

§ 120.102

§ 120.102 Funds not available from alternative sources, including personal resources of principals.

(a) An applicant for a business loan must show that the desired funds are not available from the personal resources of any owner of 20 percent or more of the equity of the applicant. SBA will require the use of personal resources from any such owner as an injection to reduce the SBA funded portion of the total financing package (*i.e.*, any SBA loans and any other financing, including loans from any other source) when that owner's liquid assets exceed the amounts specified in paragraphs (a) (1) through (3) of this section. When the total financing package:

(1) Is \$250,000 or less, each 20 percent owner of the applicant must inject any personal liquid assets which are in excess of two times the total financing package or \$100,000, whichever is greater;

(2) Is between \$250,001 and \$500,000, each 20 percent owner of the applicant must inject any personal liquid assets which are in excess of one and one-half times the total financing package or \$500,000, whichever is greater;

(3) Exceeds \$500,000, each 20 percent owner of the applicant must inject any personal liquid assets which are in excess of one times the total financing package or \$750,000, whichever is greater.

(b) Any liquid assets in excess of the applicable amount set forth in paragraph (a) of this section must be used to reduce the SBA portion of the total financing package. These funds must be injected prior to the disbursement of the proceeds of any SBA financing.

(c) For purposes of this section, liquid assets means cash or cash equivalent, including savings accounts, CDs, stocks, bonds, or other similar assets. Equity in real estate holdings and other fixed assets are not to be considered liquid assets.

§ 120.103 Are farm enterprises eligible?

Federal financial assistance to agricultural enterprises is generally made by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), but may be made by SBA under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding between SBA

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and USDA. Farm-related businesses which are not agricultural enterprises are eligible businesses under SBA's business loan programs.

§ 120.104 Are businesses financed by SBICs eligible?

SBA may make or guarantee loans to a business financed by an SBIC if SBA's collateral position will be superior to that of the SBIC. SBA may also make or guarantee a loan to an otherwise eligible small business which temporarily is owned or controlled by an SBIC under the regulations in part 107 of this chapter. SBA neither guarantees SBIC loans nor makes loans jointly with SBICs.

§ 120.105 Special consideration for veterans.

SBA will give special consideration to a small business owned by a veteran or, if the veteran chooses not to apply, to a business owned or controlled by one of the veteran's dependents. If the veteran is deceased or permanently disabled, SBA will give special consideration to one survivor or dependent. SBA will process the application of a business owned or controlled by a veteran or dependent promptly, resolve close questions in the applicant's favor, and pay particular attention to maximum loan maturity. For SBA loans, a veteran is a person honorably discharged from active military service.

INELIGIBLE BUSINESSES AND ELIGIBLE PASSIVE COMPANIES

§ 120.110 What businesses are ineligible for SBA business loans?

The following types of businesses are ineligible:

(a) Non-profit businesses (for-profit subsidiaries are eligible);

(b) Financial businesses primarily engaged in the business of lending, such as banks, finance companies, and factors (pawn shops, although engaged in lending, may qualify in some circumstances);

(c) Passive businesses owned by developers and landlords that do not actively use or occupy the assets acquired or improved with the loan proceeds (except Eligible Passive Companies under § 120.111);

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- (d) Life insurance companies;
- (e) Businesses located in a foreign country (businesses in the U.S. owned by aliens may qualify);
- (f) Pyramid sale distribution plans;
- (g) Businesses deriving more than one-third of gross annual revenue from legal gambling activities;
- (h) Businesses engaged in any illegal activity;
- (i) Private clubs and businesses which limit the number of memberships for reasons other than capacity;
- (j) Government-owned entities (except for businesses owned or controlled by a Native American tribe);
- (k) Businesses principally engaged in teaching, instructing, counseling or indoctrinating religion or religious beliefs, whether in a religious or secular setting;
- (l) Consumer and marketing cooperatives (producer cooperatives are eligible);
- (m) Loan packagers earning more than one third of their gross annual revenue from packaging SBA loans;
- (n) Businesses with an Associate who is incarcerated, on probation, on parole, or has been indicted for a felony or a crime of moral turpitude;
- (o) Businesses in which the Lender or CDC, or any of its Associates owns an equity interest;
- (p) Businesses which:
 - (1) Present live performances of a prurient sexual nature; or
 - (2) Derive directly or indirectly more than *de minimis* gross revenue through the sale of products or services, or the presentation of any depictions or displays, of a prurient sexual nature;
 - (q) Unless waived by SBA for good cause, businesses that have previously defaulted on a Federal loan or Federally assisted financing, resulting in the Federal government or any of its agencies or Departments sustaining a loss in any of its programs, and businesses owned or controlled by an applicant or any of its Associates which previously owned, operated, or controlled a business which defaulted on a Federal loan (or guaranteed a loan which was defaulted) and caused the Federal government or any of its agencies or Departments to sustain a loss in any of its programs. For purposes of this section,

a compromise agreement shall also be considered a loss;

- (r) Businesses primarily engaged in political or lobbying activities; and
- (s) Speculative businesses (such as oil wildcatting).

§ 120.111 What conditions must an Eligible Passive Company satisfy?

An Eligible Passive Company must use loan proceeds to acquire or lease, and/or improve or renovate, real or personal property (including eligible refinancing), that it leases to one or more Operating Companies for conducting the Operating Company's business (references to Operating Company in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section mean each Operating Company). Any ownership structure or legal form may qualify as an Eligible Passive Company.

(a) Conditions that apply to all legal forms:

- (1) The Operating Company must be an eligible small business, and the proposed use of the proceeds must be an eligible use if the Operating Company were obtaining the financing directly;
- (2) The Eligible Passive Company (with the exception of a trust) and the Operating Company each must be small under the appropriate size standards in part 121 of this chapter;
- (3) The lease between the Eligible Passive Company and the Operating Company must be in writing and must be subordinated to SBA's mortgage, trust deed lien, or security interest on the property. Also, the Eligible Passive Company (as landlord) must furnish as collateral for the loan an assignment of all rents paid under the lease;
- (4) The lease between the Eligible Passive Company and the Operating Company, including options to renew exercisable solely by the Operating Company, must have a remaining term at least equal to the term of the loan;
- (5) The Operating Company must be a guarantor or a co-borrower (with the Eligible Passive Company) of the loan (in a 7(a) loan including working capital, the Operating Company must be a co-borrower); and
- (6) Each holder of an ownership interest constituting at least 20 percent of the Eligible Passive Company and the Operating Company must guarantee