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7  
8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

Case No.: 20-3590

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

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12 LAW OFFICE OF IRINA SARKISYAN,  
and SIMOVICH & SONS, INC.,  
13 individually and on behalf of a class of  
similarly situated businesses and  
14 individuals,

15 Plaintiffs,

16 v.

17 U.S. BANCORP, U.S. BANK, N.A.; and  
18 DOES 1-10, inclusive,

19 Defendants.

- 20  
21  
22 (1) **UNFAIR BUSINESS**  
**PRACTICES IN VIOLATION**  
**OF CALIFORNIA BUSINESS**  
**& PROFESSIONS CODE §**  
**17200, et seq.**  
23 (2) **FRAUDULENT BUSINESS**  
**PRACTICES IN VIOLATION**  
**OF BUSINESS &**  
**PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200,**  
**et seq.**  
24 (3) **UNLAWFUL BUSINESS**  
**PRACTICES IN VIOLATION**  
**OF BUSINESS &**  
**PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200,**  
**et seq.**  
25 (4) **FALSE ADVERTISING IN**  
**VIOLATION OF BUSINESS &**  
**PROFESSIONS CODE § 17500,**  
**et seq.**  
26 (5) **FRAUDULENT**  
**CONCEALMENT**

27 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiffs Law Office of Irina Sarkisyan and Simovich & Sons, Inc. bring this  
2 class action complaint on behalf of themselves and those similarly situated  
3 (hereinafter “PLAINTIFF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS”) against Defendants  
4 U.S. BANCORP, U.S. BANK, N.A., and DOES 1-10, inclusive, (hereinafter “U.S.  
5 Bank”) to stop Defendants’ unlawful conduct and to obtain redress for all persons  
6 and businesses injured by Defendants’ conduct. For their class action complaint,  
7 Plaintiffs allege as follows based upon their personal knowledge and upon  
8 information and belief, including investigation conducted by their attorneys.

9 **INTRODUCTION**

10 1. U.S. Bank has, once again, prioritized corporate greed at the expense  
11 of its small business customers.

12 2. Rather than processing Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”)  
13 applications on a first-come, first-served basis as required by the rules governing  
14 that program, U.S. Bank prioritized loan applications seeking higher loan amounts  
15 because processing those applications first generated larger loan origination fees for  
16 the banks.

17 3. Making matters worse, U.S. Bank concealed from the public that it was  
18 reshuffling the PPP applications it received and prioritizing the applications that  
19 would make the bank the most money. As a result, thousands of small businesses—  
20 including the plaintiffs in this action—trusted that U.S. Bank would process the  
21 applications on a first come, first served basis.

22 4. Had U.S. Bank been honest, small businesses could have (and would  
23 have) submitted their PPP applications to other financial institutions that were  
24 processing applications on a first-come, first-served basis.

25 5. As a result of U.S. Bank’s dishonest and deplorable behavior, however,  
26 thousands of small businesses that were entitled to loans under the PPP were left  
27 with nothing because U.S. Bank chose to maximize its loan origination fees rather  
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1 than comply with the rules of the program and serve the needs of its small business  
2 customers.

3 **BACKGROUND**

4 6. Small businesses are the backbone of the American economy. Indeed,  
5 about half of the people that work in America work for a small business. These  
6 businesses and their employees have been hit hard due to the global COVID-19  
7 pandemic.

8 7. On March 11, 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was characterized as a  
9 pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO). On March 19, 2020, Governor  
10 Gavin Newsom issued an executive Stay at Home Order in the State of California  
11 in order to slow the spread of COVID-19.

12 8. On March 25, 2020, in response to the economic fallout of the COVID-  
13 19 crisis, The United States Senate passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and  
14 Economic Security Act, also known as the CARES Act. The CARES Act passed  
15 the House the next day and was signed into law by President Trump on March 27,  
16 2020. The legislation included \$377 billion in federally guaranteed loans to small  
17 businesses and established a \$500 billion government lending program for  
18 distressed companies. Unprecedented in size and scope, the legislation was the  
19 largest-ever economic stimulus package in U.S. history, amounting to 10% of the  
20 total U.S. gross domestic product.

21 9. As part of the CARES Act, the Federal Government Created a \$349  
22 billion loan program, called the “Paycheck Protection Program” (PPP), for small  
23 businesses with funds available for loans originated from February 15 through June  
24 30, 2020. The PPP intended to provide American small businesses with eight weeks  
25 of cash-flow assistance through 100 percent federally guaranteed loans. The loans  
26 are backed by the United States Small Business Administration (SBA). The SBA is  
27 a United States government agency that provides support to entrepreneurs and small  
28 businesses. The loans were backed by the Federal Government and SBA but

1 administered by private banks. One of the most important aspects of the PPP loans  
2 is that the terms provide criteria for loan forgiveness through a process that  
3 incentivizes companies to retain, and not “lay off”, employees during this crisis.

