

**IN THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND
(Northern District)**

PROFILES, INC.,
3000 Chestnut Avenue
Suite 201
Baltimore, Maryland 21211, **on behalf of
itself and all others similarly situated,**

PLAINTIFF,

v.

BANK OF AMERICA CORPORATION,
100 North Tryon Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28255

Serve on:

The Corporation Trust, Inc.
160 Mine Lake Ct., Suite 200
Raleigh, NC 27615-6417

and

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,
100 North Tryon Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28255

Serve on:

The Corporation Trust, Inc.
2405 York Road, Suite 201
Lutherville Timonium, Maryland 21093-2264

DEFENDANTS.

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FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. With the outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (“COVID-19”), the People of the

United States face the most severe national crisis of our time, which threatens the shutdown of thousands upon thousands small business in this country and thereby the collapse of our economy.

2. In response to this unprecedented crisis impacting every American small business and the tens of millions of employees who depend upon them, the federal government enacted emergency legislation designed to assist America's small businesses in keeping their doors open and their employees employed through the crisis by creating a Payroll Protection Program ("PPP"), which allows lenders to give federally backed and guaranteed loans to protect payroll expenses and cost for two months. The loan pool, however, is limited in size, and the PPP is run on a first-come-first-served basis.

3. Instead of seeing this program as the relief for small businesses that it is, Defendants Bank of America Corporation ("Bank of America") and Bank of America, N.A. ("BNA") (collectively, "Defendants" or "BOA") instead privileged discriminatory policies of corporate greed over the needs of America's small businesses.

4. Authorized by Congress and the President under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, H.R. 748 ("CARES Act") and its loan programs to administer billions of dollars in federal funding to small businesses in a fair, equitable and uniform manner, Defendants initially implemented a loan process that unlawfully prioritized their existing borrowing clients and barred their depository clients and other small businesses from even applying for funds from the governmental loan programs.

5. Following the filing of the Class Action Complaint in this action, BOA revised its policy on April 4, 2020, by allowing depository-only clients to apply for PPP loans but added an additional illegal requirement – that depository-only clients have no credit card or loan with any other bank.

6. Nothing in the CARES Act authorizes or permits Defendants to pick and choose who would gain access to or benefit from the federally backed lending program. And, the priority of access to these limited “first come, first served” funds is material – the demand is overwhelming as America responds to the economic tsunami of COVID-19 upon small businesses. BOA had no legal authority under the CARES Act to deny access, restrict or otherwise impede the access of small businesses to these critically important business-saving funds nor did BOA have the legal right or justification to make certain classes of small businesses go to the back of the line or be selectively denied access to the line at all.

7. Named Plaintiff Profiles, Inc. (“Profiles” or “Named Plaintiff”) brings this action, on behalf of itself and all others similarly situated, against BOA for violations of the CARES Act, violations of the Small Business Administration’s (“SBA”) 7(A) loan program, 15 U.S.C. § 636(a), unjust enrichment, and a declaratory judgment and a preliminary and permanent injunction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

8. The PPP, which is part of the \$2 trillion stimulus package created by the CARES Act in response to the COVID-19 pandemic that was signed in to law on March 27, 2020, empowers lenders to make available as much as \$349 billion in government-guaranteed loans to cover eight weeks of payroll and other expenses.

9. BOA – creating an improper and unlawful restrictions on PPP loans – originally refused to accept PPP loan applications unless the small business is an active borrower with BOA. After the filing of the lawsuit, BOA has amended its policy and now illegally bars PPP loans to depository-only clients who have a credit card or loan with another bank. BOA is thus unlawfully prioritizing existing customers who are active borrowers of BOA as of February 2020 or have no credit cards or debt with any other financial institution.

10. Indeed, BOA has denied access to the PPP program to small businesses that do not have a “lending” relationship with BOA. Profiles, which has a depository relationship with BOA, was prohibited by BOA from even applying for a PPP loan with BOA, despite meeting the statutory requirements for a PPP loan.

11. Only after the filing of this lawsuit and being chastised by prominent members of Congress did BOA make any adjustment to its unlawful gating restrictions a day after prioritizing its lending customers at the expense of all other small businesses, BOA modified its application restrictions but continued to unlawfully limit classes of applicants. On information and belief, BOA denied PPP loans or chilled BOA clients and other small businesses from applying to BOA for a small business loan based on the unlawful requirement that the business have no credit card or debt with any other financial institution.

