### IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS DIVISION OF ST. CROIX

WALEED HAMED and KAC357, INC.

CIVIL NO. SX-16-CV-429

Plaintiffs,

**ACTION FOR DAMAGES** 

VS.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, d/b/a
SCOTIABANK, FAITH YUSUF, MAHER
YUSUF, YUSUF YUSUF and UNITED

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CORPORATION,

Defendants.

### <u>DEFENDANT BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA'S MOTION TO FILE IN EXCESS OF 20</u> <u>PAGES</u>

COMES now Defendant Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS), by and through its undersigned counsel, Nichols, Newman, Logan and Grey, P.C., Charles E. Lockwood, Esq., and requests permission to file its Motion to Dismiss and Motion to Strike Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint, said Motion being 24 pages in length, inclusive of its Certificate of Service. Said Motion is based on the fact that BNS' Motion to Dismiss and Motion to Strike required the development of diverse and substantial facts and multiple legal theories, necessitating considerable discussion. BNS knows of no reason the Plaintiffs would be prejudiced thereby.

Dated: March \_ \_ \_ , 2017

Respectfully Submitted,

Charles E. Lockwood, Esq.

Nichols Newman Logan & Grey, P.C.

Attorneys for Bank of Nova Scotia

1131 King Street, Ste. 204 Christiansted, VI 00820

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY certify that on March \_\_\_\_\_, 2017, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing DEFENDANT, BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA'S MOTION TO FILE IN EXCESS OF 20 PAGES to be served by:

### Via Hand-Delivery

Joel Holt, Esq.

Counsel for Plaintiffs
2132 Company Street, Suite 2
Christiansted, VI 00820

#### Via Hand-Delivery

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Haz Mariamalaa

### IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS DIVISION OF ST. CROIX

WALEED HAMED and KAC357, INC.	CIVIL NO. SX-16-CV-429
Plaintiffs, vs.	ACTION FOR DAMAGES
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, d/b/a SCOTIABANK, FAITH YUSUF, MAHER YUSUF, YUSUF YUSUF and UNITED CORPORATION,	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
Defendants.	
ORDER  THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Defile in Excess of 20 Pages. The Court having review premises, it is hereby  ORDERED that Defendant, Bank of Nova Sc	ved the pleadings and being advised of the
is hereby GRANTED.	
SO ORDERED on this day of	, 2017.
JUDGE (	OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
ATTEST:	

ESTRELLA GEORGE Acting Clerk of the Court

### IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS DIVISION OF ST. CROIX

WALEED HAMED and KAC357, INC.

CIVIL NO. SX-16-CV-429

Plaintiffs,

**ACTION FOR DAMAGES** 

VS.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, d/b/a SCOTIABANK, FAITH YUSUF, MAHER YUSUF, YUSUF YUSUF and UNITED CORPORATION, JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Defendants.

### DEFENDANT BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA'S MOTION TO DISMISS AND MOTION TO STRIKE PLAINTIFF'S FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

COMES NOW the Defendant, BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (BNS) by and through its undersigned attorneys, Nichols, Newman, Logan, Grey & Lockwood, P.C., Charles E. Lockwood, Esq. and moves to dismiss the Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint in this matter and to strike the Plaintiff's demands for a jury trial and consequential & punitive damages. In support of its Motion, BNS states as follows:

### FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

1. The Plaintiff, an officer and stockholder of Plessen Enterprises, Inc. (Plessen), applied to BNS to be a check signer on the account of Plessen at BNS which ends - 012, and Plaintiff did, in fact, become a check signer for Plessen prior to 2013. (First Amended Complaint at 32.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The sole count against BNS in this matter is for negligence, alleging liability to Plaintiff Waleed Hamed only. Therefore, unless otherwise specifically noted, all references to "Plaintiff" herein, are to Plaintiff Waleed Hamed.

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- 2. Plessen is owned jointly by various members of the Yusuf and Hamed families. (First Amended Complaint at 10.) Consequently, Plessen's accounts list various members of both families, who are also officers and/or representatives of Plessen, as check signers on Plessen's account ending -012. (*See*, IGF dated 4-5-10, attached hereto as Exhibit A.)
- 3. When he applied to be a check signer for Plessen, the Plaintiff agreed to the following provision, contained in BNS's "Information Gathering Form Account For A Private Corporate Entity" (IGF):

Disclosure of information:

While the Bank is committed to protect the privacy and security of the information provided, it may be necessary to disclose information:

- In response to credit enquiries from qualified legal financial institutions (usually with respect to the customer's application at said financial institution);
- If the Bank in its discretion reasonably deems such disclosure necessary or desirable in furtherance of the customer's business;
- Pursuant to legal process or subpoena served on the bank, and If disclosure is reasonably necessary to protect the Bank's interests (the bank will usually notify the customer where permissible under the applicable legal process)

The Customer hereby consents to and authorizes such disclosure, and the Bank shall not become liable by reason of the giving of any such information or of its being inaccurate or incomplete.

(See, IGF dated 4-5-10, emphasis added, attached hereto as Exhibit A; see also, IGF, undated, attached hereto as Exhibit B.)

Waleed Hamed v. Bank of Nova Scotia

<u>DEFENDANT BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA'S MOTION TO DISMISS AND MOTION TO STRIKE</u>

<u>PLAINTIFF'S FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT</u> - SX-16-CV 429

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4. During the life of Plessen's account ending -012<sup>2</sup>, the Plaintiff repeatedly agreed to the same provisions in successive IGF's. (*See e.g.*, IGF, undated, attached hereto as Exhibit B.)

- 5. The Plaintiff also agreed to the same provision regarding all accounts he maintained/was associated-with at BNS in his Agreement RE Operation Of Account (also referred to herein as the Account Agreement) when he opened a joint account with his brother, Mufeed Hamed. (See, Agreement RE Operation Of Account dated July 13, 1999, attached hereto as Exhibit C.) That account ended number -811. Plaintiff signed an identical Agreement for the Plessen account ending -012. (See, Agreement RE Operation Of Account dated October 27, 2005, attached hereto as Exhibit D.) The Account Agreements provided for the same waiver of liability for BNS's dissemination of account information as the IGF, and contained a waiver of jury trial<sup>3</sup>, consequential & punitive damages, all of which are applicable to all accounts held-by or associated-with the Plaintiff at BNS. (Id.)
- 6. Prior to March, 2013, members of the Yusuf and Hamed families became embroiled in a dispute<sup>4</sup> regarding the movement of funds in the bank accounts involved with the operation of their Plaza supermarkets. (Original Complaint at 16-20; *see also*, Affidavit of Bakir Hussein, attached hereto as Exhibit E.) The Plaza supermarkets and the real estate they occupy are controlled and handled by the intertwined United and Plessen entities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Which has now been closed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> All set forth below.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In fact, several related disputes exist and are ongoing between the 2 factions in the VI Superior Court.

- 7. As a result of said disputes, Plaintiff and his brother removed \$460,000.00 from the Plessen account ending -012 by writing a check to Plaintiff, which Plaintiff then deposited in his personal account ending -811. Consequently, members of the Yusuf family made a police report of embezzlement and/or theft against Plaintiff and Mufeed Hamed to the Virgin Islands Police Department (VIPD). Among others, Detective Mark Corneiro investigated the Yusufs' report. (Original Complaint at 26.) The Yusufs told Det. Corneiro that Plaintiff and his brother had removed \$460,000.00 from the Plessen account ending -012 and placed it into their personal BNS account ending -811. (First Amended Complaint at 74; see also, Plaintiff's Original Complaint Exhibit 35; see also, Det. Corneiro's Report and Statement Of Maher Yusuf, attached hereto as Exhibit F.)
- 8. During his investigation of the Yusufs' report, Det. Corneiro made inquiries to BNS and others regarding the documents related to the relevant BNS accounts and subpoenaed documents from those accounts from BNS. (Plaintiff's Original Complaint at 26 and Exhibit 3.) Specifically, the Atty. General issued a subpoena duces tecum (SDT) to BNS on May 20, 2013, returnable by June 4, 2013, for the account documents pertaining to account -012. (See, SDT, attached hereto as Exhibit G.)
- 9. BNS lawfully cooperated with law enforcement requests concerning Det. Corneiro's investigation and subpoenas. (Plaintiff's Original Complaint at 27 and Exhibit 3.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint contains only a single Exhibit, Exhibit 1, which is a copy of Plaintiff's Attorney's notice to the V.I. Attorney General's Office of the filing of Plaintiff's CICO claims against the Yusuf and United Defendants. However, said First Amended Complaint also seems to reference several Exhibits which were included with Plaintiff's original Complaint, but not with the First Amended Complaint.

- 10. Det. Corneiro ultimately applied-for and received a warrant for the arrest of Plaintiff and his brother. (Plaintiff's Original Complaint Exhibit 3.)
- 11. The V.I. Atty. General made the decision to prosecute the Plaintiff and his brother based on Det. Corneiro's investigation in SX-15-CR-352/353. (Plaintiff's Original Complaint Exhibit 3.) The information in said prosecution was filed on November 20, 2015. (*Id.*)
- 12. Several months after said prosecution was initiated, the Atty. General elected to dismiss it without prejudice.
- 13. The Plaintiff now alleges that BNS is somehow liable for his arrest and prosecution.

  (See generally, First Amended Complaint.)

## POINTS AND AUTHORITIES AND ARGUMENT SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD

A motion for dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) which incorporates matters outside the pleadings should be treated as a motion for summary judgment. (Fed.R.Civ.Pro. 12(d); see also, Super. Ct. R. 7, making the federal rules applicable to actions in the V.I. Superior Court, where not inconsistent with Superior Court rules.)

Reviewing courts have explained that:

[s]ummary judgment shall be granted if "the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue respecting any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c); see also Sharpe v. West Indian Co., 118 F.Supp.2d 646, 648 (D.Vi.2000). The nonmoving party may not rest on mere allegations or denials, but must establish by specific facts that there is a genuine issue for trial from which a reasonable juror could find for the nonmovant. See Saldana v. Kmart Corp., 42 V.I. 358, 360-61, 84 F.Supp.2d 629, 631-32 (D.Vi.1999), aff'd in part and rev'd

in part, 260 F.3d 228 (3d Cir.2001). Only evidence admissible at trial shall be considered and the Court must draw all reasonable inferences therefrom in favor of the nonmovant.

(Rajbahadoorsingh v. Chase Manhattan Bank, NA., 168 F.Supp.2d 496, 500 (D.V.I. 2001).)

# I. THE PLAINTFF'S CLAIM MUST BE DISMISSED BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN WAIVED

The Plaintiff expressly waived the claim he is now making against BNS when he submitted his various IGFs on multiple occasions and signed his Account Agreements. No genuine issue of material fact exists when it is shown that a plaintiff contractually waived liability on the part of a named defendant. (See e.g., Prudential Insurance Co. of America, Inc. v. Bentley, 2011WL4758708 (D.V.I. 2011); Oran v. Fair Wind Sailing, Inc., 2009WL4349321 (D.V.I. 2009); Piche' v. Stockdale Holdings, LLC, 2009WL799659 (D.V.I. 2009); Booth v. Bowen, 2007WL3124687 (D.V.I. 2007).) As this Court has explained:

[a] signed waiver amounts to an exculpatory agreement and a court must examine the agreement's language to determine if it is enforceable. See generally, Khan v. Soleimani, 2002 WL 31573607 (D.V.I. App. 2002). An exculpatory agreement will be enforceable "if the language is sufficiently broad and unambiguous." Joseph v. Church of God (Holiness) Acad., 47 V.I. 419, 426 (Super. Ct. 2006), quoting Eastern Airlines v. Ins. Co. of N. Am., 758 F.2d 132,134 (3d Cir.1985). A contract is ambiguous "if it is reasonably susceptible of different constructions and capable of being understood in more than one sense." Church Mut. Ins. Co. v. Palmer Constr. Co., 153 Fed.Appx. 805, 808 (3d Cir. 2005).

There is no specific language needed for a party to waive its rights to pursue legal remedies against another party. Courts have held that when an agreement states that the undersigned will hold a defendant harmless "from any claim or lawsuit... that phrase clearly and unambiguously indemnifies the [d]efendant." *Booth v. Bowen*, 2008 WL 220067, at \*2 (D.V.1. 2008).

(Chitolie v. Bank of Nova Scotia, et al, SX-12-CV-323 (V.I. Super. 2013).)

The IGFs which Plaintff repeatedly completed and signed contain the Plaintiff's express warranty that:

Disclosure of information:

While the Bank is committed to protect the privacy and security of the information provided, it may be necessary to disclose information:

- In response to credit enquiries from qualified legal financial institutions (usually with respect to the customer's application at said financial institution);
- If the Bank in its discretion reasonably deems such disclosure necessary or desirable in furtherance of the customer's business;
- Pursuant to legal process or subpoena served on the bank, and If disclosure is reasonably necessary to protect the Bank's interests (the bank will usually notify the customer where permissible under the applicable legal process)

The Customer hereby consents to and authorizes such disclosure, and the Bank shall not become liable by reason of the giving of any such information or of its being inaccurate or incomplete.

