

Main Street Lending Program

For-Profit Businesses

Frequently Asked Questions

This document is intended to address frequently asked questions (FAQs) about the Main Street Lending Program (Main Street or Program) facilities for for-profit businesses, including the Main Street New Loan Facility (MSNLF), the Main Street Priority Loan Facility (MSPLF), and the Main Street Expanded Loan Facility (MSELF). A separate document, [available here](#), is intended to address FAQs about Program facilities applicable to nonprofit organizations: the Nonprofit Organization New Loan Facility (NONLF) and Nonprofit Organization Expanded Loan Facility (NOELF). The Federal Reserve will periodically update these FAQs. Please check the [website](#) of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (FRB Boston) for new FAQs or revisions to previously issued FAQs.

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A. Purpose and Design

A.1. Why is the Federal Reserve establishing the Program?

The spread of COVID-19 has harmed communities and substantially disrupted economic activity in many sectors of the economy. In general, the availability of credit has contracted for small and medium-sized businesses while, at the same time, the disruptions to economic activity have heightened the need for such companies to obtain financing. Small and medium-sized businesses are integral to the U.S. economy and create jobs for a large share of the U.S. workforce.

Main Street is designed to provide support to small and medium-sized businesses and their employees across the United States during the current period of financial strain by supporting the provision of credit to such businesses. The availability of additional credit is intended to help companies that were in sound financial condition prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic maintain their operations and payroll until conditions normalize.

A.2. How is the Department of the Treasury supporting the Program?

The Department of the Treasury (**Treasury Department**) will make a \$75 billion equity investment in a Special Purpose Vehicle (**Main Street SPV**) in connection with the Program. The funds invested by the Treasury Department were appropriated to the Exchange Stabilization Fund under section 4027 of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (**CARES Act**).

A.3. Are loans that are originated or upsized in connection with the Program forgivable?

No. Main Street loans are full-recourse loans and are not forgivable. Under section 4003(d)(3) of the CARES Act, the principal amount of a Main Street loan cannot be reduced through loan forgiveness.

A.4. What are the differences between the MSNLF, the MSPLF, and the MSELF?

Main Street includes three facilities that lend to for profit businesses, each of which was authorized by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (**Board**) under section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act. All three facilities use the same Eligible Lender and Eligible Borrower criteria, and have many of the same features, including the same maturity, interest rate, deferral of principal for two years, deferral of interest for one year, and ability of the borrower to prepay without penalty.

Other features of the loans extended in connection with each facility differ. The loan types also differ in how they interact with the Eligible Borrower's existing outstanding debt, including with respect to the level of pre-crisis indebtedness an Eligible Borrower may have incurred.

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- **MSNLF:** Eligible Lenders extend new five-year term loans to Eligible Borrowers ranging in size from \$100,000 to \$35 million. The maximum size of a loan made in connection with the MSNLF cannot, when added to the Eligible Borrower's existing outstanding and undrawn available debt, exceed four times the Eligible Borrower's adjusted 2019 earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (**EBITDA**). The loans must not be, at the time of origination or at any time during the term of the Eligible Loan, contractually subordinated in terms of priority to any of the Eligible Borrower's other loans or debt instruments. The unique features of loans originated in connection with the MSNLF (**MSNLF Loans**) are provided in the [MSNLF term sheet](#).
- **MSPLF:** Eligible Lenders extend new five-year term loans to Eligible Borrowers ranging in size from \$100,000 to \$50 million. The maximum size of a loan made in connection with the MSPLF cannot, when added to the Eligible Borrower's existing outstanding and undrawn available debt, exceed six times the Eligible Borrower's adjusted 2019 EBITDA. At the time of origination and at all times thereafter, the Eligible Loan must be senior to or pari passu with, in terms of priority and security, the Eligible Borrower's other loans or debt instruments, other than mortgage debt. Eligible Borrowers may, at the time of origination of the loan, refinance existing debt owed by the Eligible Borrower to a lender that is not the Eligible Lender. The unique features of loans originated in connection with the MSPLF (**MSPLF Loans**) are provided in the [MSPLF term sheet](#).
- **MSELF:** Eligible Lenders increase (or "upsized") an Eligible Borrower's existing term loan or revolving credit facility. The upsized tranche is a five-year term loan ranging in size from \$10 million to \$300 million. The maximum size of a loan made in connection with the MSELF cannot, when added to the Eligible Borrower's existing outstanding and undrawn available debt, exceed six times the Eligible Borrower's adjusted 2019 EBITDA. At the time of upsizing and at all times thereafter, the upsized tranche must be senior to or pari passu with, in terms of priority and security, the Eligible Borrower's other loans or debt instruments, other than mortgage debt. The features associated with tranches of loans that are upsized in connection with the MSELF (**MSELF Upsized Tranches**) are outlined in the [MSELF term sheet](#).

A.5. How long will the Program be in effect?

The Program was established to respond to uncertainty related to the COVID-19 pandemic and is authorized to purchase participations in MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, and MSELF Upsized Tranches until December 31, 2020. The Main Street SPV will cease purchasing loan participations on December 31, 2020, unless the Program is extended by the Board and the Treasury Department. The FRB Boston will continue to operate the SPV after such date until the Main Street SPV's assets mature or are sold.

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A.6. Is there a limit to the size of the Program?

The Main Street SPV will purchase up to \$600 billion of participations in eligible loans. The Federal Reserve and the Treasury Department have assessed this amount to be appropriate in light of the current financial strains facing Eligible Borrowers. The Federal Reserve and the Treasury Department will continue to assess the situation and needs of Eligible Borrowers and may adjust the Program's size in the future.

A.7. What are the differences between the Program and the Paycheck Protection Program and Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility?

Similar to the Paycheck Protection Program (**PPP**) and the Primary Market Corporate Credit Facility (**PMCCF**), Main Street was created to assist companies that have been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Each of these programs, however, was developed to provide liquidity to companies of different sizes:

- **PPP**: The PPP was established by the CARES Act and implemented by the Small Business Administration (**SBA**) to support the payroll and operations of small businesses through the issuance of government-guaranteed loans that include a forgiveness feature for borrowers that satisfy the requirements of the PPP.
- **Main Street**: The Federal Reserve designed Main Street to support small and medium-sized businesses that were unable to access the PPP or that require additional financial support after receiving a PPP loan. Main Street loans are not forgivable.
- **PMCCF**: The Federal Reserve established the PMCCF to support large companies through the purchase of eligible corporate bonds from, and lending through syndicated loans to, large companies. PMCCF loans are not forgivable.

A.8. What provisions of the CARES Act apply to the Program?

Under section 4003(b)(4) of the CARES Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (**Secretary**) is authorized to make loans and loan guarantees to, and other investments in, programs or facilities established by the Board for the purpose of providing liquidity to the financial system that supports lending to eligible businesses, states, or municipalities. The Secretary has committed \$75 billion of the funds appropriated under Title IV of the CARES Act in the Main Street SPV in support of the Program. The following restrictions of the CARES Act have been incorporated into the design of the Program:

- **Eligible Business Definition**: Section 4002(4) of the CARES Act prevents a business from participating in the Program if it has “otherwise received adequate economic relief in the form of loans or loan guarantees provided under [the Coronavirus Economic Stabilization Act of 2020 (Subtitle A of Title IV of the CARES Act)].” Consistent with this

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restriction, businesses that are receiving “specific support” pursuant to section 4003(b)(1)-(3) are not eligible for the Program.

- **[Direct Loans](#)**: Eligible Borrowers must commit to comply with the restrictions that apply to direct loan programs under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the CARES Act, except that an S corporation or other tax pass-through entity that is an Eligible Borrower may make distributions to the extent reasonably required to cover its owners’ tax obligations in respect of the entity’s earnings.
- **[U.S. Business Requirement](#)**: Under section 4003(c)(3)(C) of the CARES Act, Eligible Borrowers must be “businesses that are created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States and that have significant operations in and a majority of its employees based in the United States.”
- **[Loan Forgiveness Prohibition](#)**: Under section 4003(d)(3), the principal amount of the portion of any MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche that is participated to the Main Street SPV cannot be reduced through loan forgiveness. See question [A.10](#) for more information about this requirement.
- **[Conflicts of Interest](#)**: Under section 4019 of the CARES Act, Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers will be required to certify that no “Covered Individual” owns, controls, or holds 20% or more (by vote or value) of any class of equity ownership interest in the business. “Covered Individuals” include the President, the Vice President, the head of any Executive Department, any Member of Congress, and certain immediate family members of the foregoing.

A.9. What are the conflicts of interest provisions of the CARES Act?

Section 4019 of the CARES Act prohibits entities in which certain government officials ([list here](#)) and some of their immediate family members have a “controlling interest” from participating in certain government programs, including Main Street. Each participating entity, both Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers, will be required to certify that the entity is not a “covered entity” as defined in section 4019 of the CARES Act. Detailed instructions are provided in the [Lender Registration Certifications and Covenants](#) and the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants.

A.10. Can the principal amount of loans extended under Main Street be reduced?

Main Street is not a grant program and is subject to the prohibition on loan forgiveness in section 4003(d)(3) of the CARES Act. In the event of restructurings or workouts, the Main Street SPV may agree to reductions in interest (including capitalized interest), extended amortization schedules and maturities, and higher priority “priming” loans.

B. MSNLF Loans

B.1. How does the MSNLF work?

Eligible Lenders may extend a new MSNLF Loan to an Eligible Borrower and sell a 95% participation in that MSNLF Loan to the Main Street SPV at par value. All such sales will be structured as “true sales” and must be completed expeditiously after the origination of the MSNLF Loan. The Eligible Lender must retain 5% of the MSNLF Loan until (i) it matures or (ii) neither the Main Street SPV nor a Governmental Assignee holds an interest in MSNLF Loan in any capacity, whichever comes first. The Main Street SPV and the Eligible Lender would share in any losses on the MSNLF Loan on a pari passu basis.

The Eligible Borrower must have been in sound financial condition prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. In order for an Eligible Borrower to receive an MSNLF Loan, any existing loan it had outstanding with the Eligible Lender as of December 31, 2019, must have had an internal risk rating (based on the Eligible Lender’s risk rating system) that was equivalent to a “pass” in the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council’s (FFIEC) supervisory rating system as of that date.

B.2. What are the terms of MSNLF Loans?

The MSNLF term sheet is available on the Board’s [Main Street page](#). More information will be made available on that page regarding loan participation terms, credit administration, and loan servicing.

B.3. What is the effect of the requirement that MSNLF Loans not be “contractually subordinated in terms of priority” to other loans or debt instruments?

An MSNLF Loan, at the time of origination or at any time during its term, may not be contractually subordinated in terms of priority to the Eligible Borrower’s other loans or debt instruments. This means that an MSNLF Loan may not be junior in priority in bankruptcy to the Eligible Borrower’s other unsecured loans or debt instruments.¹ This provision does not prevent:

- the issuance of an MSNLF Loan that is a secured loan (including in a second lien or other capacity) to an Eligible Borrower, whether or not the Eligible Borrower has an outstanding secured loan of any lien position or maturity;

¹ For the avoidance of doubt, prohibitions on contractual subordination with respect to Main Street loans do not prevent the incurrence of obligations that have mandatory priority under the Bankruptcy Code or other insolvency laws that apply to entities generally.

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- the issuance of an MSNLF Loan that is an unsecured loan to an Eligible Borrower, regardless of the term or secured or unsecured status of the Eligible Borrower’s existing indebtedness; or
- the Eligible Borrower from taking on new secured or unsecured debt after receiving an MSNLF Loan, provided the new debt would not have higher contractual priority in bankruptcy than the MSNLF Loan.

B.4. Can an Eligible Lender make an MSNLF Loan to a new customer?

Yes. Eligible Lenders should follow their normal policies and procedures for originating a loan to a new customer, including Know Your Customer procedures. In addition, when sizing the amount of the Eligible Loan, the Eligible Lender must require the Eligible Borrower to use an adjusted EBITDA methodology that is based on a methodology that the Eligible Lender has previously required to be used to adjust EBITDA when extending credit to similarly situated borrowers on or before April 24, 2020.

C. MSPLF Loans

C.1. How does the MSPLF work?

Eligible Lenders may extend a new MSPLF Loan to an Eligible Borrower and sell a 95% participation in that MSPLF Loan to the Main Street SPV at par value. All such sales will be structured as “true sales” and must be completed expeditiously after the origination of the MSPLF Loan. The Eligible Lender must retain 5% of the MSPLF Loan until (i) it matures or (ii) neither the Main Street SPV nor a Governmental Assignee holds an interest in the MSPLF Loan in any capacity, whichever comes first. The Main Street SPV and the Eligible Lender would share in any losses on the MSPLF Loan on a pari passu basis.

The Eligible Borrower must have been in sound financial condition prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. In order for an Eligible Borrower to receive an MSPLF Loan, any existing loan it had outstanding with the Eligible Lender as of December 31, 2019, must have had an internal risk rating (based on the Eligible Lender’s risk rating system) that was equivalent to a “pass” in the FFIEC’s supervisory rating system as of that date.

C.2. What are the terms of MSPLF Loans?

The MSPLF term sheet is available on the Board’s [Main Street page](#). More information will be made available on that page regarding loan participation terms, credit administration, and loan servicing.

C.3. Can an Eligible Lender make an MSPLF Loan to a new customer?

Please see the answer to question [B.4](#) above.

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C.4. Can an Eligible Borrower use the proceeds of an MSPLF Loan to refinance its existing loans?

At the time of origination of an MSPLF Loan, an Eligible Borrower may use the proceeds of the MSPLF Loan to prepay existing debt that is outstanding and owed to lenders other than the Eligible Lender that originates the MSPLF Loan and the Eligible Lender's affiliates. In other words, the proceeds of an MSPLF Loan can be used to refinance existing loans owed to other unaffiliated lenders.

After origination and until the MSPLF Loan is repaid in full, the Eligible Borrower must refrain from repaying the principal balance of, or paying any interest on, any debt other than the MSPLF Loan, unless the debt or interest payment is mandatory and due. See questions [H.3](#) and [H.7](#) below for further information on the debt repayment restrictions.

C.5. What does it mean for an MSPLF Loan to be “senior to or pari passu with, in terms of priority and security, the Eligible Borrower’s other loans or debt instruments, other than mortgage debt”?

MSPLF Loans must be senior to or pari passu with, in terms of priority and security, the Eligible Borrower’s other Loans or Debt Instruments, other than Mortgage Debt (the **MSPLF Priority and Security Requirement**). The MSPLF Priority and Security Requirement is designed to prevent MSPLF Loans from being subordinated or otherwise disadvantaged in terms of priority or security in relation to the other Loans or Debt Instruments of the Eligible Borrower, except for Mortgage Debt.

For purposes of the MSPLF Priority and Security Requirement:

- “**Loans or Debt Instruments**” means debt for borrowed money and all obligations evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes, loan agreements or other similar instruments, and all guarantees of the foregoing.
- “**Mortgage Debt**” means (i) debt secured only by real property at the time of the MSPLF Loan’s origination;² and (ii) limited recourse equipment financings (including equipment capital or finance leasing and purchase money equipment loans) secured only by the acquired equipment.

Time of Origination: To comply with the MSPLF Priority and Security Requirement at the time of origination, Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers must apply the following guidance:

² On July 15, 2020, the definition of “mortgage debt” was clarified to reflect that debt secured by real property qualifies as mortgage debt only if it is *solely* secured by real property. This clarification is intended to be incorporated into the definition of mortgage debt under the MSPLF Borrower Certifications and Covenants and Lender Transaction-Specific Certifications and Covenants. MSPLF Loans extended (i.e., funded or submitted to the Main Street Lender Portal) in good faith on or before July 17, 2020 that do not reflect this clarification are not adversely affected by the clarification.

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- **Secured Loans**: The MSPLF Loan must be secured if, at the time of origination, the Eligible Borrower has any other secured Loans or Debt Instruments, other than Mortgage Debt.
 - **Pari Passu or Senior in Priority**: The MSPLF Loan must not be contractually subordinated in terms of priority to any of the Eligible Borrower's other Loans or Debt Instruments.
 - **Pari Passu or Senior in Security**:
 - If the MSPLF Loan is secured because the Eligible Borrower has other secured debt that is not Mortgage Debt, then the Collateral Coverage Ratio for the MSPLF Loan at the time of its origination must be either (i) at least 200% or (ii) not less than the aggregate Collateral Coverage Ratio for all of the Borrower's other secured Loans or Debt Instruments (other than Mortgage Debt).
 - **"Collateral Coverage Ratio"** means (i) the aggregate value of any relevant collateral security, including the pro rata value of any shared collateral, divided by (ii) the outstanding aggregate principal amount of the relevant debt. For examples of Collateral Coverage Ratio calculations, please see [this document](#).
 - If the MSPLF Loan is secured by the *same collateral* as any of the Eligible Borrower's other Loans or Debt Instruments (other than Mortgage Debt) because the Eligible Borrower has other secured debt that is not Mortgage Debt, the lien upon such collateral securing the MSPLF Loan must be and remain senior to or pari passu with the lien(s) of the other creditor(s) upon such collateral. The MSPLF Loan need not share in all of the collateral that secures the Eligible Borrower's other Loans or Debt Instruments.
 - For the avoidance of doubt, if an Eligible Borrower has no other secured debt (other than Mortgage Debt), the Collateral Coverage Ratio and pari passu requirements do not apply to the collateral that secures the MSPLF Loan.
- **Unsecured Loans**: The MSPLF Loan can be unsecured only if the Eligible Borrower does not have, as of the date of origination, any secured Loans or Debt Instruments (other than Mortgage Debt). Unsecured MSPLF Loans must not be contractually subordinated in terms of priority to any of the Eligible Borrower's other unsecured Loans or Debt Instruments. See question [B.3](#) for more information on contractual subordination.

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Life of the Loan: In order to comply with the MSPLF Priority and Security Requirement during the term of the MSPLF Loan after the date of origination, the loan documentation for the MSPLF Loan must:

- ensure that the MSPLF Loan does not become contractually subordinated in terms of priority to any of the Eligible Borrower’s other loans or debt instruments; and
- contain a lien covenant or negative pledge that is of the type – and contains exceptions, limitations, carve-outs, baskets, materiality thresholds, and qualifiers – that are consistent with those used by the Eligible Lender in its ordinary course lending to similarly situated borrowers. [Appendix B](#) contains a model lien covenant that Eligible Lenders should reference when drafting their loan documentation.

See question [G.14](#) for more information on identifying similarly situated borrowers. See the [MSPLF Borrower Certifications and Covenants](#) and [MSPLF Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants](#) for more information about the responsibilities that Borrowers and Lenders have in relation to the MSPLF Priority and Security Requirement.

C.6. If an Eligible Borrower is using an MSPLF Loan to refinance debt it owes to a different lender, should that debt be counted in its calculation of “existing outstanding and undrawn available debt”?

No. The outstanding debt of the Eligible Borrower that is being refinanced by an MSPLF Loan should not be included in the calculation of the Eligible Borrower’s “existing outstanding and undrawn available debt.” To the extent that such outstanding debt is only being partially refinanced by the Main Street loan, only the portion that is being refinanced may be excluded from the “existing outstanding and undrawn available debt” calculation. The Eligible Borrower must ensure that all such excluded debt is fully refinanced by the Main Street loan expeditiously.

D. MSELF Upsized Tranches

D.1. How does the MSELF work?

Eligible Lenders that have extended an existing term loan or revolving credit facility to an Eligible Borrower may increase (or “upsized”) that extension of credit, by adding a new increment (or “tranche”). Eligible Lenders may sell a 95% participation in the MSELF Upsized Tranche to the Main Street SPV at par value. All such sales will be structured as “true sales” and must be completed expeditiously after the upsizing. The Eligible Lender must retain 5% of the MSELF Upsized Tranche until (i) it matures or (ii) neither the Main Street SPV nor a Governmental Assignee holds an interest in MSELF Upsized Tranche in any capacity, whichever comes first. The Eligible Lender must also retain its interest in the underlying loan until (i) that loan matures, (ii) the MSELF Upsized Tranche matures, or (iii) neither the Main Street SPV nor a Governmental Assignee holds an interest in the MSELF Upsized Tranche in any capacity,

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whichever comes first. The Main Street SPV and the Eligible Lender would share in any losses on the MSELF Upsized Tranche on a pari passu basis. Any collateral that secures the underlying loan must secure the upsized tranche on a pari passu basis.

To be eligible for “upsizing,” the existing term loan or revolving credit facility must have been originated on or before April 24, 2020, and must have a remaining maturity of at least 18 months. The Eligible Lender may extend the maturity of an existing loan or revolving credit facility at the time of upsizing in order for the underlying instrument to satisfy the 18-month remaining maturity requirement.

The Eligible Borrower must have been in sound financial condition prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The existing loan or revolving credit facility must have had a risk rating, based on the Eligible Lender’s internal rating system, equivalent to a “pass” in the FFIEC’s supervisory rating system as of December 31, 2019.

D.2. What are the terms of MSELF Upsized Tranches?

The MSELF term sheet is available on the Board’s [Main Street page](#). More information will be made available on that page regarding loan participation terms, credit administration, and loan servicing.

D.3. Under the MSELF, can an Eligible Lender sell a participation in an upsized tranche of a loan that was originated as part of a multi-lender facility?

If the loan underlying an MSELF Upsized Tranche is part of a multi-lender facility, the Eligible Lender must be one of the lenders that holds an interest in the underlying loan at the date of upsizing. Only the Eligible Lender for the MSELF Upsized Tranche is required to meet the Eligible Lender criteria. Other members of the multi-lender facility are not required to be Eligible Lenders.

More than one lender under an existing multi-lender facility may choose to “upsized” the existing facility to originate an MSELF Upsized Tranche. Such MSELF Upsized Tranches should be separately submitted to the SPV for the sale of a participation interest. However, the Eligible Borrower’s aggregate borrowing is constrained by the MSELF maximum loan size tests and, therefore, the Eligible Borrower’s aggregate borrowing cannot exceed \$300 million or an amount that, when added to the Eligible Borrower’s existing outstanding and undrawn available debt, exceeds six times the Eligible Borrower’s adjusted 2019 EBITDA.

D.4. Does the Eligible Lender for the MSELF Upsized Tranche need to have been the lender that originated the underlying loan?

No. The Eligible Lender is not required to have been the lender that originally extended the loan underlying an MSELF Upsized Tranche. If the Eligible Lender purchased the interest in the underlying loan as of December 31, 2019, the Eligible Lender must have assigned an internal risk rating to the underlying loan equivalent to a “pass” in the FFIEC’s supervisory rating system

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as of that date. If the Eligible Lender purchased the interest after December 31, 2019, the Eligible Lender should use the internal risk rating given to that loan at the time of purchase to determine whether the loan is eligible for upsizing under the MSELF.

The position that an Eligible Lender relies upon to upsize a loan in connection with the MSELF may have been purchased from an Eligible Lender or a non-eligible lender.

D.5. If an existing multi-lender facility loan does not have an “opening” or “accordion” clause, can it still be eligible for upsizing under the MSELF?

Yes. The Eligible Borrower, Eligible Lender(s), and any other required parties must amend the underlying credit agreements as needed to comply with the requirements set out in the [MSELF term sheet](#).

D.6. What requirements exist for the loan underlying an MSELF Upsized Tranche?

The loan underlying an MSELF Upsized Tranche can be a secured or unsecured term loan or revolving credit facility that:

- was made by an Eligible Lender(s) to an Eligible Borrower;
- is currently held, at least in part, by an Eligible Lender;
- was originated on or before April 24, 2020;
- has a remaining maturity of at least 18 months (taking into account any adjustments made to the maturity of the loan after April 24, 2020, including at the time of upsizing); and
- received an internal risk rating equivalent to a “pass” in the FFIEC’s supervisory rating system by the Eligible Lender, as of December 31, 2019, or otherwise satisfies the criteria set out in question [D.10](#).

Any collateral securing the underlying credit facility (at the time of upsizing or on any subsequent date) must secure the MSELF Upsized Tranche on a *pari passu* basis.³

D.7. Why is the minimum loan size for an MSELF Upsized Tranche \$10 million, rather than \$100,000 in the MSNLF and the MSPLF?

The MSELF was designed to meet the needs of borrowers with existing loan arrangements, particularly those with larger and more complex existing loans, where pre-existing loan

³ For the avoidance of doubt, Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers may not reduce or restructure the underlying credit facility prior to the origination of the MSELF Upsized Tranche in order to evade the requirement that collateral deemed sufficient by the bank prior to April 24, 2020, be shared on a *pari passu* basis with the Main Street SPV.

