

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

CITY OF MIAMI GENERAL EMPLOYEES  
& SANITATION EMPLOYEES  
RETIREMENT TRUST

and

OPERATING ENGINEERS  
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND  
MISCELLANEOUS PENSION FUND,

Plaintiffs,

v.

Case Number: 1:23-cv-03903 (JSR)

JAMES DIMON, STEPHEN B. BURKE,  
TODD A. COMBS, JAMES S. CROWN,  
TIMOTHY P. FLYNN, MELLODY  
HOBSON, JOHN W. KESSLER, PHEBE N.  
NOVAKOVIC, and JAMES E. STALEY,

Defendants,

and

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.,

Nominal Defendant.

**REPLY IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO  
DISMISS THE AMENDED STOCKHOLDER DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT**

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The Opposition alternates between criticizing the Board for being “ignorant to Epstein’s crimes (or even the fact that Epstein was a client),” and speculating “one could have imagined...information...would have made its way to the Board” and “it is reasonably inferable” that Directors learned of purported failures to meet BSA obligations. Whatever theory Plaintiffs are advancing, however, the Opposition makes clear that Plaintiffs cannot identify any well-pleaded facts showing that the Director Defendants were *actually* aware of Epstein’s illegal activity, purported failures to meet BSA obligations, or even that Epstein was a Bank client. Plaintiffs’ rank speculation comes nowhere close to pleading that the Demand Board Directors face a substantial likelihood of liability or lack independence from another director who does—requiring dismissal for failure to plead demand futility. Plaintiffs also fail to plead that any Defendant engaged in bad faith misconduct sufficient to state a breach of fiduciary duty claim. The Complaint should be dismissed with prejudice.

### ARGUMENT<sup>1</sup>

#### **I. The Complaint Fails Adequately to Plead Demand Futility.<sup>2</sup>**

In Opposition, Plaintiffs concede that demand would *not* be futile on four of the twelve members of the Demand Board (Davis, Gorsky, Hobson, and Rometty). The Opposition also does nothing to remedy Plaintiffs’ failure to sufficiently plead in their Complaint that *six* of the remaining *eight* members of the Demand Board were conflicted under the stringent demand futility standard. Specifically, Plaintiffs cannot show that six of the remaining Demand Board Directors

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<sup>1</sup> Capitalized terms not otherwise defined have the meanings ascribed to them in Defendants’ Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss [Doc. 25] (“Mot.”).

<sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs’ description of the Rule 23.1 pleading requirements understates the stringent standard. The Court is only required to accept as true the Complaint’s “particularized and well-pleaded allegations.” *United Food & Com. Workers Union & Participating Food Indus. Emps.’ Tri-State Pension Fund v. Zuckerberg*, 262 A.3d 1034, 1048 (Del. 2021) (“Zuckerberg”)

either (1) “face a substantial likelihood of liability on any of the claims” or (2) “lack[] independence from someone” conflicted under (1). *Zuckerberg*, 262 A.3d at 1058.<sup>3</sup>

**A. Directors Who Joined the Board *After* Epstein Was Terminated as a Client Do Not Face a Substantial Likelihood of Liability.**

Plaintiffs do not dispute that eight Demand Board Directors joined the Board following the termination of Epstein as a client (Mot. 11–12) and, as to five of these directors (Davis, Gorsky, Hobson, Novakovic, and Rometty), Plaintiffs do *not* even attempt to assert a substantial likelihood of liability. Focusing on only three directors (Bammann, Combs, and Neal),<sup>4</sup> Plaintiffs argue that they face a substantial likelihood of liability because of the 2014 Consent Order with the OCC and a deferred prosecution agreement (“DPA”), relating to Bernie Madoff.<sup>5</sup> In particular, Plaintiffs argue that it is “reasonably inferable” that, as a result of the government settlements, the then-current Board was told about “past suspicious activity concerning Epstein,” and that “[i]t logically

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<sup>3</sup> As to Staley, unable to dispute that the claims have already been asserted, Plaintiffs complain that the Bank waited too long. Unsurprisingly, Plaintiffs cite no legal precedent in support of their argument, much less any legal basis for Plaintiffs’ request for “a seat at the table” of any settlement discussions between JPMorgan and Staley (an impractical proposal that prioritizes the interests of two plaintiff shareholders). Opp. 22.