4 10. It was the express intent of the US Senate and Congress in passing the  
5 CARES Act that the funds be used to support small businesses, particularly rural  
6 businesses, veteran owned businesses, woman owned businesses, and businesses  
7 owned by socially and economically disadvantaged persons.<sup>1</sup> The text of the Bill  
8 itself provides “It is the sense of the Senate that the Administrator should issue  
9 guidance to lenders and agents to ensure that the processing and disbursement of  
10 covered loans prioritizes small business concerns and entities in underserved and  
11 rural markets, including veterans and members of the military community, small  
12 business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically  
13 disadvantaged individuals (as defined in section 8(d)(3)(C)), women, and  
14 businesses in operation for less than 2 years.”

15 11. At President Trump’s signing of the CARES Act, ranking member of  
16 the House Small Business Committee Representative Steve Chabot (R-Ohio)  
17 praised the legislation as giving small businesses a great chance to reopen.<sup>2</sup> Senator  
18 Marco Rubio (R-Fl), Chairman of the Senate Small Business and Entrepreneurship  
19 stated that the “bipartisan small business package...will provide emergency relief  
20 so that millions of American workers can keep their jobs and millions of small  
21 businesses can stay open.”<sup>3</sup> Senate Majority Whip, Senator John Thune (R-SD)  
22 stated that the funds provided by the CARES Act “will deliver relief to small  
23 businesses to help them and their workers weather this storm.”<sup>4</sup>

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26 <sup>1</sup> H.R.748(P)(iv) - CARES Act

27 <sup>2</sup> REMARKS BY PRESIDENT TRUMP AT SIGNING OF H.R.748, THE CARES ACT, 2020 WL 1485787, at \*67

28 <sup>3</sup> (Sen. Rubio, Press Release, 3/25/2020 [https://www.rubio.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/press-releases?ContentRecord\\_id=D08E8A75-546A-4C56-A890-B948048E9B5C](https://www.rubio.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/press-releases?ContentRecord_id=D08E8A75-546A-4C56-A890-B948048E9B5C))

<sup>4</sup> (Sen. Thune, Press Release, 3/25/2020 <https://www.thune.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/press-releases?ID=CA914CF0-5C3D-4A02-B6F2-84925B5467BD>)

1 12. U.S. Bank communicated to the public that it intended to follow the  
2 law and direct the PPP funds to the small businesses that Congress and the Senate  
3 intended to help. Specifically, in addition to other representations, U.S. Bank  
4 represented to the public through its website that U.S. Bank would not prioritize  
5 PPP applications.<sup>5</sup>

6 13. The United States Department of the Treasury announced that starting  
7 April 3, 2020, small businesses and sole proprietorships could apply for and receive  
8 loans to cover their payroll and other certain expenses through existing SBA  
9 lenders.<sup>6</sup> Starting April 10, 2020, independent contractors and self-employed  
10 individuals could apply.<sup>7</sup>

11 14. Within this context, U.S. Bank served as an intermediary between  
12 small businesses and federal funds. Not only did U.S. Bank encourage PLAINTIFF  
13 SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS to apply, U.S. Bank encouraged PLAINTIFF  
14 SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS to act fast.

15 15. Evidently, time was of the essence. In fact, the Small Business  
16 Administration Regulations that govern the PPP funds mandated that the funds be  
17 distributed “first come, first served.”<sup>8</sup> There was a line, a “queue”. If you applied  
18 sooner rather than later, according to the SBA regulations your place in line *should*  
19 have been considered, and your loans issued accordingly, “first-come, first-served”.  
20 However, in contravention with its implied and explicit representations, and their  
21 own representations to the public, this was not how U.S. Bank operated.  
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24 <sup>5</sup> [https://web.archive.org/web/20200409211748/https://www.usbank.com/business-](https://web.archive.org/web/20200409211748/https://www.usbank.com/business-banking/business-lending/sba-loans/paycheck-protection-program.html)  
25 [banking/business-lending/sba-loans/paycheck-protection-program.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20200409211748/https://www.usbank.com/business-banking/business-lending/sba-loans/paycheck-protection-program.html)

26 <sup>6</sup> <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/PPP--Fact-Sheet.pdf>

27 <sup>7</sup> *Id.*

28 <sup>8</sup> SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION Interim Final Rule § *m*. [Docket No. SBA-2020-0015] 13 CFR Part 120 Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program RIN 3245-AH34.

1           16. The terms of the PPP loans only allow for each small-business  
2 borrower to obtain a single SBA backed loan through the PPP. The SBA  
3 Regulations provide: “The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary,  
4 determined that no eligible borrower may receive more than one PPP loan. This  
5 means that if you apply for a PPP loan you should consider applying for the  
6 maximum amount.”<sup>9</sup> Upon information and belief, when a borrower applied for  
7 multiple PPP loans through different lenders, it triggered a law enforcement fraud  
8 alert. Therefore, the majority of PPP borrowers made a single application through a  
9 single financial institution, putting “all their eggs in one basket.”

