amount and the amount actually issued on their 2020 tax return, filed in 2021.</p>	

Relief for Individuals				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
		payee on or after January 1, 2019, to accept a refund of federal income taxes or of a federal payment as defined in 31 USC §3332.		
Temporary Suspension of Retirement Plan Early Withdrawal Penalty	<p>CARES Act Sec. 2202</p> <p>IRC §72(t)</p> <p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2020-50</a></p> <p><a href="#">IRS Notice 2020-62</a></p> <p>CTRA Sec. 280</p>	<p>Allows distributions of up to \$100,000 for COVID-19-related expenses from eligible retirement plans without triggering an early withdrawal penalty and increases the maximum allowed loan from such retirement plans to \$100,000 from \$50,000 while allowing a one-year delay in repayment for any loan from a retirement plan that comes due between March 27, 2020, and December 31, 2020.</p> <p>Distributions still represent taxable income to the recipient, but COVID-19-related distributions are taxed ratably over a three-year period beginning with the tax year in which the COVID-19-related distribution occurs.</p> <p>Corresponding changes were made to the laws governing qualified plans.</p> <p>Under Notice 2020-62, coronavirus distributions made under Sec. 2202 of the CARES Act are not considered eligible rollover distributions for purposes of the direct rollover rules of Section 401(a)(31), the notice requirement of Section 402(f), or the mandatory withholding rules of Section 3405. Therefore, plan administrators are not required to provide Section 402(f) notice to recipients of coronavirus distributions.</p> <p>In the case of money purchase pension plans, coronavirus-related distributions which are in-service withdrawals shall be treated as meeting the distribution rules of Code Section 401(a).</p>	<p>“Coronavirus-related distributions” of up to \$100,000 from an individual’s eligible retirement plan (as defined under Code Section 402(c)(8)(B)) will not be considered early withdrawals subject to penalties.</p> <p>“Coronavirus-related distributions” are distributions from eligible retirement plans that are made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) On or after January 1, 2020, and before December 31, 2020,</li> <li>b) To an individual: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Diagnosed with COVID-19 by a CDC-approved test,</li> <li>b. With a spouse or dependent diagnosed with COVID-19, or</li> <li>c. Who experiences adverse financial consequences as a result of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Being quarantined, furloughed, laid off, or having reduced work hours due to COVID-19;</li> <li>ii. Being unable to work due to lack of child care as a result of COVID-19;</li> <li>iii. Closing or reducing hours of a business owned by said individual as a result of COVID-19; or</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	First taxable year beginning in 2020

Relief for Individuals				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
			<p>iv. Other factors as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A reduction in pay, delayed start date, or rescinded job offer as a result of Covid-19.</li> <li>2. An individual's spouse or other member of the individual's household experiencing any of the above items in subsection c.</li> </ol>	
Temporary Required Minimum Distribution ("RMD") Waiver	<p>CARES Act Sec. 2203</p> <p>IRC §410(a)(9)</p>	Removes mandatory minimum distributions from certain retirement plans in calendar year 2020.	<p>Code Section 401(a)(9) is amended to suspend required payments in calendar year 2020 for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Defined contribution plans described in Section 401 or in sections 403(a) or 403(b),</li> <li>b) Defined contribution plans described section 457(b) <u>only</u> if such plan is maintained by an employer described in section 457(e)(1)(A), or</li> <li>c) An individual retirement plan.</li> </ol>	First taxable year beginning in 2020
Partial Above the Line Charitable Deduction	<p>CARES Act Sec. 2204</p> <p>IRC §170(b)(1)(A)</p> <p>New IRC §62(a)</p> <p>TCADTRA, Sec. 212</p> <p>New IRC §170(p)</p>	<p>A new "above the line" charitable contribution deduction of up to \$300 for individuals (\$600 if Married Filing Jointly) who do not itemize their deductions.</p> <p>Overstatement of the Section 170(p) deduction is subject to an increased Section 6662 penalty of 50% rather than the usual 20% under Section 6662(l), added by TCADTRA Sec. 212.</p>	<p>Contributions must be made in cash during the 2020 or 2021 calendar years to an organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A).</p> <p>Contributions made to a supporting organization or a donor-advised fund do not qualify for the above the line deduction.</p> <p>The TCADTRA extends the availability of this deduction to contributions made through the end of the 2021 tax year.</p>	<p>Date Relief Granted: March 27, 2020</p> <p>Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2019.</p> <p>Relief Expiration Date: December 31, 2024</p>

Relief for Individuals				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	New IRC §6662(l)			
Modified Charitable Contribution Limits for Individuals	Section 2205 IRC §170(b)(1)(A) TCADTRA, Sec 213	Individuals may deduct qualified contributions up to 100 percent of their adjusted gross income for 2020 or 2021. If the individual's contributions exceed the 100 percent limitation, the excess contributions may be carried over for the next five tax years.	Contributions must be made in cash during the 2020 or 2021 calendar years to an organization described in Section 170(b)(1)(A).  Contributions to a supporting organization or donor-advised fund do not qualify for the increased limits.	Date Relief Granted: March 27, 2020
Exclusion of Certain Employer Student Loan Payments from Income	CARES Act Sec. 2206 IRC §127(a) IRC §221(d)(1) TCADTRA, Sec. 120	Temporarily adds employer payments on qualified education loans to payments eligible for exclusion from an employee's income under Code Section 127(a).	Payments made by an employer of principal or interest on qualified education loans as defined in Code Section 221(d)(1) are excludable from an employee's gross income under Code Section 127(a).  The maximum amount of aggregate excludable payments under Code Section 127(a)(2) <u>remains</u> \$5,250.	March 27, 2020 through December 31, 2025
Ability of HDHPs to offer telehealth services with no deductible	CARES Act Sec. 3701 IRC §223(c)	Permits High Deductible Health Plans ("HDHPs") to offer telehealth services with no deductibles for plan years beginning on or before Dec. 31, 2021 by adding a safe harbor to Code Section 223(c).  <b>NOTE:</b> Unlike many provisions in the FFCRA and CARES Act, this provision extends through the end of 2021 and <u>not</u> 2020.	No special eligibility requirements.	Plan years beginning on or before December 31, 2021
Use of HSA Accounts to pay for Certain OTC Medication	CARES Act Sec. 3702 IRC §223(d)(2)	Expands the definition of qualified medical expenses that may be paid for with Health Savings Accounts ("HSAs"), Flexible Spending Accounts ("FSAs"), and Health Reimbursement Arrangements to include menstrual care products by amending Code Section 223(d)(2). Menstrual care products are defined as "a tampon, pad, liner, sponge, or similar product used by individuals with respect to menstruation or other genital-tract secretions."  <b>NOTE:</b> Unlike many provisions in the FFCRA and CARES Act, this provision does <u>not</u> sunset.	No special eligibility requirements.	Amounts paid after December 31, 2019

