



LOAN FACT SHEET

Cedar Rapids Branch Office

319-362-6405

<http://www.sba.gov/localresources/district/ia/>

The Small Business Administration does not make loans itself, but rather guarantees loans made by participating lending institutions. In this way, taxpayer funds are only used in the event of borrower default. This reduces the risk to the lender but not to the borrower, who remains obligated for the full debt, even in the event of default.

The SBA does not offer grants to start or expand small businesses, though it does offer a wide variety of loan programs.

The **7(a) guaranteed loan program** is SBA's primary lending program. The borrower applies to a lending institution, not the SBA. The lender applies to the SBA for a loan guaranty. The SBA can process the lender's request through a variety of methods. Guarantees are up to \$1,500,000 of each loan made by participant lenders. There is no minimum loan amount and the maximum is \$2 million. The loans are typically repaid in monthly installments. They can be used for a variety of business purposes including working capital, equipment acquisition, business debt refinance, construction, and real estate purchases. Maturities depend on the use of loan proceeds but typically range from 5 to 25 years.

Streamlined 7(a) Applications and Approvals

Preferred Lender Program (PLP) - SBA has delegated certain lenders the authority to approve SBA loans unilaterally. Preferred lenders operate under the same 7(a) guaranteed loan guidelines as detailed above. SBA generally provides a loan guarantee to the lender within 24 hours of their request. Guarantees can be as high as 85% of the loan amount.

SBA Express Loan Program - SBAExpress loans are backed by an SBA guarantee of 50 percent, the lender uses its own application and documentation forms and the lender has unilateral credit approval authority as in the PLP Program. This method makes it easier and faster for lenders to provide small business loans of \$350,000 or less, with SBA generally providing a loan guarantee to the lender within 24 hours of their request.

Patriot Express Loans - Loans of up to \$500,000 are available to veterans and members of the military community. Eligible military community members include: Veterans and Service-disabled veterans; Active-duty service members eligible for the military's Transition Assistance Program; Reservists and National Guard members; current spouses of any of the above; and the widowed spouse of a service member or veteran who died during service or of a service-connected disability. Loans can be used for most business purposes, including start-up, expansion, equipment purchases, working capital, inventory or business-occupied real estate purchases. They qualify for SBA's maximum guaranty of up to 85% for loans of \$150,000 or less, and up to 75% for loans over \$150,000 up to \$500,000. Patriot Express loans feature SBA's fastest turnaround time for loan approvals, and lowest interest rates for business loans - generally 2.25 percent to 4.75 percent over prime depending upon the size and maturity of the loan. https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/SDOLoanFactSheet_Oct_2011.pdf

Additional SBA Financing Programs

SBA Microloan Program was developed to increase the availability of small scale financing and technical assistance to prospective small business borrowers. Loans range from \$500 to \$35,000. Loans are made through designated intermediaries. Contact your local SBA office for intermediary organizations. Iowa Foundation for Microenterprise and Community Vitality, Phone #: 515-212-0182, Website: www.iowamicroloan.org, Email: cdowns@iowamicroloan.org

The **504 Certified Development Company (CDC) Loan Program** provides growing businesses with long-term, fixed-rate financing for major fixed assets, such as land and buildings. A CDC is a nonprofit corporation set up to contribute to the economic development of its community or region. CDCs work with the SBA and private-sector lenders to provide financing to small businesses. For more information, contact your local SBA office or visit our website at www.sba.gov/localresources/district/ia/.

Export Working Capital loans are used to finance export sales with a 90% SBA guaranty up to \$1.5 million. Call the U.S. Export Assistance Center, 206-553-0051 for more details. www.buyusa.gov

Disaster Loans - If you are in a declared disaster area and are the victim of a disaster, you may be eligible for an SBA Disaster Loan even if you don't own a business. As a homeowner, renter and/or personal-property owner, you may apply to the SBA for a loan to help you recover from a disaster. For more information go to www.sba.gov/services/disasterassistance/index.html

For more information on all the SBA Loan Programs visit www.sba.gov/financing.

General Credit Requirements - SBA and private lenders use similar criteria to test credit worthiness.

(1) **Repayment Ability:** You must show that you can meet business expenses, owners draw, and loan payments from the earnings of the business. This is usually demonstrated through historical performance and/or thoroughly documented cash flow projections.

(2) **Management:** You must show ability to operate the business successfully. For a start-up, you should have experience in the type of business you propose to start, as well as some significant work experience at a management level.

(3) **Equity:** The owners must have enough of their own capital at stake in the business: *Definition of Equity: You may be required to pledge non-business assets (often a second mortgage on your personal residence may be required for collateral). However, this should not be confused with equity in the sense it is used here. As used here, the equity is the owner's net investment in the business.*

(4) **Credit History:** Your personal and company credit histories will be reviewed. Prudent lenders prefer applicants who have a history of meeting their obligations. If your credit record has blemishes but there are extenuating circumstances, prepare to explain fully.

Guarantee Portion - Under the 7(a) guaranteed loan program SBA typically guarantees from 50% to 85% of an eligible bank loan up to a maximum guaranty amount of \$1,500,000. The exact percentage of the guaranty depends on a variety of factors such as size of loan and which SBA program is to be used. This will be worked out between the SBA and your bank.

