

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

ex rel. VERITY INVESTIGATIONS, LLC,

Plaintiff/Relator,

v.

SEMBLEX CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:25-cv-264-UNA

**ORIGINAL COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL
FALSE CLAIMS ACT, 31 U.S.C.
§ 3729 *et seq.***

**FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT
TO 31 U.S.C. § 3730(b)(2)**

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Jury Trial Demanded

QUI TAM COMPLAINT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This is a *qui tam* case, filed on behalf of the federal government, seeking to recover \$2,000,000 (plus mandatory trebling) that Defendant wrongfully obtained in the form of a federal guaranteed loan by falsely certifying that it had fewer than 300 employees. That loan was later forgiven, and the federal government paid the bill.

2. The loan in question was provided by the Small Business Administration's ("SBA's") Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP"). The PPP was created by Congress near the start of the COVID-19 epidemic in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") in 2020, and then received additional funding (\$284 billion) in December 2020 in the "Economic Aid to Hard-Hit Small Businesses, Nonprofits, and Venues Act."¹ 15 U.S.C. § 636(a)(37).

3. In early 2021, SBA authorized a second series of PPP loans, widely referred to as "Second Draw" PPP loans. This case involves a false application for a Second Draw PPP loan.

4. The Second Draw PPP loans were made available only to "small" businesses. The SBA established a clear, bright-line rule for who counted as "small." Applicants were required to certify, in their application, that they (both the applicant and its affiliates) collectively employed 300 or fewer persons.²

5. The Second Draw PPP loans created additional criteria that an entity with "significant operations" in the People's Republic of China could not own more than 20 percent of

¹ SBA INSPECTOR GENERAL INSPECTION REPORT, The Small Business Administration's Implementation of Recommended Controls and the Economic Aid Act (Aug. 12, 2021), <https://www.sba.gov/sites/sbagov/files/2021-08/SBA%20OIG%20Report%2021-19.pdf>.

² SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, Second Draw PPP loan, <https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/loans/covid-19-relief-options/paycheck-protection-program/second-draw-ppp-loan>.

the small business applicant.

6. Defendant falsely certified to the SBA that (a) it and its affiliates had 272 employees; and (b) it was not a business concern owned or held by an entity with significant operations in China. As a direct result of these false statements, Defendant obtained a Second Draw PPP loan of \$2,000,000, which was later forgiven.

7. Relator is an outside investigative company that detected Defendant's fraud by reviewing Defendant's statements revealing that Defendant is part of a large corporate group that employed far more than 300 persons during the relevant time period and had significant operations in China.

II. THE PARTIES

8. Plaintiff Verity Investigations LLC ("Relator") is an investigative firm formed by two professionals with widespread experience in detecting and reporting fraud on the U.S. public fisc.

9. Defendant Semblex Corporation is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Elmhurst, Illinois.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This action arises under the laws of the United States to redress violations of the Federal False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729–33 ("FCA").

11. Subject-matter jurisdiction is conferred by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1345.

12. Venue is proper, and this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, because Defendant is "found" in this District. 31 U.S.C. § 3732(a).

IV. THE FALSE CLAIMS ACT

13. The FCA is the primary civil remedial statute designed to deter fraud upon the United States. Its purpose is to "enhance the Government's ability to recover losses sustained as a

result of fraud against the Government.” S. Rep. No. 99-345, at 1 (July 28, 1986).

14. A defendant violates the FCA when the defendant “knowingly presents, or causes to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment or approval.” 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(A).

15. Under the FCA, a claim includes a request for money. 31 U.S.C. § 3729(b)(2). A claim is “false or fraudulent” under the FCA if the entity or person submitting the claim was not entitled to payment.

16. In 2009, Congress amended the FCA through the Fraud Enforcement and Recovery Act of 2009 (“FERA”), Pub. L. No. 111-21 (May 20, 2009), making a defendant liable under the FCA when the defendant “knowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or used, a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim.” 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(B).

17. Under the FCA, the terms “knowing” and “knowingly” mean that the defendant “(i) has actual knowledge of the information; (ii) acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information; or (iii) acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information.” 31 U.S.C. § 3729(b)(1)(A).