The Plaintiff released BNS from liability for disclosure of his information on more than one occasion. The same release is contained in the multiple IGF's which the Plaintiff signed, as well as his Account Agreements. (*See*, Exhibits A, B, C & D, attached hereto.) In addition, the Plaintiff agreed in his Account Agreement that:

THE UNDERSIGNED (the "Customer") for valuable consideration hereby agrees with THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (the "Bank") that the operation of each account which the Customer now or hereafter has with the Bank at any branch or office of the Bank and the carrying on of other banking business by the Customer with the Bank at any branch or office shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

(See, Account Agreement dated July 13, 1999, attached hereto as Exhibit C; see also, Account Agreement dated October 27, 2005, attached hereto as Exhibit D.)

Again, the Account Agreement goes on to state the same release language as the IGF (quoted above) as well as to provide a jury waiver and waiver of consequential & punitive damages (discussed further below).

The Plaintiff's waivers/releases expressly provide that BNS shall not be liable even if the information disclosed by BNS is "inaccurate or incomplete." Nor does the Plaintiff dispute that the information was released to law enforcement as part of an ongoing criminal investigation. (See e.g., Plaintiff's Original Complaint at 26, "The criminal case was assigned to a police investigator, Sargent [sic] Mark A. Corneiro, who caused a subpoena to be issued to Scotia bank for Plessen's bank account records." See also, First Amended Complaint at 77.)

For all of these reasons, the Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint must be dismissed because the Plaintiff has failed to state a claim against BNS upon which relief can be granted and no genuine issue of material fact remains in dispute regarding the Plaintiff's claims by virtue of his mulitiple releases/waivers.

## II. THE PLAINTIFF'S NEGLIGENCE CLAIM IS BARRED BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

The Plaintiff filed his negligence claim more than 2 years after BNS disclosed its records pursuant a law enforcement subpoena. Negligence is subject to a 2-year statute of limitations in the USVI. (5 V.I.C. §31; *Brouillard v. DLJ Mortg. Capital, Inc.*, 2015 WL 6549224, at \*4 (V.I. 2015).) Det. Corneiro commenced his investigation on May 17, 2013 and requested BNS's records on May 20, 2013, returnable on/before June 4, 2013. (*See*, SDT, attached hereto as Exhibit G.) The Plaintiff did not file his negligence claim until August 1, 2016, more than 3

years later. Moreover, the Plaintiff was obviously aware of the existence of the records which he now complains were incomplete in BNS's file regarding account -012, since he personally signed them. He also knew of the dispute surrounding the funds he withdrew, since he quickly deposited those funds with the Court in the context of a civil dispute over withdrawing them. (Plaintiff's Original Complaint Exhibit 3, Affidavit of Det. Corneiro). In addition, the Plaintiff was actively involved in attempting to mediate his wrongful withdrawals in this matter and in his preexisting dispute with the Yusufs through friends, business associates and family members. (See, Affidavit of Bakir Hussein, attached hereto as Exhibit E.) All of these events took place long before Det. Corniero began his investigation. The Plaintiff's negligence claim is therefore barred by the statute of limitations and must be dismissed.

## THE PLAINTIFF HAS FAILED TO STATE A CLAIM FOR NEGLIGENCE BECAUSE BNS'S STATEMENTS AND ACTIONS WERE ABSOLUTELY PRIVILEGED

All "statements" contained-in or represented-by the records released by BNS were made as part of BNS's response to a criminal subpoena from law enforcement. Such statements are absolutely privileged. (Sprauve v. CBI Acquisitions, LLC, 2010 WL 3463308, 11 (D.V.I. 2010), "[t]he Court Finds that the Virgin Islands, through its recognition of the Restatements as its rules of decision, embraces an absolute privilege for statements made to law enforcement for the purposes of reporting a violation of criminal law.")

Reviewing courts have noted that the absolute privilege against liability for statements made to law enforcement is not limited to testimony given on the witness stand. (*Boice v. Unisys Corp.*, 50 F.3d 1145, 1150 (2d Cir. 1995); *United States v. Westinghouse Elec. Corp.*, 638 F.2d 570, 574, fn. 4 (3d Cir. 1980).) The *Boice* court recognized that the absolute privilege extended

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to a subpoena duces tecum issued by a state inspector general to a corporate entity during the inspector general's investigation of a third party. *Boice*, 50 F.3d at 1145.) In *Westinghouse*, the Third Circuit embraced the same expansive application of the absolute privilege under circumstances involving an administrative agency subpoena to a corporate entity as part of the agency's workplace safety investigation. (*Westinghouse Elec. Corp.*, 638 F.2d at 570.)

The facts of Boice are strikingly similar to those in this matter. In Boice, the New York State Inspector General launched an investigation into possible misconduct by employees of the New York Dept. of Social Services for accepting improper consideration in the form of entertainment and other gratuities from representatives of private corporations which were vendors of the Department. Prior to the Inspector General's investigation, Unysis had investigated a number of its employees and discovered that those employees had made numerous claims for fraudulent reimbursement-for entertainment and other gratuities to Social Services employees. Unisys found that its employees had never actually entertained or provided the gratuities they requested reimbursement for. Boice and his co-plaintiffs were employees of Social Services during the relevant time period. When the Inspector General served a subpoena duces tecum on Unisys, and Boice became aware of it, Boice objected to Unisys that responding to the SDT would incriminate him, despite the fact that the Unisys employees' claims for reimbursement were found to be fraudulent. In response, Unisys represented that it would provide an explanatory letter with its SDT response, telling the Inspector General that the records reflected the Unisys employees' claims for entertainment and gratuities which never occurred. However, Unisys did not ultimately provide such a letter with its SDT response. Boice and his co-plaintiffs subsequently sued Unisys, alleging that Unisys's misleading SDT response defamed them by incriminating them falsely.

Finding that Unisys had an absolute privilege against liability for its SDT response, the Second Circuit explained that:

[h]ere, the Inspector General ordered Unisys, under penalty of law, to produce documents reflecting the entertainment of state employees from 1988–1992. Unisys turned over pre-existing expense vouchers that clearly responded to the subpoena's description. Unisys did not instigate the Inspector General's investigation, nor did it fabricate the vouchers in order to maneuver the proceedings.

The plaintiffs argue that these cases do not bestow absolute immunity upon those who are compelled to publish defamatory material. Citing *Toker v. Pollak*, 44 N.Y.2d 211, 222, 405 N.Y.S.2d 1, 376 N.E.2d 163 (1978), they argue that the only time a witness earns absolute immunity is when he gives evidence at a judicial proceeding, or an administrative proceeding with quasi-judicial trappings. *See* 44 N.Y.2d at 222, 405 N.Y.S.2d 1, 376 N.E.2d 163. As *Toker* explains, proceedings are quasi-judicial if: (1) a hearing is held; (2) both parties may participate; (3) the presiding officer may subpoena witnesses; and (4) the body has the power to take remedial action. *See id.* Because the Inspector General did not conduct an adversarial hearing, and because he does not have the power to take remedial action, the plaintiffs maintain that Unisys is not entitled to the absolute privilege.

We reject this narrow reading of *Toker*. In *Toker*, a defendant called a District Attorney's office to criticize the qualifications of a potential judicial appointee. The appointee sued the defendant for defamation. Noting that a person who *volunteers* statements to a state official, without a hearing, compulsion of subpoena, or any procedural safeguards, cannot avail himself of the "quasi-judicial proceeding" basis for absolute immunity, *Toker* held that the defendant was not absolutely immune. *See id.* at 220–21, 405 N.Y.S.2d 1, 376 N.E.2d 163.

Toker explained that absolute immunity would be inappropriate for "communications which because of the absence of a hearing may often go unheard of, let alone challenged, by their subject." *Id.* at 222, 405 N.Y.S.2d 1, 376 N.E.2d 163. Such concerns are absent in this case, however, because the production of documents was not unsolicited. To the contrary, the production was *compelled* by subpoena, the failure to comply with which would have subjected Unisys to contempt proceedings. Application of *Toker* as plaintiffs suggest would place Unisys in the position of choosing between willful noncompliance with a subpoena, which would subject it to contempt proceedings, and compliance with

the subpoena, which would subject it to a defamation suit. We refuse to place Unisys in this Catch 22 dilemma. *Toker* is simply inapposite in a case where a valid subpoena has been issued.

A third course, proposed by plaintiffs, would require a person responding to a subpoena to disavow, disclaim, or correct libelous statements contained in the documents. Such a rule would entail review by counsel (perhaps by a libel lawyer), investigation of events reflected in (possibly voluminous) documents, and fencing with people (such as plaintiffs) who have advance notice that potentially damaging or libelous documents may be produced. The increased costs, obligations and risks associated with such a rule would impede the swift and voluntary compliance that the immunity rule is intended to induce. We further note that Hirshfield bestowed absolute immunity even though the proceeding was far from judicial. The Commissioner in Hirshfield was conducting a fact-finding investigation to prepare a report for the Mayor. While he had the power to subpoena witnesses and examine them, the Commissioner had no authority to take remedial action, and he did not examine witnesses at a hearing. See id., 228 N.Y. at 348, 127 N.E. 252; cf. Tulloch v. Coughlin, 50 F.3d 114, 116 (2d Cir.1995) (noting that subpoena power and the right to cross-examine witnesses indicate procedural formality weighing in favor of absolute immunity). Here, by contrast, the Inspector General has the power to "subpoena and enforce the attendance of witnesses." 9 N.Y.Codes, Rules & Regs. § 4.103.III.1.(a).

Absolute immunity from defamation suits rests on policy reasons that are still sound. If a person gives the government defamatory material under threat of contempt, and has not manipulated the proceedings in any way, he should not be subject to a suit for damages based on this forced publication, even if he knows the contents are defamatory. See Restatement (Second) of the Law of Torts § 588 cmt. a (1977) ("The compulsory attendance of all witnesses in judicial proceedings makes [the absolute privilege] the more necessary."); § 592A ("One who is required by law to publish defamatory matter is absolutely privileged to publish it."); § 592A cmt. b (The § 592A rule is not limited to certain fact patterns but "will apply whenever the one who publishes the matter acts under legal compulsion in so doing.").

(Boice, 50 F.3d at 1149-51.)

In fact, the rejected "third course" alluded-to by the *Boice* court is exactly what the Plaintiff in this matter advocates as the basis for BNS's alleged liability. The Plaintiff's allegation is that, had BNS produced the alleged computerized signature card, the Plaintiff never would have been arrested because (Plaintiff's theory continues) law enforcement would certainly have concluded that Plaintiff was authorized to write himself the \$460,000 check. However, the

*Boice* court noted that such a policy would "impede the swift and voluntary compliance that the immunity rule is intended to induce." (*Boice*, 50 F.3d at 1151.)

Reviewing courts have further explained that this same absolute immunity privilege is not limited to defamation cases. (*Gov't Employees Ins. Co. v. Hazel*, 2014 WL 4628655, at \*20 (E.D.N.Y. 2014), report and recommendation adopted, 2014 WL 4628661 (E.D.N.Y. 2014).) As the *Hazel* court stated:

[t]he judicial-proceedings privilege has also been applied in cases involving New York state-law claims other than libel. For example, in Jones v. SmithKlineBeecham, No. 07 Civ. 0033(NPM), 2007 WL 2362354, at \*3-\*4 (N.D.N.Y. Aug.14, 2007), the plaintiff, who originally sued the defendants for employment discrimination, later brought an additional claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress ("NIED") relating to the defendants' statements about the plaintiff's work habits in the course of the employment-discrimination proceedings. The court dismissed the plaintiff's NIED claim, invoking the New York judicial-proceedings privilege: "If the statements are relevant to the litigation, even if accompanied by actual malice, they are absolutely privileged and may not be the basis for any civil action." Id. at \*4; see Alaimo v. Gen. Motors Corp., No. 07 Civ. 7624(KMK)(MDF), 2008 WL 4695026, at \*2 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 20, 2008) (finding that the plaintiffs' claim relating to the defendants' alleged perjury in an earlier lawsuit did not appear to exist under New York law, and also ruling that even if there was some such claim, the facts alleged by the plaintiffs were not actionable under the judicial-proceedings privilege); Brady v. Calyon Sec. (USA), No. 05 Civ. 3470(GEL), 2007 WL 4440926, at \*19 (S.D.N.Y. Dec.17, 2007) (granting the defendants' summary judgment motion on the plaintiff's tortious interference with prospective business economic relations claim, stating that the defendants' allegedly incorrect statements on a National Association of Securities Dealers regulatory form relating to employee termination, were protected by absolute privilege); Martinson v. Blau, 292 A.D.2d 234, 235, 738 N.Y.S.2d 572 (1st Dep't 2002) (affirming the lower court's dismissal of the plaintiffs' claims for professional malpractice, breach of contract and more based on the defendant's purported perjury at trial, since a trial witness "enjoys an absolute privilege with respect to his or her testimony").

(*Hazel*, 2014 WL 4628655, at \*20.)