<sup>4</sup> It is telling that Plaintiffs have not asserted claims against Bammann and Neal, which dramatically undermines any argument that these individuals face a substantial risk of personal liability. *Laties v. Wise*, No. Civ.A. 1280-N, 2005 WL 3501709, at \*2 (Del. Ch. Dec. 14, 2005) (granting motion to dismiss and finding no substantial likelihood of liability where complaint did not assert “conduct for which the directors may be liable”). As to Combs, he joined the Board in 2016, making the 2014 Consent Order and DPA of no relevance to him.

<sup>5</sup> Because the government settlements arose from Madoff-related issues, they are insufficiently related to the underlying Epstein-related allegations to be relevant here. See, e.g., *In re MetLife Inc. Deriv. Litig.*, No. CV 2019-0452-SG, 2020 WL 4746635, at \*15 (Del. Ch. Aug. 17, 2020) (failure to incorporate improved processes from government investigations and a regulatory settlement agreement across even “‘analogous’ lines of business” did not support inference of directors’ bad faith); *Oklahoma Firefighters Pension & Ret. Sys. v. Corbat*, No. CV 12151-VCG, 2017 WL 6452240, at \*15 (Del. Ch. Dec. 18, 2017) (the corporate trauma in question “must be sufficiently similar to the misconduct implied by the ‘red flags’ such that the board’s bad faith, ‘conscious inaction’ proximately caused that trauma”) (quoting *Melbourne Mun. Firefighters’ Pension Tr. Fund on Behalf of Qualcomm, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 2016 WL 4076369, at \*8 (Del. Ch. Aug. 1, 2016)); *In re Citigroup, Inc. S’holder Deriv. Litig.*, 964 A.2d 106, 129 (Del. Ch. 2009) (rejecting argument that “alleged prior, *unrelated* wrongdoing would make directors ‘sensitive to similar circumstances’”).

follows that it is reasonably inferable” that the Board also learned of the purported “failure to timely file Epstein-related SARs.” Opp. 17. These allegations are not pleaded in the Complaint. *See Kosovich v. Metro Homes, LLC*, No. 09 Civ. 6992 (JSR), 2009 WL 5171737, at \*5 n.6 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 30, 2009) (“[I]t is axiomatic that the Complaint cannot be amended by the briefs in opposition to a motion to dismiss.”) (quoting *O’Brien v. Nat’l Prop. Analysts Partners*, 719 F. Supp. 222, 229 (S.D.N.Y. 1989)).

Even assuming these new allegations were properly before the Court, they are wildly speculative. The provision of the Consent Order cited by Plaintiffs required an independent consultant to conduct a look-back review of “the quality of SARs filed [to] determine whether corrections or amendments are necessary to ensure that the suspicious activity identified was accurately reported.” (Ex. 1 [Doc. 31-1], Art. VIII). Accepting as true Plaintiffs’ assertion that JPMorgan “filed zero SARs related to Epstein” (Compl. ¶¶ 183, 26), a review of previous filings made to comply with BSA/AML obligations would identify nothing. And Plaintiffs do not plead that the consultants identified any failures related to AML compliance related to Epstein—much less that any were elevated to the Board. Likewise, Plaintiffs cite a Consent Order provision requiring review of transaction activity “covering non-bank financial institutions” (*id.*, Art. IX), but do not explain how this review would even hypothetically implicate Epstein’s accounts—much less that any such review was elevated to the Board.

But even accepting the string of unpleaded hypotheticals positing that the Consent Order would have caused information to be elevated to the Board, Plaintiffs’ argument makes no sense. The 2014 DPA and Consent Order occurred *after* the Bank had terminated Epstein as a client in 2013. Since Epstein had already been terminated as a client, such hypothetical after-the-fact knowledge by the then-current 2014 Board still would not establish a breach of fiduciary duty by

Directors for activities relating to Epstein’s accounts that had already been closed.<sup>6</sup> And, as Plaintiffs do not dispute, JPMorgan enhanced its BSA/AML policies and procedures as part of the government settlements, so the then-current Board would have had every reason to believe that any compliance weaknesses had been addressed—and Plaintiffs do not allege that the Board subsequently learned of any inadequacies in those systems.

