1	Colin F. Campbell, No. 004955 Geoffrey M. T. Sturr, No. 014063	
2	Timothy J. Eckstein, No. 018321 Joseph N. Roth, No. 025725	
3	Osborn Maledon, P.A. 2929 N. Central Avenue, Suite 2100	
4	Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2793 (602) 640-9000	
5	ccampbell@omlaw.com gsturr@omlaw.com	
6	reckstein@omlaw.com jroth@omlaw.com	
7	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
8	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT	OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
9	IN AND FOR THE CO	OUNTY OF MARICOPA
10	Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco	No. CV2019-011499
11	Investment Corporation, an Arizona corporation,	
12	Plaintiff,	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT
13	v.	(Assigned to Hon. Daniel Martin)
14	US Bank, NA, a national banking organization; Hilda H. Chavez and John	
15	Doe Chavez, a married couple; JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., a national	
16	banking organization; Samantha Nelson f/k/a Samantha Kumbaleck and Kristofer	
17	Nelson, a married couple; and Vikram Dadlani and Jane Doe Dadlani, a	
18	married couple,	
19	Defendants.	
20	Pursuant to Rule 15(a)(2) of the Ariz	zona Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff Peter
21	S. Davis, as the court-appointed receiver of	DenSco Investment Corporation ("Plaintiff"
22	or "Receiver"), respectfully moves for leav	ve to amend his current complaint and file a
23	Second Amended Complaint. A copy of	the Receiver's proposed Second Amended
24	Complaint is attached as Exhibit 1 and a	redline showing the changes from the First
25	Amended Complaint is attached as Exhibit	2.

Good cause exists for granting the motion. This case is in its early stages. It was initiated in August 2019. The defendants filed motions to dismiss in February 2020, and the Receiver filed a First Amended Complaint on April 1, 2020. The Court denied on August 4 the defendants' motions to dismiss. The defendants filed their answers to the First Amended Complaint on September 30 and October 7, respectively. The Court denied on November 4 a motion to disqualify counsel for Defendant US Bank. As of November 11, the parties had exchanged initial disclosure statements. Counsel have scheduled a Rule 16 early meeting for December 4, 2020.

2.2.

Undersigned counsel was recently retained and substituted into this case on November 2, 2020. Upon being retained, counsel reviewed the case file and analyzed the factual and legal basis for claims the Receiver had asserted and those that could be asserted. Counsel has concluded that the Receiver has grounds to assert claims that were not included in the First Amended Complaint for aiding and abetting conversion and breach of fiduciary duty, and civil racketeering. Counsel further concluded that the First Amended Complaint should be re-organized to more clearly present the factual basis for the Receiver's claims. The Receiver seeks to amend his First Amended Complaint to revise its factual allegations and include those additional legal theories. Because the Second Amended Complaint merely adds new legal theories that rest on previously alleged facts, leave to amend should be granted. *See Walls v. Ariz. Dep't of Pub. Safety*, 170 Ariz. 591, 597 (App. 1991) ("Denial of leave to amend is generally considered an abuse of discretion where the amendment merely seeks to add a new legal theory supported by factual issues already in the case.").

The defendants will not be prejudiced by this amendment. The proposed Second Amended Complaint does not change the core allegations of this case – that the defendant banks substantially assisted Scott Menaged's scheme to defraud DenSco between January 2014 and June 2015 by issuing to Menaged more than 1,400 cashier's

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checks that were drawn from DenSco's funds, and then assisting Menaged in immediately redepositing those checks, knowing that Menaged would not use the redeposited funds for their intended purpose of funding DenSco's first-position secured real estate loans. Without the banks' assistance, Menaged would not have been able to deceive DenSco's principal, Denny Chittick, who relied on the banks' cashier's checks to ensure that Menaged was using DenSco's loan proceeds for their intended purpose. DenSco suffered tens of millions of dollars in financial losses as a direct result of the banks' participation in this fraudulent scheme. The addition of legal theories that are based on facts alleged in the Receiver's initial and First Amended Complaint will in no way limit the defendants' defense, with the discovery phase of the case just beginning.

For these reasons, justice requires that the Receiver be allowed to amend his complaint. "Leave to amend must be freely given when justice requires." Ariz. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). As long as the opposing party would not be "unduly prejudiced" by the amendment, leave to amend the pleadings must be granted. *Spitz v. Bache & Co.*, 122 Ariz. 530, 531, 596 P.2d 365, 366 (1979). The Receiver therefore respectfully requests that the Court grant him leave to file his proposed Second Amended Complaint.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 30th day of November, 2020.

OSBORN MALEDON, P.A.

By /s/Timothy J. Ecktein
Colin F. Campbell
Geoffrey M. T. Sturr
Timothy J. Eckstein
Joseph N. Roth
2929 N. Central Avenue, Suite 2100
Phoenix, AZ 85012-2793

Attorneys for Plaintiff

1	This document was electronically filed
2	and served via AZTurboCourt
	this 30th day of November, 2020, on:
3	Honorable Daniel Martin
4	Maricopa County Superior Court
5	101 West Jefferson, ECB-412 Phoenix, Arizona 85003
6	Gregory J. Marshall
7	Amanda Z. Weaver SNELL & WILMER, LLP
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18	Attorneys for Defendants JP Morgan Chase Bank, Samantha Nelson & Vikram Dadlani
19	
20	
21	/s/ Lauren Dwyer
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	

Exhibit 1

1	Colin F. Campbell, No. 004955	
2	Geoffrey M. T. Sturr, No. 014063 Timothy J. Eckstein, No. 018321	
3	Joseph N. Roth, No. 025725 Osborn Maledon, P.A.	
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7		
8	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
9	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT	OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
10	IN AND FOR THE CO	OUNTY OF MARICOPA
11	Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco	No. CV2019-011499
	Investment Corporation, an Arizona corporation,	
12	Plaintiff,	SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT
13	V.	(Assigned to Hon. Daniel Martin)
14	US Bank, N.A., a national banking	
15	organization; Hilda H. Chavez and John	
16	Doe Chavez, a married couple; JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., a national	
17	banking organization; Samantha Nelson f/k/a Samantha Kumbaleck and Kristofer	
18	Nelson, a married couple; and Vikram Dadlani and Jane Doe Dadlani, a	
	married couple,	
19	Defendants.	
20	For his Complaint against Defenda	ants, Plaintiff Peter S. Davis, as the court-
21	appointed receiver of DenSco Investmen	nt Corporation ("Plaintiff" or "Receiver"),
22	alleges as follows.	
23	SUMMARY OF PL	AINTIFF'S CLAIMS
24	1. From July 2001 to July	2016, DenSco Investment Corporation
25		llion from investors. Among other things,
26	2 show j raised approximately \$400 mil	men from m. coloro. Timong omer unings,
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DenSco told its investors that (i) it would make short-term "hard money" loans to "foreclosure specialists" who were buying foreclosed homes, and (ii) the loans would be "secured through first position trust deeds" so that DenSco would, in the event a borrower defaulted, recover the loaned funds by taking possession of the property.

- 2. Yomtov Scott Menaged ("Menaged") defrauded DenSco in two distinct frauds. In the first fraud, which ended in the latter half of 2013, Menaged borrowed money from both DenSco and another lender, using the same property as security, leaving DenSco undersecured on hundreds of properties. Menaged used the funds he borrowed from DenSco for his own purposes.
- 3. In early 2014, Densco established new procedures to ensure Menaged used its loans to acquire property that would be secured by first position loans by, among other things, wiring monies to accounts that Menaged maintained with Defendant US Bank, N.A. and Defendant JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., respectively, and then having Menaged provide copies of cashier's checks that on their face were to be used to purchase specific properties. In the second fraud, Menaged evaded these procedures by not using these checks for their intended purpose, immediately redepositing them and converting the funds for his personal use.
- 4. Defendant banks and their named employees knew of Menaged's tortious and criminal conduct. Nearly every business day between January 2014 and June 2015, for more than 1,400 transactions, Defendants substantially assisted, authorized, ratified and recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful conduct.
- 5. Defendants knew Menaged was in the business of purchasing foreclosed properties and that DenSco wired Menaged monies to issue as cashier's checks for the specific purpose of purchasing foreclosed properties on DenSco's behalf.

2.2.

- 7. Defendants substantially assisted and recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful conduct by, among other things, preparing a cashier's check for each transaction, stamping on the back of most of the checks "Not Used for Intended Purposes," observing Menaged or his agent photograph the fronts of the checks, preparing deposit slips and assisting Menaged in re-depositing the cashier's checks immediately after the photos had been taken, and assisting Menaged use these funds, by, among other things, avoiding bank policies to facilitate immediate cash withdrawals, transferring monies to Menaged's personal accounts, and helping him use these funds to pay various casinos.
- 8. Through their knowledge and substantial assistance, Defendants aided and abetted Menaged in defrauding DenSco, converting DenSco's monies and breaching his fiduciary duties to DenSco and its investors.
- 9. Menaged defrauded DenSco, committed theft of its property, and laundered the monies DenSco wired to him to purchase these properties. Defendants transacted, transferred or received DenSco's monies knowing that they belonged to DenSco and not Menaged, and that those monies were the proceeds of Menaged's theft, fraud scheme and money laundering. Defendants authorized, ratified or recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful conduct and are therefore liable under Arizona's civil racketeering laws for Menaged's conduct.
- 10. Plaintiff brings this action to recover compensatory damages for the financial losses DenSco suffered as a result of Defendants' aiding and abetting Menaged's fraud, conversion, and breaches of fiduciary duty, and Defendants' civil racketeering.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

- 11. DenSco is an Arizona corporation that began operating in April 2001. Its primary business was making short-term, high-interest loans to "foreclosure specialists" who bought homes that were being foreclosed upon, usually through a trustee's sale. DenSco's office was in Chandler, Arizona.
- 12. Denny Chittick ("Chittick") was DenSco's sole shareholder. He was the Company's only Director, served as its President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and was its only employee.
- 13. Plaintiff was appointed as DenSco's Receiver in *Arizona Corporation Commission v. DenSco Investment Corporation, an Arizona Corporation*, Maricopa County Superior Court, Case No. CV2016-014142 (the "Receivership Court"). He has obtained approval from the Receivership Court to pursue this action.
- 14. Defendant US Bank, N.A. is a national banking association that is authorized to conduct business in the State of Arizona and which maintains branches in Maricopa County, among other places.
- 15. Defendant Hilda Chavez was an employee and branch manager for US Bank in Maricopa County. She is an Arizona resident who is married to Defendant John Doe Chavez. Hilda Chavez was acting for the benefit of her marital community during the relevant time period.
- 16. Defendant JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("Chase") is a national banking association that is authorized to conduct business in the State of Arizona and which maintains branches in Maricopa County, among other places.
- 17. Defendant Samantha Nelson (formerly known as Samantha Kumbaleck) was an employee, assistant branch manager and branch manager for Chase in Maricopa County. She is an Arizona resident who is married to Defendant Kristofer Nelson.

2.2.

- 18. Defendant Vikram Dadlani was a Chase employee and branch manager in Maricopa County. He is married to Defendant Jane Doe Dadlani. Vikram Dadlani was an Arizona resident and was acting for the benefit of his marital community during the relevant time period.
- 19. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under Article VI, § 14 of the Arizona Constitution and A.R.S. § 12-123. It has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they provided professional services in Arizona to an Arizona corporation.
- 20. Venue is proper in Maricopa County under A.R.S. § 12-401 because Defendants US Bank and Chase do business in Maricopa County and the acts that are the subject of this action took place at bank branches located in Maricopa County.

MENAGED'S FRAUD SCHEMES

- 21. Upon information and belief, Menaged was the sole member of Easy Investments, LLC ("Easy Investments").
- 22. Upon information and belief, Menaged was the sole member of Arizona Home Foreclosures, LLC ("AZHF").
- 23. Menaged held himself, Easy Investments, and AZHF to be in the business of purchasing homes being foreclosed upon at trustee's sales.
- 24. DenSco made "hard money loans" to Menaged, Easy Investments, and AZHF for the purpose of purchasing foreclosed upon homes at trustees' sales (the "DenSco Loan Proceeds"). Menaged defrauded DenSco by not using the DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase homes at trustee's sales, but for his personal benefit.
- 25. Menaged perpetrated two separate and distinct fraudulent schemes against DenSco.

2.2.

- 26. In the first scheme (the "First Fraud"), which ended in the latter half of 2013, on multiple occasions, Menaged obtained loans from DenSco and another hard money lender to acquire property being sold through a trustee's sale that was intended to be secured by that property. This resulted in DenSco being undersecured on multiple loans and the DenSco Loan Proceeds being used by Menaged for other purposes. Menaged was able to orchestrate the First Fraud in part because Chittick funded DenSco's loans by paying the proceeds directly to Menaged rather than the trustee or escrow company conducting the trustee's sale.
 - 27. Chittick discovered the First Fraud in or around November 2013.
 - 28. On November 27, 2013, in a face-to-face meeting, Chittick confronted Menaged about the loans he had obtained from DenSco and another hard money lender for the same property. Menaged falsely said that his wife had cancer and that his "cousin" had masterminded and perpetrated the First Fraud while he was distracted by caring for his sick wife.
 - 29. Chittick, believing Menaged's story, agreed with Menaged that DenSco would continue loaning money to Menaged's entities so that DenSco and Menaged could jointly and collaboratively "work out" the problem loans that resulted from the conduct of Menaged's cousin.
 - 30. In January 2014, Chittick sought advice from DenSco's attorney, David Beauchamp ("Beauchamp") about his plan to continue DenSco's lending relationship with Menaged's entities.
 - 31. DenSco eventually entered into a Forbearance Agreement with Menaged and his entities under which DenSco would forbear its rights and remedies against Menaged and those entities provided Menaged would among other things, pay certain sums and take other actions to repay the amounts owed to DenSco.

- 32. In addition to negotiating and entering into the Forbearance Agreement, in January 2014, Chittick took steps to protect DenSco from any further misappropriation of its loan proceeds by requiring Menaged to document his receipt and use of those loan proceeds, which DenSco had not previously required. Specifically, DenSco agreed to continue wiring money to Menaged but required Menaged to provide, for each loan made for a specific property, copies of: (*i*) the individual cashier's check issued by Menaged's bank made payable to the respective foreclosure trustee, with DenSco's name and the property address in the memo line, and (*ii*) the corresponding receipt Menaged received from the trustee for the purchase of that property.
- 33. Chittick did not believe that Menaged had perpetrated the First Fraud and continued to accept as true Menaged's stories about his wife's compromised health. Chittick understood that he owed fiduciary duties to his investors, many of whom were family members or friends, to recoup DenSco's losses from the First Fraud and to protect DenSco from further losses. He relied on his counsel, Beauchamp, in implementing these new procedures and believed they would adequately protect DenSco from any further misappropriation of loan proceeds.
- 34. Menaged, however, fooled Chittick a second time and began a systematic and comprehensive scheme to defraud DenSco by obtaining, but then redepositing, cashier's checks, and then creating false deeds, contracts and receipts documenting the fictitious purchase of real estate at a trustee's sale (the "Second Fraud"). As part of the Second Fraud, Menaged obtained over 1,400 loans from DenSco beginning in January 2014. Menaged did not use these loan proceeds for their intended purpose—to purchase real estate at a trustee's sale.
- 35. Starting in January 2014, Menaged emailed to DenSco nearly every weekday a list of properties in foreclosure proceedings ("Identified Properties").

2.2.

- 36. In those emails, Menaged misrepresented that (*i*) he was the winning bidder on the listed properties at a trustee's sale, (*ii*) his companies, Easy Investments or AZHF, needed financing to purchase the Identified Properties, and (*iii*) he would use DenSco's loaned funds to complete the purchase of the Identified Properties.
- 37. These emails included, among other things, the addresses of the Identified Properties and the purchase prices needed to be reflected in the loan amounts.
- 38. Menaged never intended to purchase the Identified Properties. Rather, he intended for DenSco to rely on these material misrepresentations and wire him the DenSco Loan Proceeds that he would convert for his personal use.
- 39. DenSco relied on these material misrepresentations and continued to wire the DenSco Loan Proceeds to Menaged.
 - 40. Menaged concealed from DenSco his scheme and his wrongful actions.
 - 41. DenSco was damaged as a result of Menaged's fraudulent scheme.

THE US BANK DEFENDANTS KNEW OF, SUBSTANTIALLY ASSISTED, AND RECKLESSLY TOLERATED MENAGED'S UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

- 42. From December 2012 through May 2016, Menaged and Easy Investments maintained a series of accounts with US Bank.
- 43. Menaged banked at US Bank's branch located at 6611 W. Bell Road, Glendale, Arizona (the "US Bank Branch").
 - 44. Chavez worked at US Bank and was the manager of the US Bank Branch.
- 45. Chavez was Menaged's main contact at US Bank. She committed the wrongful acts set forth below while conducting official US Bank business.
- 46. US Bank and Defendant Chavez may be referred to as "the US Bank Defendants."
- 47. Menaged told the US Bank Defendants that, through Easy Investments, he was in the business of purchasing foreclosed homes from public auctions.