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documentation can be used. As a result, the minimum loan size for an MSELF Upsized Tranche is \$10 million.

The Federal Reserve recognizes that some aspects of an MSELF Upsized Tranche, such as the potential for a larger loan size associated with the requirement that outstanding and available undrawn debt not exceed six times adjusted EBITDA, may be attractive to Eligible Borrowers seeking a loan below \$10 million. The MSPLF offers similar leverage limitations for Eligible Borrowers and has a minimum loan size of \$100,000.

The Federal Reserve will continue to evaluate whether the loan amounts allowed under the Program should be adjusted to enhance the Program's efficacy. Any such adjustments would be communicated well in advance of their effective date to ensure that Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers are not adversely affected.

D.8. Can the Eligible Lender that sells a participation to the Main Street SPV share its 5% retention of the MSELF Upsized Tranche with other members of a multi-lender facility?

No. The Eligible Lender must retain 5% of the MSELF Upsized Tranche, even when the underlying loan is part of a multi-lender facility. The Eligible Lender must retain 5% of the MSELF Upsized Tranche until (A) the MSELF Upsized Tranche matures or (B) neither the Main Street SPV nor a Governmental Assignee holds an interest in the loan in any capacity, whichever occurs first.

D.9. What if no EBITDA methodology was used when originating or amending the loan underlying an MSELF Upsized Tranche?

If the Eligible Borrower's EBITDA was not calculated or included in the loan documentation or internal risk analysis when originating the loan or revolving credit facility that would underlie an MSELF Upsized Tranche, the Eligible Lender must require the Eligible Borrower to calculate its adjusted EBITDA using a methodology that the Eligible Lender has required to be used in other contexts for the Eligible Borrower or, if there is no such calculation, for similarly situated borrowers. See questions [G.13](#) and [G.14](#) for more information.

D.10. How can the "pass" criterion be satisfied if the loan underlying an upsized tranche was originated or purchased by an Eligible Lender after December 31, 2019?

If an existing loan was originated or purchased by an Eligible Lender after December 31, 2019, the Eligible Lender should use the internal risk rating given to that loan at origination or purchase (as applicable) to determine whether the loan satisfies the "pass" criterion for upsizing under the MSELF.

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D.11. What does it mean for an MSELF Upsized Tranche to be “senior to or pari passu with, in terms of priority and security, the Eligible Borrower’s other loans or debt instruments, other than mortgage debt”?

MSELF Upsized Tranches must be senior to or pari passu with, in terms of priority and security, the Eligible Borrower’s other Loans or Debt Instruments, other than Mortgage Debt (the **MSELF Priority and Security Requirement**). The MSELF Priority and Security Requirement is designed to prevent MSELF Upsized Tranches from being subordinated or otherwise disadvantaged in terms of priority or security in relation to the other Loans or Debt Instruments of the Eligible Borrower, except for Mortgage Debt.

For purposes of the MSELF Priority and Security Requirement:

- “**Loans or Debt Instruments**” means debt for borrowed money and all obligations evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes, loan agreements or other similar instruments, and all guarantees of the foregoing.
- “**Mortgage Debt**” means (i) debt secured only by real property at the time of the MSELF Upsized Tranche’s origination;⁴ and (ii) limited recourse equipment financings (including equipment capital or finance leasing and purchase money equipment loans) secured only by the acquired equipment.

Time of Origination: To comply with the MSELF Priority and Security Requirement at the time of origination, Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers must apply the following guidance:

- **Secured Loans:** The MSELF Upsized Tranche must be secured if, at the time of origination, the Eligible Borrower has any other secured Loans or Debt Instruments, other than Mortgage Debt. The MSELF Upsized Tranche must be secured by the collateral (including, if applicable, any Mortgage Debt) securing any other tranche of the underlying credit facility on a pari passu basis. Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers may add new collateral to secure the loan (including the MSELF Upsized Tranche on a pari passu basis) at the time of upsizing. If the underlying credit facility includes both term loan tranche(s) and revolver tranche(s), the MSELF Upsized Tranche needs to share collateral on a pari passu basis with the term loan tranche(s) only.⁵ Secured MSELF

⁴ On July 15, 2020, the definition of “mortgage debt” was clarified to reflect that debt secured by real property qualifies as mortgage debt only if it is *solely* secured by real property. This clarification is intended to be incorporated into the definition of mortgage debt under the MSELF Borrower Certifications and Covenants and Lender Transaction-Specific Certifications and Covenants. MSELF Upsized Tranches extended (i.e., funded or submitted to the Main Street Lender Portal) in good faith on or before July 17, 2020 that do not reflect this clarification are not adversely affected by the clarification.

⁵ For the avoidance of doubt, Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers may not create a new term loan tranche in what was solely a revolving credit facility prior to April 24, 2020, in order to evade the requirement that collateral deemed sufficient by the bank prior to April 24, 2020, be shared on a *pari passu* basis with the Main Street SPV.

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Upsized Tranches must not be contractually subordinated in terms of priority to any of the Eligible Borrower's other Loans or Debt Instruments.

- **Unsecured Loans:** The MSELF Upsized Tranche can be unsecured only if the Eligible Borrower does not have, as of the date of origination, any secured Loans or Debt Instruments (other than Mortgage Debt that does not secure any other tranche of the underlying credit facility). Unsecured MSELF Upsized Tranches must not be contractually subordinated in terms of priority to the Eligible Borrower's other unsecured Loans or Debt Instruments. See question [B.3](#) for more information on contractual subordination.

Life of the Loan: In order to comply with the MSELF Priority and Security Requirement during the term of the MSELF Upsized Tranche after the date of origination, the loan documentation for the MSELF Upsized Tranche must:

- ensure that the MSELF Upsized Tranche does not become contractually subordinated in terms of priority to any of the Eligible Borrower's other Loans or Debt Instruments;
- ensure that the MSELF Upsized Tranche remains secured on a pari passu basis by the collateral securing the underlying credit facility, as described in the "time of origination" section above; and
- contain a lien covenant or negative pledge that is of the type – and contains exceptions, limitations, carve-outs, baskets, materiality thresholds, and qualifiers – that are consistent with those used by the Eligible Lender in its ordinary course lending to similarly situated borrowers.
 - [Appendix B](#) contains a model lien covenant that Eligible Lenders should reference when drafting MSELF loan documentation.
 - With respect to an underlying credit facility that has more than one lender, any lien covenant that was negotiated in good faith prior to April 24, 2020, as part of any underlying MSELF Loan, is sufficient to satisfy this requirement.

See question [G.14](#) for more information on identifying similarly situated borrowers. See the [MSELF Borrower Certifications and Covenants](#) and [MSELF Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants](#) for more information about the responsibilities that Borrowers and Lenders have in relation to the MSELF Priority and Security Requirement.

D.12. Is an Eligible Lender required to hold all of its position in the credit facility underlying an MSELF Upsized Tranche for the life of the loan?

After originating an MSELF Upsized Tranche, the Eligible Lender must retain its interest in the credit facility underlying the MSELF Upsized Tranche until (i) the underlying credit facility matures, (ii) the MSELF Upsized Tranche matures, or (iii) neither the Main Street SPV nor a Governmental Assignee holds an interest in the MSELF Upsized Tranche in any capacity,

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whichever comes first.⁶ This requirement is intended to apply to position(s) that an Eligible Lender holds in the underlying credit facility for investment purposes, and is not intended to extend to the purchase or sale of short-term positions by an Eligible Lender's trading desk with unaffiliated parties for market-making purposes. In order to be treated as a market-making position under this exemption, the following conditions must be met:

- (i) the position *cannot* be the position the Eligible Lender relied upon in order to upsize the loan (*i.e.*, it cannot be an Eligible Lender's only position in the underlying credit facility);
- (ii) the position must be purchased or sold by a trading desk in a transaction with an unaffiliated party, and must be segregated from the position the lender relied upon to upsize the loan; and
- (iii) the position must be held in an available-for-sale capacity in anticipation of reasonably expected near term demand.

If an Eligible Lender comes into possession of additional positions in the underlying credit facility after the upsizing of such facility in connection with the MSELF, it is not required to retain such new positions.

E. Borrower Eligibility

E.1. Which entities are eligible to borrow under the Program?

To be eligible to borrow under the Program, a Business must satisfy certain eligibility criteria, as set out in the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) term sheets and described further below. The Eligible Borrower criteria are the same across all three facilities that facilitate lending to for profit businesses.

- (1) **The Business must have been established prior to March 13, 2020.** The Business must have been formed prior to March 13, 2020, under the laws of the United States, one of the several states, the District of Columbia, any of the territories and possessions of the United States, or an Indian Tribal government.
- (2) **The Business must not be an Ineligible Business.** Ineligible Businesses include Businesses listed in [13 CFR 120.110\(b\)-\(j\), \(m\)-\(s\)](#), as modified and clarified by SBA regulations for purposes of the PPP on or before April 24, 2020. Such modifications and clarifications include the SBA's recent interim final rules available at [85 Fed. Reg. 20811](#), [85 Fed. Reg. 21747](#), and [85 Fed. Reg. 23450](#) (released by the SBA on April 24, 2020). In addition, as of July 15, 2020, the Federal Reserve has incorporated the SBA's Interim Final Rules published in the Federal Register on June 18, 2020 ([85 Fed. Reg. 36717](#)) and June 26, 2020 ([85 Fed. Reg. 38301](#)), which amended the SBA's earlier Interim Final Rule

⁶ For the avoidance of doubt, the Eligible Lender may sell down part of its interest in the underlying credit facility before originating the MSELF Upsized Tranche.

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published in the Federal Register on April 15, 2020 ([85 Fed. Reg. 20811](#)). The Federal Reserve may further modify the application of these restrictions to Main Street.

- (3) [The Business must meet at least one of the following two conditions: \(a\) the Business has 15,000 employees or fewer, or \(b\) the Business has 2019 annual revenues of \\$5 billion or less.](#) Businesses must meet at least one of these conditions, but are not required to meet both. To determine how many employees a Business has or a Business's 2019 revenues, the employees and revenues of the Business must be aggregated with the employees and revenues of its affiliated entities.
- (4) [The Business must be a U.S. Business.](#) Under section 4003(c)(3)(C) of the CARES Act, Eligible Borrowers must be Businesses that were created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States with significant operations in and a majority of their employees based in the United States.
- (5) [The Business may only participate in one of the Main Street facilities \(MSNLF, MSPLF, MSELF, NONLF, or NOELF\) and must not also participate in the PMCCF.](#) An Eligible Borrower may only participate in one of the Main Street facilities: the MSNLF, the MSPLF, the MSELF, the NONLF, or the NOELF. In addition, a Business is not an Eligible Borrower if it participates in the PMCCF.
- (6) [The Business must not have received specific support pursuant to the Coronavirus Economic Stabilization Act of 2020 \(Subtitle A of Title IV of the CARES Act\).](#) A Business is not eligible if it has received support pursuant to section 4003(b)(1)-(3) of the CARES Act.
- (7) [The Business must be able to make all of the certifications and covenants required under the Program.](#) See the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants for more information.

Borrowers that satisfy all criteria above may apply to an Eligible Lender for a Main Street loan. In the case of multi-borrower loans, each borrower must meet borrower eligibility criteria. See question [H.24](#) for more information. The Eligible Lender is expected to conduct an assessment of each potential borrower's pre-pandemic financial condition and post-pandemic prospects to determine whether the loan is approved.

For the avoidance of doubt, a Business that has received PPP loans, or that has affiliates that have received PPP loans, is permitted to borrow under Main Street, provided that the Business is an Eligible Borrower. Borrowers that are not eligible for a Main Street loan should consult the [Treasury Department](#) and [SBA](#) to determine if they are eligible for other relief programs.

E.2. How is "Business" defined?

Businesses must be legally formed entities that are organized for profit as a partnership; a limited liability company; a corporation; an association; a trust; a cooperative; a joint venture

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with no more than 49% participation by foreign business entities; a tribal business concern; or a tribal economic enterprise that is separate from the related tribal government, even if not a separate legal entity.

To be eligible for the Program, a tribal business concern must be either (i) wholly owned by one or more Indian tribal governments, or by a corporation that is wholly owned by one or more Indian tribal governments, or (ii) owned in part by one or more Indian tribal governments, or by a corporation that is wholly owned by one or more Indian tribal governments, if all other owners are either U.S. citizens or Businesses. A tribal business concern must be a separate and distinct legal entity organized or chartered by the tribe, Federal, or state authorities. An Eligible Lender must determine, based on its own due diligence and advice from experienced in-house or outside counsel, that the tribal business either does not have or has effectively waived sovereign immunity such that U.S. federal courts, in addition to any state court as may be agreed, may be among courts of competent jurisdiction for matters resulting from the Main Street loan transaction. Such waiver must extend to the Borrower Certifications and Covenants, Assignment-in-Blank, and Co-Lender Agreement, as each is applicable.

As of July 31, 2020, the Federal Reserve used its discretion to clarify that tribal economic enterprises that do not have a separate legal personality from the related tribal government are “Businesses” and are not “Ineligible Businesses” for purposes of the Program, provided that the following criteria are met:

- The Eligible Lender must determine that the finances of the tribal economic enterprise are distinguishable from those of the related tribal government, which may be the “borrower” named under the loan documents. To make such a determination, Eligible Lenders should use their customary underwriting processes, which may require separate financial statements, a board and/or management group distinct from the tribal government, or other controls deemed sufficient by the Eligible Lender to establish separateness. Eligible Lenders may also require certifications or other representations regarding the separateness of the tribal economic enterprise and related tribal government.
- The Business and Eligible Lender must use the financial records of the tribal economic enterprise, and not the records of the tribal government, when applying Program requirements. For example, the financial records of only the tribal economic enterprise should be used for the purpose of determining the Eligible Borrower’s EBITDA and outstanding debt (each, an input to the maximum loan size calculation), as well as for determining the application of the security and priority requirements under the MSPLF and MSELF. See questions [C.5](#) and [D.11](#).
- Recourse must be available to the assets of the tribal economic enterprise in a manner that is customary for loans made to such enterprises by an Eligible Lender. While the tribal government may be the “borrower” in name, recourse to the assets of the

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government that are separate from those of the enterprise may be limited in alignment with the Eligible Lender's typical standards for such lending.

- An Eligible Lender must determine, based on its own due diligence and advice from experienced in-house or outside counsel, that the tribal economic enterprise either does not have sovereign immunity or the tribe has effectively waived it such that U.S. federal courts, in addition to any state court as may be agreed, may be among courts of competent jurisdiction for matters resulting from the Main Street loan transaction. Such waiver must extend to the Borrower Certifications and Covenants, Assignment-in-Blank, and Co-Lender Agreement, as each is applicable.
- The tribal economic enterprise must meet all other criteria for being an Eligible Borrower, as set out in question [E.1](#).
- The principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Business (i.e., the separate tribal economic enterprise) must be signatories to the Borrower certifications.

Other forms of organization may be considered for inclusion as an Eligible Borrower under the Program at the discretion of the Federal Reserve.

E.3. How should a Business count employees for purposes of determining eligibility under the Program?

To be an Eligible Borrower, a Business must meet at least one of the following two conditions: (a) the Business has 15,000 employees or fewer, or (b) the Business has 2019 annual revenues of \$5 billion or less. To determine how many employees a Business has, it should follow the framework set out in the SBA's regulation at [13 CFR 121.106](#). As set out in 13 CFR 121.106, the Business should count as employees all full-time, part-time, seasonal, or otherwise employed persons, excluding volunteers and independent contractors. Businesses should count their own employees and those employed by their affiliates. In order to determine the applicable number of employees, Businesses should use the average of the total number of persons employed by the Eligible Borrower and its affiliates for each pay period over the 12 months prior to the origination or upsizing of the Main Street loan.

E.4. How should a Business calculate 2019 revenues for purposes of determining eligibility under the Program?

To be an Eligible Borrower, a Business must meet at least one of the following two conditions: (a) the Business has 15,000 employees or fewer, or (b) the Business has 2019 annual revenues of \$5 billion or less. To determine its 2019 annual revenues, Businesses must aggregate their revenues with those of their affiliates. Businesses may use either of the following methods to calculate 2019 annual revenues for purposes of determining eligibility:

- (1) A Business may use its (and its affiliates') annual "revenue" per its 2019 U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles-based (**U.S. GAAP**) audited financial statements; or

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- (2) A Business may use its (and its affiliates') annual receipts for the fiscal year 2019, as reported to the Internal Revenue Service. For purposes of the Program, the term "receipts" has the same meaning used by the SBA in [13 CFR 121.104\(a\)](#).

If a potential borrower (or its affiliate) does not yet have audited financial statements or annual receipts for 2019, the borrower (or its affiliate) should use its most recent audited financial statements or annual receipts.

Please see question [H.10](#) with regard to financial records required for other Borrower Certifications and Covenants. Please see [Appendix C](#) for the financial records requirements for ongoing financial reporting.

E.5. Which entities are a Business's affiliates for purposes of the employee and revenue eligibility criteria?

To determine eligibility, a Business's employees and 2019 revenues are calculated by aggregating the employees and 2019 revenues of the Business itself with those of the Business's affiliated entities in accordance with the affiliation test set forth in 13 CFR 121.301(f) ([1/1/2019 ed.](#)).

E.6. Are non-profit organizations eligible to borrow under the Program?

Yes. As of September 4, 2020, the NONLF and NOELF, each a Main Street facility open to nonprofit organizations, are operational. A separate document, [available here](#), addresses FAQs about these facilities.

E.7. Will an alternative underwriting metric be developed for asset-based borrowers?

EBITDA is the key underwriting metric required for the MSNLF, MSPLF, and MSELF. The Federal Reserve and the Treasury Department have considered expansions of Main Street to include lending based on collateral values and have determined that conditions do not warrant such changes at this time. We will continue to monitor credit conditions carefully and adjust the Program as appropriate.

E.8. What does "significant operations in the United States" mean?

To determine if an Eligible Borrower has "significant operations" in the United States, the Business's operations should be evaluated on a consolidated basis together with its subsidiaries, but not its parent companies or sister affiliates. For example, an Eligible Borrower has significant operations in the United States if, when consolidated with its subsidiaries, greater than 50% of the Eligible Borrower's:

- assets are located in the United States;
- annual net income is generated in the United States;

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- annual net operating revenues are generated in the United States; or
- annual consolidated operating expenses (excluding interest expense and any other expenses associated with debt service) are generated in the United States.

This is a non-exhaustive list of examples that reflects the principles that should be applied by a potential borrower when evaluating its eligibility under this criterion.

E.9. Can a U.S. company that is a subsidiary of a foreign company qualify as an Eligible Borrower?

An Eligible Borrower must be created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States. For the avoidance of doubt, an Eligible Borrower may be a subsidiary of a foreign company, provided that the borrower itself is created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States, and the borrower on a consolidated basis has significant operations in and a majority of its employees based in the United States. However, an Eligible Borrower that is a subsidiary of a foreign company must use the proceeds of a Main Street loan only for the benefit of the Eligible Borrower, its consolidated U.S. subsidiaries, and other affiliates of the Eligible Borrower that are U.S. businesses. The proceeds of a Main Street loan may not be used for the benefit of such Eligible Borrower's foreign parents, affiliates or subsidiaries.

E.10. Can an otherwise eligible business borrow if its affiliate has already borrowed under a Main Street Facility or the PMCCF?

An affiliated group of companies can participate in only one Main Street facility, and cannot participate in both a Main Street facility and the PMCCF. Therefore, borrowers that are otherwise eligible are subject to the following restrictions:

- If any affiliate of the Business has participated in the PMCCF, the Business may not borrow under any Main Street facility.
- If an affiliate has previously participated, or has a pending application to participate, in a Main Street facility, the Business can only participate in Main Street by using the same Main Street facility accessed by its affiliate. For example, if an Eligible Borrower's affiliate has participated in the MSNLF, then the Eligible Borrower would only be able to participate in the MSNLF and would be prohibited from participating in the MSPLF and MSELF.
- In no case could the affiliated group's total participation in a single Main Street facility exceed the maximum loan size that the entire affiliated group is eligible to receive on a consolidated basis. As result, an Eligible Borrower's maximum loan size would be limited by its own leverage level, the leverage level of the affiliated group on a consolidated basis, and the size of any loan extended to other affiliates in the group.

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For example, in the case of the MSNLF, the Eligible Borrower's maximum loan size would be the lesser of:

- (1) \$35 million (less any amount extended to an affiliate of the Eligible Borrower under the MSNLF);
- (2) an amount that, when added to the Eligible Borrower's existing outstanding and undrawn available debt, does not exceed four times the Eligible Borrower's adjusted 2019 EBITDA; or
- (3) an amount that, when added to the Eligible Borrower's affiliated group's existing outstanding and undrawn available debt, does not exceed four times the entire affiliated group's adjusted 2019 EBITDA.

For the avoidance of doubt, if an Eligible Borrower is the only Business in its affiliated group that has sought funding through Main Street, its affiliated group's debt and EBITDA are not relevant to determining whether that Business can qualify, except to the extent that the Borrower's subsidiaries are consolidated into its financial statements. (See question [H.10](#) for more information on consolidated financial statements.) If the Eligible Borrower has an affiliate(s) that has *previously* borrowed or has an application pending to borrow from a Main Street facility, then *the entire* affiliated group's debt and EBITDA are relevant to the determining the Eligible Borrower's maximum loan size.

For more information on how to identify an Eligible Borrower's affiliates, see question [E.5](#) above.

E.11. Is a private equity fund eligible to borrow under the Program?

No. As provided in the Program term sheets and question [E.1](#), to be an Eligible Borrower under the Program, a Business must not be an Ineligible Business listed in [13 CFR 120.110](#), as modified and clarified by SBA regulations for purposes of the PPP on or before April 24, 2020. SBA has determined that private equity funds are primarily engaged in investment or speculation, and that such Businesses are therefore ineligible to receive PPP loans under 13 CFR 120.110(s). See SBA PPP Interim Final Rule at [85 Fed. Reg. 23450](#) (released by the SBA on April 24, 2020).

E.12. Is a portfolio company of a private equity fund eligible to borrow under the Program?

As provided in question [E.5](#), to determine eligibility, a Business's employees and 2019 annual revenues are calculated by aggregating the employees and the 2019 annual revenues of the Business itself with those of the Business's affiliated entities in accordance with the affiliation test set forth in 13 CFR 121.301(f) ([1/1/2019 ed.](#)). This affiliation test applies to private equity-

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owned Businesses in the same manner as any other Business subject to outside ownership or control.⁷

For example, assume Business X seeks to borrow under the Program. Business X has fewer than 15,000 employees and its 2019 annual revenues were below \$5 billion. However, Business Y owns more than 50% of the voting equity of Business X and Businesses A, B, C, and D. As a result, Businesses A, B, C, D, X, and Y are all affiliated entities. 13 CFR 121.301(f)(1) and (3) ([1/1/2019 ed.](#)). In order for Business X to be an Eligible Borrower under the Program, it must meet one of the following two conditions: (a) the aggregate number of employees of Business X and its affiliated entities must be 15,000 or fewer; or (b) the aggregate 2019 annual revenues of Business X and its affiliated entities must be \$5 billion or less. See 13 CFR 121.301(f)(6) ([1/1/2019 ed.](#)).

E.13. Are Eligible Lenders required to adopt any special compliance procedures to verify that a Borrower is not an “Ineligible Business” under 13 CFR 120.110(o)?

No. The terms of the Program do not impose any verification or other obligations on an Eligible Lender specifically in relation to [13 CFR 120.110\(o\)](#). As a general matter, Eligible Lenders that are subject to regulations designed to prevent improper insider lending (e.g., the Board’s Regulation O ([12 CFR part 215](#))) should maintain compliance with those pre-existing rules and regulations without exception or modification for Main Street.

Under the standard of reasonable, good-faith diligence specified in the Borrower Certifications and Covenants, each prospective Main Street borrower is expected to review the list of Ineligible Businesses in [13 CFR 120.110\(b\)-\(j\) and \(m\)-\(s\)](#), and make a reasonable, good-faith effort to determine if its activities or ownership would cause it to be classified within one of the listed ineligible categories, including [13 CFR 120.110\(o\)](#).

For purposes of Main Street only,⁸ no borrower shall be deemed ineligible based solely on ownership by the Eligible Lender and its corporate affiliates of equity interests in the borrower that do not in the aggregate exceed five percent of the borrower’s total outstanding equity interests. This five percent “safe harbor” would apply, for instance, to a publicly traded borrower where a broker-dealer affiliate of an Eligible Lender holds shares of the borrower, acquired for market-making purposes, in an amount that, taken together with all other equity interests owned by the Eligible Lender and its corporate affiliates, totals less than five percent of the borrower’s outstanding equity interests.

