

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 20-CR-196-3

SAMUEL A. DAVIS,

Defendant.

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**GOVERNMENT’S SENTENCING MEMORANDUM**

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Samuel Davis (“the Defendant”) submitted a fraudulent Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) application seeking \$177,500 to Financial Institution 1 for his business Davis Development Group, Inc. (“Davis Development”). For his conduct, the Defendant faces a guideline sentencing range of 21-27 months’ incarceration as recommended by the Plea Agreement (Dkt. 25) and the Presentence Investigation Report (Dkt. 101) and a statutory maximum sentence of 30 years’ incarceration. In light of the factors in 18 U.S.C. § 3553 and for the reasons set for below, the United States respectfully requests that this Court impose a term of imprisonment at the bottom of the United States Sentencing Guidelines (the “Guidelines” or “U.S.S.G.”) range, two years of supervised release, and order the Defendant to pay \$102,500 in restitution.

**I. OVERVIEW OF *UNITED STATES V. THOMAS SMITH, ET AL.***

The Defendant was one of the defendants charged by Indictment in *United States v. Thomas Smith, et al.*, which involved charges of bank fraud conspiracy and money laundering against him and four other individuals. All of the charged conduct took

place in the spring and summer of 2020. As described more fully in the Indictment and plea agreements associated with each of the defendants, the defendants obtained fraudulent PPP loans from a bank using false and fraudulent application materials. *See* Dkt. Nos 1, 5, 38, 42, 53, 73. In addition to the five defendants charged in the Indictment, three other defendants were charged by Information for their part of the scheme. *See United States v. Tarone Woods*, 20 CR 197, *United States v. Deon Petty*, 20 CR 199; *United States v. Marvoin Fitzgerald*, 20 CR 202. In total, the scheme sought over \$1 million in government funds for employees (and sometimes businesses) that did not exist. *Id.* Proceeds of the fraud were shared among co-defendants. *Id.* Some of the defendants also coordinated the false statements they planned to provide law enforcement, if approached, to try to conceal their crimes.

## **II. OVERVIEW OF UNITED STATES V. SAMUEL DAVIS**

A more detailed recitation of the facts relating to the scheme are detailed in the Defendant's plea agreement (Dkt No. 25), the plea agreements of the related defendants in the case, the PSR, and the government's submission regarding restitution. (Dkt. No. 87.)

In April 2020, Thomas Smith approached the Defendant about getting a PPP loan for the Defendant's company, Davis Development Group. Davis Development Group was not in good standing with the state, so Thomas Smith provided the Defendant with the \$400 needed to reinstate his company with the Illinois Secretary of State. Thomas Smith told the Defendant that as payment for doing the loan paperwork, the Defendant would have to pay Thomas Smith \$75,000 of the loan proceeds, and the Defendant

agreed. After the loan was funded, the Defendant obtained a \$75,000 cashier's check at Thomas Smith's direction. Thomas Smith and Stephen Smith drove to Chicago to pick the cashier's check up from Davis.

After Financial Institution 1 froze the Defendant's account, Thomas Smith contacted him and provided the Defendant with a cover story to tell the bank about the payment. When the bank called the Defendant, the Defendant told the bank that the payment to Thomas Smith was to start a nursing home, per Thomas Smith's direction. The Defendant also signed a fake joint venture agreement between Davis Development and Thomas Smith's company that made it appear that they were starting a nursing home. The document was created by Thomas Smith and was provided to Financial Institution 1.

The Defendant also introduced Jonathan Henley to Thomas Smith to try to facilitate a PPP loan for Henley's company, Premier Logistic Solutions. The Defendant drove with Jonathan Henley from Chicago to Milwaukee to collect the paperwork for Henley's loan from Thomas Smith. The Defendant had no further role in the Premier Logistic Solutions loan.

