

Issue Based - Typology Driven Investigations

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Monitoring and Investigations

Our strategy is to continue to enhance our ability to identify illicit activity with greater efficiency, developing and utilizing more sophisticated tools and methods.

One of our challenges as an industry is elimination of noise and the identification of true money laundering and terrorist financing risk. At JPMorgan Chase we incorporate Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing typologies identified from previous investigations into our investigative approach, and create a risk models encompassing, product, geography, and customer type. The models help to provide a detailed road map for investigators to conduct their investigations. This approach also allows more precision in building sustainable monitoring tools to identify suspicious activity and provides the investigator with a more purpose through which to conduct investigations. We term this “finding a needle in a world of haystacks”.

We've applied this approach to several areas like Human Trafficking, Black Market Peso, Interstate Cash, Pain clinics and Healthcare fraud.

Similarly we built an in-house tool to help incorporate scoring logic for alert generation. This concept goes beyond the sole value/volume ML detection method that is prevalent in the first generation ML detection software products.

Evolution of Monitoring and Investigations

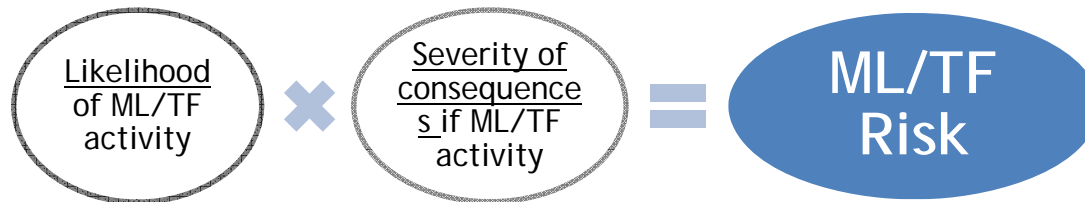
- First Generation: Raw Alert processing
- Second Generation AML: “Needles in a World of Haystacks
- Third Generation: Portfolio Analysis
 - “Portfolio Analysis” is the risk framework that primarily focuses resources on higher ML/TF matters. Conversely, the Portfolio Analysis approach seeks to: (a) reduce the “jet engine impact” from noise that impairs detection of potential ML/TF activity; and (b) avoid opportunity cost from mechanical raw alert-specific “deep-dives” or “data dump documentation” on matters that do not appear to have potential significant ML/TF risk.
 - The “Portfolio Analyzer” is an integrated web-based tool for which we have applied for a patent to conduct account-specific data retrieval and analysis of customer demographic and specific transaction information for an overall pre-defined portfolio for the purpose of improving our ability to detect and report higher risk potential money laundering or terrorist financing activity flowing through JPMC.

"Second Generation Monitoring"

Define the "Needle"	Build risk models based on specific ML/TF typology
Choosing the "Haystack"	Locate the "choke point" that best highlights ML/TF typology
Looking for the Needle	Look for specific electronic ML/TF transaction characteristics
Finding the Needle	Investigate and SAR
Needle finding machines	Automate ML/TF risk model for specific typology

Third Generation AML “Portfolio Analysis Process”

- Continually focus on higher ML/TF risk at all stages of monitoring and investigations within any given population (Portfolio)