⁷ The SBA affiliation exceptions in 13 CFR 121.103(b) apply to the Program, including the exception for business concerns owned in whole or substantial part by investment companies licensed under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended. See 13 CFR 121.301(f)(7) ([1/1/2019 ed.](#)).

⁸ These FAQs do not apply to or affect any other programs, such as the PPP or 7(a) lending programs administered by the SBA.

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E.14. Is a business operating as a sole proprietorship eligible for a Main Street loan?

No. Sole proprietorships that are not otherwise established under law as a “Business,” as defined in question [E.2](#), are not Eligible Borrowers.

E.15. [Reserved.]

E.16. [Reserved.]

E.17. [Reserved.]

E.18. [Reserved.]

E.19. [Reserved.]

F. Application Process

F.1. How can I apply for a Program loan?

To obtain a loan under the Program, an Eligible Borrower must submit an application and any other documentation required by an Eligible Lender to such Eligible Lender. Eligible Borrowers should contact an Eligible Lender for more information on whether the Eligible Lender plans to participate in the Program and to request more information on the application process. For a list of Eligible Lenders that are currently accepting applications from new customers, see [here](#).

Updates regarding the Program will be made available on the Board’s [Main Street page](#).

F.2. Is a Business eligible to borrow if it receives a PPP loan or Economic Injury Disaster loan (EIDL)?

A Business that receives a loan through the SBA’s PPP or EIDL program can be an Eligible Borrower under Main Street if it meets the Eligible Borrower criteria.

F.3. Do Eligible Borrowers qualify automatically for a loan under the Program?

No. The Main Street facility term sheets contain requirements that must be satisfied for a loan to be eligible for participation by the Main Street SPV. At the time of the potential borrower’s application, an Eligible Lender is expected to assess each borrower’s pre-pandemic financial condition and post-pandemic prospects, while also taking into account the payment deferral features in Main Street loans. An Eligible Lender may require additional information and documentation in making this evaluation and will ultimately determine whether an Eligible Borrower is approved for a Program loan in light of these considerations. Businesses that otherwise meet the Eligible Borrower requirements may not be approved for a loan or may not receive the maximum allowable amount.

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F.4. Can an Eligible Borrower apply for a Main Street loan through multiple Eligible Lenders?

An Eligible Borrower may submit applications for a Main Street loan to more than one Eligible Lender. However, an Eligible Borrower is required to notify each Eligible Lender to which it submits an application of any other pending or accepted applications. This requirement is reflected in Section 5.E of the Borrower Certifications and Covenants.

If an Eligible Borrower's application for a Main Street loan is declined by an Eligible Lender, the Eligible Borrower may apply through a different Eligible Lender.

G. Terms and Conditions

G.1. How will adjusted 2019 EBITDA be calculated?

For the MSNLF and MSPLF, the methodology an Eligible Lender requires an Eligible Borrower to use when calculating its adjusted 2019 EBITDA must be a methodology the Eligible Lender previously required to be used for adjusting EBITDA when extending credit to the Eligible Borrower or to similarly situated borrowers on or before April 24, 2020.

For MSELF Eligible Loans, the methodology an Eligible Lender requires an Eligible Borrower to use when calculating its adjusted 2019 EBITDA must be the methodology the Eligible Lender previously required to be used for adjusting EBITDA when originating or amending the underlying loan on or before April 24, 2020.

G.2. How will "existing outstanding and undrawn available debt" be calculated?

"Existing outstanding and undrawn available debt" includes all amounts borrowed under any loan facility, including unsecured or secured loans from any bank, non-bank financial institution, or private lender, as well as any publicly issued bonds or private placement facilities, regardless of its position in the borrower's capital structure.⁹ It also includes all unused commitments under any loan facility, excluding (1) any undrawn commitment that serves as a backup line for commercial paper issuance, (2) any undrawn commitment that is used to finance receivables (including seasonal financing of inventory),¹⁰ (3) any undrawn commitment that cannot be drawn without additional collateral, and (4) any undrawn commitment that is no longer

⁹ For example, subordinated debt and debt with deferred principal and interest payments should be included in the definition of debt and, therefore, covered under this FAQ.

¹⁰ If an undrawn loan facility is used to finance seasonal inventory as well as inventory that is not considered seasonal, then the Eligible Lender should include only the amount of undrawn debt that could be advanced on the Eligible Borrower's non-seasonal inventory as of the date of the loan application.

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available due to change in circumstance.¹¹ Existing outstanding and undrawn available debt should be calculated as of the date of the loan application.

G.3. Why are Program loans based on LIBOR rather than SOFR?

The Federal Reserve received feedback from potential participants that quickly implementing new systems to issue loans based on SOFR would require diverting resources from challenges related to the pandemic. Although financial institutions are transitioning to more robust reference rates, LIBOR remains the most common base rate used in business lending, even though firms cannot rely on LIBOR being published after the end of 2021. Consistent with the recommendations of the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (ARRC), Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers should include fallback contract language to be used should LIBOR become unavailable during the term of the loan. ARRC recommended fallback language can be found at <https://www.newyorkfed.org/arrc/fallbacks-contract-language>.

G.4. When do I need to start paying interest and principal on my loan?

No payments of principal will be required for the first two years of an MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche, and no payments of interest will be required during the first year of an MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche. Unpaid interest will be capitalized in accordance with the Eligible Lender's customary practices for capitalizing interest (e.g., at quarter-end or year-end). After the first year interest will be payable in accordance with the loan agreement for the MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche.

G.5. How will principal be amortized after the second year?

No principal is paid in the first or second year. The loan will be amortized over the remaining term of the loan, with 15% of principal due at the end of year 3, 15% of principal due at the end of year 4, and a balloon payment of 70% of principal due at maturity at the end of year 5.

For purposes of this question, principal includes capitalized interest. Eligible Lenders will provide Eligible Borrowers with payment information during the Program loan origination process.

G.6. Is collateral required for Main Street loans?

MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, and MSELF Upsized Tranches may be secured or unsecured, although collateral may be required for MSPLF Loans and MSELF Upsized Tranches due to the Eligible Borrower's other loans and debt instruments, as explained further in questions [C.5](#) and [D.11](#), respectively.

An MSELF Upsized Tranche must be secured if the underlying loan is secured. In such case, any collateral securing the underlying loan (at the time of upsizing or on any subsequent date) must

¹¹ In addition, as explained in question [G.16](#), PPP loans can be excluded from "existing outstanding and undrawn debt" under certain specified conditions.

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secure the MSELF Upsized Tranche on a pari passu basis. Under such an arrangement, if the borrower defaults, the SPV and lender(s) would share equally in any collateral available to support the loan relative to their proportional interests in the loan (including the MSELF Upsized Tranche). Eligible Lenders can require Eligible Borrowers to pledge additional collateral to secure an MSELF Upsized Tranche as a condition of approval.

G.7. Are there fees associated with Main Street loans?

Yes, there are fees associated with the MSNLF, MSPLF, and MSELF.

- **MSNLF and MSPLF:**
 - **Transaction Fee:** If the initial principal amount of the Eligible Loan is \$250,000 or greater, Eligible Lenders will pay the Main Street SPV a transaction fee of 100 basis points of the principal amount of the MSNLF or MSPLF Loan at the time of origination, and may pass on this fee to Eligible Borrowers.¹² No transaction fee will be imposed if the initial principal amount of the Eligible Loan is less than \$250,000.
 - **Loan Origination Fee:** If the initial principal amount of the Eligible Loan is \$250,000 or greater, the Eligible Borrower will pay the Eligible Lender a fee of up to 100 basis points of the principal amount of the MSNLF or MSPLF Loan at the time of origination. If the initial principal amount of the Eligible Loan is less than \$250,000, an Eligible Borrower will pay an Eligible Lender an origination fee of up to 200 basis points of the principal amount of the Eligible Loan at the time of origination. Eligible Lenders have discretion over whether and when to charge Eligible Borrowers this fee.
 - **Loan Servicing Fee:** If the initial principal amount of the Eligible Loan is \$250,000 or greater, the SPV will pay an Eligible Lender 25 basis points of the principal amount of its participation per annum for loan servicing. If the initial principal amount of the Eligible Loan is less than \$250,000, the SPV will pay an Eligible Lender 50 basis points of the principal amount of its participation in the Eligible Loan per annum for loan servicing. Eligible Lenders should consult the [Servicing Agreement](#) for more information.

¹² The transaction fee, where applicable, will be based on the principal amount of the MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche at the time a loan participation is submitted for sale to the Main Street SPV. Where deferred interest has been capitalized and added to the principal amount and purchase amount, the transaction fee will be based on the principal amount including such capitalized interest. As indicated in question [G.4](#), unpaid interest should be capitalized in accordance with the Eligible Lender's customary practices for capitalizing interest (e.g., at quarter-end or year-end). The Federal Reserve does not expect that interest would be capitalized more frequently than monthly, and thus only expects capitalized interest to affect this calculation where loans were extended at least one month prior to July 6, 2020—the date upon which the Main Street Portal began accepting submissions of loans for sale of participation interests.

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- **MSELF:**
 - **Transaction Fee:** Eligible Lenders will pay the Main Street SPV a transaction fee of 75 basis points of the principal amount of the MSELF Upsized Tranche at the time of upsizing, and may choose to pass on this fee to Eligible Borrowers.
 - **Loan Origination Fee:** The Eligible Borrower will pay an Eligible Lender a fee of up to 75 basis points of the principal amount of the MSELF Upsized Tranche at the time of upsizing. Eligible Lenders have discretion over whether and when to charge Eligible Borrowers this fee.
 - **Loan Servicing Fee:** The SPV will pay an Eligible Lender 25 basis points of the principal amount of its participation per annum for loan servicing. Eligible Lenders should consult the [Servicing Agreement](#) for more information.

G.8. What constitutes “commercially reasonable efforts” to maintain payroll and retain employees?

Eligible Borrowers should make commercially reasonable efforts to retain employees during the term of the MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche. Specifically, an Eligible Borrower should undertake good-faith efforts to maintain payroll and retain employees, in light of its capacities, the economic environment, its available resources, and the business need for labor. Borrowers that have already laid-off or furloughed workers as a result of the disruptions from COVID-19 are eligible to apply for Main Street loans.

G.9. Can an Eligible Borrower receive more than one Main Street loan?

An Eligible Borrower may only participate in one of the Main Street facilities: the MSNLF, the MSPLF, the MSELF, the NONLF, or the NOELF. However, an Eligible Borrower may receive more than one loan under a single Main Street facility, provided that the sum of MSNLF Loans cannot exceed \$35 million; the sum of MSPLF Loans cannot exceed \$50 million; and the sum of MSELF Upsized Tranches cannot exceed \$300 million.

While Eligible Borrowers are permitted to receive more than one loan from a single Main Street facility, the Main Street SPV will not accept more than one loan made to a single Eligible Borrower by the same Eligible Lender with an initial principal amount of less than \$250,000 within 60 days. This restriction is intended to prevent Eligible Lenders from originating multiple loans with an initial principal amount of less than \$250,000 to the same Eligible Borrower in order to benefit from the fee structure.

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G.10. Can an Eligible Borrower receive a loan if its maximum loan size under a facility's term sheet test is below the minimum loan size for the same facility?

No, borrowers may not receive a loan that is below the minimum loan size, which is \$100,000 for MSNLF Loans and MSPLF Loans, and \$10 million for MSELF Upsized Tranches.

G.11. How can an Eligible Borrower determine if its existing loans had an internal risk rating equivalent to a "pass" in the FFIEC's supervisory rating system on December 31, 2019?

If an otherwise Eligible Borrower applies for a loan at an Eligible Lender with which it has an outstanding loan, the Eligible Lender will make the determination of whether the borrower's existing loans have an internal risk rating that meets the requirements in the Main Street term sheets. The Eligible Lender will also assess the potential borrower's pre-pandemic financial condition and post-pandemic prospects at the time of the application.

G.12. Can a Lender charge a Borrower additional fees above the Main Street origination fee and/or an interest rate above LIBOR + 300 basis points?

Eligible Lenders are allowed to charge Eligible Borrowers a one-time origination fee as set out in the Main Street term sheets. In addition, if a transaction fee is imposed (i.e., if the initial principal amount of the Eligible Loan is \$250,000 or greater), Eligible Lenders may also require Eligible Borrowers to pay the transaction fee, which the Eligible Lenders must in turn pay to the Main Street SPV. Eligible Lenders are not permitted to charge Eligible Borrowers any additional fees, except de minimis fees for services that are customary and necessary in the Eligible Lender's underwriting of commercial and industrial loans to similar borrowers, such as appraisal and legal fees. Eligible Lenders may also charge customary consent fees if such fees are necessary to amend existing loan documentation in the context of upsizing a loan in connection with the MSELF.¹³ Eligible Lenders should not charge servicing fees to Eligible Borrowers.

Main Street loans must have an interest rate of LIBOR (1 month or 3 month) plus 300 basis points.

¹³ Customary consent fees may also be charged if the Eligible Borrower's other loans or debt instruments need to be amended in order to facilitate the origination of a new MSNLF Loan or MSPLF Loan.

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G.13. What methodology should be used to adjust EBITDA if an Eligible Lender has used a range of methods in the past with respect to a single Eligible Borrower or similarly situated borrowers?

An Eligible Lender should require the Eligible Borrower to adjust its 2019 EBITDA by using the methodology that the Eligible Lender has previously required for EBITDA adjustments when extending credit to the Eligible Borrower or, if the Eligible Borrower is a new customer, similarly situated borrowers on or before April 24, 2020. If an Eligible Lender has used multiple EBITDA adjustment methods with respect to the Eligible Borrower or similarly situated borrowers (e.g., one for use within a credit agreement and one for internal risk management purposes), the Eligible Lender should choose the most conservative method it has employed. In all cases, the Eligible Lender must select a single method used at a point in time in the recent past and before April 24, 2020. The Eligible Lender may not “cherry pick” or apply adjustments used at different points in time or for a range of purposes. The Eligible Lender should document the rationale for its selection of an adjusted EBITDA methodology.

G.14. For purposes of adjusting EBITDA, how does an Eligible Lender identify “similarly situated borrowers”?

Similarly situated borrowers are borrowers in similar industries with comparable risk and size characteristics. Eligible Lenders should document their process for identifying similarly situated borrowers when they originate an MSNLF Loan or an MSPLF Loan.

G.15. Why is the Federal Reserve allowing adjustments to EBITDA for purposes of Main Street when it has noted supervisory concerns with these adjustments in the past? Is there a limit to how much EBITDA can be adjusted?

It is normal industry practice for lenders and borrowers to agree to adjust a borrower’s EBITDA to accommodate differences in business models across industries and to accommodate one-time events that may positively or negatively impact a borrower’s earnings. When applied prudently, these adjustments may provide a lender with a more accurate representation of a business’s earnings capacity over time.

While the Main Street term sheets do not include limits on how much EBITDA can be adjusted, there are important features of the Program that are designed to limit excessive risk-taking. First, EBITDA adjustments must be of the type the Eligible Lender has previously (and recently) required for the Eligible Borrower or similarly situated borrowers. The Eligible Lender should document the rationale for its selection of an adjusted EBITDA methodology. See questions [G.13](#) and [G.14](#) above for more information.

In addition, the EBITDA-based leverage requirements should be viewed as minimum requirements for the Program. Eligible Lenders are expected to conduct an assessment of each

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potential borrower's pre-pandemic financial condition and post-pandemic prospects at the time of the borrower's application.

Finally, the Program requires that a Main Street loan have an internal risk rating from the Eligible Lender equivalent to a "pass" in the FFIEC's supervisory rating system as of December 31, 2019. Loans that were criticized in the past for excessive adjustments would not be eligible for the Program.

G.16. Do PPP loans count as "outstanding debt" for purposes of Main Street?

When computing "existing outstanding and undrawn available debt" for purposes of determining the maximum allowable loan amount under Main Street, Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers may exclude PPP debt, as set out in (A) and (B) below, provided that the Eligible Borrower, together with its affiliates (as defined for purposes of the PPP), received PPP loans with original principal amounts totaling less than \$2 million. Under such circumstances, the following may be excluded from the "existing outstanding and undrawn available debt" calculation:

- A. If the Eligible Borrower has applied for forgiveness of its PPP loan, the "Forgiveness Amount" as reported by the Eligible Borrower on Line 11 of the SBA's [Form 3508](#), on Line 8 of [Form 3508EZ](#), or on [Form 3508S](#), as applicable, may be excluded, except to the extent the Eligible Borrower's PPP lender or SBA has determined that such amount is ineligible for forgiveness.
- B. If the Eligible Borrower has not yet applied for forgiveness of its PPP loan, the amount of its PPP loan that its principal executive officer has a reasonable, good-faith basis to believe will be forgiven in accordance with applicable PPP requirements, after review of the SBA's [Form 3508](#), [Form 3508EZ](#), or [Form 3508S](#), as applicable, including the relevant instructions, may be excluded.

For the avoidance of doubt, an Eligible Borrower that, together with its affiliates (as defined for purposes of the PPP), received PPP loans with original principal amounts totaling \$2 million or more, may not exclude any of the outstanding portion of such loans from "existing outstanding and undrawn available debt," except to the extent that the SBA has actually determined that such loans are eligible for forgiveness.

Each Eligible Borrower seeking to exclude some or all of its PPP debt from the calculation of "existing outstanding and undrawn available debt" as provided by this FAQ must, during the Main Street loan underwriting process, provide its Eligible Lender with either (i) a copy of the PPP loan forgiveness application form (SBA Form 3508, 3508EZ, or 3508S) the Eligible Borrower has already completed and submitted to its PPP lender or lender servicing its PPP loan (which may be the same as the Eligible Lender), or (ii) a completed and signed version of the [Exclusion of PPP Loan from Main Street "Outstanding Debt" form](#), as applicable.

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If the PPP lender or SBA has determined that all or part of an Eligible Borrower's PPP loan is not forgivable prior to the submission of a Main Street loan to the Main Street Portal, the portion of the PPP loan that the PPP lender or SBA has determined is not forgivable must be included in the "existing outstanding and undrawn available debt" calculation. For the avoidance of doubt, Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers may exclude 100% of the amount of any PPP loan that SBA has determined is eligible for forgiveness.

This framework for excluding an Eligible Borrower's PPP loan from the Main Street "existing outstanding and undrawn available debt" calculation reflects the Federal Reserve's and Treasury's intention to support lending to PPP borrowers that are otherwise eligible to borrow under Main Street, but may not receive the SBA's PPP loan forgiveness decisions by the time of their Main Street loans. It does not reflect any forecast or assessment of the actual expected amount of PPP loan forgiveness for any PPP borrowers.¹⁴

G.17. How will Eligible Borrower prepayments of a Main Street loan be applied against the principal amount due and future amortization payments?

Prepayment of principal is permitted without penalty and will reduce future payments in the manner specified in the underlying loan documents. While lenders have flexibility in specifying these terms, they should make efforts to align their approach with the expected amortization schedule specified for each loan type. For example, applying prepayments to the next scheduled principal payment due would maintain the alignment of later payments with the amortization schedule and allow for the intended deferment of some portion of payments to later years.

G.18. Can permissible fees charged at the time of origination be included in the principal amount of a Main Street loan?

Yes. As indicated in questions [G.7](#) and [G.12](#), Eligible Lenders may charge certain fees to Eligible Borrowers at the time of origination. Eligible Lenders may include such fees in the principal amount of the Main Street loan, provided that the total Main Street loan amount, including such fees, may not exceed the maximum loan size permitted for the Eligible Borrower under the relevant Main Street facility.

G.19. Are Eligible Lenders allowed to include a LIBOR floor in the interest rate on a Main Street Loan?

MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, and MSELF Upsized Tranches must be adjustable-rate five-year term loans with an interest rate of 1-month or 3-month LIBOR plus 300 basis points. LIBOR floors are not permissible.

¹⁴ Certain Businesses that meet the Eligible Borrower requirements may not be approved for a loan or receive the maximum allowable amount. See question [I.2](#).

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G.20. Can an otherwise Eligible Borrower receive a Main Street loan if it was not in operation during 2019?

In order to receive a Main Street loan, an Eligible Borrower must have a financial record upon which calculation of an adjusted 2019 EBITDA can be based.¹⁵ If an otherwise Eligible Borrower was established before March 13, 2020, but does not have a financial history sufficient to establish that it was in sound financial condition before the onset of the pandemic (i.e., using an adjusted 2019 EBITDA that covers at least part of the calendar year 2019), it will not qualify for a Main Street loan.

Entities that were established before March 13, 2020, and have no financial record of their own, but have clear predecessors or subsidiaries that can be referenced to calculate adjusted 2019 EBITDA can use the financial records of such predecessors or subsidiaries. For example, if a potential Main Street borrower was established on February 1, 2020, thereafter purchased an existing business and is, in the judgment of an Eligible Lender, that business's successor, it may use the predecessor business's 2019 financial records.

G.21. Are there any prohibitions on the use of proceeds of a Main Street loan?

The Program is intended to help small and medium-sized companies that were in sound financial condition prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic maintain their operations and payroll until conditions normalize. However, Program loans may not be used:

- with respect to an Eligible Borrower that is a subsidiary of a foreign company, for the benefit of an Eligible Borrower's foreign parents, affiliates, or subsidiaries (see question [E.9](#)); or
- to refinance or accelerate payment of existing debt, except (i) at the time of origination of an MSPLF Loan if the debt was owed to a different, unaffiliated lender (see question [C.4](#)), or (ii) under the limited exception for mandatory and due debt and interest payments after the origination of the Main Street loan (see question [H.3](#)).

In addition, under the Program an Eligible Borrower may not use any funds (including the proceeds of a Main Street loan) during the term of the loan (and, in some cases, for 12 months after the Main Street loan is repaid) for the following reasons:

- paying dividends, distributing capital, repurchasing equity, or paying compensation over specified thresholds, except as provided under section 2.D of the [MSNLE](#), [MSPLF](#), or [MSELF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants or these FAQs (see question H.2); or
- repaying other debt ahead of schedule (see section 5.A of the [MSNLE](#), [MSPLF](#), or [MSELF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants and question H.3).

¹⁵ See question [H.10](#) for if 2019 financial records are unavailable but a previous time period is available.

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G.22. Is an Eligible Lender restricted from setting monthly or quarterly interest payments after the first year, or will interest be required to be payable annually along with amortization payments of principal?

After the first year of the loan, an Eligible Lender may require the payment of interest at the frequency it would ordinarily require payment with respect to loans made to similarly situated borrowers (e.g., quarterly or annually). The Federal Reserve does not expect that the frequency would ever be more than monthly.

G.23. Can an Eligible Lender require an Eligible Borrower to provide collateral or guarantees solely with respect to the Eligible Lender's 5% retained portion of a Main Street loan?

No. The Eligible Lender and Main Street SPV must share losses on a pari passu basis (i.e., ratably, without preference). Any collateral pledged or guarantees made in connection with a Main Street loan must apply to the entire MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche.

G.24. Are personal guarantees required and/or permitted?

Personal guarantees are not required under Program terms. However, an Eligible Lender may require a guarantee as part of its own underwriting process. As with collateral providing security for a Main Street loan, guarantees must extend to the entire loan such that the Main Street SPV and Eligible Lender share losses on a pari passu basis.

G.25. If an Eligible Borrower's outstanding debt is maturing within 90 days, can a Main Street loan be used to refinance such debt at the time of origination?

No. The only circumstances under which a Main Street loan's proceeds can be used to refinance an existing borrower debt at the time of Main Street loan origination are under the MSPLF if the existing borrower debt is owed to a different, unaffiliated lender. See question [C.4](#). While Eligible Borrowers are permitted to refinance debt that is maturing within 90 days during the life of a Main Street loan, it may not be done at origination, unless it is a qualifying MSPLF refinancing.

G.26. Can an Eligible Lender or Eligible Borrower hedge interest rate and credit risk in connection with Main Street loans?

Yes. Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers may hedge interest rate risk associated with Main Street loans. Eligible Lenders may also hedge credit risk associated with a Main Street borrower's industry, but may not engage in borrower name specific hedging of a Main Street loan.

G.27. Can Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers agree to include cash collateral deposits, compensating balances, cash reserve accounts, or cash escrow

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accounts at origination or during the life of a Main Street loan as part of the loan terms?

Yes, but there are limits to this practice.