Reviewing courts in the Third Circuit have stated that the absolute immunity accorded to persons/entities participating in a law enforcement investigation extends even to persons/entities who intentionally lie to law enforcement. (*Rashid v. Kite*, 934 F. Supp. 144, 147 (E.D. Pa. 1996).) In fact, the *Kite* court found that a witness who was alleged to have conspired to testify falsely in pretrial and trial proceedings was specifically covered by the absolute immunity accorded witnesses. (*Id.*) The Third Circuit itself has approved this reasoning, finding quasijudicial witnesses absolutely immune from liability for their statements, despite the fact that those witnesses intentionally lied. (*McArdle v. Tronetti*, 961 F.2d 1083, 1085 (3d Cir. 1992).)

The Plaintiff's allegations concerning BNS's records maintenance and BNS's response to law enforcement's SDT are mundane in comparison with the egregious situations discussed above in which reviewing courts have repeatedly held that persons and entities making statements in the context of official investigations are absolutely immune from liability for those statements. Even assuming incomplete information was provided by BNS, BNS would be immune from liability. (*Boice*, 50 F.3d at 1150; *Westinghouse Elec. Corp.*, 638 F.2d at 574, fn. 4.) Nor does Plaintiff's recharacterization of his previous claims into a single claim of negligence rob BNS of its immunity. (*Hazel*, 2014 WL 4628655, at \*20; *McArdle v. Tronetti*, 961 F.2d 1083, 1085 (3d Cir. 1992).) BNS did nothing more than respond to a law enforcement SDT for BNS's account information concerning account -012. Even if the Plaintiff had not expressly waived BNS's liability for such cooperation with law enforcement on a number of prior occasions, BNS's provision of information to law enforcement is absolutely privileged, and Plaintiff's negligence claim must therefore be dismissed.

#### IV.

## THE PLAINTIFF'S NEGLIGENCE CLAIM MUST BE DISMISSED BECAUSE THE PLAINTIFFS' PLEADINGS ARE INSUFFICIENT TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF MAY BE GRANTED

The Plaintiff's negligence claim fails to state a plausible claim. A plaintiff's complaint must state sufficient facts to make the plaintiff's claims plausible, as opposed to merely stating a claim and demanding damages. (*Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1961 (2009).) As the *Iqbal* Court explained:

[u]nder Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2), a pleading must contain a "short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." As the Court held in *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 167 L.Ed.2d 929, the pleading standard Rule 8 announces does not require "detailed factual allegations," but it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation. *Id.*, at 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955 (citing *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286, 106 S.Ct. 2932, 92 L.Ed.2d 209 (1986)). A pleading that offers "labels and conclusions" or "a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do." 550 U.S., at 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955. Nor does a complaint suffice if it tenders "naked assertion[s]" devoid of "further factual enhancement." *Id.*, at 557, 127 S.Ct. 1955....

Rule 8 marks a notable and generous departure from the hyper-technical, code-pleading regime of a prior era, but it does not unlock the doors of discovery for a plaintiff armed with nothing more than conclusions.

(Igbal, 129 S.Ct. at 1949 -1950.)

As discussed below, the Plaintiffs' negligence claim is implausible because, at best, it pleads that "upon information and belief" BNS unlawfully harmed the Plaintiff in the maintenance of its records and its response to a law enforcement subpoena, in the face of substantial evidence to the contrary, which is a fatal deficiency pursuant to the *Iqbal/Twombly* standard. (*Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949; *citing*, *Bell Atlantic v. Twombly*, 127 S.Ct. 1955, 1965 (2007).)

Misleadingly, the Plaintiff couches his negligence claim in the terms that BNS had a duty to "to maintain correct banking records and to not alter or allow the alteration of those records." (First Amended Complaint at 62.) However, in reality, all of the Plaintiff's claims center-on BNS's disclosure of its records pursuant to a law enforcement subpoena. Had there been no criminal investigation, BNS would not have released the records, and there also could not have been any arrest of the Plaintiff, which is the genesis of all of his allegations against BNS. Thus, BNS's maintenance of its records cannot be the basis of Plaintiff's claims against BNS in the context of this Matter.

Nor can the Plaintiff plausibly allege a duty on the part of BNS to maintain ordinary records in a particular manner. Banks are not fiduciaries in the context of ordinary checking account operations/relationships. (*Jo-Ann's Launder Ctr., Inc. v. Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.*, 854 F. Supp. 387, 392 (D.V.I. 1994).) As explained above, BNS also did not breach any duty by responding to a criminal law enforcement subpoena. In fact, the Atty. General's SDT for the account records of account -012 does not call for the computer records which Plaintiff's negligence claims are based-on. (*See*, SDT, attached hereto as Exhibit G.) In addition, the Plaintiff could not plausibly allege that BNS's release of its subpoenaed records caused the Plaintiff to be arrested. (First Amended Complaint at 71.) Det. Corneiro initiated his investigation upon receiving detailed information from the Yusufs and their legal representative. (Plaintiff's Exhibit 3, Affidavit of investigating Det. Corneiro.) The Yusufs told Det. Corneiro that the Plaintiff had taken company funds without the proper authorization. They also provided

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Particularly since, the Plaintiff's waivers/releases expressly provide that BNS shall not be liable even if information disclosed by BNS is "inaccurate or incomplete." (See, Exhibits A, B, C & D, attached hereto.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> And, it is worth noting, the Plaintiff would have been arrested even if BNS's records had not been requested, or even if they did not exist, because the Yusufs provided detailed information to law enforcement which supported Plaintiff's arrest and the underlying charges, which was corroborated by information from other third parties.

Det. Corneiro with company records and informed him of the changes to the check-signer information which, though BNS had not yet disclosed its records, BNS's records reflected when they were later produced under subpoena. (*Id.*) After receiving the Yusuf information, Det. Corneiro requested BNS's account information. (*Id.*) After reviewing all of this information, Det. Corneiro presented the results of his investigation to the Atty. General's Office. The Atty. General's Office ultimately elected to file charges. Only after all of these steps was the Plaintiff arrested. In addition, BNS's records formed a very small part of the information upon-which the decision to arrest Plaintiff was made by the Attorney General.

Nor is there any merit to the Plaintiff's allegations that, if BNS had provided the alleged computer printout of the 1997 signature card to law enforcement, the Plaintiff would not have been arrested. Even if the SDT had called for such records, which it did not, BNS was required to release *all* records. There is no way to predict how law enforcement would have interpreted the 1997 signature card printout in comparison with the IGF's and signature card which were undated, signed by the Plaintiff, and required 2 signers (1 from each family). This is particularly true given that law enforcement relied heavily on detailed information provided by the Yusufs, other subpoenaed records, and other information gleaned during the totality of the investigation. No reasonable jury could find that BNS's release of the subpoenaed records caused the Plaintiff's alleged injuries under these circumstances. The attenuation between BNS's (correct) subpoena response and the Plaintiff's arrest therefore makes it implausible for the Plaintiff to allege that BNS's records were either the actual or proximate cause of the Plaintiff's arrest, much less the alleged damages which resulted from that arrest, and Plaintiff's negligence claims must therefore be dismissed.

The Plaintiff alleges that BNS inserted false information into its records regarding the Plaintiff, which BNS then provided pursuant to law enforcement subpoenas. Plaintiff alleges that the false information is the fact that 2 signers were required on all checks, 1 from the Yusuf family and 1 from the Hamed family. (First Amended Complaint at 54-55.) Yet the Plaintiff himself admits that the Hamed and Yusuf families had a preexisting agreement requiring 1 representative from the Hamed family and 1 representative from the Yusuf family to sign all Plessen checks. (See, Affidavit of Plaintiff Waleed Hamed, attached hereto as Exhibit H.) Tellingly, as discussed above, Plaintiff also fails to note that just before BNS released its records pursuant to subpoena, in civil litigation involving the same parties (Defendant, his brother, and the Yusufs), this Court had recently issued an order that a representative of each family must sign each check for disbursement of corporate funds. (See, Court's Opinion in SX-12-CV-370, Order dated April 25, 2013, p.1, attached hereto as Exhibit I.) The Order required 2 signers for checks written on any "supermarket operating accounts". (Id.) The Plaintiff's Original Complaint Exhibit 3 (portion which is the Affidavit of the investigating Detective, Mark Corneiro) indicates that, on May 17, 2013 Maher Yusuf reported the signature cards to the account ending -012 had been updated, as would be required-by and consistent-with this Order<sup>8</sup> and the preexisting agreement of the parties. (Corneiro Affidavit at 3(c); see also, Affidavit of Plaintiff Waleed Hamed, attached hereto as Exhibit H.) Thus, the information which BNS released, pursuant to criminal subpoena, concerning the requirement of 2 signers on each check, was consistent with the Hamed/Yusuf agreement, as well as this Court's prior Order, and Maher Yusuf's report of an

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Albeit that this Court's Order was concerned with operating accounts for United Corp., which then operated the various shopping centers, as opposed to Plessen, which leases the land some of the shopping centers are located-on to those shopping centers.

update to the signature card to reflect 2 signers is likewise consistent with the same agreement and Order of this Court. Just after Maher Yusuf's report, Det. Corneiro/the Attorney General requested BNS's account documents.

The Atty. General's decision to arrest the Plaintiff was based on the totality of the evidence uncovered in Det. Corneiro's investigation. As his Affidavit demonstrates, Det. Corneiro received a wealth of evidence during his investigation, of-which BNS's subpoenaed records formed a very small part, particularly with regard to the relevant account ending -012. Moreover, Det. Corneiro conducted an independent investigation and was free to ask any followup questions he chose after receiving BNS's records. For instance, Det. Corneiro might have asked why there was no date on one of the Information Gathering Forms (IGF) or whether there was a different signer requirement at the time the check was actually issued or whether any additional computer-based records regarding account -012 were available. BNS would have been obligated to answer those questions as it had answered the subpoena. But the fact remains that the documents BNS supplied in response to the SDT were true in the sense that they reflected the information in the file at the time the subpoena was issued.9 The Plaintiff himself admits that the 2-signer requirement existed by virtue of the Hamed/Yusuf agreement prior to March 27, 2013. (Affidavit of Plaintiff Waleed Hamed, attached hereto as Exhibit H.) In addition, Det. Corneiro and the Atty. General had 100% discretion over which information to credit or discard, what weight to give it, which witnesses to rely-on, and all other aspects of their investigation and charging decisions. Det. Corneiro received a wealth of other information in the course of his investigation, from the Yusufs, other banks, and the Cadastral Office, just as examples. For

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The Plaintiff emphasizes the BNS email stating that signature cards are "now" kept on the computer system. However, that email was sent in March, 2016, 3 years after the transaction occurred.

instance, the Government's discovery in the criminal matter, SX-15-CR-352/353 also shows that, during Det. Corneiro's investigation, the Government obtained a *dated* IGF, signed by the Plaintiff, with the 2-signer requirement. (*See*, Government RESPONSE TO DISCOVERY REQUEST, IGF dated 2/3/12, attached hereto as Exhibit J.) Det. Corniero was also free to question the Plaintiff and his brother. Det. Corneiro received Court documents showing that the Plaintiff had effectively admitted taking money which did not belong to him by returning ½ of it to the Court's registry and giving the Yusufs a release to recover it. Nevertheless, the Plaintiff posits a situation in which the information regarding account -012 disclosed by BNS pursuant to a subpoena was 100% responsible for the Plaintiff's arrest. All BNS did was provide the subpoenaed documents to law enforcement. BNS would have been negligent (and in-contempt) if BNS had not responded. And, as stated, Det. Corneiro was free to ask follow-up questions if he wanted to add context to what BNS had disclosed.

Finally, the Plaintiff cannot plausibly allege that BNS's subpoena response harmed him. It is clear that the Plaintiff's wrongful taking of Plessen funds in this matter and before this matter was well known in the community. (See e.g., Affidavit of Bakir Hussein, attached hereto as Exhibit E.) The Plaintiff himself was openly discussing his wrongful taking of Plessen and United funds with friends, businesses associates and family before BNS responded to the Atty. General's subpoena. (Id.) Thus, any damage to Plaintiff's business and personal reputation could not have been caused by BNS's release of its records. The Plaintiff provides no facts to underpin his "information and belief" that BNS was negligent in maintenance or disclosure of its records pursuant to law enforcement's subpoena. Such statements cannot state a plausible claim given that:

Page 21

[a] pleading that offers "labels and conclusions" or "a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do." 550 U.S., at 555, 127 S.Ct. 1955. Nor does a complaint suffice if it tenders "naked assertion[s]" devoid of "further factual enhancement.

(*Igbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949 -1950.)

In fact, Plaintiff's allegations are particularly unbelievable, given that Plaintiff and his brother were substantial customers of BNS. Nor does Plaintiff explain how an unnamed employee developed an animus against Plaintiff, but not his brother, yet apparently sought to have them both arrested by BNS's subpoena response. One might also ask why, if this phantom employee had such tight control over the information that was produced pursuant to subpoena, the Plaintiff was able to obtain the exhibits he presented to this Court from BNS which he considers to be so favorable to him? Would not the phantom employee have seen-to-it that these documents were never produced, in the same way that Plaintiff alleges that phantom employee did for the documents the Plaintiff alleges were missing from the account -012 subpoena response?