18. No proof of specific intent to defraud the Government is required to show that a defendant acted knowingly under the FCA. 31 U.S.C. § 3729(b)(1)(B).

19. The terms “knowing,” “knowingly,” “knowledge,” “knows,” and “knew,” as used in this Complaint, have the meaning ascribed to them by the FCA.

20. The FCA defines the term “material” as “having a natural tendency to influence, or be capable of influencing, the payment or receipt of money or property.” 31 U.S.C. § 3729(b)(4).

21. The FCA broadly defines a “claim” as “any request or demand . . . for money or property” that: “(i) is presented to an officer, employee, or agent of the United States,” or “(ii) is made to a contractor, grantee, or other recipient, if the money or property is to be spent or used on

the Government's behalf or to advance a Government program or interest, and if the United States Government (I) provides or has provided any portion of the money or property requested or demanded; or (II) will reimburse such contractor, grantee, or other recipient for any portion of the money or property which is requested or demanded." 31 U.S.C. § 3729(b)(2).

22. The FCA imposes treble damages plus a civil penalty for each false claim. *See* 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1).

23. The minimum and maximum civil penalty amounts are adjusted for inflation each successive year under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015, Pub. L. No. 114-74, § 701, 129 Stat. 584, 599–601 (2015). *See* 28 C.F.R. § 85.5 (identifying applicable inflation adjustments on an annual basis); 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1).

24. As of February 12, 2024, courts must assess a civil penalty of no less than \$13,946 and no more than \$27,894 per claim for FCA violations that occurred after November 2, 2015. *See* 28 C.F.R. § 85.5 Table 1.

25. False statements made in a loan application to a third-party lender qualify as "false claims" to the government where, as here, the loan is guaranteed by the federal government and the federal government later repays the lender. *See United States v. Van Oosterhout*, 96 F.3d 1491, 1494 (D.C. Cir. 1996).

V. NO "PUBLIC DISCLOSURE" AND RELATOR IS AN ORIGINAL SOURCE

26. On information and belief, no "public disclosure" has been made of Defendant's false statement and fraud detailed herein. 31 U.S.C. § 3730(e)(4)(A).

27. On information and belief, Defendant's fraudulent transactions have not been publicly disclosed in a Federal criminal, civil, or administrative hearing in which the Government or its agent is a party; in a congressional, Government Accountability Office, or other Federal report, hearing, audit, or investigation; or by the news media.

28. Even if there had been a “public disclosure,” that would not matter in this case because Relator is an “original source of the information” set forth in this complaint. 31 U.S.C. § 3730(e)(4)(A).

29. Relator’s knowledge is independent of and materially adds to any publicly disclosed aspects of the fraudulent transactions described herein. Among other things, Relator has “connected the dots” between (a) the Form 5500 disclosures; (b) Defendant’s affiliate relationships and those affiliates’ number of employees and operations in China; and (c) Defendant’s false certification for Second Draw PPP loan.

30. Prior to filing this action, Relator voluntarily provided the Government with this complaint and all material evidence in Relator’s possession relating to the fraudulent transactions.

VI. THE SECOND DRAW PPP LOAN PROGRAM

31. To be eligible for a Second Draw PPP loan, borrowers were required to meet three criteria: (1) have “[p]reviously received a First Draw PPP Loan,” (2) “[have] no more than 300 employees,” and (3) be able to “demonstrate at least a 25% reduction in gross receipts between comparable quarters in 2019 and 2020.”³ 15 U.S.C. § 636(a)(37)(A)(iv).

32. The SBA’s website explained the 300-limit to borrowers. This was explained in an overview page of the website⁴ and in the online “Frequently Asked Questions” document available on the website.⁵

33. The SBA’s FAQ document stated that this limit was “narrower” than the prior 500-

³ SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, Second Draw PPP loan, <https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/loans/covid-19-relief-options/paycheck-protection-program/second-draw-ppp-loan>.

⁴ SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, Second Draw PPP loan, <https://perma.cc/R74F-68UQ?type=image> (as of March 2021).

