

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
PENSACOLA DIVISION**

SPORT & WHEAT, CPA, PA,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 3:20cv5425-TKW-HTC

SERVISFIRST BANK, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

ORDER DISMISSING AMENDED COMPLAINT

The central issue of first impression in this case is whether Plaintiff and others like it are entitled to any portion of the fees paid by the federal government to lenders like Defendants who were tasked with handing out hundreds of billions of dollars of “loans” under the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP).¹ The short answer is “no.”

This issue arises in the context of Defendants’ motions to dismiss Plaintiff’s amended complaint under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). See Docs. 46, 49, 67, 69. The motions, responses (Docs. 56, 85), and reply (Doc. 65) were comprehensively (and ably) briefed, and no hearing is necessary to rule on the motions.

¹ This case was apparently the first of what is now at least 50 cases pending around the country raising the same issue. A motion to transfer these cases into a single MDL proceeding was denied by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation last week. See *In re Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Agent Fees Litigation*, MDL No. 2950 (J.P.M.L. Aug. 5, 2020).

When ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss, the Court accepts the allegations in the operative complaint (here, the amended complaint, Doc. 21) as true and construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff under the “plausibility” standard adopted by the Supreme Court. *See Ascroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009); *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007); *Crespo v. Coldwell Banker Mortg.*, 599 F. App’x 868, 874 (11th Cir. 2014). Applying this standard, the Court finds for the reasons that follow that the motions to dismiss are due to be granted.

Factual and Procedural Background

Plaintiff is a small accounting firm that assisted its clients (the borrowers) in obtaining loans from Defendants under the PPP. Plaintiff alleges in the amended complaint that Defendants did not pay it the “agent fees” (totaling \$4,526)² it was due under the PPP and its implementing regulation for helping the borrowers obtain the loans. Plaintiff does not allege that it or the borrowers had agreements with Defendants regarding payment of Plaintiff’s agent fees.

The amended complaint asserts four counts and seeks monetary damages and injunctive relief against Defendants (and other “John Doe” lenders) on a class-wide

² Specifically, the amended complaint alleges that Plaintiff is entitled to \$941.65 of the loan processing fee paid by the Small Business Administration (SBA) to Defendant ServisFirst, \$1,633.03 of the fee paid to Defendant Synovus, \$75.75 of the fee paid to Defendant The First, and \$1,875.57 of the fee paid to Defendant Truist. *See* Doc. 21, at ¶¶ 91, 112, 126, 139.

basis. Count 1 (“unjust enrichment”) and Count 2 (“contract implied in law”) seek to recover the monetary benefit Plaintiff allegedly conferred on Defendants when it helped the borrowers obtain PPP loans through Defendants; Count 3 (“conversion”) alleges the Defendants unlawfully retained the portion of the loan processing fees that Plaintiff was entitled to under the PPP and its implementing regulation; and Count 4 (“declaratory relief”) seeks a declaration that Defendants violated federal law by not paying Plaintiff the portion of the loan processing fee it was entitled to under the PPP along with appropriate injunctive relief.

Counts 3 and 4 are premised on the assumption that the PPP and its implementing regulation require lenders to pay the agent’s fee irrespective of whether there is an agreement between the agent or borrower and the lender to do so. By contrast, Counts 1 and 2 are premised on equitable principles (rather than legal entitlement under the PPP and its implementing regulation) under state common law based on Plaintiff’s allegations that Defendants were aware of and benefitted from the work Plaintiff did on the borrowers’ PPP loan applications.

Analysis

The crux of this case is in Count 4, which seeks a declaration that Defendants are required to pay “agent fees” to Plaintiff for the work it performed on behalf of the borrowers who obtained PPP loans from Defendants. The claim is premised on

the assumption that the CARES Act³ and its implementing regulation require lenders to pay the borrowers' agent fees. This assumption, however, finds no support in the plain language of the statute or the regulation.

Section 1102 of the CARES Act created the PPP as part of the Section 7(a) Loan Program administered by the SBA. The PPP was intended to help small businesses impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic by providing loans⁴ that could be used to cover payroll and other costs. The loans were administered by the private sector (e.g., banks, credit unions, existing SBA Section 7(a) lenders), but they were fully funded and guaranteed by the federal government.