Amounts - The maximum loan amount is \$2 million. The total SBA guarantee for any one borrower may not exceed \$1,500,000.

Maturity - Up to 25 years for real estate acquisition or construction. Most other SBA loans are limited to 10 years. Working capital loans are generally limited to seven years. For multiple purposes in the same loan, a blended term will be offered.

Interest Rates - SBA sets a maximum rate on its guaranteed loans. The rate may be either fixed or variable, as determined between the lender and applicant. The rate is pegged to the prime rate or Libor rate as published in the Wall Street Journal. The formulas are:

- Prime + 2.25% for loans > \$50,000, maturity < 7 years.
- Prime + 2.75% for loans > \$50,000, maturity 7 years or more.
- Lenders have the option of charging an additional 1% on loans under \$50,000 and 2% on loans under \$25,000.

Fees - SBA charges a fee for its guaranty. The fee is levied on that portion of the loan guaranteed by SBA, not the face amount of the loan. It is passed along to the borrower and is usually financed (i.e., built into the loan amount).

-On any loan with a maturity of one year or less, the fee is just 0.25 percent of the guaranteed portion of the loan.

-On loans with maturities of more than one year, the guaranty fee is 2 percent of the SBA guaranteed portion on loans up to \$150,000;

-On loans over \$150,000 but not over \$700,000 it is 3 percent

-And on loans over \$700,000 it is 3.5 percent.

There is also an additional fee of 0.25 percent on any guaranteed portion over \$1 million.

Prepayment Penalties - Only on loans with terms of 15 years or longer. Decreasing prepayment penalties apply during the first three years of the loan.

Collateral - SBA's collateral policy is in two parts:

(1) When a loan guaranty is approved, we expect all available company assets to be offered as collateral. If company assets are insufficient to fully secure the loan, liens on personal assets may be required. Often, this means a lien on residential real estate. (2) On the other hand, if adequate collateral simply is not available, this fact alone will not cause SBA to decline an otherwise qualified loan.

Eligibility - Most small businesses are eligible to receive SBA loan guarantees, however ineligible applicant cases include:

- (1) The applicant is not small business.
- (2) The funds are otherwise available on reasonable terms, e.g., if the bank would make the same loan terms available without an SBA guaranty, or if personal assets could be used without hardship to the owners.
- (3) The loan is to pay off inadequately secured creditors.
- (4) Your business is engaged in speculation, lending, investment, or rental real estate.
- (5) The applicant is a nonprofit enterprise (except employee stock ownership programs).

Size Standards - Applicants must meet the SBA definition of small business. Size limits may vary by specific industry group (NAICS code). For more information go online to: www.sba.gov/size

What a lender looks for when reviewing a loan request?

New Business

- (1) Describe in detail the type of business to be established.
- (2) Describe your experience and management credentials.
- (3) Prepare a detailed estimate of how much capital will be needed to start. State how much you have and how much you will need to borrow.
- (4) Prepare a current personal financial statement, listing all personal assets and liabilities.
- (5) Prepare a month-by-month projection of revenues, expenses and profit for the first twelve months. Also do a companion cash flow projection for the same period. Explain your major assumptions in an accompanying narrative.
- (6) List the collateral to be offered as security with estimates of the market value of each item.
- (7) Take this material to your banker. If the bank wants an SBA guaranty for your loan, they will make application to us. You deal with the bank; the bank deals with SBA.

Established Business (1) Current business financial information: Prepare a current balance sheet and an income (profit and loss) statement for current year up to the date of the balance sheet.

- (2) Historical business financial information: Prepare income statements and balance sheets for the past three full years. Do not include personal items on the statements. Reconcile the equity balances between each year.
- (3) Prepare a month-by-month projection of revenues, expenses and profits for the next twelve months. Also do a companion cash flow projection for the same period. Explain your major assumptions in an accompanying narrative.
- (4) Prepare a current personal financial statement for each owner, partner, or stockholder owning at least 20% of the business.
- (5) List the collateral to be offered as security, with estimates of the market value of each item.
- (6) State the amount and intended uses of the loan.
- (7) Take this material to your banker. If the bank wants an SBA guaranty for your loan, they will make application to us. You deal with the bank; the bank deals with SBA.

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How the SBA Loan Guarantee Works

The SBA helps small businesses obtain needed credit by giving the government's guaranty to loans made by commercial lenders. The lender makes the loan and SBA will repay up to 85% of any loss in case of default. Since this is a bank loan, applications are submitted to the bank and loan payments are paid to the bank. The bank is also responsible for closing the loan and disbursing the loan proceeds. SBA's involvement is limited to reviewing the loan application submitted by the bank to assure they meet eligibility and credit standards. SBA provides the bank with a

written authorization outlining the conditions of the SBA guarantee; any material changes to this authorization generally require SBA approval.
Most commercial banks and some non-bank commercial lenders participate in this program.

Does the SBA provide grants to small businesses?

The SBA does not offer direct grants of money for starting or expanding the operations of a small business. SBA's grant programs generally support non-profit organizations, intermediary lending institutions, and state and local governments in an effort to expand and enhance small business technical and financial assistance.

Revised

01/28/2009 11:45 am