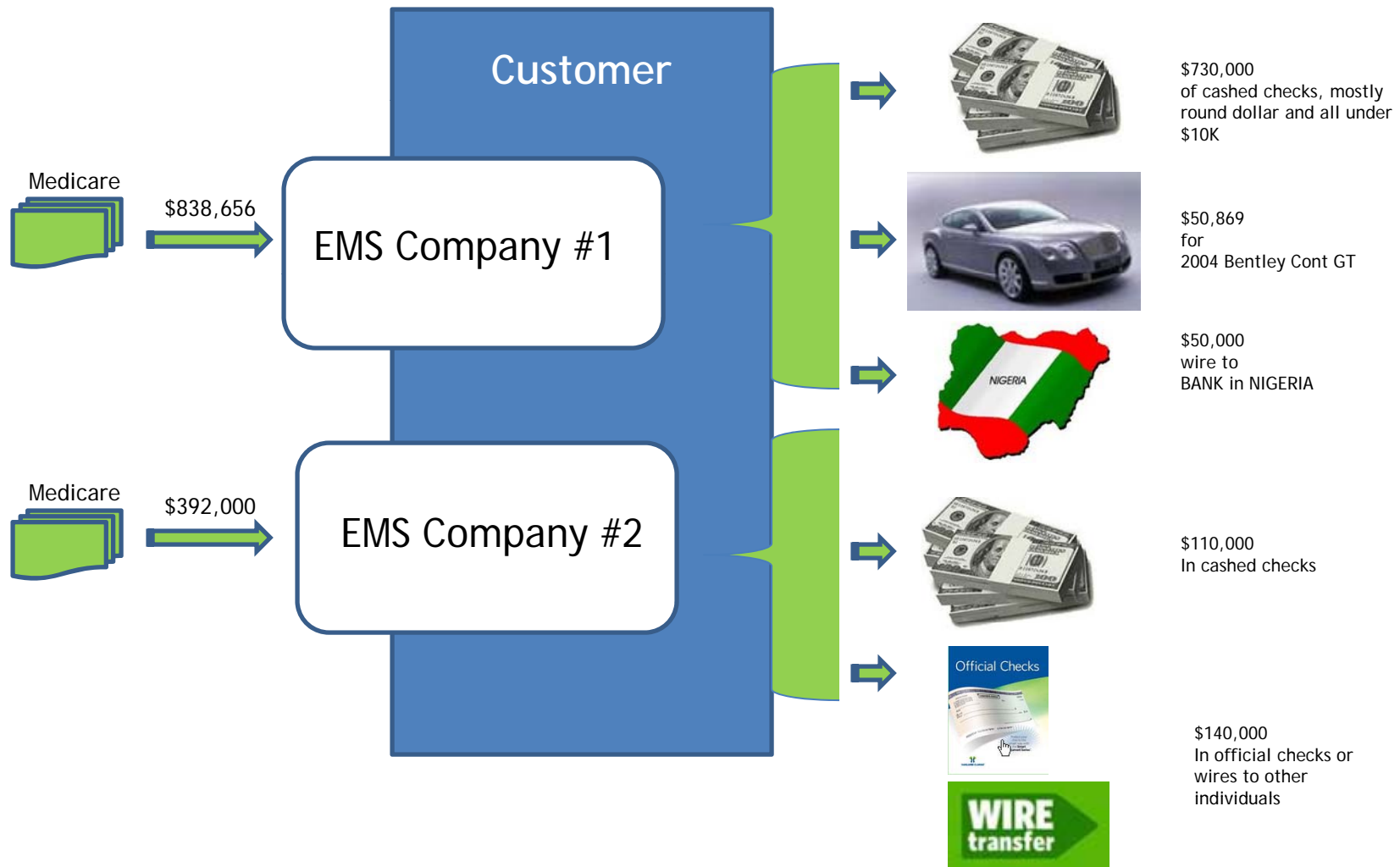


- “AID” the investigator in making effective and efficient ML/TF risk decisions:
 - Automated data gathering
 - Information enrichment
 - Display ML/TF risk
- Assessment of the likelihood of finding potential suspicious activity:
 - Typologies consistent with ML/TF activity
 - Traits inconsistent with ML/TF activity
 - Materiality
 - Deeper ML/TF risk model assessment (geography, product, customer-type, and referral source)
- Deploy resources at higher ML/TF risk/reduce “Jet Engine Noise” impairment
- Investigation and SAR filings
- ML/TF risk decisions by LOBs
- Feedback loop (including iterative changes to ML/TF risk models)
- Phase II Portfolio - Typology-based detection of potential ML/TF activity