- **Cash Balances for Purposes of Collateral or Loan Payments.** The Federal Reserve and Treasury Department do not encourage the practice of requiring an Eligible Borrower to maintain cash balances that are restricted to serving as collateral or paying principal or interest on the Main Street loan when mandatory and due (e.g. compensating balances, cash collateral or cash escrow accounts). Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers may, however, agree to include these features at origination or during the life of a Main Street loan as part of the loan terms if such terms are a normal component of the Eligible Lender's underwriting practices for similarly situated borrowers and do not exceed 15% of the outstanding balance of the Main Street Loan. Further, such balances should not be used to prepay principal or interest of the Main Street loan, except at the option of the Eligible Borrower during the life of the loan. Eligible Lenders should make every effort to minimize such requirements and align their approach with the expected interest payment and principal amortization schedule specified for Program loans.
- **Delayed Draw Balances.** In addition, Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers may agree to place a portion of the proceeds of a Main Street loan in an account held at the Eligible Lender and delay draw on those funds until certain conditions related to the Eligible Borrower's operations are met. Such conditions may include requirements that Eligible Borrowers provide documentation or other evidence that loan proceeds are being withdrawn to fund pre-agreed activities or purchases by the Borrower, or that the Eligible Borrower pledge additional collateral to secure the Main Street loan that is not available at the time of origination. Any restriction must be substantially similar to a condition placed on similarly situated borrowers by the Eligible Lender in the course of its ordinary underwriting (see question [1.4](#)). In addition, Eligible Lenders may not use such loan features for the purpose of ensuring funds are available for mandatory and due payments on other debt owed by the Eligible Borrower, except in the case of a permitted refinancing of existing debt under the MSPLF. In any case, such conditions must be included in the loan agreement at origination and must be fully transparent to the Eligible Borrower. For the avoidance of doubt, the quantitative 15% limit would not apply to such loan features.

H. Certifications and Covenants

H.1. Are the required certifications and covenants under the three Main Street facilities the same?

The certifications for Lenders and Borrowers vary by Main Street facility and are available below:

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- [MSNLF Borrower Certifications and Covenants](#)
- [MSPLF Borrower Certifications and Covenants](#)
- [MSELF Borrower Certifications and Covenants](#)
- [MSNLF Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants](#)
- [MSPLF Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants](#)
- [MSELF Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants](#)

H.2. What compensation, stock repurchase and capital distributions restrictions apply?

The compensation, stock repurchase, and capital distribution restrictions that apply to direct loan programs under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the CARES Act apply under each of the MSELF, MSNLF and MSPLF, except that, in each case, restrictions on dividends and other capital distributions will not apply to:

- distributions made by an S corporation or other tax pass-through entity to the extent reasonably required to cover its owners' tax obligations in respect of the entity's earnings; or
- distributions made by a tribal business to a tribal government owner (see question [H.15](#)).

Detailed instructions are provided in the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants.

H.3. What restrictions are placed on the Eligible Borrower's ability to repay existing debt?

The restrictions on repaying debt vary across the various Main Street loans:

- **[MSNLF and MSELF](#)**: The Eligible Borrower must commit to refrain from repaying the principal balance of, or paying any interest on, any debt until the MSNLF Loan or the MSELF Upsized Tranche is repaid in full, unless the debt or interest payment is mandatory and due. The Eligible Borrower must also commit that it will not seek to cancel or reduce any of its committed lines of credit with the Eligible Lender or any other lender.
- **[MSPLF](#)**: The Eligible Borrower must commit to refrain from repaying the principal balance of, or paying any interest on, any debt until the MSPLF Loan is repaid in full, unless the debt or interest payment is mandatory and due; however, the Eligible Borrower may, at the time of origination of the MSPLF Loan, refinance existing debt owed by the Eligible Borrower to a lender that is not the Eligible Lender or one of its

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affiliates. The Eligible Borrower must also commit that it will not seek to cancel or reduce any of its committed lines of credit with the Eligible Lender or any other lender.

These covenants would not prohibit an Eligible Borrower from undertaking any of the following actions during the term of the MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche:

- repaying a line of credit (including a credit card) in accordance with the Eligible Borrower's normal course of business usage for such line of credit;
- taking on and paying additional debt obligations required in the normal course of business and on standard terms, including inventory and equipment financing, provided that such debt is secured only by the newly acquired property (e.g., inventory or equipment), and, apart from such security, is of equal or lower priority than the MSNLF Loan, the MSPLF Loan, or the MSELF Upsized Tranche; or
- refinancing debt that is maturing no later than 90 days from the date of such refinancing.¹⁶

H.4. Is an Eligible Lender permitted to accept partial repayment of an Eligible Borrower's existing line of credit with the Eligible Lender?

The Eligible Lender would not be prevented from accepting repayments on a line of credit from an Eligible Borrower in accordance with the Eligible Borrower's normal course of business usage for such line of credit.

H.5. What restrictions are placed on an Eligible Lender's ability to cancel or reduce any existing committed lines of credit outstanding?

An Eligible Lender must commit that it will not cancel or reduce any existing committed lines of credit outstanding to the Eligible Borrower, except in an event of default. This requirement does not prohibit the reduction or termination of uncommitted lines of credit, the expiration of existing lines of credit in accordance with their terms, or the reduction of availability under existing lines of credit in accordance with their terms due to changes in borrowing bases or reserves in asset-based or similar structures.

H.6. What is the Eligible Lender's role in verifying certifications and covenants?

An Eligible Lender is required to collect the required certifications and covenants from each Eligible Borrower at the time of origination or upsizing. Eligible Lenders may rely on an Eligible Borrower's certifications and covenants, as well as any subsequent self-reporting by the Eligible Borrower. The Eligible Lender is not expected to independently verify the Eligible Borrower's

¹⁶ Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers are expected to act in good faith with respect to this requirement and in light of the goals of Main Street. In particular, Eligible Borrowers and Eligible Lenders are discouraged from originating Main Street loans for the purpose of funding debt payments that are, or are presently expected to become, mandatory by operation of a debt covenant or mandatory prepayment provision.

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certifications or actively monitor ongoing compliance with covenants required for Eligible Borrowers under the Main Street term sheets. If an Eligible Lender becomes aware that an Eligible Borrower made a material misstatement or otherwise breached a covenant during the term of an MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche, the Eligible Lender should notify the FRB Boston. For more detail, please see the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Lender Transaction-Specific Certifications and Covenants.

H.7. What debt and interest payments are considered “mandatory and due”?

The debt repayment covenants generally prohibit an Eligible Borrower from repaying the principal balance of, or paying any interest on, any debt until the Main Street loan is repaid in full, unless the principal or interest payment is “mandatory and due.” With respect to debt that predates the Main Street loan, principal and interest payments are “mandatory and due”:

- on the future date upon which they were scheduled to be paid as of the date of origination of the Main Street loan, or
- upon the occurrence of an event that automatically triggers mandatory prepayments under a contract for indebtedness that the Eligible Borrower executed prior to the date of origination of a Main Street loan, except that any such prepayments triggered by the incurrence of new debt can only be paid:
 - if such prepayments are de minimis, or
 - under the MSPLF at the time of origination of an MSPLF Loan.

For the avoidance of doubt, under the Program, Eligible Borrowers may continue to pay, and Eligible Lenders may request that Eligible Borrowers pay, interest or principal payments on outstanding debt on (or after) the payment due date, provided that the payment due date was scheduled prior to the date of origination of a Main Street loan. Eligible Borrowers may not pay, and Eligible Lenders may not request that Eligible Borrowers pay, interest or principal payments on such debt ahead of schedule during the life of the Program loan, unless required by a mandatory prepayment clause as specifically permitted above.

For future debt incurred by the Borrower in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Program loan, principal and interest payments are “mandatory and due” on their scheduled dates or upon the occurrence of an event that automatically triggers mandatory prepayments.

See question [H.3](#) above for more information about the debt payment covenants generally, including with respect to treatment of lines of credit.

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H.8. Can an Eligible Borrower receive an MSNLF Loan or an MSELF Upsized Tranche if its existing debt arrangements require prepayment of an amount that is not de minimis upon the incurrence of new debt?

If an Eligible Borrower has an existing debt arrangement that requires prepayment of more than a de minimis amount upon the incurrence of new debt, the Eligible Borrower cannot receive an MSNLF Loan or an MSELF Upsized Tranche unless such requirement is waived or reduced to a de minimis amount by the relevant creditor.

H.9. How must a Main Street borrower demonstrate that it is “unable to secure adequate credit accommodations from other banking institutions”?

Being unable to secure adequate credit accommodations does not mean that no credit from other sources is available to the borrower. Rather, the borrower may certify that it is unable to secure “adequate credit accommodations” because the amount, price, or terms of credit available from other sources are inadequate for the borrower’s needs during the current unusual and exigent circumstances. Borrowers are not required to demonstrate that applications for credit had been denied by other lenders or otherwise document that the amount, price, or terms of credit available elsewhere are inadequate. See the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants for details.

H.10. How should Eligible Borrowers prepare financial records and determine inputs to their 2019 adjusted EBITDA calculation in connection with section 4.A of the Borrower Certifications and Covenants?

Under section 4.A of the Borrower Certifications and Covenants for each Main Street facility, the Eligible Borrower must certify that (i) it has provided financial records to the Eligible Lender and a calculation of the Borrower’s adjusted 2019 EBITDA, reflecting only those adjustments permitted pursuant to the methodology that the Borrower agreed upon with the Eligible Lender, and (ii) such financial records fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition of such entities for the period covered thereby in accordance with U.S. GAAP (if applicable), consistently applied, and that such adjusted EBITDA calculations are true and correct in all material respects. Eligible Borrowers are expected to submit statements to their Eligible Lender as follows:¹⁷

- **U.S. GAAP Compliance:** Eligible Borrowers that are subject to U.S. GAAP reporting requirements or that already prepare their financials in accordance with U.S. GAAP must submit U.S. GAAP-compliant financial records in connection with this certification. Eligible Borrowers that do not have to comply with U.S. GAAP and that do not typically

¹⁷ The same framework should be applied to affiliates or “Selected Subsidiaries” (as defined in the Borrower Certifications and Covenants) of the Eligible Borrower, where applicable.

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prepare their financials in accordance with U.S. GAAP are not required to submit U.S. GAAP compliant financials.

- **Financial Statements:** Eligible Borrowers that typically prepare audited financial statements must submit audited financial statements. Otherwise Eligible Borrowers should submit reviewed financial statements or financial statements prepared for the purpose of filling taxes. If an Eligible Borrower does not yet have audited or reviewed financial statements for 2019, the Eligible Borrower should use its most recent audited or reviewed financial statements. If an Eligible Borrower's fiscal year 2019 does not coincide with calendar year 2019, it may use its 2019 fiscal year, unless otherwise required by the Eligible Lender.
- **Consolidation:** Eligible Borrowers that typically prepare financial statements that consolidate the Eligible Borrower with its subsidiaries (but not its parent companies or sister affiliates)¹⁸ must submit such consolidated financial statements. If an Eligible Borrower does not typically prepare consolidated financial statements, it is not required to do so, unless so required by the Eligible Lender.

The relevant inputs to the Eligible Borrower's EBITDA calculation, which will reflect adjustments permitted pursuant to the methodology to which the Eligible Borrower agreed with the Eligible Lender, should come from the Eligible Borrower's financial statements, as outlined above.

Please see question [E.4](#) with regard to financial records required to calculate 2019 revenues for purposes of determining eligibility under the Program. Please see [Appendix C](#) for the financial records requirements for ongoing financial reporting.

H.11. In certifying that an Eligible Borrower or Eligible Lender is not a "covered entity" under the conflicts of interest certification, what level of reasonable diligence is required with regard to equity interests (including non-voting preferred stock) held by financial intermediaries?

Section 4019(c) of the CARES Act requires each Eligible Borrower and Eligible Lender to certify to the Secretary and the Board that it is not an entity in which the President, Vice President, head of an executive department, member of Congress, or certain immediate family members of such government officials (each, a **Covered Individual**) directly or indirectly holds a "controlling interest." In light of limited public information on ownership interests of government officials and their family members, the instructions to the conflicts of interest certification prescribe the level of diligence required to make a conflicts of interest certification in good faith. The reasonable diligence standard establishes a standard that is both necessary

¹⁸ Please see question [E.10](#) for instances where the Eligible Borrower will separately need to calculate the EBITDA of its entire affiliated group. In addition, the Borrower Certifications and Covenants require Eligible Borrowers that are holding companies, all or substantially all of the assets of which comprise equity interests in other entities, to calculate the EBITDA of "Selected Subsidiaries", as defined in the Borrower Certifications and Covenants.

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and sufficient for the entity to undertake in making the conflicts of interest certification, and is consistent among all Federal Reserve lending programs and facilities that involve funds invested by the Treasury Department under authority provided by the CARES Act. An Eligible Borrower or Eligible Lender may choose, but is not required, to take additional steps in conducting diligence.

The reasonable diligence standard applies to all types of equity interests, as defined by section 4019(a)(6) of the CARES Act, including common stock, preferred stock, and equivalent interests in limited liability companies or partnerships. In all cases, an Eligible Lender or Eligible Borrower must consider its actual knowledge, determine whether beneficial owners of any 5% or greater equity interest are Covered Individuals and, if necessary, ask the beneficial owners to confirm whether they are Covered Individuals. If information regarding beneficial ownership has been disclosed pursuant to sections 13(d) and 13(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ([Exchange Act](#)), the Eligible Borrower or Eligible Lender may rely on this information in addition to its actual knowledge.

Beneficial owners may hold their positions through financial intermediaries (e.g., broker-dealers, custodians, and investment funds). As with all types of equity interests, to satisfy the reasonable diligence standard discussed above and set out in the certification instructions, the Eligible Borrower or Eligible Lender must consider, with respect to equity interests held by financial intermediaries, its actual knowledge (including information contained in Exchange Act beneficial ownership disclosures, if available) and, based on this information, determine whether any identified beneficial owners of any 5% or greater equity interest are Covered Individuals.

For example, Lender A has 100 shares of non-voting preferred stock outstanding for which the Exchange Act does not require beneficial ownership disclosure. Fifteen percent of Lender A's preferred shares are held by a financial intermediary. With respect to these shares, Lender A considers its actual knowledge, including all information it has regarding beneficial ownership of its preferred shares (recognizing that there are no Exchange Act section 13(d) or 13(g) disclosures). In this case, Lender A is not required to take further action and has satisfied the reasonable diligence standard.

H.12. How should Eligible Borrowers calculate “total compensation” for purposes of complying with limits on compensation under the direct loan restrictions?

Total compensation includes salary, bonuses, awards of stock, and other financial benefits provided by the Eligible Borrower and its affiliates to an officer or employee of the Eligible Borrower, but does not include the value of severance pay or other benefits paid in connection with a termination of employment. The following framework, which is represented in [this flowchart](#), should be used by the Eligible Borrower to calculate total compensation:

- (1) [Eligible Borrowers that are public companies](#). An Eligible Borrower that is, or is a consolidated subsidiary of, an entity that is required to disclose information in

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accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulation S-K ([17 CFR part 229](#)) (a **public company**) must calculate total compensation according to the methodology set out in item 402(c) of Regulation S-K (**item 402(c)**) ([17 CFR 229.402\(c\)\(2\)](#)).

(2) **Eligible Borrowers that are not public companies.** An Eligible Borrower that is not a public company may choose to calculate compensation in a manner consistent with the federal tax rules if the Eligible Borrower meets the criteria described in (a) or (b) below. An Eligible Borrower that is not a public company and does not choose to calculate compensation in a manner consistent with the federal tax rules must use item 402(c) to calculate total compensation. An Eligible Borrower must choose which approach to use upon disbursement of the Main Street loan and apply it for as long as the Main Street loan is outstanding and for 12 months thereafter. However, as described in Questions [H.13](#) and [H.14](#) below, an Eligible Borrower that has chosen to use the federal tax rules may later be required to switch to using item 402(c).

(a) **Small Eligible Borrowers that are not public companies.** An Eligible Borrower that is not a public company and that had gross revenues for its financial year ending in 2019 of less than or equal to \$10,000,000, may calculate total compensation in a manner consistent with the federal tax rules.

(b) **Officers and Employees that receive limited deferred compensation.** An Eligible Borrower that is not a public company and that had gross revenues for its financial year ending in 2019 of greater than \$10,000,000, may calculate compensation in a manner consistent with the federal tax rules for all officers or employees who are not Significant Deferred Compensation Recipients. A **Significant Deferred Compensation Recipient** means an officer or employee who, during any 12-month period beginning January 2019 and until 12 months after the date on which the Main Street loan is no longer outstanding, has total compensation that exceeds \$425,000, out of which the fair value of deferred compensation granted to such officer or employee exceeds 30%. Eligible Borrowers should use U.S. GAAP to determine which of its officers and employees are Significant Deferred Compensation Recipients.

Deferred compensation is a legally binding right to receive compensation awarded to an officer or employee in one taxable year but not payable until a later taxable year, and includes stock-based compensation the fair value of which is determined according to FASB ASC topic 718.

Eligible Borrowers that choose to calculate total compensation according to the federal tax rules must use the timing and valuation methodology, including the valuation of fringe benefits and bonuses, that apply for purposes of determining when amounts are treated as wages under [Internal Revenue Code section 3401\(a\)](#) for income tax withholding, or net earnings from self-employment under [Internal Revenue Code section 1402\(a\)](#). In addition, total compensation as

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calculated under the federal tax rules includes elements of compensation paid to an officer or employee who is either:

- an individual for whom the Eligible Borrower would be responsible for reporting compensation on Form W-2, and includes commissions, educational assistance, and benefits or wages that are paid in kind (such as meals or lodging) if they would be treated as taxable compensation subject to federal income tax withholding under [Internal Revenue Code section 3401\(a\)](#) applicable to U.S. citizen employees in a state or the District of Columbia (regardless of whether the compensation paid to the individual is actually subject to federal income tax withholding, and whether or not tax is actually withheld);¹⁹ or
- an individual who is a partner in a partnership or a member of a limited liability company or other similar structure, and includes “net earnings from self-employment” and “guaranteed payments for services” that are subject to self-employment tax under [Internal Revenue Code 1401\(a\)](#) as payments in connection with the performance of services.

H.13. What if an Eligible Borrower chooses, at the time of disbursement of the Main Street loan, to calculate total compensation using the federal tax rules for all officers or employees that were not Significant Deferred Compensation Recipients (as defined in question H.12), and the Eligible Borrower later increases the amount of deferred compensation so that one or more of these individuals become Significant Deferred Compensation Recipients?

An Eligible Borrower described in (2)(b) of question [H.12](#) must begin calculating total compensation according to item 402(c) immediately with respect to any officer or employee that becomes a Significant Deferred Compensation Recipient based on U.S. GAAP, and continue doing so for the remaining period that the Main Street loan is outstanding and for 12 months thereafter. In such cases, the Eligible Borrower must include in any such officer’s or employee’s total compensation calculated according to item 402(c) any deferred compensation that was granted but not paid in the preceding 90-day period. An Eligible Borrower that meets the criteria under (2)(a) of question [H.12](#) (i.e., had gross revenues for its financial year ending in 2019 of less than or equal to \$10,000,000) at the time of loan disbursement and chooses to use the federal tax rules to calculate total compensation is not required to use item 402(c) for any employee or officer that is or becomes a Significant Deferred Compensation Recipient at any time, unless it becomes a public company.

¹⁹ See e.g., Internal Revenue Service Publication [15](#) and Publication [15-B](#), which provide a summary of the rules applicable to employers for reporting wages, including fringe benefits.

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H.14. What if an Eligible Borrower that has chosen to calculate total compensation using the federal tax rules (as permitted by question H.12) later becomes a public company?

Any Eligible Borrower that becomes a public company must calculate total compensation according to item 402(c). With respect to any officer or employee whose total compensation had been calculated in a manner consistent with the federal tax rules, the Eligible Borrower must begin calculating such individual's total compensation under item 402(c) immediately upon becoming a public company, and must include in their total compensation any deferred compensation granted but not paid in the 90-day period ending when the Eligible Borrower became a public company.

H.15. Is a tribal business prohibited from paying dividends or making other capital distributions to a tribal government owner under the covenant in section 2.D of the Borrower Certifications and Covenants?

Dividends or other capital distributions paid by tribal businesses provide a vital source of revenue for tribal governments and thereby support the self-sufficiency of the tribe and the provision of social services. The Secretary has exercised his authority under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(iii) of the CARES Act to grant a waiver from the dividend prohibition in section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii)(II) of the CARES Act to permit a tribal business, the ownership interests of which are wholly or majority owned by one or more tribal governments, to pay dividends or make equivalent capital distributions to its tribal government owners. The term "tribal government" as used in this FAQ refers to a federally or state recognized Indian tribe and does not include Alaska Native corporations.

A tribal business with ownership interests that are held by individuals or investors other than the tribal government may pay dividends or make equivalent capital distributions to its tribal government owner(s), but remains subject to the prohibition on payment of dividends and other capital distributions with respect to ownership interests held by individuals or investors other than a tribal government. However, a tribal business that is organized as an S corporation or other tax pass-through entity is permitted to pay dividends or make other capital distributions to non-tribal government owners, to the extent reasonably required to cover the owners' tax obligations in respect of the company's earnings, as described in question [H.2](#).

A tribal business, the ownership interests of which are wholly or majority owned by one or more tribal governments, should consider this FAQ incorporated by reference into the MSNLF, MSPLF, or MSELF Borrower Certifications and Covenants and may rely on this FAQ in relation to covenants required by section 2.D of each Borrower Certifications and Covenants document.

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For the avoidance of doubt, transfers from tribal economic enterprises that do not have a distinct legal personality to the related tribal government are not considered dividends and are permitted, subject to the terms of the loan agreement.

H.16. How should an Eligible Borrower that is organized as a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or similar tax pass-through entity comply with restrictions on compensation and capital distributions under the direct loan restrictions with respect to payments made to owners of the Eligible Borrower?

All Eligible Borrowers must commit to comply with the repurchase, capital distribution, and compensation restrictions that apply to direct loan programs under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the CARES Act. As described in the Borrower Certifications and Covenants, the restrictions on capital distributions apply to payments made with respect to common stock or equivalent interests in a partnership, limited liability company, business organized as a trust, or other legal entity. In addition, an Eligible Borrower is subject to limitations on compensation of any officer or employee whose total compensation exceeds \$425,000 (see question [H.12](#)).

In some cases, an employee or officer that is covered by the limitations on compensation may also be a shareholder, partner, or member of the Eligible Borrower. In complying with both sets of restrictions, the Eligible Borrower must distinguish between (i) compensation of the employee or officer and (ii) dividends and other capital distributions paid to owners, including the employee or officer. The discussion below provides guidance on distinguishing between stock- or equity-based compensation and capital distributions paid with respect to common stock or common stock equivalents.

Corporations: As described in question [H.12](#), Eligible Borrowers must calculate total compensation according to item 402(c) unless the Eligible Borrower meets the criteria and chooses to calculate total compensation according to the federal tax rules. Stock-based compensation, such as stock options, is included in total compensation according to methodology described in item 402(c) or the federal tax rules. The award of stock-based compensation would not be considered a capital distribution and, accordingly, would not be subject to restrictions on capital distributions. However, dividend payments made on such stock of the Eligible Borrower owned by the officer or employee would be prohibited under the restrictions on capital distributions, except in the case of dividend distributions made to the owner of an S corporation that are reasonably required to cover its owners' tax obligations in respect of the Eligible Borrower's earnings.²⁰

²⁰ Permitted dividends and other distributions by an Eligible Borrower to cover its owners' tax obligations shall be subject to an annual reconciliation, with any surplus or deficiency to be deducted from or added to distributions, as applicable, in the following year. In addition, equity interests in an Eligible Borrower that provide for mandatory or preferential payment of dividends or other distributions shall be subject to these restrictions unless both the equity interest and the obligation to pay dividends or distributions existed as of March 27, 2020.

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Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies: As described in question [H.12](#), Eligible Borrowers must calculate total compensation according to item 402(c) unless the Eligible Borrower meets the criteria and chooses to calculate total compensation according to the federal tax rules. An officer or employee may receive awards in connection with the performance of services in the form of an interest in the partnership or limited liability company, including a capital or profits interest.²¹ With respect to an award of a capital or profits interest in connection with services, the value of the award, if any, would be included in total compensation according to the methodology described in item 402(c) or the federal tax rules, as applicable. The award of an interest in a partnership or limited liability company would not be considered a capital distribution and, accordingly, would not be subject to restrictions on capital distributions. However, the Eligible Borrower would be prohibited from making a distribution with respect to a partnership or limited liability company interest, including a capital or profits interest, except to the extent reasonably required to cover its owners' tax obligations in respect of the Eligible Borrower's earnings.²²

H.17. How do the capital distribution and repurchase restrictions apply to ownership interests held by Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs)?

