

NAR has been working closely with Congress and the Administration to ensure the interests of REALTORS® and their clients are protected in any federal action in response to COVID-19. Many REALTORS® are small businesses, or work with them as clients. In the first relief package passed into law in April 2020, the "Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act" or CARES Act, there were significant provisions aimed at assisting small businesses during this difficult time. The CARES Act created two new Small Business Administration (SBA) programs - the 7(a) Paycheck Protection Program loans and the Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) advance grants program, which have since had multiple rounds of appropriations, most recently in the December 2020 COVID-19 relief package and the American Rescue Plan, passed in March 2021.

Please note: Funding for the PPP program ran out in May 2021, and the program is no longer accepting or processing new applications.

Since its initial creation, there have been several changes and to both PPP and the EIDL advance grants, reflecting the ongoing economic challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic and the need for greater flexibility for the small businesses participating in the programs. This FAQ provides the most up-to-date information on both programs, their requirements, and how borrowers can achieve forgiveness.

The December 21, 2020 COVID-19 relief bill made some major changes to PPP, including a streamlined forgiveness process for borrowers of less than \$150,000 in loans; allowing some hardest-hit small businesses access to second-draw PPP loans; giving certain 501(c)(6) organizations access to the program; and correcting an IRS ruling to allow for business expenses paid for with PPP loan money that is later forgiven to be tax-deductible. This FAQ reflects the current, most up-to-date rules for the programs.

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What is the SBA 7(a) Paycheck Protection Program?

1. What relief can small businesses get through the SBA 7(a) Paycheck Protection Program?

The SBA 7(a) Paycheck Protection Program loans (**PPP loans**) are intended to cover expenses for a business during any 8- (if received before June 5, 2020) or 24-week period between February 15, 2020 and September 30, 2021. They can be used for



payroll costs, rents, mortgage interest, and utilities; the December 21 COVID-19 relief bill also expanded the allowable uses to include expenses related to purchasing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for the business and damages related to civil unrest or protests

Businesses can get the lesser of either 2.5x the average monthly payroll expenses they had for the year prior to the loan or \$10 million dollars for their first PPP draw. When calculating payroll expenses, individual employee salaries are capped at \$100,000 (prorated per month). As of March 3 2021, due to changes made by the Biden Administration, independent contractors, sole proprietors, and the self-employed (“Schedule C filers”) can opt to use either their net profits or their gross income to determine their “payroll costs.”

[See NAR 1-page infographic on PPP first-time loans here.](#)

[Find the PPP general application form here.](#)

2. What is included in “payroll expenses” for purposes of the 7(a) PPP loans?

Payroll expenses under the CARES Act are the sum of:

- Salary, wage, or commission;
- Cash tips;
- Payment for leave;
- Dismissal or separation allowances;
- Group health care benefits payments (including insurance premiums);
- Retirement benefit payments;
- State or local tax on the compensation of employees;
- The income of a sole proprietor or independent contractor that is a wage, commission, income, net earnings from self-employment, or similar compensation.

Payroll expenses under the CARES Act do *not* include:

- Taxes withheld by the IRS under Chapters 21, 22, or 24;
- Compensation to employees who live outside of the U.S.; or
- Sick leave/wages for which they’ve already received a credit under the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.

3. I’m an independent contractor/sole proprietor/self-employed, and file my taxes using IRS Form 1040, Schedule C. How do I calculate my maximum loan amount?

The Biden Administration has announced changes to the way “Schedule C filers” can calculate their total loan amount, based on concerns that the payroll cost method – which for these filers was based on their net profit, subtracting business expenses –

disadvantaged them. Under the new system, which was released on March 3, 2021, these borrowers are eligible to use either their net profit or their gross income.

An updated [interim rule](#) has been released, as well as [a new application form for Schedule C filers using gross income to calculate loan amount to use](#).

Unfortunately, these changes are not applied retroactively, so existing PPP borrowers who may have qualified for the updated calculation method are not eligible to apply for the difference in their loan amounts based on the new guidelines.

4. Are there loan fees for the SBA 7(a) PPP loan?

No. The SBA is waiving ordinary application fees for the 7(a) PPP loans.

5. Is any portion of the SBA 7(a) loan forgivable?

Yes, up to 100% of the 7(a) PPP loans are forgivable. Small businesses with employees and independent contractors have different forgiveness specifications though.