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- 48. Menaged further told the US Bank Defendants that DenSco funded these transactions, lending money to Easy Investments for the purpose of buying foreclosed homes.
- 49. Between January 13 and April 7, 2014, DenSco wired to Menaged's Easy Investments US Bank account \$7,228,002 in DenSco Loan Proceeds for the purpose of issuing cashier's checks to purchase 40 separate Identified Properties.
- 50. The US Bank Defendants knew the source of these monies as each wire transfer included the name of the originator -- "DenSco Investment Corporation" -- the entity the US Bank Defendants knew was the funding source for Menaged's Easy Investments home foreclosure business.
- 51. Approximately 78% of the deposits to Menaged's US Bank Easy Investments account consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds wired to Menaged to purchase the Identified Properties.
- 52. On or about the day DenSco wired monies to the Easy Investments account, Menaged, or his assistant, Veronica Castro, visited the US Bank Branch, where Chavez and other US Bank employees assisted them.
- 53. Among other things, Chavez and other US Bank employees issued cashier's checks made payable to the trustee for each of the Identified Properties.
- 54. Chavez and the other US Bank employees printed on each check in the memo line: "DenSco Payment [and address of the property]" or "DenSco [and address of the property]".
- 55. For nearly each of the 40 checks, which totaled \$6,823,039, Menaged did not use the check for its intended purpose -- the payment to the trustee for the purchase of real property described on each check.
- 56. Rather, Menaged or Castro took a photo of each check while at the US Bank Branch, usually in the presence of Chavez or another US Bank employee. After

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- 57. Upon information and belief, neither Chavez nor any US Bank employee asked Menaged or Castro why, at least 40 times, they undertook to have US Bank draft cashier's checks clearly and expressly intended to purchase from trustees specific foreclosed homes as part of Menaged's business partnership with DenSco, take photos of those checks and then immediately re-deposit them. A single such transaction lacks any legitimate business or banking purpose. Forty or more of them, involving nearly \$7 million dollars, is inexplicable.
- 58. For every one of these issued and redeposited cashier's checks, Menaged or Castro emailed a photo of the check to DenSco as proof that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose. Menaged or Castro would later create false trustee's sale receipts for each transaction, which included information from the photograph of the cashier's check connected to the same fictitious transactions. Menaged or Castro emailed these receipts to DenSco, as well. Chittick relied upon the photographs of the cashier's checks and accepted these photos and sales receipts as confirmation that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose.
- 59. The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged was taking photos of the checks and had to have known that he was sending them to DenSco as proof that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose. And the US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged used the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal benefit and for the benefit of his other businesses, as they assisted him in obtaining large cash withdrawals of the re-deposited funds and transferring those funds to his personal US Bank accounts, and were otherwise aware that he used these funds to pay off personal credit card debt and to fund unrelated business activities.

- 60. Upon information and belief, Menaged requested and the US Bank Defendants agreed to change US Bank policies at the US Bank Branch, keeping on hand as much as \$20,000 in cash to accommodate Menaged's withdrawal requests.
- 61. Upon information and belief, the US Bank Defendants violated their internal policies by not requiring a several-day hold period on redeposited funds, making them immediately available to Menaged.
- 62. The US Bank Defendants were motivated to assist Menaged in these transactions to keep Menaged as a banking customer, particularly one who maintained accounts worth millions of dollars. The US Bank Defendants kept silent as to Menaged's scheme and wrongful actions; they never informed DenSco about Menaged's scheme and wrongful actions.
- 63. Without the substantial assistance of the US Bank Defendants, Menaged could not have defrauded DenSco of more than \$7 million in DenSco Loan Proceeds.

THE CHASE BANK DEFENDANTS KNEW OF, SUBSTANTIALLY ASSISTED, AND RECKLESSLY TOLERATED MENAGED'S UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

- 64. From April 2014 through at least November 2016, Menaged and AZHF banked with Chase.
- 65. Menaged banked at Chase's branch located at 8999 East Shea Boulevard, Scottsdale, Arizona (the "Chase Branch").
- 66. From April 2014 through at least November 2016, Defendants Nelson and Dadlani worked at Chase as the assistant manager and/or manager at the Chase Branch. They committed the wrongful acts set forth below while conducting official Chase business.
- 67. Upon information and belief, Defendants Nelson and Dadlani were Menaged's main contacts at Chase.

- 69. Menaged regularly told the Chase Defendants that, through AZHF, he was in the business of purchasing foreclosed homes from public auctions.
- 70. Menaged further told the Chase Defendants that DenSco funded these transactions, lending money to AZHF for the purpose of buying foreclosed homes.
- 71. On information and belief, Nelson told Menaged that she was interested in purchasing a home that he acquired through this process.
- 72. Between April 10, 2014 and June 22, 2015, DenSco wired to Menaged's AZHF account \$323,638,517 in DenSco Loan Proceeds for the purpose of issuing cashier's checks to purchase 1,344 separate Identified Properties.
- 73. The Chase Defendants knew the source of these monies as each wire transfer included the name of the originator -- "DenSco Investment Corp" -- the entity the Chase Defendants knew was the funding source for Menaged's AZHF home foreclosure business.
- 74. Approximately 96% of all deposits in Menaged's AZHF account consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds wired to Menaged to purchase the Identified Properties.
- 75. Nearly every weekday between April 2014 and June 2015, Menaged emailed the Chase Defendants for assistance in converting to cashier's checks for the purchase of the Identified Properties the monies DenSco had wired or was wiring into the AZHF account.
- 76. In these emails, Menaged provided the Chase Defendants a list of the Identified Properties for which he purported to have submitted the winning bid, the name of the trustee, the purchase price, and the property address.

2.2.

- 77. Menaged directed the Chase Defendants and other Chase employees to prepare cashier's checks for each of the Identified Properties.
- 78. Menaged directed the Chase Defendants and other Chase employees to include on each check the name of the trustee, the purchase price, and in the memo line: "DenSco Payment [and address of the property]" or "DenSco [and address of the property]".
- 79. The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged did not use the 1,344 cashier's checks for their intended and obvious purpose -- the payment to the trustee for the purchase of real property described on each check because they were at all times willing to, and in fact did, almost immediately redeposit those funds so that Menaged could use them for other purposes.
- 80. Nearly every weekday between April 2014 and June 2015, Menaged or Castro would physically go into the Chase Bank Branch where they would receive the cashier's checks the Chase Defendants had prepared for that day. Menaged or Castro would, usually in the presence of Nelson, Dadlani or another Chase employee, take a photo of each cashier's check, after which Nelson, Dadlani or another Chase employee would re-deposit the check in Menaged's AZHF account.
- 81. For each of the 1,344 checks, which totaled \$311,241,842, Menaged did not use the check for its intended purpose the payment to the trustee for the purchase of real property described on each check.
- 82. Upon information and belief, on one occasion, Nelson asked Menaged why he obtained and redeposited cashier's checks, to which he responded: "bookkeeping." Nelson did not ask Menaged what he meant by "bookkeeping" or how that related to his use of the cashier's checks. Nelson further did not ask Menaged why he was taking photos of each cashier's check.

- 83. Upon information and belief, Nelson electronically filed in or about April/May 2014 two unusual activity reports, she says, because (*i*) of the number and amounts of the cashier's checks Menaged was redepositing on a daily basis, (*ii*) "his transactions were different," and (*iii*) "the entire thing was unusual."
- 84. Upon information and belief, Chase performed no investigation in response to these reports, and Nelson did not file an additional report or conduct any further inquiry.
- 85. Upon information and belief, Nelson did not share her concerns with Dadlani or any other employee at the Chase Branch, as she felt she need do nothing more than file two reports in response to which, to the best of her knowledge, nothing further was done.
- 86. Upon information and belief, neither Nelson, Dadlani nor any Chase employee asked Menaged or Castro why, more than 1,344 times, they undertook to have Chase draft cashier's checks clearly and expressly intended to purchase from trustees specific foreclosed homes as part of Menaged's business partnership with DenSco, take photos of those checks and immediately re-deposit them. A single such transaction lacks any legitimate business or banking purpose. 1,344 of them, involving over \$300 million, is inexplicable.
- 87. Menaged or Castro would email to DenSco each cashier's check photo as proof of the transaction. Menaged or Castro would later create false trustee's sale receipts for each transaction that included information from the cashier's check connected to the same fictitious transactions. Menaged or Castro emailed these receipts to DenSco, as well. Chittick relied upon the photographs of the cashier's checks and accepted these photos and sales receipts as confirmation that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose.

2.2.

88. The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was taking photos of the checks and had to have known that he was sending them to DenSco as proof that DenSco's Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose. And the Chase Defendants knew that Menaged used the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal benefit, as they assisted him in re-depositing these funds, obtaining large cash withdrawals of the re-deposited funds, and transferring these funds to Menaged's personal Chase accounts.

- 89. Upon information and belief, shortly after Menaged began deploying this scheme through the Chase Defendants in April 2014, and in recognition of the fact that Menaged was every weekday having Chase issue and immediately re-deposit multiple cashier's checks, each for hundreds of thousands of dollars, Nelson or another Chase employee began stamping on the back of each check the words "Not Used For Intended Purposes". The Chase Defendants told Menaged they would stamp each check with those words unless he communicated to them before coming into the Chase Branch his intent to not immediately re-deposit the check.
- 90. Upon information and belief, the Chase Defendants informed Menaged that they were legally obligated to report to the government any cash transaction over \$10,000 and that their internal processes would likely trigger a suspicious activity report if a transaction was just under \$10,000, such that the Chase Defendants advised Menaged to withdraw or deposit cash in amounts that would avoid either report being made. Menaged followed this advice.
- 91. The Chase Defendants further knew of, assisted with, and recklessly tolerated Menaged's misappropriation of the DenSco Loan Proceeds that had been deposited in his AZHF account for, among other things, recreational gambling. Among other things, the Chase Defendants (*i*) increased to approximately \$40,000 the spending limit on Menaged's AZHF debit card to avoid Chase's fraud prevention department

flagging the account or declining the card, (ii) asked Chase's fraud prevention department to remove suspensions or "flags" on the AZHF debit card due to the high dollar amounts that were being charged at casinos, (iii) initiated outgoing wire transfers and issued cashier's checks from Menaged's AZHF account to various casinos, and (iv) confirmed with various casinos that these cashier's checks or wire transfers were legitimate.

- 92. Upon information and belief, the Chase Defendants knew of, assisted, and recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful use of the DenSco Loan Proceeds by not following their own policies and procedures, including (i) regularly violating Chase's multi-day hold policy before wire-transferred funds can be withdrawn, (ii) systematically overriding the 5-7 day hold policy for the funds of re-deposited cashier's checks, and (iii) contravening Chase's policy requiring an account holder to sign inperson the documentation for a cashier's check, and issuing them in response to Menaged's emails.
- 93. The Chase Defendants were motivated to assist Menaged in these transactions to keep Menaged as a banking customer, particularly one who maintained accounts worth millions of dollars. The Chase Defendants kept silent as to Menaged's scheme and wrongful actions; they never informed DenSco about Menaged's scheme and wrongful actions.
- 94. Without the substantial assistance of the Chase Defendants, Menaged could not have defrauded DenSco of more than \$300 million in DenSco Loan Proceeds.

DISCOVERY OF THE SECOND FRAUD

- 95. In April 2016, Menaged filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy.
- 96. At the time, Menaged, AZHF and Easy Investments owed DenSco approximately \$44 million in loans.

- 97. When Chittick learned of the bankruptcy filings, he confronted Menaged, who falsely said that the money owed to DenSco was safe and was being held at Auction.com, an online marketplace for foreclosure buyers.
- 98. Menaged further lied and told Chittick that Menaged would be able to retrieve the money from Auction.com and repay DenSco when the bankruptcy action was discharged.
- 99. Menaged warned Chittick not tell anyone about the Auction.com arrangement because the bankruptcy court would, if it learned of the funds, attempt to pull them into the Chapter 7 action.
- 100. Menaged also threatened Chittick that if he told anyone about Auction.com, Menaged would testify that Chittick was complicit in the First Fraud and knew all along that DenSco's loans were unsecured.
 - 101. On July 28, 2016, Chittick committed suicide.
 - 102. Chittick died unaware of the Second Fraud.
 - 103. The Receiver was appointed on August 18, 2016.
- 104. On August 23, 2016, the Receiver obtained a document that vaguely referenced how DenSco had altered its lending practices with Menaged and his entities in January 2014. The Receiver immediately began investigating all funds DenSco had loaned to Menaged, discovering that Menaged had not used the DenSco Loan Proceeds for their intended purpose -- to purchase the Identified Properties.
- 105. On or about October 3, 2016, the Receiver obtained selected documents from a forensic image of Menaged's computers and cellphone, which included some email communication with Chase employees.
 - 106. On October 20, 2016, the Receiver deposed Menaged.
- 107. On November 7 and 8, 2016, the Receiver issued subpoenas to US Bank and to Chase, who began to produce responsive documents.

- 108. In the spring and summer of 2017, the Receiver performed a complete forensic recreation of Menaged's banking activity.
- 109. On December 8, 2017, counsel for the Receiver interviewed Menaged who testified under oath regarding the Second Fraud and his involvement with US Bank and Chase.
- 110. Menaged testified at that time that, before he went into the Chase Branch to sign for the cashier's checks and deposit, Nelson stamped on the back of the cashier's checks "Not Used for Purposes Intended" or something similar, and further wrote on the back of each check the AZHF account number to expedite Menaged's redeposit of the DenSco Loan Proceeds.

COUNT ONE(Aiding and Abetting Fraud: US Bank; Chavez)

- 111. Paragraphs 1 through 110 are incorporated by reference.
- 112. Menaged engaged in fraudulent conduct that caused DenSco harm. In particular:
- a. Menaged represented to DenSco that, through the use of the individual cashier's checks issued by the US Bank Defendants and fabricated trustees' receipts, he was using the DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase the Identified Properties.
 - b. These representations were false.
- c. These representations were material, as DenSco relied on them to conclude that Menaged had purchased the Identified Properties.
- d. Menaged knew these representations were false and intended that DenSco would act upon them in the manner Menaged reasonably intended.
- e. DenSco, in fact, continued to act upon these representations, as it wired Menaged additional DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase new Identified Properties.

1	f. DenSco did not know Menaged's representations were false.
2	g. DenSco relied on Menaged's representations.
3	h. DenSco's reliance was reasonable and justified under th
4	circumstances.
5	i. As a result, DenSco suffered damages for which it is entitled to
6	compensation.
7	113. The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged was engaging in such
8	conduct.
9	114. The US Bank Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in
10	his fraud against DenSco.
11	COUNT TWO (Aiding and Abetting Fraud: Chase, Nelson and Dadlani)
12	
13	115. Paragraphs 1 through 114 are incorporated by reference.
14	116. Menaged engaged in fraudulent conduct that caused DenSco harm. In
15	particular:
16	a. Menaged represented to DenSco that, through the use of th
17	individual cashier's checks issued by the Chase Defendants and fabricated trustees
18	receipts, he was using the DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase the Identified Properties.
19	b. These representations were false.
20	c. These representations were material, as DenSco relied on them to
21	conclude that Menaged had purchased the Identified Properties.
22	d. Menaged knew these representations were false and intended that
23	DenSco would act upon them in the manner Menaged reasonably intended.
24	e. DenSco, in fact, continued to act upon these representations, as it
	wired Menaged additional DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase new Identified

Properties.

