

116-136, 134 Stat. 281 (2020), is a federal law that was enacted in or around March 2020 to provide emergency financial assistance to the millions of Americans suffering the economic impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. One source of relief provided for in the CARES Act was the authorization of forgivable loans to small businesses for job retention and certain other expenses through the Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP"). The purpose of loans issued under the PPP was to enable small businesses suffering from the economic downturn to continue to pay salary, wages and to provide benefits, such as health insurance coverage, to their employees.

5. To obtain a PPP loan, a qualifying business was required to submit a PPP loan application, signed by an authorized representative of the business. The PPP loan application required the business to acknowledge the program rules and make certain affirmative certifications to obtain the PPP loan. In the PPP loan application (SBA Form 2483), the small business (through its authorized representative) was required to certify: (a) that the small business was in operation on February 15, 2020; and (b) the average monthly payroll expenses; and (c) the number of employees. These certifications were used to calculate the amount of money the small business was eligible to receive under the PPP. In addition, businesses applying for PPP loans were required to submit documentation supporting their payroll expenses.

7. A PPP loan application was then processed by a participating lender. If a PPP loan application was approved, the participating lender funded the loan using its own monies, which were then guaranteed by the SBA. Generally, in the event that the borrower defaulted on a PPP loan, the SBA would purchase the borrower's debt from the lending financial institution and assume the responsibility for paying back the loan.

8. PPP loan funds were required to be used on certain permissible expenses, including payroll costs, mortgage interest, rent, and utilities for the business. In the PPP loan application (SBA Form 2483), the borrower must certify that "[a]ll SBA loan proceeds will be used only for business-related purposes as specified in the loan application and consistent with the Paycheck Protection Program Rule." In that same application, the borrower must also certify that "[t]he funds will be used to retain workers and maintain payroll or make mortgage interest payments, lease payments, and utility payments, as specified under the Paycheck Protection Program Rule."

9. Under the applicable PPP rules and guidance, the interest and principal on the PPP loan was eligible for forgiveness if the business spent the loan proceeds on these authorized expense items within a designated period of time and used a certain portion of the loan toward payroll expenses.

10. Harvest Small Business Finance, LLC (Harvest), a financial institution headquartered in Laguna Hills, California, was a participating lender and issued PPP loans guaranteed by the SBA. Harvest processed applications for PPP loans that were submitted through an internet-based web portal, which affected interstate commerce.

The Scheme to Defraud

COUNT I

False Statement (18 U.S.C. § 1014)

11. Paragraphs 1-10 are realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

12. On or about May 27, 2021, in the Southeastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri and elsewhere, the defendant, Keesa Green, knowingly made a false statement to Harvest Small

Business Finance, LLC, a financial institution, for the purpose of influencing the action of Harvest Small Business Finance, LLC upon an application for a SBA backed PPP loan, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1014 and punishable under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1014.

Manner and Means

13. It was a part of the scheme that, on or about May 27, 2021, Keesa Green submitted and caused to be submitted a fraudulent PPP loan application on behalf of Keesa Green, which falsely stated:

- a) That Keesa Green was the owner / operator of a small business that was in operation in Missouri on February 15, 2020.
- b) That any funds received by way of a PPP loan would be spent on permissible expenses, such as payroll costs, mortgage interest, rent and utilities for the business which she claimed.

14. Further, Keesa Green knowingly submitted and caused to be submitted certain documents in support of the fraudulent PPP loan application, including a materially false and fraudulent Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Schedule C (Form 1040) Profit or Loss From Business form (Schedule C) for 2019 which falsely represented specified income and expenses.

When in truth and fact, there was no such business and Keesa Green had not obtained the income listed, nor incurred the expenses claimed, and Keesa Green did not spend the proceeds of the loan in a manner consistent with the rules of the program.

COUNT II

Wire Fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343)

15. Paragraphs 1-10 are realleged and incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

16. On or about May 27, 2021, in the Southeastern Division of the Eastern District of Missouri

and elsewhere, the defendant, Keesa Green voluntarily and intentionally devised or participated in a scheme to obtain money by means of material false representations, namely the submission of a fraudulent PPP loan application, with the intent to defraud, and the defendant used, or caused to be used an interstate wire communication, that is the electronic submission of a fraudulent loan application via the internet, for the purpose of obtaining an electronic deposit of funds into a bank account of Keesa Green, in furtherance of the scheme, and the scheme affected Harvest Small Business Finance, LLC, a financial institution, in violation of Title 18 United States Code, Section 1343 and punishable under Title 18, United States Code, Section 1343.

17. It was a part of the scheme that, on or about May 27, 2021, Keesa Green submitted and caused to be submitted a fraudulent PPP loan application on behalf of Keesa Green, which falsely stated:

- a) That Keesa Green was the owner / operator of a small business that was in operation in Missouri on February 15, 2020.
- b) That any funds received by way of a PPP loan would be spent on permissible expenses, such as payroll costs, mortgage interest, rent and utilities for the business which she claimed.

18. Further, Keesa Green submitted and caused to be submitted certain documents in support of the fraudulent PPP loan application, including a materially false and fraudulent Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Schedule C (Form 1040) Profit or Loss From Business form (Schedule C) for 2019 which falsely represented specified income and expenses.

When in truth and fact, there was no such business and Keesa Green had not obtained the income listed, nor incurred the expenses claimed and Keesa Green did not spend the proceeds of the loan in a manner consistent with the rules of the program.

19. As a result of the materially false and fraudulent application for a PPP loan, the lender did

electronically transfer \$19,966.00 to a bank account of Keesa Green.

Forfeiture Allegations

The Grand Jury further finds by probable cause that:

Pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(2)(A) and (a)(3)(F), upon conviction of an offense in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1014 and/or Section 1343, as set forth in the Indictment, the defendant shall forfeit to the United States of America any property constituting, or derived from, proceeds obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of such violation. Subject to forfeiture is a sum of money equal to the total value of the property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any proceeds traceable to such violation, which is at least \$19,966.00.

If any of the property described above, as a result of any act or omission of the defendant:

- a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;
- c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;
- d. has been substantially diminished in value; or
- e. has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty,

the United States of America will be entitled to the forfeiture of substitute property pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p).

A TRUE BILL

Foreperson

SAYLER A. FLEMING
United States Attorney

Tim J. Willis, # 62428MO
Assistant United States Attorney