Eligible Borrowers must commit to comply with the repurchase, capital distribution, and compensation restrictions that apply to direct loan programs under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the CARES Act. In some cases, shares of common stock of the Eligible Borrower may be held by an employee stock ownership plan (**ESOP**). The bullets below discuss how the restrictions on stock repurchases and capital distributions would apply to ownership interests held by the ESOP.

- **Restrictions on repurchases and redemptions.** In general, and as discussed in the Borrower Certifications and Covenants, an Eligible Borrower is restricted from repurchasing or redeeming an equity security issued by the Eligible Borrower or its parent company if such equity security is listed on a national securities exchange. Restrictions would therefore not apply to a repurchase or redemption of an equity security not listed on a national exchange. For example, an ESOP that holds shares of a non-public company that has an obligation to repurchase any shares allocated to the employee's ESOP account upon the employee's retirement or termination of employment would not be prohibited under these restrictions from making such repurchases. In addition, the restrictions on repurchases and redemptions do not apply to repurchases or redemptions required under a contractual obligation that was in effect as of March 27, 2020.

²¹ The term "officer or employee" is defined in Section 2.D of the Certifications and Covenants and includes an individual that provides compensated services to a partnership or limited liability company that is taxed as a partnership.

²² See footnote 20.

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- [Restrictions on capital distributions](#). Eligible Borrowers are also subject to restrictions on dividends and other capital distributions made with respect to common stock or equivalent interests in a partnership, limited liability company, business organized as a trust, or other legal entity. The rules regarding restrictions on capital distributions would apply to a corporation that maintains an ESOP that holds shares of the company stock. The restrictions on dividends and other capital distributions do not apply to repurchases or redemptions, which are governed by the separate restriction in CARES Act section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii)(I), discussed immediately above. A dividend or other capital distribution with respect to an Eligible Borrower's common stock or an equivalent interest held by an ESOP would be subject to restrictions on capital distributions, unless both the equity interest and the obligation to pay dividends or distributions existed as of March 27, 2020.

H.18. Do certifications and covenants apply to successors?

An Eligible Borrower also must commit to comply with certifications and covenants included in the Borrower Certifications and Covenants, including repurchase, capital distribution, and compensation restrictions that apply to direct loan programs under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the CARES Act. If a Borrower is acquired or otherwise merged into another business, the acquiring or resulting entity would generally assume all rights and obligations of the Borrower, including the rights and obligations of the predecessor entity under a Main Street loan.²³

H.19. How do the compensation, capital distribution, and stock repurchase restrictions apply to an organization in which more than one entity borrows from the Main Street Lending Program?

The restrictions on compensation, stock repurchase, and capital distributions apply to the Eligible Borrower. Accordingly, if two affiliates borrow from the Main Street Lending Program each would be subject to the restrictions on compensation, capital distributions, and stock repurchases. Note that some restrictions also affect affiliates that are not borrowers. For example, the calculation of total compensation includes salary, bonuses, awards of stock, and other financial benefits received by an officer or employee from the Eligible Borrower and its affiliates. In addition, the Eligible Borrower may be restricted from repurchasing shares of its parent(s) if those shares are traded on a national exchange, as explained further in the Borrower Certifications and Covenants.

For additional information on aggregation rules for other criteria (e.g., employees and revenues) see questions [E.5](#) and [E.10](#).

²³ Borrowers should ensure that any such transaction complies with their loan agreement, and that all required consents or waivers are obtained.

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H.20. Do restrictions on dividend payments and capital distributions apply to loans made by an Eligible Borrower to an individual that is an owner of such Eligible Borrower?

After September 18, 2020, a loan made by an Eligible Borrower after origination of a Main Street loan to an individual who is an owner of the Eligible Borrower will be presumed to be a capital distribution unless the loan is (i) bona fide and (ii) either repaid according to its terms, or the lender (in this case the Eligible Borrower) exercises its rights as a creditor upon default.²⁴ A loan will be considered bona fide if (i) it is a written instrument with a stated interest rate and a stated maturity date; (ii) it has terms that are at least as favorable to the Eligible Borrower as market terms for similar loans at the time of origination;²⁵ (iii) the lender (in this case the Eligible Borrower) has a reasonable expectation of repayment, including that payments on the loan are not deferred; (iv) the debt is enforceable under state law; and (v) the lender (in this case the Eligible Borrower) has remedies upon default (e.g., a security interest or position with respect to other creditors).

A loan made before origination of the Main Street loan to an individual who is an owner will be presumed to be a capital distribution if it is forgiven or discharged, in whole or in part, or if the Eligible Borrower does not exercise its rights as a creditor.

Eligible Borrowers are subject to compensation, stock repurchase, dividend payment, and capital distribution restrictions that apply to direct loan programs under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the CARES Act. In determining whether a transaction is a capital distribution or dividend payment, and therefore subject to the restrictions under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the CARES Act, the Eligible Borrower is required to review and consider the instructions to the Borrower Certifications and Covenants, the FAQs, and the purpose of and economic result of the transaction. Transactions that circumvent or evade the restrictions that apply under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii) will be viewed as a violation of these restrictions.

H.21. What restrictions apply to an Eligible Borrower's repayment of a loan made to the Eligible Borrower by an owner of the Eligible Borrower?

The Eligible Borrower's repayment of a loan made to it by an owner would not be considered a capital distribution provided that the loan is a bona fide loan and repayment is made when mandatory and due (see question [H.20](#)). A loan will be considered bona fide if (i) it is a written instrument with a stated interest rate, a stated maturity date, and terms that are at least as favorable to the Eligible Borrower (in this case the borrower) as market terms for similar loans

²⁴ Includes draws on existing lines of credit, renewals of existing loans, or amendments to an existing loan that results in the terms of the loan becoming more favorable to the owner.

²⁵ Market terms means the prevailing terms at the time of origination. Market terms should be demonstrated, preferably by receipt of one or more written offers from an unaffiliated lender for a similar loan.

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at the time of origination; (ii) the lender (in this case the owner) has a reasonable expectation of repayment, including that payments on the loan are not deferred; (iii) the debt is enforceable under state law; and (iv) the lender (in this case the owner) has remedies upon default (e.g., a security interest or position with respect to other creditors).

In addition, as described in question [C.4](#), an Eligible Borrower may, at the time of origination of an MSPLF Loan, use the proceeds of such loan to prepay existing debt that is outstanding and owed to lenders other than the Eligible Lender.²⁶

Finally, as indicated in question [H.20](#), transactions that circumvent or evade the restrictions that apply under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the CARES Act will be viewed as a violation of these restrictions.

H.22. Do restrictions on compensation apply to loans made by an Eligible Borrower to an employee or officer of such Eligible Borrower?

In determining whether a loan by an Eligible Borrower to its employee or officer is compensation and therefore subject to the restrictions on compensation under section 4003(c)(A)(ii) of the CARES Act, the Borrower is required to review and consider the instructions to the Borrower Certifications and Covenants, these FAQs (including the definition of total compensation in question [H.12](#)), as well as the purpose of and economic result of the transaction. As described in question [H.12](#), Eligible Borrowers must calculate total compensation according to item 402(c) unless the Eligible Borrower meets the criteria and chooses to calculate total compensation according to the federal tax rules. An Eligible Borrower is required to determine whether a loan, or whole or partial forgiveness or discharge of a loan, would be considered compensation to an officer or employee according to these rules.²⁷ Under the federal tax rules, for example, the whole or partial forgiveness or discharge of a loan may be included in total compensation. Similarly, the amount of the canceled debt, interest or principal, generally is considered income and reported for the year the cancellation occurs. In addition, an individual who receives a loan with a below market interest rate may have imputed compensation determined in accordance with the federal tax rules.

Transactions that circumvent or evade the restrictions that apply under section 4003(c)(3)(A)(ii) of the CARES Act will be viewed as a violation of these restrictions.

²⁶ An owner also may make a new loan to the Eligible Borrower while a Main Street loan is outstanding, provided that all Program requirements are observed (including the requirement that the Main Street loan does not become contractually subordinated to the new loan extended by the owner). See [Appendix B](#), Section I.

²⁷ See section 2.D of the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants for a definition of “officer or employee.”

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H.23. How should an Eligible Borrower that is an S Corporation comply with the requirement to conduct an annual reconciliation with respect to distributions paid to cover its owners' tax obligations?

A Borrower that is an S corporation or other tax pass-through entity may make distributions in respect of its common stock equivalents to the extent reasonably required to cover its owners' tax obligations in respect of the entity's earnings. Such distributions shall be subject to an annual reconciliation, with any surplus or deficiency to be deducted from or added to distributions, as applicable, in the following year. This provision applies based on an owners' tax obligations and, accordingly, is based on the owners' tax year. For the same reason, the payment should be reconciled to the owner's tax liability.

H.24. How should I read the term "Borrower" in the Borrower Certifications and Covenants for multi-borrower loans?

Each co-borrower in a multi-borrower loan must deliver to the Eligible Lender a set of Borrower Certifications and Covenants for the appropriate Main Street facility, which must be completed and signed by such co-borrower's principal executive officer and principal financial officer. If, for example, there are three co-borrowers, each with the same principal executive officer and principal financial officer, three sets of Borrower Certifications and Covenants must be executed by the same officers in respect of the three different co-borrowers.

Each set of certifications should accurately identify the relevant co-borrower in the "Name of the Borrower" field. References to "Borrower" throughout the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants mean *only* the co-borrower identified in the "Name of the Borrower" field in such document, except that:

- i. co-borrowers may elect to supply aggregated financial information and an aggregated EBITDA calculation in relation to section 4.A of the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants, where permitted by the Eligible Lender;²⁸ and
- ii. for the MSPLF, co-borrowers may elect to submit aggregated Lien and Collateral Valuation Reporting in relation to section 4.C of the [MSPLF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants, where permitted by the Eligible Lender.

²⁸ If an Eligible Lender permits co-borrowers to submit aggregated financial information and EBITDA calculations, the Eligible Lender should instruct the co-borrowers to use the Eligible Lender's typical practices to aggregate such information in a manner that accounts for transactions between the co-borrowers and accurately reflects the financial position of the co-borrowers and their ability to repay the loan (e.g., in a manner that avoids double counting of revenues, assets, or liabilities). Each co-borrower should reference section 4.A of the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants, as well as question H.10, to determine if they are able to submit consolidated financial statements, which may then be aggregated with other co-borrowers, if relevant and permitted by the Eligible Lender.

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H.25. How should I read the term “Borrower” in the Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants for multi-borrower loans?

In the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants, “Name of the Borrower” will be populated by the Portal to include the name of *each and every* co-borrower identified in the Portal. References to the “Borrower” throughout the document will be understood to mean “collectively, the co-borrowers named in the Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants,” with the following exceptions:

- i. **Section 1.A – Due Inquiry with Respect to Formation:** Each co-borrower must be a “Business” that was established prior to March 13, 2020. Therefore, the Eligible Lender must receive documentation from each co-borrower evidencing that co-borrower’s legal formation certified by the appropriate governmental authority, and take those steps to verify such formation as are required under the Eligible Lender’s ordinary underwriting policies and procedures.
- ii. **Section 1.B - Delivery of Borrower Certifications and Covenants:** Each co-borrower must submit its own Borrower Certifications and Covenants. References to the Borrower Certifications and Covenants throughout the Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants should be read to include each co-borrower’s Borrower Certifications and Covenants.
- iii. **Sections 2.H, 2.I, and 2.J – EBITDA Requirements:** Each co-borrower must submit financial information and a calculated 2019 adjusted EBITDA for such co-borrower, except that co-borrowers may elect to aggregate their financials and 2019 adjusted EBITDA, if permitted by the Eligible Lender.²⁹

²⁹ While co-borrowers may individually submit financial information and EBITDA calculations, the maximum loan size must be determined in reference to the adjusted 2019 EBITDA and existing outstanding and undrawn available debt of “the Borrower” (i.e., collectively, all of the co-borrowers). The Eligible Lender should use (or should require the co-borrowers to use, as applicable) its typical practices in order to aggregate financial information in a manner that accounts for transactions between the co-borrowers and accurately reflects the financial position of the co-borrowers and their ability to repay the loan (e.g., in a manner that avoids double counting of revenues, assets, or liabilities).

Therefore, to calculate maximum loan size, the aggregate adjusted 2019 EBITDA and aggregate existing outstanding and undrawn available debt of “the Borrower” should be used for section 2.H of the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants; the aggregate adjusted 2019 EBITDA and aggregate existing outstanding and undrawn available debt of “the Borrower” and its affiliates should be used for section 2.I of the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants; and, if, on an aggregated basis, all or substantially all of the assets of the Borrower comprise equity interests in other entities, then the Borrower must identify Selected Subsidiaries and the maximum loan size would be constrained by such Selected Subsidiaries’ aggregate adjusted 2019 EBITDA and aggregate existing outstanding and undrawn available debt.

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- iv. **Section 3.B of the MSPLF Lender Transaction-Specific Certifications and Covenants:**
Each MSPLF co-borrower must submit its own Lien and Collateral Value Reporting, except that the co-borrowers may elect to aggregate such reporting if permitted by the Eligible Lender.

For the avoidance of doubt, a notice or report made to an Eligible Lender by any co-borrower is a notice or report made by “the Borrower.”³⁰ Further, requirements referencing the other loans, obligations, or “Loans or Debt Instruments” of “the Borrower” include the other loans, obligations, or Loans or Debt Instruments, of all co-borrowers in any capacity, and not solely the other loans, obligations, or Loans or Debt Instruments, jointly shared by the co-borrowers.³¹ In addition, in the case of the MSELF, all co-borrowers must be borrowers on the underlying credit facility being upsized. Finally, acceleration of a loan made to any of the co-borrowers should trigger the cross-acceleration clause required under section 2.N of the Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants.

I. Lender Information

I.1. Which financial institutions are eligible to make loans under the Program?

U.S. federally-insured depository institutions (including banks, savings associations, and credit unions), U.S. branches or agencies of foreign banks, U.S. bank holding companies, U.S. savings and loan holding companies, U.S. intermediate holding companies of foreign banking organizations, or any U.S. subsidiary of any of the foregoing are eligible to participate in the Program. At this time, nonbank financial institutions are not considered Eligible Lenders for purposes of the Program. However, the Federal Reserve is considering options to expand the list of Eligible Lenders in the future.

I.2. How should an Eligible Lender evaluate an Eligible Borrower’s creditworthiness?

The eligibility criteria in the Main Street facility term sheets must be satisfied for a loan to be eligible for participation by the Main Street SPV. In addition, at the time of the potential borrower’s application, an Eligible Lender is expected to conduct an assessment of each potential borrower’s pre-pandemic financial condition and post-pandemic prospects, taking into account the payment deferral features of Main Street loans. An Eligible Lender may require additional information and documentation in making this evaluation and will ultimately

³⁰ See, e.g., sections 2.G, or 2.I of the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants, section 5.B of the [MSNLF](#) Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants, and section 6.B of the [MSPLF](#) and [MSELF](#) Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants.

³¹ See section 2.K of the [MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#), and [MSELF](#) Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants, section 3 of the [MSPLF](#) and [MSELF](#) Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants, section 4.A. of the [MSNLF](#) Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants, and section 5.A. of the [MSPLF](#) Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants.

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determine whether an Eligible Borrower is approved for a Program loan in light of these considerations. Businesses that otherwise meet the Eligible Borrower requirements may not be approved for a loan or receive the maximum allowable amount.

I.3. Can multiple affiliated Eligible Lenders participate in Main Street?

Yes. Multiple affiliated entities may register as Eligible Lenders under the Program.

I.4. Will standard loan documents be provided for Main Street loans, or should Eligible Lenders use their own loan documentation?

Each participating Eligible Lender should use its own loan documentation in relation to Main Street loans. Such documentation should be substantially similar, including with respect to required covenants, to the loan documentation that the Eligible Lender uses in its ordinary course lending to similarly situated borrowers, adjusted only as appropriate to reflect the requirements of the Program. [Appendix A](#) contains a checklist of the items that must be reflected in the loan documentation in order for the Main Street SPV to purchase a participation in a loan. [Appendix B](#) includes certain model covenants that Eligible Lenders can elect to reference when drafting their loan documentation in order to satisfy the [Appendix A](#) requirements. [Appendix C](#) includes a list of the financial information that Eligible Lenders must require Eligible Borrowers to provide on an ongoing basis until the loans mature.

I.5. How should an Eligible Lender account for the transfer of an undivided participation interest in the loan to the Main Street SPV?

The transfer of an undivided participation interest in an MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche is structured with the intent to (a) meet the accounting definition of a participating interest; (b) qualify as a true sale under the Bankruptcy Code; and (c) meet the criteria for sale accounting outlined in ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing.

The Federal Reserve expects that an Eligible Lender would generally be able to support the conclusion that the transfer of a participation interest in an MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche made in accordance with the Program requirements qualifies for sale accounting under ASC 860. However, an Eligible Lender will need to evaluate any entity-specific considerations in determining the appropriate conclusion.

For the MSELF, the accounting considerations described above relate to situations where an Eligible Lender has appropriately concluded that the MSELF Upsized Tranche is a separate and distinct unit of account for accounting purposes. This conclusion will vary depending on transaction-specific considerations as an Eligible Lender has the ability to customize certain details that may be pertinent to the unit of account analysis. Factors that an Eligible Lender should consider in evaluating whether the MSELF Upsized Tranche can be considered a separate and distinct unit of account, apart from the existing term loan or revolving credit facility, for accounting purposes include, but are not limited to:

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- the characteristics of the MSELF Upsized Tranche compared to the characteristics of the existing term loan or revolving credit facility (e.g., maturity date, amortization schedule, collateral requirement, payment date, and interest rate); and
- how an Eligible Lender operationalizes the MSELF Upsized Tranche, including whether scheduled principal and interest payments are commingled with payments on the existing term loan or revolving credit facility, whether the payments made by the Eligible Borrower clearly indicate which loan the payment is intended to settle, and whether the Eligible Lender separately maintains detailed record-keeping.

Federal Reserve staff has discussed the broad terms and intent of the Program with staff of the SEC's Office of the Chief Accountant (**OCA**). OCA staff have indicated they are available for consultation on an entity's specific facts and circumstances as needed.

I.6. Do the participation interests purchased by the Main Street SPV under the Program constitute "true participations"?

The Federal Reserve has designed the legal forms and agreements to facilitate a determination that the participation interests purchased by the Main Street SPV in MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, or MSELF Upsized Tranches are "true participations." As such, the participation interests by the Main Street SPV have characteristics of true participations under the Bankruptcy Code, including the following:

- Sections 2.1(c) and 4.3 of the [Participation Agreement](#) explicitly reflect the intention of the parties to effect a true sale. Section 2.1(b) of the Participation Agreement provides that it is the parties' intent to sell an undivided participation interest in 95% of an MSNLF Loan, an MSPLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche. Further, sections 4.3 and 5.3 of the Participation Agreement state that there is a complete and irrevocable transfer by the Eligible Lender of the rewards and risks of ownership of the participation interest. Further, section 2.1(d) makes clear that the participation interest cannot be put-back, voided, or rescinded. While the Eligible Lender will retain bare legal title to the portion of the MSPLF Loan, MSNLF Loan or MSELF Upsized Tranche underlying the participation interest, retention of title in this manner is not inconsistent with the sale of a participation interest in a loan.
- The Eligible Lender does not guarantee repayment of the participation interest or the MSPLF Loan, MSNLF Loan or MSELF Upsized Tranche underlying the participation interest, nor is there any other recourse inconsistent with a sale of the participation interest.
- Sections 2.1(b) and 8 of the Participation Agreement provide for a pure pass-through to the Main Street SPV of amounts paid by the Eligible Borrower under an MSNLF Loan, an MSPLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche, excluding the Eligible Lender's retained beneficial interest (a 5% beneficial interest in each MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF

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Upsized Tranche). The proceeds of the participation interest will not be commingled with the Eligible Lender's funds for any significant period of time. Pursuant to Section 8.1 of the Participation Agreement, (i) the Eligible Lender will accept and hold any distributions that the Eligible Lender receives in respect of the participation interest for the account and sole benefit of the Main Street SPV, (ii) the Eligible Lender has no equitable or beneficial interest in such distributions, which are property of the Main Street SPV, and (iii) the Eligible Lender is required to deliver any distribution to the Main Street SPV promptly.

- The participation interest will also have the same duration as the underlying MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche.
- Pursuant to the [Servicing Agreement](#), the Eligible Lender will provide Enhanced Reporting Services (as defined in the Servicing Agreement) to the Main Street SPV with respect to the participation interest. As compensation for the Enhanced Reporting Services, the Main Street SPV will pay the Eligible Lender a servicing fee in the amount of 0.25% or 0.5% per annum of the total principal amount of the participation interest. The Federal Reserve believes that the terms of the Servicing Agreement are commercially reasonable and comparable to terms that unaffiliated third parties would accept to provide Enhanced Reporting Services, under the terms and conditions set out in the Servicing Agreement, with respect to the participation interest.
- By agreeing to borrow in connection with the Program, each Eligible Borrower must consent to the Eligible Lender's sale of the participation interest in the MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan or MSELF Upsized Tranche, as applicable, to the Main Street SPV.
- The Eligible Lender has agreed to act on behalf of the Main Street SPV with respect to the Main Street SPV's participation interest in the MSNLF Loans, the MSPLF Loan, and the MSELF Upsized Tranche. With respect to Core Rights Acts, Section 11.1 of the Participation Agreement provides that the Eligible Lender shall only take (or refrain from taking) Core Rights Acts in accordance with the prior instructions of the Main Street SPV. Pursuant to Section 12.1 of the Participation Agreement, the Eligible Lender will not be held to the standard of care of a fiduciary, but will exercise the same duty of care with respect to the administration and enforcement of the participation interest as it would exercise if it held the participation interest solely for its own account.
- Sections 11.1(c), 15.1 and 15.2 of the Participation Agreement provide elevation rights for the Main Street SPV, which establish circumstances under which the Main Street SPV can request the Eligible Lender to use best efforts or commercially reasonable efforts, as applicable, to effectuate a full assignment of the legal title to the portion of the MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans or MSELF Upsized Tranche underlying the participation interest.

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I.7. Does the sale of participation interests to the Main Street SPV meet the criteria for a true sale under the Bankruptcy Code?

The sale of a participation interest in an MSNLF Loan, an MSPLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche is structured to be a true sale, and the Program transaction terms are consistent with a true sale, including:

- The express language in section 2.1(b) of the [Participation Agreement](#) reflecting the intent of the parties to sell an undivided participation interest in 95% of an MSNLF Loan, an MSPLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche.
- The economic substance of the transfer of the participation interest from the Eligible Lender to the Main Street SPV under the Participation Agreement is a sale.
- The language in sections 4.3 and 5.3 of the Participation Agreement providing for a complete and irrevocable transfer by each Eligible Lender of the rewards and risks of ownership of the participation interest, as well as the language in section 2.1(d) making clear that the participation interest cannot be put-back, voided, or rescinded.
- Any change in the value of the participation interest will not be for the benefit or loss of the Eligible Lender.
- The Eligible Lender will receive the entire consideration for the participation interest representing at least the fair market value for the participation interest on the applicable closing date. There will not be any post-closing adjustment of the purchase price, and the Eligible Lender does not have any right or obligation to transfer additional property to the Main Street SPV.
- The Participation Agreement makes explicit the parties' intention for the Eligible Lender to relinquish the benefits and risks associated with ownership of the participation interest.

In addition to the above, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston agrees that it will not assert in any proceeding that the sales of the participation interests are other than true sales constituting true participations.

While not inconsistent with a true sale of participation interests, the Program does have certain unique features including the following:

- Each Eligible Lender under the Program must retain its 5% of the MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche until (A) the underlying MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche matures or (B) neither the Main Street SPV nor a Governmental Assignee holds an interest in the loan in any capacity, whichever occurs first.
- Under the MSELF, each Eligible Lender must also retain its interest in the underlying loan until (A) such underlying loan matures, (B) the MSELF Upsized Tranche matures or

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(C) neither the Main Street SPV nor a Governmental Assignee holds an interest in the loan in any capacity, whichever occurs first.

It is important to note, however, that the Eligible Lender's retained interest in the MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, MSELF Upsized Tranche, or MSELF underlying loan will be pari passu with the Main Street SPV's participation interest. Thus, the Eligible Lender's retained interest in the MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, MSELF Upsized Tranche, or MSELF underlying loan does not provide credit support for the related participation interest(s). As noted above, the material terms of the MSNLF, MSELF, and MSPLF are consistent with a true sale determination.