1		f. DenSco did not know Menaged's representations were false.
2		g. DenSco relied on Menaged's representations.
3		h. DenSco's reliance was reasonable and justified under the
4	circumstance	S.
5		i. As a result, DenSco suffered damages for which it is entitled to
6	compensation	1.
7	117.	The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was engaging in such conduct.
8	118.	The Chase Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in
9	his fraud agai	nst DenSco.
10		COUNT THREE (Aiding and Abetting Conversion: US Bank and Chavez)
11		
12	119.	Paragraphs 1 through 118 are incorporated by reference.
13	120.	Menaged exercised wrongful dominion over DenSco's property by re-
14	depositing ar	nd using on a personal basis the DenSco Loan Proceeds, in denial of
15	DenSco's rigi	hts.
16	121.	The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged was engaging in such
17	conduct.	
18	122.	The US Bank Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in
19	his conversion	n against DenSco.
20	123.	By reason of this conduct, DenSco was damaged.
21	(A	COUNT FOUR iding and Abetting Conversion: Chase, Nelson and Dadlani)
22	124.	Paragraphs 1 through 123 are incorporated by reference.
23	125.	Menaged exercised wrongful dominion over DenSco's property by re-
24	depositing ar	nd using on a personal basis the DenSco Loan Proceeds, in denial of
25	DenSco's rigi	hts.
26		

1	126.	The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was engaging in such conduct.
2	127.	The Chase Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in
3	his conversion	on against DenSco.
4	128.	By reason of this conduct, DenSco was damaged.
5	(Aidiı	COUNT FIVE ng and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty: US Bank and Chavez)
6 7	129.	Paragraphs 1 through 128 are incorporated by reference.
8	130.	Menaged, through his business relationship with DenSco, owed fiduciary
9	duties to De	nSco.
10	131.	Menaged breached his fiduciary duties to DenSco.
11	132.	The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged breached his fiduciary
12	duties to Der	nSco.
13	133.	The US Bank Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in
14	the breach of	f his fiduciary duties to DenSco.
15	134.	By reason of this conduct DenSco was damaged.
16	(Aiding	COUNT SIX and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty: Chase, Nelson and Dadlani)
17	135.	Paragraphs 1 through 134 are incorporated by reference.
18	136.	Menaged, through his business relationship with DenSco, owed fiduciary
19	duties to Der	nSco.
20	137.	Menaged breached his fiduciary duties to DenSco.
21	138.	The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged breached his fiduciary duties
22	to DenSco.	
23	139.	The Chase Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in
24	the breach of	f his fiduciary duties to DenSco.
25	140.	By reason of this conduct, DenSco was damaged.
26		

COUNT SEVEN (Civil Racketeering: US Bank and Chavez)

- 141. Paragraphs 1 through 135 are incorporated by reference.
- 142. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in a pattern of unlawful activity for the purpose of financial gain.
- 143. For each occasion where the DenSco Loan Proceeds were not used for their intended purpose and instead were re-deposited by Menaged for his personal use, Menaged, Castro and others committed theft, money laundering, and engaged in a scheme or artifice to defraud.
- 144. Each theft, act of money laundering, and act in furtherance of the scheme and artifice to defraud had the same purpose, the same participants and the same victims.
- 145. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in theft by, without lawful authority, knowingly controlling DenSco's property with the intent to deprive DenSco of that property and by converting for an unauthorized term DenSco's property. A.R.S. § 13-1802(A).
- 146. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in money laundering in the second degree by transacting, transferring and receiving racketeering proceeds knowing they were the proceeds of an offense. A.R.S. § 13-2317(B).
- 147. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in a scheme or artifice to defraud DenSco by knowingly obtaining a benefit by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representation, promises or material omissions. A.R.S. § 13-2310.
 - 148. This pattern of unlawful activity caused DenSco's damages.
- 149. DenSco's damages were a reasonably foreseeably result of this pattern of unlawful activity.

150. The US Bank Defendants authorized, ratified, and recklessly tolerated the conduct of Menaged, Castro and others and are therefore liable for it. A.R.S. § 13-2314.04(L).

COUNT EIGHT (Civil Racketeering: Chase, Nelson and Dadlani)

- 151. Paragraphs 1 through 150 are incorporated by reference.
- 152. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in a pattern of unlawful activity for the purpose of financial gain.
- 153. For each occasion where the DenSco Loan Proceeds were not used for their intended purpose and instead re-deposited by Menaged for his personal use, Menaged, Castro and others committed theft, money laundering, and engaged in a scheme or artifice to defraud.
- 154. Each theft, act of money laundering and part of the scheme and artifice to defraud had the same purpose, the same participants and the same victims.
- 155. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in theft by, without lawful authority, knowingly controlling DenSco's property with the intent to deprive DenSco of that property and by converting for an unauthorized term DenSco's property. A.R.S. § 13-1802(A).
- 156. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in money laundering in the second degree by transacting, transferring and receiving racketeering proceeds knowing they were the proceeds of an offense and by intentionally or knowingly evading reporting requirements through structuring transactions and by causing Chase to fail to file required reports for transfers over \$10,000. A.R.S. § 13-2317(B).
- 157. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in a scheme or artifice to defraud DenSco by knowingly obtaining a benefit by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representation, promises or material omissions. A.R.S. § 13-2310.

1	I. For an award of prejudgment interest and costs.
2	J. For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper under
3	the circumstances.
4	
5	DATED this day of December, 2020.
6	OSBORN MALEDON, P.A.
7	
8	Colin E. Comphall
9	Colin F. Campbell Geoffrey M. T. Sturr
10	Timothy J. Eckstein Joseph N. Roth
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12	Attorneys for Plaintiff
13	
14	
15	This document was electronically filed
16	and served via AZTurboCourt thisday of December, 2020, on:
17	Honorable Daniel Martin
18	Maricopa County Superior Court 101 West Jefferson, ECB-412
19	Phoenix, Arizona 85003
20	Gregory J. Marshall
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26	Association and Hilda H. Chavez
	25

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7	Bank, Samantha Nelson & Vikram Dadlani
8	
9	/s/
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Exhibit 2

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      Kenneth Frakes, #021776Colin F. CampbellColin F. Campbell, No. 004955
      Geoffrey M. T. SturrGeoffrey M. T. Sturr, No. 014063
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<u>1</u>	Clerk of the Superior Court *** Electronically Filed ***
<u>2</u>	T. Hays, Deputy 4/1/2020 8:41:00 AM Filing ID 11533437
<u>3</u>	6IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
<u>4</u>	
<u>5</u>	IN <u>AND FOR</u> THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA 7
<u>6</u>	
<u>7</u>	8PETER S. DAVIS, as Receiver of DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION,
<u>8</u>	an9Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation, an Arizona
<u>9</u>	corporation, 10 Plaintiff,
10	lvs. 12 U.S. BANK, NA, a national banking13organization; HILDA H. CHAVEZ and JOHN DOE CHAVEZ, a married couple; JP
<u>11</u>	14MORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A., a national 15 banking organization; SAMANTHA
<u>12</u>	NELSON f/k/a SAMANTHA 16KUMBALECK and KRISTOFER NELSON, a married couple; and VIKRAM
<u>13</u>	DADLANI17and JANE DOE DADLANI, a married18couple.19 v.US Bank, N.A., a national banking organization; Hilda H. Chavez and John Doe
<u>14</u>	Chavez, a married couple; JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., a national banking
<u>15</u>	organization; Samantha Nelson f/k/a Samantha Kumbaleck and Kristofer Nelson, a married couple; and Vikram Dadlani and Jane Doe Dadlani, a married couple,
<u>16</u>	Defendants.
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1	Case No.: CV2019-011499
<u>2</u>	FIRSTSECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT(Breach of Contract) (Tier-3) Assigned to Hon. Daniel Martin)
<u>3</u>	(Eligible for Commercial Court)
<u>4</u>	
<u>5</u>	20Plaintiff, Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation 21("Plaintiff") brings this Complaint against Defendants U.S. Bank, N.A. ("US-
<u>6</u>	Bank"), For his Complaint against Defendants, Plaintiff Peter S. Davis, as the
<u>7</u>	court-appointed receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation ("Plaintiff" or "Receiver"),
<u>8</u>	alleges as follows.
9	SUMMARY OF PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS
<u>10</u>	22JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("Chase"), Hilda Chavez ("Chavez"), Samantha Nelson
<u>11</u> 2	3("Nelson"), and Vikram Dadlani
<u>12</u>	("Dadlani"). ¹ 24
<u>13</u>	25—¹US Bank, Chase, Chavez, Nelson, and Dadlani, may be collectively referred to as "Defendants".
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HNTRODUCTION. From July 2001 to July 2016, DenSco Investment Corporation ("DenSco") raised approximately \$85 million from investors. Among other things, DenSco told its investors that (i) it would make short-term "hard money" loans to "foreclosure specialists" who were buying foreclosed homes, and (ii) the loans would be "secured through first position trust deeds" so that DenSco would, in the event a borrower defaulted, recover the loaned funds by taking possession of the property.

2Yomtov Scott Menaged ("Menaged") is sitting in Federal prison for a series of 3crimes he perpetrated against DenSco Investment Corporation ("DenSco") and its 4investors. He defrauded DenSco in excess of \$46,000,000.00. His fraudulent scheme 5required a series of financial transactions that he ran through US Bank and Chase. 6However, US Bank and Chase (and their employees) are also to blame. Defendants knew

7that Menaged was defrauding DenSeo and continued to facilitate the financial transactions and operations that formed the lifeblood of Menaged's fraudulent scheme. But for Yomtov Scott Menaged ("Menaged") defrauded DenSco in two distinct frauds. In the first fraud, which ended in the latter half of 2013, Menaged borrowed money from both DenSco and another lender, using the same property as security, leaving DenSco undersecured on hundreds of properties. Menaged used the funds he borrowed from DenSco for his own purposes.

- In early 2014, Densco established new procedures to ensure Menaged used its loans to acquire property that would be secured by first position loans by, among other things, wiring monies to accounts that Menaged maintained with Defendant US Bank, N.A. and Defendant JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., respectively, and then having Menaged provide copies of cashier's checks that on their face were to be used to purchase specific properties. In the second fraud, Menaged evaded these procedures by not using these checks for their intended purpose, immediately redepositing them and converting the funds for his personal use.
- 2. Defendant banks and their named employees knew of Menaged's tortious and criminal conduct. Nearly every business day between January 2014 and June 2015, for more than 1,400 transactions, Defendants substantially assisted, authorized, ratified and recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful conduct.

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- 3. Defendants knew Menaged was in the business of purchasing foreclosed properties and that DenSco wired Menaged monies to issue as cashier's checks for the specific purpose of purchasing foreclosed properties on DenSco's behalf.
- 4. Defendants knew Menaged did not use these funds for their intended purpose, as, almost immediately after they were issued, Menaged re-deposited these cashier's checks, later using these monies for personal expenses unrelated to DenSco.
- <u>5.</u> Defendants substantially assisted and recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful conduct by, among other things, preparing a cashier's check for each transaction, stamping on the back of most of the checks "Not Used for Intended Purposes," observing Menaged or his agent photograph the fronts of the checks, preparing deposit slips and assisting Menaged in re-depositing the cashier's checks immediately after the photos had been taken, and assisting Menaged use these funds, by, among other things, avoiding bank policies to facilitate immediate cash withdrawals, transferring monies to Menaged's personal accounts, and helping him use these funds to pay various casinos.
 - Defendants' substantial assistance, Menaged could not have scammed DenSco outof tens-
 - of-millions of dollars. It is time that Defendants make DenSco whole.
- 6. Through their knowledge and substantial assistance, Defendants aided and abetted Menaged in defrauding DenSco, converting DenSco's monies and breaching his fiduciary duties to DenSco and its investors.
- 7. Menaged defrauded DenSco, committed theft of its property, and laundered the monies DenSco wired to him to purchase these properties. Defendants transacted, transferred or received DenSco's monies knowing that they belonged to DenSco and not Menaged, and that those monies were the proceeds of Menaged's theft, fraud scheme and money laundering. Defendants authorized, ratified or recklessly

1	tolerated Menaged's unlawful conduct and are therefore liable under Arizona's civil
<u>2</u>	
<u>3</u>	racketeering laws for Menaged's conduct.
	40 Accordingly,
$\frac{4}{}$	8. Plaintiff brings this action to recover compensatory and
<u>5</u>	punitive11damages for the losses DenSco suffered as a result of Defendants' aiding and
<u>6</u>	abetting12Menaged's fraud.financial losses DenSco suffered as a result of Defendants'
<u>7</u>	
<u>8</u>	aiding and abetting Menaged's fraud, conversion, and breaches of fiduciary duty, and
	Defendants' civil racketeering.
<u>9</u>	13PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE.
<u>10</u>	141. At all material times relevant to the claims set forth below,
<u>11</u>	DenSco was an
<u>12</u>	15investment company that raised approximately \$85 million from investors to make short16term "hard money loans" to "foreclosure specialists" who were buying
<u>13</u>	homes in
<u>14</u>	17foreclosure proceedings at trustee's sales. DenSco would charge its borrowers 15% to 18%
	18 interest for these loans, and they were to be secured by a deed of trust recorded
<u>15</u>	against the
<u>16</u>	19purchased property. DenSco is an Arizona corporation that began operating in April
<u>17</u>	2001. Its primary business was making short-term, high-interest loans to "foreclosure specialists" who bought
<u>18</u>	homes that were being foreclosed upon, usually through a
	trustee's sale. DenSco's office was in Chandler, Arizona. 9. 202. Denny J. Chittick ("Chittick") was the DenSco's sole owner,
<u>19</u>	
<u>20</u>	shareholder - and operator
<u>21</u>	21of DenSco. He was the Company's only Director, served as DenSco's its
<u>22</u>	President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary,22 and was its only employee.
<u>23</u>	233. On August 18, 2016, the court in Arizona Corporation Commission v.24DenSco
<u>24</u>	Investment Corporation, Maricopa County Superior Court, Case No. CV2016—014142 entered its Order Appointing Receiver, which appointed Plaintiff as
<u>25</u>	Receiver of 25
<u>26</u>	DenSco Investment Corporation ("Receivership Order").

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<u>4</u>	14. The Receivership Order authorizes Plaintiff, to, among other things,
<u>5</u>	employ
<u>6</u>	2attorneys and other professionals that are necessary for the proper collection, preservation,
<u>7</u>	3and maintenance of Receivership Assets. This includes bringing claims that the DenSco
<u>8</u>	4Receivership Estate may have against third party tortfeasors that have damaged DenSco.
<u>9</u>	55. Plaintiff has determined that DenSco holds significant claims against
<u>10</u>	6Defendants for aiding and abetting Menaged's fraudulent scheme. Plaintiff was appointed as DenSco's Receiver in <i>Arizona Corporation Commission v. DenSco</i>
<u>11</u>	Investment Corporation, an Arizona Corporation, Maricopa County Superior Court, Case No. CV2016-014142 (the "Receivership Court"). He has obtained
<u>12</u>	approval from the Receivership Court to pursue this action. 10. 7-6. Defendant US Bank is a national banking association that is
<u>13</u>	
<u>14</u>	authorized to conduct business in the State of Arizona and conducting business in
<u>15</u>	Maricopa County,
<u>16</u>	8 Arizona. This Court has personal jurisdiction over US Bank because US Bank
<u>17</u>	provided, N.A. is a national banking association that is authorized to conduct business in
<u>18</u>	the State of Arizona and which maintains branches in Maricopa County, among other
<u>19</u>	places.
<u>20</u>	9 banking services in Arizona to Arizona residents and Arizona businesses.
<u>21</u>	10 7. At all times material hereto, Defendant Chavez and John Doe Chavez, wife11and
22	husband, were and are residing in Maricopa County, Arizona.
<u>22</u>	128. At all times material hereto Defendant Chavez was acting for, and on behalf
<u>23</u>	13of, the marital community. Plaintiff does not know the true name of the defendant
<u>24</u>	14denominated as John Doe Chavez but will substitute the true name of the party prior-
<u>25</u>	to 15entry of judgment. Defendant Hilda Chavez was an employee and branch manager for US Pople in Marianna County, Shais an Arizona regident who is married to Defendant
26	US Bank in Maricopa County. She is an Arizona resident who is married to Defendant

1	John Doe Chavez. Hilda Chavez was acting for the benefit of her marital community
<u>2</u>	during the relevant time period. 11. 169. Defendant <u>JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("Chase")</u> is a national
<u>3</u>	banking association that is authorized to 17 conduct business in the State of Arizona and
<u>4</u>	conducts business in Maricopa County,
<u>5</u>	18Arizona. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Chase because Chase
<u>6</u>	provided banking which maintains branches in Maricopa County, among other places.
<u>7</u> <u>8</u>	19services in Arizona to Arizona residents and Arizona businesses. 2010. At all times hereto, Defendants Samantha Nelson (formerly known as21Samantha
<u>9</u>	Kumbaleck) and Kristofer Nelson, wife and husband, were and are residing in 22Maricopa County, in the state of Arizona.
<u>10</u>	2311. At all times alleged Defendant Samantha Nelson was acting for, and on 24behalf of, the marital community. Defendant Samantha Nelson (formerly known as
<u>11</u>	Samantha Kumbaleck) was an employee, assistant branch manager and branch
<u>12</u>	manager for Chase in Maricopa County. She is an Arizona resident who is married to Defendant Kristofer Nelson. Samantha Nelson was acting for the
<u>13</u>	benefit of her marital community during the relevant time period.
<u>14</u>	12. At all times hereto, Defendants Vikram Dadlani and Jane Doe Dadlani, were 25
<u>15</u>	husband and wife, and were residing in Maricopa County, in the State of Arizona.
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<u>2</u>	113. At all times alleged Defendant Vikram Dadlani was acting for, and on
<u>3</u>	behalf 2of, the marital community. Plaintiff does not know the true name of the defendant
<u>4</u>	3denominated as Jane Doe Dadlani but will substitute the true name of the party prior
<u>5</u>	to 4entry of judgment. Defendant Vikram Dadlani was a Chase employee and branch
<u>6</u>	manager in Maricopa County. He is married to Defendant Jane Doe Dadlani. Vikram Dadlani was an Arizona resident and was acting for the benefit of his
<u>7</u>	marital community during the relevant time period. 12. 514. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under Article VI, § 14 of
8	the Arizona Constitution and A.R.S. § 12-123.
9	7—15.—Venue is proper in Maricopa County under A.R.S. §12-401 because
10 11	US Bank and Chase conduct business or reside in Maricopa County. It has personal
<u>11</u>	jurisdiction over Defendants because they provided professional services in Arizona to
<u>12</u>	an Arizona corporation.
13	13. Venue is proper in Maricopa County under A.R.S. § 12-401 because
14 15	Defendants US Bank and Chase do business in Maricopa County and the acts that are
<u>15</u>	the subject of this action took place at bank branches located in Maricopa County.
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<u>17</u>	MENAGED'S FRAUDULENT SCHEMES.
<u>18</u>	9 16. Menaged defrauded DenSco in excess of \$46 million between 2011
<u>19</u>	and 10
<u>20</u>	2016. 14. Upon information and belief, Menaged was the sole member of
<u>21</u>	Easy12 Investments, LLC ("Easy Investments").
<u>22</u>	15. Upon information and belief, Menaged was the sole member of
<u>23</u>	Arizona14 Home Foreclosures, LLC ("AZHF").
<u>24</u>	16. 1519. Menaged held himself, Easy Investments, and AZHF to be in the
<u>25</u>	business of 16 purchasing homes being foreclosed upon at trustee's sales.
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17. 1720. DenSco made "hard money loans" to Menaged, Easy Investments, and 18 AZHF for the stated purpose of purchasing foreclosed upon homes at trustees' sales.