Certainly, Plaintiffs cannot plead that compliance systems were not in place,<sup>7</sup> and the Bank’s commitment to enhance its BSA/AML procedures would have provided further comfort to the Board that appropriate measures were in place as of 2014.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Plaintiffs cite *Westmoreland Cnty. Emp. Ret. Sys. v. Parkinson*, which is inapposite. 727 F.3d 719 (7th Cir. 2013). In that case, Plaintiffs alleged that “[d]espite repeated warnings from the FDA that [the Company’s] remedial efforts were insufficient—warnings that were directly communicated to [the] CEO [] and passed along to the board of directors—the board took no action to ensure the company’s timely compliance with the law.” *Id.* at 726. Unlike here, “the complaint allege[d] particularized facts (*e.g.*, meeting dates and minutes) indicating that the directors were intimately involved in overseeing the remedial effort.” *Id.* at 728. The Complaint here contains no such allegations—much less any allegations *before* Epstein’s accounts were terminated. Plaintiffs also quote *Jacobs*, 2016 WL 4076369 at \*12, for the proposition that “when board learns of illegality, it has an ‘immediate duty’ to alter the company’s ‘business practices.’” *Opp.* 16. The “illegality” referenced actually consisted of pleading guilty to criminal charges including a “felony count for willful violation of mandatory safety standards.” *Jacobs*, 2016 WL 4076369 at \*12. In either case, the Complaint here does not plead that the Board actually learned of any Epstein-related illegality, much less before the Epstein accounts were terminated, and still took no action to alter JPMorgan’s business practices.

<sup>7</sup> The Comptroller’s Findings in the 2013 Consent Order, Ex. 1 [Doc. 31-1], Art. I, and 2014 Consent Order, Ex. 2 [Doc. 31-2], Art. I, acknowledge the existence of various compliance programs, and the mere finding of deficiencies in those programs does not satisfy *Zuckerberg*. See *Firemen’s Ret. Sys. of St. Louis ex rel. Marriott Int’l, Inc. v. Sorenson*, 2021 WL 4593777, at \*16 (Del. Ch. Oct. 5, 2021) (“Even if the gaps in [the Company’s] data security evidenced the sort of compliance failure that could support a viable claim under the second prong of *Caremark*, the Complaint lacks particularized allegations that the Board consciously overlooked or failed to address them.”).

<sup>8</sup> Plaintiffs cite the FFIEC Manual to argue that “federal regulations require AML risk oversight at the *board* level” (*Opp.* 4–5), but the FFIEC Manual, which provides guidance to bank examiners, does not suggest customer-specific updates to the Board are required—to the contrary, it says that “banks may opt to provide [the board] summaries, tables of SARs filed for specific violation types, or other forms of notification.” Bank Secrecy Act/Anti-Money Laundering Examination Manual, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, at 67–68 (2006), [https://www.ffiec.gov/pdf/bsa\\_aml\\_examination\\_manual2006.pdf](https://www.ffiec.gov/pdf/bsa_aml_examination_manual2006.pdf).

**B. Plaintiffs Fail to Plead That the Remaining Demand Board Directors (Burke, Crown, Dimon, and Flynn) Face a Substantial Likelihood of Liability.**

While not necessary to reach, Plaintiffs also cannot establish a substantial likelihood of personal liability for the Demand Board Directors who served while Epstein was a client (Burke, Crown, Dimon, and Flynn). Plaintiffs concede that Burke, Crown, and Flynn were “ignorant to Epstein’s crimes (or even the fact that Epstein was a client).” Opp. 5. Plaintiffs instead allege lower-level *employee* knowledge (Opp. 12–13), and muse that “[o]ne would have imagined that at least some of that information . . . would have made its way to the Board.” *Id.* at 13.

Such imaginings, however, do not plead a *Caremark* claim, which requires both director knowledge of the misconduct and a conscious failure to act upon that knowledge. *Firemen’s Ret. Sys. of St. Louis v. Sorenson*, No. CV 2019-0965-LWW, 2021 WL 4593777, at \*13 (Del. Ch. Oct. 5, 2021) (plaintiff must allege directors “knew about ‘red flags’ alerting them to corporate misconduct and consciously failed to act after learning about evidence of illegality”) (internal quotation marks omitted). The cases cited by Plaintiff acknowledge that the law requires directors to ensure *management* has implemented procedures to monitor risks, and keep the Board *informed* about risk management. *See* Opp. 12, 14. These cases do not in any way support Plaintiffs’ contention that Board knowledge can be inferred from lower-level employees.