Relief for Individuals				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
Temporary allowance of FSA account carryover	TCADTRA, Sec. 214	<p>For plan years ending in 2020, a health benefit plan including FSA accounts will not fail to be treated as a cafeteria plan merely because such plan allows participants to carry over unused benefit amounts remaining in any such FSA account to the subsequent plan year ending in 2021.</p> <p>For plan years ending in 2021, a health benefit plan including FSA accounts will not fail to be treated as a cafeteria plan merely because such plan allows participants to carry over unused benefit amounts remaining in any such FSA account to the subsequent plan year ending in 2022.</p> <p>For plan years ending in 2020 or 2021, the grace period may be extended to 12 months with respect to unused contributions remaining in FSA accounts without causing the plan to fail to be classified as a cafeteria plan.</p> <p>For plan years ending in 2020 or 2021, FSA accounts may be used for reimbursement of dependent care expenses for dependents up to age 14.</p>	No special eligibility requirements	<p>Relief granted December 27, 2020</p> <p>FSA accounts with plan years ending in 2020 and 2021</p>
Postponement of Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Filing and Payment Deadlines	IRS Notice 2020-20	<p>Provides a three-month postponement for federal gift and generation skipping-transfer tax payments that would otherwise be due on April 15, 2020.</p> <p>Any person (as defined in Code Section 7701(a)(1)) with a federal gift or generation-skipping transfer tax payment due or a requirement to file Form 709 on April 15, 2020 will have the due date for such payments or filing requirements automatically extended to July 15, 2020 with no requirement to file Form 8892.</p> <p>Affected taxpayers may still voluntarily file Form 8892 to obtain an extension of time to file Form 709 on October 15, 2020. Postponed payments will remain due on July 15, 2020.</p>	Automatic, no election required.	Tax returns originally due on April 15, 2020
Postponement of April 15 <sup>th</sup> Filing Deadlines	IRS Notice 2020-18	Provides a three-month postponement for federal income tax returns and associated payments that would otherwise be due on April 15, 2020.	Affected Taxpayers are defined as any person with a federal income tax payment due on April 15, 2020.	Tax returns originally due on April 15, 2020

Relief for Individuals				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	IRC §7508A(a)  IRC §165(i)(5)(A)  Treas. Reg. 1.1502-1	Restates and supersedes Notice 2020-17, providing additional clarification.  Affected Taxpayers may postpone federal income tax payments in aggregate up to the Applicable Postponed Payment Amount until July 15, 2020.  Applicable Postponed Payment Amount is defined in Notice 2020-17 as \$10,000,000 for each consolidated group (as defined in Treas. Reg. 1.1502-1) or for each C corporation that does not join in filing a consolidated return. For all other Affected Taxpayers, the Applicable Postponed Payment Amount is \$1,000,000 <u>regardless of filing status</u> .	This relief is available solely for federal income tax payments (including payments of self-employment tax) due on April 15, 2020, in respect of the Affected Taxpayer's 2019 taxable year, and federal estimated income tax payments (including payments of self-employment tax) due on April 15, 2020, in respect of the Affected Taxpayer's 2020 taxable year.  The period beginning on April 15, 2020, and ending on July 15, 2020, will be disregarded in the calculation of any interest, penalty, or addition to tax for failure to file the federal income tax returns or to pay the federal income tax returns postponed by Notice 2020-18. Interest, penalties, and additions to tax with respect to postponed filings and payments will begin to accrue on July 16, 2020.	
Further Expansion of Postponement Federal Tax Filing Deadlines	IRS Notice 2020-23	Amplifies Notices 2020-18 and 2020-16, expanding the postponement of filing and paying through July 15, 2020 for the following if they would otherwise be due to be performed on or after April 1, 2020 and before July 15, 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual Income Tax payments and filings on Forms 1040, 1040-SR, 1040-NR, 1040-NR-EZ, 1040-PR, or 1040-SS</li> <li>• Calendar year or fiscal year corporate income tax payments and filings on Forms 1120, 1120-C, 1120-F, 1120-FSC, 1120-H, 1120-L, 1120-ND, 1120-PC, 1120-POL, 1120-REIT, 1120-RIC, 1120-S, or 1120-SF</li> <li>• Calendar year or fiscal year partnership return filings on Forms 1065 or 1066</li> <li>• Estate and trust income tax payments and filings on Forms 1041, 1041-N, or 1041-QFT</li> <li>• Estate and Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax payments and return filings on Forms 706, 706-NA, 706-A, 706-QDT, 706-GS(T), 706-GS(D), or 706-GS(D-1)</li> </ul>	Automatic, no election required.	Tax return filings and payments originally due on or after April 1, 2020 and before July 15, 2020.