As discussed above, Plaintiff posits a situation in which BNS's subpoena response was 100% responsible for his arrest. In fact, the relationship between the response and Plaintiff's arrest was attenuated by Det. Corneiro's entire investigation, all of the other information he received, such as the report and evidence from the Yusufs, and the ultimate charging decision made by the Atty. General. Thus, for the supposed phantom employee to develop the intent to injure Plaintiff, he/she would have had to believe that the information he/she was disclosing and/or withholding was so damning that law enforcement would arrest and charge the Plaintiff on the basis of that information alone. In reality, however, law enforcement already had most or

all of the information which was disclosed in BNS's subpoena response, because Det. Corneiro had gotten it from the Yusufs. (Original Complaint Exhibit 3.)

### V. THE PLAINTIFF'S JURY DEMAND MUST BE STRICKEN

The Plaintiff waived a jury trial when he signed his Account Agreement with BNS. As stated above, Plaintiff's Account Agreement provides that:

THE UNDERSIGNED (the "Customer") for valuable consideration hereby agrees with THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (the "Bank") that the operation of each account which the Customer now or hereafter has with the Bank at any branch or office of the Bank and the carrying on of other banking business by the Customer with the Bank at any branch or office shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

(See, Agreement RE Operation Of Account dated July 13, 1999, attached hereto as Exhibit C; see also, Agreement RE Operation Of Account dated October 27, 2005, attached hereto as Exhibit D.)

The same Account Agreements also contain a waiver of jury trial, which provides that:

JURY TRIAL WAIVER: The Customer hereby irrecvocably waives all right to trial by jury in any action, proceeding, or counterclaim, including but not limited to, actions sounding in tort, "bad-faith", fraud or otherwise.

The Plaintiff waived a jury trial of the claims asserted in his First Amended Complaint against BNS and the Plaintiff's jury demand must therefore be stricken, in the event that the entirety of the Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint is not dismissed.

## VI. PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS FOR PUNITIVE DAMAGES AND CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES MUST BE STRICKEN

The Plaintiff waived any claim to special damages or consequential damages in his Account Agreement, which provides that:

#### LIMITATION OF LIABIILITY:

(a) Nothwithstanding any oral or written advice from any person respecting the purpose of any instrument or instruction, the Bank shall not be liable for any consequential or special damages.

(See, Agreement RE Operation Of Account dated July 23, 1999 at 10, attached hereto as Exhibit C; see also, Agreement RE Operation Of Account dated October 27, 2005 at 10, attached hereto as Exhibit D.)

Punitive damages are special damages. (*Marian v. Fraser*, 2014 WL 1239492, at \*3 (V.I. Super. 2014).) In addition, the Plaintiff has alleged a number of consequential damages, such as damage to his business and business reputation. These damages allegations are contradicted by the waiver above, and they must be stricken.

#### **CONCLUSION**

In summary, all of the Plaintff's claims must be dismissed because they have been waived on multiple occasions in the account documents Plaintiff signed. The Plaintiff's negligence claim is also barred by the two-year statute of limitations, since the Plaintiff filed his claims more than three years after they accrued. Nor is BNS liable for negligence, since all of the information release pursuant to a law enforcement SDT is absolutely privileged. In addition, the Plaintiff's claims must be dismissed because the Plaintiff's pleadings are insufficient to state claims upon which relief may be granted. For the reasons discussed above, the Plaintiff has failed to allege sufficient facts to make his claims plausible. Finally, based on the Account Agreements signed by the Plaintiff on more than one occasion, the Plaintiff's jury demand must be stricken and the Plaintiff's claims for punitive damages and consequential damages must be stricken.

For all of the aforementioned reasons, BNS respectfully requests that this Court *grant* BNS Summary Judgment and dismiss Plaintiff's claims with prejudice.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: March 6, 2017

NICHOLS NEWMAN LOGAN GREY & LOCKWOOD, P.C.

Attorneys for Defendant BNS
No. 1131 King Street, Suite 204
Christiansted, U.S. Virgin Islands 00820-4971
(340) 773-3200 / FAX (340) 773-3409

By:

CHARLES E. LOCKWOOD, ESQ.

### **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

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Gregory H. Hodges, Esq. Dudley, Topper and Feuerzeig, LLP P. O. Box 756 St. Thomas, VI 00804

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## Information Gathering Form - Account for a Private Corporate Entity

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### Information Gathering Form - Account for a Private Corporate Entity

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	Cavatry of Chizenting 1187	10 p & 16 anto (340) #50-5390 Second (1-15 books \$00-172 h\$26
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		141 arrive now 135010385 16 Sand Some New Bod 580 0 00 10 11



- Provide originate or certified true copies (if originals suggest a propertial) of a great or expected and incom-
  - Cuttlibute(s) of Liemparation (Registration).
  - Nemocranilari and Articles of hist moration / Association & By Laws,
  - Medice of A tiliess or Notice of Chango of Address of Registered Office.
  - Modes of Directors/Managers of Kotics of Change of Directors defaulgets.
  - Notice of Apparation in of Secretary and/or Notice of Change of Secretary
  - Peggies of Alembers . Science colders, including the full name and address of each beneficial owner holding 15% or more of one Company's shares,
  - Tradal Business Licenses and Registration documentation,
  - Request for Name Bears i and/or Name Reservation
  - Centificate of Coolf Standings of
  - Any other documental on requested by the Account Officer

Notes Wherever apparents regalice preserval, a copy of the applicant discounces is to be provided to Seedle right upon each conewal / ce registration process.

- 13. If any of the following is highly a goggorize graphy then the Henry listed in section 17 of required for each count represents entity as well information regarding the following
  - Authorize I signmory,
  - Directors,
  - Beneficial assner holding 25% or more of the Company's chares;
  - Any person with principal coince over the Company's insets, in d
  - Any person selling under a power of atterney or may other legal document.
- 14. Please provide personal information has each afficer, director, and shareholder with more than 25% prace hip of

Name HISHAM HIMED Physical Address #1.4 ESTATE PLESSENF Malling Address P.O. BOX 2649 KINGBUYI Date of Birth 12/19/1975 Condry of Chirenship USA Enail address	The MANAGER SPIRO ST. CROTX USV.: 0090 - 3649  Felapunce Number (340) 690-3139  Surly Security Number 580-19-3042
Name XUSUF YUSUF Physical Address ACAD ENTATE SIGH FARI Mailing Address F. O. ROX 760, CHRISTI Date of Black 4/20/1977 County of Chizenship. USA. Baylladdess	Tale MANAGER  QUINTETIANSTED ST. CRESS USY: 00820  ANSTED, ST. CREEK USY: 00821-0763  Telephone Non-ten (140:10:0) 6:00  So in Sec. in France (180:10:0) 6:00
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16. Scotlabnuld's standard operating decounterts are gene have been fully satisfied. To easist in this process, plusing memorians.	raily only provided after all of the second-equaling requirements tase complete the following questions regarding the authorized
there ex a season of the product of the	to is authorized to right on the company's azenost. Anthorized in original form (or notarized copy only when authorized by a government-issued photo-(1) (e.g., well) purpose, detail to only other confidence credit ours, social security and sec
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Letter from New 1972.
Social Records Number

- 8. Indicate the signing instructions for the above manded individuals who are required to sign on the countrary to account (e.g. day one in age; "A" to sign with enter of "B" or "C", etc):

  TWO SIGNATURES ARE REQUIRED (one Hamed with one Yusuth.
- C. Provide names and applicable reparations to provide into authorize, the given the account below each reaccount to be one of the account below. Each reaccount statem the account below.
- D. Prayide details of any other existing occounts / clationals pilete with any Scattaback Citation

E. If so requested provide a marker's reference on the eforementioned Company, prepared at the explicable Bank's letterhead, and algued by at Manager. If the Company is nowly constituted and duet not have an entiring banking to outside the theoretic manager of the banking of the banking relationship over at least two years, provide full details of the banking relationship over at least two years, provide full details of the banking arrangements including the date of establishment of the account, type of account, threeney of account, present balance, foreign testaces over the provious twelve-manth period, credit history, and he specifically addressed to Scottab title to provide manager the proving the province of the province

## SECTION 2 - PURPOSE FOR THE ACCOUNT AND ASTROPATED ACCOUNT ACTIVITY

1. Reason 22 for purpose for emploing accounts (strend Sectionally, throughing refered somethy applicable)

Detailed everytew of the Lumpany's primary husiness activity (2 y., Lumpany) people (4/2 removes prime de fand for distributed to choits), type of operations, we intrest in which to which distributes are processed, atc. to this his inclinary of meeters of the periodic information.

REFATURE SUPERMARKERS

49710803800



	Financial year end: Please provide a copy of the Company's facet it ranchal statements of Armah Report.  The Company is a subsidiary then provide a copy of the parent company's Armah Report.  Attached Conjourne Tree definiting ownership pure characters for applicable) in house financials are is the provided if Accountant prepared statements are not available.
4,	Indicate the Gipe of each economic equived for g., Checking Account, Confidence of Deposit, Cali Deposit; and services required (e.g., trice transfers, folious of credit).
A	Scotiations by required by towns on surjety fixed as to the source of finids for deposits (e.g., from other dividends, inter- entitionly facus, each Also indicate from where, Also from whom, funds for deposits one extrem. (Southbook reserves the right to request additional documentary extraples to support the Information procedure.
6.	Provide details of the anticipated activity in \$ 7 below, biaterial change (i.e., in excess of 20%) in the activity projected, requires that the company introductory nearly the Account Manager / Relationship Officer, and (i.e. as with highlar whatever supporting information may be expelled to appear the new statistics
	Normal & Expected Activity;  Number of checks expected in his issued in the average manth; 1-50 51-100 101-150 171-  Total S value, \$ \$ \$ 5  Major Sumpliers / Cherograps mild answer consuments to their met month:
0	ि अरहृद्धी मामावाम में of check (nod its heneticity) issued in the ave age o unto:
٥	Large check payments at irregion intervals (e.g., Payment to printing auto partrangeller - iBt Engalisis Lid Sexx per quarter, NYZ Corporation - oil & botteries supplier - Syggramul-amountly etc.);
ن	Anticipated wire phymens he month; . 5 6.9 10-15 5  Fold \$ value; . 5 \$ \$  Moles Significas! Confusion and avenue responsition for month;
Ċ	Number of unleipsted deposits in the average about, 1-10 (1.26 21.10 Each 5 voltes)
	$n_{(\mathbf{k}-1:\underline{\gamma})}$ .



7 Normal & Lagree pol activity tennelill

Composition of the obeve deposits Year, he bent the contra-Cliecks Foral S Salue, Major Chen rand average payment by Diggraph at all

D. Letters of Credit Wor Collections Phymenis (i.e. for goods purchased from a Supplier), Malor Clients and opticipated amounts

Will this account to used in conduct business on behalf of soci upon or released a minute tens in colder (s) (it is purity)? Yes 1. No 17'5 ex" provide details and supporting excurrentation for further review/discussion (as adobted by the Bank Officer) [Note for Onnik] If the early is year record pursonal inference on of the third party and estimic identification and was levers of reference (If the third purty is a non-entirent)

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT UNLAWFUL INTERNET GAMBLING

The Palawrifania net Cambing Enforcement Act of 2006 ("FIGEA" or the "Act") and in conflor ending Engalment Cid prohibit any person from knowledly accepting injurence in connection with the participation of abuilties parson in unlawful tisterket gambling.

The Act generally defines "unlevelal internet gumbling" as placing, receiving, or calenatise knowing groundling a bor in wager (no refliged by the Act) by any means which have two use, at least in part, at the becomes whenever but or wager is unleasful under any applicable Federal or State Law.

1 three hareby certify the above moned husbness does NOT engage in outlifernet gambling business of any final either lagal or illegal, and will notify Scotlabank if this activity occurs.

le We certify from to may best inflow knowledge the Exformation provided herein is accounted if there are any subsequent changes to any of the information/flocumentation, we will notify Scientabank by a signed to ter-

If We ambridge the Unite to obtain independent verification from any public Mor inter at a large William type-class the state of the formal in necessaries with rath money hundred in the recent function and in necessaries with rather than the state of the contract of the state of the state

We acknowledge that this account will be open for review by Compliance Officers and Authors and by local government Auditors with Impensors, subject to appropriate contidential restrictions by the lie ik

MY offers or confirm, that all woulds in the account are and well be beneficially usered by the charging (near distance in fein & BJ.

Disclosure of information:

While the Bank is committed to protect the privacy and security of the information provided in the homeoestary to discuss information:

- o. In response to credit empiries from qualified legal thumbers institut our financial visit to the
- enstance's application at each financial institution), If the Bank in he discretion consumbly deems such discretion or ensumbly deems such discretion or essential termice of the Lustamer's business,
- I urament to tegal process in subpoems served on the bank, an I
- If disclosure is reasonably necessary to protect the Bank's interest (the tools will study at lify the cus noter where permissible ender the applicable legal pracess).

Page Colo.

Scotlabant

The Customer hereby contents to and authorize; such disclosure, and the Pairk shall not became hable by rescor of the giving of any such information or of it's being inaccurate at incomplete.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT PROCEDURES FOR OPENING A NEW ACCOUNT

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, Pederal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify, and record information that identities each person who opens an account.

