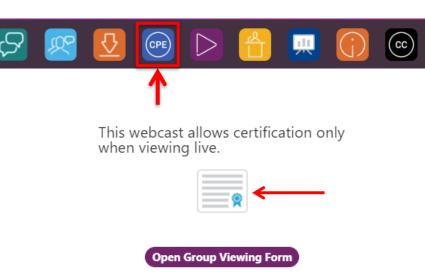


The New Employee Retention Credit: More for Eligible Employers

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Today's Speakers







Jeff Martin, CPA
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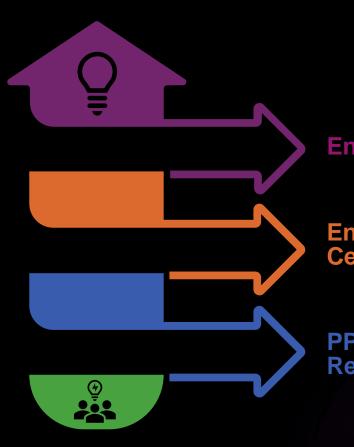
Deb Walker, CPA
National Director
Compensation and
Benefits
Cherry Bekaert

Kristin Esposito, CPA
Director
AICPA Tax Policy & Advocacy

Today's Topics

- 2020 ERC
 - ✓ What's New for 2020
 - ✓ Eligibility Requirements
 - ✓ Qualified Wages
 - ✓ Interaction of ERC and PPP loan forgiveness
- 2021 ERC
 - √ Summary of Changes
 - ✓ Changes to Eligibility Requirements
 - ✓ Changes to Qualified Wages and Credit Amount
 - ✓ Interaction of ERC and PPP loan forgiveness
- How to Claim the Credit

Overview



Enacted by CARES Act

Enhanced & Extended by Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Act

PPP Loan Borrowers can Retroactively Claim the Credit



Eligible Employer

 Employers of any size, including tax-exempt organizations, but not government entities

- Engaged in a trade or business
- Wages paid in calendar quarter in which:
 - Business operations are fully or partially suspended due to government order limiting commerce, travel or group meetings due to COVID-19; or
 - Business has > 50% decline in gross receipts in calendar quarter in 2020 compared to same quarter in 2019 and each successive quarter in 2020 until they are >80% of gross receipts in same quarter in 2019



Aggregation Rules for Related Employers

Identify members of aggregated group

Aggregated employers treated as single employer for all aspects of ERC

- Aggregated group:
 - Section 52(a) parent-sub or brother-sister controlled group, or combined group corporation rules generally based on > 50% ownership
 - Section 52(b) similar aggregation rules to partnerships, trusts, estates, sole-proprietorships
 - Section 414(m) or (o) normally used to determine related entities for purposes of qualified retirement plans & other employee benefits



Full or Partial Suspension

 For partial suspension, eligible employer continues some, but not all of a trade or business operation

- A supply concept, not a demand concept
- If able to telework, no suspension
- Operations must not be able to be continued "in manner comparable to operations before COVID"
- Modifications to operations must have more than a <u>nominal effect</u> on business operations
- All members of aggregated group are eligible employers if one member of the group has business operations fully or partially suspended due to government order



What is a Government Order?

- Order from city mayor requiring non-essential businesses to close
- State emergency proclamation that residents must shelter in place, other than those working for essential business that must travel to and from the workplace
- Order from local official imposing curfew on residents that impact the operating hours of a business
- Order from local health dept. mandating workplace closure for cleaning or disinfecting



Car dealership is open for business. Its customers are under a stay-at-home order causing a significant decline in the sale of automobiles.

Does car dealership have a full or partial suspension of operations?

No. Car dealership is not considered to have a full or partial suspension of operations even though they may have little to no customers.



Restaurant has closed its in-room dining due to government order. Restaurant is permitted to provide take-out or delivery service.

Does restaurant have a full or partial suspension of operations?

Yes. Restaurant has a partial suspension of operations since its in-room dining service is closed due to government order.



Accounting firm's office, a non-essential business is closed due to government order. All of Accounting firm's employees are teleworking.

Does accounting firm have a full or partial suspension of operations?

No. Although closed due to government order, the business has continued in a comparable manner since all of its employees are able to telework.



Meat packing plant normally operates in 3 shifts per day. Local health officials require cleaning and disinfecting procedures each day, necessitating a reduction to 2 shifts per day.

Does meat packing plant have a full or partial suspension of operations?

