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7			
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9	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT O	F THE STATE OF ARIZONA	
10	IN THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA		
11		N. CV10010 011100	
12	Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation, an Arizona	No. CV2019-011499	
13	corporation,	PLAINTIFF'S SIXTH	
14	Plaintiff,	SUPPLEMENTAL RULE 26.1 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE	
15	v.	CHASE BANK DEFERRAL OF	
16		PROSECUTION AGREEMENTS, GUILTY PLEA AND CONSENT	
17	U.S. Bank, NA, a national banking organization; Hilda H. Chavez and John	AGREEMENTS; ADDITIONAL	
18	Doe Chavez, a married couple; JPMorgan	EXHIBITS	
	Chase Bank, N.A., a national banking organization; Samantha Nelson f/k/a		
19	Samantha Kumbalek and Kristofer Nelson,		
20	a married couple; and Vikram Dadlani and Jane Doe Dadlani, a married couple,		
21			
22	Defendants.		
23	For its Sixth Supplemental Disclosure Statement, Plaintiff Peter S. Davis, as		
24	Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation	, sets forth the following in addition to its	
25	prior disclosure statements:		
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27			

I. FACTUAL BASIS OF CLAIMS

Chase Bank's Violations of Federal Banking Law Including Its Anti-Money Laundering Program

Chase Bank has a remarkable record of violations of federal banking laws. Plaintiff discloses a list of banking violations and fines imposed upon Chase Bank since 2000. Chase has been fined over \$35,000,000,000 for violations of federal law. The offenses include anti-money laundering deficiencies, banking violations, mortgage abuses, investor protection violations, and toxic securities abuses.

In January 2014, at the very start of Menaged's second fraud against DenSco, Chase entered into a deferred prosecution agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice for its failure to maintain an effective anti-money laundering program and failure to file a suspicious activities report, both charged in a two-count criminal information. Chase was fined or forfeited \$1,700,000,000 as a result of its criminal conduct. Chase agreed to a statement of facts with respect to its actions, and agreed not to contradict that statement of facts in any private proceedings. The fine/forfeiture monies were to be distributed to the victims of fraud committed by Bernie Madoff. Chase also entered into a consent agreement with the Comptroller of the Currency.

The statutory allegations against Chase was that "the defendant did willfully fail to establish an adequate anti-money laundering program, including, at a minimum, (a) the development of internal policies, procedures, and controls designed to guard against money laundering; (b) the designation of a compliance officer to coordinate and monitor day to day compliance with the Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering requirements; (c) the establishment of an ongoing employee training program; and (d) the implementation of independent testing for compliance conducted by bank personnel or an outside party, to wit, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., failed to enact policies, procedures, and controls to ensure that information about the Bank's clients obtained through activities in and concerning JPMC's other lines of business was shared with compliance and anti-money laundering personnel "

Program). In addition, the Bank has violated 12 C.F.R. § 21.11 (Suspicious

(2) The Bank has failed to adopt and implement a compliance program that adequately covers the required BSA/AML program elements due to an inadequate system of internal controls and ineffective independent testing. The Bank did not develop adequate due diligence on customers, particularly in the Commercial and Business Banking Unit, a repeat problem, and failed to file all necessary SARs related to suspicious customer activity.

- (3) The Bank failed to correct previously identified systemic weaknesses in the adequacy of customer due diligence and the effectiveness of monitoring in light of the customers' cash activity and business type, constituting a deficiency in its BSA/AML compliance program and resulting in a
- BSA/AML compliance program, resulting in a violation of 12 U.S.C. § 1818(s)(3)(A) and 12 C.F.R. § 21.21, include the following: (a) The Bank has an inadequate system of internal controls and independent testing. (b) The Bank has less than satisfactory risk assessment processes that do not provide an adequate foundation for management's efforts to identify,

manage, and control risk. (c) The Bank has systemic deficiencies in its transaction monitoring systems, due diligence processes, risk management, and quality assurance programs. (d) The Bank does not have enterprise-wide policies and procedures to ensure that foreign branch suspicious activity involving customers of other bank branches is effectively communicated to other affected branch locations and applicable AML operations staff. The Bank also does not have enterprise-wide policies and procedures to ensure that on a risk basis, customer transactions at foreign branch locations can be assessed, aggregated, and monitored. (e) The Bank has significant shortcomings in SAR decision-making protocols and an ineffective method for ensuring that referrals and alerts are properly documented, tracked, and resolved.

- (5) The Bank failed to identify significant volumes of suspicious activity and file the required SARs concerning suspicious customer activities, in violation of 12 C.F.R. § 21.11. In some of these cases, the Bank self-identified the issues and is engaged in remediation.
- (6) The Bank's internal controls, including filtering processes and independent testing, with respect to Office of Foreign Asset Control ("OFAC") compliance are inadequate.

Since 2014, Chase has admitted to five criminal felony counts and has been put on criminal probation three times. Aside from the anti-money laundering related charges, Chase entered into a deferred prosecution agreement in 2020 and admitted to the facts of two felony counts for manipulating the precious metals and the U.S. Treasury markets. In that deferred prosecution agreement, Chase admitted to a guilty plea on May 20, 2015 for engaging in manipulative and deceptive trading practices in the foreign currency market. The fine in the deferred prosecution agreement was \$920,203,609. Chase also entered into a consent agreement and order with the Comptroller of the Currency.

II. LEGAL BASIS OF CLAIMS

At the start of Menaged's second fraud, Chase Bank admitted that it maintained an inadequate anti-money laundering program. It resulted in Chase's entering into a deferred prosecution agreement for a two-count criminal information for violation of federal law.

Chase Bank has a remarkable history of deferred prosecutions and fines from the U.S. Government. Under Ariz. R. Evid. 404(b), evidence of other crimes, wrongs or acts are admissible to show intent and absence of mistake or accident. Plaintiff intends to use Chase Bank's prior crimes, wrongs or acts to show Chase Bank's intent and willful blindness.

Dependent on how it presents its case-in-chief, the issue of corporate character may become relevant, allowing for impeachment under Ariz. R. Evid. 608.

Chase Bank has plead guilty to a criminal offense in the FX Investigation. Chase Bank plead guilty to a one-count felony charge of conspiring to fix prices and rig bids for U.S. dollars and euros exchanged in the FX spot market in the United States. This conviction is admissible in evidence under Ariz. R. Evid. 609.

The evidence of prior bad acts is also relevant to the issue of punitive damages against Chase.

IV. PERSONS WITH RELEVANT KNOWLEDGE

Chase Bank has not yet disclosed the persons involved in its anti-money laundering compliance programs.

VIII. EXHIBITS

- Photos of Chase cashier's checks **R-003665 to R-005531**.
- 26 Chase deposit slips **R-005532 to R-005671**.
 - Chase loan files **R-005672 to R-011766**.
- Fraudulent Trustee Receipts **R-011767 to R-012190**.

1		Consent agreements and Orders R-012191 to R-012209, R-012342 to R-
2	01235	50.
3		Deferred prosecution agreement R-012210 to R-012296, R-012297-012341.
4		List of fines for violations of federal law R-012351-R-012354.
5		
6	IX.	RELEVANT DOCUMENTS
7		Photos of Chase cashier's checks R-003665 to R-005531.
8		Chase deposit slips R-005532 to R-005671 .
9		Chase loan files R-005672 to R-011766 .
10		Fraudulent Trustee Receipts R-011767 to R-012190.
11		Consent agreements and Orders R-012191 to R-012209, R-012342 to R-
12	01235	50.
13		Deferred prosecution agreement R-012210 to R-012296, R-012297-012341.
14		List of fines for violations of federal law R-012351 to R-012354.
15		
16		DATED this 28th day of May, 2021.
17		OSBORN MALEDON, P.A.
18		
19		Colin F. Campbell
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1	COPY of the foregoing (with thumb drive**) served
2	via first-class email (and courtesy copy emailed)
3	this 28th day of May, 2021, on:
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VERIFICATION Pursuant to Rule 8(h), Ariz.R.Civ.P., I, Peter S. Davis, as receiver for Plaintiff, DenSco Investment Corporation, an Arizona corporation, verify under penalty of perjury the foregoing is true and correct: 1. DenSco Investment Corporation is the Plaintiff for the above-entitled action. 2. I have read the foregoing Plaintiff's Sixth Supplemental Rule 26.1 Disclosure Statement and know the contents thereof. 3. The statements and matters alleged are true of my own personal knowledge as the receiver for DenSco Investment Corporation, except as to those matters stated upon information and belief, and as to such matters, I reasonably believe them to be true. **DATED** this 28th day of May, 2021. **DENSCO INVESTMENT** CORPORATION, an Arizona corporation By: Its: Receiver