⁵ SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, FAQ for PPP Borrowers and Lenders, <https://perma.cc/5Y8K-CR5Y> (as of March 2021).

employee limit for the earlier First Draw PPP loans.⁶

34. The SBA's FAQ document warned borrowers that, unlike with the First Draw PPP loans, borrowers would not be allowed to qualify using "SBA's [other] established size standards (either revenue-based or employee-based) or the alternative size standard."⁷

35. The SBA's FAQ stated that "borrowers" were "required to apply SBA's affiliation rules under 13 C.F.R. 121.301(f)."⁸

36. That regulation—13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f)—stated that when counting "employees," an applicant must include the employees of "all of its domestic and foreign affiliates." 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f)(6).⁹

37. That regulation defined affiliation broadly:

a. Affiliation includes "affiliation based on ownership." "For determining affiliation based on equity ownership, a concern is an affiliate of an individual, concern, or entity that owns or has the power to control more than 50 percent of the concern's voting equity. If no individual, concern, or entity is found to control, SBA will deem the Board of Directors or President or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) (or other officers, managing members, or partners who control the management of the concern) to be in control of the concern. SBA will deem a minority shareholder to be in control, if that individual or entity has the ability, under the concern's charter, by-laws, or shareholder's agreement, to prevent a quorum or otherwise block action by the board of directors or shareholders." *See* 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f)(1).¹⁰

⁶ SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, FAQ for PPP Borrowers and Lenders, at 29, <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-faq-ppp-borrowers-lenders>.

⁷ SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, FAQ for PPP Borrowers and Lenders, at 29, <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-faq-ppp-borrowers-lenders>.

⁸ SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, FAQ for PPP Borrowers and Lenders, at 3, <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-faq-ppp-borrowers-lenders>.

⁹ 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f) (as of Dec. 14, 2020).

¹⁰ 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f) (effective Mar. 27, 2020 to Sept. 7, 2021).

b. Affiliation may also arise “under stock options, convertible securities, and agreements to merge.” *See* 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f)(2).¹¹

c. Affiliation may arise “based on management:” “Affiliation arises where the CEO or President of the applicant concern (or other officers, managing members, or partners who control the management of the concern) also controls the management of one or more other concerns. Affiliation also arises where a single individual, concern, or entity that controls the Board of Directors or management of one concern also controls the Board of Directors or management of one of more other concerns. Affiliation also arises where a single individual, concern or entity controls the management of the applicant concern through a management agreement.” *See* 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f)(3).¹²

d. Affiliation may arise “based on identity of interest:” “Affiliation arises when there is an identity of interest between close relatives, as defined in 13 CFR 120.10, with identical or substantially identical business or economic interests (such as where the close relatives operate concerns in the same or similar industry in the same geographic area). Where SBA determines that interests should be aggregated, an individual or firm may rebut that determination with evidence showing that the interests deemed to be one are in fact separate.” *See* 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f)(4).¹³

e. Affiliation may arise “based on franchise and license agreements:” “The restraints imposed on a franchisee or licensee by its franchise or license agreement generally will not be considered in determining whether the franchisor or licensor is affiliated with an applicant franchisee or licensee provided the applicant franchisee or licensee has the right to profit from its efforts and bears the risk of loss commensurate with ownership. SBA will only consider the

¹¹ 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f) (effective Mar. 27, 2020 to Sept. 7, 2021).

¹² 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f) (effective Mar. 27, 2020 to Sept. 7, 2021).

¹³ 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f) (effective Mar. 27, 2020 to Sept. 7, 2021).

franchise or license agreements of the applicant concern.” *See* 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f)(5).¹⁴

38. The SBA required borrowers to submit a Borrower Application Form (SBA Form 2483-SD) to a federally insured bank or similar credit institution, which would process the loan application and fund the loan.

39. The SBA Form 2483-SD required the borrower to state the “Number of Employees (including affiliates, if applicable).”

40. The SBA Form 2483-SD then required the applicant’s authorized representative to certify eligibility by signing a statement that “[t]he Applicant, together with its affiliates (if applicable) . . . employs no more than 300 employees.”