10           17. Upon information and belief, U.S. Bank received thousands of  
11 applications and chose to prioritize higher loans for bigger companies, despite the  
12 SBA requiring a first-come, first-serve distribution of funds. As a result of its covert  
13 lending prioritization practices, preferencing larger “small businesses” over true  
14 small businesses, U.S. Bank—along with other banks—received nearly \$6 billion  
15 in fees while hundreds of thousands of loan applicants got nothing.

16           18. Data provided by the U.S. Small Business Administration reveals that,  
17 rather than processing PPP loan applications on a “first come, first served” basis as  
18 required, U.S. Bank prioritized and front-loaded applications with higher loan  
19 amounts. This is shown by comparing data from loans processed between April 3,  
20 2020 (when the PPP started) and April 13th versus data between April 13th and  
21 April 16th (when the program ran out of money).

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<sup>9</sup> *Id.* at § *k*.

19. Here is a breakdown of the loans processed through April 13, 2020<sup>10</sup>:

| Loan Size        | Approved Loans | Approved Dollars | % of Count | % of Amount |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| \$150K and Under | 725,058        | \$37,178,984,187 | 70.05%     | 15.02%      |
| >\$150K - \$350K | 156,590        | \$35,735,615,983 | 15.13%     | 14.44%      |
| >\$350K - \$1M   | 102,473        | \$59,291,602,643 | 9.90%      | 23.95%      |
| >\$1M - \$2M     | 31,176         | \$43,278,883,532 | 3.01%      | 17.48%      |
| >\$2M - \$5M     | 16,516         | \$49,288,997,593 | 1.60%      | 19.91%      |
| >\$5M            | 3,273          | \$22,769,309,582 | 0.32%      | 9.20%       |

20. Here is the same information, updated through April 16, 2020<sup>11</sup>:

| Loan Size        | Approved Loans | Approved Dollars | % of Count | % of Amount |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| \$150K and Under | 1,229,893      | \$58,321,791,761 | 74.03%     | 17.04%      |
| >\$150K - \$350K | 224,061        | \$50,926,354,675 | 13.49%     | 14.88%      |
| >\$350K - \$1M   | 140,197        | \$80,628,410,796 | 8.44%      | 23.56%      |
| >\$1M - \$2M     | 41,238         | \$57,187,983,464 | 2.48%      | 16.71%      |
| >\$2M - \$5M     | 21,566         | \$64,315,474,825 | 1.30%      | 18.79%      |
| >\$5M            | 4,412          | \$30,897,983,582 | 0.27%      | 9.03%       |

21. Comparing the April 13 data to the April 16 data shows that—in the last three days of the PPP—banks processed loan applications for \$150,000 and under at twice the rate of larger loans:

| Loan Size        | 4/13/2020      | 4/16/2020      | % Change |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------|
|                  | Approved Loans | Approved Loans |          |
| \$150K and Under | 725,058        | 1,229,893      | 70%      |
| >\$150K - \$350K | 156,590        | 224,061        | 43%      |
| >\$350K - \$1M   | 102,473        | 140,197        | 37%      |
| >\$1M - \$2M     | 31,176         | 41,238         | 32%      |
| >\$2M - \$5M     | 16,516         | 21,566         | 31%      |
| >\$5M            | 3,273          | 4,412          | 35%      |

22. This data demonstrates that banks front-loaded applications for the largest loans because, if applications were being processed on a first-come, first-

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/PPP%20Report%20SBA%204.14.20%20-%20-%20-%20Read-Only.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2020-04/PPP%20Deck%20copy.pdf>



1 served basis as required, the percentage change of applications submitted in the last  
2 three days of the program would be consistent among all application types.

3 23. U.S. Bank chose to prioritize the applications with higher loan amounts  
4 because processing those applications first resulted in larger origination fees for the  
5 U.S. Bank.

6 24. Specifically, U.S. Bank was entitled under the PPP to receive  
7 origination fees of 5% on loans up to \$350,000; 3% on loans between \$350,000 and  
8 \$2 million; and 1% on loans between \$2 million and \$10 million.<sup>12</sup> That means that  
9 U.S. Bank could make up to \$17,500 for processing loans up to \$350,000; up to  
10 \$60,000 for processing loans between \$350,000 and \$2 million; and up to \$100,000  
11 for processing loans between \$2 million and \$10 million.