Relief for Individuals				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estate and Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax extensions</li> <li>Beneficiary information reporting on Form 8971</li> <li>Gift and Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax payments and filings on Form 709 that are due on the date an estate is required to file Form 706 or 706-NA</li> <li>Estate tax payments of principal or interest as a result of an election made under sections 6166, 6161, or 6163</li> <li>Estate tax annual recertification requirements under section 6166</li> <li>Exempt organization business income tax and other payments and return filings on Form 990-T</li> <li>Excise tax payments on investment income and return filings on Form 990-PF</li> <li>Quarterly estimated income tax payments calculated on or submitted with Forms 990-W, 1040-ES, 1040-ES (NR), 1040-ES (PR), 1041-ES, or 1120-W</li> </ul>		
Allowance for HDHPs to Provide COVID-19 Benefits with \$0 Deductible	IRS Notice 2020-15  IRC §223(c)(2)(A)  IRC §223(c)(1)	Provides guidance stating that a health plan that otherwise satisfies the requirements of an HDHP under Code Section 223(c)(2)(A) will not fail to be an HDHP merely because the plan provides medical care services and items purchased related to testing for and treatment of COVID-19 prior to the satisfaction of the applicable minimum deductible.  As a result, individuals covered by such plans will remain eligible individuals under Code Section 223(c)(1).	No special eligibility requirements.	No Expiration Date
Exclusion from Substantial Presence Test	<a href="#">Rev. Proc. 2020-20</a>  IRC §7701(b)(3)	Eligible Individuals may exclude their COVID-19 Emergency Period for purposes of applying the substantial presence test. The COVID-19 Emergency will be treated as a non-preexisting medical condition under	Eligible Individuals who have a requirement to file a Form 1040-NR for 2020 must claim this exclusion by attaching Form 8843, "Statement for Exempt Individuals and Individuals with a Medical Condition" to their Form 1040-NR and timely filing such Forms.	A period of up to 60 days starting on or after February 1, 2020 and on or

Relief for Individuals				
Subject	Applicable Law and Regulations	General Description of Relief	Conditions of Relief	Effective Dates
	Treas. Reg. §301.7701(b)-3(c)	<p>Treas. Reg. §301.7701(b)-3(c) that prevented the individual from leaving the United States.</p> <p>Days of presence within the United States during an Eligible Individual's COVID-19 Emergency Period will not be counted for purposes of determining the Eligible Individual's eligibility for treaty benefits with respect to income from employment or the performance of other dependent personal services with the United States.</p> <p>Eligible Individuals are presumed to have intended to leave the United States on any day of their COVID-19 Emergency Period unless they have applied or otherwise taken steps to become a lawful permanent resident of the United States.</p> <p>Eligible Individuals are presumed unable to leave the United States on any day during the individual's COVID-19 Emergency Period.</p> <p>Eligible Individuals claiming treaty benefits are presumed unable to leave the United States on any day during their COVID-19 Emergency Period.</p> <p><b>Eligible Individual:</b> Any individual who 1) was not a U.S. resident at the close of the 2019 tax year, 2) is not a lawful permanent resident at any point during 2020, 3) is present in the United States on each of the days of the individual's COVID-19 Emergency Period, and 4) does not become a U.S. resident in 2020 due to days of presence outside of the individual's COVID-19 Emergency Period.</p> <p><b>COVID-19 Emergency Period:</b> A single period of up to 60 consecutive calendar days starting on or after February 1, 2020 and on or before April 1, 2020, during which the Eligible Individual was physically present in the United States on each day.</p> <p><b>COVID-19 Emergency:</b> The global outbreak of the COVID-19 virus.</p>	<p>Eligible individuals may <b>not</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have applied or otherwise taken steps to become a lawful permanent resident of the United States.</li> <li>Become a lawful permanent resident of the United States at any point during 2020.</li> <li>Become a U.S. resident due to days of presence in the United States that fall outside of the individual's COVID-19 Emergency Period.</li> </ul> <p>Have been a U.S. resident at the close of the 2019 tax year.</p>	before April 1, 2020
Foreign Earned Income Exclusion	<a href="#">Rev. Proc. 2020-27</a> IRC § 911(d)	<p>Establishes that the COVID-19 Emergency is an adverse condition precluding the normal conduct of business for purposes of the foreign earned income exclusion under IRC § 911(d)(4) for the following countries and periods:</p>	<p>Individuals must have established residency, or been physically present, in the foreign country on or before the applicable start dates (December 1, 2019 for China, February 1, 2020 globally) to take advantage of the exclusion.</p>	

Relief for Individuals				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>China (excluding Hong Kong and Macau): December 1, 2019 through July 15, 2020</li> <li>Globally: February 1, 2020 through July 15, 2020</li> </ul> <p>Individuals who left the above areas on or after the start date, but on or before the end date, will be treated as qualified individuals for purposes of the foreign earned income exclusion with respect to the period during which they were present in, or a bona fide resident of, such areas, so long as the individuals establish a reasonable expectation that they would have met the requirements of Section 911(d)(1) but for the COVID-19 emergency.</p>	Individuals may use any 12-month period to meet the qualified individual requirement.	
Temporary Rule for Determining Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit	TCADTRA, Sec. 211	If a taxpayer's earned income for their first taxable year beginning in 2020 is less than the earned income of that taxpayer for the preceding taxable year, the taxpayer may elect to calculate their Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit using their earned income from the preceding tax year.	No special eligibility requirements.	Taxpayer's first taxable year beginning in 2020
Minimum Age for Distributions During Working Retirement	TCADTRA, Sec. 208	<p>A trust forming part of a Section 401(a) pension plan will not cease to be a qualified trust solely because the plan provides that a distribution may be made from such trust to an employee who has attained age 59 ½ and who is not separated from employment at the time of the distribution.</p> <p>In the case of certain employees in the building and construction industry who were participants in such plan on or before April 30, 2013, "age 55" is substituted for "age 59 ½" if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The trust was in existence before January 1, 1970, and</li> <li>b) Before December 31, 2011, at a time when the plan provided that distributions may be made to an employee who has obtained age 55 and who is not separate from employment at the time of such distribution, the plan received at least 1 written determination from the IRS that the trust was a qualified trust.</li> </ul>	No special eligibility requirements.	Applies to distributions made before, on, or after December 27, 2020.