Small businesses with employees must put the loan money toward an eligible use, with at least 60% of the total amount going toward payroll costs, and keep the same number of employees on staff. If the percentage of the loan used for payroll costs is less than 60%, or if the number of employees is reduced/salary levels are reduced by more than 25%, the amount of the loan eligible for forgiveness is lowered. However – there is an exception: you will not be penalized for a reduction in employee numbers if you restore employee numbers by December 31, 2020.

[The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has put together a helpful guide for small businesses, which includes the calculation businesses can do to determine their loan amounts and forgiveness eligibility under the program, which you can access here.](#)

Eligible uses for a 7(a) PPP loan are:

- Payroll costs;
- Continuation of group health care benefits;
- Employee salaries, commissions, or “similar compensations”;
- Payments of interest on any mortgage obligation;
- Rent;
- Utilities;
- Interest on any other debt obligations that were incurred before the covered period (beginning February 15, 2020);
- PPE Expenses;
- Covered property damage costs; and
- Covered supplier costs.

Independent contractors, sole proprietors and the self-employed with no employees are eligible to have their *entire* PPP loan forgiven as “owner compensation replacement” under the 24-week covered period.

[The SBA has a PPP Loan Forgiveness “Explainer” page that you can find here.](#)

6. Will I be taxed on expenses paid for with forgiven PPP loans?

No, due to a correction made in the December 21 COVID-19 relief bill. Congress made clear in the CARES Act its intent for tax-free treatment of any forgiven PPP loan amount, but the IRS then issued Notice 2020-32, contradicting that intent by effectively making the tax-free loan forgiveness into taxable income. This could result in small businesses having to pay up to 37% in taxes on their forgiven PPP loans – an unexpected expense that many small businesses cannot cover.

NAR strongly advocated for Congress to correct this misinterpretation, and the December 21 COVID-19 relief bill explicitly allows for tax-deductibility of business expenses paid for with forgiven PPP loans.

7. What if a portion of my 7(a) PPP loan is not eligible for forgiveness?

SBA 7(a) PPP borrowers whose loans are not eligible for 100% forgiveness have two years (if the loan was made prior to June 5, 2020) or five years (if the loan was made after June 5, 2020) to repay the loan, at an interest rate of 1%. Borrowers that received loans before June 5 can request the longer repayment period from their lenders, but it is not applied automatically. The remaining loan balance after forgiveness is 100% guaranteed by the SBA.

8. Will forgiven loan amounts be counted as income for tax purposes?

No. Any forgiven loan amounts under the SBA 7(a) PPP program will not count as income.

9. What documentation will I be required to provide to qualify for forgiveness?

The SBA and the Treasury have released three forgiveness application forms: the [Form 3508S Forgiveness Application](#) (for borrowers of \$150,000 or less), the [“EZ Forgiveness Application”](#) and a [“Full Forgiveness Application.”](#)

[Read NAR’s 1-page infographic on these three PPP Forgiveness Application options here.](#)

[Form 3508S Forgiveness Application](#): This is a streamlined, 1.5 page application for borrowers that:

- Have a total PPP loan amount of \$150,000 or less.

This application requires fewer calculations and less documentation for eligible borrowers. They must provide their loan information – amount, loan number,

employee numbers at the time of application and at the time of applying for forgiveness, and the amount of the loan spent on payroll costs – and self-certify that they met the program requirements. These borrowers should still retain any documentation backing up their application in case they are audited by the SBA.

[EZ Forgiveness Application](#): This is a streamlined application for borrowers that:

- Are self-employed and have no employees; OR
- Did not reduce the salaries or wages of their employees by more than 25%, and did not reduce the number or hours of their employees; OR
- Experienced reductions in business activity as a result of health directives related to COVID-19, and did not reduce the salaries or wages of their employees by more than 25%.

The application requires fewer calculations and less documentation for eligible borrowers, and includes instructions for filling it out. Independent contractors with no employees are eligible to have the full amount of their PPP loans automatically forgiven in owner-compensation (up to \$20,833 based on the max \$100,000 in net earnings or gross income from 2019) if they opt for the 24-week covered period under the new application form.

[NAR has an instructional video available for the EZ Forgiveness Form, which you can view here.](#)

[Full Forgiveness Application \(Form 3508\)](#): This is the application form for all other PPP borrowers. It has four components: (1) the PPP Loan Forgiveness Calculation Form; (2) the PPP Schedule A; (3) the PPP Schedule A worksheet; and (4) the (optional) PPP Borrower Demographic Information Form. All borrowers must submit the PPP Loan Forgiveness Calculation Form and the PPP Schedule A to their lenders.