41. For the Second Draw PPP loans, Congress stated that “eligible entity . . . does not include . . . any business concern or entity for which an entity . . . that has significant operations in the People’s Republic of China or the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong, owns or holds, directly or indirectly, not less than 20 percent of the economic interest of the business concern or entity, including as equity shares or a capital or profit interest in a limited liability company or partnership.” 15 U.S.C. § 636(a)(37)(A)(iv)(III)(cc)(AA).

42. The SBA Form 2483-SD then required the applicant’s authorized representative to certify eligibility by signing a statement that:

The Applicant is not a business concern or entity (a) for which an entity created in or organized under the laws of the People’s Republic of China or the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong, or that has significant operations in the People’s Republic of China or the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong, owns or holds, directly or indirectly, not less than 20 percent of the economic interest of the business concern or entity, including as equity shares or a capital or profit interest in a limited liability company or partnership; or (b) that retains, as a member of the board of directors of the business concern, a person who is a resident of the People’s Republic of China.

43. The SBA Form 2483-SD also required the applicant’s authorized representative to

¹⁴ 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f) (effective Mar. 27, 2020 to Sept. 7, 2021).

initial to “certify that the information provided in this application . . . is true and accurate,” and to acknowledge “that knowingly making a false statement to obtain a guaranteed loan from SBA is punishable under the law, including under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 3571 by imprisonment of not more than five years and/or a fine of up to \$250,000”

44. The SBA guaranteed 100% of the outstanding balance of Defendant’s Second Draw PPP loan. The guarantee was backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. 15 U.S.C. § 636(a)(2)(F).

VII. DEFENDANT FALSELY CERTIFIED TO THE SBA ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECOND DRAW PPP LOAN SIZE REQUIREMENTS

A. BACKGROUND

45. Defendant Semblex Corporation (“Semblex”) is a corporation registered in Delaware and headquartered at 900 North Church Road Elmhurst, Illinois 60126.¹⁵

46. Semblex can be validly served with process at 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808.¹⁶

47. Semblex manufactures fastening solutions and complex, cold formed specialty components. It supplies the automotive, consumer electronics, farm equipment, heavy truck, lawn and garden, motorcycle, and power sports industry.¹⁷

48. Semblex is a subsidiary of Jinhap US Corporation and its ultimate parent is Jinhap Co., Ltd. (“Jinhap”), a Korean corporation.¹⁸

¹⁵ Delaware Secretary of State, File No. 699008; Semblex Website, <https://www.semblex.com/en/>.

¹⁶ Delaware Secretary of State, File No. 699008.

¹⁷ Semblex Website, Company Profile, <https://www.semblex.com/en/about/company-profile/>.

¹⁸ D&B Hoovers, Semblex Corporation; Jinhap Website, About, <https://www.jinhap.com/en/?c=abt&s=1> (identifying acquisition of Semblex Corporation in February 2014); Semblex Website, Company Profile, <https://www.semblex.com/en/about/company-profile/>.

49. Jinhap is a fastener specialty manufacturer and has been a leader in automobile fastening technology and precision forged products. Jinhap has been a key supplier to automobile makers in Korea and the exporter to global tier companies.¹⁹

50. Jinhap operates at least three plants in Korea.²⁰

51. Jinhap's overseas subsidiaries include Semblex and Jiangsu JINHAP Automotive Parts Co., Ltd., which produces automobile high function fasteners in Yancheng City, Jiangsu, Province, China.²¹

52. On information and belief, Semblex, Jinhap, and Jiangsu JINHAP Automotive Parts Co., Ltd. qualify as "affiliates" for purposes of the PPP Loan program under one or more of the alternative definitions provided in 13 C.F.R. § 121.301(f).

B. FALSE STATEMENT TO OBTAIN SECOND DRAW PPP LOAN

53. In 2020, Semblex submitted a borrower application for a First Draw PPP loan.

54. Semblex submitted its borrower application, SBA Form 2483, to PNC Bank, N.A. ("PNC") in Wilmington, Delaware.

55. On or about April 14, 2020, Semblex was approved for a First Draw PPP loan in the amount of \$4,617,900.00 by lender PNC.