1921 (the "DenSco Loan Proceeds"). Menaged, however, defrauded DenSco by not using the funds that he, Easy

20Investments, or AZHF borrowed from DenSco ("DenSco Loan Proceeds") to purchase21 homes at trustee's sales, but rather, he used the DenSco Loan Proceeds—for his own22personal benefit.

18. 2322. Menaged perpetrated two separate and distinct fraudulent schemes against 24 DenSco.

23. In the first fraudulent scheme (the "First Fraud"), Menaged executed25multiple promissory notes, deeds of trust and other documents from DenSco and other hard

<u>T</u>	1money lenders with the knowledge that he was soliciting two separate loans from two
2	2separate lenders who unbeknownst to each other believed that they were the only
<u>3</u>	lender
<u></u>	3and would be the only secured creditor in first position.
<u>4</u>	424. Menaged orchestrated the First Fraud by obtaining two loans from separate
_	5lenders through the use of fraud and deception at least one hundred and seventy nine
<u>5</u>	(179)
	6times between 2011 and 2013.
<u>6</u>	
	7 25. In the first scheme (the "First Fraud"), which ended in the latter half of
<u>7</u>	2013, on multiple occasions, Menaged obtained loans from DenSco and another
0	hard money lender to acquire property being sold through a trustee's sale that was
<u>8</u>	intended to be secured by that property. This resulted in DenSco being
0	undersecured on multiple loans and the DenSco Loan Proceeds being used by
<u>9</u>	Menaged for other purposes. Menaged was able to orchestrate the First Fraud in
10	part because Chittick funded the DenSco's loans by paying the money proceeds
<u>10</u>	
11	directly to Menaged rather than to the trustee or secretary conducting the trustee's sale as DenSco represented in its private
<u>11</u>	offering 1 3
<u>12</u>	y
	memoranda to investors.
<u>13</u>	10 26 D C Clivi 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	19. 26. DenScoChittick discovered the First Fraud in or around November
<u>14</u>	2013 when other.
	2013 WHOH OTHER.
<u>15</u>	11lenders bean to question why certain properties owned by Menaged had two hard
1.	money
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17	1227 On November 27, 2012 Managed met with Chittiels about the facts and
<u>17</u>	1327. On November 27, 2013, Menaged met with Chittiek about the facts and
18	14circumstances of the First Fraud.
10	1528. During that meeting, Menaged lied to Chittick about Menaged's
<u>19</u>	involvement
<u>17</u>	16in the First Fraud. Menaged falsely told Chittick that his wife had cancer and that
<u>20</u>	his17"cousin" had masterminded and perpetuated the First Fraud while he was
 _	distracted by 18 On November 27, 2013, in a face-to-face meeting, Chittick
<u>21</u>	confronted Menaged about the loans he had obtained from DenSco and another
	hard money lender for the same property. Menaged falsely said that his wife had
<u>22</u>	
	cancer and that his "cousin" had masterminded and perpetrated the First Fraud
<u>23</u>	while he was distracted by caring for his sick wife.
_	1929. Chittick owed fiduciary duties to DenSco and its investors, including duties
<u>24</u>	20of loyalty and care.
	2130. Chittick's fiduciary duties required him to place the interest of the
<u>25</u>	22corporation and DenSco's investors above his own interests.
	2331. Chittick's fiduciary duties also required him to inform DenSco's investors
<u>26</u>	of
	<u>11</u>
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1	24all of the facts and existence of the First Fraud.
<u>2</u>	32. Chittick breached the fiduciary duties he owed to DenSco and DenSco's
<u>3</u>	25
<u>4</u>	investors by placing his personal interests above the interests of the corporation and the
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<u>6</u>	3Fraud, they would lose faith in him and would demand the return of their investments,
<u>7</u>	4which he did not have because of Menaged's fraud.
0	534. Chittick was also concerned that he may face criminal charges for
<u>8</u>	whatever
<u>9</u>	6role he had in allowing Menaged to orchestrate the First Fraud if the investors
	discovered 7-learned about First Fraud.
<u>10</u>	35. Instead of disclosing the First Fraud to DenSco's investors, Chittiek had
<u>11</u>	8 8
<u>12</u>	DenSco enter into a Forbearance Agreement with Menaged whereby DenSco agreed to Chittick, believing Menaged's story, agreed with Menaged that DenSco would
<u>13</u>	continue loaning money to Menaged's entities so that DenSco and Menaged could
<u>14</u>	jointly and collaboratively "work out" the problem loans that resulted from the
	conduct of Menaged's cousin.
15 16	forbear its rights and remedies against Menaged and his companies provided Menaged
<u>16</u>	10
<u>17</u>	agreed, among other things, to pay certain sums and take other actions to repay the 11
<u>18</u>	20. In January 2014, Chittick sought advice from DenSco's attorney, David
<u>19</u>	Beauchamp ("Beauchamp") about his plan to continue DenSco's lending relationship
<u>20</u>	with Menaged's entities.
<u>21</u>	21. DenSco eventually entered into a Forbearance Agreement with Menaged
<u>22</u>	and his entities under which DenSco would forbear its rights and remedies against
<u>23</u>	Menaged and those entities provided Menaged would among other things, pay certain
<u>24</u>	sums and take other actions to repay the amounts owed to DenSco.
<u>25</u>	1236. Pursuant to and as of the date of the Forbearance Agreement, Menaged was
	13indebted to DenSco in the amount of \$37,420,120.47.
<u>26</u>	1437.——Pursuant to the Forbearance Agreement, DenSco continued to fund hard
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1	15monay loans to Managed for the purchase of real estate from forcelesure quetions
<u>2</u>	15money loans to Menaged for the purchase of real estate from foreclosure auctions. 1638. This was done to help Menaged "fix" the problem by repaying the losses
<u>3</u>	17caused by the First Fraud before Chittick disclosed the First Fraud to DenSco's investors.
	1839. Chittick informed and sought advice from DenSco's attorney, David
<u>4</u>	19Beauchamp ("Beauchamp") about the First Fraud in January 2014.
<u>5</u>	2040. Beauchamp helped DenSco negotiate and implement the Forbearance 21Agreement with Menaged.
<u>6</u>	2241. Beauchamp also advised Chittick that DenSco could raise new money from
<u>7</u>	23investors to fund additional loans to Menaged without disclosing the First Fraud to
	those 24investors.
<u>8</u>	42.—Beauchamp advised Chittick to alter DenSco's lending practices
<u>9</u>	with 25
<u>10</u>	Menaged by requiring Menaged to provide copies of the specific cashier's checks issued
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<u>2</u>	1by Menaged's banks made payable to the respective foreclosure trustee with the property2address in the memo line, and to provide copies of the receipts Menaged
<u>3</u>	received from the
<u>4</u>	3foreclosure trustee for the purchase of a real property at a trustee's sale. 443. Chittick relied upon Beauchamp's advice in deciding to continue to lend
_	5additional monies to Menaged after the discovery of the First Fraud.
<u>5</u>	644. Beauchamp did not advise Chittick that he must immediately disclose the
	7First Fraud to DenSco's investors or that DenSco should not loan any additional
<u>6</u>	funds to Menaged.
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<u>7</u>	45. Chittick breached his fiduciary duties to DenSco and its investors by
<u>8</u>	causing 9
<u>u</u>	DenSco to (i) make 2,712 new loans to Menaged after the First Fraud for which
<u>9</u>	DenSco
	10
<u>10</u>	has suffered losses in excess of \$25 million; (ii) obtain more than \$15 million from
<u>11</u>	11 investors who were never told of Chittick's mismanagement of DenSco, the First
	Fraud, 12 and the Forbearance Agreement; and (iii) misdirect investors' money to
<u>12</u>	fund the "work
<u>13</u>	13out" contemplated by the Forbearance Agreement rather than use the money as promised to
14	14investors when they invested.
<u>14</u>	1546. After the First Fraud was discovered and ended, DenSco and Menaged
<u>15</u>	16altered their business practices for all future loans from DenSco to Menaged. In
	addition to negotiating and entering into the Forbearance Agreement, in January
<u>16</u>	2014, Chittick took steps to protect DenSco from any further misappropriation of
<u>17</u>	its loan proceeds by requiring Menaged to document his receipt and use of those
	loan proceeds, which DenSco had not previously required. Specifically, DenSco
<u>18</u>	agreed to continue wiring money to Menaged but required Menaged to provide,
	for each loan made for a specific property, copies of: (i) the individual cashier's
<u>19</u>	check issued by Menaged's bank made payable to the respective foreclosure
20	trustee, with DenSco's name and the property address in the memo line, and (ii)
<u>20</u>	the corresponding receipt Menaged received from the trustee for the purchase of
21	that property.
<u>21</u>	22. Chittick did not believe that Menaged had perpetrated the First Fraud and
<u>22</u>	<u></u>
	continued to accept as true Menaged's stories about his wife's compromised health.
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	Chittick understood that he owed fiduciary duties to his investors, many of whom were
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<u>,</u> [family members or friends, to recoup DenSco's losses from the First Fraud and to
<u>25</u>	protect DenSco from further losses. He relied on his counsel, Beauchamp, in
26	protect Denoco from further losses. The felled off his counsel, Deadenamp, in

1	implementing these new procedures and believed they would adequately protect DenSco
<u>2</u>	from any further misappropriation of loan proceeds.
<u>3</u>	1747. Starting in January 2014, for new loans between DenSco and Menaged,
<u>4</u>	18DenSco required that Menaged provide copies of the specific cashier's checks issued
<u>5</u>	19US Bank and Chase Bank to the respective foreclosure trustee, as well as copies of
<u>6</u>	the 20receipts received by Menaged from the foreclosure trustee for the purchase of a
<u>7</u>	property by
<u>8</u>	21Menaged at a trustee's sale. 2248. Menaged then engaged in a systematic and comprehensive scheme
<u>9</u>	to23defraud DenSco for a second time through the use and creation of
<u>10</u>	falsified checks, deeds,24contracts and receipts related to the purported purchase of real estate at a trustee's sale (the "Second Fraud").
	2549. As part of the Second Fraud, Menaged obtained a total of over 1,400 loans
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1	1from DenSco between January 2014 and June 2016. However, Menaged did not use
<u>2</u>	these2loan proceeds for the purpose for which they were intended—to actually purchase
<u>3</u>	real3estate at a trustees' sale or otherwise. Menaged, however, fooled Chittick a second time and began a systematic and comprehensive scheme to defraud DenSco by
<u>4</u>	obtaining, but then redepositing, cashier's checks, and then creating false deeds, contracts and receipts documenting the fictitious purchase of real estate at a trustee's
<u>5</u>	sale (the "Second Fraud"). As part of the Second Fraud, Menaged obtained over 1,400 loans from DenSco beginning in January 2014. Menaged did not use these loan
<u>6</u>	proceeds for their intended purpose—to purchase real estate at a trustee's sale.
<u>7</u>	450. Menaged would email DenSco lists of properties in foreclosure proceedings 5 Starting in January 2014, Menaged emailed to DenSco nearly every
<u>8</u>	weekday a list of properties in foreclosure proceedings ("Identified Properties"). 23. 651. In those emails, Menaged intentionally misrepresented to DenSco
<u>9</u>	that (1 <i>i</i>) he was the winning bidder on the listed properties that were sold at a trustee's
<u>10</u>	
<u>11</u>	sale; (2 <u>ii</u>) his companies, Easy Investments or AZHF, needed financing to purchase the
<u>12</u>	Identified Properties; and (3iii)
<u>13</u>	8 requested that he would use DenSco loan Easy Investments or AZHF the's
<u>14</u>	loaned funds required to complete the
<u>15</u>	9 purchase of the Identified Properties.
<u>16</u>	24. 52. These emails included, among other things, (1) the addresses of
<u>17</u>	the11Identified Properties that Menaged misrepresented to DenSco that he intended to
<u>18</u>	complete12the purchase with the DenSco Loan Proceeds; and (2) the amount of the loan
<u>19</u>	that Menaged13needed.
<u>20</u>	1453. The DenSco Loan Proceeds were supposed to be secured with deeds of
<u>21</u>	trust 15recorded against the Identified Properties purchased the addresses of the
<u>22</u>	Identified Properties and the purchase prices needed to be reflected in the loan amounts.
<u>23</u>	1654 There are a constant in the proof of the Deagle
<u>24</u>	1654. These misrepresentations were material to DenSco. 25. Menaged never intended to purchase the Identified Properties.
<u>25</u>	Rather, but rather 18 he intended for DenSco to rely on these material misrepresentations
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1	and loanwire him moneythe DenSco Loan Proceeds that he would convert for his
<u>2</u>	personal use.
<u>3</u>	
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<u>5</u>	misrepresentations and
<u>6</u>	20loaned Menaged, Easy Investments, and AZHF the funds required for Menaged to 21complete the purchase of the Identified Properties.
<u>7</u>	2257. DenSco did not know that Menaged's representations were false.
<u>8</u>	2358. DenSco had the right to rely on the truth of Menaged's misrepresentations, 24and such reliance were reasonable and justified under the circumstances.
<u>9</u>	59.—DenSco expected that the DenSco Loan Proceeds would be used for the
	25 specific purpose of purchasing the Identified Properties, secured by a deed of trust
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<u>7</u>	lagreed upon interest rate of 15%-18%.
<u>8</u>	260. Menaged, however, did not use the DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase the 3Identified Properties. Rather, he used the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his own
<u>9</u>	personal 4benefit.these material misrepresentations and continued to wire the DenSco
<u>10</u>	Loan Proceeds to Menaged.
<u>11</u>	27. Menaged concealed from DenSco his scheme and his wrongful actions.
<u>12</u>	28. 561.—As a result, DenSco was damaged. DenSco was damaged as a result
<u>13</u>	of Menaged's fraudulent scheme.
<u>14</u>	THE HE DANK DEFENDANTS KNEW OF SUDSTANTIALLY ASSISTED AND
<u>15</u>	THE US BANK DEFENDANTS KNEW OF, SUBSTANTIALLY ASSISTED, AND RECKLESSLY TOLERATED MENAGED'S UNLAWFUL CONDUCT
<u>16</u>	29. From December 2012 through May 2016, Menaged and Easy Investments
<u>17</u>	maintained a series of accounts with US Bank.
<u>18</u>	30. Menaged banked at US Bank's branch located at 6611 W. Bell Road,
<u>19</u>	Glendale, Arizona (the "US Bank Branch").
<u>20</u>	31. Chavez worked at US Bank and was the manager of the US Bank Branch.
<u>21</u>	32. Chavez was Menaged's main contact at US Bank. She committed the
<u>22</u>	wrongful acts set forth below while conducting official US Bank business.
<u>23</u>	33. US Bank and Defendant Chavez may be referred to as "the US Bank
<u>24</u>	Defendants."
<u>25</u>	34. Menaged told the US Bank Defendants that, through Easy Investments, he
<u>26</u>	was in the business of purchasing foreclosed homes from public auctions.
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- 35. Menaged further told the US Bank Defendants that DenSco funded these transactions, lending money to Easy Investments for the purpose of buying foreclosed homes.
- 36. Between January 13 and April 7, 2014, DenSco wired to Menaged's Easy Investments US Bank account \$7,228,002 in DenSco Loan Proceeds for the purpose of issuing cashier's checks to purchase 40 separate Identified Properties.
- 37. The US Bank Defendants knew the source of these monies as each wire transfer included the name of the originator -- "DenSco Investment Corporation" -- the entity the US Bank Defendants knew was the funding source for Menaged's Easy Investments home foreclosure business.
- 38. Approximately 78% of the deposits to Menaged's US Bank Easy Investments account consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds wired to Menaged to purchase the Identified Properties.
- 39. On or about the day DenSco wired monies to the Easy Investments account, Menaged, or his assistant, Veronica Castro, visited the US Bank Branch, where Chavez and other US Bank employees assisted them.
- 40. Among other things, Chavez and other US Bank employees issued cashier's checks made payable to the trustee for each of the Identified Properties.
- 41. Chavez and the other US Bank employees printed on each check in the memo line: "DenSco Payment [and address of the property]" or "DenSco [and address of the property]".
- 42. For nearly each of the 40 checks, which totaled \$6,823,039, Menaged did not use the check for its intended purpose -- the payment to the trustee for the purchase of real property described on each check.