Relief for Individuals				
<u>Subject</u>	<u>Applicable Law and Regulations</u>	<u>General Description of Relief</u>	<u>Conditions of Relief</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
Temporary Rule Preventing Partial Plan Termination	TCADTRA, Sec. 209	A plan will not be treated as having a partial termination under section 411(d)(3) if the number of active plan participants on March 31, 2021 is at least 80% of the number of active plan participants on March 13, 2020.	No special eligibility requirements.	Any plan year which includes the period beginning on March 13, 2020 and ending on March 31, 2021
Temporary Allowance of Full Deduction for Business Meals	TCADTRA, Sec. 210	For business meal expenses paid or incurred before January 1, 2023, the 50% deduction is suspended and replaced by a 100% deduction if the expense is for food or beverages provided by a restaurant.	No special eligibility requirements.	Paid or incurred before January 1, 2023
7.5% Medical Expense AGI Floor	TCADTRA, Sec. 101	Medical expenses, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, in excess of 7.5% of a taxpayer's AGI may be deducted.	No special eligibility requirements.	December 27, 2020
Certain Educator Expenses	CTRA Section 275	Expenses for personal protective equipment, disinfectant, and other supplied used for the prevention of the spread of COVID-19 are eligible for the educator expense deduction.	No special eligibility requirements.	December 27, 2020
Emergency Financial Aid Grants	CARES Act Secs.3504 and 18004  CTRA Section 277	Emergency financial aid grants to students will only be included in such students' gross income to the extent that such grants represent payment for teaching, research, or other services required as a condition for receiving such grants.	No special eligibility requirements.	December 27, 2020
Benefits Provided to Volunteer Firefighters and Emergency Medical Responders	IRC Sec. 139B  TCADTRA, Sec. 103	The Code Section 139B exclusion of certain state and local benefits from the income of volunteer firefighters and emergency medical responders no longer expires.	No special eligibility requirements.	December 27, 2020
Eligible Individual Health Insurance Credit	IRC Sec. 35  TCADTRA, Sec. 134	The Code Section 35 credit for 72.5% of certain qualified health insurance costs is extended through the end of 2021.	No special eligibility requirements.	Jan. 1, 2021 through Dec. 31, 2021

The following chart outlines the affiliation and aggregation rules contained in the CARES Act, the Economic Aid Act, TCADTRA, and certain related guidance, notices and FAQs issued by the IRS, Treasury, and SBA. The chart is intended to help a business determine how such affiliation and aggregation rules may impact their eligibility and the overall implementation of the Paycheck Protection Program and Employee Retention Credit when such a business functions and/or operates with affiliated entities. On December 27, 2020, TCADTRA Section 203(c)(B) retroactively amended CARES Act Section 2301 by removing subsection (j), which previously prohibited businesses which received a PPP loan from being eligible for the ERC.

<b>Comparison of the Affiliation &amp; Aggregation Rules</b>	
<i>Paycheck Protection Program</i>	<i>Employee Retention Credit</i>
<p><b>Overview:</b> Through the PPP, the SBA provides 100% federally backed loans to help eligible businesses pay wages and other operational costs. If a business satisfies certain conditions, portions of the loan are forgivable. Eligibility for a PPP loan depends in part on the number of employees of the applicant, and affiliation rules apply for this purpose. Section 311 of the Economic Aid Act allows eligible entities to take out first and second draws of a PPP loan subject to various conditions, including entities that did not begin operating until after the second quarter of 2019 (when the first round of PPP loans were made available). See limitations under “Paycheck Protection Program and related PPP Loan Forgiveness, including Second Draw Loans” discussed above. The affiliation language is contained in the section of the CARES Act dealing with the requirements for <i>obtaining</i> a PPP Loan. The CARES Act section dealing with PPP Loan <i>forgiveness</i> is silent regarding affiliation – presumably because the affiliation rules related to obtaining the loan are a sufficient gatekeeper.</p>	<p><b>Overview:</b> An eligible employer may claim a refundable payroll tax credit for 50 percent (70 percent starting January 1, 2021) of the “qualified wages” (i.e., qualified retention wages, up to \$10,000, including health benefits) paid to each employee of the employer for each calendar quarter. The maximum credit with respect to any employee is \$5,000 (starting January 1, 2021, for each calendar quarter). See discussion of ERC above. Aggregation rules apply when determining the eligibility and implementation of the ERC to a single employer by including or excluding certain affiliated entities based on the employer’s status and voting control.</p>
<p><b>Affiliation Rule - Statutory Language:</b> CARES Act Sec. 1102(a)(2)</p> <p>Affiliation rules under the PPP program are derived from existing SBA provisions. In general the affiliation rules under the SBA are broader and more likely to sweep in multiple entities as “affiliated” compared to the IRS rules governing the ERC. These rules focus mostly on the <i>power</i> to control or influence rather than on the <i>actual exercise</i> of control.</p> <p>The Interim Final Rule (“IFR”) on Affiliation rules (dated April 15, 2020) notes that although the CARES Act statutory text refers to 13 CFR 121.103 as determining affiliation for purposes of PPP Loan issuance, the affiliation standards in 121.103 do not apply to PPP Loans because section 121.103(a)(8) provides that the SBA’s Business Loan Programs (which includes PPP Loans) are <b>subject to the affiliation rules delineated in 13 CFR 121.301 instead</b> (unless the affiliation rules are waived under section 636(a)(36)(D)(iv) or expanded under section 636(a)(36)(D)(vi)).</p> <p>The SBA has outlined the affiliation rules under 13 CFR 121.301 in follow-on guidance, and provides at a high level that they are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Affiliation based on ownership</b> – either majority owner, board or other person controlling the concern, or minority members with ability to block proposed entity actions.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Aggregation Rule - Statutory Language:</b> CARES Act Section 2301</p> <p>Aggregation rules under the ERC are derived from existing Internal Revenue Code provisions. In general, the affiliation rules under the ERC are more form-driven than those of the SBA and are focused on employer status and voting control to determine whether the business is a single employer.</p> <p><u>Aggregation Rule (§2301(d))</u>            “All persons treated as a single employer under subsection (a) or (b) of section 52 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or subsection (m) or (o) of section 414 of such Code, shall be treated as one employer for purposes of this section.”</p> <p><i>Corporations</i>            Code Section 52(a) states that all employees of all corporations which are members of the same controlled group of corporations shall be treated as employed by a single employer. A “controlled group of corporations” generally means more than 50 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote within a parent-subsidiary controlled group.</p> <p><i>Partnerships &amp; Proprietorships</i></p>

2. **Affiliation arising from stock options, convertible securities, and agreements to merge** – SBA considers stock options, convertible securities, and agreements to merge, including agreements in principle, to have present effect on the power to control a firm.
3. **Affiliation based on management** – where the same person or group of persons control the management of multiple firms.
4. **Affiliation based on identity of interest** – rebuttable presumption that “close relatives” (as defined in 13 CFR 120.10) with substantially identical business or economic interests are affiliated; can be rebutted by showing that the interests are separate.