I.8. Does the Main Street SPV have the right to put back the participation interests to the Eligible Lender?

Neither the Eligible Lender nor any of its affiliates will have any right or obligation to purchase, repurchase, acquire, or reacquire the participation interest or to substitute other assets for the participation interest subsequent to sale to the Main Street SPV, or any right of first refusal, last look, or other similar right with respect to a purchase of the participation interest, or any obligation to pay any amount in connection with a loss of value with respect to the participation interest once it has been sold to the Main Street SPV. Further, under section 2.1(d) of the Participation Agreement, the Main Street SPV has no right to put the participation interest back to the Eligible Lender.

I.9. Do the participation interests purchased by the Main Street SPV potentially qualify for a "safe harbor" in relation to FDIC resolution proceedings?

The Federal Reserve has structured the transfer of the interests in financial assets under the Participation Agreement from the Eligible Lender to the Main Street SPV with the intent that it would qualify for the safe harbor regulations adopted by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, under [12 CFR 360.6\(d\)\(1\)](#), regarding the treatment of financial assets transferred in connection with a participation. This safe harbor provides protection to the transfer of financial assets by an insured depository institution under a properly structured participation without recourse that satisfies the safe harbor's requirements by providing, in general, that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (as conservator or receiver of the institution) will not reclaim or recover any such transferred financial assets, provided that such transfer satisfies the conditions for sale accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP, other than the legal isolation condition that is addressed by the safe harbor. The Federal Reserve has structured the Program with the intent that participations purchased by the Main Street SPV should qualify as "participations" within the meaning of [12 CFR 360.6\(a\)\(7\)](#), as they are sales of an undivided interest in an MSPLF Loan, an MSNLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche, without recourse to the Eligible Lender. Staff of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation were consulted in preparing this response.

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I.10. Do the participation interests purchased by the Main Street SPV potentially qualify for a “safe harbor” in relation to NCUA resolution proceedings?

The Federal Reserve has structured the transfer of the interests in financial assets under the Participation Agreement from the Eligible Lender to the Main Street SPV with the intent that it would qualify for the safe harbor regulations adopted by the Board of the National Credit Union Administration regarding the treatment of financial assets transferred in connection with a participation, under [12 CFR 709.9\(d\)\(1\)](#). This safe harbor provides protection to the transfer of financial assets by a federally insured credit union under a properly structured participation without recourse that satisfies the safe harbor’s requirements by providing, in general, that the Board of the National Credit Union Administration (as conservator or receiver of the institution) will not reclaim or recover any such transferred financial assets, provided that such transfer satisfies the conditions for sale accounting treatment under U.S. GAAP, other than the legal isolation condition that is addressed by the safe harbor. The Federal Reserve has structured the Program with the intent that participations purchased by the Main Street SPV should qualify as “participations” within the meaning of [12 CFR 709.9\(a\)](#), as they are sales of an undivided interest in an MSPLF Loan, an MSNLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche, without recourse to the Eligible Lender. Staff of the National Credit Union Administration were consulted in preparing this response.

I.11. Does the Servicing Agreement contemplated between the Eligible Lender and the Main Street SPV impact whether the sale of participation interests can be considered a “true sale”?

No, the Federal Reserve believes that the terms of the [Servicing Agreement](#) are commercially reasonable and comparable to terms to which unaffiliated third parties would agree to provide Enhanced Reporting Services (under the terms and conditions set out in the Servicing Agreement) with respect to the participation interest. The Servicing Fee does not represent any type of recourse or credit support for the participation interest, given that the fee is being paid by the Main Street SPV to the Eligible Lender. The Main Street SPV may also terminate the Servicing Agreement and remove the Eligible Lender as servicer at any time for “Cause,” as such term is defined in the Servicing Agreement.”

I.12. Will payment-in-kind (“PIK”) interest that has accrued (but has not yet been capitalized to principal) during the period of time starting on the date when the loan agreement is funded to the date when the loan participation purchase is funded be allocated to the Seller (i.e., the Eligible Lender)?

No. Under the [Participation Agreement](#), all accrued, but uncapitalized PIK Interest on the Purchase Amount of the loan that is participated is for the account of the Main Street SPV (as the Buyer), regardless of when such interest accrued. Further, the Purchase Price is determined based upon the Purchase Amount of the participation interest as of the effective date of the

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Participation Agreement. Therefore, the Participation Agreement does not require the Main Street SPV to pay for the accrued, but uncapitalized interest, if the interest has not yet been added to the principal amount as of the effective date of the Participation Agreement.

I.13. Can an Eligible Lender that is a depository institution pledge its 5% of a Main Street loan to a Federal Reserve Bank as collateral?

An Eligible Lender that is a depository institution may pledge its 5% of a Main Street loan, provided that the loan meets the collateral eligibility requirements of its local Federal Reserve Bank. General acceptance criteria for loans can be found in the Federal Reserve Collateral Guidelines. A depository institution should contact its local Reserve Bank to discuss specific questions regarding collateral eligibility or pledging procedures. The “Federal Reserve Collateral Guidelines” and toll-free phone numbers and other contact information of each Reserve Bank can be found on www.frbdiscowindow.org.

I.14. [Reserved.]

I.15. Must Main Street loan documents be governed by U.S. law?

Yes. Main Street loan documents must be governed by the laws of any of the several states, the District of Columbia, or any of the territories of the United States.

J. Loan Participation

J.1. What loan documentation is required to sell a participation to the Main Street SPV under the Program?

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston’s [Legal Forms and Agreements website](#) includes the form loan participation agreement, borrower and lender certifications and covenants, and other related documentation necessary to effect the sale of a qualifying participation interest to the Main Street SPV. See question [I.4](#) for information about the underlying loan documentation.

J.2. What loan-level information will the SPV collect for credit monitoring purposes?

See [Appendix C](#).

J.3. Is there a limit to the volume of participations the Main Street SPV can purchase from a single Eligible Lender?

Apart from the Program’s size and time limitations, there is no limit on the amount of participations the Main Street SPV can purchase from a single Eligible Lender.

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J.4. Under the Loan Participation Agreement, when can the Main Street SPV sell its loan participation or elevate its loan participation into an assignment?

Under the Loan Participation Agreement, the Main Street SPV is generally permitted to sell its participation (without elevating) only with the contemporaneous consent of the Eligible Lender. In addition, it is generally permitted to elevate its participation into an assignment only with the contemporaneous consent of the Eligible Borrower, the Eligible Lender, and other necessary parties (i.e., the administrative agent in a multi-lender facility). However, the SPV may do the following without such contemporaneous consent:

- It may sell or transfer its loan participation in full, but not in part, without elevating, at any time to any Federal Reserve Bank, any vehicle authorized to be established by the Board or any Federal Reserve Bank, any entity created by an act of Congress, or any vehicle established or acquired by the Department of the Treasury or any other department or agency of the federal government. These transfers cannot be undertaken to effect a securitization.
- It may sell or transfer its loan participation, or elevate its participation to an assignment (to itself or a third-party), upon the following events:
 - at the option of the Main Street SPV, if the Eligible Borrower has failed to make any payment due under its loan contract with the Eligible Lender and the applicable grace period has elapsed;
 - at the option of the Main Street SPV, if the Eligible Borrower or the Eligible Lender has become the subject of bankruptcy or other insolvency proceedings;
 - automatically, if the Eligible Lender would take, or refrain from taking, an action that would result in impermissible forgiveness of principal of the portion of the Program loan beneficially owned by the Main Street SPV (to prevent a violation of section 4003(d)(3) of the CARES Act); and
 - if required to do so by a statute or court.

Please see the form [Loan Participation Agreement Standard Terms and Conditions](#) for more detail regarding the above.

J.5. What role will the Main Street SPV play in the event an Eligible Borrower enters distress?

Prior to an Eligible Borrower entering distress, the Main Street SPV will rely on the Eligible Lender to service each Main Street loan in accordance with the standard of care set out in the Loan Participation Agreement and in light of the duties of the Eligible Lender under the Servicing Agreement. Except as set out in question [J.4](#), the Main Street SPV cannot elevate its interest during this time without the contemporaneous consent of the Eligible Borrower and the Eligible Lender, and typically would not seek to do so.

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Once an Eligible Borrower misses a mandatory and due payment on the Program loan (beyond the applicable grace period), or the Eligible Borrower or Eligible Lender enters into bankruptcy or other insolvency proceedings, the Main Street SPV will have the option to elevate its participation to an assignment to be in privity with the Eligible Borrower. However, the Federal Reserve does not expect the Main Street SPV to use this right as a matter of course. Rather, the Federal Reserve would expect Eligible Lenders to follow market-standard workout processes and to exercise the standard of care set out in the Loan Participation Agreement (i.e., to exercise the same duty of care in approaching such proceedings as it would exercise if it retained a beneficial interest in the entire loan). In general, the Federal Reserve expects that the Main Street SPV generally would not expect to elevate and assign except in situations where (i) the economic interests of the Eligible Lender and the Main Street SPV are misaligned, or (ii) the loan amount is relatively large in comparison to other loans in the Main Street SPV's portfolio of participations.

J.6. How will the Main Street SPV approach decision-making with respect to its voting rights under the Loan Participation Agreement or Co-Lender Agreement?

Main Street is an emergency lending program, not a grant program. Consistent with Section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act and the Federal Reserve's obligations under the CARES Act, the Main Street SPV will make commercially reasonable decisions to protect taxpayers from losses on Main Street loans and will not be influenced by non-economic factors when exercising its voting rights under the [Loan Participation Agreement](#) or the [Co-Lender Agreement](#), including with respect to a borrower that is the subject of a workout or restructuring.

J.7. Will the Main Street SPV assert special administrative priority under Section 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code for its claims against an Eligible Borrower in bankruptcy proceedings?

No. Under the [Loan Participation Agreement](#) and [Co-Lender Agreement](#), the Main Street SPV (and any other entity that steps into its shoes) has waived and disclaimed its right to assert special administrative priority under Section 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code. The Federal Reserve believes that waiving and disclaiming its right to such priority will enhance the efficacy of the Program and provide certainty to Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers, without compromising taxpayer protection.

- **Taxpayer Recovery.** The Federal Reserve has determined that failing to waive and disclaim its right to assert this special priority may trigger technical cross-defaults related to an Eligible Borrower's other existing debt obligations, and could prevent Eligible Borrowers from securing new debt, including potential Debtor-in-Possession financing. Such consequences would undermine the Main Street SPV's efforts to

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maximize recovery for taxpayers, including in the case of an Eligible Borrower’s restructuring or workout. Further, the assertion of this special priority could require costly litigation in the case of any Eligible Borrower bankruptcy, which would limit net recovery.

- **Limited Scope of the Special Priority.** Special priority is likely to improve taxpayer recoveries only in limited situations. In general, special priority would enhance the Federal Reserve’s recoveries only in some situations where the Main Street SPV is one of multiple unsubordinated unsecured creditors of the Eligible Borrower at the time of its bankruptcy, and only to the extent the SPV would not have to share its special recoveries with other creditors due to underlying inter-creditor agreements.
- **Efficacy of Main Street.** The Federal Reserve also believes that failing to waive or disclaim its rights to assert special priority may limit the efficacy of the Program, because Eligible Lenders likely would be hesitant to use a Program that would effectively subordinate the credit they have already extended to an Eligible Borrower.
- **Other Taxpayer Protections.** The MSNLF, MSELF, and MSPLF include features that are intended to mitigate risk to the Federal Reserve and taxpayers. For example, Eligible Lenders are required to retain a portion of each loan’s risk, the maximum loan size for each facility is limited by an Eligible Borrower’s existing leverage, and Eligible Borrowers are constrained in their ability to prepay other existing debts. Further, an Eligible Borrower’s loans outstanding with the Eligible Lender must have received an internal FFIEC “pass” rating, as of December 31, 2019. Together, the Federal Reserve believes that these and other design features are sufficient to protect taxpayers from losses.

J.8 How can an Eligible Lender obtain instructions from the Main Street SPV in relation to a “Core Rights Act” under the Participation Agreement?

Under Section 11.1 of the [Participation Agreement](#), the “Seller” (i.e., the Eligible Lender) must seek instructions from the “Buyer” (i.e., the Main Street SPV) before taking (or refraining from taking) action that constitutes any of the 15 enumerated “Core Rights Acts” (as defined in the [Participation Agreement](#)) with respect to a Main Street loan.³² To obtain instructions regarding a Core Rights Act, an Eligible Lender should complete the [Eligible Lender Request for Loan Modification or Waiver Form](#) (**Core Rights Request Form**) and submit the form to the Main Street SPV in accordance with its instructions.³³

³² Under the Participation Agreement, there are 15 enumerated categories of Core Rights Acts for which instruction from the Buyer (i.e., the Main Street SPV) is required. If the matter does not trigger an enumerated Core Rights Act, Eligible Lenders can make the decision without seeking instruction from the Main Street SPV, although certain such acts may trigger after-the-fact notification requirements under the Participation Agreement.

³³ Please note that these instructions may change over time as processes evolve.

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The Main Street SPV will seek to provide a substantive response to each [Core Rights Request Form](#) in a timely manner. Eligible Lenders are encouraged to submit the [Core Rights Request Form](#) as early as possible in order to provide adequate time for the Main Street SPV to review the request and, if necessary, to permit the Eligible Lender to respond to any requests for additional information that the Main Street SPV may have. Requests for additional information will be made to better enable the Main Street SPV to make commercially reasonable decisions to protect taxpayers from losses, under the standard set out in question [J.6](#).

If an Eligible Lender is uncertain as to whether a particular action constitutes a Core Rights Act, it can complete and submit the [Core Rights Request Form](#) to the Main Street SPV and indicate such uncertainty. The Main Street SPV expects to revert to the Eligible Lender on whether the action constitutes a Core Rights Act by the Main Street SPV within three business days of the receipt of the [Core Rights Request Form](#), although a substantive response regarding any Core Rights Act may require further time for consideration.

K. Regulatory Treatment

K.1. What is the regulatory capital treatment for the interest in a Main Street loan retained by an Eligible Lender?

The interest in the portion of a Main Street loan that is retained by an Eligible Lender should be assigned the risk weight applicable to the counterparty for the loan—generally a 100% risk weight for a corporate exposure under the standardized approach. For purposes of risk-based capital rules and leverage rules, the exposure amount for MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, and MSELF Upsized Tranches is 5% of the MSNLF Loan balance, MSPLF Loan balance, or MSELF Upsized Tranche balance, respectively. With respect to the MSELF, this treatment applies only to the outstanding MSELF Upsized Tranche balance; the underlying loan or line of credit would be subject to the capital treatment that applied prior to the sale of the participation to the Main Street SPV.

Secured Main Street loans are eligible for the credit risk mitigation treatment in the standardized approach provided that any collateral securing the loan is eligible financial collateral. Eligible Lenders are not permitted to recognize collateral attributable to the Main Street SPV's interest for purposes of the credit risk mitigation treatment under the capital rule.

The treatment described above applies only to Eligible Lenders that are subject to the federal banking agencies' capital rule. Credit unions that participate in the Program are subject to any capital requirements implemented by the National Credit Union Administration.

K.2. How will Program loans be treated for supervised firms subject to stress testing?

The capital planning guidance issued by the Federal Reserve in 2015 ([SR 15-18](#) and [SR 15-19](#)) includes supervisory expectations for capital planning and stress testing for certain supervised

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firms. Such firms should continue to reference that guidance when evaluating Program loans for capital planning and stress testing purposes. Eligible Lenders subject to capital planning guidance should evaluate only the retained portion of Program loans for capital planning and stress testing purposes, as the sale of participations to the SPV will be structured as “true sales.”

The supervisory stress test methodology to assign losses to and revenues stemming from different types of exposures is publicly available and described in “[Dodd-Frank Act Stress Test 2020: Supervisory Stress Test Methodology](#).”

K.3. Are Main Street loans for existing customers considered new accounts for FinCEN Rule CDD purposes? Are lenders required to collect, certify, or verify beneficial ownership information in accordance with the rule requirements for existing customers?

FinCEN has provided the following guidance to the Board with respect to this question: If the Main Street loan is being made to an existing customer and the necessary information was previously verified, you do not need to re-verify the information. Furthermore, if Eligible Lenders for purposes of the Program have not yet collected beneficial ownership information on existing customers, such institutions do not need to collect and verify beneficial ownership information for those customers applying for new Main Street loans, unless otherwise indicated by the Eligible Lender’s risk-based approach to Bank Secrecy Act compliance.

K.4. How will federal supervisors treat loans extended through the Main Street program?

Given the severe economic dislocations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, many Main Street loan applicants may be experiencing temporary cash flow disruptions. Supervisors acknowledge the high degree of uncertainty in predicting COVID-19’s economic impact and effect on individual borrowers. Eligible Lenders are encouraged to work with borrowers affected by COVID-19 and may originate or expand loans to such borrowers under the Main Street Program.

Supervisors will not criticize Eligible Lenders for originating Main Street loans in accordance with the Program’s requirements, including cases when such loans are considered non-pass at the time of origination, provided these weaknesses stem from the pandemic and are expected to be temporary or if such loans are part of a bank’s prudent risk mitigation strategy for an existing borrower.

The supervisory approach for assessing the safety and soundness of institutions given the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is outlined in [SR 20-15](#).

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K.5. For an Eligible Lender that is a national bank or savings association, do lending limits apply to the entire size of a Main Street loan, or only the percentage of a loan that is retained by the Eligible Lender?

Loans made under the Main Street lending program apply towards an Eligible Lender's lending limit.

From the OCC: For Eligible Lenders that are national banks, federal savings associations, and state savings associations, the Main Street loan should be treated as follows:

1. **Funded Loan:** If the Eligible Lender funded an MSNLF Loan, an MSPLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche to an Eligible Borrower before seeking to sell a participation to the Main Street SPV (under the "Funded Loan" method described in question [L.4](#)), the full amount of the loan would be treated as a loan by the Eligible Lender to the relevant Eligible Borrower and would count towards the Eligible Lender's lending limit. The full amount of the loan will count towards the Eligible Lender's lending limit until such time as the Main Street SPV has purchased the participation (i.e., once the Eligible Lender has received full payment by the Main Street SPV for the participation). After the purchase of the participation by the Main Street SPV, the portion of the loan that has been sold as a participation to the Main Street SPV would no longer be treated as a loan to the relevant Eligible Borrower for purposes of the OCC's lending limit regulations.
2. **Condition of Funding:** Under the Program, the Eligible Lender has the option of entering into a loan agreement to extend an MSNLF Loan, an MSPLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche to an Eligible Borrower, for which the funding of such loan is contingent on the Eligible Lender receiving a binding commitment from the Main Street SPV to purchase a participation in the loan (as discussed under the "Condition of Funding" method described in question [L.4](#)). If the Eligible Lender chooses this option and provides a Funding Notice to the Main Street SPV by the specified deadline, the Eligible Lender need only include the retained percentage of the loan when calculating its lending limit to the Eligible Borrower. Loans extended in this manner are structured to be exempt loan participations under the OCC's regulation ([12 CFR 32.2\(q\)\(2\)\(vi\)\(A\)-\(B\)](#)). The Main Street SPV will generally be able to advance funds to purchase the participation within one business day of receiving notice from the Eligible Lender that it has funded the loan, if such notice is received before 7 p.m. ET. In instances where funding from the Main Street SPV occurs more than one business day after the loan is funded by the Eligible Lender, provided such delays were outside of the Eligible Lender's control, the entirety of the loan will be treated as a loan to the relevant Eligible Borrower and count towards the Eligible Lender's lending limit, but any amount of the loan exceeding the Eligible Lender's lending limit will not be considered a violation and will instead be treated as nonconforming for the interim period under [12 CFR 32.2\(q\)\(2\)\(vi\)\(B\)](#). Once the Eligible Borrower receives full payment from Main Street SPV for the portion of the loan that has been sold as a participation to the Main Street SPV, that portion of the loan will no

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longer be treated as a loan to the relevant Eligible Borrower for purposes of the OCC's lending limit regulations.

Federal Reserve staff have consulted with staff of the OCC and the FDIC in providing this response. OCC staff have indicated they are available for consultation on a national bank's or federal savings association's specific facts and circumstances, as needed. FDIC staff have indicated they are available for consultation on a state savings association's specific facts and circumstances, as needed.

Eligible Lenders that are state-chartered banks should review applicable state law to determine to what extent a Main Street loan applies to its lending limit. State member and nonmember banks should consult with their state banking supervisor.

K.6. For Eligible Lenders that are federally insured credit unions, does the member business loan limit apply to the entire size of a Main Street loan, or only the percentage of a loan that is retained by the Eligible Lender?

Under the Federal Credit Union Act, federally insured credit unions (whether federally or state chartered) that are not exempt by statute are subject to an aggregate limit on "member business loans" set forth in [12 U.S.C. § 1757a\(a\)](#). The aggregate limit applies to all member business loans made by a federally insured credit union under the Program, irrespective of any advance commitment to purchase a participation interest prior to funding the loan. However, when a participation interest in the Program loan is actually purchased and transferred to the SPV, without recourse and qualifying for true sale accounting under U.S. GAAP, the portion of the loan that has been sold as a participation shall no longer count toward the aforementioned aggregate limit on member business loans. Other exceptions to and exclusions from the member business loan limit are set forth in [12 U.S.C. § 1757a](#) and [12 CFR 723.8](#).

Federal Reserve staff have consulted with staff of the NCUA in drafting this response. NCUA staff have indicated they are available for consultation on a federally insured credit union's specific facts and circumstances as needed.

K.7. For Eligible Lenders that are federally insured credit unions, does the limit on commercial loans to one member apply to the entire size of a Main Street loan, or only the percentage of a loan that is retained by the Eligible Lender?

Under the NCUA's regulations, the aggregate dollar amount of commercial loans to any one borrower or group of associated borrowers may not exceed the greater of 15% of the federally insured credit union's net worth or \$100,000, plus an additional 10% of the credit union's net worth if the amount that exceeds the credit union's 15% general limit is fully secured at all times with a perfected security interest by readily marketable collateral as defined in [12 CFR 723.2](#). Such limitation applies to all commercial loans made by a federally insured credit

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union under this Program, irrespective of any advance commitment to purchase a participation interest in the funded loan. Provided, however, that when the participation interest in the Program loan is actually purchased and transferred to the SPV, the portion of the loan that has been sold as a participation shall no longer count toward the aforementioned limit on commercial loans to one borrower.

Federal Reserve staff have consulted with staff of the NCUA in drafting this response. NCUA staff have indicated they are available for consultation on a federally insured credit union's specific facts and circumstances as needed.

Eligible Lenders that are state chartered credit unions should also review applicable state law to determine to what extent a Main Street loan applies to any lending limit under state law.

K.8. Do the terms of the for-profit Main Street facilities raise concerns under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA)?

The Federal Reserve does not have authority to interpret the IGRA. The General Counsel of the National Indian Gaming Commission (**NIGC**) has provided the Federal Reserve with [a letter](#) opining that Main Street requirements would not cause a loan facility to be a management contract requiring the NIGC's approval, and that the Main Street requirements themselves would not cause a loan facility to violate IGRA's sole proprietary interest requirement. Additional questions should be referred to the NIGC General Counsel.

L. Operational Details

L.1. How will the Federal Reserve administer the Program?

The Program will be administered by the FRB Boston, which has established the Main Street SPV to purchase loan participations from Eligible Lenders in any of the twelve Federal Reserve districts.

L.2. What information will the Federal Reserve disclose regarding the Main Street facilities?

The Federal Reserve will disclose information regarding the MSNLF, MSPLF, and MSELF during the operation of the facilities, including information regarding names of lenders and borrowers, amounts borrowed and interest rates charged, and overall costs, revenues and other fees.

Loans made under the MSNLF, MSPLF, and MSELF will affect the size and composition of the Federal Reserve's balance sheet. Balance sheet items related to the MSNLF, MSPLF and MSELF will be reported weekly, on an aggregated basis, on the H.4.1 statistical release titled "Factors Affecting Reserve Balances of Depository Institutions and Condition Statement of Federal Reserve Banks," published by the Federal Reserve. In addition, the Federal Reserve will disclose to Congress information pursuant to Section 13(3) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended by

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the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and the Board's Regulation A. These disclosures are available [here](#).

Under section 11(s) of the Federal Reserve Act, the Federal Reserve also will disclose information concerning the facilities one year after the effective date of the termination by the Board of the authorization of the facilities. This disclosure will include names and identifying details of each participant in the facilities, the amount borrowed, the interest rate or discount paid, and information concerning the types and amounts of collateral pledged or assets transferred in connection with participation in the facilities.