12 25. Upon information and belief, U.S. Bank prioritized those PPP loans  
13 that earned them the highest origination fees rather than processing PPP loan  
14 applications on a “first come, first served” basis as required. In doing so, U.S. Bank  
15 enriched itself at the expense of American taxpayers, undercut the intent of  
16 Congress and the Senate, undercut the dollar-per-dollar effectiveness of the CARES  
17 Act itself, and caused irreparable harm to countless small businesses and workers  
18 who actually needed the temporary funding of the PPP loans to make payroll, retain  
19 their employees, and stay afloat.

20 26. U.S. Bank knew that it received more PPP applications than it would  
21 be able to process but concealed from PLAINTIFF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS  
22 and the general public that they were reshuffling the applications they received to  
23 maximize profits for the banks.

24 27. Had U.S. Bank informed PLAINTIFF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS  
25 and the general public of the truth, then PLAINTIFF SMALL BUSINESS  
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28 <sup>12</sup> [https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/PPP%20Lender%20Information%  
20Fact%20Sheet.pdf](https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/PPP%20Lender%20Information%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf)



1 OWNERS would have submitted their PPP applications to other lending institutions  
2 that were processing applications on a first come, first served basis.

3 28. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the proposed class (as defined  
4 below), seek an injunction requiring Defendants to cease the unlawful activities  
5 alleged herein and an award of damages to themselves and all members of the class,  
6 together with the costs of suit and reasonable attorneys' fees.

7 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8 29. The Court has original jurisdiction over this Action under the Class  
9 Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because this is a class action in which:  
10 (1) at least some members of the proposed Class have different citizenship from  
11 Defendant(s); (2) the proposed class consists of more than 100 persons or entities;  
12 and (3) the claims of the proposed Class Members exceed \$5,000,000 in the  
13 aggregate.

14 30. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because  
15 Defendants do business in this District and a substantial number of the events giving  
16 rise to the claims alleged herein took place in California.

17 31. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2)  
18 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the alleged claims  
19 occurred in this District given that Plaintiffs applied for the subject PPP loans while  
20 in this District and Defendants marketed, promoted, and took applications for the  
21 PPP loans in this District. Plaintiffs are filing concurrently herewith Declarations  
22 stating facts showing that this action has been commenced in a proper county  
23 pursuant to California Civil Code section 1780(c).

24 **PARTIES**

25 32. Plaintiff Law Office of Irina Sarkisyan is a law firm with its principal  
26 place of business in Los Angeles County. Law Office of Irina Sarkisyan meets the  
27 criteria for funding under the PPP, who in reliance of Defendants' false and  
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1 deceptive advertising, marketing, and loan application processing schemes, made  
2 its single permitted application for loan assistance through the PPP with U.S. Bank.

3 33. Plaintiff Simovich & Sons, Inc. is a construction company with its  
4 principal place of business in Torrance, California. Simovich & Sons, Inc. meets  
5 the criteria for funding under the PPP, who in reliance of Defendants' false and  
6 deceptive advertising, marketing, and loan application processing schemes, made  
7 its single permitted application for loan assistance through the PPP with U.S. Bank.

8 34. Defendant US BANCORP is the parent of all U.S. Bank entities. US  
9 BANCORP is a diversified financial services company providing banking,  
10 insurance, investments, mortgage banking and consumer finance to individuals,  
11 businesses and institutions in all 50 states and internationally. US BANCORP is  
12 headquartered in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Through its subsidiaries, US  
13 BANCORP conducts substantial business in this district.

14 35. Defendant U.S. BANK, N.A., is the main banking arm of U.S. Bank  
15 and is also headquartered in Minneapolis, Minnesota. U.S. BANK, N.A. conducts  
16 substantial business in all Counties within the State of California.

17 36. When in this Complaint reference is made to any act of any Defendant,  
18 such shall be deemed to mean that officers, directors, agents, employees, or  
19 representatives of the Defendant named in this lawsuit committed or authorized  
20 such acts, or failed and omitted to adequately supervise or properly control or direct  
21 their employees while engaged in the management, direction, operation or control  
22 of the affairs of the Defendant and did so while acting within the scope of their  
23 employment or agency.

24 37. Plaintiffs are unaware of the names, identities, or capacities of the  
25 defendants sued as Does 1-10, but are informed and believe and thereon allege that  
26 each such fictitiously-named defendant is responsible in some manner for the  
27 damages and abridgement of rights described in this Complaint. Plaintiffs will  
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1 amend this Complaint to state the true names, identities or capacities of such  
2 fictitiously-named defendants when ascertained.

3 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

4 38. In or around March of 2020, Plaintiffs became aware that the CARES  
5 Act had been signed into law. Plaintiffs, knowing that their business would be  
6 seriously impacted by the COVID-19 crisis and the shelter-in-place orders, sought  
7 to obtain a PPP loan through a financial institution.