See Treasury Guidance (dated April 3, 2020) “Affiliation Rules Applicable to U.S. Small Business Administration Paycheck Protection Program and the IFR on Paycheck Protection Program as Amended by the Economic Aid Act (dated January 6, 2021).”

**15 USC 636(a)(36)(D)(iv):**

*Waiver of affiliation rules.* — During the covered period, the provisions applicable to affiliations under section 121.103 of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation, are waived with respect to eligibility for a covered loan for—

- (I) any business concern with not more than 500 employees that, as of the date on which the covered loan is disbursed, is assigned a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code beginning with 72;
- (II) any business concern operating as a franchise that is assigned a franchise identifier code by the Administration;
- (III) any business concern that receives financial assistance from a company licensed under section 681 of this title; And
- (IV) **(aa)** any business concern that employs not more than 500 employees, or the size standard established by the Administrator for the NAICS code applicable to the business concern, per physical location of such business concern and is majority owned or controlled by a business concern that is assigned a NAICS code beginning with 511110 or 5151 (e.g., newspaper publishers, radio and TV broadcasters); or  
  
**(bb)** any nonprofit organization that is assigned a NAICS code beginning with 5151.

This waiver of affiliation rules also applies for purposes of determining eligibility for a second PPP loan under 15 USC 636(a)(37)(D)(iv), however for (i) and (iv) above, the threshold is 300 employees.

**15 USC 636(a)(36)(D)(vi):**

*Affiliation.* — The provisions applicable to affiliations under section 121.103 of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto, shall apply with respect to a nonprofit organization, a housing cooperative and a veterans organization in the same manner as with respect to a small business concern.

**Additional Guidance from the FAQs/IFR:**

The SBA published an IFR on Paycheck Protection Program as Amended by the Economic Aid Act (dated January 6, 2021) and an IFR on Second Draw Loans (January 8, 2021), which collectively describe the SBA’s affiliation rules generally and summarizes the additional guidance described below from the FAQs and IFRs published prior to their release. As a result, for second PPP loans (or the first and second draw

Code Section 52(b) states that all employees of trades or business (whether or not incorporated) which are under common control, shall be treated as employed by a single employer.

*Affiliated Service Group*

Code Section 414(m) states that all employees of the members of an affiliated service group shall be treated as employed by a single employer. “Affiliated service group” means a group consisting of a service organization (referred to as the “first organization” under this paragraph) and one or more of the following:

- (A) Any service organization which
  - i. is a shareholder or partner in the first organization, AND
  - ii. regularly performs services for the first organization or is regularly associated with the first organization in performing services for third persons; and
- (B) Any other organization if
  - i. a significant portion of the business of such organization is the performance of services (for the first organization, for organizations described in subparagraph (A), or both) of a type historically performed in such service field by employees, AND
  - ii. 10 percent or more of the interests in such organization is held by persons who are highly compensated employees of the first organization or an organization described in subparagraph (A).

**Additional Guidance from the FAQs/IFR:**

On April 29, 2020, the IRS published FAQs for taxpayers determining which entities are considered a single employer under the aggregation rules. However, these FAQs were not included in the Internal Revenue Bulletin and therefore may not be relied upon as legal authority.

PPP loans), almost all of the same SBA affiliation rules apply (i.e., borrowers must apply the affiliation rules that appear in 13 CFR 121.301(f)).

1. .

The IFR on Paycheck Protection Program as Amended by the Economic Aid Act (dated January 6, 2021) reaffirmed previous IFRs describing the SBA's affiliation rules in certain situations:

- **Faith-based organizations** are exempt from the SBA's affiliation rules, including those under 13 CFR part 121, if: they are otherwise qualified to receive PPP loans, and application of the affiliation rules would substantially burden the organization's religious exercise.
- **Portfolio companies** of a private equity fund may be ineligible for a PPP loan because borrowers must apply the affiliation rules that appear in 13 CFR 121.301(f), meaning that private equity-owned businesses are viewed in the same manner as any other business subject to outside ownership or control.
- **Participation in an employee stock ownership plan** does not result in an affiliation between the business and the plan.
- Business entities assigned a NAICS code beginning with 72 (including hotels and restaurants) and employees not more than 500 employees per physical location are eligible to receive a first draw PPP loan. If each hotel or restaurant location owned by a parent business is a separate legal business entity and employs no more than 500 employees, each hotel or restaurant location is permitted to apply for a separate PPP loan provided it uses its unique EIN. Note that Section 317 of the Economic Aid Act modified this provision for second draw PPP loans by reducing the limit on employees to 300 per physical location.

The IFR on Second Draw Loans (January 8, 2021) lists the several additional categories of borrowers that are prohibited from receiving a second draw PPP loan. These include:

- Entities engaged in political or lobbying activities;
- Entities organized under the laws of the People's Republic of China or the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong (including others with specified ties to either);
- Any person required to submit a registration statement under 22 USC 612;
- Any person or entity that receives a grant for shuttered venue operators under Section 324 of the Economic Aid Act,
- Entities in which the President, Vice President, the head of an Executive department, or a member of Congress, or the spouse of such person owns, controls or holds at least 20 percent of any class of equity (see Section 322 of the Economic Aid Act); and
- Publicly traded companies (see Section 342 of the Economic Aid Act).