Yes. Meat packing plant has a partial suspension of operations.



Significant Decline in Gross Receipts

- For this test there is a focus on demand as reflected in gross receipts, with the Statute setting the standard
- Employer eligible for ERC in first quarter in 2020 that gross receipts decline by > 50% of gross receipts of same quarter in 2019
- Eligibility continues until first day of the quarter after the quarter that gross receipts rebound to > 80% of gross receipts of same quarter in 2019, but not later than Jan. 1, 2021
- Does not have to be COVID-19 related

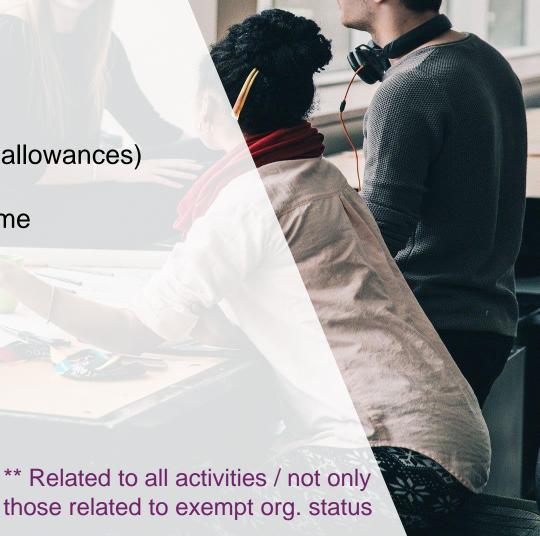
Gross Receipts For-Profit Entity

- Total sales (less returns and allowances)
- Plus: Investment income
 - Interest
 - Dividends
 - Rents
 - Royalties
 - Annuities
- Less:
 - Adjusted basis in assets sold



Gross Receipts – Not-for-Profit Entity

- Total sales** (less returns and allowances)
- Plus: Investment & Other income
 - Interest
 - Dividends
 - Rents
 - Royalties
 - Annuities
 - Contributions
 - Gifts
 - Grants
 - Member dues



Significant Decline in Gross Receipts: 2020 ERC

	Jan - March	April - June	July - Sept	Oct - Dec
2019	200,000	250,000	290,000	210,000
2020	180,000	100,000	140,000	180,000
	90%	40%	48%	86%

Significant decline in gross receipts begins April 1, 2020 and ends Jan. 1, 2021

Significant Decline in Gross Receipts: 2020 ERC

	Jan - March	April - June	July - Sept	Oct - Dec
2019	200,000	250,000	290,000	210,000
2020	180,000	100,000	250,000	180,000
	90%	40%	86%	86%

Significant decline in gross receipts begins April 1, 2020 and ends Oct. 1, 2020

Qualified Wages

- Includes gross wages subject to social security taxes and <u>allocable</u> group health care benefits
 - Includes HDHPs, HRAs, FSAs
 - Not HSAs or QSEHRAs
- Credit = 50% of qualified wages
- Wages paid on or after March 13, 2020 Dec. 31, 2020
- Max wages = \$10,000 per employee for the year
- Max credit = \$5,000 per employee

Qualified Wages

- For employers averaging 100 or fewer full-time employees in 2019, all wages paid to employees while the governmental order is in place or the quarter in which there has been a decline in gross receipts
 - Not including FFCRA paid sick and FMLA wages or wages eligible for other tax credits
- For employers averaging more than 100 full time employees in 2019, wages paid to employees not performing services while the governmental order is in place or the significant decline in gross receipts

Calculating Number of FTEs

- An FTE is an employee who in 2019 averaged at least 30 hours of service per week or 130 hours of service in a month
- Average number of FTEs determined by taking number of FTEs in each calendar month in 2019 divided by 12
- Special rules apply if employer was not in business for all of 2019 or started business in 2020

Allocable Health Plan Expenses for Large Employers

- Include: health plan expenses for employees laid off or furloughed with no pay, but employer continues to cover employees' health insurance costs
- Exclude: health plan costs allocable to the period of time the employee is providing services and amounts paid by employees with after-tax dollars
- Costs determined actuarially, by premiums paid or by using COBRA costs
- Any reasonable allocation method can be used

Qualified Wages for Large Employers

- Exclusions
 - Pre-existing paid time off
 - Severance & other post-termination payments
 - Wages for which FFCRA leave credits taken
 - Wages for which work opportunity tax credit or paid family medical leave taken
 - Employer payroll taxes
- At wage rate paid for 30 days immediately preceding suspension or significant decline in gross receipts