12. The purpose and motivation behind BOA’s discriminatory practice is transparent – it is using the PPP as a credit enhancement – a strategy for improving its own credit risk profile – by giving priority to its clients with preexisting BOA debt at the expense of small business customers who have lending relationships with other banks.

13. Senators Marco Rubio (R.-Fla.) and Ben Cardin (D.-Md.) have already chastised BOA for imposing criteria not found in the law and selectively choosing who can apply.

14. BOA’s discriminatory practices are abhorrent and in violation of federal law. In this time of national need, BOA’s discriminatory practices can only be described as corporate greed.

II. PARTIES

15. Named Plaintiff Profiles is a public relations firm incorporated in Maryland with its principal place of business located at 3000 Chestnut Avenue, Suite 201, Baltimore, Maryland

21211. Profiles is a small business that qualifies as an eligible applicant for a PPP loan under the CARES Act.

16. Defendant Bank of America is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware, with its principal place of business in Charlotte, North Carolina. It is a diversified global financial services company and a bank holding company. It has transacted business in this district.

17. Defendant BNA is a national banking association headquartered in Charlotte, North Carolina. It has transacted business in this district.

18. Defendant Bank of America, as the corporate parent of BNA, which was involved in the wrongful activities alleged herein, had the practical ability to direct and control the actions and operations of BNA and, in fact, did so through a variety of centralized policy and functions, and coordinated practices.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

19. The subject matter jurisdiction of this Court is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1332(d). There are members of the Class who are citizens of states other than the states of citizenship of Defendants, and the amount in controversy exceeds five million (\$5,000,000) dollars exclusive of interest and costs.

20. Venue lies in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 (a) and (c), as BOA conducts a continuous course of business in the State of Maryland.

IV. FACTS

21. The CARES Act is the largest economic relief bill in U.S. history and will allocate \$2.2 trillion in support to individuals and businesses affected by the coronavirus pandemic and economic downturn.

22. As part of the relief provided, the CARES Act expands the eligibility criteria for

borrowers to qualify for loans that are available through the SBA by adding the PPP to the SBA's gamut of loan programs.

23. The PPP provides federally-guaranteed loans up to a maximum amount of \$10 million to eligible businesses, which can be conditionally forgivable, to encourage businesses to retain employees through the COVID-19 crisis by assisting in the payment of certain operational costs. To accommodate for this SBA expansion, the CARES Act has authorized commitments to the SBA 7(a) loan program, as modified by the CARES Act, in the amount of \$349 billion.

24. Eligible individuals and entities under the PPP include small businesses and eligible nonprofit organization, Veterans organizations, and Tribal businesses described in the Small Business Act, as well as individuals who are self-employed or are independent contractors who meet program size standards.

25. The PPP funds are provided on a "first-come, first-served" basis. 13 CFR Part 120, p. 13.

26. The SBA's interim final rule on the PPP provides the following information as to who is eligible for a PPP loan:

You are eligible for a PPP loan if you have 500 or fewer employees whose principal place of residence is in the United States, or are a business that operates in a certain industry and meet the applicable SBA employee-based size standards for that industry, and:

i. You are:

A. A small business concern as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 USC 632), and subject to SBA's affiliation rules under 13 CFR121.301(f) unless specifically waived in the Act;

B. A tax-exempt nonprofit organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), a tax-exempt veterans organization described in section 501(c)(19) of the IRC, Tribal business concern described in section 31(b)(2)(C) of the Small Business Act, or any other business; and

ii. You were in operation on February 15, 2020 and either had employees for whom you paid salaries and payroll taxes or paid independent contractors, as reported on a Form 1099-MISC. You are also eligible for a PPP loan if you are an individual who operates under a sole proprietorship or as an independent contractor or eligible self-employed individual, you were in operation on February 15, 2020. You must also submit such documentation as is necessary to establish eligibility such as payroll processor records, payroll tax filings, or Form 1099-MISC, or income and expenses from a sole proprietorship. For borrowers that do not have any such documentation, the borrower must provide other supporting documentation, such as bank records, sufficient to demonstrate the qualifying payroll amount.