8 39. On or about April 3, 2020, Plaintiffs submitted a complete, thorough,  
9 and timely application to U.S. Bank to obtain a PPP loan. After submitting the PPP  
10 loan application, Plaintiffs waited to get funded. While Plaintiffs waited to get  
11 funded, they made strategic business decisions, made personnel decisions, and took  
12 other steps in reliance on U.S. Bank's obligation to process applications on a "first-  
13 come, first-served" basis and representation that it would process its application in  
14 the order received and without prioritizing other applications.

15 40. On information and belief, U.S. Bank did prioritize other applications;  
16 specifically, U.S. Bank moved high dollar applications from large and mid-sized  
17 companies to the "front of the line" in order to maximize their origination fees on  
18 these Federally backed loans at taxpayer expense. U.S. Bank enriched itself at the  
19 expense of Plaintiffs and the putative class of PLAINTIFF SMALL BUSINESS  
20 OWNERS.

21 41. PLAINTIFF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS reasonably relied on  
22 U.S. Bank's affirmative representations, communications, and advertising in  
23 making the choice to apply for their one PPP loan through U.S. Bank, not knowing  
24 that, contrary to those representations, U.S. Bank would prioritize large borrowers,  
25 making it less likely that PLAINTIFF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS would be  
26 able to obtain a loan through the PPP. As a result of their reliance on U.S. Bank's  
27 representations, PLAINTIFF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS suffered economic  
28 harm. Had PLAINTIFF SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS known that U.S. Bank was

1 prioritizing large loans, Plaintiffs could have avoided the harm by applying for a  
2 loan at a different bank, such as a local community bank.

3 42. As a result of the conduct of U.S. Bank, Plaintiffs’ businesses suffered  
4 financial harm, wrongfully lost the opportunity to obtain funding that was likely to  
5 be forgiven by the Federal Government, lost the time value of those available PPP  
6 funds, lost access to capital in a difficult economic time, could not make payroll,  
7 and was forced to lay off talented and hardworking employees that the company  
8 had invested valuable training resources in, and generally lost economic  
9 opportunities to conduct business due to lack of operating capital.

10 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

11 43. As noted above, Plaintiffs brings this action on behalf of themselves  
12 and a state-wide class, defined as indicated below.

13 44. **The Class Definition:** All businesses in the State of California that met  
14 the criteria for receiving a loan under the PPP, i.e. met the criteria for eligibility and  
15 were not otherwise ineligible, between February 15 and June 30, 2020, who timely  
16 applied for a PPP loan through U.S. Bank, whose applications were not processed  
17 and/or who were not issued loans in accordance with SBA Regulations (i.e. “first-  
18 come, first-served) and in accordance with the stated intent of the CARES Act (i.e.  
19 prioritizing “small business concerns and entities in underserved and rural markets,  
20 including veterans and members of the military community, small business  
21 concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged  
22 individuals”).)

23 45. Excluded from the Class are Defendants, as well as their officers,  
24 employees, agents, board members and legal counsel, and any judge who presides  
25 over this action (or spouse or family member of presiding judge), as well as all past  
26 and present employees, officers and directors of U.S. Bank.

27 46. Plaintiffs reserve the right to expand, limit, modify, or amend this class  
28 definition, including the addition of one or more subclasses, in connection with

1 Plaintiffs' motion for class certification, or at any other time, based upon, inter alia,  
2 changing circumstances and/or new facts obtained during discovery.

3 47. *Numerosity*: The Class is composed of thousands of businesses, whose  
4 joinder in this action would be impracticable. The disposition of their claims  
5 through this class action will benefit all Class Members, the parties and the courts.

6 48. *Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Fact and Law*:  
7 There is a well-defined community of interest in questions of law and fact affecting  
8 the Class. These questions of law and fact predominate over individual questions  
9 affecting individual Class Members, including, but not limited to, the following:

- 10 a. Did Defendants comply with all applicable SBA Regulations in  
11 processing applications for PPP funds and in distributing PPP funds in  
12 California?
- 13 b. Did Defendants comply with their legal obligations under the terms of  
14 the CARES Act as third party intermediary administrators of the PPP  
15 funds?
- 16 c. Did Defendants have a policy and/or practice of prioritizing large PPP  
17 loans to larger businesses to the detriment of the putative class?
- 18 d. Did Defendants process PPP loan applications on a “first-come, first-  
19 serve” basis?”
- 20 e. Did Defendants process applications in the order received, or did large  
21 PPP loans get moved “to the front of the line?”
- 22 f. Did Defendants prioritize maximizing origination fees over achieving  
23 the goals of the CARES Act and the PPP?
- 24 g. Did Defendants’ conduct constitute an “unfair business practice” under  
25 California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*?
- 26 h. Did Defendants’ conduct constitute an “unlawful business practice”  
27 under California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*?
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- 1 i. Did Defendants’ conduct constitute a “fraudulent business practice”  
2 under California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*?
- 3 j. Did Defendants’ conduct constitute false advertising under California  
4 Business & Professions Code § 17500, *et seq.*?
- 5 k. Did the transactional nature of the PPP application process create a  
6 duty on the part of the Defendants to disclose material information to  
7 the PPP loan applicants?
- 8 l. Did Defendants disclose to the PPP applicants that the loan  
9 applications were not being processed on a first-come, first-served  
10 basis?
- 11 m. Did Defendants possess exclusive knowledge of material facts, with  
12 respect to the PPP loan application process, that could not have been  
13 known to the Plaintiffs or the public (i.e. that the loan applications were  
14 not being processed “first-come, first-served” or that the banks were  
15 prioritizing large borrowers)?
- 16 n. Did Defendants actively conceal a material fact or facts from the  
17 Plaintiffs (i.e. that the loan applications were not being processed  
18 “first-come, first-served” or that the banks were prioritizing large  
19 borrowers)?
- 20 o. Did Defendants make a partial representation but also suppress some  
21 material fact or facts from the Plaintiffs (i.e. that the loan applications  
22 were not being processed “first-come, first-served” or that the banks  
23 were prioritizing large borrowers)?
- 24 p. Whether Defendants conduct, as alleged herein, was intentional and  
25 knowing?
- 26 q. Whether Class Members are entitled to damages and/or restitution;  
27 and, if so, what is the amount of revenues and/or profits Defendants  
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1 received and/or was lost by Class Members as a result of the conduct  
2 alleged herein;

3 r. Whether Defendants are likely to continue to mislead PPP loan  
4 applicants and continue to violate SBA Regulations regarding  
5 processing and funding applications for PPP loans; and

6 s. Whether Plaintiffs and Class Members are entitled to an award of  
7 reasonable attorney's fees, pre-judgment interest and costs of suit.

8 49. *Superiority*. In engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants  
9 have acted and failed to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiffs and other  
10 Class Members. Such conduct requires the Court's imposition of uniform relief to  
11 ensure compatible standards of conduct toward class members and to make  
12 injunctive or corresponding declaratory relief appropriate for all class members. A  
13 class action is superior to all other available means for the fair and efficient  
14 adjudication of Plaintiffs' and the Class Members' claims. Few, if any, class  
15 members could afford to seek legal redress of the wrongs complained herein on an  
16 individual basis. Absent class action, Class Members and the general public would  
17 not likely recover, or have the chance to recover, damages or restitution, and  
18 Defendants would be permitted to retain the proceeds of their misdeeds.

19 50. *Typicality*: Plaintiffs' claims are typical of, and are not antagonistic to,  
20 the claims of all Class Members. Plaintiffs and the Class Plaintiffs have all been  
21 deceived by Defendants' unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent PPP loan application and  
22 funding practices, as alleged herein. The factual and legal bases of Defendants'  
23 liability to Plaintiffs and each class member are substantially similar, resulting in  
24 injury to Plaintiffs and each Class Member as a result of Defendants' actions as  
25 described herein.

26 51. *Adequacy*: Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class because  
27 they are members of the Class and Plaintiffs' interests do not conflict with the  
28 interests of the Class Members Plaintiffs seeks to represent. Plaintiffs will fairly and



1 adequately represent and protect the interests of other class members. Plaintiffs  
2 have retained counsel with substantial experience in litigating complex cases,  
3 including consumer fraud and class actions. Both Plaintiffs and their counsel will  
4 vigorously prosecute this action on behalf of the class and have the financial ability  
5 to do so. Neither Plaintiffs nor counsel has any interest adverse to other class  
6 members.

7 52. *Ascertainability*: Plaintiffs and the Class Plaintiffs are informed and  
8 believe that Defendants keep extensive computerized records of its loan  
9 applications through, inter alia, computerized loan application systems and  
10 Federally mandated record keeping. Defendant has one or more databases through  
11 which a significant majority of Class Members, if not 100% of Class Members, may  
12 be identified and ascertained, and it maintains contact information, including email  
13 and home mailing addresses, through which notice of this action could be  
14 disseminated in accordance with due process requirements.

15 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

16 **On Behalf of the Class**

17 **Against All Defendants**

18 **(Violation of the “Unfair” Prong of the UCL, California Business &**  
19 **Professions Code § 17200, et seq.)**

20 53. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the foregoing allegations as  
21 if fully set forth herein.

22 54. Plaintiffs asserts this cause of action on behalf of themselves and  
23 members of the class.

24 55. The California Unfair Competition Law (hereinafter “UCL”) defines  
25 unfair business competition to include any “unlawful, unfair or fraudulent” act or  
26 practice, as well as any “unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading” advertising. Cal.  
27 Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

1           56. A business act or practice is “unfair” under the UCL if the reasons,  
2 justifications and motives of the alleged wrongdoer are outweighed by the gravity  
3 of the harm to the alleged victims.