The full forgiveness form includes instructions for borrowers, and is updated to reflect the changes in forgiveness requirements made by the PPP Flexibility Act on June 5, 2020 (importantly, the longer covered period of 24-weeks for new loans and the 60% payroll requirement).

Note: On July 28, 2021, the SBA announced that they are launching a new, streamlined [forgiveness application portal](#) for loans of \$150K or less, to begin accepting new applications on August 4, 2021. This application portal is available to independent contractors and sole proprietors to use. The portal *does* require that the individual lenders opt-in to the program, [which they can do here](#).

10. Will I be audited by the SBA/Treasury before qualifying for forgiveness?



If you receive a PPP loan of \$2 million or more, yes; the Treasury Department announced in April 2020 that PPP loans of that size will be subject to auditing upon submission of an application for loan forgiveness. Further details on the audit process are forthcoming.

On May 13, 2020 the Treasury Department released updated guidance clarifying that smaller loans of less than \$2 million will not face the same heightened scrutiny when applying for forgiveness. It states that such borrowers will be deemed to have made the required good faith certification that such a loan was necessary. The agencies still have the ability to conduct audits on smaller loans though, so borrowers should be careful to retain all the proper records and report correct information on their forgiveness applications.

11. Will my loan information be publicly available?

The SBA and Treasury are releasing PPP loan and borrower information to the public. For loans at or below \$150,000, the agencies are releasing data by state which does not include the name of the borrower but does show the amount of the loan, the NAICS code for the borrower, and the number of jobs retained due to the loan. For loans above \$150,000, the business is named, and the range of the loan (e.g., \$2-5 million) is included. [You can find that information on the Treasury website here.](#)

[The SBA has compiled data on PPP borrowers here, which includes the voluntary borrower demographic information, which can be found here.](#)

12. Can businesses get more than one PPP loan?

Yes. In the December 2020 COVID-19 relief bill, certain small businesses are eligible for a second-draw PPP loan of up to \$2 million. The requirements to get a second PPP loan are:

- 300 or fewer employees;
- A reduction in gross receipts of at least 25% in a quarter of 2020 compared to the same quarter in 2019; and
- The business will not receive more than \$10 million in PPP loans within 90 days.

[Read NAR's 1-page infographic on PPP second-draw loans here.](#)

13. What if I need more information or assistance?

The SBA is increasing its customer service team to answer questions and directly assist borrowers with their forgiveness applications. Borrowers that need assistance or have questions should call (877) 552 – 2692, Monday – Friday, 8 AM to 8 PM EST.

Who is eligible for the SBA 7(a) Paycheck Protection Program?

1. Who is eligible for a PPP loan?

Small businesses that meet current SBA requirements, any business with 500 or fewer employees, sole proprietors, independent contractors, the self-employed, and “gig economy” workers qualify for the 7(a) PPP loans.

[Find the PPP general application form here.](#)

2. Did you say independent contractors are eligible to receive a PPP loan?

Yes, sole proprietors and independent contractors are eligible for the SBA 7(a) PPP loan program. They will have to provide documentation to prove eligibility, including payroll tax filings to the IRS, a 2019 IRS Form 1040 Schedule C, Forms 1099-MISC, and income and expenses from the sole proprietorship. They also need to supply their lender with documentation that they were in operation on or before February 15, 2020 – such as a bank statement, 2020 invoice, or book of record.

As of March 3, 2021, independent contractors, sole proprietors, and self-employed business owners who file an IRS Form Schedule C 1040 are eligible to calculate their loan amounts based on *either* net profit or gross income.

[An updated application form for Schedule C filer borrowers using gross income to calculate loan amount has been released, which can be found here.](#)

3. I am an employer who has full-time, salaried employees, as well as independent contractors working for me. Do I include the independent contractors in my headcount/payroll expenses?

No. On April 22, 2020 the SBA released its interim final rule on the SBA 7(a) PPP loans, [which you can read here](#). The rule clarifies that because independent contractors can apply for their own loans under the program (beginning April 10, 2020), they should *not* be included in the payroll or employee count calculations of other businesses.

4. Are franchises considered “small businesses”?

Franchises with 500 or fewer employees are eligible for the PPP loans. Franchises that are assigned codes in the [SBA'S Franchise Directory](#) are considered their own entity – so, those businesses will not need to combine employee numbers across all franchise locations.