What this means for you: When you open an neccount, we will nek for your name, address, date of birth, and other information that will allow us to identify you. We will ask to see two forms of identification, one of which must have a picture. We may also request other identifying documents

Signature Andreal Signators Onto:	Signature Programmed Signature
For Benk Use Only:	
Country of Risk	SIC Code
Analyned Risk Rising (H, M, L).	
Resolved by	985
Authorized by: (Bank Difficer)	Delo

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#### AGREEMENT RE OPERATION OF ACCOUNT

Data:

THE UNDERSIGNED (the "Customer") for valuable consideration hereby agrees with THE BARK OF NOVA SCOTIA the Bank" that the appraison of each account which the Customer norms with the Bank at any breach or office of the Bank and the carrying on of other banking business by the Customer with the Bank at any breach or office. shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

- 1. WAIVERS: Subject to any specific instructional given to the Bank in writing by the Contomer,
- fall The Customer hureby walves presentinent, notice of dishenous and protest of all tills of exchange, premissory nates, chaques and olitar instruments leach an "instrument") drawn, made, accepted or endersed by the Customer naw or hardefter delivered to the Bank for any purpose whatever, and the Customer shall be lieble to the Bank in respect thereof as if presentment, notice of dishonour and protest had been duly made or given;
- (b) If the Bank should consider it in the bast interest of the Customer or the Bank that any instrument should be noted to protected because of any endorsement other than that of the Customer or for any other reason, the same may be noted or protected at the discretion of the Bank, but the Bank shall not be hable for following or projection of protost any such Instrument.
- 2. USE OF AGENTS AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS:
- (a) The Bank may use the services of any correspondent or other entity or any funds transfer method or system as it may down best in doing any act or thing in the course of or in connection with the banking business of the Customer. Such correspondent or other entity, in providing such services, and the Bank, in using such services or funds transfer methods or systems, shall be deemed the agent of the Customer.

  (b) The bank shall not be flable to the Customer by reason of:

  (i) any act or omission of such correspondent or other entity in the performance of such services or the failure of any such funds transfer method or system due to any reason beyond the reasonable control of the Bank, or

- the loss, destruction or delayed delivery of any instrument, security, contilicate, decument, instruction or signal of any kind while in transit or while in the possession or control of a person other than the Bank.
- (c) The Bonk shall not be liable to the Customar for any delay in completing or failure to complete any funds transfer instruction:
  - through the use of any funds transfer method or system for any reason act within the reasonable control of the Bank, or
  - (ii) due to any chronology in handling funds transfer instructions by the Bank or any other party or system.

#### 3. CREDITING ACCOUNTS AND CHARGES TO ACCOUNTS:

(a) The Bank may charge against any account of the Custemer:

- the amount of any instrument, drawn, made, accepted or endorsed by the Customer which is payable at any branch or office of the Bank or by respect of which the Bank must reinhouse a third party;
- (ii) the amount of funds instructed by the Customer to be transferred to a third party or another account;
- (iii) the amount of any instrument eached or negatives by the bank for the Customer or credited to the Customer's account for which payment is not received by the Dank,
- (iv) the amount crodited to any account of the customer pursuant to any instituct on to transfer funds whether by the Customer or any third party, however implemented, which is reversed in whole or in part for any reason or in respect of which settlement is not received by the Bank; and
- any other indebtudness or liability of the Customer to the Bank, together with any expenses incurred by the Bank in connection therewith, whether or not the charging of any ough amount against any account of the Customer creates or increases an everyoft.
- (b) The Customer shall be and stell remain liable to the Bink in respect of each such amount so charged and hereby promises to pay on demand any everdief, together with interest and interest on everdief interest thereon at the interest rate charged by the Bank from time in time for everdrafts. In any event, the Bank resurves the right to receive any instrument payable or endersed to the Customer as a collection agent for the Customer with the amount of such instrument or the amount referred to in a function. crouning any occurit of the Lustomer with the should a such instrument, or the amount federace to the attention transfer Instruction pseuding collection upon such instrument or settlement of net positions of participants in acquires transfer systems, as applicable. The Customer agrees to pay service charges at the usual rains charged by the Bank from time to time for services normally provided in connection with the operation of any secount of the Customer, unless attentions agreed, and to pay such other charges as may be agreed upon by the Customer and the Bank for such other charges as may be agreed upon by the Customer from time to time and the Bank is hereful authorized to debit any of the Customer's accounts with the amount of such charges
- INSTRUCTIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS: Where the Bank is requested to not upon any instruction respecting banking business of the Customer, the Bank shall incur up liability in acting upon such instruction iscluding, without limitation, telephoned, oral, talex, electronic or other instructions or directions which the Bank balieves in good failute have been given by the Customer or by an authorized representative or alternal of the Customer. In the event of n discrepancy between any such instruction and any written confirmation thereal, each instruction as understood by the Bank is agreed to be paramount.

#### USE OF CHEQUES AND STOP PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS:

- talk is understood and agreed that in the ordinary course all choques essent by the Costoniar will be drawn on the branch or office of the Bank where the occount is maintained and on forms satisfactory to the Bank for each type account. The Customer expressly relieves the Bank of any and all responsibility which it may incur an account of the Bank religions to be supposed in the country of the payment not drawn by such branch or affect of the Bank at which the Customer maintains the account, and/or any choque or other order for payment not made on force satisfactory to the Bunk.
- Satisfactory to the Bank.

  (b) The Customer further agrees to fully indemnify and save harmless the Back agains all demander costs an expenses which the Bank may incur through refusing payment of any cheque(s) or reversing or revoking an transfer instruction for which the Customer issues or communicates it step payment, toversal or revoking an transfer instruction for the Bank, and discharges the Bank from any responsibility resulting from payment of such designation or completing of any reversed or revoked instruction being made due to the Customer's latitude in the Bank with scenarios instruction and the full instruction is to the reversed and the Customer shell not have the right to reverse, edjust or revoke any instruction after it is received by the Bank accept with the consent of the Bank, such consent to be invalid if the instruction shall have alread been. In the pay the Bank of the Bank is accepted to the consent of the Bank, such consent to be invalid if the instruction shall have alread been. In the pay the Bank of the first testing upon of instruction reversal or revocation. prior to its acting upon adjustment, reversal or revocation.
- to The Bank may, in the sole discretion, return to honory any instruction, here is all, it is so other or a payment if drawn or mode with respect to an account impressed with a treat of receiver in the left of the second control of the second The Bank shall meet no liability as a consequence of such refueal.
- MAILING OF ACCOUNT RECORDS: In respect of the go accounts in who bit as the act of a Currenter by instructs the Bank to mail a statement of account from time to done of the chatters of a count from time to done of the chatters of a count was a fill Customer recorded in the books of the Bank. The instruction will continue a fore order over construction writing is received by the Bank from the Customer. The Customer as the mail of the customer of the customer as the mail of the customer as the country to the Bank from the customer to be the foreign as well as the country the country to country the Bank from the customer as the custo not later than 5 days thereafter.



### 7. VERIFICATION OF ACCOUNT:

- (a) Upon receipt from the Bank from time to time of a statement of account of the Customer, the Customer will chuck the credit and debit antices in the and statement and exempte all chaques and vouchars included therewith;
- the stadt and debit entries in the sold statement and exemine all chaques and votebast included therewith;

  (b) The Customer will within thirty days of the delivery of a statement to the Gustomer, or if the Customer has instructed the Bank to mail the soid statement, within thirty days of the mailing thereof to the Customer, notify the Bank in writing of any arrors or embasions therein or therefrom;

  (c) At the expiration of the soid thirty days, except as to any errors or embasions of which the Bank has been so notified, and except as to any amounts improperly credited to the Gustomer's account, it about be finally and conclusively settled in all respects some as out in (d) below, as boweren the Bank and the Customer that;

  (ii) the amount of the balance shows to such statement in the end of county.
- - i) the small of the balance shown in such statement is true and correct,

    (ii) the said cheques and venctors are ganulue,

    (iii) all amounts charged to the said account are properly chargeable to the Customer,

    (iv) the Castomer is not entitled to be credited with any unrount not shown on the said statement,

    (v) the Casto mer is not and irrovacably released from all claims by the Customer in respect of any and every item in
  - the seld statement, and, (VI) the Customer fully and completely acknowledges that the Customer will have no further action syntheter recourse to the Bank in respect of the debit entries in the sold statement, and all chaques and venchors included therein.
- (d) Nothing herein contained shall preclude the Customer from later objecting to any payments made on unauthorized or forgod andorsements provided notice in writing is given to the bank forthwith offer the Customer has acquired knowledge thereof.

#### VERIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION OF FUNDS:

- (a) With respect to any funds transfer implemented by or through any transmission system, the Customer shall review promptly the written or electronic notification of transfer sunt to the Customer by the Bank efter each transfer and promptly, and in any event within twenty-four hours of receipt or deemed receipt of same, report to the bank any discrepancy or objection concerning such transfer. The Customer expressly agrees that the failure to promptly capert any such discrepancies or objections shall relieve the Bank of any liability with respect to such discrepancies
- or objections.

  (b) Such notifications may be sent to the Customer by stell at its lest known address and shall be deemed to have been received four business days subsequent to melling, or by efectionic notification to the Customer and shall be deemed received four business days subsequent to enabling such notification. Any delay due to an interruption in any authorized communication service shall extend the date deemed receipt commensurately.

#### FORGERY AND UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURES:

- (a) The Customer shall:

  (i) maintain systems and controls sufficient to provent and detect theirs of instruments or loss due to longeries or fraud involving instruments, and,
- (ii) monitor the conduct of employees and agents having banking functions.

  (b) The Bank shall not be liable for any loss due to a longed or unauthorized signature, unless the customer proves that:

  (i) the forged or unauthorized signature was made by a person who at no time was the Customer's employee or

  - (ii) the lose was unavoidable despite compliance with (a) above, and
  - Illi the loss was unavoidable despite steps to prevent forgery, unsutherized signatures and any loss resulting therefrom.

- 10. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY:

  (a) Notwithstanding any oral or written advice from any person respecting the purpose of any instrument or instruction, the Bank shall not be liable for any consequential or special damages.

  (b) The Bank shall have no responsibility or liability to any person for any reduction in any account due to taxes or depreciation in the value of the funds credited to the account, or for the measurability of such funds due to resulctions on transfer, payment or convertibility, or due to any requisitions involuntary transfers, distress of any character, exercise of milliary or usurped power or any other cause beyond the control of the Bank. In any such a count of the Control of the Bank. In any such a count of the Control of the Bank. In any such a count of the Control of the Bank. In any such a count of the Control of the Bank. In any such a count of the Control of the Bank. In any such a count of the Control of the Bank. In any such a count of the Control of the Bank. In any such a count of the Control of the Bank. In any such a count of the Control event, the Customer shall have no claim, action or other recourse spainst the Hend Office of Executive Office of the Bank, or any breach substituty or stillate of the Bank other than the breach or office at which the account to maintained.
- 11. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION: The Bank may disclose any information about the Contomer and the Customer's accounts:
- (a) In response to credit inquiries;

- (b) If the Bank in its discretion deams such disclosure necessary or desirable;
  (c) pursuant to legal process or subpoens;
  (d) If disclosure is necessary to protect the Bank's interests.
  The Customer floreby concerns to said authorizes any such disclosure, and the Bank shell not become flable by ressen of the giving of any such information or of in heing insecurate or incomplate.
- 12. GOVERNING LAW: This agreement and any account of the Customer with the Bank shell be governed in all respects by the law of the jurisdiction where the branch or office maintaining the account is located.
- 13. JURY TRIAL WAIVER: The Customer hereby irrevocably waives all right to trial by Jury in any action, proceeding, or counterclaim, including, but not limited to, actions sounding in text, "bad-faith", fraud or otherwise, orising because of or in any way relating to this Agreement.

Customer ecknowledges receiving a capy of This Agreement.

IP THE CUSTOMER IS A CORPORATION, THE CORPORATE SEAL SHOULD BE AFFIXED.

AUDITOR

FEED H. HAMES
Nume of Customor

Tiťo

#### AGREEMENT WE OPERATION OF ACCOUNT

July 23, 19 06 Unto:

THE UNDERSIGNED (the "Customer") for valuable consideration hereby agrees with THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA THE UNDERSIGNED (the "Customer") for valuable consideration nervely agrees with the Bank at any blanch of the Bank at any blanch of the Bank at any blanch of one-thank I met the operation of each account which the Bank at any branch or office of the Bank and the carrying on of other banking business by the Customer with the Bank at any branch or office

- WAIVERS: Subject to any specific instructions given to the Bank in writing by the Customer.
- (a) The Customer hereby waives presentment, helics of dishonour and protest of all bills of exchange, premissory notes, chaques and other instruments (each an "instrument") drawn made accepted or endersed by the Customer new or hereafter delivered to the Bank for any purpose whetever, and the Customer shall be flable to the Bank in the Bank in the Customer shall be flable to the Bank in the Bank in
- (b) If the flank should consider it in the host interest of the Customer or the flank that pay instrument should be noted or protested because of any endorsement other than that of the Customer or for any other research, the same may be noted or protested at the discretion of the flank, but the flank shall not be liable for failure or omission to note or
- 2. USE OF AGENTS AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS:
- USE OF AGENTS AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS:
   The Bank may use the earlices of any correspondent or other entity or any funde transfer method or system as it may deem boat in doing any set or thing in the course of or in connection with the banking business of the Customer. Such correspondent or other entity, in providing such services, and the Bank, in using such services or funde transfer methods or systems, shall be deemed the agent of the Customer.
   The bank shall not be liable to the Customer by teason of:

   any act or omission of such correspondent or other entity in the performance of such services or the failure of any such funde transfer method or system due to any reason beyond the reasonable control of the Bank, or of any kind white in transit or while in the passession or control of a parson other than the Bank.
   The Bank shall not be fields to the Customer for any delay in completing or failure to complete any funda transfer.