Plaintiffs make the leap that simply because Epstein was a client, the Board must not have installed adequate BSA/AML controls. This is not the law. Even if a violation of law had occurred (which Plaintiffs have not established),<sup>9</sup> that would not establish either deficient controls or a failure of oversight. *Desimone v. Barrows*, 924 A.2d 908, 940 (Del. Ch. 2007) (“Delaware courts

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<sup>9</sup> Plaintiffs do not cite any legal requirement that a bank must exit a client relationship where the bank files a SAR relating to that client. *See* Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Answers to Frequently Asked Questions Regarding Suspicious Activity Reporting and Other Anti-Money Laundering Considerations (Jan. 19, 2021) (“There is no BSA regulatory requirement to terminate a customer relationship after the filing of a SAR or any number of SARs”), <https://www.fincen.gov/sites/default/files/2021-01/Joint%20SAR%20FAQs%20Final%20508.pdf>.

routinely reject the conclusory allegation that because illegal behavior occurred, internal controls must have been deficient, and the board must have known so.”).

The cases cited by Plaintiffs are not contrary. In *Mason-Mahon v. Flint*, a case applying New York rather than Delaware law, Plaintiffs alleged that the “board had specific information or reason to inform itself regarding HSBC Bank’s payments of alleged penalties.” 166 A.D.3d 754, 758 (2d Dept 2018). Plaintiffs admit that there is no such allegation here. Plaintiffs also cite *Marchand v. Barnhill*, but the “tough” *Caremark* standard was met in *Marchand* only because “no system of board-level compliance monitoring” existed and because the board had received many “red flag” reports regarding food safety issues. 212 A.3d 805, 822 (Del. 2019). As Plaintiffs concede, they must “plead an inference that a board has undertaken no efforts to make sure it is informed of a compliance issue” in order to meet the “good faith effort that *Caremark* requires.” *Id.*<sup>10</sup> The Complaint, however, is replete with allegations of a robust and functioning BSA/AML compliance program. *See, e.g.*, Compl. ¶¶ 18–21, 51, 129–30, 134. As such, Plaintiffs have failed to credibly allege a *Caremark* claim and therefore have failed to demonstrate a substantial likelihood of liability even for those members of the Demand Board who were on the Board while Epstein was a client of the Bank.

**C. Plaintiffs Fail to Plead Facts Sufficient to Show That Any Demand Board Director “Lacks Independence.”**

Plaintiffs’ arguments that Novakovic and Bammann lack independence also fail.

**Novakovic.** Although Plaintiffs now concede that the claims against Novakovic should be dismissed (Opp. 17 n.7), Plaintiffs argue that Novakovic lacks independence from deceased

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<sup>10</sup> *In re Oxford Health Plans, Inc.* is similarly unavailing and irrelevant to the conduct alleged in the Complaint. 192 F.R.D. 111, 144 (S.D.N.Y. 2000). There, demand was excused because plaintiffs alleged that demand board directors had traded on inside information, purposely misled shareholders, and allowed the company to engage in wholesale improper billing practices and violate numerous insurance regulations. *Id.*

director Crown, who purportedly faced a substantial likelihood of liability.<sup>11</sup> For the reasons stated *infra*, former director Crown did not face a substantial risk of liability. Further, Plaintiffs allege only that Crown, who was already deceased at the time this allegation was first made, “likely had the influence to fire Novakovic.” Compl. ¶ 195.<sup>12</sup> This speculation falls far short of overcoming the strong presumption that directors operate independently and faithfully in their fiduciary duties. *See In re Am. Int’l Grp., Inc. Deriv. Litig.*, 700 F. Supp. 2d. 419, 432 (S.D.N.Y. 2010), *aff’d*, 415 F. App’x 285 (2d Cir. 2011). Plaintiffs’ reliance on *In re Ezc Corp Inc. Consulting Agreement Deriv. Litig.* is unavailing. 2016 WL 301245 (Del. Ch. Jan. 25, 2016). There, the director whose independence was challenged was employed by an entity with common ownership as the company whose board was considering the litigation demand. *Id.* at \*36. In addition to common ownership, the two entities were partners in a joint venture, and the company had disclosed that the director was not independent for the purposes of the NASDAQ listing standards. *Id.*