5. How do you calculate employee count if you have multiple office locations?

Under the CARES Act, businesses with multiple physical locations that fall under the category of a hotel, restaurant, or bar covered by [NAICS Code 72](#) (“Accommodations and Food Services”) which has 500 or fewer employees *per physical location* may qualify for the SBA 7(a) loan program. However, if a single location has more than 500 employees than you may not qualify. **We are awaiting clarification on the SBA on this point.**

6. Are 501(c)(6) organizations eligible for PPP loans?

Initially 501(c)(6) organizations were not eligible to apply for PPP loans. NAR advocated for these organizations to have access to the program since the Spring, and were successful in the December 21 COVID-19 relief bill at getting that changed. Under the



new rules, 501(c)(6) organizations are eligible for PPP loans if they meet the following requirements:

- 300 or fewer employees;
- Less than 15% of gross receipts come from lobbying activities (federal, state, and local);
- Less than 15% of total activities of the organization are lobbying activities (federal, state, and local); and
- The organization spent less than \$1 million on lobbying activities in the tax year ending on February 15, 2020.

Additionally, PPP loans cannot be used for lobbying expenses of any kind.

[Read NAR's 1-page infographic on PPP loans for 501\(c\)\(6\) organizations here.](#)

How do I apply for the SBA 7(a) Paycheck Protection Program?

1. When can I apply for a PPP loan?

The PPP has been extended several times by Congress and received multiple rounds of funding to keep it available to small businesses. However, when Congress failed to pass another COVID-19 relief bill in the summer of 2020, the program expired on August 8, 2020 and it was not until the COVID-19 relief bill was passed in December 2020 that it received more funding (\$284.45 billion) and lenders could once again accept new applications. The relief bill also extended the life of the program through September 30, 2021.

2. Where do I apply for a PPP loan?

SBA 7(a) PPP Loans are disbursed by SBA-approved lenders. Due to the circumstances of the COVID-19 crisis, the Administration has given the Treasury and the SBA the ability to grant temporary “SBA-lender status” to lenders that do not currently participate in the program, in order to process and disburse more loans in a short period of time. The SBA does not itself issue the loans, but guarantees them to the lender. You can find an application for the PPP program [here](#). Be aware that some banks will require their OWN form, and not the PPP form.

3. Where can I find an SBA lender?

You can call your bank or find SBA-approved lenders in your area [here](#). In addition, you can reach out to a Small Business Development Center or a Women’s Business Center (**see #11 below**) and they will provide free assistance and guide you to lenders.

The CARES Act also gives the Treasury and the SBA the authority to grant temporary SBA lender status to lenders that do not currently participate in the program, so the list of lenders will likely grow.

4. What documents will be required to get an SBA loan?

Applicants for the SBA emergency loans will need to provide minimal documentation to show financial hardship – a “good faith certification” that it needs the loan to continue operations, that the loan will be used for eligible expenditures (payroll, rent, mortgage interest, or utility payments), and that it has not already received SBA loans for these purposes.

For the 7(a) PPP loans, the borrower will need to provide documentation to calculate their average monthly payroll for the year prior to receiving the loan. Each lender has a specific list of documents necessary to complete the loan application, so be sure to ask your lender what is needed. For example, some lenders may require:

- 2019 and 2020 year-to-date payroll reports
- State income, payroll, and unemployment insurance filings
- TAX ID/EIN and complete ownership information
- For sole proprietorships, independent contractors, and other self-employed individuals, your 2019 Form 1040 Schedule C and your Form 1099-MISC.
- For sole proprietorships, documentation of the income and expenses from the sole proprietorship. For healthcare costs, all health insurance premiums paid by the business owner under a group health plan
- Your company retirement plan funding paid for by the company

5. I am an independent contractor with no employees. Does my own salary count as covered payroll for purposes of getting a 7(a) PPP loan for myself?

Yes. Independent contractors and sole proprietors are able to apply for the 7(a) PPP loans. The CARES Act explicitly states that “compensation to or the income of a sole proprietor or independent contractor that is a wage, commission, income, net earnings from self-employment, or similar compensation” is eligible. These individuals will need to provide documentation showing their average monthly income for the year prior, such as Form 1099-MISC or other supporting documentation, and their 2019 Form 1040 Schedule C when applying. The same rules apply for how the loans can be used. As of March 3, 2021, new independent contractor, sole proprietor, and self-employed applicants (“Schedule C filers”) are eligible to use *either* their net profits or their gross income to determine their annual salary for purposes of calculating their PPP loan amount.