- 43. Rather, Menaged or Castro took a photo of each check while at the US Bank Branch, usually in the presence of Chavez or another US Bank employee. After taking these photos, Menaged or Castro had Chavez or another US Bank employee re-deposit the check into his Easy Investments account.
- 44. Upon information and belief, neither Chavez nor any US Bank employee asked Menaged or Castro why, at least 40 times, they undertook to have US Bank draft cashier's checks clearly and expressly intended to purchase from trustees specific foreclosed homes as part of Menaged's business partnership with DenSco, take photos of those checks and then immediately re-deposit them. A single such transaction lacks any legitimate business or banking purpose. Forty or more of them, involving nearly \$7 million dollars, is inexplicable.
- 45. For every one of these issued and redeposited cashier's checks, Menaged or Castro emailed a photo of the check to DenSco as proof that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose. Menaged or Castro would later create false trustee's sale receipts for each transaction, which included information from the photograph of the cashier's check connected to the same fictitious transactions. Menaged or Castro emailed these receipts to DenSco, as well. Chittick relied upon the photographs of the cashier's checks and accepted these photos and sales receipts as confirmation that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose.
- 46. The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged was taking photos of the checks and had to have known that he was sending them to DenSco as proof that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose. And the US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged used the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal benefit and for the benefit of his other businesses, as they assisted him in obtaining large cash

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business.

- 54. Upon information and belief, Defendants Nelson and Dadlani were Menaged's main contacts at Chase.
 - 55. Chase, Nelson, and Dadlani may be referred to as "the Chase Defendants."
- <u>56.</u> Menaged regularly told the Chase Defendants that, through AZHF, he was in the business of purchasing foreclosed homes from public auctions.
- 57. Menaged further told the Chase Defendants that DenSco funded these transactions, lending money to AZHF for the purpose of buying foreclosed homes.
- 58. On information and belief, Nelson told Menaged that she was interested in purchasing a home that he acquired through this process.
- 59. Between April 10, 2014 and June 22, 2015, DenSco wired to Menaged's AZHF account \$323,638,517 in DenSco Loan Proceeds for the purpose of issuing cashier's checks to purchase 1,344 separate Identified Properties.
- 60. The Chase Defendants knew the source of these monies as each wire transfer included the name of the originator -- "DenSco Investment Corp" -- the entity the Chase Defendants knew was the funding source for Menaged's AZHF home foreclosure business.
- 61. Approximately 96% of all deposits in Menaged's AZHF account consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds wired to Menaged to purchase the Identified Properties.
- 62. Nearly every weekday between April 2014 and June 2015, Menaged emailed the Chase Defendants for assistance in converting to cashier's checks for the purchase of the Identified Properties the monies DenSco had wired or was wiring into the AZHF account.
- 63. In these emails, Menaged provided the Chase Defendants a list of the Identified Properties for which he purported to have submitted the winning bid, the name of the trustee, the purchase price, and the property address.

- 64. Menaged directed the Chase Defendants and other Chase employees to prepare cashier's checks for each of the Identified Properties.
- 65. Menaged directed the Chase Defendants and other Chase employees to include on each check the name of the trustee, the purchase price, and in the memo line: "DenSco Payment [and address of the property]" or "DenSco [and address of the property]".
- 66. The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged did not use the 1,344 cashier's checks for their intended and obvious purpose -- the payment to the trustee for the purchase of real property described on each check because they were at all times willing to, and in fact did, almost immediately redeposit those funds so that Menaged could use them for other purposes.
- 67. Nearly every weekday between April 2014 and June 2015, Menaged or Castro would physically go into the Chase Bank Branch where they would receive the cashier's checks the Chase Defendants had prepared for that day. Menaged or Castro would, usually in the presence of Nelson, Dadlani or another Chase employee, take a photo of each cashier's check, after which Nelson, Dadlani or another Chase employee would re-deposit the check in Menaged's AZHF account.
- 68. For each of the 1,344 checks, which totaled \$311,241,842, Menaged did not use the check for its intended purpose the payment to the trustee for the purchase of real property described on each check.
- 69. Upon information and belief, on one occasion, Nelson asked Menaged why he obtained and redeposited cashier's checks, to which he responded: "bookkeeping." Nelson did not ask Menaged what he meant by "bookkeeping" or how that related to his use of the cashier's checks. Nelson further did not ask Menaged why he was taking photos of each cashier's check.

- 70. Upon information and belief, Nelson electronically filed in or about April/May 2014 two unusual activity reports, she says, because (i) of the number and amounts of the cashier's checks Menaged was redepositing on a daily basis, (ii) "his transactions were different," and (iii) "the entire thing was unusual."
- 71. Upon information and belief, Chase performed no investigation in response to these reports, and Nelson did not file an additional report or conduct any further inquiry.
- T2. Upon information and belief, Nelson did not share her concerns with Dadlani or any other employee at the Chase Branch, as she felt she need do nothing more than file two reports in response to which, to the best of her knowledge, nothing further was done.
- T3. Upon information and belief, neither Nelson, Dadlani nor any Chase employee asked Menaged or Castro why, more than 1,344 times, they undertook to have Chase draft cashier's checks clearly and expressly intended to purchase from trustees specific foreclosed homes as part of Menaged's business partnership with DenSco, take photos of those checks and immediately re-deposit them. A single such transaction lacks any legitimate business or banking purpose. 1,344 of them, involving over \$300 million, is inexplicable.
- Menaged or Castro would email to DenSco each cashier's check photo as proof of the transaction. Menaged or Castro would later create false trustee's sale receipts for each transaction that included information from the cashier's check connected to the same fictitious transactions. Menaged or Castro emailed these receipts to DenSco, as well. Chittick relied upon the photographs of the cashier's checks and accepted these photos and sales receipts as confirmation that the DenSco Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose.

- The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was taking photos of the checks and had to have known that he was sending them to DenSco as proof that DenSco's Loan Proceeds were being used for their intended purpose. And the Chase Defendants knew that Menaged used the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal benefit, as they assisted him in re-depositing these funds, obtaining large cash withdrawals of the re-deposited funds, and transferring these funds to Menaged's personal Chase accounts.
- The Chase Defendants told Menaged they would stamp each check with those words unless he communicated to them before coming into the Chase Branch his intent to not immediately re-deposit the fact that the Lagrangian of the short of the short of them before coming into the Chase Branch his intent to not immediately re-deposit the check.
- That they were legally obligated to report to the government any cash transaction over \$10,000 and that their internal processes would likely trigger a suspicious activity report if a transaction was just under \$10,000, such that the Chase Defendants advised Menaged to withdraw or deposit cash in amounts that would avoid either report being made. Menaged followed this advice.
- The Chase Defendants further knew of, assisted with, and recklessly tolerated Menaged's misappropriation of the DenSco Loan Proceeds that had been deposited in his AZHF account for, among other things, recreational gambling. Among other things, the Chase Defendants (i) increased to approximately \$40,000 the spending

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limit on Menaged's AZHF debit card to avoid Chase's fraud prevention department flagging the account or declining the card, (ii) asked Chase's fraud prevention department to remove suspensions or "flags" on the AZHF debit card due to the high dollar amounts that were being charged at casinos, (iii) initiated outgoing wire transfers and issued cashier's checks from Menaged's AZHF account to various casinos, and (iv) confirmed with various casinos that these cashier's checks or wire transfers were legitimate.

- <u>79.</u> Upon information and belief, the Chase Defendants knew of, assisted, and recklessly tolerated Menaged's unlawful use of the DenSco Loan Proceeds by not following their own policies and procedures, including (i) regularly violating Chase's multi-day hold policy before wire-transferred funds can be withdrawn, (ii) systematically overriding the 5-7 day hold policy for the funds of re-deposited cashier's checks, and (iii) contravening Chase's policy requiring an account holder to sign in-person the documentation for a cashier's check, and issuing them in response to Menaged's emails.
- 80. The Chase Defendants were motivated to assist Menaged in these transactions to keep Menaged as a banking customer, particularly one who maintained accounts worth millions of dollars. The Chase Defendants kept silent as to Menaged's scheme and wrongful actions; they never informed DenSco about Menaged's scheme and wrongful actions.
- <u>81.</u> <u>Without the substantial assistance of the Chase Defendants, Menaged could not have defrauded DenSco of more than \$300 million in DenSco Loan Proceeds.</u>

6DISCOVERY OF THE SECOND FRAUD

- 82. 762. In April 2016, Menaged filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy.
- 83. 63. At the time, Menaged, AZHF and Easy Investments owed DenSco

1	8 approximately \$3044 million in loans.
2	64. When Chittick confronted Menaged about the amounts owed to DenSco,
<u>3</u>	Menaged lied to Chittick and told him the money owed to DenSco was safe and
<u>4</u>	was being 11 When Chittick learned of the bankruptcy filings, he confronted Menaged, who falsely said that the money owed to DenSco was safe and was
<u>5</u>	being held at Auction.com, an online marketplace for foreclosure buyers. 84. 1265. Menaged further lied and told Chittick that he Menaged would be
<u>6</u>	able to retrieve the money 13 from Auction.com and repay DenSco as soon as when the
<u>7</u>	bankruptcy action was discharged.
<u>8</u>	1466: Menaged told Chittick that no one can know about Auction.com because
<u>9</u>	the15bankruptcy court would go after the money if it discovered it and Menaged would be
<u>10</u>	16unable to repay DenSco and its investors.
<u>11</u>	1767. Menaged warned Chittick not tell anyone about the Auction.com arrangement because the bankruptcy court would, if it learned of the funds, attempt to pull
<u>12</u>	them into the Chapter 7 action. 85. Menaged also threatened Chittick by telling him that if Chittickhe told
<u>13</u>	anyone 18 about Auction.com, Menaged would testify that Chittick was complicit in the
<u>14</u>	First Fraud 19 and knew all along that DenSco's loans were unsecured.
<u>15</u>	86. 2068. On July 28, 2016, Chittick committed suicide.
<u>16</u>	87. 2169. Chittick was not aware of the Second Fraud when he committed
<u>17</u>	suicide. Chittick died unaware of the Second Fraud.
<u>18</u>	2270. Based on Menaged's misrepresentations, Chittick believed that the money
<u>19</u>	23owed to DenSco was tied up at Auction.com pursuant to a supposed agreement between
<u>20</u>	24Auction.com and Menaged, the details of which he did not fully understand and,
<u>21</u>	because of the bankruptcy action, Menaged could not repay DenSco. 25 71. The facts involving the Second Fraud were not discovered until after the
<u>22</u>	71. The facts involving the Second Fraud were not discovered until after the
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1	4 <u>The</u> Receiver was appointed on August 18, 2016.
<u>2</u>	88. 272. On August 23, 2016, the Receiver obtained a document that vaguely
<u>3</u>	referenced the method in which Menaged and DenSco altered their business practices
<u>4</u>	after
<u>5</u>	4the Forbearance Agreement.
<u>6</u>	573.— how DenSco had altered its lending practices with Menaged and his
<u>7</u>	entities in January 2014. The Receiver immediately began investigating to track and
<u>8</u>	document the6funds DenSco loaned to Menaged after the Forbearance Agreement and
<u>9</u>	to determine how
<u>10</u>	7those funds were used by Menaged. 74.During that investigation, the Receiver discovered that Menaged did not
<u>11</u>	use
<u>12</u>	the funds obtained from DenSco to purchase the Identified Properties.all funds
<u>13</u>	DenSco had loaned to Menaged, discovering that Menaged had not used the DenSco
<u>14</u>	Loan Proceeds for their intended purpose to purchase the Identified Properties.
<u>15</u>	89. 75.On or about October 3, 2016, the Receiver obtained selected
<u>16</u>	documents from a forensic image of
17 18	10 Menaged's computers and cellphone. 1176.—The Receiver located a number of emails from Menaged to, which
<u> 19</u>	included some email communication with Chase employees.
<u>20</u>	12from Menaged's computers, but still did not fully understand the nature and extent of
<u>21</u>	the 13Second Fraud and the damages.
<u>22</u>	90. 1477. On October 20, 2016, the Receiver deposed Menaged.
<u>23</u>	91. 1578. In On November 7 and 8, 2016, the Receiver issued subpoenas to
<u>24</u>	US Bank and to Chase
<u>25</u>	16and slowly began to receive documents from both US Bank and Chase.
<u>26</u>	1779. By December 2016, the Receiver understood the general nature of the 18Second Fraud but did not yet know the full extent of it.
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1	1980. The Receiver ultimately performed a complete forensic recreation of 20.
2	1980. The Receiver ultimately performed a complete forensic recreation of 20. who began to produce responsive documents.
<u>3</u>	92. In the spring and summer of 2017, the Receiver performed a complete
<u>4</u>	forensic recreation of Menaged's banking activity.
<u>5</u>	2181. The Receiver finally understood the extent and losses constituting the
<u>6</u>	22Second Fraud, and the substantial assistance U.S. Bank and Chase provided to Menaged,
	23when it completed an initial draft of that forensic recreation of Menaged's banking
<u>7</u>	activity 24on or about June 13, 2017.
<u>8</u>	82. The Receiver continued to learn additional information regarding
<u>9</u>	the 25
<u>10</u>	substantial assistance US Bank and Chase Bank provided to Menaged in relation to the
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-	4 Second Fraud after June 13, 2017.
<u>2</u>	2MENAGED'S INDICTMENT AND GUILTY PLEA.
<u>3</u>	383. On or about May 16, 2017 Menaged was indicted in the United States
<u>4</u>	4District Court, District of Arizona, Case No. CR-17-00680-PHX-GMS(MHB) (the 5"District Court Action"), for Wire Fraud, Aggravated Identity Theft, Conspiracy to
<u>5</u>	6Defraud, and Forfeiture, in connection with his ownership, and management, of his real
<u>6</u>	7estate and furniture businesses. 84. On or about August 4, 2017, Menaged and Francine Menaged entered into a
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<u>8</u>	Settlement Agreement with Plaintiff, whereby the Menageds consented to the entry of a
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<u>10</u>	nondischargeable civil judgment in favor of Plaintiff in the amount of \$31,000,000.00, and
<u>11</u>	whereby Plaintiff agreed to offset the judgment in an amount equal to the gross-recovery
<u>12</u>	11 from third parties that is related to Menaged's cooperation. 1285. On or about October 17, 2017, Menaged pleaded guilty to Conspiracy to
<u>13</u>	13Commit Bank Fraud, Aggravated Identity Theft, and Money Laundering Conspiracy
<u>14</u>	in the 14District Court Action.
1.5	1586. Menaged was sentenced to 17 years in a federal prison.
<u>15</u>	1687. Menaged could not conduct this scheme on his own. This is where
<u>16</u>	17Defendants come in.
<u>17</u>	18MENAGED'S CASHIER'S CHECK SCHEME: THE US BANK YEARS.
<u>18</u>	1988. From December 2012 through May 2016, Menaged and his business Easy 20Investments maintained a series of accounts with US Bank.
<u>19</u>	2189. Upon information and belief, Menaged banked at US Bank's branch located
<u>20</u>	22at 6611 W. Bell Road, Glendale, Arizona, which is located in a Fry's grocery store.
<u>21</u>	2390. Upon information and belief, Defendant Chavez worked at US Bank and 24was the manager of the US Bank branch at 6611 W. Bell Road, Glendale, Arizona.
<u>22</u>	91. Upon information and belief, Defendant Chavez was Menaged's main
<u>23</u>	25 contact at US Bank. She committed the wrongful acts set forth below while
<u>24</u>	conducting
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<u>5</u>	1 deficial US Bank business. 292. US Bank and Defendant Chavez may be referred to as "the US Bank"
<u>6</u>	3Defendants."
<u>7</u>	493. From December 2012 through May 2016, Menaged emailed DenSco a list of
<u>8</u>	5Identified Properties that were in foreclosure proceedings. Menaged intentionally 6misrepresented that he (or his company) attended the various trustee's sale public
<u>9</u>	auctions
_ 10	7and was the winning bidder to purchase the Identified Properties. 94.In those emails, he would set forth the address of the Identified Property that
<u> 11</u>	8 he purportedly purchased, and request financing from DenSco.
<u>12</u>	95.Relying on Menaged's misrepresentations, DenSco made the requested
13	loans
<u>14</u>	and wired the DenSco Loan Proceeds to Menaged's Easy Investments account at US Bank.
<u>15</u>	1196. DenSco's wire transfers to US Bank included the following
	information: 12
<u>16</u>	a. The name of the originator: "DenSco Investment Corp";
<u>17</u>	14b. The name of the recipient: "Easy Investments, LLC"; and
<u>18</u>	15c. The amount of the DenSco loan transferred to Menaged for
10	the purchase of the Identified Properties.
<u>19</u>	16 97. Upon information and belief, nearly all funds in Menaged's Easy
<u>20</u>	17Investments account at US Bank consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds made to Menaged
<u>21</u>	18to purchase the Identified Properties.
	1998. The US Bank Defendants knew almost all of the funds in Menaged's Easy
<u>22</u>	20Investments account at US Bank consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds because they
<u>23</u>	21accepted the wire transfers from DenSco, kept records of Easy Investments' account,
<u>24</u>	and 22 compiled this information in the US Bank bank statements evidencing this
25	22compiled this information in the US Bank bank statements evidencing this. 2399. On or about the day that DenSco wired the DenSco Loan Proceeds to
<u>25</u>	24Menaged's Easy Investments' account, Menaged, or his assistant Veronica Castro,
<u>26</u>	would would

1 25 visit t

25visit the US Bank branch to obtain cashier's checks.