4           57. U.S. Bank has violated the “unfair” prong of the UCL by subverting  
5 both the process and the intent of PPP loans through prioritizing large borrowers to  
6 the detriment of the “small business” applicants the funds were intended to support.  
7 Further, they have unfairly made representations to their PPP applicants and the  
8 public about the process which unfairly induced applicants to apply with  
9 Defendants. Inducing a greater volume of PPP applicants was to the financial  
10 benefit of Defendants at the expense of the applicants.

11           58. These acts and practices were unfair because they generated undue  
12 public good will for Defendants, and caused Plaintiffs, and the other members of  
13 the putative Class, to falsely believe that Defendants were focused on serving small  
14 businesses when they were not, and that the PPP loan applications were processed  
15 fairly and “first-come, first-served” based on the program criteria when they were  
16 not. They caused small business owners, some of whom the banks did profit from,  
17 to submit applications when in reality those PPP loan applications were “at the back  
18 of the line.” In this way, Defendants got to have it both ways – lots of small business  
19 applications to choose from and large borrower applications that could be  
20 prioritized.

21           59. The gravity of the harm to members of the Class resulting from these  
22 unfair acts and practices outweighed any conceivable reasons, justifications, and/or  
23 motives of Defendants had, in this case the desire to profit from PPP loans, for  
24 engaging in such deceptive acts and practices. By committing the acts and practices  
25 alleged above, Defendants engaged in unfair business practices within the meaning  
26 of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

27           60. Through its unfair acts and practices, Defendants have improperly  
28 obtained money from the Federal Government at the expense of Plaintiffs and the

1 Class. As such, Plaintiffs request that this Court cause Defendants to disgorge this  
2 money to Plaintiffs and all Class Members, and to enjoin Defendants from  
3 continuing to violate the UCL as discussed herein and/or from violating the UCL in  
4 the future, most notably if this program is funded again. Otherwise, Plaintiffs, the  
5 Class and members of the general public may be irreparably harmed and/or denied  
6 an effective and complete remedy if such an order is not granted.

7  
8 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **On Behalf of the Class**

10 **Against All Defendants**

11 **(Violation of the “Fraudulent” Prong of the UCL, California Business &**  
12 **Professions Code § 17200, et seq.)**

13 61. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the foregoing allegations as  
14 if fully set forth herein.

15 62. The UCL defines unfair business competition to include any  
16 “unlawful, unfair or fraudulent” act or practice, as well as any “unfair, deceptive,  
17 untrue or misleading” advertising. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

18 63. A business act or practice is “fraudulent” under the UCL if it is likely  
19 to deceive members of the consuming public.

20 64. As set forth above, the Defendants’ conduct included affirmative  
21 representations about the loan approval process and the “focus” and “priorities” of  
22 the bank in processing and funding PPP loans which were not true. Those  
23 representations were made with the intent to generate public good will and to induce  
24 consumers to reasonably rely on those representations and choose Defendants when  
25 making their decision about who to make their PPP loan application through.

26 65. Defendants’ acts and practices as described herein have deceived  
27 Plaintiffs and the Class and were highly likely to deceive members of the consuming  
28 public. Specifically, in deciding with which bank should they apply for a PPP loan,

1 Plaintiffs relied upon Defendants’ misleading and deceptive representations  
2 regarding its loan application and approval process. Each of these factors played a  
3 substantial role in Plaintiffs’ decision to apply with Defendants, and Plaintiffs  
4 would not have applied for PPP loans with Defendants in the absence of  
5 Defendants’ misrepresentations. Had they applied at a different bank, Plaintiffs and  
6 the Class could have obtained PPP funding. Accordingly, Plaintiffs have suffered  
7 monetary and economic loss as a direct result of Defendants’ practices described  
8 above.

9 66. As a result of the conduct described above, Defendants have been  
10 unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiffs and members of the Class.  
11 Specifically, Defendants have been unjustly enriched by obtaining revenues and  
12 profits that they would not otherwise have obtained absent their false, misleading  
13 and deceptive conduct.

14 67. Through its unfair acts and practices, Defendants have improperly  
15 obtained money from the Federal Government at the expense of Plaintiffs and the  
16 Class. As such, Plaintiffs requests that this Court cause Defendants to disgorge this  
17 money to Plaintiffs and all Class Members, and to enjoin Defendants from  
18 continuing to violate the UCL as discussed herein and/or from violating the UCL in  
19 the future. Otherwise, Plaintiffs, the Class and members of the general public may  
20 be irreparably harmed and/or denied an effective and complete remedy if such an  
21 order is not granted.

22 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **On Behalf of the Class**

24 **Against All Defendants**

25 **(Violation of the “Unlawful” Prong of the UCL, California Business &**  
26 **Professions Code § 17200, et seq.)**

27 68. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the foregoing allegations as  
28 if fully set forth herein.