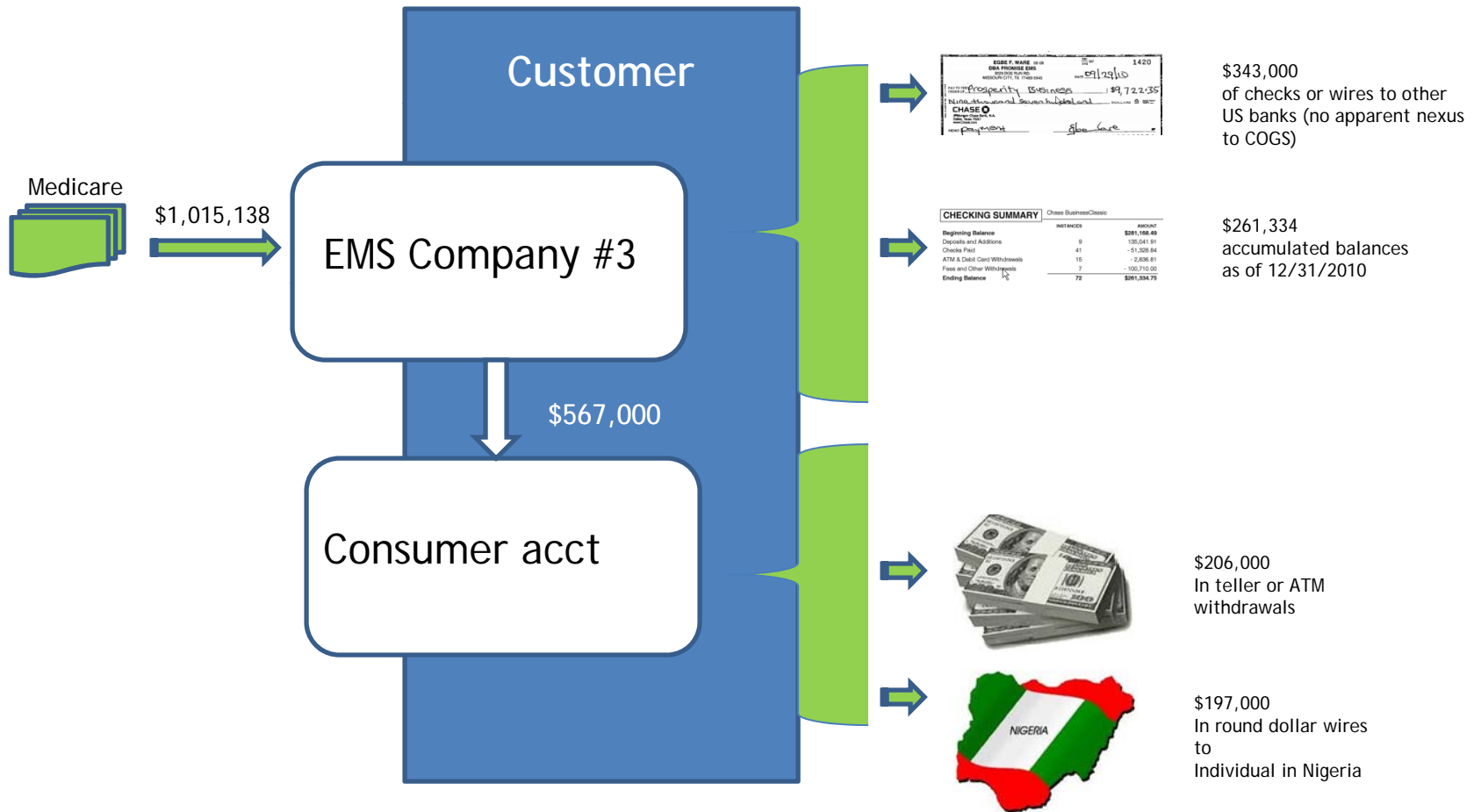
Typology Driven - Issue Based investigations

Define needle	Choose haystack	Electronic traits	Investigate and SAR	Automate needle finding
Underground (hawala) money transmission	Foreign correspondent ICL files	Retail customers with repetitive round dollar checks between \$2,000 and \$10,000 negotiated through Yemenis /Lebanese banks	High concentration of repetitive round dollar cash deposits followed by round dollar checks negotiated in Middle East; well above consumer levels	Yemen ICL PA database
US-based feeder network for BMPE cash placement	Customer EDW and Atchley cash files	Miami-based Retail customers with possible Columbian CIP / interstate cash between Miami and NY	High concentration of repetitive cash deposits in South Florida followed cash withdrawals in NY; little or no legitimate activity	Miami BMPE PA database
Sex-based human trafficking	ACH counterparty fields	Search for payments to Craigslist or Backpage in \$ amounts consistent with "adult entertainment" advertising	Granular review of customer activity and background (including public records search of phone numbers, names to detect predatory advertising)	Craigslist PA database
Potential terrorists traveling to HR countries for training/ indoctrination	Credit card data mart	Airport codes for Yemen, Afghanistan, and Pakistan PLUS other risk factors (e.g. fall off financial grid > one month)	Granular review of customer activity and background	YAP PA database
Cash moving into domestic correspondent network in wake of Mexican cash restriction	Cash vault files for FIG customers	Proxy for bulk cash = high % of \$100 denominations; sharp increase in average size of cash deposits	Vault cash questionnaire; FIG/T&SS Product/Compliance quarterly risk meetings; customer interviews	Quarterly Vault Cash Report

Healthcare Fraud example #1



Healthcare Fraud example #2



\$1,015,138

EMS Company #3

\$567,000

Consumer acct



\$343,000
of checks or wires to other
US banks (no apparent nexus
to COGS)

CHECKING SUMMARY		Chase BusinessClassic	
	INSTANCES	AMOUNT	
Beginning Balance		\$261,168.60	
Deposits and Additions	9	130,041.91	
Checks Paid	41	-51,208.84	
ATM & Debit Card Withdrawals	15	-2,806.81	
Fees and Other Withdrawals	7	-100,710.00	
Ending Balance	72	\$261,334.79	