**Bammann.** As to Non-Defendant Bammann, Plaintiffs claim she suffers a “sense of owingness to Dimon.” Opp. 20. As an initial matter, for the reasons stated *infra* and *supra*, Dimon does not face a substantial risk of liability. Regardless, Plaintiffs’ broad and non-particularized allegations of Bammann’s non-independence are belied by the cases cited in Plaintiffs’ own brief—neither of which arises in the context of assessing independence for the purposes of demand futility. *See, e.g., Off v. Ross*, No. 3468–VCP, 2008 WL 5053448, at \*11 (Del. Ch. Nov. 26, 2008) (non-independent director was the dean of business school to which interested party had donated

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<sup>11</sup> Plaintiffs have not contested Defendants’ argument that former Director Crown is independent (Mot. 17–18) and therefore Plaintiffs have conceded his independence. *See Owens on Behalf of Esperion Therapeutics, Inc. v. Mayleben*, No. CV 12985-VCS, 2020 WL 748023, at \*10 n.126 (Del. Ch. Feb. 13, 2020) (holding that three directors’ independence was established because Plaintiff did not challenge these directors’ independence in its answering brief), *aff’d sub nom. Owens v. Mayleben*, 241 A.3d 218 (Del. 2020), *as corrected* (Nov. 18, 2020).

<sup>12</sup> Plaintiffs now allege that Novakovic lacks independence from Crown’s estate—but Plaintiffs have not sought to substitute the estate as a defendant in this action.

\$100 million resulting in naming of school after interested party); *In re Ply Gem Indus., Inc. S'holders Litig.*, No. CIV. A. 15779-NC, 2001 WL 755133, at \*9 (Del. Ch. Oct. 3, 2001) (non-independent director's law firm had received \$1 million in legal fees), *reh'g denied*, 2001 WL 1192206 (Del. Ch. Oct. 3, 2001). Plaintiffs' argument that Bammann owes some of her professional success to Dimon simply because she worked with him at Bank One Corporation and then JPMorgan in the early 2000s (Compl. ¶ 193) dates back 20 years ago and is plainly insufficient for a finding that Bammann is presently conflicted. *See Rahbari v. Oros*, 732 F. Supp. 2d 367, 388 n.24 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (“[M]ere personal or business relationships will not raise a reasonable inference that a director cannot consider demand, absent specific factual allegations to support such a conclusion.”); *In re NutriSystem, Inc. Deriv. Litig.*, 666 F. Supp. 2d 501, 515 (E.D. Pa. 2009) (“[M]erely being employed by a corporation is not, by itself, sufficient to create a reasonable doubt as to the independence of a director.”). Plaintiffs' assertion that Dimon is a “giant in the industry” (Opp. 20) such that that no board member is truly independent is unsupported by law.<sup>13</sup>

## II. The Complaint Fails to State a Claim Against Any Defendant.

**Demand Board Directors.** Plaintiffs admit that their claims against Novakovic and Hobson must be dismissed.<sup>14</sup> As to the other Demand Board Directors, for the same reasons Plaintiffs fail to plead a substantial risk of liability, *see supra* Section I.B., Plaintiffs also fail to state a claim.

**Kessler.** Plaintiffs' one-sentence response (Opp. 22–23) fails to engage with Defendants'

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<sup>13</sup> Plaintiffs' citation to *In re Tesla Motors, Inc. S'holder Litig.*, Consol. C.A. No. 12711–VCS, 2018 WL 1560293 (Del. Ch. Mar. 28, 2018), does not support this proposition. The court acknowledged Musk's “extraordinary influence within the Company generally,” *id.* at \*16, but relied upon specific allegations that Musk had a history of ousting senior management when displeased, *id.* at \*15; there was no special committee process for the particular transaction at issue, *id.* at \*17; Musk did not recuse himself from and instead led the board's discussions of the transaction, *id.* at \*16; and the fairness opinion process was possibly flawed, *id.* at \*9–10.

<sup>14</sup> Plaintiffs expressly abandoned their claims against Defendants Hobson and Novakovic (Opp. 17 n.7), requiring their dismissal.

showing that Plaintiffs failed to plead a *Caremark* claim against Kessler (Mot. 19–20), and effectively concedes dismissal is required.