L.3. How will the remaining capacity of the Program be communicated?

The Federal Reserve will provide periodic reports on the size of the Program and its remaining capacity.

L.4. Are Eligible Lenders required to commit and pre-fund loans under the Program before the SPV has committed to purchase its participation in a Program Loan?

No. Eligible Lenders have two options for funding loans under the Program:

1. **Funded Loan:** An Eligible Lender may extend an MSNLF Loan, an MSPLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche to an Eligible Borrower and fund such loan. The Eligible Lender, if registered with the Program, can then seek to sell a participation in such loan to the Main Street SPV by submitting all of the required documentation, completed and signed, for processing. Upon determining that such paperwork is complete and consistent with Program requirements (see FAQ [L.7](#)), the Main Street SPV would purchase a participation in such loan by dating and countersigning the Participation Agreement and returning it to the Eligible Lender.

In general, Eligible Lenders using this option must submit the loan to the Main Street SPV for sale of a participation interest expeditiously (i.e., no later than 14 days) after the closing of such loans. However, for the first 14 days that the SPV purchases participations in loans, it will accept submissions of any MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche for sale of a participation interest, provided that such MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche was originated after April 24, 2020 and before the date that the relevant Main Street facility begins purchasing participations in loans.

2. **Condition of Funding:** An Eligible Lender may also extend an MSNLF Loan, an MSPLF Loan, or an MSELF Upsized Tranche to an Eligible Borrower, but make the funding of such loan contingent on a binding commitment from the Main Street SPV that it will purchase a participation in the loan. Under this option, the Eligible Lender, if registered with the Program, would submit all of the required documentation, completed and

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signed, for processing, but would indicate in its submission that the loan has not yet been funded. The Main Street SPV would review the required documentation and, if complete and consistent with Program requirements (see FAQ [L.7](#)), would provide the Eligible Lender with a binding commitment to purchase the loan after it is funded (**Commitment Letter**). The Commitment Letter ([template available here](#)) will indicate that (i) the Eligible Lender is required to fund the loan within three business days of the date of the Commitment Letter and (ii) the Eligible Lender must then provide notice to the Main Street SPV of the date the funding occurred (**Funding Notice**) by entering the date in the appropriate field in the Main Street Portal.³⁴ The Main Street SPV will generally be able to advance funds to purchase the participation within one business day of receiving the Funding Notice, if the Funding Notice is received before 7 p.m. ET. If the Funding Notice is submitted by the Eligible Lender on or after 7 p.m. ET, the notice will be treated as if it were received the next business day.

The Main Street SPV will then process its purchase of a participation in such loan on the basis of the previously received paperwork. The Eligible Lender will not need to submit the required documentation a second time. If Eligible Lenders elect to use this option, the loan documentation should include language similar to the model provision below.

In the “Conditions to All Borrowings” section:

“(i) the [Eligible Lender] shall have received a commitment letter from MS Facilities LLC that it will purchase a participation interest in \$[PRINCIPAL AMOUNT TO BE PARTICIPATED] aggregate principal amount of the [APPLICABLE LOAN DEFINITION] under the Main Street Lending Program”

L.5. Will the Main Street SPV purchase participations in MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, or MSELF Upsized Tranches that conform to the April 30, 2020 version of the Program term sheets?

Yes. Any loans that were issued in reliance on the April 30, 2020 term sheets will be accepted for purchase by the Main Street SPV during the first 14 days of the relevant Main Street facility’s operation, provided that (i) the required documentation is complete and consistent with Program requirements under the April 30, 2020 term sheets (see FAQ [L.7](#)); and (ii) the loan was funded on or before June 10, 2020.

L.6. If a loan was originated or upsized in conformance with the April 30, 2020 term sheets, could it be refinanced or otherwise amended under the June 8, 2020 terms?

Yes. Any loans that were issued in reliance on the April 30, 2020 term sheets may be amended or refinanced in accordance with the June 8, 2020 terms. Such refinancing or amendment

³⁴ The Main Street Portal can be found [here](#).

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would not violate any of the Program's terms. Eligible Lenders and Eligible Borrowers must, however, execute the legal forms and agreements, as published on the FRB Boston's [website](#), that are aligned with the June 8, 2020 terms. An Eligible Lender may not charge an Eligible Borrower any additional fees in connection with such refinancing, apart from customary and necessary fees for services, such as legal fees, that are directly related to the refinancing and are de minimis.

L.7. What conditions will the Main Street SPV place on purchasing participations in Program loans?

The Main Street SPV intends to purchase 95% participations in any MSNLF Loan, MSPLF Loan, or MSELF Upsized Tranche that are submitted to the SPV for purchase, provided that (i) the required documentation is complete and properly executed, and (ii) the required documentation evidences that the loan is consistent with the relevant Main Street facility's requirements. If these requirements are met, the Main Street SPV intends to purchase the loan without additional conditions.

L.8. What financial information is an Eligible Borrower required to submit to an Eligible Lender at the time of origination of a Main Street loan? What Eligible Borrower financial information is an Eligible Lender required to submit to the Main Street Portal with other loan participation documentation?

An Eligible Borrower is required to provide an Eligible Lender with two sets of financial information at the time of origination:

1. 2019 Financial Information:

- **Data Requirements:** As required under section 4.A of the Borrower Certifications and Covenants, the Eligible Borrower must submit its 2019 financial records to its Eligible Lender (see question [H.10](#) for more information).
- **Portal Input Requirements:** The Eligible Lender must submit all 2019 financial data described above in the Main Street Portal with other loan participation documents at the time a loan is submitted to the Main Street SPV for sale of a participation. Specifically, the Eligible Lender must:
 - input the Eligible Borrower's 2019 revenues, 2019 adjusted EBITDA, and the Eligible Borrower's total assets, current assets, and current liabilities

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as of December 31, 2019,³⁵ into the Main Street Portal's data fields;³⁶
and

- upload all other required 2019 financial data (in the format in which the Eligible Borrower delivered it to the Eligible Lender) to the Main Street Portal.

2. **Most Recent Quarter Available at Time of Origination:**

- **Data Requirements:** The Eligible Borrower must also submit financial data consisting of all of the data fields required in Table II of [Appendix C](#) to these FAQs (which vary by Main Street facility) for the most recent quarter available at the time of origination of the Main Street loan.
- **Portal Input Requirements:** The Eligible Lender must input all of the data fields set out in Table II of [Appendix C](#) to these FAQs into the Main Street Portal.³⁷
 - For loans submitted to the Portal on or after September 4, 2020, these data must be submitted at the time the other required documentation to sell a loan participation is submitted.³⁸
 - For loans submitted before September 4, 2020, these data must be submitted either:
 - at the time the other required documentation to sell a loan participation is submitted; or
 - at a later date, not to exceed (i) 60 days after the submission of the documentation required to sell a participation in the loan, or (ii) 15 business days after communication from the Main Street

³⁵ As indicated in FAQ [H.10](#), if an Eligible Borrower typically prepares audited or reviewed financial statements and does not yet have audited or reviewed financial statements for 2019, the Eligible Borrower should use its most recent audited or reviewed financial statements. Eligible Borrowers that do not typically prepare audited or reviewed financial statements should submit financial statements prepared for the purpose of filing taxes.

³⁶ Except to the extent set forth in any separate certifications, covenants, or agreements provided by the Eligible Lender (e.g., the Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants), and any standard of care or standard of inquiry of the Eligible Lender set forth in those documents, the Lender assumes no obligation or liability with respect to the accuracy and completeness of Eligible Borrower financial information provided or the failure of the Eligible Borrower to provide such information.

³⁷ For loans made to multiple borrowers, the Eligible Lender must enter aggregated financial information, reflecting all co-borrowers collectively. See footnote 29 for more information.

³⁸ The change in the requirement for when such data must be submitted as of September 4, 2020, is to ensure that the Federal Reserve has the information it requires to monitor its portfolio from the time of funding a participation, and in light of the fact that bulk-upload functionality is now available in the Portal to ease data-entry burden. It does not indicate a change in policy regarding how loans submitted to the Portal will be assessed prior to purchase of a loan participation.

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SPV indicating an alternative process to submit the data is available, whichever is later.

Finally, for all Main Street loans, in addition to the above, Eligible Lenders may require other financial information as appropriate under their underwriting practices. All data collected by the Eligible Lender, including the data described above and any additional data collected, should be uploaded to the Main Street Portal (in the format in which the Eligible Borrower delivered it to the Eligible Lender) when the other required documentation to sell a loan participation is submitted.

L.9. What information is an Eligible Lender required to submit to the Main Street Portal in connection with the submission of the documentation required to sell a loan participation to the Main Street SPV?

As set out in question [L.8](#) above, an Eligible Lender must submit certain Eligible Borrower financial information at the time a loan is submitted to the Main Street SPV for sale of a participation, or within a given period of time following such submission for loans submitted before September 4, 2020. In addition, Eligible Lenders are required to input the following fields into the Main Street Portal in order to complete their submission to sell a loan participation to the Main Street SPV:

Borrower Identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrower Name • Borrower Address (street address, city, state/territory, and zip code) • Borrower Primary Contact (name, email and phone number) • Borrower ID (i.e., Dunn & Bradstreet Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number (if applicable)) • Borrower North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Industry Code • Borrower Legal Entity Type (i.e., type of “Business” (see FAQ E.2)) • Borrower Tax Identification Number • <i>Optional:</i> Borrower Ultimate Parent (name, Tax Identification Number) • <i>Optional:</i> Borrower Parent (name, Tax Identification Number)
Select Borrower Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Establishment Date • 2019 Adjusted EBITDA³⁹ • 2019 Revenues • Total Outstanding and Undrawn Debt • Borrower Accounting Convention Information (accounting basis, fiscal year-end, whether assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value on balance sheet) • 2019 Select Balance Sheet Information (total assets, current assets and current liabilities)
Loan Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loan Type (i.e., MSNLF, MSELF, MSPLF) • Total Loan Amount (for MSNLF and MSPLF)

³⁹ For loans made to multiple borrowers, the Eligible Lender must enter the aggregate 2019 revenue, 2019 adjusted EBITDA, and outstanding and undrawn debt of the co-borrowers, collectively. See footnote 29 for more information.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upsized Tranche Amount (for MSELF) • Lender Loan Number • Loan Origination Date • Loan Maturity Date • Prior Loan Maturity Date and Origination Date (for MSELF) • Loan Interest Rate and Interest Rate Index (i.e., LIBOR 1-month or LIBOR 3-month) • Interest Accrual Convention (i.e., 30/360; Act/360; Act/365; Act/Act) • Interest Accrual and Interest Capitalization Accrual Month (i.e., month that interest begins accruing and capitalizing) • Interest Capitalization Frequency (i.e., annual, monthly, quarterly, semiannual) • Interest Payment Frequency and Payment Day of Month • LIBOR Reset (Frequency, First Date, Second Date) • Principal Amortization Schedule • Lien Position (i.e., first, second, third, N/A) • Guarantor (yes or no; if yes, provide name, email address and Tax Identification Number) • Collateral Type and Value, and Location if Collateral Type is Real Property (if applicable) • Lender Contact Information (Mailing address, contact person, telephone, facsimile, email) • Syndicated Loan (yes or no) • Secured Loan (yes or no) • Origination Fee (dollars and basis points) • If Borrower Paid Transaction Fee (yes or no) • Covenant Status including Default Date, Nature of Default, and Date of Covenant Cure (if applicable) • Default Interest Spread • Senior Debt Balance
<p>Legal Agreements and Certifications</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title and Description of Credit Agreement • Description of Tranche in the Credit Agreement • Bilateral Facility • Agent • Elevation Transfer Fee Amount • Whether the Loan is Funded (yes or no)

In addition to the information that must be input, the Eligible Lender is required to upload the following documents:

- an [Assignment Executed-in-Blank](#), completed and executed in accordance with the [Main Street Lending Program Instructions for Lender Required Documentation](#);
- for bilateral facilities, a Co-Lender Agreement ([Transaction-Specific Terms](#) only), completed and executed in accordance with the [Main Street Lending Program Instructions for Lender Required Documentation](#);

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- Borrower Certifications and Covenants ([MSNLF](#), [MSPLF](#) or [MSELF](#), as applicable), completed and executed in accordance with the [Main Street Lending Program Instructions for Lender Required Documentation](#);
- the credit agreement documenting the Main Street loan and other related credit documents (e.g., intercreditor agreements, subordination agreements, security agreements, etc.); and
- any financial information that the Eligible Borrower provided to the Eligible Lender, in the format in which the Eligible Borrower provided it (see also FAQ [L.8](#)).⁴⁰

The Main Street Legal Forms and Agreements can be found on the [FRB Boston's website](#).

L.10. What type of Lender Portal security is in place, such that lenders and borrowers can be assured that their data will be maintained securely?

Information security is central to the design, implementation, and ongoing operation of the Main Street Portal. This starts with the hosting environment; the Main Street Portal is hosted on a platform that maintains a [FedRAMP Moderate](#) Authority to Operate (ATO). During the Main Street Portal design and implementation, control requirements defined in the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication [800-53](#) (Rev. 4) were adhered to closely.

Detailed secure coding standards specific to the underlying platform informed the development process. Robust application security testing was used to identify code quality issues and prior to each major release, the Main Street Portal was subject to in depth penetration testing.

Secure operation and risk minimization were guiding principles throughout the process of establishing the Main Street Portal.

L.11. If an Eligible Lender uses the Condition of Funding Model in Question L.4, how should loan documents be prepared to reflect the required maturity period, interest rate, deferral and accrual, principal amortization, and loan number?

If an Eligible Lender elects to use the Condition of Funding Model set out in question [L.4](#), the credit agreement and other loan documents for a particular loan will need to be completed and executed prior to submission to the Portal and funding of the loan. The Federal Reserve

⁴⁰ This obligation extends to financial records, including balance sheets, income statements, statements of cash flows, or other similar financial statements of a general nature that are of the type required to be delivered by an Eligible Borrower to an Eligible Lender under section 4.A of the Borrower Certifications and Covenants. The Eligible Lender is not required to upload other information provided by the Eligible Borrower at the time of origination. However, the Main Street SPV retains the option to collect from the Eligible Lender any additional information provided by the Borrower at a later date.

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suggests that Eligible Lenders refer to the following guidance for structuring loan documentation to comply with Program requirements when using this model:

- **[Maturity and Payment Dates](#)**: Eligible Lenders should select a maturity date that is five years from the date of the credit agreement (i.e., the **Effective Date**) to satisfy the five year maturity requirement. The Eligible Lender should also select a principal and interest payment schedule that is set based on the Effective Date. While the principal amount of the loan will be outstanding for slightly less than five years due to the delay in funding the loan, this will provide greater clarity to the Eligible Borrower, Eligible Lender, and other parties regarding a date certain for the loan’s maturity and dates of payment.
- **[Interest Rate](#)**: Eligible Lenders should identify the applicable reference rate (1 month or 3 month LIBOR) in the loan documents on the Effective Date and indicate in the Portal the calculated interest rate, based upon the reference rate plus 300 basis points. While the calculated rate may differ at the time of funding, identifying the applicable reference rate in the loan documents on the Effective Date provides clarity as to how the rate will be calculated.
- **[Interest Deferral, Accrual, and Capitalization](#)**: Eligible Lenders should measure interest deferral and set an interest capitalization schedule based on the Effective Date of the loan. However, the Eligible Borrower should not accrue interest until the loan is funded by the Eligible Lender.
- **[Lender Loan Number](#)**: It is preferred that the Lender create a “Lender Loan Number” at the time the credit agreement is written, even though the loan will not have been funded at that time. If an Eligible Lender is unable to provide a “Lender Loan Number” for the loan prior to funding, the Eligible Lender may use a temporary Lender Loan Number and subsequently update such number in connection with its submission of Eligible Borrower financial information on a quarterly basis, as required under the Servicing Agreement.

L.12. Can a single Main Street loan be made to multiple co-borrowers?

Yes. For information on how to read the Borrower Certifications and Covenants and Lender Transaction-Specific Certifications and Covenants in the multi-borrower context, please see questions [H.24](#) and [H.25](#), respectively. Please also reference the [Instructions for Lender Required Documentation](#) for instructions on completing documentation for multi-borrower loans.

M. Other Information

M.1. Where should questions regarding the Program be directed?

Inquiries can be submitted by email to

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M.2. How can I receive updates regarding changes to the Program?

The terms of the Program are available on the Board's [website](#) and will be updated to reflect modifications as they are made. Interested parties can sign up for alerts [here](#).

M.3. Will the Federal Reserve provide further guidance on how to apply the terms of the Program to individual borrowers?

The Federal Reserve and Treasury Department have designed Main Street to facilitate the provision of credit to Eligible Borrowers of varying sizes, across a broad range of industries, in every state and territory of the United States. While the Federal Reserve will continue its efforts to provide answers to questions of broad applicability, we are unable to provide guidance with respect to an individual business's financial, credit, or legal analysis or decisions, which may be fact-specific or contingent on the applicable state's or territory's laws. In cases where the Program term sheets, legal forms and agreements, and these FAQs do not explicitly address a specific set of facts and circumstances, Eligible Borrowers should work with Eligible Lenders and legal counsel to make informed, reasonable, good-faith applications of the Program's terms and conditions to their individual facts and circumstances.

We recommend that, in addition to these FAQs and the Program's legal forms and agreements, potential borrowers and lenders consult the recorded Main Street webinars, each of which may provide further clarity and detail on the requirements of the Program.

M.4. Are recordings of Main Street webinar sessions available?

Yes. The Federal Reserve has held webinars intended for potential Main Street borrowers and lenders, as well as legal counsel. The webinars have been recorded and are [posted on the FRBB's website](#), along with downloadable versions of the presentations, which are available after signing into a recorded webinar.

M.5. Where can I find instructions for how to complete the Main Street legal forms and agreements?

Instructions for completing the Main Street legal forms and agreements can be found [here](#). Example templates of the Main Street Lending Program documentation that must be uploaded into the Portal are available below for reference.

The following templates have been filled in to show how they would be completed for an MSNLF loan made by a single lender to a single borrower (Hypo123 Company, Inc.):

- [Example](#) Assignment Executed-in-Blank for Hypo123 Company, Inc.
- [Example](#) Co-Lender Agreement Transaction-Specific Terms for Hypo123 Company, Inc.
- [Example](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants for Hypo123 Company, Inc.

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- [Example](#) of fields that are auto-populated into the Loan Participation Agreement, Servicing Agreement, and Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants via the Portal for Hypo123 Company, Inc.

The following templates have been filled in to show how they would be completed for a NONLF loan made by a single lender to five co-borrowers:

- [Example](#) Assignment Executed-in-Blank for NONLF loan to five co-borrowers.
- [Example](#) Co-Lender Agreement Transaction-Specific Terms for NONLF loan to five co-borrowers.
- [Example](#) Borrower Certifications and Covenants for NONLF loan to five co-borrowers.
- [Example](#) of fields that are auto-populated into the Loan Participation Agreement, Servicing Agreement, and Lender Transaction Specific Certifications and Covenants via the Portal for NONLF loan to five co-borrowers.

While these examples relate to a nonprofit organization loan, the fields would need to be completed in the same manner for multi-borrower loans made to for profit businesses. The Main Street legal forms and agreements can be found [here](#).

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Appendix A: Loan Document Checklist

Each participating Eligible Lender should use its own loan documentation in relation to Main Street loans. Such documentation should be substantially similar, including with respect to required covenants, to the loan documentation that the Eligible Lender uses in its ordinary course lending to similarly situated borrowers, adjusted only as appropriate to reflect the requirements of the Program. In order for the Main Street SPV to participate in a loan, the loan documentation must reflect the required components set out in the charts below.

	Term	MSNLF	MSPLF	MSELF	
				Upsized Tranche	Underlying Loan
1	Maturity	5 years	5 years	5 years	remaining maturity of at least 18 months (taking into account any adjustments made to the maturity of the underlying loan after April 24, 2020, including at the time of upsizing)
2	Principal Deferral	2 years	2 years	2 years	no requirements applicable under the Program
3	Interest Deferral	1 year	1 year	1 year	no requirements applicable under the Program
4	Capitalization of Unpaid Interest	Yes	Yes	Yes	no requirements applicable under the Program
5	Interest Rate	adjustable rate of LIBOR (1 or 3 month) + 300 basis points	adjustable rate of LIBOR (1 or 3 month) + 300 basis points	adjustable rate of LIBOR (1 or 3 month) + 300 basis points	no requirements applicable under the Program
6	Principal Amortization Schedule	15% at the end of the third year, 15% at the end of the fourth year, and a balloon payment of 70% at maturity at the end of the fifth year	15% at the end of the third year, 15% at the end of the fourth year, and a balloon payment of 70% at maturity at the end of the fifth year	15% at the end of the third year, 15% at the end of the fourth year, and a balloon payment of 70% at maturity at the end of the fifth year	no requirements applicable under the Program

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	Term	MSNLF	MSPLF	MSELF	
				Upsized Tranche	Underlying Loan
7	Minimum Loan Size	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$10 million	no requirements applicable under the Program
8	Maximum Loan Size	the lesser of (i) \$35 million or (ii) an amount that, when added to the Eligible Borrower’s existing outstanding and undrawn available debt, does not exceed four times the Eligible Borrower’s adjusted 2019 EBITDA	the lesser of (i) \$50 million or (ii) an amount that, when added to the Eligible Borrower’s existing outstanding and undrawn available debt, does not exceed six times the Eligible Borrower’s adjusted 2019 EBITDA	the lesser of (i) \$300 million or (ii) an amount that, when added to the Eligible Borrower’s existing outstanding and undrawn available debt, does not exceed six times the Eligible Borrower’s adjusted 2019 EBITDA	no requirements applicable under the Program
9	Priority / Security Requirement	May not include any provisions that would cause the MSNLF Loan to be contractually subordinated to other debt in or outside of bankruptcy.	<p>May not include any provisions that would cause the MSPLF Loan to be contractually subordinated to other debt in or outside of bankruptcy.</p> <p>Must include a standard lien covenant or negative pledge that is of the type and that contains the exceptions, limitations, carve-outs, baskets, materiality thresholds, and qualifiers that are consistent with those used by the Eligible Lender in its ordinary</p>	<p>May not include any provisions that would cause the MSELF Upsized Tranche to be contractually subordinated to other debt in or outside of bankruptcy.</p> <p>Must include a standard lien covenant or negative pledge that is of the type and that contains the exceptions, limitations, carve-outs, baskets, materiality thresholds, and qualifiers that are consistent with those used by the Eligible Lender in its ordinary course lending to similarly situated borrowers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Appendix B for a model covenant. • For MSELF Upsized Tranches where the underlying loan is part of a multi-lender facility, any lien covenant or negative pledge that was negotiated in good faith prior to April 24, 2020, as part of the underlying loan shall be deemed sufficient. 	

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	Term	MSNLF	MSPLF	MSELF	
				Upsized Tranche	Underlying Loan
			course lending to similarly situated borrowers. See Appendix B for a model covenant.		
10	Prepayment	permitted without penalty	permitted without penalty	permitted without penalty	no requirements applicable under the Program
11	Type	term loan	term loan	term loan	term or revolving credit facility
12	Origination Date	after April 24, 2020	after April 24, 2020	after April 24, 2020	on or before April 24, 2020
13	Borrower Certifications and Covenants Material Breach Mandatory Prepayment	Must include a Borrower Certifications and Covenants material breach mandatory prepayment provision (see model provision in Appendix B).	Must include a Borrower Certifications and Covenants material breach mandatory prepayment provision (see model provision in Appendix B).	Must include a Borrower Certifications and Covenants material breach mandatory prepayment provision to the extent feasible in light of existing voting arrangements (see Appendix B for more information).	
14	Cross-Acceleration Provision	Must include a cross acceleration provision (see model provision in Appendix B).	Must include a cross acceleration provision (see model provision in Appendix B).	Must include a cross acceleration provision (see model provision in Appendix B). For MSELF Upsized Tranches where the underlying loan is part of a multi-lender facility, any cross-default or cross-acceleration provision that was negotiated in good faith prior to April 24, 2020, as part of the underlying loan shall be deemed sufficient.	
15	Collateral	If secured, collateral should be described in accordance with the bank's ordinary practices in its loan documentation.	If secured, collateral should be described in accordance with the bank's ordinary practices in its loan documentation.	If secured, collateral should be described in accordance with the bank's ordinary practices in its loan documentation	

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	Term	MSNLF	MSPLF	MSELF	
				Upsized Tranche	Underlying Loan
16	Financial Reporting	Must include a quarterly financial reporting covenant requiring the financial information set out in Appendix C (see model covenant in Appendix B)	Must include a quarterly financial reporting covenant requiring the financial information set out in Appendix C (see model covenant in Appendix B)	Must include a quarterly financial reporting covenant requiring the financial information set out in Appendix C (see model covenant in Appendix B).	For MSELF Upsized Tranches where the underlying loan is part of a multi-lender facility, any financial reporting provision that was negotiated in good faith prior to April 24, 2020, as part of the underlying loan shall be deemed sufficient.

