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New businesses may be eligible for the Employee Retention Tax Credit the requirements of which have been updated to include certain “Recovery Startup Business”.

The credit for a Recovery Startup Business was added in the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), signed by President Biden on March 11, 2021. We would be happy to assist you in analyzing whether claiming the modified and extended ERTC might benefit your business.

ARPA extension. ARPA extended and modified the ERTC to apply to wages paid after June 30, 2021 and before January 1, 2022. Thus, an eligible employer can claim the refundable ERTC against "applicable employment taxes" (as defined below) equal to 70% of the qualified wages it pays to employees in the third and fourth quarters of 2021.

Except as discussed below, qualified wages are generally limited to \$10,000 per employee per calendar quarter in 2021. Thus, the maximum ERTC amount available is generally \$7,000 per employee per calendar quarter or \$28,000 per employee in 2021.

For purposes of the ERTC, a qualified employer is eligible for the ERTC if it experiences a significant decline in gross receipts or a full or partial suspension of business due to a governmental order. Employers with up to 500 full-time employees (i.e., small employers) can claim the credit without regard to whether the employees for whom the credit is claimed actually perform services. But, except as discussed below, employers with more than 500 full-time employees (i.e, large employers) can only claim the ERTC with respect to employees that do not perform services.

Employers who got a Payroll Protection Program (PPP) loan in 2020 can still claim the ERTC. But, the same wages cannot be used both for seeking PPP loan forgiveness or satisfying conditions of other COVID-relief programs (such as the restaurant revitalization

grants enacted as part of the ARPA) and in calculating the ERTC.

ARPA modifications. Beginning in the third quarter of 2021, the following modifications apply will apply to the ERTC:

- Applicable employment taxes are the employer's share of Medicare (also called hospitalization insurance or HI) taxes (equal to 1.45% of the wages) and the amount of the tax under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act payroll tax that is attributable to the employer's HI tax rate. For the first and second quarters of 2021, "applicable employment taxes" were defined as the employer's share of Social Security tax (equal to 6.2% of the wages) and the amount of the tax under the Railroad Retirement Tax Act payroll tax that was attributable to the employer's Social Security tax rate.
- Recovery startup businesses are qualified employers. A recovery startup business is generally a business that began operating after February 15, 2020, and that meets certain gross receipts requirements. A recovery startup business will be eligible for an increased maximum credit of \$50,000 per quarter, even if the business has not experienced a significant decline in gross receipts or been subject to a full or partial suspension under a government order.
- A "severely financially distressed" employer who has suffered a decline in quarterly gross receipts of 90% or more compared to the same calendar quarter in 2019 will be able to treat all wages (up to the \$10,000 limitation) paid during those quarters as qualified wages. This rule will allow a large employer (i.e., an employer with over 500 employees) under severe financial distress to treat those wages as qualified wages whether or not its employees actually provide services.

If you have any questions relating to how the extension or modifications will affect your business's claiming the ERTC, please let me know.

Very truly yours,



Steven J Weil, PhD, EA