56. On or about June 11, 2021, the U.S. government forgave 100% of Semblex's First Draw PPP loan, plus interest, in the amount of \$4,671,903.78.

57. In 2021, Semblex applied for a Second Draw PPP loan.

58. Semblex submitted its borrower application form, SBA Form 2483-SD, to PNC.

59. In its Form 2483-SD, Semblex listed its address as 900 N Church Rd, Elmhurst,

¹⁹ Jinhap Website, About, <https://www.jinhap.com/en/?c=abt&s=1>.

²⁰ Jinhap Website, Domestic Business Cites, <https://www.jinhap.com/en/?c=abt&s=3>.

²¹ Jinhap Website, Oversees Sites, <https://www.jinhap.com/en/?c=glo&s=3>.

Illinois 60126.

60. In its SBA Form 2483-SD, Semblex represented that it and its affiliates had 272 employees—under the 300-employee limit needed to be eligible to apply.

61. Semblex’s representation in SBA Form 2483-SD regarding the total number of its and its affiliates’ employees was false. Semblex and its affiliates had far more than 300 employees in each of 2019, 2020 and 2021.

62. Semblex deliberately ignored the fact that the total number of its and its affiliates’ employees numbered in excess of the 300-employee limit for obtaining a Second Draw PPP loan. Semblex signed its false SBA Form 2483-SD with knowledge of, or reckless disregard for, the truth.

63. Semblex also certified in SBA Form 2483-SD that it was “not a business concern or entity (a) for which an entity . . . that has significant operations in the People’s Republic of China . . . owns or holds, directly or indirectly, not less than 20 percent of the economic interest of the business concern or entity”

64. Semblex’s certification in SBA Form 24-83-SD that it was not a business concern owned or held by an entity that has “significant operations” in China was false. Semblex’s parent company Jinhap has a subsidiary Jiangsu JINHAP Automotive Parts Co., Ltd., with significant operations in Yancheng City, Jiangsu Province, China.

65. On information and belief, Jinhap has more than a 20 percent economic interest in Semblex.

66. Semblex deliberately ignored the fact that its parent company Jinhap has significant operations in China that made Semblex ineligible for a Second Draw PPP loan. Semblex signed its false SBA Form 2483-SD with knowledge of, or reckless disregard for, the truth.

67. On or about April 20, 2021, Semblex was approved for a Second Draw PPP loan in the amount of \$2,000,000 by lender PNC.

68. The U.S. government paid lender PNC a lender's processing fee of 1% of the \$2,000,000 loan, in the amount of \$20,000.²²

69. On or about January 14, 2022, the U.S. government forgave 100% of Semblex's Second Draw PPP loan, plus interest, in the amount of \$2,014,833.33.

C. EVIDENCE OF MORE THAN 300 EMPLOYEES

70. Semblex maintained a 401(k) retirement plan for its employees (the "Semblex Employee Benefits Plan").

71. The Semblex Employee Benefits Plan was a "single employer" plan, meaning that it provided pension benefits solely to the employees of one employer.²³ That employer was Semblex.²⁴

72. In 2019, 2020, and 2021, the Semblex Employee Benefits Plan had the following legal name: Semblex Corporation Employee Profit Sharing & 401(k) Plan.

73. Each year, the Semblex Employee Benefits Plan was required to file a Form 5500 with the U.S. Department of Labor. That form required the Semblex Employee Benefits Plan to state the "number of active participants" at the beginning and end of the plan year. Form 5500

²² Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Information Sheet: Lenders, <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/PPP%20Lender%20Information%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf>.

²³ The plan's Forms 5500 for 2019, 2020, and 2021 check the box in section A attesting that it was "a single-employer plan."