**Dimon.** Plaintiffs’ discussion concerning Dimon (Opp. at 9–11) is remarkable only for what it omits. Plaintiffs plead Dimon’s purported knowledge of alleged BSA/AML noncompliance as the basis for their claim against him (Opp. 9), but the Opposition does not cite a single allegation from the Complaint that Dimon was aware of any BSA/AML noncompliance with respect to Epstein accounts, because there are none. The Opposition also fails to address the point (Mot. 21) that the Complaint nowhere alleges that Dimon had any role in particular SARs filings. Finally, the Opposition does not address bad faith as to Dimon, much less explain why he plausibly would receive and ignore red flags concerning violations of BSA/AML law. *See Horman v. Abney*, No. CV 12290-VCS, 2017 WL 242571, at \*9 (Del. Ch. Jan. 19, 2017) (no oversight claim without bad faith). These shortcomings are fatal to the claim against Dimon because *Caremark* requires Plaintiffs to plead that the defendant was responsible for addressing the supposed red flags, yet in bad faith did nothing. *See In re McDonald’s Corp. S’holder Deriv. Litig.*, 289 A.3d 343, 350 (Del. Ch. 2023). The Complaint does not do so.<sup>15</sup>

Unable to muster the allegations required to state a *Caremark* claim against Dimon, the Opposition seeks to distract with tenuous, irrelevant assertions that Dimon supposedly interacted with or learned something about Epstein. *Id.* at 9–11. These allegations are irrelevant because they do not assert instances of BSA/AML noncompliance, much less assert knowledge by Dimon of such noncompliance. The same is true of the Opposition’s reference (at 2, 10) of Staley’s

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<sup>15</sup> Plaintiffs also try to avoid dismissal by imagining that Defendants in their Motion to Dismiss prematurely demand “proof” of claims against Dimon. Opp. 10. Not so. Defendants’ Brief is carefully cabined to the allegations of the Complaint and does not discuss “proof”; rather, the problem is that the Complaint lacks “facts supporting an inference that the fiduciary knew of evidence of corporate misconduct,” “consciously failed to take action in response,” and acted in bad faith in doing so. *In re McDonald’s Corp. S’holder Deriv. Litig.*, 289 A.3d at 376.

alleged conversations with Dimon, which Plaintiffs conspicuously did not plead anywhere in the Complaint and, in any event, even the Opposition makes no claim that any such conversation concerned any alleged BSA/AML noncompliance, the theory undergirding Plaintiffs' claim. Finally, although it would be insufficient to state a claim, the allegations also do not show that Dimon was aware that Epstein was a bad actor or even a client of JPMorgan.<sup>16</sup>

**Unjust Enrichment Claim.** Plaintiffs do not address or dispute Defendants' showing that Plaintiffs have failed to allege an "enrichment" or "impoverishment," as required under Delaware law to state a claim for unjust enrichment. *See Cantor Fitzgerald, L.P. v. Cantor*, 724 A.2d 571, 585 (Del. Ch. 1998); Mot. 24. This concession requires dismissal. Plaintiffs also acknowledge that their unjust enrichment claim is duplicative of breach of fiduciary duty (Opp. 23), and thus is subject to dismissal for the reasons set forth *infra* at Section II.

### **CONCLUSION**

For these reasons, and those set forth in Defendants' opening brief, the Court should dismiss the Complaint with prejudice.

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<sup>16</sup> Half of the allegations in Plaintiffs' list merely assert that employees other than Dimon had concerns about Epstein and discussed those concerns amongst themselves. They do not mention Dimon at all and cannot possibly support a claim against him. Opp. 9–11. One listed allegation asserts that the CEO of JPM's Asset and Wealth Management business knew about Epstein's crimes in 2006 and that this individual reported to Dimon. *Id.* at 9. But this is also inadequate because there is no allegation the individual discussed with Dimon what the individual allegedly knew, and it is preposterous to posit that Dimon automatically knew everything that any of the people reporting to him knew. Another allegation (addressed Mot. at 21–22) asserts that an unidentified employee once wrote an email vaguely referencing a "Dimon review" with respect to Mr. Epstein. But Plaintiffs do not allege that this review even occurred, much less allege what it concerned or what Dimon supposedly learned. Finally, Plaintiffs assert the facially irrelevant allegation that Epstein helped Staley schedule meetings intended for Dimon to attend. Opp. 9–10. But the Complaint doesn't allege that Dimon was aware of Epstein's involvement, that the meetings even happened, or that Epstein was discussed at all at the meetings, much less his criminal conduct.

Dated: July 27, 2023

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