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<u>5</u>	1100. The cashier's checks that Menaged or Castro obtained from US Bank 2consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds.
<u>6</u>	3101. The amount of the cashier's checks that the US Bank Defendants created for
<u>7</u>	4Menaged were equal to the amount of the DenSco Loan Proceeds that DenSco wired
<u>8</u>	5Menaged's Easy Investments account on or about that particular day, less the
<u>9</u>	\$10,000.00 6deposit that Menaged would have had to deposit with the trustee as the winning
<u>10</u>	bidder. 7—102.—Upon information and belief, Defendant Chavez, or other US-
<u>11</u>	Bank employees, would assist Managed and Castro in obtaining the cashier's checks.
<u>12</u>	8 103. Menaged or Castro instructed the US Bank Defendants to (1) make
<u>13</u>	the 9
<u>14</u>	cashier's checks payable to the trustee who allegedly conducted the public sale of the
<u>15</u>	foreclosed property; and (2) in the amount for which Menaged misrepresented to DenSco
<u>16</u>	11that he purchased the property, less the \$10,000.00 deposit that Menaged would have
<u>17</u>	had 12to deposit with the trustee as the winning bidder.
<u>18</u>	13104. Menaged or Castro also instructed the US Bank Defendants to memorialize 14on each individual cashier's checks' memo line: "DenSco Payment [and address of
<u>19</u>	the
<u>20</u>	15property]" or "DenSco [and address of the property]". 16105. The US Bank Defendants prepared the cashier's checks in accordance with
<u>21</u>	17Menaged's or Castro's instructions. 18106. On almost all occasions, Menaged did not use the US Bank cashier's
<u>22</u>	checks
<u>23</u>	19to purchase the Identified Properties as he had represented to DenSco. 20107. Rather, the purpose of these cashier's checks was to defraud DenSco, as it
<u>24</u>	21was Menaged's intention to use the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal benefit. 22108. Specifically, Menaged used the US Bank cashier's checks to provide
<u>25</u>	23assurances to DenSco, and make DenSco believe, that he would be using the DenSco Loan
<u>26</u>	24Proceeds to purchase the Identified Properties.
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<u>1</u>		109—To provide these assurances to DenSco. Menaged or Castro took a
<u>2</u>	25	109.—To provide these assurances to DenSco, Menaged or Castro took a picture of
<u>3</u>	23	each cashier's check prepared and issued by US Bank.
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<u>5</u>	1110. Upon information and belief, if Menaged was at the US Bank branch 20btaining the cashier's checks, he would electronically send the photos of the
<u>6</u>	cashier's
<u>7</u>	3checks to DenSco while at the branch. 4111.—Upon information and belief, if Castro was at the US Bank branch
	obtaining
<u>8</u>	5the cashier's checks, she would take these pictures and send them to Menaged while at the
<u>9</u>	6US Bank branch, and then Menaged would forward them to DenSco.
<u>10</u>	7—112. Immediately after the electronic photo of the cashier's checks was
<u>11</u>	sent to DenSco, the US Bank Defendants would then redeposit the cashier's checks, which
	eonsisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds, back into Menaged's Easy Investments'
<u>12</u>	account.
<u>13</u>	After providing DenSco with photographic evidence of the cashier's check, Menaged
<u>14</u>	10
<u>15</u>	would falsify a trustee's sale receipt purporting to evidence the purchase of a real property
<u>16</u>	11that never happened. The forged sales receipts typically contained information directly
<u>17</u>	12from the cashier's check issued and redeposited by Chase. This provided furtherOn
	December 8, 2017, counsel for the Receiver interviewed Menaged who testified
<u>18</u>	under oath regarding the Second Fraud and his involvement with US Bank and
<u>19</u>	Chase. 13legitimacy to DenSco that Menaged was using the loan proceeds for their intended
	purpose
<u>20</u>	14113. Then, Menaged would use the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his own personal
<u>21</u>	15benefit.
	16114. Menaged and the US Bank Defendants worked together to create,
<u>22</u>	17photograph, and then immediately redeposit at least 41 cashier's checks in the total amount
<u>23</u>	18 of \$6,931,048.00, which allowed Menaged to use the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his
<u>24</u>	own
<u>25</u>	19 _{personal benefit.} US BANK DEFENDANTS KNEW THAT MENAGED WAS
<u></u>	20DEFRAUDING DENSCO.
<u>26</u>	21115. The US Bank Defendants knew, and were generally aware, that Menaged
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22was using the cashier's checks to commit the Second Fraud for several reasons.
23116.—First, the US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged promoted himself and 24Easy Investments as being in the business of purchasing foreclosed homes from public 25auctions because he regularly told them.

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<u>5</u>	1117.—Also, upon information and belief, Defendant Chavez knew that Menaged 2and Easy Investments were in the business of purchasing foreclosed homes at public
<u>6</u>	3auctions because she was interested in purchasing foreclosed properties as rentals,
<u>7</u>	and 4Defendant Chavez met with Menaged to mentor her in the business.
<u>8</u>	5118. Second, Menaged told the US Bank Defendants that DenSco was his and 6Easy Investments' lender and that DenSco loaned funds to Managed and his
<u>9</u>	companies for
	7the intended purchase of homes in foreclosure proceedings. 119. The US Bank Defendants knew that DenSco loaned money to
10	Menaged and 8
<u>11</u>	Easy Investments because DenSco wired the DenSco Loan Proceeds to Menaged's Easy
<u>12</u>	Investments account at US Bank and the wire transfers listed DenSco as "the
<u>13</u>	originator."
<u>14</u>	120.The US Bank Defendants knew that the cashier's checks that Menaged or
<u>15</u>	11Castro obtained consisted of DenSco Loan Proceeds because it would receive DenSco's
<u>16</u>	12wire transfer which listed DenSco as "the originator" and then they created the
<u>17</u>	cashier's 13checks which memorialized that they were DenSco's payment for a certain property
<u>18</u>	on the 14cashier's checks' memo lines.
<u>19</u>	15121. Third, the US Bank Defendants knew that DenSco had the expectation that
<u>20</u>	16the DenSco Loan Proceeds wired into Menaged's Easy Investments account would be used
<u>21</u>	17to purchase the Identified Properties because the US Defendants would prepare
<u>22</u>	cashier's 18checks that would:
<u>23</u>	a:be approximately equal to the total amount that DenSco wired to 19Menaged's Easy Investments' account;
<u>24</u>	20
<u>25</u>	b.be made payable to a trustee that conducted the public auction; and
	e.memorialize the cashier's checks' purported purpose by stating in
<u>26</u>	purposes of smalls in

<u>1</u>	22their memo lines: "DenSco Payment [property address]."
<u>2</u>	23122. Fourth, the US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged was not using the
<u>3</u>	24DenSco Loan Proceeds to complete the purchase of the Identified Properties, but rather to
<u>4</u>	25perpetuate his fraud, because the US Bank Defendants would immediately redeposit
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<u>5</u>	1 Cashier's checks back into the Easy Investments account for him.
<u>€</u>	2123.—Fifth, the US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged was not using the 3DenSco Loan Proceeds for their intended purpose of purchasing the Identified.
<u>7</u>	Properties at 4trustee's sales, but rather, Menaged was using the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his
<u>8</u>	personal
	5benefit because, upon information and belief, he would withdraw large amounts of the
<u>9</u>	6redeposited DenSco Loan Proceeds in cash from the US Bank's Easy Investments'
<u>10</u>	account 7and transfer redeposited DenSco Loan Proceeds from his US Bank Easy
<u>11</u>	Investments account to his other US Bank accounts.
<u>12</u>	124. Because Menaged and U.S. Bank re-deposited the cashier's check 41 times
<u>13</u>	totaling almost \$7 million, and U.S. Bank knew that Menaged was not using
<u>14</u>	DenSco's
<u>15</u>	loan proceeds for their intended purpose, U.S. Bank knew that the cashier's check scheme
<u>16</u>	11had no legitimate banking or business purpose, and despite this, continued to provide 12Menaged banking services because of its own heightened motivation of maintaining
<u>17</u>	13accounts worth millions of dollars.
<u>18</u>	14THE US BANK DEFENDANTS SUBSTANTIALLY ASSISTED MENAGED.
	15125.—As discussed above, the US Bank Defendants had actual knowledge of the
<u>19</u>	16Second Fraud and substantially assisted Menaged in defrauding DenSco by knowing that
<u>20</u>	17Menaged was defrauding DenSco and performing routine banking services that
<u>21</u>	allowed 18him to perpetuate his fraudulent scheme.
<u>22</u>	19126. Upon information and belief, these routine banking services included, but
<u>23</u>	20were not limited to:
	a.accepting wire transfers from DenSco knowing that the DenSco- Loan
<u>24</u>	21Proceeds were not going to be used for their intended purpose of
<u>25</u>	22purchasing homes in foreclosure proceedings; 23b. creating cashier's checks knowing that they consisted of
<u>26</u>	DenSco Loan Proceeds and were not going to be used for their intended

1 24purpose of purchasing homes in foreclosure proceedings; redepositing the cashier's checks for Menaged into his Easy <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u> <u>11</u> <u>12</u> <u>13</u> <u>14</u> <u>15</u> <u>16</u> <u>17</u> <u>18</u> <u>19</u> <u>20</u> <u>21</u> <u>22</u> <u>23</u> <u>24</u> <u>25</u> <u>26</u>

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<u>4</u>	Investments account knowing that they consisted of DenSco
<u>5</u>	Loan 1Proceeds and that Menaged would use the redeposited DenSco Loan
<u>6</u>	2Proceeds for his own benefit;
<u>7</u>	3d. allowing Menaged to withdraw substantial amounts of DenSco Loan Proceeds in the form of cash from the Easy
<u>8</u>	Investments Account; and 4
9	5e. transferring the DenSco Loan Proceeds from Menaged's Easy Investments accounts to his other accounts at
<u>10</u>	US Bank. 6127. Also, and upon information and belief, Menaged requested that the US
<u>11</u>	Bank 7Defendants keep substantial amounts of cash at US Bank branch at 6611 W. Bell
<u>12</u>	Road,
	8Glendale, Arizona to ensure adequate cash was available for Menaged's regular and
<u>13</u>	9substantial cash withdrawals.
<u>14</u>	10128. Upon information and belief, the US Bank Defendants accommodated this 11request and changed its policies at the US Bank branch at 6611 W. Bell Road,
<u>15</u>	Glendale,
	12Arizona and kept up to \$20,000.00 of cash at any given time for Menaged's cash
<u>16</u>	13withdrawals.
<u>17</u>	14129. The US Bank Defendants also substantially assisted Menaged in committing
18	15the Second Fraud by ignoring its own policies and procedures.
	16130. Upon information and belief, US Bank has a "hold period" on redeposited
<u>19</u>	17cashier's checks, where the redeposited funds would not be available to the
<u>20</u>	account owner for several days.
	131. Upon information and belief, the US Bank Defendants materially assisted the
21	19
<u>22</u>	Second Fraud by violating their own internal policies and procedures by intentionally
<u>23</u>	"over riding" these holds on the redeposited cashier's checks to allow Menaged
<u>24</u>	immediate 21access to the redeposited DenSco Loan Proceeds.
<u>25</u>	22132. The US Bank Defendants materially assisted the Second Fraud by
<u>26</u>	continuing

1	23to furnish routine banking services to Menaged, despite:
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<u>3</u>	a.knowing that Easy Investments' business account was used for the purchase of properties at trustee's sales;
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	1b. knowing DenSco loaned money to Easy Investments for purchasing
<u>5</u>	2the Identified Properties at trustee's sales;
<u>6</u>	3c. knowing that Menaged was obtaining cashier's checks with the
<u>7</u>	DenSco Loan Proceeds for the purported purchase of the Identified
	4Properties, but instead was redepositing them back into his Easy
<u>8</u>	5Investments account; and
9	6d. knowing that Menaged instead used the DenSco Loan
2	Proceeds for his own personal use.
<u>10</u>	133. Without the material and substantial assistance that the US Bank Defendants
<u>11</u>	8—provided to Menaged, Menaged could not have conducted the Second Fraud from
<u>12</u>	9—December 2012 through April of 2014.
<u>13</u>	10134. The US Bank Defendants intended to assist Menaged in because the
<u>14</u>	Second
	11Fraud Menaged moved millions of dollars through his Easy Investment account at US
<u>15</u>	12Bank, and therefore, the US Bank Defendants had a financial motive to maintain
<u>16</u>	13Menaged's business at US Bank.
17	14135. The US Bank Defendants benefited from the Second Fraud by maintaining
<u>17</u>	15Menaged's business accounts.
<u>18</u>	16136. The US Bank Defendants, through their actions as described above, acted to
<u>19</u>	17serve US Bank's own interests, having reason to know and consciously disregarding
<u>20</u>	18substantial risk that their conduct might significantly injure the rights of others,
<u>21</u>	including 19DenSco.
	20137. The US Bank Defendants, through the actions as described above,
<u>22</u>	21consciously pursued a course of conduct knowing that it created a
<u>23</u>	substantial risk of significant harm to others, including DenSco.
<u>24</u>	138.—Because the US Bank Defendants aided and abetted Menaged in defrauding
25	23
25 26	DenSco, DenSco was damaged in an amount to be proved at trial, but no less than 24
<u>26</u>	\$1,000,000.00.

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MENAGED'S CASHIER'S CHECK SCHEME: THE CHASE-YEARS.

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<u>5</u>	1139.—From April 2014 through at least November 2016, Menaged and AZHF 2banked with Chase.
<u>6</u>	3140. Upon information and belief, Menaged banked at Chase's branch located
<u> </u>	at 48999 East Shea Boulevard, Scottsdale, Arizona.
<u></u>	5141. From April 2014 through at least November 2016, Defendants Nelson and
<u>8</u>	6Dadlani worked at Chase and were managers at the Chase branch located at 8999
<u>9</u>	East
_	7Shea Boulevard, Scottsdale, Arizona. They committed the wrongful acts set
<u>10</u>	forth below while conducting official Chase business.
<u>11</u>	142.Upon information and belief, Defendants Nelson and Dadlani were
	Menaged's main contacts at Chase.
<u>12</u>	142 Chase Nelson and Dadlari may be reformed to as "the Chase
<u>13</u>	143. Chase, Nelson, and Dadlani may be referred to as "the Chase Defendants."
	11144. From April 2014 through at least November 2016, Menaged emailed
<u>14</u>	12DenSco a list of properties that were in foreclosure proceedings. He intentionally
<u>15</u>	13misrepresented that he (or his company) attended the trustee's sale public auctions
<u>13</u>	and was
<u>16</u>	14the winning bidder to purchase the Identified Properties.
1.7	15145. In those emails, he would set forth the address of the Identified Property
<u>17</u>	16purportedly purchased, and request financing from DenSco.
<u>18</u>	17146. Relying on Menaged's misrepresentations, DenSco wired the requested
	18DenSco Loan Proceeds to Menaged's AZHF account at Chase.
<u>19</u>	19147. DenSco's wire transfers to Chase included the following information: 20a. The name of the originator: "DenSco Investment Corp";
<u>20</u>	21b. The name of the recipient: "Arizona Home Foreclosure, LLC"; and
<u>20</u>	22c. The amount of the DenSco loan transferred to Menaged for the
<u>21</u>	23purchase of the Identified Properties.
22	24—148. Upon information and belief, nearly all funds in Menaged's AZHF
<u>22</u>	account at Chase consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase the
<u>23</u>	Identified Properties.
<u>24</u>	149.—The Chase Defendants knew that most of the funds in Menaged's
<u>4-T</u>	Easy
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<u>5</u>	1AZHF account at Chase consisted of the DenSco Loan Proceeds because Chase accepted
<u>6</u>	2the wire transfers from DenSco, kept records of AZHF's account transactions, and 3compiled this information in the Chase bank statements evidencing this.
<u>7</u>	4150. After Chase received a DenSco wire transfer, Menaged would email the
<u>8</u>	5Chase Defendants and request them to issue cashier's checks from his AZHF account.
<u>9</u>	6151. In those emails to the Chase Defendants, Menaged instructed them to (1) 7make the cashier's check payable to the trustee who allegedly conducted the
<u>10</u>	public auction of the foreclosed property; and (2) in the amount for which
<u>11</u>	Menaged misrepresented to DenSco that he purchased the property, less the \$10,000.00 deposit that Menaged
<u>12</u>	would 9
<u>13</u>	have had to deposit with the trustee as the winning bidder.
<u>14</u>	152.—In those emails to the Chase Defendants, Menaged also instructed the Chase
<u>15</u>	11Defendants to memorialize on each individual cashier's check's memo line: "DenSco
<u>16</u>	12Payment [and address of the property]" or "DenSco [and address of the property]". 13153. The Chase Defendants prepared the cashier's checks from AZHF's account
<u>17</u>	14in accordance with Menaged's emailed instructions.
<u>18</u>	15154. The Chase cashier's checks consisted of DenSco Loan Proceeds. 16155. In addition, when a Chase Defendant prepared the cashier's checks in
<u>19</u>	17accordance with Menaged's instructions, he or she stamped the back of the cashier's 18checks "Not Used For Intended Purposes," and prepared a withdrawal slip and a
<u>20</u>	19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1
<u>21</u>	Menaged 20could redeposit the cashier's checks back into his AZHF account after he took
<u>22</u>	pictures of 21them.
<u>23</u>	22156. The withdrawal slip would contain the total amount of all cashier's checks
<u>24</u>	23being issued (e.g., four or five checks at a time) and the deposit slip would be for the same
2 <u>4</u> 25	24amount as the withdrawal slip. 157.—The Chase Defendants prepared this packet prior to Menaged's
26	arrival at the
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branch and had the packet waiting for him to further his fraudulent scheme.