### **III. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

A more detailed recitation of the procedural history of this case can be found in the Government's Position on Restitution. (Dkt. 87.) To summarize, on October 20, 2020, a grand jury returned an indictment charging the Defendant, Thomas Smith, Stephen Smith, Robert Hamilton, and Jonathan Henley for participating in a bank fraud scheme between April 2020 and July 2020, in violation of Title 18, United States Code,

Section 1344, and for engaging in money laundering, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1957. (Dkt. 1.)

The Defendant pled guilty to Count One of the Indictment (Bank Fraud, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1344) pursuant to a written plea agreement on December 1, 2020. (Dkt. 25.) Sentencing is scheduled for June 4, 2021.

#### **IV. SENTENCING GUIDELINES CALCULATIONS**

The United States agrees with the Probation Office's calculation of the Guidelines in this case. The Final Presentence Investigation Report, filed on February 17, 2021, determined that the total offense level was 16 and that the Defendant's criminal history category was I, which corresponds to an advisory Guidelines range of 21 to 27 months' imprisonment. (PSR ¶ 101.) The Probation Officer found that the Defendant was subject to a Base Offense Level of seven under U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(a)(1). (*Id.* at ¶ 49.) The Defendant then received a 10-level enhancement for a loss exceeding \$150,000 but less than \$250,000 under U.S.S.G. § 2B1.1(b)(1)(F). (*Id.* at ¶ 50.) The Defendant received a two-level enhancement because the offense involved sophisticated means under U.S.S.G. §2B1.1(b)(10)(C). (*Id.* ¶ 51.)

The parties and the Probation Office agree that the Defendant is entitled to a two-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility. The Defendant has assisted authorities in the investigation and prosecution of his own misconduct by pleading guilty prior to indictment, thereby permitting the United States to avoid preparing for trial and permitting the United States and the Court to allocate their resources efficiently. Therefore, the United States moves the Court, under Section 3E1.1(b), to grant the

Defendant an additional one-level reduction in the offense level for acceptance of responsibility if the Defendant receives the two-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility.

With a Total Offense Level as Level 16, and a Criminal History Category of I, the Sentencing Guidelines recommend a sentence between 21- and 27-months' imprisonment. The United States agrees with the PSR's Guidelines' Calculations and has no corrections to the PSR.

## **V. CONSIDERATION OF FACTORS UNDER SECTION 3553(A)**

### **A. Nature and Circumstances of the Offense**

The Defendant's offense is a serious one meriting punishment. In 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic spread across the country causing death and economic distress, the government created PPP loans to help small businesses whose livelihoods were jeopardized. The Defendant, who was the owner of the defunct business that was not eligible for a PPP loan, took advantage of the program by submitting a false application claiming to have employees and payroll that did not exist. His application was supported by false tax forms. Furthermore, upon being discovered by the bank, the Defendant chose to continue with the scheme by trying to conceal his conduct. He told multiple lies to the bank about the state of Davis Development and his payment to Thomas Smith.

Still, there are mitigating factors which weigh against imposing the most serious available sentence. The Defendant had a far more minor role in the scheme as compared to the ringleaders, Thomas and Stephen Smith. The Defendant was recruited

to the scheme by Thomas Smith, who the Defendant trusted because he was the brother of Davis' college roommate, Stephen Smith. The Defendant understood Thomas Smith to be a successful businessman. Furthermore, the Defendant did not create any of the loan paperwork or fake tax documents.

## **B. History and Characteristics of the Defendant**

The Defendant is a 40-year-old man who is in good health. (PSR ¶¶ 68, 81.) He grew up in a stable family and has close relationships with an extended family. (*Id.* ¶¶ 68-75.) The Defendant also appears to have been in a stable relationship with his partner since high school, and they have five sons ranging from age 15 to age 20. (*Id.* ¶¶ 77-78.) The Defendant most recently worked as a clerk for the U.S. Census Bureau, and before that operated Davis Development Group from 2011 to 2018. (*Id.* ¶¶ 89, 91.) Davis Development was a mentorship program that operated a youth sports league, and the Defendant hopes to restart the business in the future. (*Id.* ¶ 91.) The Defendant has no criminal history. (*Id.* ¶ 64.)

