



Paycheck Protection Program Borrower Application Form Revised March 18, 2021

Purpose of this form:

This form is to be completed by the authorized representative of the Applicant and **submitted to your SBA Participating Lender**. Submission of the requested information is required to make a determination regarding eligibility for financial assistance. Failure to submit the information would affect that determination.

An Applicant that files an IRS Form 1040, Schedule C, and elects to calculate the PPP loan amount using net profit must use this form. *An Applicant that files an IRS Form 1040, Schedule C, and elects to calculate the PPP loan amount using gross income cannot use this form, and instead must use SBA Form 2483-C.* An Applicant that files an IRS Form 1040, Schedule F, and calculates the PPP loan amount using gross income must also use this form.

Instructions for completing this form:

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

For purposes of calculating Average Monthly Payroll, most Applicants will use the average monthly payroll for 2019 or 2020, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis, as prorated for the period during which the payments are made or the obligation to make the payments is incurred, for each employee. For seasonal businesses, the Applicant may elect to instead use average total monthly payroll for any twelve-week period selected by the Applicant between February 15, 2019 and February 15, 2020, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis, as prorated for the period during which the payments are made or the obligation to make the payments is incurred, for each employee. For new businesses, average monthly payroll may be calculated using the time period from January 1, 2020 to February 29, 2020, excluding costs over \$100,000 on an annualized basis, as prorated for the period during which the payments are made or the obligation to make the payments is incurred, for each employee. For farmers and ranchers that operate as a sole proprietorship or as an independent contractor, or who are eligible self-employed individuals (including single member LLCs and qualified joint ventures) and report farm income or expenses on a Schedule F (or any equivalent successor IRS form), payroll costs are computed using eligible payroll costs for employees, if any, plus the lesser of \$100,000 and the difference between gross income and any eligible payroll costs for employees, as reported on a Schedule F. For Applicants that file IRS Form 1040, Schedule C, and elect to calculate the PPP loan amount using net profit, payroll costs are computed using line 31 net profit amount, limited to \$100,000, plus any eligible payroll costs for employees (to calculate loan amount using gross income, see SBA Form 2483-C). For Applicants that are partnerships, payroll costs are computed using net earnings from self-employment of individual general partners, as reported on IRS Form 1065 K-1, reduced by section 179 expense deduction claimed, unreimbursed partnership expenses claimed, and depletion claimed on oil and gas properties, multiplied by 0.9235, that is not more than \$100,000, plus any eligible payroll costs for employees.

For Schedule F filers, if the Applicant is a qualified joint venture for federal income tax purposes ((1) the only members of the joint venture are a married couple who file a joint return and each file Schedule F, (2) both spouses materially participate in the trade or business, and (3) both spouses elect not to be treated as a partnership), only one spouse may submit this form on behalf of the qualified joint venture. For purposes of calculating the loan amount using gross income (Schedule F filers only), use the sum of gross income (Schedule F, line 9) from both spouses. For purposes of reporting Number of Employees, sole proprietors, self-employed individuals, and independent contractors should include themselves as employees (i.e., the minimum number in the box Number of Employees is one). Applicants may use their average employment over the time period used to calculate their aggregate payroll costs to determine their number of employees. Alternatively, Applicants may elect to use the average number of employees per pay period in the 12 completed calendar months prior to the date of the loan application.

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

For purposes of reporting NAICS Code, applicants must match the business activity code provided on their IRS income tax filings, if applicable.

If Applicant is refinancing an Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL): Add the outstanding amount of an EIDL made between January 31, 2020 and April 3, 2020 to Loan Request as indicated on the form. Do not add the amount of any EIDL Advance.

All parties listed below are considered owners of the Applicant:

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



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For purposes of reporting (optional) demographic information:

1. **Purpose.** Veteran/gender/race/ethnicity data is collected for program reporting purposes only.
2. **Description.** This form requests information about each of the Applicant's Principals. Add additional sheets if necessary.
3. **Definition of Principal.** The term "Principal" means:
 - For a self-employed individual, independent contractor, or a sole proprietor, the self-employed individual, independent contractor, or sole proprietor.
 - For a partnership, all general partners and all limited partners owning 20% or more of the equity of the Applicant, or any partner that is involved in the management of the Applicant's business.
 - For a corporation, all owners of 20% or more of the Applicant, and each officer and director.
 - For a limited liability company, all members owning 20% or more of the Applicant, and each officer and director.
 - Any individual hired by the Applicant to manage the day-to-day operations of the Applicant ("key employee").
 - Any trustor (if the Applicant is owned by a trust).
 - For a nonprofit organization, the officers and directors of the Applicant.
4. **Principal Name.** Insert the full name of the Principal.
5. **Principal Position.** Identify the Principal's position; for example, self-employed individual; independent contractor; sole proprietor; general partner; owner; officer; director; member; or key employee.