The IFR on Paycheck Protection Program Requirements for Corporate Groups (dated May 4, 2020) states that PPP loans are limited to an aggregate maximum of \$20,000,000 per corporate group. **For purposes**

Generally, the IRS FAQs (last updated April 29, 2020) confirmed the aggregation rule under CARES Act Section 2301(d) that all entities that are members of a **controlled group of corporations** or a **group of entities under common control** (Code Sections 52(a) and (b) respectively), **members of an affiliated service group** (Code Section 414(m)), or **otherwise aggregated under Code Section 414(o)** are considered a single employer for purposes of the ERC.

The eligible employer must report its ERC on its own employment tax return without regard to its aggregation with other entities as a single employer. The amount of the ERC must be apportioned among the members of the aggregated group on the basis of each member's proportionate share of the qualified wages giving rise to the credit.

The IRS FAQs further clarified the application of the aggregation rule to other provisions of the ERC including:

- Determining whether the employer has a trade or business that was fully or partially suspended due to governmental orders related to COVID-19;
- Determining whether the employer has a significant decline in gross receipts;
- Calculating whether the employer has more than 100 full time employees for purposes of determining "Qualified Wages"; and
- Determining whether the employer is precluded from claiming the ERC if any member of its aggregated group receives a PPP loan.

#### Determining Full or Partial Suspension due to Governmental Orders

If a trade or business is operated by multiple members of an aggregated group and if the operations of one member of the aggregated group are suspended by a governmental order, then all members of the aggregated group are considered to have their operations partially suspended, even if another member of the group is in a different jurisdiction. Taxpayers should review the IRS FAQs for the Employee Retention Credit which discuss when an employer operating an essential and/or non-essential business is "partially suspended" due to a governmental order.

#### Determining a Significant Decline in Gross Receipts

To be an eligible employer on the basis of a significant decline of gross receipts, the employer must take into account the gross receipts of all members of the aggregated group. If the aggregated group does not experience a significant decline in gross receipts, then no member of the group may claim the ERC (unless the full or partial suspension requirements are met).

#### Calculating the Average Number of Full Time Employees for Purposes of Determining "Qualified Wages"

All aggregated entities are considered by a single employer for purposes of determining the employer's average number of employees.

#### Aggregation Rules and Single Employer Members Receiving a PPP Loan

**of this limitation, businesses are part of a single corporate group if they are majority owned, directly or indirectly, by a common parent** (where “common parent” is not defined). This appears to be a narrower standard than the affiliation rules previously outlined by the SBA in its published summary “Affiliation Rules Applicable to U.S. Small Business Administration Paycheck Protection Program” (dated April 3, 2020), as it would not include minority owners with certain control rights. Note that the SBA affiliation rules which relate to an applicant’s eligibility for PPP loan, and any waiver of those rules under the CARES Act continue to apply independent of this specific affiliation limitation. Businesses are subject to this limitation even if the businesses are eligible for the waiver-of affiliation provision under the CARES Act or are otherwise not considered to be affiliates under SBA’s affiliation rules. See businesses described above under 15 USC 636(a)(36)(D)(iv) *Waiver of Affiliation Rules*.

The \$20,000,000 limitation is immediately effective with respect to any loan that has not yet been fully disbursed as of April 30, 2020. It is the responsibility of the applicant to notify the lender if they have received an amount in excess of the amount permitted by this IFR and the applicant must withdraw or request cancellation of any pending PPP loan application or approved PPP loan. Failure to do so will deem the use of PPP funds for unauthorized purposes, and the loan will not be eligible for forgiveness. It is not clear whether the lack of forgiveness is intended to be the exclusive consequence for being over the cap.

The Treasury/SBA FAQs (dated May 13, 2020) provided additional guidance for taxpayers including:

- Extension of the affiliation rules for purposes of the PPP’s 500 or fewer employee size standard. Every applicant to a PPP loan is required to count all of its employees and the employees of its U.S. and foreign affiliates, absent a waiver or an exception to the affiliation rules.
- How the SBA reviews borrowers’ required good-faith certification concerning the necessity of their loan request. Importantly, any borrower, together with its affiliates, who receives a PPP loan with an original principal amount of less than \$2 million will be deemed to have made the required good-faith certification. For purposes of this safe harbor, a borrower must include its affiliates to the extent required under the IFR on Affiliate Rules (dated April 15, 2020).

The IFR on treatment of entities with foreign affiliates (dated May 18, 2020) clarifies that for purposes of the PPP’s 500 or fewer employee size standard (or 300 employees for second draw PPP loans), **a PPP applicant must calculate the number of employees of an entity by counting all employees of its U.S. and foreign affiliates**, absent a waiver of exception to the affiliation rules. Any entity that does not meet the 500 or fewer employee size standard (or 300 employees for second draw PPP loans) is ineligible for a PPP loan. Under no circumstances may PPP funds be used to support non-U.S. workers or operations.

The IFR on appeals of SBA loan review decisions under the PPP (dated August 7, 2020) informs PPP borrowers and lenders of the process for a PPP borrower to appeal certain SBA loan review decisions under the PPP to the SBA Office of Hearings and Appeals by establishing a new subpart L and requests public comment. The Rules of Practice for Appeals From Size Determinations and NAICS Code Designations do not apply to appeals of SBA loan review decisions or to the PPP.

The SBA published a procedural notice (effective October 2, 2020) providing information concerning the required procedures for changes of ownership of an entity that has received PPP funds. For purposes of

A single employer under the aggregation rules may not claim the ERC if any member of the employer’s aggregated group receives a PPP loan.

#### Eligibility for ERC When Acquiring Stock or Assets of a Target Employer that Received a PPP Loan

The IRS released FAQs describing situations where an employer (“Acquiring Employer”) (1) acquires stock or other equity interests of an entity (“Target Employer”) that results in the Target Employer becoming a member of the Acquiring Employer’s aggregated group, and (2) acquires the assets of a Target Employer that had received a PPP loan. **Subject to certain conditions, the Acquiring Employer may continue to be eligible for the ERC on and after the transaction closing date.** Any ERC claimed by the aggregated employer group for qualified wages paid before the closing date will not be subject to recapture under CARES Act Section 2301(l)(3). Acquiring Employers and their aggregated employer groups should consider the following prior to any stock/equity deal or asset acquisition closing date involving a Target Employer who received a PPP loan.