A significant mitigating factor for the Defendant is his acceptance of responsibility, which saved the government considerable resources in preparing for trial. Furthermore, the Defendant appears to have committed this offense due to a desire to provide for his family and restart his business, which supports a sentence at the bottom of the Guidelines. *See e.g. United States v. Eggleston*, 347 F.Supp.3d 381, 384 (E.D. Wisc. 2018) (in bank fraud case, noting as a mitigating factor that embezzlement offense was committed to support business rather than for personal enrichment). His

business Davis Development, until it stopped operating in 2018, was a tutoring and basketball program for children.

**C. Need for the Sentence to Afford Adequate Deterrence to Criminal Conduct**

The government believes a that a sentence at the bottom of the Guidelines is appropriate for both specific and general deterrence. The sentence in this case should send a clear message to the Defendant and other offenders that there are serious consequences for defrauding government emergency relief programs. Indeed, as the pandemic continues to impact small businesses, the PPP loan program remains ongoing. Actors like the Defendant who seek to defraud these programs make it more difficult for administrators of government and other relief programs to get aid to individuals who qualify for and need it. The Defendant's sentence should serve as a warning and deterrent to others inclined to exploit pandemic relief programs. However, given his lack of criminal record, and conduct during the pendency of this case, the government believes that specific deterrence is not a concern.

**D. Need for the Sentence to Avoid Unwarranted Sentencing Disparities**

There are two relevant points of comparison to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities: sentences associated with others convicted of PPP related fraud, and those in this case. Around the country, only a few defendants have been sentenced to date for PPP related frauds, but those courts have imposed meaningful jail sentences in similar cases. *See, e.g., United States v. David Hines*, 21-CR-20011, S.D.FL. (imposing 78-month sentence on an individual who fraudulently applied for multiple PPP loans with a loss of \$3.9 million and also assisted others in submitting fraudulent PPP loans); *United*

*States v. Ganell Tubbs*, 20-CR-193, E.D.AR (imposing 41-month sentence on an individual who fraudulently applied for two PPP loans with a loss of \$1.9 million); *United States v. Tarik Jaafar*, 20-CR-185, E.D.V.A. (imposing 12-month sentence on an individual who fraudulently applied for 18 PPP loans with a loss of \$1.4 million); *United States v. Zhang*, 20-CR-169, W.D.W.A. (imposing 60 day sentence on an individual who fraudulently applied for multiple COVID-19 relief program loans, including four PPP loans with a loss of over \$900,000). The government notes that the Defendant sought only one loan for \$177,500 in this case, which is significantly less than the cases cited.

The government submits that the Defendant was significantly less culpable than Thomas and Stephen Smith. The Defendant was recruited into the scheme by Thomas Smith. He did not fill out any of the applications or create false documents like the Thomas Smith or Stephen Smith. Finally, unlike Thomas and Stephen Smith, the Defendant was not involved in the creation or direction of the scheme.

## **VI. RESTITUTION & FORFEITURE**

The government incorporates its Position on Restitution for Sentencing, filed on April 13, 2021 at Docket No. 87. For the reasons explained in that submission, the Defendant should be ordered to pay \$102,500 in restitution.

The government is not seeking a separate forfeiture judgment against the Defendant.

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For the reasons stated above, the United States respectfully requests that the Court impose a term of imprisonment at the bottom of the Guidelines, two years of

supervised release, and order the Defendant to pay \$102,500 in restitution. The United States submits that this sentence is sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to satisfy the purposes of sentencing.

Respectfully Submitted,

DANIEL KAHN  
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U.S. Department of Justice

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on May 28, 2021, I caused the foregoing to be electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will provide copies to counsel for all parties.

*/s Leslie S. Garthwaite*\_\_\_\_\_

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