1 69. The UCL defines unfair business competition to include any  
2 “unlawful, unfair or fraudulent” act or practice, as well as any “unfair, deceptive,  
3 untrue or misleading” advertising. Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.

4 70. A business act or practice is “unlawful” under the UCL if it violates  
5 any other law or regulation.

6 71. The FTCA prohibits “unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or  
7 affecting commerce” (15 U.S.C. § 45(a)(1)) and specifically prohibits false  
8 advertisements. 15 U.S.C. § 52(a).

9 72. Small Business Administration Regulations that govern the PPP funds,  
10 specifically SBA Interim Final Rule § *m*. [Docket No. SBA-2020-0015] 13 CFR  
11 Part 120, Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection  
12 Program, RIN 3245-AH34, mandated that they funds be distributed “first come, first  
13 served.”

14 73. Defendants have engaged in “unfair” and “deceptive” representations  
15 to the public and their loan applicants as set forth above, including by making false  
16 statements of material fact with respect to the PPP application process.

17 74. Defendants have further intentionally disregarded their legal  
18 requirement to distribute PPP funds on a “first-come, first-served” basis and in fact  
19 prioritized large businesses and allowed them to “jump the line” to the detriment of  
20 small business applicants and the members of the Class.

21 75. Through its unfair acts and practices, Defendants have improperly  
22 obtained money from the Federal Government at the expense of Plaintiffs and the  
23 Class. As such, Plaintiffs request that this Court cause Defendants to disgorge this  
24 money to Plaintiffs and all Class Members, and to enjoin Defendants from  
25 continuing to violate the UCL, and/or from violating the UCL in the future.  
26 Otherwise, Plaintiffs, the Class and members of the general public may be  
27 irreparably harmed and/or denied an effective and complete remedy if such an order  
28 is not granted.



1 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **On Behalf of the Class**

3 **Against All Defendants**

4 **FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT**

5 80. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the foregoing allegations as  
6 if fully set forth herein.

7 81. Due to the nature of the transaction and contemplated contract between  
8 them, Defendants owed a duty to Plaintiffs and the Class to reasonably disclose  
9 facts material to that transaction and to not hide or obscure facts material to that  
10 transaction.

11 82. At all relevant times, Defendants possessed and had exclusive  
12 knowledge of material facts not known to the Plaintiffs and Class Members, i.e. the  
13 knowledge of how the PPP applications were going to be processed, prioritizing  
14 large businesses borrowing large amounts of money and not first-come, first-served.

15 83. At all relevant times, Defendants actively concealed those material  
16 facts from the public and their PPP loan applicants, by intentionally omitting to  
17 disclose such facts and by intentionally misleading the Plaintiffs and Class with  
18 affirmative statements that were not true.

19 84. Even if Defendants made some partial representations, Defendants still  
20 made efforts to suppress material facts and did not fully disclose and contextualize  
21 the material facts known only to them.

22 85. Plaintiffs and the Class reasonably relied on Defendants'  
23 representations in choosing to apply for a PPP loan with Defendant Banks.

24 86. As a direct result of Defendants' fraudulent concealment of facts  
25 material to the PPP loan application transaction, Plaintiffs and the Class were  
26 induced to apply with Defendants and as a proximate result suffered economic and  
27 financial harm to be proven at trial but in excess of \$5 million.

28



**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Class, pray for the following relief:

1. For an order certifying the class as defined above, appointing Plaintiffs as class representatives for the class, and appointing Plaintiffs’ counsel as class counsel for the class;
2. For an order declaring Defendants’ actions to be unlawful;
3. For equitable relief to Plaintiffs and Class Members;
4. For injunctive relief prohibiting Defendants from engaging in the misconduct described herein;
5. For an award of all recoverable compensatory, statutory, and other damages sustained by Plaintiffs and class members, including disgorgement, unjust enrichment, and all other available relief under applicable law;
6. For an award of treble damages pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c) and any other applicable law;
7. For an award of punitive damages pursuant to applicable law;
8. For reasonable attorney’s fees and expenses as permitted by applicable statutes and law, including, but not limited to, Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5;

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///

- 1 9. For taxable costs;
- 2 10. For pre and post-judgment interest as allowed by law; and
- 3 11. For any other relief the Court deems just.

4  
5 Dated: April 19, 2020

**STALWART LAW GROUP**

6 By: /s/ Dylan Ruga  
7 Dylan Ruga, Esq.  
8 Ji-In Lee Houck, Esq.  
9 David M. Angeloff, Esq.

10 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the*  
11 *Proposed Class*

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs request trial by jury of all claims that are so triable.

Dated: April 19, 2020

**STALWART LAW GROUP**

By: /s/ Dylan Ruga

Dylan Ruga, Esq.  
Ji-In Lee Houck, Esq.  
David M. Angeloff, Esq.

*Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the  
Proposed Class*

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