

H.R. 7010: The Bipartisan Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act

Endorsed By:

International Franchise Association (IFA), American Hotel and Lodging Association, NFIB, National Restaurant Association, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, US Travel Association, Small Business Majority, U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, National Small Business Association, National Association for the Self-Employed, Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council, Economic Innovation Group, Medical Group Management Association (MGMA), Small Business Roundtable, National Association of Women Business Owners, National Association of Manufacturers, National Independent Automobile Dealers Association, National Association of Wholesaler-Distributors, National Association of Federally Insured Credit Unions, Associated General Contractors of America

The Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) is providing essential capital to millions of small businesses across the country. Unfortunately for many of these business owners, particularly local restaurants, hotels, and those in the hospitality industry, the terms are too inflexible to provide the help they need to weather the economic storm. The SBA Inspector General warned that these terms “could result in an unintended burden to the borrowers” and prevent them from obtaining loan forgiveness. Led by Rep. Dean Phillips and Rep. Chip Roy, The Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act lifts these arbitrary restrictions to provide critical flexibility to small businesses that are simply trying to survive:

- 1. Allowing forgiveness for expenses beyond the 8-week covered period.**
 - a. The 8-week timeline does not work for local businesses that are prohibited from opening their doors or will only be allowed to open with restrictions. Businesses should have the flexibility to spread the PPP loan proceeds over the full course of the crisis until demand returns. Otherwise, employees will simply be furloughed at the expiration of the 8 weeks, defeating a major goal of the program.
- 2. Eliminating restrictions limiting non-payroll expenses to 25% of loan proceeds**
 - a. In order to survive, businesses must pay fixed costs. For many businesses, payroll simply does not represent 75% of their monthly expenses and 25% does not leave enough to cover mortgage, rent, and utilities. Retaining employees is not possible if a business cannot retain their physical location
- 3. Eliminating restrictions that limits loan terms to 2 years**
 - a. According to the American Hotel and Lodging Association, full recovery for that industry following both the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the 2008 recession took more than two full years. This is the same for many other industries: it will take many businesses more than two years to achieve sufficient revenue to pay back the loan.
- 4. Ensuring full access to payroll tax deferment for businesses that take PPP loans.**
 - a. The purpose of PPP and the payroll tax deferment was to provide businesses with capital to weather the crisis. Receiving both should not be considered double-dipping. Businesses need access to both sources of cash flow to survive.
- 5. Providing a rehiring safe harbor for businesses unable to rehire employees**
 - a. To receive loan forgiveness under PPP, a business must rehire employees by a deadline of June 30, 2020. However, due to stay at home orders and other issues, this is not feasible in many cases. To mitigate this unintended consequence, businesses that make a good faith attempt to rehire employees, but are unable to, should still be able to receive loan forgiveness.