- Employer, a restaurant, has ≤ 100 FTEs in 2019
 All wages paid are considered qualified wages
- Business operations partially suspended due to government order April 6, 2020 – May 31, 2020 (8 weeks)
- Take-out service available
- Restaurant pays employees 60% of wages
- Restaurant pays 100% of health premiums of \$150/week/employee

Employee	A Weekly Gross Pay	B (A*8) Wages 4/6/20 - 5/31/20	C (B*60%) Employer Pays 60% Wages	D (\$150*8) Health Insurance \$150/week	E (C+D) Qualified Wages & Health Insurance	F Limit \$10,000 for all Qtrs.	G (F*50%) Credit
Kris – working	\$1,500	\$12,000	\$7,200	\$1,200	\$8,400	\$8,400	\$4,200
Deb – not working	\$2,000	\$16,000	\$9,600	\$1,200	\$10,800	\$10,000	\$5,000
Total ERC							\$9,200

- Employer, a restaurant, has ≤ 100 FTEs in 2019
 - All wages paid are considered qualified wages
- Restaurant has 60% decline in gross receipts for Q2 2020 as compared to Q2 2019
- Restaurant has a 15% decline in gross receipts for Q3 2020 as compared to Q3 2019
- Employer pays employees 60% of wages in Q2
- Employer pays 100% of health premiums of \$150/week/employee
- Assuming that the restaurant has only 2 employees in this example

Employee	A Weekly Gross Pay	B (A*13)*60% Q2 Employer Pays 60% of Wages	C (A*13) Q3 Employer Pays 100% of Wages	D (\$150*26) Health Insurance \$150/week	E (B+C+D) Qualified Wages & Health Insurance	F Limit \$10,000 for all Qtrs.	G (F*50%) Credit
Jeff - working	\$500	\$3,900	\$6,500	\$3,900	\$14,300	\$10,000	\$5,000
Amy – not working	\$1,500	\$11,700	\$19,500	\$3,900	\$35,100	\$10,000	\$5,000
Total ERC	(M) 21/4						\$10,000

- Employer, a restaurant, has > 100 FTEs in 2019
 - Only wages for time services are not provided are considered qualified wages
- Business operations partially suspended due to government order April 6, 2020 – May 31, 2020 (8 weeks)
- Take-out service available
- Employees working 60% of time
- Restaurant pays 100% of health premiums of \$150/week/per employee

Employee	A Wages 4/6/20 – 5/31/20	B (A*60%) Employee Working 60%	C (A*40%) Paid for Not Working 40%	D = C Qualified Wages	E 40% of Health Insurance \$150/week	F (D+E) Qualified Wages & Health Insurance	G Limit \$10,000 for all Qtrs.	H (G*50%) Credit
Deb	\$40,000	\$24,000	\$16,000	\$16,000	\$480	\$16,480	\$10,000	\$5,000
Jeff	\$24,000	\$14,400	\$9,600	\$9,600	\$480	\$10,080	\$10,000	\$5,000
Total ERC								10,000

Interaction of ERC and PPP Loan Forgiveness

- Wages cannot be used for both PPP loan forgiveness and ERC
 - Forgiveness applications often include payroll costs and other expenses in excess of what is needed for loan forgiveness

Example: Timeline for 2020 Wages

April 21

March 13

● -- ERC - ● ● -- PPP Loan -- ● ● -- ERC -- ●

Oct. 7

Dec. 31

Example 1 – Forgiveness Application Filed

- Facts: Employer X received a \$1,000,000 PPP loan and reported \$1,500,000 of payroll costs for the covered period April 15, 2020 to September 29, 2020 on PPP loan forgiveness application. The entire loan was forgiven.
- Question: Should Employer X be permitted to claim the ERC for any qualified wages paid from March 13, 2020 through December 31, related to the \$500,000 of wages reported on the loan forgiveness application in excess of the amount needed for forgiveness?
- AICPA recommended to IRS and Treasury that the answer should be yes.

Example 2 – Forgiveness Application Filed

- Facts: Employer X received a \$1,000,000 PPP loan and reported \$1,500,000 of payroll costs for the covered period April 15, 2020 to September 29, 2020 on PPP loan forgiveness application. Employer X incurred \$100,00 of rent expenses during the covered period which was not reported on the loan forgiveness application. The entire loan was forgiven.
- Question: Should Employer X be permitted to claim the ERC for any qualified wages paid from March 13, 2020 through December 31, related to the \$500,000 of wages reported on the loan forgiveness application and the \$100,000 of rent expenses not reported on the loan forgiveness application since these amounts are in excess of expenses needed for loan forgiveness?
- The AICPA recommended to IRS and Treasury that the answer should be yes.