- **PPP loan is fully satisfied or escrow established pre-transaction (stock acquisition):** If the Target Employer received a PPP loan and prior to the transaction closing date either (1) fully satisfies the PPP loan in accordance with paragraph 1 of the [SBA October 2 Notice](#) or (2) submits a forgiveness application to the PPP lender and establishes an interest-bearing escrow account in accordance with paragraph 2.a of the [SBA October 2 Notice](#), then, after the closing, the aggregated employer group will not be treated as having received a PPP loan (provided no member of the employer group has received a PPP loan on or after the closing date). In other words, any member of the aggregated employer group, including the Target Employer, may claim the ERC for qualified wages paid on and after the closing date.
- **PPP loan is not fully satisfied and no escrow established pre-transaction (stock acquisition):** If the Target Employer received a PPP loan, but prior to the transaction closing date the PPP loan is not fully satisfied and no escrow account was established in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.a of the SBA October 2 Notice, then, after the closing date, the aggregated employer group will not be treated as having received a PPP loan (provided no member of the employer group has received a PPP loan on or after the closing date). In other words, any member of the aggregated employer group, other than the Target Employer, may claim the ERC for qualified wages paid on and after the closing date. Note that a Target Employer that continues to be obligated on a PPP loan after the closing date is ineligible for the ERC for any wages paid to any employee of the Target Employer before or after the closing date.
- **No Assumption of PPP loan obligations (asset acquisition):** If the Acquiring Employer does not assume the Target Employer’s obligations under the PPP loan, the Acquiring Employer will not be treated as having received a PPP loan by virtue of an asset acquisition.
- **Assumption of PPP loan obligations (asset acquisition):** If, as a part of the acquisition of the Target Employer’s assets and liabilities, the Acquiring Employer does assume the Target Employer’s obligations under the PPP loan, then after the closing transaction date, the Acquiring Employer generally will not be treated as having received a PPP loan (provided the

the PPP, a “change of ownership” occurs when (1) at least 20% of the ownership interest of the PPP borrower is sold or otherwise transferred, whether in one or more transactions, including to an affiliate or existing owner of the entity; (2) the PPP borrower sells or transfers at least 50% of its assets (measured by FMV), whether in one or more transactions; OR (3) the PPP borrower is merged with or into another entity. Regardless of a change in ownership, the PPP borrower remains responsible for the performance of all obligations under the PPP loan, certifications made in connection with the PPP loan application, including certifications of economic necessity, compliance with all other PPP requirements, and remains responsible for obtaining, preparing, and retaining all PPP forms and supporting documentation and providing such forms and documentation to the PPP lender or to the SBA upon request. Prior to the closing of any change of ownership transaction, the PPP borrower must notify the PPP lender in writing of the contemplated transaction and provide the PPP lender with copies of the proposed agreements and documents that would effectuate the transaction. See the SBA Procedural Notice for the different procedures depending on whether (1) the PPP Note is/is not fully satisfied, (2) change of ownership is structured as a stock or asset sale, and (3) where prior approval from the SBA is/is not required

Acquiring Employer had not received a PPP loan before or after the closing date). However, note that the wages paid by the Acquiring Employer after the closing date to any individual employed by the Target Employer on the closing date shall not be treated as qualified wages.

Tribal Governments and Tribal Entity Employers

Tribal governments and tribal entities must apply the aggregation rules under Code Sections 52(a), 52(b), 414(m) and 414(o). Tribal governments and tribal entity employers should use a reasonable, good faith interpretation in determining how the aggregation rules apply.

**Sources**

[Small Business Administration: Paycheck Protection Program](#): Provides a high-level overview of the Paycheck Protection Program.

[Dept. of the Treasury: The CARES Act Provides Assistance to Small Businesses](#): Overview of the Paycheck Protection Program with links to IFRs, the most up-to-date FAQ, and other information for borrowers and lenders.

[Dept. of the Treasury: Affiliation Rules Applicable to U.S. Small Business Administration Paycheck Protection Program \(dated April 3, 2020\)](#): Official summary of applicable affiliation rules used in evaluation of PPP applications.

[Small Business Administration: IFR on Affiliate Rules, “Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program” \(85 FR 20817, dated April 15, 2020\)](#): Provides guidance on SBA interpretation of affiliation rules and exemption from affiliation rules for religious organizations under certain circumstances.

[13 CFR §121.301](#): Version of 13 CFR §121.301 immediately prior to the February 10, 2020 IFR rescinded by CARES Act §1102(e) – These are the affiliation rules that are currently in effect.

[Small Business Administration: IFR on “Corporate Groups and Non-Bank and Non-Insured Depository Institution Lenders” \(85 FR 26324, dated May 4, 2020\)](#): Provides a \$20 million maximum cap on the amount of PPP loans a corporate group can borrow, and applies a separate aggregation rule for purposes of the cap.

**Sources**

[COVID-19-Related Employee Retention Credits: Determining Which Entities are Considered a Single Employer Under the Aggregation Rules FAQs \(last updated April 29, 2020\)](#): Discusses how related entities may be aggregated and treated as a single employer for purposes of the ERC, how the aggregation rules are applied on other provisions of the ERC, and how the ERC may be allocated to members of an aggregated group.

[COVID-19-Related Employee Retention Credits: Determining Qualified Wages FAQs \(last updated June 19, 2020\)](#): Discusses how the aggregation rule is applied for purposes of calculating the average number of full-time employees under the definition of “Qualified Wages.”

[COVID-19-Related Employee Retention Credits: How to Claim the Employee Retention Credit FAQs \(last updated September 30, 2020\)](#): Discusses how employers with multiple entities aggregated and treated as a single employer must report the ERC on their employment tax returns.