Id. at pp. 5-6.

27. The “General Eligibility” section of the PPP loan lender application form lists only two requirements for a PPP loan to be approved:

- The Applicant has certified to the Lender that (1) it was in operation on February 15, 2020 and had employees for whom the Applicant paid salaries and payroll taxes or paid independent contractors, as reported on Form(s) 1099-MISC, (2) current economic uncertainty makes this loan request necessary to support the ongoing operations of the Applicant, (3) the funds will be used to retain workers and maintain payroll or make mortgage interest payments, lease payments, and utility payments, and (4) the Applicant has not received another Paycheck Protection Program loan.
- The Applicant has certified to the Lender that it (1) is an independent contractor, eligible self-employed individual, or sole proprietor or (2) employs no more than the greater of 500 or employees or, if applicable, meets the size standard in number of employees established by the SBA in 13 C.F.R. 121.201 for the Applicant’s industry.

SBA Form 2484.

28. At 8:42 am on Friday, April 3, 2020 – the opening day of PPP loans – Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin tweeted that community banks “have already processed over 700 loans” for a total of \$2.5 million. Hugh Son & Dawn Giel, *Bank of America’s Small Business Loan Portal is Up, But Most Banks are having Trouble*, CNBC (Apr. 3, 2020) [hereinafter “Hugh Son”],

available at <https://www.cnbc.com/2020/04/03/bank-of-americas-small-business-loan-portal-is-up-making-it-the-first-bank-to-accept-applications.html> (last accessed Apr. 3, 2020).

29. By early afternoon on April 3, 2020, the grand total of PPP loans “ballooned to \$1.8 billion,” Stacy Cowley & Emily Flitter, *Frenzy and Desperation as Small Businesses Grab for Government Aid*, *The New York Times* (Apr. 3, 2020), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/03/business/sba-loans-coronavirus.html> (last accessed on Apr. 4, 2020) [hereinafter “Stacy Cowly”], and by that evening “it was \$3.2 billion in loans that will go to more than 10,000 small businesses desperate to save themselves.” *Id.*

30. “Fearful that the money will run out – Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin said the loans would be on a first-come, first-served basis – [small business owners] flooded banks with calls and emails as they tried to get to the front of the line.” *Id.*

31. BOA announced on the morning of April 3, 2020, that it was accepting online applications for the Government’s \$349 billion PPP, becoming the first major bank to do so. *See* Hugh Son.

32. That same morning, BOA Chairman and CEO Brian Moynihan appeared on CNBC to tout BOA’s participation in the program and BOA’s claimed concern and interest for the welfare of small businesses in America. In fact, on BOA’s website, under the banner “We Are Here For Our Small Business Clients”, BOA proclaims that “Our Small Business Clients who may be eligible for financial relief through the federal Paycheck Protection Program can now apply online.” https://about.bankofamerica.com/promo/assistance/latest-updates-from-bank-of-america-coronavirus/small-business-assistance?cm_sp=SBC--PPP-Thread-Redirect--PPP-Thread-Redirect (last accessed Apr. 3, 2020).

33. BOA’s PPP loan portal went live at about 9 am ET Friday. *See* Hugh Son. Within

an hour, the bank had 10,000 applications for loans. *Id.* By evening of that day, BOA's loan requests totaled \$22 billion. *See* Stacy Cowly.

34. Profiles is a "small business" as defined under the SBA guidelines, and qualifies as an eligible applicant for a PPP loan.

35. Profiles is a private banking client of BOA, maintaining a depository relationship with BOA, including Profiles' primary checking account and other operational accounts.

36. Profiles is not a current borrower of funds from BOA.

37. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic and the current financial climate, Profiles attempted to apply for a PPP loan from BOA.

38. However, when Profiles tried to apply for a PPP loan from BOA on the morning of April 3, 2020, Profiles was electronically denied access to an application. The denial flagged the fact that Profiles did not have a preexisting lending relationship with BOA.

39. Confused and distraught, Amy Elias ("Ms. Elias"), owner of Profiles, immediately contacted Marie Conley ("Ms. Conley"), Vice President, Bank of America, Preferred & Small Business Banking, Baltimore Metro Market, via email about BOA refusing to even allow her to apply for a PPP loan.

