



Paycheck Protection Program
Borrower Application Form for Schedule C Filers Using Gross Income
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 gross income must use this form. An Applicant that files an IRS Form 1040, Schedule C, and elects to calculate the PPP loan amount using net profit must use SBA Form 2483. An Applicant that files an IRS Form 1040, Schedule F, and calculates the PPP loan amount using gross income must use SBA Form 2483.

Instructions for completing this form:

For purposes of reporting Year of Establishment, applicants 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.

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 calculating Average Monthly Payroll for Employees (box C), Applicants must use the average monthly payroll for 2019 or 2020 for employees (not including the owner), 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. The payroll year used must be the same as the tax year used for the gross income calculation (box A in either table). 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.

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.

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 wages, commissions, income, or net earnings from self-employment or similar compensation. This includes proprietor expenses, which means businesses expenses plus owner compensation.

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 C, (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 reporting Number of Employees, each spouse should be counted. For purposes of determining which table to use to calculate Loan Request Amount, if the Applicant has no employees other than the married couple, complete the table labeled “If you do not have any employees other than yourself, complete this table.” For purposes of calculating gross income, enter the sum of gross income (Schedule C, line 7) from both spouses. For purposes of calculating the Loan Request Amount, the amount entered in box B in either table is capped at \$8,333.33.

For a sole proprietorship, the sole proprietor is considered the owner of the Applicant. For a limited liability company that has only one member and that is treated as a disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes and files Schedule C, the member is considered a sole proprietor and the owner of the Applicant. If the Applicant is treated as a qualified joint venture for federal income tax purposes (the only members of the joint venture are a married couple who file a joint return and each file a Schedule C), both spouses are considered sole proprietors and owners of the Applicant.

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:
 - The self-employed individual, independent contractor, or sole proprietor.
 - Any individual hired by the Applicant to manage the day-to-day operations of the Applicant (“key employee”).
4. **Principal Name.** Insert the full name of the Principal.
5. **Principal Position.** Identify the Principal’s position: self-employed individual, independent contractor, sole proprietor, 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.**



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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.

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.