[COVID-19-Related Employee Retention Credits: Interaction with Other Credit and Relief Provisions FAQs \(last updated November 16, 2020\)](#): Discusses how the aggregation rule may limit an employer’s eligibility for the ERC if one of its entities has received a PPP loan. Adds a new question 80 which allows an employer who applied for a PPP loan, received payment and repaid the loan by May 7, 2020 to be treated as though the employer had not received a covered loan under the PPP (and would be eligible to claim the ERC). However, this safe harbor has been extended to May 18, 2020 pursuant to the May 13, 2020 update. See [Treasury/SBA FAQs \(Questions 45 & 47\)](#). Adds a new question 81a and b discussing how an acquiring group, which utilizes the ERC, may continue as a single employer for aggregation rule purposes before and after acquiring stock/equity interests or assets of a target company which has received a PPP loan.

[Federal Reserve Board: Main Street Lending Program Frequently Asked Questions \(effective April 30, 2020\)](#): The Federal Reserve Board provides a Main Street Lending Program and a Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility ("Main Street Loans") in order to assist companies of different sizes to provide liquidity during COVID-19. According to the FAQs, these loans can be obtained and received in addition to PPP loans. Eligibility for Main Street Loans include aggregation rules for calculating employees and revenues of its affiliated entities similar to the SBA's procedures for PPP loans. See 13 CFR 121.301.

[Dept. of the Treasury: Paycheck Protection Program Loans – Frequently Asked Questions \(last updated January 29, 2021\)](#): Provides general overview of PPP loan requirements and program rules. FAQ #44 states for purposes of the PPP's 500 or fewer employee size standard, applicants must count all employees of its U.S. and foreign affiliates (absent a waiver of or exception to the affiliation rules). See 13 CFR 121.301(f)(6). FAQ #46 and 47 provides a safe harbor from the good-faith certification requirement for borrowers (together with its affiliates) who receive a PPP loan of less than \$2 million. The SBA's believes this approach will enable it to conserve its finite audit resources and focus its reviews on larger loans. The SBA also extends its PPP loan repayment date to May 18, 2020, to give borrowers the opportunity to review and consider the safe harbor. FAQ #12 was updated to exclude from eligibility businesses with a 20% or more equity owner who (i) is presently incarcerated for any felony, criminal information, arraignment, or other means by which formal criminal charges are brought in ANY jurisdiction, or (ii) has been convicted of, pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, or commenced any form of parole or probation for (a) a felony involving fraud, bribery, embezzlement, or a false statement in a loan application or an application for federal financial assistance within the last five years or (b) any other felony within the last year. FAQ #56 was added to clarify that the 500- and 300-employee limits for second draw PPP loans for public broadcasting stations based on the number of employees "per location" does not include the employees of colleges or universities that operate or hold a license for the station.

[Small Business Administration: IFR on "Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Treatment of Entities with Foreign Affiliates" \(dated May 18, 2020\)](#): Clarifies under SBA's affiliation rules that employees of foreign affiliates are required to be counted for purposes of PPP eligibility.

[Small Business Administration: IFR on "Appeals of SBA Loan Review Decisions Under the Paycheck Protection Program" \(dated August 7, 2020\)](#): Provides that the Rules of Practice for Appeals From Size Determinations and NAICS Code Designations do not apply to appeals of SBA loan review decisions or to the PPP.

[Paycheck Protection Program - Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQs\) on PPP Loan Forgiveness \(last updated August 11, 2020\)](#): Provides guidance to address borrower and lender questions concerning forgiveness of PPP loans. Clarifies that any EIDL advance received by borrower reduces the amount PPP loan amount forgiven. If an EIDL advance is in excess of a borrower's PPP loan, it will not receive any forgiveness on its PPP loan.

[COVID-19-Related Employee Retention Credits: Determining When an Employer's Trade or Business Operations are Considered to be Fully or Partially Suspended Due to a Governmental Order FAQs \(last updated June 19, 2020\)](#): Discusses the aggregation rule and its application in determining whether a single employer is eligible for the ERC if one member of the aggregated group is suspended by a governmental order, and provides additional guidance on what constitutes a partial suspension of operations due to a governmental order.

[COVID-19-Related Employee Retention Credits: Determining When an Employer is Considered to have a Significant Decline in Gross Receipts and Maximum Amount of an Eligible Employer's Employee Retention Credit FAQs \(last updated June 19, 2020\)](#): Discusses how the aggregation rule is applied for purposes of calculating a "significant decline in gross receipts" to determine whether an employer is eligible for the ERC.

[COVID-19-Related Employee Retention Credits: Determining Which Employers are Eligible to Claim the Employee Retention Credit FAQs \(last updated November 16, 2020\)](#): Discusses how the aggregation rules also apply to tribal governments and tribal entity employers.

[TCADTRA Section 207 Extension and Modification of Employee Retention and Rehiring Tax Credit, pgs. 2466-2477 \(enacted December 27, 2020\)](#): Legislation significantly modified the employee retention tax credit provided in the CARES Act by increasing the credit rate, expanding eligibility for the credit by reducing the necessary year-over-year gross receipts declining threshold, expanding the per-employee creditable wages per quarter, allowing flexibility to advance the credit, etc. The TCADTRA however did not make modifications to the ERC's aggregation rules.

[SBA Procedural Notice: Paycheck Protection Program Loans and Changes of Ownership \(Effective October 2, 2020\)](#): Provides information concerning the required procedures for changes of ownership of an entity that has received PPP funds.

[IFR on Paycheck Protection Program as Amended by the Economic Aid Act \(dated January 6, 2021\)](#) and [IFR on Second Draw Loans \(January 8, 2021\)](#): Collectively, these IFRs describe the SBA's affiliation rules generally, summarize the additional guidance published prior to their release and reaffirm their current application in first and second draws of PPP loans. Each IFR reflects slight changes to the SBA's affiliation rules pursuant to the Economic Aid Act, including the change from a 500 employee to a 300 employee standard for second draw PPP loans, and stating specific types of entities and person which are ineligible for second draws of PPP loans.

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