40. Ms. Conley responded, "Amy, I'm so sorry!!!! I just got the news today on my conference call. I can imagine how devastated you must be. I'm trying to find out where else you can go to get money. Get back to you later."

41. Ms. Elias responded, "Are you serious? They are not going to make an exception for all of this!?", to which Ms. Conley replied, "I asked a few minutes ago, thinking of you specifically, and they said no."

42. In disbelief, Ms. Elias wrote back, "I can not [*sic*] believe this." Ms. Conley replied,

“I know. . . . I’m very disappointed too.”

43. Nothing in the PPP federal law allows for differentiation between a bank’s depository-only clients with no credit cards or loans with other financial institutions and its other clients. And, nothing in PPP federal law allows for BOA to determine who can participate in the federal program based on that improper criteria.

44. The purpose and motivation behind BOA’s discriminatory practice is transparent. In light of the fact that PPP is a limited funding program, BOA has decided to prioritize its credit profile by supporting preexisting loans issued by BOA through the PPP program or lending only to those with no credit cards or debt at any other financial institution at the expense of all other small businesses. Had Congress intended to allow banks, like BOA, to limit access to the PPP funding program to only those small businesses that had a borrowing relationship with the bank or had no debt with any outside financial institutions, Congress would have said so. The purpose, however, of the PPP law is to assist all small business who qualify under the SBA rules and to provide equal access to those funds.

45. Nevertheless, BOA originally stated on its website on April 3, 2020:

Small Business clients with a business lending and a business deposit relationship at Bank of America are eligible to apply for a Paycheck Protection Program through our bank. A client’s pre-existing lending relationship with us may include small business, commercial or corporate credit cards, conventional business loan or lease, business lines of credit, business auto loans, practice solutions loans, trade and asset-based loans.

Small Business owners who do not have a business lending and business deposit relationship with us should contact their current business loan provider as soon as possible, if they plan to apply for the federal Paycheck Protection Program. This is the best and fastest method for applying for federal relief, based on the U.S. Treasury requirements and guidance.

See <https://about.bankofamerica.com/promo/assistance/latest-updates-from-bank-of-america->

[coronavirus/small-business-assistance?cm_sp=SBC-_-SBC-Link-_-SBC-Carousel](https://www.bankofamerica.com/coronavirus/small-business-assistance?cm_sp=SBC-_-SBC-Link-_-SBC-Carousel) (last accessed Apr. 3, 2020).

46. Following the filing of this lawsuit, BOA altered the language on that website on April 4, 2020 to state:

The Small Business Administration (SBA) and U.S. Treasury have released the Paycheck Protection Program guidelines. Our Small Business clients who may be eligible for financial relief can now apply online. To be eligible, you must have a Small Business lending and Small Business checking relationship with Bank of America as of February 15, 2020 or a Small Business checking account open no later than February 15, 2020 and do not have a business credit or borrowing relationship with another bank. After you have reviewed the complete Bank of America eligibility requirements below and have gathered the necessary documents, you can apply below.

Id. (last accessed on Apr. 4, 2020).

47. In response to emails sent by Alan Rifkin, Esq. on April 3, 2020 that warned BOA to cease its discriminatory practices or his law firm would take additional actions, Michael Ringley, Bank of America Assistant Vice President, Small Business Banking Market Manager MD/PA, responded on April 4, 2020:

Good Morning Mr. Rifkin,

I forwarded your communication to our legal representatives yesterday. I can appreciate your frustration and concerns. Your voice and that of others was heard and we made a change to our application last night and as of this morning a credit relationship is not required in order to apply.