In addition to the above, any Eligible Lender that elects to make receipt of a binding commitment letter from the Main Street SPV a condition of closing (see question [L.4](#) above), should include language similar to the model provision below in its loan documentation:

In the “Conditions to All Borrowings” section:

“(i) the [Eligible Lender] shall have received a commitment letter from MS Facilities LLC that it will purchase a participation interest in \$[PRINCIPAL AMOUNT TO BE PARTICIPATED] aggregate principal amount of the [APPLICABLE LOAN DEFINITION].

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Appendix B: Required Covenants in Loan Documentation

Each participating Eligible Lender should use its own documentation for Main Street loans. Such documentation should be substantially similar, including with respect to required covenants, to the loan documents that the Eligible Lender uses in its ordinary course lending to similarly situated borrowers, adjusted only as appropriate to reflect the requirements of the Program. [Appendix A](#) sets out the components that must be reflected in such documentation. Model covenants are provided below in relation to #9, #13, #14, and #16 of [Appendix A](#).

Please note: Eligible Lenders are not required to use the model covenants provided; these are provided only as examples for the convenience of Eligible Lenders. Eligible Lenders are permitted to use variations of such provisions to the extent they serve the same substantive purpose and are otherwise substantially similar to provisions that the Eligible Lender uses in its ordinary course lending to similarly situated borrowers.

I. Priority and Security Covenant

Each Main Street facility includes a requirement concerning the priority and/or security of the loan, which must be reflected in the loan documentation through the presence or absence of certain covenants.

I.A. MSNLF Loans

MSNLF Loans must not be, at the time of origination or at any time during the term of the MSNLF Loan, contractually subordinated in terms of priority to any of the Eligible Borrower's other loans or debt instruments. See question [B.3](#) for more information about how to interpret this term. In accordance with this term, the loan documentation should not include any provisions that would cause the MSNLF Loan to be contractually subordinated to any other debt whether in or outside of bankruptcy. For the avoidance of doubt, prohibitions on contractual subordination do not prevent the incurrence of obligations that have mandatory priority under the Bankruptcy Code or other insolvency laws, or other relevant law or regulation, that apply to entities generally.

I.B. MSPLF Loans and MSELF Upsized Tranches that are Part of Bilateral Facilities

MSPLF Loans and MSELF Upsized Tranches must be, at the time of origination and at all times thereafter, senior to or pari passu with, in terms of priority and security, the Eligible Borrower's other Loans or Debt Instruments (other than Mortgage Debt). See questions [C.5](#) and [D.11](#) for more information about how to interpret these terms in the context of the MSPLF and MSELF, respectively.

In accordance with this term, the loan documentation for MSPLF Loans and MSELF Upsized Tranches that are part of bilateral facilities (i.e., where the Eligible Lender is the only lender)

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should not include any provisions that would cause the MSPLF Loan or MSELF Upsized Tranche to be contractually subordinated to any other debt whether in or outside of bankruptcy. See section I.A of this [Appendix B](#) for more information.

In addition, the loan documentation for MSPLF Loans and MSELF Upsized Tranches that are part of bilateral facilities must contain a lien covenant or negative pledge that is of the type – and that contains exceptions, limitations, carve-outs, baskets, materiality thresholds, and qualifiers – that is consistent with those used by the Eligible Lender in its ordinary course lending to similarly situated borrowers. A model lien covenant is set out below for the convenience of Eligible Lenders.

In the “Negative Covenants” section:

“The Borrower will not, nor will it permit any subsidiary to, create, incur, assume or suffer to exist any Lien upon any of its property, assets or revenues, whether now owned or hereafter acquired, securing any debt for borrowed money or any obligations evidenced by a bond, debenture, note, loan agreement or other similar instrument, or any guarantee of the foregoing, other than the following:

- (a) Liens securing obligations under the [MSPLF Loan][MSELF loan];
- (b) [Liens on real property in connection with loans with respect to which substantially all of the proceeds were used for acquisition, construction, fit-out, and/or renovation of the property];
- (c) [Junior Liens securing permitted Indebtedness]; or
- (d) [Liens on receivables assets and related assets incurred in connection with a receivables facility, provided that such debt is secured only by the newly acquired property].

Lien covenants included in Main Street loan documentation may include carve-outs at the discretion of the Eligible Lender in accordance with its customary underwriting practices with respect to similarly situated borrowers. The carve-outs from the lien covenant listed above illustrate the types of carve outs, among others, that Eligible Lenders may choose to include in a Main Street loan’s lien covenant.

I.C. MSELF Upsized Tranches that are Part of Multi-Lender Facilities

MSELF Upsized Tranches must be, at the time of origination and at all times thereafter, senior to or pari passu with, in terms of priority and security, the Eligible Borrower’s other Loans or Debt Instruments (other than Mortgage Debt). See question [D.11](#) for more information about how to interpret this term.

In accordance with this term, the loan documentation for MSELF Upsized Tranches that are part of multi-lender facilities (i.e., where there are multiple lenders) should not include any provisions that would cause the MSELF Upsized Tranche to be contractually subordinated to

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any other debt whether in or outside of bankruptcy. See section I.A of this [Appendix B](#) for more information.

For MSELF Upsized Tranches that are part of multi-lender facilities, the facility must include a provision like the one described in section I.B of this [Appendix B](#), unless the loan documentation has a lien covenant that was negotiated in good faith prior to April 24, 2020.

II. Borrower Certifications and Covenants Material Breach Mandatory Prepayment Provision

Each participating borrower must submit signed Borrower Certifications and Covenants in connection with the Main Street Loan. If the Board determines that the borrower made a material misstatement in certifications, or materially breached covenants, relating to CARES Act, the Federal Reserve Act, or the Board’s Regulation A, the Board will notify the Eligible Lender to trigger a mandatory prepayment requirement under the Main Street loan. To implement these measures, the Borrower Certifications and Covenants should be referenced in loan documents for Main Street loans as set out below.

II.A. MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, and MSELF Upsized Tranches that are Part of Bilateral Facilities

For all MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, and MSELF Upsized Tranches that are part of a bilateral facility, the loan documents must contain a mandatory prepayment provision related to a material breach of the Eligible Borrower certifications in Section 2 (CARES Act Borrower Eligibility Certifications and Covenants) and Section 3 (FRA and Regulation A Borrower Eligibility Certifications) of the Borrower Certifications and Covenants. A model provision is set out below for convenience.

In the “Mandatory Prepayment” section:

“If, on any date (such date, a “Trigger Date”), the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or a designee thereof has, after consultation with [the Administrative Agent][the Eligible Lender], notified [the Administrative Agent][the Eligible Lender] in writing that the Borrower has materially breached, made a material misrepresentation with respect to or otherwise failed to comply with certifications in Section 2 (CARES Act Borrower Eligibility Certifications and Covenants) or Section 3 (FRA and Regulation A Borrower Eligibility Certifications) of the Borrower Certifications and Covenants in any material respect or that any such certification has failed to be true and correct in any material respect, then [the Administrative Agent][the Eligible Lender] shall promptly so notify the Borrower and the Borrower shall, no later than two (2) Business Days after such Trigger Date, prepay the [Eligible Loan] in full, along with any accrued and unpaid interest thereon.”

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II.B. MSELF Upsized Tranches that are Part of Multi-Lender Facilities

For MSELF Upsized Tranches that are part of multi-lender facilities, a mandatory prepayment provision substantially similar to the model mandatory prepayment provision set out in section II.A of this [Appendix B](#) must be included if the percentage (or number) of lenders required to consent to a new mandatory prepayment provision under the existing agreements (typically a simple majority) consents to any other changes to the loan documents in the process of upsizing the loan or selling the participation to the Main Street SPV. Further, if 100% of the lenders agree to any other changes to the loan documents in the process of upsizing the loan or selling the participation to the Main Street SPV, this mandatory prepayment provision must be inserted into the loan documents and treated as a “sacred right,” the amendment, waiver, or modification of which would require 100% lender consent.

III. Cross-Acceleration Provision

Each Main Street loan should contain a cross-acceleration provision that would trigger an event of default under the Main Street loan if a different loan extended to the Eligible Borrower by the Eligible Lender or the Eligible Lender’s commonly controlled affiliate is accelerated.

III.A. MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, and MSELF Upsized Tranches that are Part of Bilateral Facilities

For all MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, and MSELF Upsized Tranches that are part of a bilateral facility, the loan documents must contain a cross-acceleration provision that would be triggered if other debt owed by the Eligible Borrower to the Eligible Lender or any commonly controlled affiliate of the Eligible Lender is accelerated. A model provision is set out below for the convenience of Eligible Lenders.

In the “Event of Default” section:

“(i) [the Borrower or any Subsidiary shall fail to make any payment when due (whether by scheduled maturity, required prepayment, acceleration, demand, or otherwise) in respect of any Indebtedness (other than Indebtedness under the Loan Documents) owing to the [ELIGIBLE LENDER] or any commonly controlled Affiliate of the [ELIGIBLE LENDER], in each case beyond the applicable grace period with respect thereto, if any; or (ii) the Borrower or any Subsidiary shall fail to observe or perform any other agreement or condition relating to any such Indebtedness or contained in any instrument or agreement evidencing, securing or relating thereto, or any other event occurs, the effect of which failure to make a payment, default or other event described in cause (i) or (ii) is to cause such Indebtedness to become due or to be repurchased, prepaid, defeased or redeemed (automatically or otherwise), or an offer to repurchase, prepay, defease or redeem such Indebtedness to be made, prior to its stated maturity; provided that clause (ii) shall not apply to secured Indebtedness that becomes due as a result of the voluntary sale or transfer of the property or assets securing such Indebtedness, if such sale or transfer is

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permitted hereunder and under the documents providing for such Indebtedness and such Indebtedness is repaid when required under the documents providing for such Indebtedness; provided that, as used in this clause, the term “Indebtedness” shall mean all debt for borrowed money and any obligations evidenced by a bond, debenture, note, loan agreement or other similar instrument, and any guarantee of any of the foregoing”

III.B. MSELF Upsized Tranches that are Part of Multi-Lender Facilities

For MSELF Upsized Tranches that are part of multi-lender facilities, the facility must include a provision like the one described in section III.A of this [Appendix B](#), unless the loan documentation has a cross-default or cross-acceleration provision that was negotiated in good faith prior to April 24, 2020.

IV. Financial Reporting Covenant

Each Main Street loan should contain a financial reporting covenant requiring the regular delivery of certain financial information and calculations.

IV.A. MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, and MSELF Upsized Tranches that are Part of Bilateral Facilities

For MSNLF Loans, MSPLF Loans, and MSELF Upsized Tranches that are part of a bilateral facility, the loan documents must contain a financial reporting covenant requiring the quarterly delivery of Borrower financial information and calculations set out in [Appendix C](#). A model covenant is set out below for the convenience of Eligible Lenders.

In the “Affirmative Covenants” section:

“as soon as available, but in any event within [60] days after the end of each fiscal quarter of the Borrower, the Borrower shall deliver to the [Administrative Agent] [Eligible Lender] financial reporting in a form and substance reasonably acceptable to the [Administrative Agent] [Eligible Lender] setting forth the financial information, and where applicable reasonably detailed calculations of the required data, set forth in [See [Appendix C](#) to these FAQs] as at the end of such fiscal quarter of the Borrower, which financial reporting and calculations, in each case, shall be true and accurate in all material respects and, where applicable, present fairly in all material respects the financial condition of the Borrower for the period covered thereby in accordance with GAAP, consistently applied.”

IV.B. MSELF Upsized Tranches that are Part of Multi-Lender Facilities

For MSELF Upsized Tranches that are part of multi-lender facilities, the facility must include a provision like the one described in section IV.A of this [Appendix B](#), unless the loan documentation has a financial reporting covenant that was negotiated in good faith prior to April 24, 2020.

Appendix C: Required Financial Reporting

Each Main Street loan should contain a financial reporting covenant requiring the regular delivery of certain financial information and calculations. The items listed in Table I below must be provided by each Main Street borrower to their Eligible Lender at least annually. The items listed in Table II must be provided by each Main Street borrower to their Eligible Lender at least quarterly; the quarterly requirements vary based on the Main Street facility in which the borrower is participating. Eligible Lenders will specify the required reporting standards and forms for each Eligible Borrower.⁴¹

Table I: Data Required <u>Annually</u> from All Main Street Borrowers	
Required Data	Definition
Total Assets	The sum of current assets, fixed assets, and other non-current assets (including, but not limited to, intangible assets, deferred items, investments, and advances).
Current Assets	Cash, accounts receivable, inventory, and other short-term assets that are likely to be converted into cash, used, sold, exchanged, or otherwise expensed in the normal course of business within one year.
Cash & Marketable Securities	Cash, depository accounts, and marketable securities that can be easily sold and readily converted into cash.
Tangible Assets	Assets having a physical existence, measured as total assets less intangible assets. Tangible assets are distinguished from intangible assets, such as trademarks, copyrights, and goodwill.
Total Liabilities	The total amount of all outstanding obligations, both current and noncurrent.
Current Liabilities	Short term debt, accounts payable, and other current liabilities that are due within one year.
Total Debt (Incl. Undrawn Available Lines of Credit)	Existing outstanding and committed debt (including any undrawn available amounts).
Total Equity	Measured as total assets minus total liabilities.
Total Revenue	Total income generated by the sale of goods or services from ongoing operations. Total Revenue excludes any non-recurring sales or gains.
Net Income	The income (or loss) after expenses and losses have been subtracted from all revenues and gains for the fiscal period, including discontinued operations.
Unadjusted EBITDA	Earnings before interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation expense, and amortization expense. The starting point is net income.
Adjusted EBITDA	Unadjusted EBITDA adjusted for any non-recurring, one-time, or irregular items. The Adjusted EBITDA measurement should align with the relevant facility's term sheet.

⁴¹ Under the Servicing Agreement, in the case of multi-borrower loans, this information must be entered into the Portal "on a consolidated basis" (otherwise referred to in this document as on an "aggregated basis"). Eligible Lenders may elect to require reporting from the co-borrowers on an aggregated basis, or may aggregate such information after requiring individual co-borrower financial statements. If an Eligible Lender permits co-borrowers to submit aggregated financial statements, the Eligible Lender should instruct the co-borrowers to use the Eligible Lender's typical practices to aggregate such information in a manner that accounts for transactions between the co-borrowers and accurately reflects the financial position of the co-borrowers and their ability to repay the loan (e.g., in a manner that avoids double counting of revenues, assets, or liabilities).

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Table I: Data Required Annually from All Main Street Borrowers	
Required Data	Definition
Depreciation Expense	Non-cash expense measured based on the use of fixed assets, recognized over the useful life of the fixed assets.
Amortization Expense	Non-cash expense measured based on the use of intangible assets, recognized over the life of the intangible asset.
Interest Expense	The periodic finance expense of short term and long term debt.
Tax Expense	Federal, state and local income tax expenses.
Rent Expense	The contractual costs of occupying leased real estate.
Dividends / Equity Distributions	Distributions to equity owners.
Accounts Receivable (net of allowances)	Amounts owed to the borrower resulting from providing goods and/or services. Accounts receivable will be net of any allowances for uncollectible amounts.
Inventory (net of reserves)	Value of the raw materials, work in process, supplies used in operations, finished goods, and merchandise bought which are intended to be sold in the ordinary course of business. Inventory should be net of reserves.
Fixed Assets, Gross	Tangible property used in the business and not for resale, including buildings, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and land. Report fixed assets gross of depreciation.
Accumulated Depreciation	Cumulative depreciation of all fixed assets up to the Date of Financial Information.
Accounts Payable (A/P)	The obligations owed to the borrower's creditors arising from the entity's ongoing operations, including the purchase of goods, materials, supplies, and services. Accounts payable excludes short term and long term debt.
Short Term Debt	Debt obligations of the borrower due with a term of less than one year, including the current portion of any Long Term Debt.
Long Term Debt	Debt obligations of the borrower that are due in one year or more, excluding the current portion that is otherwise captured in Short Term Debt.
Description of EBITDA Adjustments	Description of items that are added to Unadjusted EBITDA to determine Adjusted EBITDA.
Total Expenses	All money spent and costs incurred, both recurring and non-recurring, to generate revenue. Expenses exclude items capital in nature (i.e., expenses that are allowed to be capitalized and included in the cost basis of a fixed asset).
Operating Expenses	Money spent and costs incurred related to normal business operations including selling, general & administrative expenses, depreciation, and amortization (i.e., total expenses less non-recurring expenses). Exclude capital expenditures.
Operating Income	Profit (or loss) realized from continuing operations (i.e., revenue less operating expenses).
Fixed Charges	Expenses that recur on a regular basis, regardless of the volume of business (i.e., lease payments, rental payments, loan interest payments, or insurance payments).
Capitalized Expenditures	Non-operating expenditures capitalized to fixed assets.
Guarantor Net Assets	Total assets less total liabilities of the guarantor (also referred to as net worth).
Sr. Debt Balance	Debt amount ranking senior to the Main Street loan.
Additional Pari Passu Debt Balance	Debt amount ranking pari passu to the Main Street loan.
Collateral Type (Non-Real Estate)	If the loan is secured by collateral that is not predominantly real estate, including if the collateral provided is different types, report the predominant type of collateral (e.g., inventory, receivables, securities, etc.) by aggregate value.

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Table I: Data Required <u>Annually</u> from All Main Street Borrowers	
Required Data	Definition
Collateral Type (Real Estate)	If the loan is secured by real estate collateral, indicate the property type (e.g., hotel, multifamily, residential, industrial, etc.). If the loan is secured by multiple real estate property types, report the predominant property type by aggregate value.
Collateral Value Reporting	For loans that require ongoing or periodic valuation of the collateral, report the market value of the collateral as of the reporting date.
Collateral Value Date	Define the as-of date that corresponds with the Collateral Value Reporting field.
Covenant Status (Pass / Fail)	Yes/no, indicating if the facility has satisfied covenant tests.
Date of Covenant Default	If applicable, report the date when borrower defaulted covenants.
Nature of Covenant Default	If applicable, describe the covenant default (i.e., missing financial statements, ratio trigger).
Date of Covenant Cure	If applicable, report the date when borrower cured previous defaults.

Table II: Data Required <u>Quarterly</u> from Main Street Borrowers by Main Street Facility				
Required Data	MSELF	MSNLF	MSPLF	Definition
Total Assets	Yes	Yes	Yes	The sum of current assets, fixed assets, and other non-current assets (including, but not limited to, intangible assets, deferred items, investments, and advances).
Current Assets	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cash, accounts receivable, inventory, and other short term assets that are likely to be converted into cash, used, sold, exchanged, or otherwise expensed in the normal course of business within one year.
Cash & Marketable Securities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cash, depository accounts, and marketable securities that can be easily sold and readily converted into cash.
Tangible Assets	Yes	No	No	Assets having a physical existence measured as total assets less intangible assets. Tangible assets are distinguished from intangible assets, such as trademarks, copyrights, and goodwill.
Total Liabilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	The total amount of all outstanding obligations, both current and noncurrent.
Current Liabilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Short term debt, accounts payable, and other current liabilities that are due within one year.
Total Debt (Incl. Undrawn Available Lines of Credit)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Existing outstanding and committed debt (including any undrawn available amounts).
Total Equity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Measured as total assets minus total liabilities.
Total Revenue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Total income generated by the sale of goods or services from ongoing operations. Total Revenue excludes any non-recurring sales or gains.
Net Income	Yes	Yes	Yes	The income (or loss) after expenses and losses have been subtracted from all revenues and gains for the fiscal period, including discontinued operations.
Unadjusted EBITDA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Earnings before interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation expense and amortization expense. The starting point is net income.

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Table II: Data Required Quarterly from Main Street Borrowers by Main Street Facility				
Required Data	MSELF	MSNLF	MSPLF	Definition
Adjusted EBITDA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unadjusted EBITDA adjusted for any non-recurring, one-time or irregular items. The Adjusted EBITDA measurement should align with the relevant facility's term sheet.
Depreciation Expense	Yes	No	No	Non-cash expense measured based on the use of fixed assets, recognized over the useful life of the fixed assets.
Amortization Expense	Yes	No	No	Non-cash expense measured based on the use of intangible assets, recognized over the life of the intangible asset.
Interest Expense	Yes	Yes	Yes	The periodic finance expense of short term and long term debt.
Tax Expense	Yes	No	No	Federal, state and local income tax expenses.
Rent Expense	Yes	No	No	The contractual costs of occupying leased real estate.
Dividends / Equity Distributions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Distributions to equity owners.
Accounts Receivable (net of allowances)	Yes	No	No	Amounts owed to the borrower resulting from providing goods and/or services. Accounts receivable will be net of any allowances for uncollectible amounts.
Inventory (net of reserves)	Yes	No	No	Value of the raw materials, work in process, supplies used in operations, finished goods, and merchandise bought which are intended to be sold in the ordinary course of business. Inventory should be net of reserves.
Fixed Assets, Gross	Yes	No	No	Tangible property used in the business and not for resale, including buildings, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and land. Report fixed assets gross of depreciation.
Accumulated Depreciation	Yes	No	No	Cumulative depreciation of all fixed assets up to the Date of Financial Information.
Accounts Payable (A/P)	Yes	No	No	The obligations owed to the borrower's creditors arising from the entity's ongoing operations, including the purchase of goods, materials, supplies, and services. Accounts payable excludes short term and long term debt.
Short Term Debt	Yes	No	No	Debt obligations of the borrower due with a term of less than one year, including the current portion of any Long Term Debt.
Long Term Debt	Yes	No	No	Debt obligations of the borrower that are due in one year or more, excluding the current portion that is otherwise captured in Short Term Debt.
Description of EBITDA Adjustments	Yes	No	No	Description of items that are added to Unadjusted EBITDA to determine Adjusted EBITDA.
Total Expenses	Yes	No	No	All money spent and costs incurred, both recurring and non-recurring, to generate revenue. Expenses exclude items capital in nature (i.e., expenses that are allowed to be capitalized and included in the cost basis of a fixed asset).
Operating Expenses	Yes	Yes	Yes	Money spent and costs incurred related to normal business operations, including selling, general & administrative expenses, depreciation, and amortization (i.e. total expenses less non-recurring expenses). Exclude capital expenditures.

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Table II: Data Required Quarterly from Main Street Borrowers by Main Street Facility				
Required Data	MSELF	MSNLF	MSPLF	Definition
Operating Income	Yes	Yes	Yes	Profit (or loss) realized from continuing operations (i.e., revenue less operating expenses).
Fixed Charges	Yes	No	No	Expenses that recur on a regular basis, regardless of the volume of business (i.e., lease payments, rental payments, loan interest payments, or insurance payments).
Capitalized Expenditures	Yes	Yes	Yes	Non-operating expenditures capitalized to fixed assets.
Guarantor Net Assets	Yes	No	No	Total assets less total liabilities of the guarantor (also referred to as net worth).
Sr. Debt Balance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Debt amount ranking senior to the Main Street loan.
Additional Pari Passu Debt Balance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Debt amount ranking pari passu to the Main Street loan.
Collateral Type (Non-Real Estate)	Yes	No	No	If the loan is secured by collateral that is not predominantly real estate, including if the collateral provided is different types, report the predominant type of collateral (e.g., inventory, receivables, securities, etc.) by aggregate value.
Collateral Type (Real Estate)	Yes	No	No	If the loan is secured by real estate collateral, indicate the property type (e.g., hotel, multifamily, residential, industrial, etc.). If the loan is secured by multiple real estate property types, report the predominant property type by aggregate value.
Collateral Value Reporting	Yes	No	No	For loans that require ongoing or periodic valuation of the collateral, report the market value of the collateral as of the reporting date.
Collateral Value Date	Yes	No	No	Define the as-of date that corresponds with the Collateral Value Reporting field.
Covenant Status (Pass / Fail)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/no, indicating if the facility has satisfied covenant tests.
Date of Covenant Default	Yes	Yes	Yes	If applicable, report the date when borrower defaulted covenants.
Nature of Covenant Default	Yes	Yes	Yes	If applicable, describe the covenant default (i.e., missing financial statements, ratio trigger).
Date of Covenant Cure	Yes	Yes	Yes	If applicable, report the date when borrower cured previous defaults.