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<u>2</u>	1158.— When Menaged arrived at the Chase branch, the Chase Defendants would
<u>3</u>	2then hand him the withdrawal slips, cashier's checks, and deposit slips in one
<u>4</u>	paperelip. 3159. Menaged did not prepare any of the paperwork himself. He instead relied
<u>5</u>	on
	4Chase to fill out the withdrawal slips and the deposit slips for him before he arrived at the
<u>6</u>	5branch.
<u>7</u>	6160. On almost all occasions, Menaged did not use the DenSco Loan Proceeds
<u>8</u>	7purchase the Identified Properties as he had represented to DenSco.
<u>9</u>	161.Rather, the purpose of these cashier's checks was to defraud DenSco, as it
<u>10</u>	was Menaged's intention to use the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal
	benefit.
<u>11</u>	162.Specifically, Menaged used the Chase cashier's checks to provide
<u>12</u>	assurances 10
<u>13</u>	to DenSco, and make DenSco believe, that he would be using the DenSco Loan Proceeds
<u>14</u>	11to purchase the Identified Properties. 12162 To provide these assurances to DenSee Managed would take who together
<u>15</u>	12163. To provide these assurances to DenSco, Menaged would take photos of the 13cashier's checks and electronically send the photos to DenSco.
<u>16</u>	14164. Menaged often took a picture of the cashier's checks in front of a Chase
	15Defendant. 16165.—The Chase Defendants had no problem assisting Menaged in defrauding
<u>17</u>	17DenSco. Upon information and belief, on at least one occasion, a Chase Defendant
<u>18</u>	took 18the picture for Menaged on his cell phone so that he could provide the false
<u>19</u>	assurances to
<u>20</u>	19DenSco.
<u>21</u>	20166. The Chase Defendants typically did not ask Menaged to show his 21identification at any point during the transaction of receiving and redepositing the
	cashier's
<u>22</u>	22checks. 23167.——Immediately after Menaged sent the electronic photo of the cashier's
<u>23</u>	checks
<u>24</u>	24to DenSco, the Chase Defendants would then redeposit the cashier's check,
<u>25</u>	comprised of the DenSco Loan Proceeds, back into Menaged's AZHF account.
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168. After providing DenSco with photographic evidence of the cashier's check,

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<u>5</u>	1Menaged would falsify a trustee's sale receipt purporting to evidence the purchase of a real
<u>6</u>	2property that never happened. 3169.—The forged sales receipts typically contained information directly from the
<u>7</u>	4cashier's check issued and redeposited by Chase. This provided further legitimacy to 5DenSco that Menaged was using the loan proceeds for their intended purpose.
<u>8</u>	6170. Then, Menaged would use the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his own personal 7benefit.
9	171.Menaged and the Chase Defendants worked together to create, photograph,
10 11	and then immediately redeposit at least 1,349 cashier's checks, in the total amount of
<u>12</u>	\$312,108,679.00, which Menaged used for his personal benefit.
<u>13</u>	10CHASE DEFENDANTS KNEW THAT MENAGED WAS
<u>14</u>	11DEFRAUDING DENSCO. 172.The Chase Defendants knew, and were generally aware, that Menaged was
<u>15</u>	using this cashier's check scheme to commit the Second Fraud for several
<u>16</u>	13 173. The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged promoted himself and
<u>17</u>	AZHF as
18	being in the business of purchasing foreclosed homes from public auctions because he
<u>19</u>	15regularly told them.
<u>20</u>	16174.—Also, upon information and belief, Defendant Nelson (or another bank 17officer or employee) knew that Menaged was in the business of purchasing
<u>21</u>	foreclosed 18properties as she expressed interest in purchasing a foreclosed home for her personal
<u>22</u>	use.
<u>23</u>	19175. Menaged told the Chase Defendants that DenSco was his and AZHF's lender
<u>24</u>	20and that DenSco loaned funds to Managed and his companies for the intended purchase of
<u>25</u>	21homes in foreclosure proceedings.
<u>26</u>	22176. The Chase Defendants knew that DenSco loaned money to Menaged and

1 23AZHF because DenSco wired the DenSco Loan Proceeds to Menaged's accounts at <u>2</u> 24and the wire transfers listed DenSco as "the originator." <u>3</u> 25177. The Chase Defendants knew that the cashier's checks consisted of DenSco <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>9</u> <u>10</u> <u>11</u> <u>12</u> <u>13</u> <u>14</u> <u>15</u> <u>16</u> <u>17</u> <u>18</u> <u>19</u> <u>20</u> <u>21</u> <u>22</u> <u>23</u> <u>24</u> <u>25</u> <u>26</u>

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<u>5</u>	1Loan Proceeds because Chase would receive DenSco's wire transfer which listed
	DenSco 2as "the originator," and then they created the cashier's checks which memorialized
<u>6</u>	that the
<u>7</u>	3checks were DenSco's payment for a certain property on the cashier's checks' memo
<u>8</u>	4178. The Chase Defendants knew that DenSco had the expectation that the
9	5DenSco Loan Proceeds that it wired into Menaged's Chase accounts would be used to
<u>10</u>	6purchase the Identified Properties because the Chase Defendants would prepare cashier's checks that would:
<u>11</u>	7a. be approximately equal to the total amount that DenSco wired to
<u>12</u>	8Menaged's Easy Investments' account;
	9b. be made payable to a particular trustee that conducted the public 10auction; and
<u>13</u>	11c. memorialize the cashier's checks' purported purpose by
<u>14</u>	stating in their memo lines: "DenSco Payment [property address]."
<u>15</u>	12179.—The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was using the cashier's checks to
<u>16</u>	13provide false assurances to DenSco because (1) a Chase Defendant had asked Menaged
<u>17</u>	14why he would take pictures of the cashier's checks; (2) Menaged told her that he was
<u>18</u>	15sending photos of the cashier's checks to DenSco to provide assurances to DenSco that the
<u>19</u>	16DenSco funds were actually being used to purchase the Identified Properties; and (3) the
<u>20</u>	17Chase Defendants redeposited the checks back into Menaged's AZHF's account. 18180.——The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was generally not using the
21	19cashier's checks to purchase the Identified Properties because (1) when a Chase Defendant
<u>22</u>	20prepared the cashier's checks in accordance with Menaged's instructions, he or she
<u>23</u>	21stamped the back of the cashier's checks "Not Used For Intended Purpose;" and (2) they
<u>24</u>	22prepared a corresponding deposit slip for the identical amount of the cashier's checks so
<u>25</u>	23that Menaged could redeposit cashier's checks back into his AZHF account
<u>26</u>	after he took pictures of them.

<u>1</u>		181. From time to time, Menaged used a cashier's check for its intended
<u>2</u>	25	purpose
<u>3</u>	23	to purchase one of the Identified Properties at a trustee's sale.
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<u>5</u>	1182. The Chase Defendants and Menaged came up with a system whereby 2Menaged provided them with notice that he was going to take a cashier's check and
<u>6</u>	did not 3want the Chase Defendants to redeposit that particular cashier's check back into-
<u>7</u>	AZHF's
	4account.
<u>8</u>	5183. Upon information and belief, the Chase Defendants instructed Menaged that
9	6Chase would assume all of the cashier's checks would be redeposited in the AZHF
<u>10</u>	account 7and would mark the cashier's checks as "Not Used For Intended Purposes" prior
<u>11</u>	to Menaged's arrival at the Chase branch, unless Menaged indicated in his-
<u>12</u>	email to the Chase
<u>13</u>	Defendants that he intended to take a certain cashier's check with him when he left the
 <u>14</u>	9 branch.
	10 184.—If Menaged did not inform the Chase Defendants that he intended to
<u>15</u>	take a
<u>16</u>	11cashier's check with him when he left the branch, Chase would automatically prepare the
<u>17</u>	12cashier's checks for redeposit and would mark the cashier's checks "Not Used
	For 13 Intended Purposes" before Menaged arrived to "pick up" the checks.
<u>18</u>	14185. When Menaged intended to take a cashier's check, he indicated in his emails
<u>19</u>	15to Chase "taking with me," or something similar, next to the dollar amount or
<u>20</u>	trustee's 16name. That was Menaged's signal to the Chase Defendants that the cashier's check-
<u>21</u>	would
<u>22</u>	17not be redeposited so that the Chase Defendants would not mark it "Not Used For Intended
<u>23</u>	18Purposes."
<u>24</u>	19186. In nearly every other case, however, and unbeknownst to DenSco, Menaged
<u>25</u>	20and the Chase Defendants redeposited the checks back into AZHF's account at Chase.
<u>26</u>	21187. Menaged and the Chase Defendants did this nearly every single business day
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<u>2</u>	22of the week from April 2014 through June 2015. 23188. Upon information and belief, there are thousands of transactions whereby
<u>3</u>	24Menaged and the Chase Defendants would withdraw the DenSco Loan Proceeds in the form of cashier's checks and redeposit those funds on the
<u>4</u>	very same day. 25
<u><u>5</u></u>	189.—The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was not using the DenSco Loan
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<u>5</u>	1Proceeds to complete the purchase of the Identified Properties because the Chase 2Defendants would redeposit the cashier's checks back into Menaged's bank account
<u>6</u>	for
<u>7</u>	3him immediately after he took pictures of the cashier's checks. 4190.—The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was not using the DenSco Loan
<u>8</u>	5Proceeds for their intended purpose of purchasing the Identified Properties at trustee's
<u>9</u>	6sales, but rather, Menaged was using the DenSco Loan Proceeds for his personal benefit
<u>10</u>	7because, upon information and belief, he would withdraw large amounts of the redeposited DenSco Loan Proceeds in cash from his Chase accounts and
<u>11</u>	transfer the redeposited 8
<u>12</u>	DenSco Loan Proceeds from his AZHF account to Menaged's other Chase accounts.
<u>13</u>	9 191. Because Menaged and Chase re-deposited the cashier's check 1,349
<u>14</u>	times 10
<u>15</u>	totaling over \$312,108,679.00, and Chase knew that Menaged was not using DenSco's
<u>16</u>	111oan proceeds for their intended purpose, Chase knew that the cashier's check- scheme had
<u>17</u>	12no legitimate banking or business purpose, and despite this, continued to provide Menaged
<u>18</u>	13banking services because of its own heightened motivation of maintaining accounts worth
<u>19</u>	14millions of dollars.
<u>20</u>	15THE CHASE DEFENDANTS SUBSTANTIALLY ASSISTED MENAGED.
<u>21</u>	16192.— As discussed above, the Chase Defendants had actual knowledge of the 17Second Fraud and substantially assisted Menaged in defrauding DenSco by knowing
<u>22</u>	that 10 Managed was defroyeding DonSee and performing routing hanking services that
<u>23</u>	18Menaged was defrauding DenSco and performing routine banking services that allowed
<u>24</u>	19him to perpetuate his fraudulent scheme. 20193. Upon information and belief, these routine banking services included, but
<u>25</u>	21 were not limited to: a.accepting wires from DenSco knowing that the funds were not
<u>26</u>	going

1	22to be used for their interested assumes of assumbasing bosons in
<u>2</u>	22to be used for their intended purpose of purchasing homes in 23foreclosure proceedings;
<u>3</u>	24b. creating cashier's checks knowing that they consisted of DenSco Loan Proceeds and that they were not going to be used for their 25intended purposes of purchasing homes in foreclosure proceedings;
<u>4</u>	25intended purposes of purchasing homes in foreclosure proceedings;
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<u>4</u>	eredepositing the cashier's checks for Menaged into his accounts
<u>5</u>	1knowing that they consisted of DenSco Loan Proceeds and that 2Menaged would use the redeposited DenSco Loan Proceeds for his own-
<u>6</u>	benefit;
<u>7</u>	d.allowing Menaged to withdraw substantial amounts of DenSco- Loan
<u>8</u>	4Proceeds in the form of cash;
<u>9</u>	5e. and transferring DenSco Loan Proceeds from Menaged's AZHF
	6Accounts to his other accounts at Chase.
10 11	7194. The Chase Defendants materially assisted the Second Fraud by instructing 8Menaged on how to circumvent Chase and government procedures to avoid scrutiny
	when 9he engaged in these cash transactions.
<u>12</u>	10—195.—For instance, the Chase Defendants informed Menaged that a
<u>13</u>	cash transaction over \$10,000 needed to be reported to government
<u>14</u>	authorities. 11 196. The Chase Defendants also informed Menaged that any cash
<u>15</u>	transactions 12
16 17	just under \$10,000, such as \$9,900, could trigger an internal suspicious activity report,
17 18	which is a report Chase generates when it appears someone is conducting transactions in a
<u>19</u>	manner that suggests that the person is trying to intentionally circumvent the \$10,000
<u>20</u>	15reporting requirement. 16197.—The Chase Defendants advised and instructed Menaged to withdraw or
<u>21</u>	17deposit cash in amounts that would not cause Chase to write up a suspicious activity
<u>22</u>	report. 18198. — Menaged followed the Chase Defendants' instructions on how to avoid
<u>23</u>	19scrutiny and deposited or withdrew cash from his AZHF's account in amounts that did not
<u>24</u>	20require the transaction to be reported to governmental authorities, nor cause Chase to write
<u>25</u>	21up a suspicious activity report.
<u>26</u>	22199. The Chase Defendants also substantially assisted the Second Fraud by
<u>- U</u>	23 facilitating Menaged's gambling with DenSco Loan Proceeds.
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24200. Menaged frequently gambled with DenSco Loan Proceeds by using his 25AZHF debit card at casinos.