- (c) The Bank shall not be liable to the Customer for any delay in completing or failure to complete any funda transfer
  - through the use of any funds transfer method or system for any reason not within the reasonable control of the
- (ii) due to any chronology in handling funds transfer instructions by the Bank or any other party or system.

## CREDITING ACCOUNTS AND CHARGES TO ACCOUNTS:

- (a) The Bank may charge against any account of the Customer:
  - the amount of any instrument, drawn, made, accepted or endersed by the Costomer which is payable at any branch or office of the Benk or in respect of which the Bank must relimbure a third party; the amount of funds instructed by the Customer to be transferred to a third party or another account;

  - the amount of funds instructed by the Customer to be transferred to a libit party or another account;
    the amount of any instrument cashed or negotiated by the bank for the Customer or credited in the Customer's account for which payment is not received by the Bank;
    the amount credited to any account of the customer pursuant to any instruction to transfer funds whether by the Customer or any third party, however implemented, which is reversed in whole or in part for any reason or in respect of which sattlement is not received by the Bank; and any other indebtedness or liability of the Customer to the Bank, together with any expenses incurred by the Bank in connection therewith, whether or not the charging of any such amount against any account of the Customer creates or increases an overdraft.
- Customer shall be and shall remain liable to the Bank in respect of each such amount so charged and hereby premises to pay an demand any overdraft, together with interest and interest on overdus interest thereon at the interest rate charged by the Bank from time to time for overdrafts, in any avent, the Bank reserves the right to receive any instrument payable or endorsed to the Customer as a collection agent for the Customer and to delay arediting any account of the Customer with the amount of such instrument or the amount referred to in a funds transfer instruction panding collection upon such instrument or settlement of net positions of participants in any funds transfer systems, as applicable. The Customer agrees to pay service charges at the usual rates charged by the Bank from time to time for services normally provided in connection with the operation of any account of the Customer, unless otherwise agreed, and to pay such other charges as may be agreed upon by the Customer and the Bank for such other services as the Bank may provide to the Customer from time to time and the Bank is leader than and the Bank is any of the Customer's accounts with the amount of such charges.
- INSTRUCTIONS AND CONFIBMATIONS: Where the Bank is requested to act upon any instruction respecting banking business of the Gustorier, the Bank shall incur no liability in acting upon such instruction including, without fimitation, telephoned, oral, telex, electronic or other instructions or discribing which the Bank helices in good foith to have been given by the Customer or by an authorized representative or automay of the Customer. In the event of a discripancy between any such instruction and any written confirmation thereof, such instruction as understood by the Bank is presented to be secondaria. the Bank is agreed to be paramount.
- 5. USE OF CHEQUES AND STOP PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS:
- (a) It is understood and agreed that in the ordinary course all cheques issued by the Costomer will be unwer on the branch or effice of the Bank where the account is maintained and on forms satisfactory to the Bank for each type of account. The Customer expressly relieves the Bank of any and all responsibility which it may incur on account of the Bank refusing to henour any chaque or other order for payment not drawn an such branch or office of the Bank of which the Customer maintains the account, and/or any chaque or other order for payment not made on forms
- satisfactory to the Bank.

  (b) The Customer further agrees to fully indemnify and save hatmless the Bank against all damages, costs and expenses which the Bank may have through refusing payment of any obsqueta) or reversing or reversing any transfer instruction for which the Customer issues or communicates a step payment, reversal or revocation order in the Bank, and discharges the Bank from any responsibility resulting from payment of such chequals), or completion of any reversed or revoked instruction being made due to the Customer's failure to furnish the Bank with accurate information as to the chequals) to be countermended or its instructionals in he reversed or revoked provided that the Bank may heat all funds tensile instructions as final and not adopt to step payment or recall and the Customer shall not have the right to reverse, adjust or revoke any instruction after it is received by the Bank except with the consent of the Bank, such consent to be leveled in revoke any instruction shall have strongly been actual upon by the Bank prior to its acting upon adjustment, reversal or revocation.

  (c) The Bank may in its sets discretion, refuse to inargure any learning instrument, cheque of other eversal or revocation.
- (c) The Bank may, in its sole discretion, refuse to honour any instruction, instrument, cheque or other order for payment if drawn or made with respect to an account impressed with a trust, expressed, implied or constructive. The Bank shall incur no liability as a consequence of such refusal.
- MAILING OF ACCOUNT RECORDS: In respect of them accounts in which a statement is issued, the Customer hereby instructs the Bank to mail a statement of account from time to time to the Customer at the address of the Customer recorded in the books of the Bank. This instruction will continue to large until a contrary instruction in writing in received by the Bank from the Customer. The Customer agrees that if a statement of account is not received within 10 days after the and of the cycle actablished for their progradient, the Customer will notify the Bank and batter than 5 days thereafter. not later than 5 days therestur.

#### VERIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

- (a) Upon receipt from the Bank from time to time of a statement of account of the Customer, the Customer will check
- the credit and debit entries in the sold statement and examine all cheques and vouchers included (horwith;

  (b) The Customer will within thirty days of the delivery of a statement to the Customer, or if the Customer has instructed the Bank to mail the sold statement, within thirty days of the mailing thereof to the Customer, notify the
- Bank in writing of any arrors or omissions therein or therefrom;

  (c) At the expiration of the sald thiny days, except as to any arrors or unlesions of which the Bank has been so notified, and except as to any arrounts improperly craftled to the Customer's account, it shall be finally and conclusively satiled in all respects save as set but in (d) below, as between the Bank and the Customer that: (i)—the amount of the balance shown in such statement is true and correct.

  - (ii) the suld chaques and youshers are genuing,

  - (III) all amounts charged to the sold account are properly chargeable to the Customer.
    (Iv) the Customer's not entitled to be credited with any amount not shown on the seld statement.
    (v) the Bank is totally and irreversibly released from all claims by the Customer in respect of any and every item in the said statement, and,
- (vi) the Customer fully and completely ecknowledges that the Customer will have no further action sgainst or resource to the Bank in mapped of the debit entries in the said statement, and all chaques and vouchers Included thorain.
- (d) Nothing herein contained shall products the Customer from feter objecting to any payments made on unauthorized or formed endorsoments provided notice in writing is given to the bank forthwith after the Customer has acquired

#### VERIFICATION OF TRANSMISSION OF FUNDS:

- (a) With respect to any funds transfer implemented by or through any transmission system, the Customer shall review promptly the written or electronic notification of transfer sent to the Customer by the Bank after each transfer and promptly, and in any event within twenty-four hours of receipt or deemed receipt of same, report to the bank any discrepancy or objection concerning such transfer. The Customer expressly agrees that the fellure to promptly report any such discrepancies or objections shall relieve the Bank of any liability with respect to such discrepancies or objections.
- (b) Such notifications may be sent to the Customer by mall at its last known address and shall be deemed to have bean received four husiness days subsequent to malling, or by electronia notification to the Customer and shall be deemed received twenty-four hours subsequent to conding such notification, Any delay due to an interruption in any authorized communication service shall extend the date deemed receipt communication service shall extend the date deemed receipt communication.

#### FORGERY AND UNAUTHORIZED SIGNATURES:

- (a) The Customer shall:
  - (1) maintain avatems and controls sufficient to prevent and detect thefts of instruments or loss due to forgades or fraud involving instruments, and,
- (ii) monitor the conduct of employees and agents having banking functions.
  (b) The Bank shall not be liable for any loss due to a forged or unsufficing algorithm, unless the customer proves that
  - fill the larged or unauthorized signature was made by a person who at no time was the Customer's employee or anent.
  - (III) the loss was unavoidable despite compliance with (a) above, and
  - (iii) the lose was unavoidable despite steps to prevent forgery, unsutherized signatures and any lose resulting therefrom.

- 10. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY:
  (a) Notwithstanding any oral or written advice from any person respecting the purpose of any instrument or instruction, the Bank shall not be liable for any consequential or special damages.

  (b) The Bank shall have no responsibility or liability to any person for any reduction in any account due to taxes or depreciation in the value of the funds crodiled to the account, or for the unovaliability of such funds due to restrictions on transfer, payment or convertibility, or due to any requisitions involuntary transfers, distress of any character, exercise of militury or usurped power or any other cause beyond the control of the Bank. In any such event, the Customer shall have no claim, section or other recourse against the Head Office of Executive Office of the Bank, or any branch subsidiary or affiliate of the Bank other than the branch or office at which the
- account is maintained. 11. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION: The Bank may disclose any information about the Customer and the Customer's accounts:
- (a) In response to credit inquiries;
- (b) If the Bank in its discretion deems such disclosure necessary or desirable;
- (c) pursuant to legal process or subposina;
- (d) if disclosure is necessary to protect the Bank's interests.
  The Customer hereby consents to and suthorizes any such disclosure, and the Sank shall not become liable by resson of the giving of any such information or of its being inscaurate or incomplete.
- 12. GOVERNING LAW: This agreement and any account of the Customer with the Bank shall be governed in all respects by the law of the jurisdiction where the branch or office maintaining the account is located.
- 13. JURY TRIAL WAIVER: The Customer hereby irrevocably waives all right to trial by jury in any action, proceeding, or counterclaim, including, but not limited to, actions sounding in ton, "bad-faith", froud or otherwise, arlaing because of or in any way relating to this Agreement.

Customer acknowledges receiving a copy of This Agreement.

IF THE CUSTOMER IN A CORPORATION, THE CORPORATE SEAL SHOULD HE AFFIXED.

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# IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS DIVISION OF ST. CROIX

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## AFFIDAVIT OF BAKIR HUSSEIN

I, BAKIR HUSSEIN, being first duly swom, declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

- I am an adult of sound mind, and a resident of St. Croix, Virgin Islands; I personally know Fathi Yusuf, Waleed Hamed, and Mohammed Hamed. I make this affidavit of my own personal knowledge and information.
- 2. I attended several meetings and had numerous discussions with Fathi Yusuf, Waleed Hamed and Mohammed Hamed, together and separately, and as such, I am aware of the facts in this Affidavit.
- Sometime in mid-2012, I heard rumors of a potential split between the Hamed and Yusuf families. I visited Mr. Yusuf to ask about the split, and at the time Mr. Yusuf said there was nothing wrong between the families, except that Mr. Yusuf wanted to separate from the Hameds.
- 4. A few weeks later, I asked him again about the rumored split, Mr. Yusuf then expressed his concerns regarding the unauthorized withdrawals of funds by Waleed Hamed. At that point, I realized along with other friends of both families that there was a problem between the Yusuf and Hamed families.
- 5. Over a six to eight month period, I was involved in a total of three meetings between the Hamed and Yusuf families. Other mutual friends were also present at those meeting. One of the meetings was held at Best Furniture, while the other meetings were held at various locations.
- There were two major disputes between the Yusufs and Hameds. The first dispute was Waleed Hamed's unauthorized taking of monies belonging to the Plaza Extra supermarket stores

- without Mr. Yusuf's knowledge. The second dispute concerned the issue of excess funds that were withdrawn by the Hameds for which the Yusuf's did not take in matching withdrawals.
- 7. As to the first dispute, Mr. Yusuf, Walced Hamed, and Mohammed Hamed agreed that Mr. Yusuf would receive title to two properties in satisfaction of Walced Hamed's unauthorized withdrawals. The first property is an 8 acre property located in Jordan, and the second property was a 9-10 acre property in Tutu Park.
- To my knowledge the first property was transferred to Mr. Yusuf, however to date the second property was not transferred.
- 9. In several open meetings, Mr. Yusuf said that the Hameds took \$1.6 million more than the Yusufs. Waleed Hamed admitted that he took the excess \$1.6 million dollars, which is the difference between the \$2.9 Million taken by the Hameds and the \$1.3 Million taken by the Yusufs. In addition to the \$1.6 million dollars which I heard Waleed Hamed admit to, both Waleed Hamed and Fathi Yusuf both agreed to additional withdrawals by the Yusufs provided that the Yusufs produced receipts to show proof of the additional withdrawals.
- 10. I personally heard Waleed Hamed admitting to owing \$1.6 million dollars to the Yusufs as a result of excess withdrawals by the Hameds, and that the receipts for that amount were not available because they were destroyed prior to the raid by the U.S. Government.
- 11. In addition, Mr. Yusuf and Walced Hamed discussed the unpaid rent on the Plaza Extra East store that has been pending for many years. Specifically, Walced Hamed agreed to pay the rent for the rental period prior to 2004.
- 12. At one point, there was an agreement in place between the Harneds and Fathi Yusuf that the Harneds would transfer two (2) properties to Mr. Yusuf for what he had discovered so far.
- 12. Despite meeting with both sides, individually and together on a number of occasions, two issues began to stand out as the sticking points.
- 13. First, Fathi Yusuf stated that the Hameds were not being straight with him when the Hameds refused to transfer the second property, as agreed for the transactions he had discovered so far. On the other hand, Walced Hamed said that he did not believe that Fathi would not stop with his final request for the third property for everything. At the end, the parties could not agree to the transfer of the third piece of land to satisfy Mr. Yusuf's claims regarding the unauthorized monies taken by the Hameds. The parties also could not agree on how to divide up the business and go their separate ways.