\$261,334
accumulated balances
as of 12/31/2010

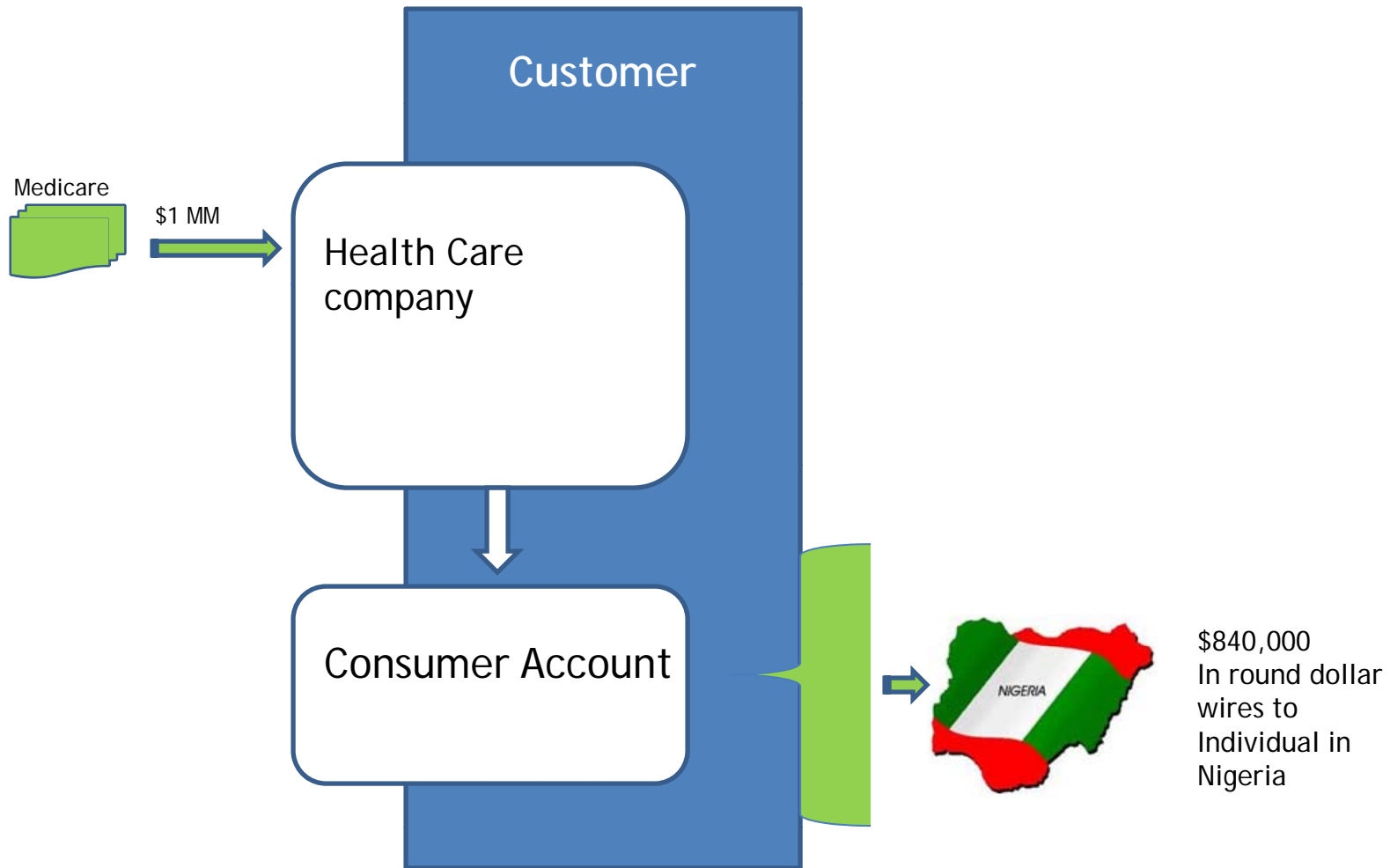


\$206,000
In teller or ATM
withdrawals



\$197,000
In round dollar wires
to
Individual in Nigeria

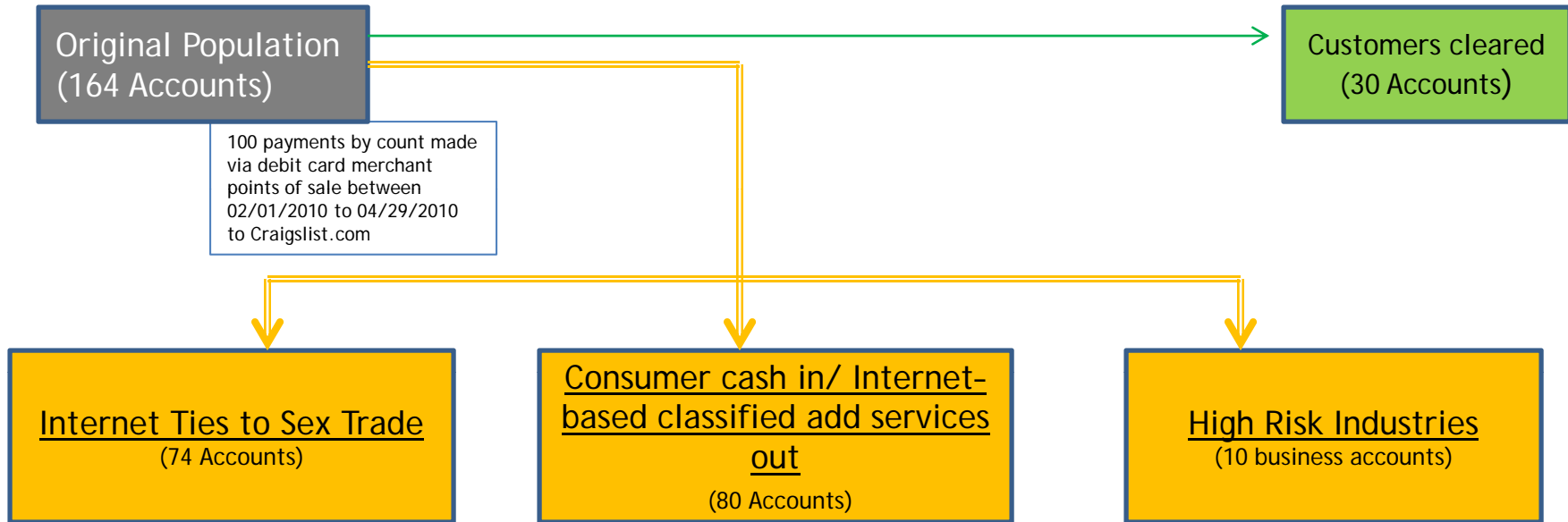
Healthcare Fraud example #3



Human Trafficking Investigation

- Purpose and time period: Literature review conducted pursuant to the Human Trafficking project revealed that low-priced illegal prostitution services, such as those advertised on Craigslist and other internet classified advertisement-type services, are a high risk for human trafficking and juvenile sex trafficking. JPMC conducted an issue based investigation to determine if Chase retail accounts were being used to facilitate sexual commerce. The review looked at customers with extensive payments to Craigslist occurring in May 2010.
- JPMC Retail review
 - The investigation included reviews of JPMC Retail accounts, both consumer and business accounts, of which 83% of the population had reproducible patterns of interest for human trafficking typology development.
 - The accounts fit into three primary data sets:
 - Customers with internet ties to the sex trade;
 - Consumer accounts with extensive cash deposits that fund payments to Craigslist.com; and
 - Business accounts in industries more easily exploitable by traffickers
 - JPMC enriched each data set to narrow the population and to further define monitoring strategies
 - Financial data points like frequency, amount, and value of transaction types including cash, ACH merchant credits, and debit card points of sale
 - Customer level attributes like occupation, tenure, and geography
 - JPMC is in the process of building monitoring strategies based on the typology review to continue to detect customers possibly associated with trafficking

Human Trafficking Example #1



Escort services ads

- Sexual innuendo
- Teenscort.com
- FindHotEscorts.com

Price lists

- Most range from \$30 to \$300 per hour
- Two customers posting extended service (full day or night) prices of \$1500 and \$1800.

Foreign language websites

- 2 Russian and 3 Chinese
- Employment opportunities (tutors, educational services, translators, cooking classes, and wine bars)

Cash deposits

- Average size = \$4,982/ 45 day period
- Average count = 13

ACH to Internet-based classified add services

- Average count = 337 payments

Profile

- 70% - new account
- 70% - no public profile
- Most of the customers in this population have not reciprocated contact.

Advertising

- Two businesses, both styled as beauty salons, had postings on foreign language websites for employment services:
 - Chinese site posted for masseuses
 - Russian site was blocked by Chase due to SOCIAL NETWORKING firewalls

Internet-Based Classified Adds

- Average count = 240
- Average size = \$1,396 45 day period