Paperwork Reduction Act – You are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB Control Number. The estimated time for completing this application, including gathering data needed, is 8 minutes. Comments about this time or the information requested should be sent to: Small Business Administration, Director, Records Management Division, 409 3rd St., SW, Washington DC 20416, and/or SBA Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, New Executive Office Building, Washington DC 20503. **PLEASE DO NOT SEND FORMS TO THESE ADDRESSES.**

Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a) – Under the provisions of the Privacy Act, you are not required to provide your social security number. Failure to provide your social security number may not affect any right, benefit or privilege to which you are entitled. (But see Debt Collection Notice regarding taxpayer identification number below.) Disclosures of name and other personal identifiers are required to provide SBA with sufficient information to make a character determination. When evaluating character, SBA considers the person's integrity, candor, and disposition toward criminal actions. Additionally, SBA is specifically authorized to verify your criminal history, or lack thereof, pursuant to section 7(a)(1)(B), 15 U.S.C. Section 636(a)(1)(B) of the Small Business Act.

Disclosure of Information – Requests for information about another party may be denied unless SBA has the written permission of the individual to release the information to the requestor or unless the information is subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. The Privacy Act authorizes SBA to make certain "routine uses" of information protected by that Act. One such routine use is the disclosure of information maintained in SBA's system of records when this information indicates a violation or potential violation of law, whether civil, criminal, or administrative in nature. Specifically, SBA may refer the information to the appropriate agency, whether Federal, State, local or foreign, charged with responsibility for, or otherwise involved in investigation, prosecution, enforcement or prevention of such violations. Another routine use is disclosure to other Federal agencies conducting background checks but only to the extent the information is relevant to the requesting agencies' function. See, 74 F.R. 14890 (2009), and as amended from time to time for additional background and other routine uses. In addition, the CARES Act, requires SBA to register every loan made under the Paycheck Protection Program using the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) assigned to the borrower.

Debt Collection Act of 1982, Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (31 U.S.C. 3701 et seq. and other titles) – SBA must obtain your taxpayer identification number when you apply for a loan. If you receive a loan, and do not make payments as they come due, SBA may: (1) report the status of your loan(s) to credit bureaus, (2) hire a collection agency to collect your loan, (3) offset your income tax refund or other amounts due to you from the Federal Government, (4) suspend or debar you or your company from doing business with the Federal Government, (5) refer your loan to the Department of Justice, or (6) take other action permitted in the loan instruments.

Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978 (12 U.S.C. 3401) – The Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978, grants SBA access rights to financial records held by financial institutions that are or have been doing business with you or your business including any financial institutions participating in a loan or loan guaranty. SBA is only required provide a certificate of its compliance with the Act to a financial institution in connection with its first request for access to your financial records. SBA's access rights continue for the term of any approved loan guaranty agreement. SBA is also authorized to transfer to another Government authority any financial records concerning an approved loan or loan guarantee, as necessary to process, service or foreclose on a loan guaranty or collect on a defaulted loan guaranty.

Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) – This law provides, with some exceptions, that SBA must supply information reflected in agency files and records to a person requesting it. Information about approved loans that is generally released includes, among other things, statistics on our loan programs (individual borrowers are not identified in the statistics) and other information such as the names of the borrowers, the amount of the loan, and the type of the loan. Proprietary data on a borrower would not routinely be made available to third parties. All requests under this Act are to be addressed to the nearest SBA office and be identified as a Freedom of Information request.

Occupational Safety and Health Act (15 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) can require businesses to modify facilities and procedures to protect employees. Businesses that do not comply may be fined and required to abate the hazards in their workplaces. They may also be ordered to cease operations posing an imminent danger of death or serious injury until employees can be protected. Signing this form is certification that the applicant, to the best of its knowledge, is in compliance with the applicable OSHA requirements, and will remain in compliance during the life of the loan.



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Civil Rights (13 C.F.R. 112, 113, 117) – All businesses receiving SBA financial assistance must agree not to discriminate in any business practice, including employment practices and services to the public on the basis of categories cited in 13 C.F.R., Parts 112, 113, and 117 of SBA Regulations. All borrowers must display the "Equal Employment Opportunity Poster" prescribed by SBA.

Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691) – Creditors are prohibited from discriminating against credit applicants on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status or age (provided the applicant has the capacity to enter into a binding contract); because all or part of the applicant's income derives from any public assistance program; or because the applicant has in good faith exercised any right under the Consumer Credit Protection Act.

Debarment and Suspension Executive Order 12549 (2 C.F.R. Part 180 and Part 2700) – By submitting this loan application, you certify that neither the Applicant or any owner of the Applicant have within the past three years been: (a) debarred, suspended, declared ineligible or voluntarily excluded from participation in a transaction by any Federal Agency; (b) formally proposed for debarment, with a final determination still pending; (c) indicted, convicted, or had a civil judgment rendered against you for any of the offenses listed in the regulations or (d) delinquent on any amounts owed to the U.S. Government or its instrumentalities as of the date of execution of this certification.