The CARES Act mandated that the SBA Administrator "shall reimburse a lender authorized to make a covered loan" and it established the fees that the lender will be paid for making the loans. See Pub. L. No. 116-136, §1102(a)(2) (to be codified at 15 U.S.C. §636(a)(36)(P)(i)). The Act further provided that "[a]n agent that assists an eligible recipient to prepare an application for a covered loan may not

³ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136, 134 Stat. 281 (2020).

⁴ The monies received under the PPP are "loans" in only the loosest sense of that word because the borrower is not required to make any payments for six months and the full amount of the principal borrowed and any accrued interest will be forgiven if the borrower uses the loan proceeds to cover payroll and other approved costs. See Pub. L. No. 116-136, §1102(a)(2) (to be codified at 15 U.S.C. §636(a)(36)(M)), §1106(b); see also Paycheck Protection Program Flexibility Act of 2020, Pub. L. No. 116-142, §3, 134 Stat. 641, 641-43 (2020) (extending the deferral period and modifying the criteria for loan forgiveness).

collect a fee in excess of the limits established by the [SBA] Administrator.” *Id.* (to be codified at 15 U.S.C. §636(a)(36)(P)(ii)).

In April 2020, pursuant to the authority delegated by the statutory language quoted above, the SBA issued an interim final rule (IFR) to implement the PPP. *See* Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program, 85 Fed. Reg. 20,811 (Apr. 15, 2020).⁵ The IFR provides in pertinent part:

Agent fees will be paid by the lender out of the fees the lender receives from SBA. Agents may not collect fees from the borrower or be paid out of the PPP loan proceeds. The total amount that an agent may collect from the lender for assistance in preparing an application for a PPP loan (including referral to the lender) may not exceed:

- i. One (1) percent for loans of not more than \$350,000;
- ii. 0.50 percent for loans of more than \$350,000 and less than \$2 million; and
- iii. 0.25 percent for loans of at least \$2 million.

Id. at 20,816. The IFR also states that its provisions “temporarily supersede any conflicting Loan Program Requirement (as defined in 13 CFR 120.10).” *Id.* at 20,812.

⁵ The SBA has since adopted other regulations to implement the PPP, *see* <https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/loans/coronavirus-relief-options/paycheck-protection-program#section-header-9> (list of regulations), but none of those regulations appear to have any bearing on the issues in this case.

The CARES Act does not require lenders to pay the agent’s fees absent an agreement to do so (or create a private right of action for payment⁶) because the statutory language does not even speak to who pays the agent’s fees; it merely provides that the agent cannot collect a fee from anyone in excess of the amount established by the SBA Administrator. Indeed, the different language used by Congress in mandating payment of lenders (“shall reimburse”) and limiting agent fees (“may not collect”) is indicative of an intent not to require lenders to pay agent fees. See *In re Failla*, 838 F.3d 1170, 1176-77 (11th Cir. 2016) (quoting Antonin Scalia & Bryan A. Garner, *Reading Law* 170 (2012)) (“The presumption of consistent usage instructs that ‘[a] word or phrase is presumed to bear the same meaning throughout a text’ and that ‘a material variation in terms suggest a variation in meaning.’”). Thus, if lenders have any legal obligation to pay agent fees absent an agreement to do so, that obligation must come from the IFR.

The IFR asks—and then answers—the question of “[w]ho pays the fee to an agent who assists a borrower” by stating that payment is to be made “by the lender

⁶ Defendants spend a significant amount of their briefing arguing that the CARES Act does not create an express or implied private right of action as required to bring a claim under the Declaratory Judgment Act (DJA). Although it is doubtful that such a private right of action exists, see *Profiles, Inc. v. Bank of Am. Corp.*, 2020 WL 1849710, at *7 (D. Md. Apr. 13, 2020) (“The Court is not persuaded that the language of the CARES Act evidences the requisite congressional intent to create a private right of action.”); see also *United States v. Fid. Capital Corp.*, 920 F.2d 827, 838 n.39 (11th Cir. 1991) (noting that “no private right of action exists for a violation of the [Small Business] Act or the regulations”), the Court need not decide that issue because the claim asserted by Plaintiff under the DJA clearly fails on the merits.