I attest that the above facts are true.

Date: 69-10-2614

Ball Lows

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me On this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2014.

NOTARY PUBLIC

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On today's date, "R" was present at Insular Investigation Bureau with "O" (R's Father) and his Attorney, Nizar A.

Dewood to make a complaint of "Embezzlement."

"R" was interviewed and stated that the Yusuf and Hamed family, each has 50 % Interest in Plessen Enterprise, Inc. That they never have made any dividends payout. That Mohamad Hamed is the President, "S1" is the Vice-President, "O" is the Secretary/Treasurer, and "R" is the Director of Plessen Enterprises, Inc. That check No. 0376 was drawn from Scotlabank Account No. 45012, belonging to Plessen Enterprises, Inc., made payable to Waleed Hamed ("S1"), dated 27MAR13, in the amount of \$460,000.00, and was signed by "S1" and "S2." That both families had a verbal agreement that any check signed against Plessen Enterprise, Inc. would need the signature of at least one member of each family. That no one in the Yusuf family was aware of Check No. 0376, until the bank notified "O" that he needed to put cash in the account or a check written to compensate "W" would be return due to Insufficient funds. That "W" used his credit card to pay the taxes for Plessen Enterprises, Inc. and Plessen Enterprises inc. wrote a check to repay "W." That "S1" left \$7,000.00 in the account thinking that nobody would have notice the funds missing, since the account is not very active. However, "W" had failed to deposit a check from the rental of a property right away, which would have cover check No. 0376 and that was the reason the account did not have enough funds to cover the check or else the withdrawal would not have been detected.

(Cont.)

Page 2 of 1 CR# 13 A 044B8

"R" further stated that "S1" returned \$230,000.00 after "W" filed a civil lawsuit against "S1," "S2," Waheed Hamed, Hisham Hamed, and Five-H Holdings, Inc. However, the money was deposited with the Clerk of the

Court at the Superior Court.

"O" confirmed that the familles did not have any written agreement, but they had a verbal agreement to sign the checks using one member of each family. That "S1" knew that the Yusuf Family would not have agreed to sign, so he had one of his brother ("S2") sign the check. That the monies "S1" took without any authorization was used for the closing on a property deal in St. Thomas. That the Plessen Enterprises Inc. account was strictly to cover the operational expenses of the business, not for personal ventures.

Request case open, until further development.

M. Comeiro, SGT. #3070

V.I.P.D. PECORDS BUREAU

MAY 2 2013



## VIRGIN ISLANDS POLICE DEPARTMENT CR# 13,404488 INSULAR INVESTIGATION BUREAU

PAGE 1 OF 3

## STATEMENT - COVER SHEET

DATE: 17 MAY 13 TIME: 1130 PLACE: INSULAR INVESTIGATION
FULL NAME: MAHER YUSUK D.O.B.: 4/28/67 P.O.B. SORDAN
HOME ADDRESS: 306/A SUBITH'S FAUC. 4 PHONE: (340) 7/8-9328
MAILING ADDDRESS: PO BOX 908 C'STED 00821 S.S.H:
EMPLOYMENT: MIRECTOR OF PLESSES ENTERPRISES INC. PHONE: (340) 690-9396
RECORDED BY: SOT, MARK' A CORNEIRO SUBJECT: EMBERZ LEMENT BY
STATEMENT NARRATIVE FIDUCII ADIRE
THIS IS AN INTERVIEW IN REFERENCE TO SCOTIABANK
ACCOUNT NO. 45012, OHECK NO. 0376, BELONGING TO PLESSEN
ENTERPRISES, INC., MADE PAYABLE TO WALEED HAMED, WITHE
AMOUNT OF \$ 460,00000 MATER 3/27/13 AND SIGNED BY
WALKED HAMED AND MUFFERD HAMED, THIS STATEMENT IS GIVEN
BY MR. MAHER YUSUF AND RECORDED BY SOT. WHEK A.
CORNEIRO.
CAS YOU THELL ME WHAT OCCUPRES?
the first the second of the se
S.) 114 EROTHER, YUSHF YUSHF PAIN PROPERTY TAX FOX
PLESSEN KNERPRISE, INC WITH HIS CREDIT CACD HE WAS
GEINE TO REINBURGE HIS CLEDIT CARD WITH FUNDS FROM
PLEGSED ENTERPAISE, INC. HE USED A CHECK FROM THE
CRYPAN'T WHEN THE BANK CALLED AND NOTIFIED MY
FATHER. FATHI YUSUF THAT THERE WAS ISSUFFECIENT FUNDS
IN THE ACCOUNT TO COVER THE CHECK. WE WOULED
WHI BECAUSE WE THOUGHT IT SHOULD HAVE EVETICITY TO
COTTER THE CHECK IN THE ACCOUNT. THE BANK
REPLESE TATILE TOLK IS SEMEONE WITH DREW \$460,0000
FROM THE ACCOUNTAND THAT WE NEEDED TO BANKUE
FROM THE ACCOUNTAND THAT WE NEEDED TO BALLE.

## INSL JAIL INVESTIGATION BUL AU

STATEMENT - CONTINUATION SHEET

CR# 13A04488 PAGE 2 OF 3

AND MONEY TO COVER THE CHECK, SO THAT IT WOULD
NOT BE RETURDER, WE BRONGHT MENEY FROM ANOTHER
CONTANY AND DEPOSITED IN THE ACCORDE, SO THAT THE CHECK
COMED CLEAR WE GOT COPY OF THE PACK AND FRONT OF
THE CHECK AND NOTICED THE CHECK WAS STENED BY
WALERS HAMED AND MUFFERS HAMED. THE CHECK WAS BEREVED
IN WALEED HAMES PERSONNEL ACCORDE
Q) WHO IS IN THE BOTHLD FOR PLESSIEN ENTERPH GE INC.
ANS) MOHAMPO HAMED PRESIDENT, WHIGED HAMED - VICE-PRESIDENT, FATHY YUSOF = SEUR MARY TREASURED AND I AM DIRECTOR
O) HOW HANG SHEN ATURES ARE REQUIRED TO SIGN THE CARECA
AND TWO SIGNATURIES
Q) WHO IS MITHORIZED TO SHOW THE CHECKS?
NED INITIALLY WHEN ONE SIGNATURE WAS REQUIRED, WHICH
HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN UP DATES AND I DO NOT
PERALL WHO IS ANTHORIZED. WE HAD A VERBAL AGREENES
THAT ONE PERSON FROM THE HAMED AND ONE PERSON FROM
THE YASAIF WOULD SIGN THE CHECK.
OS THE PLUDS THAT WERE IN THE PLESSEN BYTEKPLISE,
INC. ACCOUNT HAN ANY SPECIFIC PURPOSE?
MUS) THE FUNDS WERE STRICTLY TO COVER EXPENSE
SIGNATURE: MITNESS: THE CAME STRICTLY TO COVER GAPIEUSE  WITNESS: THE CAME STRICTLY TO COVER GAPIEUSE

## INSULAR INVESTIGATION BUIL AU

CR# /3/104488 PAGE 3 OF 3 STATEMENT - CLOSING SHEET FROM THE COMPANY. Q) BID WALEED HAMED OR ANY MENTBER OF THE HAMED FAMILY WFOX HED YOU OR ANY HENESER OF THE YUSHE FALTRY THAT THEY WERE GOING TO REMOVE \$ 460,000 FROM THE ACCOUNTS AK) NO HOW MUCH SHARES IN THE COMPANY BOTH FAMILY HAVE? AND 50% EACH Q.) WAS ANY MINUTES RECORDED OF THE PURPOSE OF THE WITHMANAN OF THE \$ 460,000000 11/5 NO BID WHILEED HAMES HAD AUTHORIZATION TO WITHDREW THE MONEY? CAN YOU POSTTIVEY IDENTIFY WHILETED HAMED? 100 YES DO YOU WAST TO AND ANY THEOR ELSE? WE NEVER DESTRIBUTE FRANCE FROM THAT COMPANY, E TIME ENDS: 1347 DATE: 17 MAY 13 I HEREBY DECLARE THAT THE FOREGOING STATEMENT, WHICH I HAVE DICTATED AND READ, IS FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY GIVEN AND IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDEGE. 



### DEFARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

HARROSPHINDSENS GADE OPERS (BRODEN, 28 O FRIOD SPETIONAM, USA, VERME ISLANDS 00302 (EIO) 774-5000 PAN: (EIO) 77(SDD) 46040 ISSTATE (ASSTEE COARLIS) THEMON GESTELLISULLING CHRISCIANSTRO, ST. CHOIX, VI 00820 B40) 778-0286 FACE(840) 778-1426

### SUBPOENA - DUCES TECUM

### THE PEOPLE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

TO: Derrick Martin, Bank Manager

Bank of Nova Scotia 4500 Estate Diamond

P.O. Box 773

Christiansted, St. Croix, VI 00821

Tel.: (340) 778-6936 Fax: (340) 773-3225

PURSUANT to Title 4 Virgin Islands Code Section 601 et. seq.:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO APPEAR before Esther R. Walters, Esq., Assistant Attorney General of the Virgin Islands, 6040 Castle Coakley, Christiansted, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands 00820, to give testimony in connection with a <u>criminal investigation</u>, by the People of the Virgin Islands.

Personal appearance is not required to satisfy this subpoena. Instead of personal appearance, please surrender to Detective-Sergeant Mark A. Corneiro, Police Operation & Administrative Services, #45 Mars Hill, Frederiksted, St. Crolx, VI 00840 the following information and any documentation evidencing same, by June 4, 2013:

- Records reflecting monthly statements from October of 2012 to present of any accounts belonging to Plessen Enterprise, Inc., Account No. 45012 that might be at your bank.
- 2. Records to include: monthly statements, signature cards, credit cards, debit cards, checking, application forms for the accounts belonging to the business listed above.
  - $\sqrt{3}$ . Certified copies of all checks issued from October 2012 to present.



Subpoena-Duces Tecum Re: Plessen Enterprise Inc., CR# 13A04488 Page 2 of 2

FAILURE TO APPEAR at such time and place or to produce requested documents may lead to the Issuance of a warrant for your arrest pursuant to Title 5 Virgin Islands Code Section 654.

THE PEOPLE OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

VINCENT A. FRAZER ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATED: 5.20.13

ESTHER R. WALTERS
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
V.I. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
6040 CASTLE COAKLEY,
CHRISTIANSTED, ST. CROIX
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS 00820-4375

## RETURN OF SERVICE

attached hereto on	the	HEREBY	CERTIFY day of	that	1	received	the	, 2013,	and that	t the	reaner	OH
the 2/57	day	of	7	1000	by	showing	hlm	, 2013, n/her this	l served original	the and	same then	on by
delivering to him/her	rac	ору.										

Officer's Signature

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS DIVISION OF ST. CROIX

CIVIL NO. SX-12-CV-370
ACTION FOR DAMAGES
DECLARATORY RELIEF JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

## AFFIDAVIT OF WALEED HAMED A/K/A WALLY HAMED

Waleed Hamed, a/k/a Wally Hamed, duly swom, hereby avers as follows:

- 1. I am an adult resident of St. Croix and am personally knowledgeable about each fact set forth in this affidavit.
- 2. I am also known by most people as Wally Hamed.
- My father, Mohammad Hamed, entered into a partnership with Fathi Yusuf
  in the 1980's to operate a supermarket known as Plaza Extra, located in
  the United Shopping Center located on the east end of St. Croix.
- 4. The partnership has since expanded to two other locations in the Virgin Islands, operating the Plaza Extra supermarket on the west end of St. Croix at Estate Plessen (Grove Place) and the Plaza Extra supermarket on St. Thomas located at the Tutu Park Mall.
- 5. My father has given me a power of attorney to act on his behalf in all aspects of the Plaza partnership business he has with Fathi Yusuf.
- The partnership between Hamed and Yusuf currently operates the same three Plaza supermarket locations, currently employing in excess of 600 employees in the three stores.
- 7. Since its formation, the three Plaza Extra supermarkets have been managed jointly by my father with Fathi Yusuf, operating as a partnership with separate accounting records and separate bank accounts for each of the three stores, even though the partnership utilized the corporate entity of United Corporation ("United") for the reporting of tax obligations.