[Find the new PPP loan application form for Schedule C filers using gross income to calculate loan amount here.](#)

6. I have filled out an application for an SBA loan, but I can't find a lender who will accept it. Now what?

These programs expanded rapidly under the CARES Act, and initially many lenders limited borrowers to existing business clients. The SBA has since taken steps to

expand the number of lenders and provide more support for smaller, community-based lending institutions, which greatly expanded access to the program. A list of existing SBA lenders can be found [here](#). You can also reach out to your [local SBA office](#) for assistance.

7. Does the program still have funding?

Yes, the December 2020 COVID-19 relief package passed by Congress included \$284.45 billion in funding for PPP loans, and the American Rescue Plan (passed in March 2021) added an additional \$7.25 billion. The PPP Extension Act was passed by Congress on March 25, 2021, which extended the deadline for new applications through May 31, 2021 and gives lenders an additional 30 days to process those applications.

8. Can I apply for more than one SBA 7(a) PPP loan?

Initially, businesses were only eligible to receive one PPP loan, but the December 21 COVID-19 relief package allows certain hardest-hit small businesses to receive a second-draw PPP loan of up to \$2 million. The requirements for businesses to receive a second-draw PPP loan are:

- 300 or fewer employees;
- A reduction in gross receipts of at least 25% in a quarter in 2020 compared to the same quarter in 2019; and
- The business does not receive more than \$10 million in PPP loans within 90 days.

[Find the PPP second-draw general loan application here.](#)

[Find the PPP second-draw loan application for Schedule C filers using gross income to calculate loan amount here.](#)

9. Can I receive both a 7(a) PPP loan and an EIDL loan?

Yes, but there are some caveats. You can apply for both types of loans, but you must put them toward different expenses.

Initially, businesses that received both an EIDL advance grant and a SBA 7(a) PPP loan had to subtract the amount of the advance grant (if forgiven) from the amount forgiven under their 7(a) PPP loan. However, in the December 2020 COVID-19 relief package, Congress reverses this, allowing borrowers who receive money from both programs to have both entirely forgiven.

10. Where can I get individual counseling on SBA loans and programs for small businesses?



The SBA has several options for in-person assistance to small businesses around the country. In addition to the SBA Regional and District Offices around the country, there is a network of Small Business Development Centers and Women's Business Centers, which provide counseling and training to small business owners, including assistance finding lenders and choosing the right loan products. [You can find information on the SBA's local assistance offerings here.](#)

11. Where can I find more information about the 7(a) PPP loan program?

[The Treasury Department's Paycheck Protection Program Information Page](#)

[SBA's Paycheck Protection Program Information Page](#)

[NAR's PPP EZ Forgiveness Application Form Instructional Video](#)

What is an SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) and EIDL Targeted Advance Grant?

1. What is an SBA EIDL loan and advance grant?

[SBA Economic Injury Disaster Loans \(EIDLs\)](#) are low-interest loans for small business that experience an economic hardship as the result of a declared disaster. [SBA EIDL loans are available for small businesses during a declared disaster that have suffered economic harm.](#) The COVID-19 crisis has been declared an eligible disaster. The limit on these loans is \$150,000 until April 6, on which date the limit will be raised to \$500,000.

The EIDL advance grants were a new feature of the EIDL program. Under the CARES Act, applicants could receive up to a \$10,000 advance on their EIDL loan, which disbursed ahead of the full amount and is eligible for forgiveness. EIDL loans can be used to provide paid sick leave to employees unable to work due to COVID-19, maintaining payroll, meeting increased costs due to supply chain disruptions, rent or mortgage payments, and repaying debt obligations.

The December 2020 COVID-19 relief package included an additional \$20 billion in funds for EIDL advance grants, and the American Rescue Plan appropriates an additional \$20 billion in funding, but also made changes to applicability, making only small businesses with 10 or fewer employees which suffered an economic loss of at least 50% due to COVID-19 eligible to apply for a new grant. Businesses that already applied for and received an EIDL advance grant may be eligible to receive a higher amount of funding however (see below) – they will be informed by the SBA if so.

Unlike other disaster loan programs, they do not require physical damage to a business.



In order to meet the high demand for EIDLs, the SBA announced in April 2020 that it was capping the loans at \$150,000 per business, and that the advance grants would be \$1,000 per employee, with a maximum amount of \$10,000. Under the new “targeted” EIDL funding, \$10 billion has been appropriated for businesses that did not receive the full EIDL advance grant that they are eligible for (up to the full \$10,000), and \$5 billion was appropriated for grants to small businesses with 10 or fewer employees that suffered an economic loss of greater than 50% due to COVID (up to \$5,000/business).

