

ORIGINAL

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
ATLANTA DIVISION

FILED IN OPEN COURT  
U.S.D.C. - Atlanta

MAR 01 2022

KEVIN P. WEIMER, Clerk  
By:  Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*v.*

OLIVIA WARE

Criminal Indictment

No. 1:-21-CR-098-ELR-JSA

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES THAT:

**COUNT 1**

*(Bank Fraud - 18 U.S.C. § 1344)*

1. Beginning on a date unknown, but from at least in or about April 2020, and continuing until May 13, 2020, in the Northern District of Georgia and elsewhere, the defendant, OLIVIA WARE, knowingly executed and attempted to execute a scheme and artifice to defraud Bank OZK, a financial institution headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas, and insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"), and to obtain, by means of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, and by omissions of material fact, money, funds, and other property owned by and under the custody and control of Bank OZK, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1344.

**Background**

It is relevant to the Indictment that during the above-listed time period:

2. The defendant, OLIVIA WARE, was a resident of the Northern District of Georgia.

3. WARE was the registered agent and Chief Executive Officer of Let's Talk About the Family, Inc., a Georgia corporation headquartered at WARE's residence.

4. The United States Small Business Administration ("SBA") was an executive branch agency of the United States government that provided support to entrepreneurs and small businesses. The mission of the SBA was to maintain and strengthen the nation's economy by enabling the establishment and viability of small businesses and by assisting in the economic recovery of communities after disasters.

5. As part of this effort, the SBA enabled and provided for loans through banks, credit unions, and other lenders. These loans had government-backed guarantees.

6. The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act was a federal law enacted in or about March 2020 and designed to provide emergency financial assistance to the millions of Americans who are suffering the economic effects caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

7. One source of relief provided by the CARES Act was the authorization of up to \$349 billion in forgivable loans to small businesses for payroll, mortgage interest, rent/lease, and utilities, through a program referred to as the Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP"). In April 2020, Congress authorized over \$300 billion in additional PPP funding.

8. The PPP allowed qualifying small businesses and other organizations to receive PPP loans. Businesses must use PPP loan proceeds for payroll costs,

interest on mortgages, rent/lease, and utilities. The PPP allowed the interest and principal on the PPP loan to be entirely forgiven if the business spent the loan proceeds on these expense items within a designated period of time and used a certain percentage of the PPP loan proceeds for payroll expenses.

9. The amount of a PPP loan that a small business may have been entitled to receive was determined by the number of employees employed by the business and the business's average monthly payroll costs.

10. To obtain a PPP loan, a qualifying business must submit a PPP loan application, signed by an authorized representative of the business. The PPP loan application required the business (through its authorized representative) to acknowledge the program rules and make certain affirmative certifications to be eligible to obtain the PPP loan. In the PPP loan application, the small business (through its authorized representative) must state, among other things, its: (a) average monthly payroll expenses, and (b) number of employees. These figures were used to calculate the amount of money the small business was eligible to receive under the PPP. In addition, businesses applying for a PPP loan had to provide documentation showing their payroll expenses.

11. The SBA oversaw the PPP. However, individual PPP loans were issued by private, approved lenders who received and processed PPP applications and supporting documentation, and then made loans using the lenders' own funds, which were 100% guaranteed by the SBA. Data from the application, including information about the borrower, the total amount of the loan, and the listed

number of employees, was transmitted by the lender to the SBA while processing the loan.

12. Bank OZK was an FDIC-insured financial institution headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas. Bank OZK was a PPP lender, and was authorized to lend funds to eligible borrowers under the terms of the PPP.

**Purpose of the Scheme to Defraud**

13. The purpose of the scheme was for WARE, by submitting false and fraudulent information about her business Let's Talk About the Family, Inc., to unlawfully obtain a PPP loan from Bank OZK and to use the fraudulently acquired loan proceeds for her own benefit and in violation of the terms of the PPP loan agreement. It was also the purpose of the scheme that WARE, after receiving the PPP loan, took numerous steps to conceal and disguise the bank fraud scheme, including disseminating false records in the name of Let's Talk About the Family, Inc. and writing purported "payroll" checks to people who were not employed by Let's Talk About the Family, Inc.

**Manner and Means**

14. The manner and means by which WARE carried out the scheme to defraud included the following:

15. WARE submitted, and caused to be submitted, to Bank OZK false and fraudulent documents concerning Let's Talk About the Family, Inc. The false and fraudulent documents generally created the appearance that the business earned millions of dollars in revenue, paid more than a million dollars in payroll, and had fifty-four (54) employees. For example, WARE submitted, and caused

to be submitted, the following records to Bank OZK in connection with her application of a PPP loan:

- a. A false and fraudulent 2018 IRS Form 1120S (“U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation”) for Let’s Talk About the Family, Inc. that claimed that the company had gross receipts of \$5,943,228 against a cost of goods sold of \$5,140,927.
- b. A false and fraudulent 2019 IRS Form 940 (“Employer’s Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return”) for Let’s Talk About the Family, Inc. that claimed that the company paid \$1,551,057 to its employees.
- c. A false and fraudulent 2020 IRS Form 941 (“Employer’s QUARTERLY Federal Tax Return”) for Let’s Talk About the Family, Inc. that claimed that in the first tax quarter, the company: (1) paid a total of \$329,950.51 in wages, tips, or other compensation, (2) had fifty-four (54) employees, and (3) withheld \$39,594.06 in federal income tax.
- d. A false and fraudulent payroll document that purported to show the salaries of Let’s Talk About the Family, Inc.’s fifty-four (54) employees.

16. It was also part of the scheme to defraud that WARE submitted a PPP loan application to Bank OZK in which WARE sought a loan of approximately \$323,100. In the PPP loan application, WARE falsely certified that any PPP funds loaned to Let’s Talk About the Family, Inc. would be used to retain workers and

fund payroll and to make mortgage interest payments, lease payments, and utility payments. In fact, as WARE well knew, when she submitted the PPP loan application, she intended to spend (and did spend) the PPP money to benefit herself and others who did not work for Let's Talk About the Family, Inc.

17. On or about May 13, 2020, based on WARE's false and fraudulent misrepresentations, Bank OZK approved and funded a PPP loan for Let's Talk About the Family, Inc. in the amount of \$323,100. Bank OZK transferred the PPP loan to an account at Bank OZK, opened by WARE, and ending in the numbers 9520. WARE also transferred, and caused the transfer of, some of the PPP funds from the 9520 account to a second account at Bank OZK, also opened by WARE, and ending in the numbers 5245.

18. By way of example only, using the PPP money in the 9520 account and the 5245 account as follows, WARE:

- a. wrote checks totaling tens of thousands of dollars to individuals who were not on the list of 54 purported employees of Let's Talk About the Family, Inc. that WARE submitted to Bank OZK, including apparent family members;
- b. paid approximately \$23,800 for an in-ground swimming pool for WARE's residence;
- c. made payments on the mortgage of her residence;
- d. spent tens of thousands of dollars on home improvement, furniture, and video equipment; and

- e. paid bills that were personal and otherwise unrelated to Let's Talk About the Family, Inc.

**Execution of the Scheme**

19. On or about the date set forth below, in the Northern District of Georgia and elsewhere, the defendant, OLIVIA WARE, knowingly executed and attempted to execute a scheme and artifice to defraud Bank OZK, the deposits of which were then insured by the FDIC, and to obtain, by means of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises, and by omission of material facts, money, funds, and other property owned by and under the custody and control of Bank OZK, a financial institution,

Date of Execution	Act of Execution	Amount of PPP Loan	Loan Funding Date
April 28, 2020	Submission of PPP Loan Application	\$ 323,100	May 13, 2020

all in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1344.

**COUNTS 2 THROUGH 6**

*(Aggravated Identity Theft – 18 U.S.C. § 1028A)*

20. The Grand Jury re-alleges and incorporates herein by reference the factual allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 18 of this Indictment.

21. On or about the dates set forth below, in the Northern District of Georgia, the defendant, OLIVIA WARE, did knowingly possess, transfer, and use, without lawful authority, a means of identification of another person, identified below by their initials, during and in relation to committing the offense of bank fraud, as charged in Count 1 of this Indictment,

Count	Date	Initials of Actual Person
2	April 16, 2020	J.D.
3	April 29, 2020	J.L.
4	April 29, 2020	A.C.
5	April 29, 2020	B.R.
6	April 29, 2020	S.M.

all in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1028A.

### FORFEITURE

22. Upon conviction of the offense alleged in Count 1, the defendant, OLIVIA WARE, shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Section 981(a)(1)(C) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c) and Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(a)(2), any property, real or personal, that constitutes or is derived from proceeds traceable to such offenses, including but not limited to the following:

MONEY JUDGMENT: A sum of money in United States currency representing the amount of proceeds obtained as a result of the offense alleged in Count 1 of the Indictment.

23. If any of the above-described forfeitable property, as a result of any act or omission of defendant WARE:

- a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;
- b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;
- c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the Court;
- d. has been substantially diminished in value; or

e. has been commingled with other property which cannot be divided without difficulty;

it is the intent of the United States, pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), as incorporated by Title 18, United States Code, Section 982(b)(1) and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c), to seek forfeiture of any other property of said defendant up to the value of the forfeitable property described above.

A True BILL  
  
FOREPERSON

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