Summary of 2021 Credit Enhancements

- PPP loan borrowers can claim the credit in 2020 & 2021
- Public colleges, universities, public health care entities can claim the credit
- Credit extended through June 30, 2021
- Qualified wages per employee increased from \$10K for the year to \$10K per qtr.
- Eliminate 30-day look-back period that limits qualified wages
- Credit calculation increased from 50% to 70% of qualified wages
- Significant decline in gross receipts based on 20% versus 50% of 2019 gross receipts
- Election to use prior qtr. gross receipts to determine eligibility (e.g., use Q4 2020)
- All wages qualify if employer ≤ 500 employees. For employers > 500 employees only wages paid to employees not rendering services vs not rendering services. In 2020 the litmus test was 100 employees
- Employers not in existence in 2019 can claim the credit
- Employers ≤ 500 employees qualify for advance payment of the credit

Eligible Employer

2020 Review

 Employers of any size, including tax-exempt organizations, but not government entities

- Employers of any size, including tax-exempt organizations, colleges, universities, hospitals and medical care providers
- PPP Loan recipients

Gross Receipts Test

2020 Review

- Decline of at least 50% of gross receipts comparing a 2020 calendar quarter to the same 2019 quarter for the controlled group
- Credit ends in quarter following quarter in which gross receipts reach 80% comparing a 2020 calendar quarter to the same 2019 quarter for the controlled group

- Decline of at least 20% of gross receipts for the controlled group
- Compare a 2021 calendar quarter to the same 2019 quarter
- Compare the preceding calendar quarter to the same 2019 quarter

Qualified Wages & Credit Rate

- 2020 Review
 - \$10,000 annual limit
 - Employer with 100 or fewer full-time employees, all wages
 - Other employers, wages paid to individuals not rendering services
 - Credit rate of 50% of qualified wages

- \$10,000 per quarter limit
- Employer with 500 or fewer full-time employees, all wages
- Other employers, wages paid to individuals not rendering services
- Credit rate of 70% of qualified wages

2021 ERC Example

- Employer, a restaurant, has ≤ 500 FTEs in 2019
 All wages paid are considered qualified wages
- Business operations partially suspended due to government order January 1 – June 30, 2021 (26 weeks)
- Take-out service available
- Restaurant pays employees 100% of wages
- Restaurant pays 100% of health premiums of \$150/week/employee

2021 ERC Example

Employee	A Q1 2021 Wages	B (\$150*13) Health Ins \$150/week	C (A+B) Qualified Wages & Health Ins.	D Limit \$10,000	E (D*70%) Credit
Kris	\$7,000	\$1,950	\$8,950	\$8,950	\$6,265
Deb	\$15,000	\$1,950	\$16,950	\$10,000	\$7,000
Total ERC					\$13,265

2021 ERC Example

Employee	A Q2 2021 Wages	B (\$150*13) Health Ins \$150/week	C (A+B) Qualified Wages & Health Ins.	D Limit \$10,000	E (D*70%) Credit
Kris	\$16,000	\$1,950	\$17,950	\$10,000	\$7,000
Deb	\$6,000	\$1,950	\$7,950	\$7,950	\$5,565
Total ERC					\$12,565



How to Claim the Credit

- Reduce payroll tax deposits for federal income taxes withheld from employees, SS and Medicare taxes of employees and employer
- Claim on Form 941
- File Form 7200
 - Only file for refunds over \$25.
 - True-up on Form 941

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941 for 2020: Employer's QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return

Interplay with Other Provisions

- FFCRA Sick and Medical Leave Credits: Employer can take both leave and retention credits but not for the same wages
- Ordering of deferral and credits for optimal outcome
 - 1) Leave credits
 - 3) Retention credit
- Same wages can't be used for PPP and ERC



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- CARES Act stimulus calculator
- Client letters
- Client snapshot
- FAQs
- Federal due dates chart
- Legislative summaries
- State due dates chart







- IRS FAQs: https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/faqs-employee-retention-credit-under-the-cares-act
- Form 7200, Advance Payment of Employer Credits Due to COVID-19: https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f7200.pdf
- Form 941, Employers QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return: https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f941.pdf





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