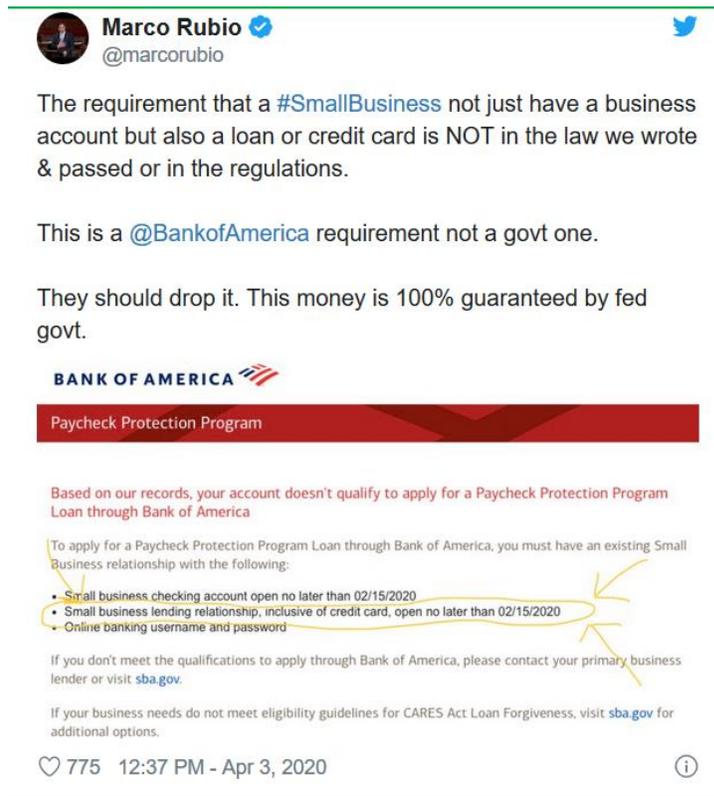
Thank you for your patience.

Best Regards,
Michael Ringley

48. Shocked that BOA considered it substitution of one illegal PPP restriction for another as satisfactory, Mr. Rifkin replied that same day:

Mr. Ringley, as you know yesterday we filed suit against BOA for discriminatory lending practices. BOA's gating instructions STILL prevent small businesses from applying for a federal program unless they have total fidelity to BOA. Again, the law places no such requirement. At this point, it would be best if BOA communicated to us on these matters through counsel.

49. Indeed, Senator Marco Rubio criticized BOA for its decision, saying via Tweeter, "The requirement that a #SmallBusiness not just have a business account but also a loan or credit card is NOT in the law we wrote & passed or in the regulations." See Hugh Son:



50. Likewise, Senator Ben Cardin issued the following Statement on Launch of Paycheck Protection Program:

I am deeply troubled by reports of financial institutions turning away small businesses that desperately need capital through the Paycheck Protection Program. The small business provisions in the CARES Act were written to get funds into the hands of American small business owners as quickly as possible so they can keep employees on payroll and avoid financial ruin while we work to combat COVID-19. Creating artificial barriers that block businesses from much-needed capital is redlining by another name. I will continue

working with the administration to ensure that small businesses in every community have access to the programs created by the CARES Act, including the emergency EIDL grant program and the Paycheck Protection Program.

V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

51. Named Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs by reference as if fully set forth herein.

52. Named Plaintiff, in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1), (b)(2) and (b)(3), bring this action on behalf of themselves and as members of the Class defined below.

53. The Class consists of (a) all individuals or entities who qualify for a loan under the PPP and who:

(i) on the first day that PPP applications could be submitted (April 3, 2020), attempted to apply for a PPP loan from BOA but were denied from applying by BOA or were chilled from applying for a PPP loan from BOA solely because they do not have a pre-existing debt relationship with BOA, thereby being prevented from applying for PPP loan proceeds or being pushed further back in the line of applicants so at greater risk of not receiving first-come, first-served dwindling funds; or

(ii) on the second day that PPP applications could be submitted (April 4, 2020), attempted to apply for a PPP loan from BOA but were denied from applying by BOA or were chilled from applying for a PPP loan from BOA solely because they do not have a pre-existing debt relationship with BOA and have credit cards or debt with other financial institutions, thereby being prevented from applying for PPP loan proceeds or being pushed further back in the line of applicants so at greater risk of not receiving first-come, first-served dwindling funds; or

(iii) on the third day that PPP applications could be accepted (April 5, 2020) through the closing of the application period (June 30, 2020), who attempted to apply for a PPP

loan from BOA but were denied from applying by BOA or were chilled from applying for a PPP loan from BOA solely because of any illegal restriction placed on PPP loans by BOA, thereby being prevented from applying for PPP loan proceeds or being pushed further back in the line of applicants so at greater risk of not receiving first-come, first-served dwindling funds.