²⁴ The plan's Forms 5500 for 2019, 2020, and 2021 list the "employer" as "Semblex Corporation." The Forms 5500 also give the same Employer Identification Number. The address is listed as 900 Church Road, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126.

instructed that “active participants” are “individuals who are currently in employment covered by the plan and who are earning or retaining credited service under the plan.”²⁵

74. In 2019, the Semblex Employee Benefits Plan reported 247 active participants at the start and 270 active participants at the end of the year.²⁶

75. In 2020, the Semblex Employee Benefits Plan reported 270 active participants at the start and 244 active participants at the end of the year.²⁷

76. In 2021, the Semblex Employee Benefits Plan reported 244 active participants at the start and 246 active participants at the end of the year.²⁸

77. Upon information and belief, the “active participants” listed in Semblex’s Forms 5500 was significantly less than the true number of Semblex’s and its affiliates’ number of employees.

78. The number of “active participants” reported in the Semblex Employee Benefits Plan excluded multiple categories of employees. Upon information and belief, foreign employees are typically not eligible to participate in U.S. 401(k) plans under the terms of those plans.

79. Upon information and belief, the number of “active participants” reported in the Semblex Employee Benefits Plan excluded the total number of employees of Semblex’s foreign affiliates, including subsidiaries of Jinhap.

80. In its SBA Form 2483-SD, a company must include “the employees of its domestic and foreign affiliates” in calculating its number of employees. *See* 13 C.F.R. § 121.106(b)(1).

²⁵ Instructions for Form 5500.

²⁶ Form 5500 (2019).

²⁷ Form 5500 (2020).

²⁸ Form 5500 (2021).

81. Other databases provide additional evidence of more than 300 employees. As of September 23, 2024, D&B Hoovers reported that Jinhap has 800 employees across its affiliates.²⁹

82. On information and belief, Defendant's and its affiliates' payroll records from 2019, 2020, and 2021 will confirm what Defendant always knew—that it and its affiliates collectively employed well over 300 employees throughout the time period 2019–2021.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Submitting False Claims for Payment 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(A)

83. Relator repeats, realleges, and incorporates the allegations set forth in the paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

84. Defendant violated 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(A) by knowingly presenting and/or causing to be presented to the lender a claim for approval of a Second Draw PPP loan.

85. Defendant's knowingly false claim on its SBA Form 2483-SD was material to the lender's decision to issue the Second Draw PPP loan and was material to the SBA's decision to forgive that loan and repay the lender.

86. But for Defendant's knowingly false claim, the lender would not have issued the loan and the SBA would not have forgiven it.

87. The Second Draw PPP loan that Defendant obtained was money that was intended by the Government to be spent or used to advance the Government's program and interest in assisting qualified and eligible small businesses to survive the COVID-19 epidemic and to continue to employ their workers.

88. The Second Draw PPP loan that Defendant obtained was money that the Government effectively and in practice provided to the lender, by means of the Government's

²⁹ D&B Hoovers, Jinhap Co., Ltd.

100% guarantee to the lender of repayment by the Government in the case of default by the borrower.

89. The Government later reimbursed the lender 100% of the amount of Defendant's Second Draw PPP loan, with interest.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

Creating a False Record or Statement Material to a False Claim

31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(B)

90. Relator repeats, realleges, and incorporates the allegations set forth in the paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

91. Defendant violated 31 U.S.C. § 3729(a)(1)(B) by knowingly making or causing to be made a false record and statement—namely, its SBA Form 2483-SD and its included certifications—to support a false claim submitted to the lender for approval of Second Draw PPP loan.

92. Defendant's knowingly false record and statement was material to the lender's decision to issue the Second Draw PPP loan and was material to the SBA's decision to forgive that loan and repay the lender.

93. But for Defendant's knowingly false record and statement, the lender would not have issued the loan and the SBA would not have forgiven it.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Relator requests judgment against Defendant for: (i) three times the amount of damages that the United States has sustained (including the full amount of the forgiven Second Draw PPP loan and interest thereon, plus all processing fees paid by the Government); (ii) the maximum civil penalties allowed by law; (iii) an award to Relator for the maximum allowed under 31 U.S.C. § 3730(d); (iv) an award of attorney's fees, costs, and expenses; (v) interest as

provided by law; and (vi) any other relief that this Court deems appropriate.

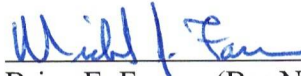
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Relator hereby demands a trial by jury.

Date: March 6, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

FARNAN LLP



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