## Affidavit of Waleed Hamed Page 2

- 8. United owns additional assets other than the three Plaza supermarkets that my father does not have an interest in.
- 9. The bank accounts for the three Plaza Extra supermarkets, placed in the name of United, have always been accessible equally to my father and Fathl Yusuf, with the parties agreeing in 2010 that one family member from each of the Hamed and Yusuf families will sign each check written on these bank accounts. The current bank accounts for each of the three Plaza stores are:

St. Thomas Plaza Extra Store:

Operating Acct: 04xxxxxxxxx Bank of Nova Scotla (BNS)
Payroll Acct: 04xxxxxxxx Bank of Nova Scotla (BNS)
Telecheck Acct: 04xxxxxxx Bank of Nova Scotla (BNS)
Credit Card Acct: 1xxxxxxx Banco Popular

St. Croix Plaza Extra - WEST

Operating Acct: 19xxxxx Banco Popular
Credit Card Acct: 19xxxx Banco Popular
TeleCheck Acct: 05xxxxx Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS)

St. Croix Plaza Extra - EAST

Operating Acct: 19xxxxxx Banco Popular
Credit Cart Acct: 19xxxxx Banco Popular
Telecheck Acct: 58xxxxxx Bank of Nova Scotia (BNS)

- 10. The accounts for United's shopping center operations and business operations that are unrelated to the three Plaza Extra supermarket stores are maintained separately by Fathi Yusuf and United. My father does not have access to these separate bank accounts used by United for its shopping center and other businesses unrelated to the three Plaza Extra supermarkets.
- 11.At all times relative hereto, the Hamed and Yusuf partnership profils from the Plaza Extra stores have always been held in banking and brokerage accounts completely separate from the profils of United's other unrelated businesses, even though the banking and brokerage accounts holding the profits from the Hamed and Yusuf partnership are in United's name as well. The current brokerage accounts holding these profits, well in excess of several million dollars, are:

### Popular Securities

PSx-xxxx22 PSx-xxxx63

## Affidavit of Waleed Hamed Page 3

PSx-xxxx60 PSx-xxxx79 PSx-xxxx01 PSx-xxxx10 PSx-xxxx28

PSx-xxxx36

Merrill Lynch 14X-XXXXX

- 12. At all times relative hereto, my father and Fathi Yusuf have equally shared the profits distributed from the three Plaza supermarkets.
- 13. In this regard, my father and Fathi Yusuf have also maintained records of all withdrawals from the partnership account to each of them (and their respective family members), to make sure there would always be an equal (50/50) amount of these withdrawals for each partner's family members.
- 14. Fathi Yusuf has repeatedly confirmed the existence of this partnership between himself and my father, including statements made under oath. See Exhibit A.
- 15. On February 10, 2012, Fathi Yusuf's attorney, Nizar DeWood ("DeWood"), informed me, as the agent for my father, that Fathi Yusuf wanted to dissolve the partnership, which he again mentioned in a follow up letter. See Group Exhibit B The letter stated that Mr. Yusuf was ready to proceed with dissolving the partnership, describing the partnership assets to be divided as follows;

As it stands, the partnership has three major assets: Plaza Extra - West (Grove Place, including the real property), Plaza Extra - East (Sion Farm) and Plaza Extra (Tutu Park, St. Thomas).

The letter then discussed each partner getting their own store from the partnership.

16. DeWood then sent a proposed partnership dissolution agreement on behalf of Fathi Yusuf on March 13, 2012, to me, regarding Yusuf's request to dissolve the partnership. That document (See Exhibit C) then went on to state in part as follows:

WHEREAS, the Partners have operated the Partnership under an oral partnership Agreement since 1986.

WHEREAS, the Partnership was formed for the purposes of operating Super Markets in the District of St. Croix, and St. Thomas; and

WHEREAS, the Partners have shared profits, losses, deductions, credits, and cash of the Partnership;

WHEREAS, the Partners have certain rights and responsibilities under the Virgin Islands Revised Uniform Partnership Act ("Act") governing dissolution of partnerships, and hereby desire to vary or confirm by the terms of this Agreement;

That document then described the partnership assets as follows:

Section 1.1: Assets of the Partnership

1. PLAZA EXTRA EAST- Estate Sion Farm, St. Croix

2. PLAZA EXTRÀ WEST- Estate Grove, St. Croix (Super Market Business ONLY)

3. PLAZA EXTRA - Tutu Park. St. Thomas

- 17. All interested parties subsequently met on numerous occasions to try to address the division of the partnership assets, including the three Plaza Extra Stores and the partnership profits held in the various bank and brokerage accounts. However, to date no agreement has been reached regarding the division of these partnership assets.
- 18. As these discussions progressed, Fathl Yusuf began to engage in, and continues to engage in, numerous acts in breach of his obligations as a partner in his partnership with Hamed. These acts are clearly designed to undermine the partnership's operations, jeopardizing their continued success and existence. These acts include but are not limited to the following acts:
  - a) Threatening to terminate the Hamed family employees in the three Plaza Extra stores;
  - b) Attempting to discredit the operations of these three stores by making defamatory statements about Hamed and his family members to third parties, including suppliers for the three stores, which are completely untrue:
  - c) Attempting to unilaterally change how the stores have operated by threatening to impose new and unreasonable restrictions on the operations of these three stores, all of which are aimed at undermining Hamed's partnership interest in the three stores.

d) Threatening to close down the Plaza Supermarkets;

- e) Threatening the Hamed family members working in the Plaza supermarkets with physical harm, trying to intimidate them into leaving the stores;
- f) Unilaterally cancelling orders placed with vendors and not ordering new inventory for the three Plaza supermarkets;

g) Giving false information to third parties, including suppliers of the three Plaza Supermarkets, regarding its future operations, jeopardizing the good will of the Three Plaza supermarkets; and

h) Spending funds from the bank accounts of the three Plaza supermarkets to support his other personal business interests

unrelated to the three Plaza supermarkets,

- 19. Finally, on or about August 20, 2012, Faihl Yusuf indicated he wanted to withdraw \$2.7 million from the partnership, which my father (through me) refused to agree to. See Exhibit D. Thereafter, Yusuf unilaterally and wrongfully converted \$2.7 million from the Plaza Extra supermarket accounts used to operate the partnership's three stores, placing the funds in a separate United account controlled only by him. Said conversion was a willful and wanton breach of the partnership agreement between my father and Mr. Yusuf. See Exhibit E.
- 20. Despite repeated demands, Fathi Yusuf has not returned these funds to the Plaza Extra bank accounts from which they were withdrawn.
- 21. If the partnership's operations are not secured immediately, the continued operation of the three Plaza stores will be in jeopardy, as well as the continued employment of its 600 plus employees, resulting in irreparable harm to these partnership assets.
- 22. Indeed, Plaza is in serious jeopardy of losing customers to other stores, losing employees due to moral problems, losing supplies, and otherwise losing its goodwill, which it has built up over past 25 years.
- 23. The Hamed family has operated this partnership for over 25 years and wants to continue these businesses into the future for its current family members.
- 24. Yusuf has extensive investments overseas, so that he can easily remove these significant assets beyond the jurisdiction of this Court if the relief sought is not granted, as he has done with other profits received by him over the past 25 years.

Dated: September 18, 2012

TOTARY PUBLIC

Waleed Hamed a/k/a Wally Hamed

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME THIS 18<sup>th</sup> DAY OF September, 2012

NOTARY PUBLIC JERRI FARRANTE

Commission Exp: August 26, 2015

NP 078-11

5

### FOR PUBLICATION

# IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS DIVISION OF ST. CROIX

MOHAMMED HAMED by his authorized agent	
WALEED HAMED, Plaintiff,	CIVIL NO. SX-12-CV-370
FATHI YUSUF, and UNITED CORPORATON,  Defendants	ACTION FOR DAMAGES; PRELIMINARY AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION; DECLARATORY RELIEF
)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

## ORDER

The Court having issued its Memorandum Opinion of this date, it is hereby

ORDERED that Plaintiff's Emergency Motion to Renew Application for TRO, filed January 9, 2013, seeking entry of a temporary restraining order or, in the alternative, preliminary injunction is GRANTED, as follows:

ORDERED that the operations of the three Plaza Extra Supermarket stores shall continue as they have throughout the years prior to this commencement of this litigation, with Hamed, or his designated representative(s), and Yusuf, or his designated representative(s), jointly managing each store, without unilateral action by either party, or representative(s), affecting the management, employees, methods, procedures and operations. It is further

ORDERED that no funds will be disbursed from supermarket operating accounts without the mutual consent of Hamed and Yusuf (or designated representative(s)). It is further

ORDERED that all checks from all Plaza Extra Supermarket operating accounts will require two signatures, one of a designated representative of Hamed and the other of Yusuf or a designated representative of Yusuf. It is further



Mohammad Hamed via Waleed Hamed v.Fathi Yusuf and United Corporation, SX-12-CV-370 ORDER

Page 2 of 2

ORDERED that a copy of this Order shall be provided to the depository banks where all Plaza Extra Supermarket operating accounts are held. It is further

ORDERED that Plaintiff shall forthwith file a bond in the amount of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00) with the Clerk of the Court, and shall provide notice of the posting to Defendants. (Plaintiff's interest in the "profits" accounts of the business now held at Banco Popular Securities shall serve as additional security to pay any costs and damages incurred by Defendants if found to have been wrongfully enjoined.)

Dated: April 25, 2013

Douglas A. Brady

Judge of the Superior Court

ATTEST:

VENETIAM, VELASQUEZ

Clerk of the Court

By: Sylled Chief Deputy Clerk

## IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

### **DIVISION OF ST. CROIX**

PEOPLE OF THE VIRGI	N ISLANDS,	)	CRIMINAL NO.	SX-15-CR-352 SX-15-CR-353
	Plaintiff,	ý	CHARGE(s):	27. 10 41. 000
vs.  WALEED HAMED, MUFEED HAMED,		)	EMBEZZLEMEI FIDUCIARIES 14 V.I.C. §1091 GRAND LARCE 14 V.I.C. §1083	/PRINCIPALS & 1094(a)(2)& 11(a) ENY
	Defendants.	)		

TO: JEFFREY MOORHEAD

1132 (48) KING STREET STE. 3 Christlansted, St. Croix U. S. Virgin Islands 00820

## **GORDON RHEA**

PO BOX 307607 ST THOMAS VI 00803

## RESPONSE TO DISCOVERY REQUEST

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 16(a)(1)(E), the materials below are being supplied to the Defendant.

Specifically, the People have attached hereto copies of the following for the two case named above:

1) Scotiabank Information Gathering Form- Account for Private Company Plessen Enterprises Inc., dated 02/03/12 (9 single sided pages);

Pursuant to Rule 16(a)(1)(E) you may inspect and copy or photograph any tangible objects the People has in its possession reference to this case. Please note that there is photographic evidence available for viewing. Our office hours are 8:00 a.m., to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, except holidays. Please call 773-0295 for an appointment.

Notice is hereby given that the People intend to rely upon all the evidence contained in the aforementioned.

The Defendant is further notified, and demand is hereby made pursuant to Rule 12.1 that in the event the Defendant intends to rely upon an alibi, that said Notice of Alibi be provided to the People and that the disclosure be in compliance with the Rules

Page: 2
Second Response to Discovery Request
WALEED and MUFEED HAMED SX-15-CR-352, 353

of Discovery. Demand is hereby made that the aforementioned be supplied to the People within ten (10) days or within the time set by the Court.

The People intend to rely upon the dates and time of the occurrence as indicated in the attached Discovery.

Demand is hereby made upon the Defendant for any and all evidence which would be discoverable by the People under Rule 16(b) and (c). The People are presently unaware of any exculpatory material other than as noted above. However, the People acknowledge its continuing duty to disclose requested evidence or material and will supply same to the Defendant as it become available.

DATED: 04/01/16

RY

KIPPY G. ROBERSON

Respectfully submitted,
CLAUDE WALKER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department Of Justice

6040 Castle Coakley, Christiansted St. Crolx, Virgin Islands 00820

Tel. (340) 773-0295

### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have served a true and foregoing copy of the within Second Response to Discovery Material; which was served upon

TO: JEFFREY MOORHEAD

1132 (48) KING STREET STE. 3 Christiansted, St. Croix U. S. Virgin Islands 00820 **GORDON RHEA** 

PO BOX 307607 ST THOMAS VI 00803

By electronic filing to grhea@rpwb.com and jeffreymlaw@yahoo.com

on this 1st day of, April, 2016.

Roberson Asst. Attny. General

# IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS DIVISION OF ST. CROIX

WALEED HAMED and KAC357, INC.	CIVIL NO. SX-16-CV-429		
Plaintiffs,	ACTION FOR DAMAGES		
VS.			
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, d/b/a SCOTIABANK, FAITH YUSUF, MAHER	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED		
YUSUF, YUSUF YUSUF and UNITED CORPORATION,			
Defendants			

## **ORDER**

THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Defendant, Bank of Nova Scotia's Motion to Dismiss and Motion to Strike Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint. The Court having reviewed the pleadings and being advised of the premises, it is hereby

**ORDERED** that Defendant Bank of Nova Scotia's Motion to Dismiss and Motion to Strike Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint is **GRANTED** and Plaintiffs' claims against Defendant Bank of Nova Scotia are hereby **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

SO ORDERED on this	day of, 2017.
	JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
AT T E S T: ESTRELLA GEORGE Acting Clerk of the Court	

By:

Deputy Clerk