54. The Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). The Class consists of individuals and companies, throughout the country.

55. There are questions of law and fact common to the Class. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). These common questions include, but are not limited to:

A. Whether Defendants wrongly imposed additional requirements for PPP loans for the purpose of enhancing their own credit risk; thereby, penalizing small businesses that the Government intended to benefit from PPP loans for not having a debt relationship with Defendants and/or having credit cards or loans through other financial institutions;

B. Whether Defendants wrongly denied qualifying small businesses from applying to BOA for PPP loans;

C. Whether Defendants wrongly chilled eligible PPP applicants from applying due to BOA's advertised illegal restrictions;

D. Whether the claims alleged herein can be stated against Defendants by this Class based on the facts alleged in this complaint;

56. The claims of Named Plaintiff, which arise out of BOA's prohibition of qualifying small businesses to apply for PPP loans with BOA, are typical of the claims of the Class members. Likewise, Defendants' defenses to the Named Plaintiff's claims – both the myriad of legal defenses that can be anticipated, together with the factual defenses – are typical of the defenses to the Class

claims. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3).

57. The Named Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). The Named Plaintiff is articulate and knowledgeable about its claims, and fully able to describe them. There are no conflicts of interest between the Named Plaintiff with respect to the interests of the Class members. The Named Plaintiff, like the Class members, have suffered financial loss as a result of Defendants' acts. Named Plaintiff has sufficient financial resources to litigate this case and further the interests of the Class without compromising them.

58. Counsel for the Named Plaintiff are well-suited to represent their interests and the interests of the Class at large. Counsel include M. Celeste Bruce, Esq., Alan M. Rifkin, Esq., Charles S. Fax, Esq., Liesel J. Schopler, Esq. and Barry L. Gogel, Esq. (Rifkin Weiner Livingston LLC). The combined experience and areas of professional concentration of these attorneys are well-suited to representation of the interests of the Class. All these lawyers practice complex civil litigation and are experienced in class action litigation.

59. Class certification is appropriate pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(1). Prosecuting separate actions would create a risk of adjudications with respect to individual Class members that, as a practical matter, would be dispositive of the interests of the other members not parties to the individual adjudications or would substantially impair or impede their ability to protect their interests.

60. Class certification is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2). BOA will continue to commit the violations alleged, and the members of the Classes and the general public will continue to be unfairly denied access to critical relief that they are entitled to under the CARES Act's PPP. BOA has acted and refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the Class so that

final injunctive relief and corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the Class as a whole.

61. Class certification is also appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). The questions of law or fact common to the members of the Class, described above, predominate over any questions affecting only individual members.

62. Due to the individual amount at issue as to each Class member, as well as the cost and difficulty in litigating each case separately, the Class members have insufficient interest in individually controlling the prosecution of separate actions. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)(A).

63. The Class has not previously litigated the claims asserted in this complaint. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)(B).

64. This Court is an appropriate forum for the litigation of the Class claims.

65. Any difficulties that might be incurred in the management of this class action are insubstantial. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)(D).

COUNT I
Violations of the CARES Act, H.R. 748
(Against All Defendants)

66. Named Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs by reference as if fully set forth herein.

67. The CARES Act, a \$2 trillion stimulus package in response to the COVID-19 pandemic that was signed in to law on March 27, 2020, includes the PPP, which empowers lenders to make available as much as \$349 billion in government-guaranteed loans to cover eight weeks of payroll and other expenses.

68. There is an implied cause of action arising under the CARES Act.

69. The CARES Act, along with the SBA's interim final rule on the PPP, provides the

sole eligibility requirements to apply for a PPP loan.

70. The purpose of the CARES Act's PPP is to assist all entities and individuals who qualify and to provide equal access to those funds.

71. In flagrant disregard for law, BOA has decided to protect itself through the PPP program – rather than intended entities and individuals – by creating an unnecessary requirement to apply for a PPP loan from it – a lending relationship with BOA and/or no credit cards or loans from another financial institution.

72. Profiles met the eligibility requirements for a PPP loan. Nevertheless, BOA refused to allow Profiles to apply for a PPP loan because it did not have a lending relationship with BOA.