2. How much can a business receive from an EIDL?

Before April 6, 2021 eligible small businesses can receive up to \$15,000 in unsecured EIDLs, based on their working capital needs (secured loans may be for higher amounts). Unsecured EIDLs and the advance grants can be combined for a maximum total of \$25,000; the maximum loan amount for EIDLs (if secured) is \$150,000.

The SBA announced on March 24, 2021 that beginning April 6, 2021 the agency is raising the loan limit for the COVID-19 EIDL from 6-months of economic injury with a maximum loan amount of \$150,000 to up to 24-months of economic injury with a maximum loan amount of \$500,000. Businesses that receive a loan subject to the \$150,000 limit do *not* need to submit a request for an increase at this time; the SBA will reach out directly via email and provide more details about how they can request an increase closer to the April 6 implementation date.

Under the new rules governing the EIDL targeted advance grant program, only small businesses with 10 or fewer employees that suffered a loss of at least 50% due to COVID-19 are eligible to apply for a new EIDL grant, which for those borrowers will be up to \$5000.

[Read the SBA announcement of the changes to the EIDL limit here \(March 24, 2021\).](#)

3. Is any portion of an EIDL forgiven?

Yes. The EIDL advance grants amounts are eligible for forgiveness if the borrower spends them on:

- Paid leave;
- Maintaining payroll;
- Mortgage or rent payments;
- Repaying debt obligations that the business is unable to meet due to revenue loss; and
- Increased costs due to supply chain disruption.

4. How do I apply to have my EIDL advance grant forgiven?



The SBA has not released an application form or specific guidance regarding the EIDL advance grant forgiveness yet. Unlike PPP loans, EIDLs are not tied to an 8-week timeline, nor do they have requirements that a percentage of the funds go to any one use over another. Borrowers who receive an EIDL advance grant should keep clear records showing that they went toward one of the eligible uses (see #3 above) and be prepared to provide them to the SBA when they seek forgiveness.

This will be updated once the SBA releases its guidance or any specific forms for EIDL forgiveness.

5. What are the terms for the portion of an EIDL that is not eligible for forgiveness?

EIDL terms are for 30 years, and interest rates are capped at 3.75% for small businesses (2.75% for non-profits). The first month's payments are deferred a full year from the date of the promissory note.

The CARES Act makes additional provisions to assist borrowers who are utilizing EIDLs due to the COVID-19 crisis:

- EIDLs can be approved by the SBA based on an applicant's credit score alone;
- Loans less than \$200,000 are not required to have a personal guarantee;
- They are not requiring real estate as collateral, and will accept a general security interest in business property.

Who is eligible for an EIDL Loan and EIDL Grant?

1. Who is eligible for an EIDL?

Under the CARES Act, an EIDL is available to any small business or business with 500 or fewer employees (or an industry size standard above 500 set by the Administration) that experiences an economic hardship as a result of COVID-19. This includes sole proprietors, independent contractors, tribal businesses, and cooperatives.

A business must make a good-faith certification that it is suffering an economic injury due to the COVID-19 crisis.

The EIDL targeted advance grant is now only available for small businesses with 10 or fewer employees who suffered an economic loss of at least 50% due to COVID-19.

How do I apply for an EIDL Loan and EIDL Grant?

1. When can I apply for an EIDL?

The SBA is currently accepting new applications (March 25, 2021). The maximum loan amount available to borrowers will be increased (from \$150,000 for 6-months of economic harm to \$500,000 for 24-months of economic harm) beginning April 6, 2021.

2. Where do I apply for an EIDL?



[The SBA has updated its EIDL application page to reflect the new streamlined process for COVID-19 relief, which you can find here.](#)

3. How long will it take for loans to be disbursed?

Targeted EIDL advance grants (for those that are eligible) disburse ahead of the full EIDL amount, if a borrower has applied for both. After applying for an EIDL, most applicants will receive a funding decision within 21 days, and if approved the disbursements are typically made within a week.

4. Can I receive both an EIDL and a 7(a) PPP loan?

Yes, but there are some caveats. You can apply for both types of loans, but you must put them toward different expenses. The previous requirement that borrowers who receive both an EIDL advance grant and a PPP loan must subtract any forgiven portion of the EIDL advance grant from the total amount of their PPP loan eligible for forgiveness was repealed by the December 2020 COVID-19 relief package.