out of the fees the lender receives from SBA” and not “from the borrower or . . . out of the PPP loan proceeds.” 85 Fed. Reg. 20,816. This language does not require that lenders share their fees—nor does it (or could it⁷) create or provide a right of action for agents to collect fees from the lender; instead, the language simply explains that, if an agent is to be paid a fee, the fee must be paid by the lender from the fee it receives from the SBA. This, then, begs the question of whether an agreement between the lender and the agent is necessary for the lender to be required to pay the agent fees.

Defendants argue that the existing Section 7(a) regulations require such an agreement as a prerequisite to the lender’s payment of agent fees. Plaintiff conceded this point in the amended complaint, but it now argues that an agreement with the lender is not required under the PPP.⁸ The Court agrees with Defendants.

The PPP was added to and exists within the framework of Section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, *see* Pub. L. No. 116-136, §1102(a), and the IFR states that it only supersedes “conflicting” Section 7(a) program requirements, *see* 85 Fed. Reg.

⁷ *See Alexander v. Sandoval*, 532 U.S. 275, 291 (2001) (“Language in a regulation may invoke a private right of action that Congress through statutory text created, but it may not create a right that Congress has not.”).

⁸ *Compare* Doc. 21, at ¶ 65 (“Harmonizing these provisions, a Borrower may agree to hire a PPP Agent, subject to the fee caps set by the SBA in its PPP Interim Final Rule; and to be paid under 13 CFR § 103.5(a), the PPP Agent must submit the arrangement in writing on SBA’s Form 159.”) *with* Doc. 56, at 21 (“[Plaintiff] has reconsidered its position and now argues that Form 159 and other SBA formalities are not required”).

20,812. Accordingly, it follows that all non-conflicting program requirements continue to apply.

The existing Section 7(a) program requirements provide that the fees charged by an agent must be “reasonable” and they establish presumptively reasonable amounts for the fees. *See* 13 C.F.R. §103.5(b). The applicant or agent must execute a “compensation agreement” and provide it to the SBA on a specific form. *See* 13 C.F.R. §103.5(a); SBA Form 159 (rev. Apr. 9, 2018).⁹ The form must identify the portion of the agent fee to be paid by the borrower and the portion to be paid by the lender, *see* SBA Form 159, at 2 (providing separate boxes for these amounts), and the agent’s fees cannot be contingent upon the loan being approved, *id.* at 1 (“The SBA does not allow contingency fees (fees paid only if the loan is approved) . . .”).

The Court sees no conflict in these requirements and the IFR, except that the cap on agent fees in the IFR are considerably lower than the presumptively reasonable amounts in 13 C.F.R. §103.5(b) and agent fees under the PPP are necessarily contingent because they can only be paid out of the fee received by the lender and the lender only receives the fee if the loan is funded. Specifically, Form 159 does not conflict with the IFR because (1) there is nothing in the IFR that prohibits the SBA Administrator from requiring use of the form (or the disclosure of

⁹ The form is available online at <https://www.sba.gov/document/sba-form-159-fee-disclosure-compensation-agreement>.

agent fees) and the form clearly states that it is to be used “whenever an Agent is paid by either the [borrower] or the SBA Lender in connection with the SBA loan application” (emphasis added),¹⁰ and (2) even though the IFR prohibits agents from collecting fees from borrowers, there are separate spaces on the form to indicate the portion of the fee paid by the borrower (which would have to be \$0 under the IFR) and the portion of the fee paid by the lender (which could be whatever the lender and agent agreed up to the caps in the IFR). Accordingly, because these existing program requirements do not conflict with the IFR, they apply to agents who assist borrowers in obtaining loans under the PPP.