73. As a direct and proximate result of BOA's wrongful actions, Profiles and Class members have suffered damages up to \$10 million each due their inability to apply for a PPP loan with BOA despite being eligible therefor.

COUNT II

Violations of the SBA's 7(a) Loan Program, 15 U.S.C. 636(a) (Against All Defendants)

74. Named Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs by reference as if fully set forth herein.

75. The SBA's 7(a) loan program is designed to help start-up and existing small businesses obtain financing when they might not otherwise be eligible for business loans. Under the program, a participating lender executes the loan with the borrower according to specific SBA requirements.

76. The PPP is part of the SBA's 7(a) loan program.

77. There is an implied cause of action arising under the SBA's 7(a) loan program.

78. In flagrant disregard for law, BOA has decided to protect itself through the SBA's

7(a) PPP program – rather than intended entities and individuals – by creating an unnecessary requirement to apply for a PPP loan from it – a lending relationship with BOA and/or no credit cards or loans from another financial institution.

79. Profiles met the eligibility requirements for a PPP loan. Nevertheless, BOA refused to allow Profiles to apply for a PPP loan because it did not have a lending relationship with BOA.

80. As a direct and proximate result of BOA's wrongful actions, Profiles and Class members have suffered damages up to \$10 million each due their inability to apply for a PPP loan with BOA despite being eligible therefor.

COUNT III
UNJUST ENRICHMENT
(Against All Defendants)

81. BOA unjustly enriched itself by using the PPP program as a credit enhancement vehicle – by prioritizing BOA client with BOA debt or without debt to any other financial institution, BOA was able to improve its own credit risk profile.

82. This credit enhancement benefit was provided by Named Plaintiff and Class members taking lower priority for a PPP loan with BOA.

83. BOA knew and appreciated the credit enhancement benefit.

84. BOA's acceptance and retention of the credit enhancement under the circumstances is such that it would be inequitable to BOA to retain the benefit without the paying of value in return.

COUNT IV
Declaratory Judgment and Preliminary and Permanent Injunction
Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202
(Against All Defendants)

85. Named Plaintiff incorporates each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs by reference as if fully set forth herein.

86. There is an actual controversy between Defendants and the Class concerning the application of the PPP.

87. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 this Court may “declare the rights and legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought.”

88. BOA wrongfully prevented entities and individuals from applying for PPP loans from BOA, despite meeting all federally-imposed PPP loan eligibility requirements, for lack of a lending relationship with BOA and/or no credit cards or loans from another financial institution.

89. Accordingly, Profiles and members of the Class seek a declaration that BOA’s non-statutory requirements to apply for a PPP loan be declared void, invalid and unenforceable.

90. Named Plaintiff and the Class are likely to succeed on the merits of their causes of action set forth in Counts I-IV.

91. Named Plaintiff and the Class have suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of injunctive relief enjoining BOA from depriving Named Plaintiff and the Class from the rights and benefits bestowed by the CARES Act and its regulations, and do not have an adequate remedy at law.

92. BOA will suffer no injury if the preliminary injunctive relief sought by the Named Plaintiff and the Class is granted.

93. The public interest will be served by the granting preliminary injunctive relief sought by the Named Plaintiff and the Class.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Named Plaintiff and the Class pray as follows:

A. Certify this action as a class action, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, designate Named Plaintiff as the Class representatives, and counsel for Named Plaintiff as Class Counsel;

B. Preliminarily and permanently enjoin BOA from engaging in the wrongful and unlawful conduct alleged herein, viz., depriving Named Plaintiff and the Class from the rights and benefits bestowed by the CARES Act and its regulations;

C. Direct BOA to make available to Named Plaintiff and the Class all of the rights and benefits under the CARES Act and its regulations;

D. Award damages, including compensatory, exemplary, and statutory damages, to Named Plaintiff and the Class in an amount to be determined at trial, for the acts complained of herein;

E. Award Named Plaintiff and the Class their expenses and costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees to the extent provided by law;

F. Award Named Plaintiff and the Class pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the highest legal rate to the extent provided by law; and

G. Grant all other and further relief to which Named Plaintiff and the Class are entitled by law or in equity as may be determined by the Court to be just, equitable and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

/S/ M. Celeste Bruce

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