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<u>4</u>	1201 The Chara Defendant language de Managada and Language de Character and Character
<u>5</u>	1201. The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged gambled significant amounts of 2DenSco Loan Proceeds at casinos because they kept records and because of the facts
<u>6</u>	set 3forth below.
<u>7</u>	4202. The Chase Defendants assisted the Second Fraud by helping him use5DenSco Loan Proceeds in the AZHF account for gambling purposes.
<u>8</u>	6203. Menaged's AZHF debit card had a spending limit and Chase would decline
<u>9</u>	7the card when Menaged exceeded the limit at the casino. 204. The Chase Defendants assisted the Second Fraud by increasing the
<u>10</u>	spending 8
<u>11</u>	limits on Menaged's AZHF debit card to approximately \$40,000 so he could gamble at
<u>12</u>	casinos with the DenSco Loan Proceeds without Chase's fraud prevention department
<u>13</u>	10 flagging the account or declining his debit card.
<u>14</u>	11205. Upon Menaged's request, the Chase Defendants assisted the Second Fraud
<u>15</u>	12by contacting the Chase debit-card fraud prevention department to remove suspensions or
<u>16</u>	13"flags" on the AZHF debit card due to the high dollar amounts that were being charged at
<u>17</u>	14casinos so that he could gamble with the DenSco Loan Proceeds.
<u>18</u>	15206. The Chase Defendants also assisted the Second Fraud by initiating outgoing
<u>19</u>	16wire transfers and issuing cashier's checks from the DenSco Loan Proceeds in Menaged's
	17AZHF account to various casinos.
<u>20</u>	18207. In short, the Chase Defendants knew that the funds in Menaged's AZHF
21	19account were DenSco Loan Proceeds, but facilitated Menaged's fraud by making it easier,
<u>22</u>	20among other things, to gamble with those funds. 21208. The Chase Defendants also assisted the Second Fraud by confirming with
<u>23</u>	21208. The Chase Defendants also assisted the Second Fraud by confirming with 22various casinos that the cashier's checks or wire transfers from AZHF's account
<u>24</u>	were 23legitimate, if the casinos called them to verify the transactions.
<u>25</u>	24—209.—The Chase Defendants also assisted the Second Fraud because even
<u>26</u>	though the Chase Defendants knew the DenSco Loan Proceeds were to be used for the purchase of
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Identified Properties at trustee's sales, the Chase Defendants transferred DenSco-Loan

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<u>5</u>	1Proceeds funds from AZHF's account into other accounts held by Menaged
	personally and 2by his other businesses, for Menaged's own use.
<u>6</u>	3210. The Chase Defendants substantially assisted the Second Fraud by not
<u>7</u>	4following its own policies and procedures.
	5211. Upon information and belief, Chase's system does not recognize wire
<u>8</u>	6transferred funds as being immediately available to be withdrawn.
9	7—212.—The Chase Defendants routinely and intentionally "over-rode" holds
	on the AZHF account to allow them to immediately issue cashier's checks- after Chase received
<u>10</u>	8
<u>11</u>	DenSco's wire transfer.
	213. Upon information and belief, Chase ordinarily had a policy for a 5-7
<u>12</u>	day
<u>13</u>	hold on redeposited cashier's checks. Against its own policy, Chase routinely and
<u>13</u>	11 intentionally "over-rode" those holds to allow Menaged to immediately use the
<u>14</u>	redeposited
1.5	12DenSco Loan Proceeds for his own gain. Thus, Chase would release these holds so
<u>15</u>	that the
<u>16</u>	13 funds were immediately available to Menaged for his own personal use.
	14214.—It was also contrary to Chase's policy to issue cashier's checks by email
<u>17</u>	15request. Upon information and belief, Chase's policy required the account holder to be at
<u>18</u>	16the bank in person to sign the required documentation to obtain a cashier's check.
<u> 19</u>	Chase
12	17ignored that policy and issued cashier's checks to Menaged based upon his email
<u>20</u>	requests.
21	18215. The Chase Defendants also substantially assisted the Second Fraud by
<u>21</u>	19continuing to furnish routine banking services to Menaged, despite:
<u>22</u>	20a. knowing the AZHF business account was for the purchase of
	21Identified Properties at trustee's sales;
<u>23</u>	22b. knowing DenSco loaned the DenSco Loan Proceeds to AZHF
<u>24</u>	for purchasing properties at trustee's sales;
	c.knowing Menaged was assuring DenSco the DenSco Loan
<u>25</u>	Proceeds 1
26	24were being used to purchase properties at
<u>26</u>	trustee's sales; and 25
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d.knowing that Menaged instead used the DenSco Loan Proceedsfor

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<u>5</u>	1 Without the Chase
<u>6</u>	Defendants 2
<u>7</u>	provided to Menaged, Menaged could not have operated the Second Fraud against DenSco
<u>8</u>	from April of 2014 through June 2015.
9	217. The Chase Defendants intended to assist Menaged in the Second Fraud
<u>10</u>	5because Menaged moved millions of dollars through his accounts at Chase, and therefore,
<u>11</u>	6the Chase Defendants had a financial motive to maintain Menaged's business.
	7218. The Chase Defendants benefited from the Second Fraud by, among other
<u>12</u>	8things, maintaining Menaged's business accounts. 9219. The Chase Defendants, through its actions as described above, acted to
<u>13</u>	serve
 <u>14</u>	10Chase's interests, having reason to know and consciously disregard a substantial risk that
<u>15</u>	11its conduct might significantly injure the rights of others, including DenSco. 12220. The Chase Defendants, through their actions as described above,
<u>16</u>	consciously
<u></u>	13pursued a course of conduct knowing that it created a substantial risk of significant
<u>17</u>	harm to
<u>18</u>	140thers, including DenSco.
<u>19</u>	15221. Because the Chase Defendants aided and abetted Menaged in defrauding 16DenSco, DenSco was damaged in an amount to be proved at trial, but no less than 17
<u>20</u>	-\frac{\\$1,000,000.00}{\\$1000,000.00} \text{Menaged testified at that time that, before he went into the Chase}
<u>21</u>	Branch to sign for the cashier's checks and deposit, Nelson stamped on the back of the cashier's checks "Not Used for Purposes Intended" or something similar,
<u>22</u>	and further wrote on the back of each check the AZHF account number to
	expedite Menaged's redeposit of the DenSco Loan Proceeds.
2324	COUNT ONE 18(Aiding and Abetting Fraud: US Bank; Chavez)
	19222. DenSco re-alleges and reincorporates paragraphs 1-
<u>25</u>	through 221 of this
<u>26</u>	

1	20Complaint as if fully set forth herein. Paragraphs 1 through 110 are incorporated by			
<u>2</u>	reference.			
<u>3</u>	<u>93.</u>	21	223.—Menaged was engaged in fraudulent conduct for which he	
<u>4</u>	would be liabl	le to D	enSco. Menaged engaged in fraudulent conduct that caused DenSco	
<u>5</u>	harm. In parti	icular:		
<u>6</u>	<u> </u>	<u>a.</u>	Menaged represented to DenSco that, through the use of the	
<u>7</u>	individual cas	shier's	checks issued by the US Bank Defendants and fabricated trustees'	
<u>8</u>	receipts, he wa	as usin	g the DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase the Identified Properties.	
<u>9</u>	1	<u>b.</u>	These representations were false.	
<u>10</u>	<u>(</u>	<u>c.</u>	These representations were material, as DenSco relied on them to	
<u>11</u>	conclude that	Menag	ed had purchased the Identified Properties.	
<u>12</u>	Ē	<u>d.</u>	Menaged knew these representations were false and intended that	
<u>13</u>	DenSco would act upon them in the manner Menaged reasonably intended.			
<u>14</u>	<u>ē</u>	<u>e.</u>	DenSco, in fact, continued to act upon these representations, as it	
<u>15</u>	wired Menage	ed addit	tional DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase new Identified Properties.	
<u>16</u>	<u> </u>	<u>f.</u>	DenSco did not know Menaged's representations were false.	
<u>17</u>	1	<u>g.</u>	DenSco relied on Menaged's representations.	
<u>18</u>	1	<u>h.</u>	DenSco's reliance was reasonable and justified under the	
<u>19</u>	circumstances	<u>.</u>		
<u>20</u>	į	<u>i.</u>	As a result, DenSco suffered damages for which it is entitled to	
<u>21</u>	compensation.	<u>•</u>		
<u>22</u>	22 94.	224 Th	e US Bank Defendants were awareknew that Menaged was	
<u>23</u>			c 05 Bank Defendants were aware <u>ktiew</u> that Menaged was	
<u>24</u>	engaging in su 23 conduct.	ıcıı		
	24	Bank Γ	Defendants provided substantial assistance or encouragement	
2526	25 to Menaged v	with the	e intent of promoting Menaged's fraudulent conduct. The US Bank	
<u>40</u>	Defendants s	ubstan	tially assisted or encouraged Menaged in his fraud against DenSco.	

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<u>2</u>		COUNT TWO
<u>3</u>	4	(Aiding and Abetting Fraud: Chase; Nelson; and Dadlani)
<u>4</u>	2226.	DenSco re-alleges and reincorporates paragraphs 1 through
		225 of this
<u>5</u>	3Complain	tt as if fully set forth herein. Paragraphs 1 through 114 are incorporated by
<u>6</u>	0.7	reference.
<u>7</u>	<u>95.</u>	4227.—Menaged was engaged in fraudulent conduct for which he would be
<u>*</u> <u>8</u>	liable to Mer	naged engaged in fraudulent conduct that caused DenSco harm. In
<u>9</u>	particular:	
		a. Menaged represented to DenSco that, through the use of the
<u>10</u>	individual ca	shier's checks issued by the Chase Defendants and fabricated trustees'
11	receipts, he w	vas using the DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase the Identified Properties.
12		<u>b.</u> <u>These representations were false.</u>
<u>13</u>		c. These representations were material, as DenSco relied on them to
<u>14</u>	conclude that	Menaged had purchased the Identified Properties.
<u>15</u>		d. Menaged knew these representations were false and intended that
16	DenSco wou	d act upon them in the manner Menaged reasonably intended.
<u>17</u>		e. DenSco, in fact, continued to act upon these representations, as it
<u>18</u>	wired Menag	ed additional DenSco Loan Proceeds to purchase new Identified Properties.
19 20		<u>f.</u> <u>DenSco did not know Menaged's representations were false.</u>
<u>20</u>		g. DenSco relied on Menaged's representations.
21		h. DenSco's reliance was reasonable and justified under the
<u>22</u>	circumstance	<u>S.</u>
<u>23</u>		i. As a result, DenSco suffered damages for which it is entitled to
<u>24</u>	compensation	
<u>25</u>	•	
<u>26</u>	<u>96.</u>	The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged was engaging in such conduct.

1	97. 5The Chase Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in		
<u>2</u>	his fraud against DenSco.		
<u>3</u>	ins traud against Denseo.		
<u>4</u>	COUNT THREE (Aiding and Abetting Conversion: US Bank and Chavez)		
<u>5</u>	98. 6228. Paragraphs 1 through 118 are incorporated by reference.		
<u>6</u>	99. Menaged exercised wrongful dominion over DenSco's property by		
<u>7</u>	re-depositing and using on a personal basis the DenSco Loan Proceeds, in denial of		
<u>8</u>	DenSco's rights.		
<u>9</u>	100. The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged was engaging in such		
<u>10</u>	conduct.		
<u>11</u>	101. The US Bank Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in		
<u>12</u>	his conversion against DenSco.		
<u>13</u>	102. By reason of this conduct, DenSco was damaged.		
<u>14</u>	COUNT FOUR		
<u>15</u>	(Aiding and Abetting Conversion: Chase, Nelson and Dadlani)		
<u>16</u>	103. Paragraphs 1 through 123 are incorporated by reference.		
17	104. Menaged exercised wrongful dominion over DenSco's property by		
<u>18</u>	re-depositing and using on a personal basis the DenSco Loan Proceeds, in denial of		
<u>19</u>	DenSco's rights.		
<u>20</u>	105. The Chase Defendants were awareknew that Menaged was engaging in		
	such 7 conduct.		
21 22	106. The Chase Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in		
22 23	his conversion against DenSco.		
<u>23</u>	107. By reason of this conduct, DenSco was damaged.		
<u>24</u>			
<u>25</u>	COUNT FIVE (Aiding and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty: US Bank and Chavez)		
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1	<u>108.</u>	8229. The Chase Defendants provided substantial assistance or
<u>2</u>	encouragem	ent to Paragraphs 1 through 128 are incorporated by reference.
<u>3</u>	<u>109.</u>	Menaged, through his business relationship with DenSco, owed fiduciary
<u>4</u>	duties to De	nSco.
<u>5</u>	<u>110.</u>	Menaged breached his fiduciary duties to DenSco.
<u>6</u>	<u>111.</u>	The US Bank Defendants knew that Menaged breached his fiduciary
<u>7</u>	duties to Der	nSco.
<u>8</u>	<u>112.</u>	The US Bank Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in
<u>9</u>	the breach o	f his fiduciary duties to DenSco.
<u>10</u>	<u>113.</u>	By reason of this conduct DenSco was damaged.
<u>11</u>		COUNT SIV
<u>12</u>	(Aiding	COUNT SIX and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty: Chase, Nelson and Dadlani)
<u>13</u>	<u>114.</u>	Paragraphs 1 through 134 are incorporated by reference.
<u>14</u>	<u>115.</u>	Menaged, through his business relationship with DenSco, owed fiduciary
<u>15</u>	duties to Der	nSco.
<u>16</u>	<u>116.</u>	Menaged breached his fiduciary duties to DenSco.
<u>17</u>	<u>117.</u>	The Chase Defendants knew that Menaged breached his fiduciary duties to
<u>18</u>	DenSco.	
<u>19</u>	<u>118.</u>	The Chase Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Menaged in
<u>20</u>	the breach o	f his fiduciary duties to DenSco.
<u>21</u>	<u>119.</u>	By reason of this conduct, DenSco was damaged.
<u>22</u>		COUNT SEVEN (Civil Racketeering: US Bank and Chavez)
<u>23</u>	120.	Paragraphs 1 through 135 are incorporated by reference.
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- 121. 9Menaged with the intent of promoting Menaged's fraudulent conduct. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in a pattern of unlawful activity for the purpose of financial gain.
- 122. For each occasion where the DenSco Loan Proceeds were not used for their intended purpose and instead were re-deposited by Menaged for his personal use, Menaged, Castro and others committed theft, money laundering, and engaged in a scheme or artifice to defraud.
- Each theft, act of money laundering, and act in furtherance of the scheme and artifice to defraud had the same purpose, the same participants and the same victims.
- 124. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in theft by, without lawful authority, knowingly controlling DenSco's property with the intent to deprive DenSco of that property and by converting for an unauthorized term DenSco's property. A.R.S. § 13-1802(A).
- 125. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in money laundering in the second degree by transacting, transferring and receiving racketeering proceeds knowing they were the proceeds of an offense. A.R.S. § 13-2317(B).
- 126. Menaged, Castro and others engaged in a scheme or artifice to defraud DenSco by knowingly obtaining a benefit by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representation, promises or material omissions. A.R.S. § 13-2310.
 - 127. This pattern of unlawful activity caused DenSco's damages.
- 128. DenSco's damages were a reasonably foreseeably result of this pattern of unlawful activity.

=	<u>137.</u>	This pattern of unlawful activity caused DenSco's damages.
=	<u>138.</u>	DenSco's damages were a reasonably foreseeably result of this pattern of
unlawf	ul acti	ivity.
=	<u>139.</u>	The Chase Defendants authorized, ratified and recklessly tolerated the
conduc	t of	Menaged, Castro and others and are therefore liable for it. A.R.S. §
<u>13-231</u>	4.04(I	<u>L).</u>
		10 PRAYER FOR RELIEF
- -	11 W	herefore, based upon the foregoing, Plaintiff prays for judgment against
Defend	ants a	as follows:
12		
	A.	A.For an award of compensatory damages against U.S. Bank, N.A. in an to be determined at trial.
14		
	B.	B.For an award of compensatory damages against Defendants Hilda
		Chavez and John Doe Chavez, wife and husband, in an amount to be
		determined at 16 trial.
=	<u>C.</u>	17C. For an award of compensatory damages against J.P. Morgan Chase
		Bank, 18 N.A. in an amount to be determined at trial;
-	19D .	
]	<u>D.</u>	For an award of compensatory damages against Defendants Samantha20
		Nelson and Kristofer Nelson, wife and husband, in an amount to be21
		determined at trial.
]	<u>E.</u>	22E. For an award of compensatory damages against Defendants Vikram
		Dadlani23 and Jane Doe Dadlani, husband and wife, in an amount to be
		determined at 24 trial.
]	<u>E.</u>	25F.—For an award of treble damages under A.R.S. § 13-2314.04(A).

1	G. For an award of costs and reasonable attorneys' fees under A.R.S. §
<u>2</u>	<u>13-2314.04(A).</u>
<u>3</u>	H. For an award of punitive damages;
<u>4</u>	1G .
<u>5</u>	<u>I.</u> For an award of prejudgment interest and costs;
<u>6</u>	2H .
<u>7</u>	<u>I.</u> For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper
<u>8</u>	under 3 the circumstances.
<u>9</u>	
<u>10</u>	4DATED this 1 st day of April December, 2020.
<u>11</u>	Bergin, Frakes, Smalley &
<u>12</u>	Oberholtzer, 5PLLC
<u>13</u>	<u>6_/s/ Ken M. Frakes</u>
<u>14</u>	7Ken Frakes Bergin, Frakes, Smalley & Oberholtzer
<u>15</u>	84343 East Camelback Road, Suite 210
<u>16</u>	Phoenix, Arizona 85018 9Attorneys for Plaintiff
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<u>18</u>	OSBORN MALEDON, P.A.
 19	
<u>20</u>	Colin F. Campbell
21	Geoffrey M. T. Sturr Timothy J. Eckstein
<u>22</u>	<u>Joseph N. Roth</u> 2929 N. Central Avenue, Suite 2100
	Phoenix, AZ 85012-2793
<u>23</u>	Attorneys for Plaintiff
<u>24</u>	
<u>25</u>	
<u>26</u>	100RIGINAL filed electronically This document was electronically filed
	<u>74</u>

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      and served via AZTurboCourt
     11this 1st day of April, 2020 via TURBOCOURT with: this day of December
      2020, on:
 3
     Honorable Daniel Martin
 <u>4</u>
     12 Maricopa County Superior Court www.turbocourt.com
     13101 West Jefferson, ECB-412
 <u>5</u>
      Phoenix, Arizona 85003
<u>6</u>
14
            And a copy mailed and/or-
             emailed this 1st day of
 <u>7</u>
             April, 2020 to:
 <u>8</u>
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