Here, it is undisputed that neither Plaintiff nor the borrowers executed Form 159, nor did they have agreements with Defendants regarding payment for the work Plaintiff performed in assisting borrowers in obtaining PPP loans through Defendants. Accordingly, Defendants have no legal obligation under the CARES Act or the IFR to pay Plaintiff an “agent fee” for helping the borrowers get PPP loans from Defendants, and on that basis, Count 4 of the amended complaint is due to be dismissed.

¹⁰ On this point, the Court did not overlook Plaintiff’s argument that it need not sign Form 159 because the form’s instructions state that the agent’s signature is only required when it is being paid by the borrower (“Each Agent paid by the Applicant to assist in connection with its application must also complete and sign the form.”) and the PPP prohibits the agent from collecting a fee from the borrower. However, the form clearly states that “[w]hen an Agent is paid by the SBA Lender, the SBA Lender must complete this form and the SBA Lender and Applicant must both sign the form.” Thus, before the lender can pay the agent’s fee under the PPP, Form 159 must be signed by at least the lender and the borrower.

The state law conversion claim in Count 3 is due to be dismissed for similar reasons. Under Florida law, “[t]he gist of a conversion [is] . . . the wrongful deprivation of a person of property to the possession of which he is entitled.” *Star Fruit Co. v. Eagle Lake Growers, Inc.*, 33 So. 2d 858, 860 (Fla. 1948). Thus, to state a claim for conversion, “the plaintiff must have a present or immediate right of possession of the property in question.” *United States v. Bailey*, 419 F.3d 1208, 1214 (11th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Page v. Matthews*, 386 So. 2d 815, 816 (Fla. 5th DCA 1980)). If the plaintiff has no right to the property in question, it has no conversion claim. Here, as explained above, Plaintiff had no legal right to any portion of the fee Defendants received from the SBA for making the loans to the borrowers assisted by Plaintiff. Accordingly, Count 3 is due to be dismissed.

The state law claims for unjust enrichment and contract implied in law in Counts 1 and 2 are duplicative¹¹ and fare no better than the other counts. To state a claim for unjust enrichment and/or contract implied in law, Plaintiff must allege “(1) plaintiff conferred a benefit upon the defendant, who has knowledge of that benefit; (2) defendant accepts and retains the conferred benefit; and (3) under the

¹¹ Under Florida law, the elements for a claim for “unjust enrichment” or “contract implied in law” are the same. See *Commerce P’Ship 8098 Ltd. P’ship v. Equity Contr. Co.*, 695 So. 2d 383, 386 (Fla. 4th DCA 1997) (explaining that Florida courts have synonymously used a number of different terms, including “unjust enrichment,” to describe the cause of action encompassed by a contract implied in law); see also *Resnick v. AvMed, Inc.*, 693 F.3d 1317, 1325 n.2 (11th Cir. 2012) (“To the extent Plaintiffs allege a contract implied in law, such contracts must be pled in the same way as unjust enrichment claims.”).

circumstances, it would be inequitable for the defendant to retain the benefit without paying for it.” *Vibo Corp. v. US Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers*, 762 F. App'x 703, 705 (11th Cir. 2019) (quoting *Fito v. Attorneys' Title Ins. Fund, Inc.*, 83 So. 3d 755, 758 (Fla. 3d DCA 2011)). To satisfy the first element, “the plaintiff must directly confer a benefit to the defendant.” *Kopel v. Kopel*, 229 So. 3d 812, 818 (Fla. 2017) (citing *Peoples Nat'l Bank of Commerce v. First Union Nat'l Bank of Fla. N.A.*, 667 So. 2d 876, 879 (Fla. 3d DCA 1996)) (emphasis added); *see also Virgilio v. Ryland Grp., Inc.*, 680 F.3d 1329, 1337 (11th Cir. 2012) (affirming dismissal of unjust enrichment claim under Florida law where benefit was indirect); *Century Senior Servs. V. Consumer Health Ben. Ass'n Inc.*, 770 F. Supp. 2d 1261, 1267 (S.D. Fla. 2011) (“A benefit that a defendant gains that does not come directly from the plaintiff does not give rise to a claim for unjust enrichment.”); *Tilton v. Playboy Entm't Grp., Inc.*, 2007 WL 80858, at *3 (M.D. Fla. Jan. 8, 2007) (explaining, the plaintiff's conferral of an indirect benefit upon the defendant is insufficient to support an unjust enrichment claim); *Am. Safety Ins. Serv., Inc. v. Griggs*, 959 So. 2d 322, 331-32 (Fla. 5th DCA 2007) (holding that conferral of a direct benefit is required).

Here, although Plaintiff's work on the borrowers' PPP loan applications directly benefitted the borrowers because it helped them get PPP loans, the benefit received by Defendants for making the loans to the borrowers (i.e., loan processing

fees from the SBA) was merely an incidental benefit of Plaintiff's work for the borrowers.¹² Thus, putting aside the question of whether each Defendant had the requisite knowledge of the benefit allegedly conferred on them by Plaintiff,¹³ the Court finds that Plaintiff's indirect conferral of a benefit on Defendants is insufficient to satisfy the first element of a claim for unjust enrichment or contract implied in law against Defendants. Accordingly, Counts 1 and 2 are due to be dismissed.¹⁴

¹² The Court has not overlooked Plaintiff's argument that the benefit it conferred on Defendants was the time that Defendants did not need to spend pulling together information to complete the borrowers' loan applications. However, as the Court understands Plaintiff's claims, it is not suing to recover the value of that work (nor could it because the IFR caps the fee the agent can receive); rather, Plaintiff is only suing to recover what it considers to be its share of the fee Defendants received for making the loans, and no matter how you look at that, it is merely an incidental benefit of Plaintiff's work on behalf the borrowers.

¹³ Viewed in the light most favorable to Plaintiff, the amended complaint appears to sufficiently allege that three of the four defendants—ServisFirst, Synovus, and Truist—were aware of the work Plaintiff was doing to assist the borrowers in obtaining PPP loans because they communicated directly with Plaintiff about the loan applications. *See E & M Marine Corp. v. First Union Nat'l Bank*, 783 So. 2d 311, 312 (Fla. 3d DCA 2001) (“[A] party is liable for services rendered only when he requests the other party to perform the services or knowingly and voluntarily accepts their benefits.”) (quoting *Coffee Pot Plaza P'ship v. Arrow Air Conditioning and Refrigeration, Inc.*, 412 So. 2d 883, 884 (Fla. 2d DCA 1982)). By contrast, the amended complaint does not allege that the other defendant, The First, had any communications with Plaintiff about its work on a borrower's loan application from which it could be inferred that The First knew that Plaintiff conferred a benefit on it by performing that work.

¹⁴ Even if these counts had survived Defendants' motions to dismiss (or could somehow be amended to state a claim), the Court does not see why Plaintiff would want to expend the resources necessary to pursue these claims in this forum because the claims involve less than \$5,000 and they are not likely to be found suitable for class action treatment. *See Vega v. T-Mobile, USA, Inc.*, 564 F.3d 1256, 1274 (11th Cir. 2009) (explaining that unjust enrichment claims are not appropriate for class action treatment because “common questions will rarely, if ever, predominate an unjust enrichment claim, the resolution of which turns on individualized facts”) (emphasis added).

The Court finds it highly unlikely that Plaintiff will be able to further amend the complaint to state a claim against Defendants, but the Court is not yet prepared to say that amendment would be “futile” and it will keep an open mind if Plaintiff seeks leave to file a second amended complaint. Alternatively, if Plaintiff would rather forego further proceedings in this Court and try its luck at the Eleventh Circuit on the legal issues in this case, the Court will (upon Plaintiff’s request) direct the Clerk to enter judgment dismissing the amended complaint with prejudice based on the rulings in this Order.

In sum, for the reasons stated above, it is **ORDERED** that Defendants’ motions to dismiss (Docs. 46, 49, 67, 69) are **GRANTED**, and the amended complaint is **DISMISSED**. Plaintiff may seek leave to file a second amended complaint within 14 days of the date of this Order if it can do so in good faith.

DONE and ORDERED this 17th day of August, 2020.

T. Kent Wetherell, II
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE