UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING File No. 3- 20220

In the Matter of

ROSEDALE ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC, F/K/A PRINCETON ADVISORY WEALTH MANAGEMENT, LLC,

Respondent.

ROSEDALE'S OPPOSITION TO THE DIVISION OF ENFORCEMENT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY DISPOSITION – ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

Jay A. Dubow (PA 41741)
Richard J. Zack (PA 77142)
Thomas H. Cordova (PA 326489)
TROUTMAN PEPPER HAMILTON SANDERS LLP
3000 Two Logan Square
Eighteenth and Arch Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2799
Tel: (215) 981-4000
Jay.Dubow@Troutman.com
Richard.Zack@Troutman.com
Thomas.Cordova@Troutman.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

			Page
I.	INT	RODUCTION	1
II.	STA	TEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS	2
	A.	Respondent	2
	B.	The Criminal Conviction	2
	C.	The Administrative Proceeding	4
III.	ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES6		6
	A.	Respondent Agrees that Summary Disposition is Appropriate	6
	B.	The Factors the Commission May Consider Strongly Demonstrate that a Lower Penalty is Appropriate Here	6
	C.	A Low Penalty Would be Consistent with Other Penalties for Similar Violations	12
IV	CON	NCLUSION	14

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

<u>Pago</u> CASES	<u>e(s)</u>
SEC v. Opulentica, 479 F. Supp. 2d. 319 (S.D.N.Y. 2007)	7, 9
In re Spring Hill Capital Markets, LLC, et al., Initial Dec. No. 919 (Nov. 30, 2015)	13
Michael R. Pelosi, Initial Dec. Rel. No. 448, 2012 WL 681582 (Jan. 5, 2012)	13
U.S. v. Evans, Case No. 17-cr-00684 (S.D.N.Y. June 7, 2019)	3, 8
U.S. v. Gatto, Case No. 17-cr-00686 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 5, 2019)	3, 8
U.S. v. Evans, No. 17-mag-7119 (S.D.N.Y Sept. 26, 2017)	2, 7
U.S. v. Gatto, No. 17-mag-7120 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 26, 2017)	7, 8
U.S. v. Sood, Case No. 18-cr-00620 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 27, 2018)	2
Verus Capital Partners, Exchange Act Release No. 5748 (June 7, 2021)	, 13
Wheat, First Sec., Inc., 71 S.E.C. Docket 871, Initial Dec. No. 155, 1999 WL 1210860 (Dec. 17, 1999)	, 13
STATUTES	
15 U.S.C. § 80b-3(i)	6
15 U.S.C. § 80b-6	4

Pursuant to Rule 250 of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Rules of Practice, Respondent Rosedale submits the following brief in opposition to the Division's Motion to Summary Disposition:

I. INTRODUCTION

Respondent Rosedale agrees with the Division that Summary Disposition is appropriate, but strongly disagrees with the Division regarding the amount of the penalty. The Division takes an extreme position that Rosedale should pay the absolute maximum that the Division is allowed to seek, \$486,616. The Division's request for the maximum penalty ignores many important factors and context. Therefore, it is no surprise that the penalty the Division asks this court to impose on Rosedale is well beyond the penalties imposed on other companies whose conduct was much worse. Imposing such a large fine on such a small and non-operational company would certainly not be in the public's interest.

The Division relies heavily on the conviction of Rosedale's former CEO, Munish Sood ("Mr. Sood"). Mr. Sood's conduct, as regrettable as it is, did not harm a single investor. Furthermore, several of Rosedale's former clients who were engaged around the time of Mr. Sood's conduct at issue, have submitted declarations on behalf of Rosedale and Mr. Sood to demonstrate that they were not harmed by Rosedale in any way.

The penalty is even more extreme given that Rosedale never profited from Mr. Sood's conduct at issue and instead Rosedale operated at a loss, and has no past regulatory or compliance issues. Currently, Rosedale has no active clients, and would be unable to pay such a high fine.

Mr. Sood owned his mistake by pleading guilty, and cooperating with the government, which helped secure convictions against more culpable parties. Rosedale has

suffered significantly for the mistakes made by its former CEO. The penalty that the SEC proposes is not warranted and not consistent with penalties imposed on other companies.

II. STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS

A. Respondent

- 1. Rosedale is based in Hamilton, New Jersey.
- 2. When Rosedale was active, Rosedale operated at a loss and was never profitable.
 - 3. Rosedale is not an active firm and has no clients.
- 4. Mr. Sood and his wife own less than 25% of Rosedale in its current non-functioning state.

B. The Criminal Conviction

- 5. In September 2017, the Department of Justice brought two criminal complaints against Mr. Sood, then CEO of Rosedale, and nine other individuals, including an athletic-company executive, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. (Complaint, *U.S. v. Evans*, No. 17-mag-7119 (S.D.N.Y Sept. 26, 2017); Complaint, *U.S. v. Gatto*, No. 17-mag-7120 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 26, 2017).)
- 6. The charging document contains no allegations that Mr. Sood made material misrepresentations to Rosedale clients or potential Rosedale clients about investments or misappropriated funds belonging to Rosedale clients or prospective Rosedale clients or in any way defrauded clients.
- 7. Mr. Sood cooperated with the Department of Justice throughout its investigation and provided important testimony at trial to help secure the convictions of the ringleaders of the conspiracy. Mr. Sood has taken responsibility for his actions and pled guilty. (Guilty Plea, *U.S. v. Sood*, Case No. 18-cr-00620 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 27, 2018) Ex. 1.)

- 8. The main co-defendants involved in the Department of Justice's investigation were given sentences ranging from probation to up to nine months. (Sentencing, *U.S. v. Gatto*, Case No. 17-cr-00686 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 5, 2019) (James Gatto received a nine month sentence); Sentencing, *U.S. v. Evans*, Case No. 17-cr-00684 (S.D.N.Y. June 7, 2019) (Lamont Evans was sentenced to three months).) Furthermore, all of the co-defendants have been given sentences far below the sentencing guideline range. (Sentencing, *U.S. v. Evans*, Case No. 17-cr-00684 (S.D.N.Y. June 7, 2019) (the guidelines range for Lamont Evans was 18-24 months and he given a three month sentence); (Sentencing, *U.S. v. Gatto*, Case No. 17-cr-00686 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 5, 2019) (the guidelines range for James Gatto was three to four years and he was given a nine month sentence).
- 9. On September 12, 2019, Mr. Sood's sentencing hearing was held before the Honorable Kimba Wood.
- 10. At the sentencing hearing, the Government admitted that Mr. Sood's "cooperation was extremely timely. He indicated very early on that he intended to cooperate. He came in and proffered with us quickly, and he was proffering and working with us well before any of the trials that occurred here took place, well before any guilty pleas." Sentencing Tr. 7:11-17 (Ex. 2).
- 11. The government further praised Mr. Sood for his cooperation: "With respect to his truthfulness and reliability, he was forthcoming in the proffer sessions. He told us not only about conduct that we already knew about from the wiretap of his phone and the other evidence but also additional conduct that we were not aware of before he informed us of it, and he was forthcoming and truthful during all phases of both the proffers and the trial preparation." Sentencing Tr. 7:18-24.

- 12. The Court noted that Mr. Sood "was not an instigator, he was not a major participant[,]" and that "[w]ith respect to Mr. Sood's character, everything in his background suggests an upstanding, honest man. I believe that his [. . .] seduction by the prospect of having such high-profile clients was an aberration in an otherwise blameless life." Sentencing Tr. 9:4-10.
- 13. The Court further praised his invaluable assistance to the government: "His very prompt, very painstaking assistance to the government, which included crimes as to which the government was not yet aware and which was enormously useful to the government in light of the fact that with respect to the trial of Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Code, he was the only member of the conspiracy who testified, and his use to the government was, as the government said, as narrator to what happened in light of the cryptic nature of a number of the wiretaps wiretapped conversations." Sentencing Tr. 9:11-19.
- 14. In light of this, the Court ultimately imposed a small fine of \$25,000, but no incarceration or supervised release, Sentencing Tr. 9:23-10:6 a punishment less severe than that received by any codefendant.

C. The Administrative Proceeding

11. On December 21, 2017, the Commission entered an "Order Directing Private Investigation and Designating Officers to Take Testimony." The Order stated that the Commission had information relating to potential violations of Section 206 of the Advisers Act—specifically, the provisions making it unlawful for an investment adviser to (1) to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud any client or prospective client; or (2) to engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates as a fraud or deceit upon any client or prospective client. *Id.* (citing 15 U.S.C. § 80b-6(1, 2)).

- 12. Subsequently, Mr. Sood's attorneys were informed that the investigation was based on the allegations in the Criminal Matter. Indeed, in a subpoena for documents and testimony dated June 14, 2018, the Division sought documents and information about the Criminal Matter, including topics and individuals discussed by Mr. Sood during his meetings with the Department of Justice (which has already summarized the meetings for the Division).
- 13. On April 29, 2019 the Division issued a subpoena for Mr. Sood to provide testimony. Recognizing potential Fifth Amendment rights at stake, Mr. Sood's attorneys suggested that Mr. Sood's testimony be rescheduled until the Criminal Matter was resolved and offered to produce Mr. Sood for a proffer. Instead of waiting a few months until the Criminal Matter was resolved or proffering Mr. Sood, which could elicit useful testimony from Mr. Sood in aid of the Division's investigation, the Division decided to require Mr. Sood to provide testimony before the Criminal Matter was resolved, which caused Mr. Sood to assert his Fifth Amendment right during the testimony.
- 14. On June 19, 2019, the day after Mr. Sood travelled from New Jersey to Fort Worth, Texas to provide testimony, the Division issued two Wells Notices to Mr. Sood and Rosedale.
- 15. On December 21, 2020, the Division filed an Order Instituting

 Administrative Proceedings Pursuant to Section 203(f) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940

 and Section 15(b)(6) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. On January 11, 2021, Mr. Sood

 subsequently filed his Answer to the Order Instituting Administrative Proceedings, admitting

 all facts and asserting various affirmative defenses.

- 16. On May 19, 2021, the Division filed a Motion for Summary Disposition and Memorandum of Points of Authorities in Support ("Division's Motion"). The Division asked the Commission to impose a civil penalty of \$487,616 on Rosedale.
- 17. The Division's Motion contains no allegations that Rosedale or Mr. Sood made material misrepresentations to clients or potential clients about investments or misappropriated funds belonging to clients or prospective clients or in any way defrauded clients. Furthermore, the Division's Motion contains no allegations that Mr. Sood or Rosedale profited from his conduct.¹

III. ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES

A. Respondent Agrees that Summary Disposition is Appropriate.

Respondent agrees with the Division that summary disposition is appropriate in the instant matter. The parties disagree, however, about the penalty to be imposed as part of such summary disposition.

B. The Factors the Commission May Consider Strongly Demonstrate that a Lower Penalty is Appropriate Here.

In determining whether a civil penalty is in the public interest, the Commission may consider whether: (1) the violation involved fraud, deceit, manipulation, or deliberate or reckless disregard of a regulatory requirement; (2) the resulting harm, directly or indirectly, to other persons; (3) any unjust enrichment and prior restitution; (4) the respondent's prior regulatory record; (5) the need for deterrence; and (6) such other matters as justice may require. 15 U.S.C. § 80b-3(i). While these factors are helpful in characterizing a particular defendant's actions, "the civil penalty framework is of a discretionary nature and each case has its own

¹ Other individuals involved in the conspiracy have profited from doing similar conduct in the past, while Mr. Sood never profited.

particular facts and circumstances which determine the appropriate penalty to be imposed." *SEC v. Opulentica*, 479 F. Supp. 2d. 319, 331 (S.D.N.Y. 2007) (internal quotation omitted). Applying the facts and circumstances to these factors demonstrate that Rosedale should receive a small penalty and not the maximum penalty that the Division is seeking.

<u>Factor one</u>: Despite Pleading Guilty to a Crime Involving Fraud, the Overall Circumstances Overwhelming Support A Lower Penalty.

Although Mr. Sood pled guilty, Mr. Sood was a minor player, with a limited role, in a large conspiracy. *See* Sentencing Tr. 9:4-5, Testimony of the Sentencing Judge ("[W]ith respect to Mr. Sood, I agree [...] that he was not an instigator, he was not a major participant."). He was "seduc[ed] by the prospect of having such high-profile clients . . . in an otherwise blameless life," *id.*, and to date, has only received nominal monthly retainer payments from two professional-athlete clients.

Specifically, in September 2017, the Department of Justice brought two criminal complaints against Mr. Sood and nine other individuals in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. *See* Complaint, *U.S. v. Evans*, No. 17-mag-7119 (S.D.N.Y Sept. 26, 2017); *see* Complaint, *U.S. v. Gatto*, No. 17-mag-7120 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 26, 2017). In the *Evans* complaint, Mr. Sood was charged with making and conspiring to make payments to assistant coaches of NCAA basketball teams so that the coaches would encourage their players to hire Mr. Sood as an investment advisor if they became professionals.² Notably, however, he declined to make payments on several occasions and only eventually made a \$2,000 payment by

² Being a financial advisor for a professional basketball player is not lucrative until, and if, the client is successful enough to sign a second contract because NBA rookie contracts do not typically provide enough funds for clients to invest. Mr. Sood's sentencing judge provided, "And the way the business works is until an athlete gets a second contract – and that's several years – at least four years into their NBA career – Mr. Sood didn't stand to really make money on that." Sentencing Tr. 4: 8-11.

check to Mr. Evans in June 2017. Mr. Sood never secured a client through his relationship with or payment to Mr. Evans. In the *Gatto* complaint, Mr. Sood was charged with making, and conspiring to make, payments to the families and friends of NCAA basketball players for the same reasons. Again, in this scheme, Mr. Sood only made one payment to a high school player's father – a payment that was funded by an undercover FBI agent and not Mr. Sood himself. Mr. Sood similarly did not secure any clients through his limited involvement in the *Gatto* matter. Notably absent from either of these complaints are any allegations Mr. Sood made material misrepresentations to clients or potential clients about investments or misappropriated funds belonging to clients or prospective clients – because he did not.

The sentencing judge recognized Mr. Sood's conduct for what it was: "an aberration in an otherwise blameless life." Sentencing Tr. 9:7-10. In light of this, Mr. Sood was given the least severe sanction of any co-defendant — a \$25,000 fine without incarceration or probation. In contrast, the main co-defendants involved in the Department of Justice's investigation, most of whom are unquestionably more culpable than Mr. Sood, were given sentences ranging from probation to up to nine months in prison. *See, e.g.,* Sentencing, *U.S. v. Gatto*, Case No. 17-cr-00686 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 5, 2019) (James Gatto received a nine-month sentence); Sentencing, *U.S. v. Evans*, Case No. 17-cr-00684 (S.D.N.Y. June 7, 2019) (Lamont Evans was sentenced to three months). Furthermore, all of the co-defendants have been given sentences far below the sentencing guideline range. *See, e.g.,* Sentencing, *U.S. v. Evans*, Case No. 17-cr-00684 (S.D.N.Y. June 7, 2019) (the guidelines range for Lamont Evans was 18-24 months and he given a three-month sentence); (Sentencing, *U.S. v. Gatto*, Case No. 17-cr-00686 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 5, 2019) (the guidelines range for James Gatto was three to four years and he was given a nine-month sentence).

Mr. Sood's cooperation led to the conviction of several more culpable individuals. In fact, his cooperation was so exemplary that his efforts were applauded by both the Judge and the Government. *See* Sentencing Tr. 2:19-24, Testimony of the Sentencing Judge ("I'd like to note that Mr. Sood's assistance to the government has been enormously helpful[.]"); *id.* at 7:11-8:14, Testimony of the AUSA (noting Mr. Sood's cooperation was "extremely timely," very forthcoming, and incredibly useful as he was a "crucial witness" and "acted as sort of the narrator of what had happened for the jury and was an incredibly important witness."). In addition to being open and honest with the Department of Justice and the Commission, Mr. Sood has been forthcoming with his clients about the actions that led to his guilty plea, and the public Criminal Matter ensures that all future clients will learn in great detail about his actions.

It is important to note here that providing context is not downplaying Mr. Sood's or Rosedale's conduct and, instead, is meant to help determine what a fair penalty should be. *Opulentica*, 479 F. Supp. 2d. 319, 331 (S.D.N.Y. 2007) ("[E]ach case has its own particular facts and circumstances which determine the appropriate penalty to be imposed"). Once context has been provided, the Division's characterization of Mr. Sood's conduct as "highly egregious" which led to "stunning violations," is shown to be overblown and hyperbolic. The context around Mr. Sood's guilty plea strongly favors a lower penalty for Rosedale.

Factor two: No investors were harmed by Mr. Sood's actions.

None of Rosedale's investors were harmed by Mr. Sood's conduct. In fact, no investors were harmed at all. Mr. Sood's conduct, which was regrettable, was an attempt to gain traction in the competitive world of financial advising for professional athletes. Mr. Sood was misled to believe that the only way to be introduced to these types of prospective clients is to make payments to their family members and coaches. None of the criminal complaints

involving Mr. Sood claim that Mr. Sood harmed any investors, nor has the Division made the claim.

The Division suggests that Universities were indirectly harmed because their coaches and student athletes received money in violation of NCAA rules, and some were deemed ineligible which made the Universities unable to profit from their service. Mr. Sood has paid restitution for this harm in the Criminal matter. Overall, this indirect harm to non-investors was minimal.

Three professional athletes who engaged Mr. Sood through Rosedale provided declarations that state that they were not harmed by Mr. Sood and did not feel pressure to retain Mr. Sood or continue to use Mr. Sood's help. Furthermore, all three professional athletes state that even after they learned of the criminal complaint and Mr. Sood pleading guilty, they would still want to retain Mr. Sood. They also state that had they learned about Mr. Sood's legal issues at the time they first engaged him, it would not have affected their desire to retain Mr. Sood. *See* Kuzma Decl. (Ex. 3); Reed Decl. (Ex. 4); Ayodele Decl. (Ex. 5).

Not only were Rosedale's clients not harmed by Mr. Sood's conduct, but they have benefitted immensely from Mr. Sood's work and advice. For instance, Mr. Sood met Kyle Kuzma in 2017 through Christian Dawkins who was working at ASM Sports when Kuzma was an undrafted prospect. Kuzma Decl. at 2. Kuzma stated that Mr. Sood helped him: (i) raise his credit score, (ii) coordinate his family's relocation to Los Angeles, (iii) setup CDs and other investment vehicles, (iv) finance a car when he first relocated to Los Angeles, and (v) deal with certain complicated family matters. *Id.* at 5. Additionally, Mr. Sood assisted Kuzma in setting up a trust, which Kuzma appointed Mr. Sood as the Trustee. *Id.* at 7. Mr. Sood also serves as an unpaid board member of Kuzma's foundation that donated approximately \$150,000 to the

YMCA in Kuzma's hometown and the Children's Institute in Los Angeles to help with food distribution efforts for families in need during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Id.* at 9.

Another professional athlete who engaged Mr. Sood in 2017, Davon Reed, was introduced to Mr. Sood through Steven Pina who was working at ASM Sports. Reed Decl. at 1. Reed stated that Mr. Sood has helped him: (i) "develop and increase my knowledge about business and various investments opportunities," (ii) create and manage Reed's LLC, (iii) setup CDs and other investment vehicles, (iv) create Reed's Foundation and raise money for projects that are important to Reed, and (v) helped Reed "deal with certain complicated family matters." *Id.* at 5.

Akin Ayodele, who played in the National Football League, provided another declaration about his positive experience engaging Mr. Sood and then later becoming a business partner of Mr. Sood. Ayodele Decl. at 1-3. Mr. Sood has helped Ayodele with: (i) managing his "investment portfolios while [he] was an active player in the NFL," (ii) providing "access to alternative investment opportunities such as real estate and direct investments where other advisors did not or refused to since they would potentially lose management fees," and (iii) allowing Ayodele to "leverage his experience so [he] was not taken advantage by other advisors that were trying to sell him high risk investments not appropriate for [him]." *Id*. Ayodele also discussed how Mr. Sood was unlike other advisors who try to sell expensive investment products that mainly benefit the advisor and not the client. *Id*. at 3d. After Ayodele earned an MBA, he joined Mr. Sood as a business partner.

<u>Factors three and four</u>: Rosedale was not unjustly enriched and has no prior disciplinary history.

As mentioned above, Rosedale, when it was operational, always operated on a loss despite once having a handful of professional athletes as clients who were just starting their careers. Furthermore, Rosedale and its former CEO, Mr. Sood, have no prior disciplinary issues. These two factors favor a low penalty.

Factor five: There is no need for deterrence.

Rosedale has no clients and is not currently functioning. There is little to no threat that Rosedale could be involved in similar conduct in the future. The Division argues that a significant penalty is warranted here to deter others from engaging in the same conduct.

However, this argument is unpersuasive given the significant hit to Mr. Sood's and Rosedale's reputation, along with the fines and threat of jail time Mr. Sood faced for his actions.

C. A Low Penalty Would be Consistent with Other Penalties for Similar Violations.

Penalties imposed on other companies strongly suggest that lower a penalty here is more appropriate. Recently, the Commission found that an investment advisor, Verus Capital Partners ("Verus"), failed to disclose to its investors that it received revenue from a third-party broker dealer. *Verus Capital Partners*, Exchange Act Release No. 5748 (June 7, 2021). Verus received approximately \$1 million in forgivable loans over a 10 year period. *Id.* For failing to disclose this clear conflict of interest to its clients or in SEC disclosures, Verus was ordered to pay \$45,000. *Id.*

Similarly, in *Wheat, First Sec., Inc.*, a public finance firm's vice-president hired lobbyists to solicit business and subsequently concealed the practice. *Wheat, First Sec., Inc.*, 71 S.E.C. Docket 871, Initial Dec. No. 155, 1999 WL 1210860, *33 (Dec. 17, 1999), *accepted as final at Wheat, First Sec., Inc.*, Exchange Act. Rel. No. 52050 (July 18, 2005). The Division

sought \$175,000 in civil penalties, but the Commission ended up imposing only a \$20,000 penalty. When discussing the reasoning for lowering the penalty, the court in *Wheat* provided:

[T]he violation did not reach the level of typical violations of the securities laws, in which investors are directly defrauded of money. While the deceitful acts of First Union and Cawley permitted them to secure and retain profitable business from Broward County that otherwise might have gone, more fairly, to others, one would not necessarily conclude that either Broward County or any of First Union's competitors had suffered an actual and direct loss on the transactions by virtue of the deceit.

Id. at *32. The court also added that the Respondents "were but recent entrants into a well-established system in obvious need of reform." *Id.* at *33.

In instances where other respondents were accused of far more egregious conduct than Rosedale, the Commission imposed much lower penalties than those sought here. *See*, e.g., *Michael R. Pelosi*, Initial Dec. Rel. No. 448, 2012 WL 681582, *25 (Jan. 5, 2012) (allegations involving 243 separate instances of misreporting valuations and inflating returns the Commission imposed a \$60,000 penalty), dismissed by *Michael R. Pelosi*, Investment Company Act Rel. No. 30997 (March 27, 2014); *In re Spring Hill Capital Markets, LLC, et al.*, Initial Dec. No. 919 (Nov. 30, 2015) (allegations involving operating as an unregistered brokerage, then when registered violating record keeping, net capital and reporting requirements the Commission imposed a \$82,500 penalty).

Given the similarities in both *Verus* and *Wheat*, and comparing the penalties imposed on companies who engaged in more egregious actions, a low penalty is appropriate in this situation.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the forgoing reasons, Rosedale respectfully requests that the Commission impose civil penalty much lower than the penalty the Division requested. Finally, Rosedale respectfully requests a hearing on this issue once this matter is fully briefed.

Dated: June 18, 2021 Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jay A. Dubow

Jay A. Dubow (PA 41741)
Richard J. Zack (PA 77142)
Thomas H. Cordova (PA 326489)
TROUTMAN PEPPER HAMILTON SANDERS LLP
3000 Two Logan Square
Eighteenth and Arch Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2799
Tel: (215) 981-4000
Jay.Dubow@Troutman.com
Richard.Zack@Troutman.com

Counsel for Respondent Rosedale

Thomas.Cordova@Troutman.com

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA BEFORE THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING File No. 3- 20220

In the Matter of

ROSEDALE ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC, F/K/A PRINCETON ADVISORY WEALTH MANAGEMENT, LLC,

Respondent.

Attachment	<u>Description</u>
Exhibit 1	Sood Plea Transcript
Exhibit 2	Sood Sentencing Transcript
Exhibit 3	Kyle Kuzma Declaration
Exhibit 4	Davon Reed Declaration
Exhibit 5	Akin Ayodele Declaration

EXHIBIT 1

I8RAASOOP	Plea	
UNITED STATES DI		
SOUTHERN DISTRIC		
UNITED STATES OF	AMERICA,	
V.		18 SD 2439 (BCM)
MUNISH SOOD,		
D	efendant.	
	X	
		New York, N.Y. August 27, 2018
		11:00 a.m.
Before:		
	HON. BARBARA C	C. MOSES,
		Magistrate Judge
		11492002400 0 44490
	APPEARANG	CES
GEOFFREY S. BERM United Stat	IAN es Attorney for the	е
	strict of New York	
	nited States Attorn	ney
RICHARD ZACK Attorney fo	r Defendant Sood	
FRANK WEBER		
	r Defendant Sood	

1	(Case called)
2	MR. SOLOWIEJEZYK: Good morning, your Honor.
3	Noah Solowiejezyk, on behalf of the government.
4	THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Solowiejezyk.
5	MR. ZACK: Good morning, your Honor.
6	Richard Zack, on behalf of defendant Munish Sood
7	MR. WEBER: Good morning, your Honor.
8	Francis Weber, for the defendant.
9	THE COURT: That makes you, Mr. Sood.
10	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
11	THE COURT: All right. Gentlemen, welcome. Be
12	seated.
13	Mr. Sood, I have to ask for the record, are you able
14	to speak and understand English?
15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
16	THE COURT: You don't have to stand up until I tell
17	you to.
18	Counsel, I understand that we are here for a change of
19	plea. Mr. Sood wishes to plead guilty to Counts One through
20	Three of an information which has been issued in this case.
21	Is that correct?
22	MR. SOLOWIEJEZYK: That is correct, your Honor.
23	MR. ZACK: Yes, your Honor.
24	THE COURT: All right. So let me begin by asking the
25	courtroom deputy to take the defendant's waiver of indictment.

3 I8RAASOOP Plea COURTROOM DEPUTY: You are Munish Sood? 1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 2 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Have you signed a waiver of 3 4 indictment? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 6 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Before you signed it did you 7 discuss it with your attorney? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 8 9 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Did your attorney explain it to 10 you? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 12 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Do you understand what you're 13 doing? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 15 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Do you understand that you are under no obligation to waive indictment? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Do you understand that if you do 19 not waive indictment, if the government wants to prosecute you, 2.0 they would have to present this case to a grand jury which may

or may not indict you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Do you understand that by signing this waiver of indictment you have given up your right to have to case presented to a grand jury?

21

2.2.

23

24

25

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

2 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Do you understand what a grand jury

is?

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Have you seen a copy of the

information?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Do you waive its public reading?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Snell.

Mr. Sood, let me formally introduce myself. I am Magistrate Judge Moses.

I have a form here entitled Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge on a Felony Plea Allocution that appears to bear your signature.

Did you sign this form? I am holding it up.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Would that form says is that you now you have the right to have your plea taken by a United States district judge, but you are agreeing to have your plea taken by a United States magistrate judge which is what I am. As a magistrate judge I have the authority to take your plea with your consent and you are entitled to all of the same rights and protections as if you were before a district judge. If you are found guilty you will be sentenced by a United

1 | States district judge.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

So let me ask you, did you sign the Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge voluntarily?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Before you signed the form did your lawyer explain it to you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

COURTROOM DEPUTY: Do you wish to proceed with your plea this morning before me?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well, I will accept your consent.

As I've previously discussed, counsel, I have been informed that you wish to enter a plea of guilty to Counts One, through Three of the information in this matter.

Is that correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Before deciding whether to accept your guilty plea I need to ask you certain questions. It is important that you answer these questions honestly and completely. The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure that you understand your rights to decide whether you are pleading guilty of your own free will and to make sure that you're pleading guilty because you are guilty and not for some other reason.

Do you understand what I'm saying?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
2	THE COURT: If you don't understand any question that
3	I ask you or if you just want time to consult with your lawyer,
4	please say so. It is important that you understand ever
5	question before you answer.
6	Are you ready?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: I will ask Mr. Snell to swear the
9	defendant.
10	(Defendant Munish Sood sworn)
11	THE COURT: You may be seated.
12	Do you understand, sir, that you are now under oath?
13	THE DEFENDANT: What that means is if you
14	intentionally answer any of my questions falsely you could be
15	prosecuted for perjury. I'll begin with an easy question.
16	Please state your full name.
17	THE DEFENDANT: Munish Sood.
18	THE COURT: Do you have a middle name?
19	THE DEFENDANT: No.
20	THE COURT: How old are you?
21	THE DEFENDANT: 46 years old.
22	THE COURT: Are you a United States citizen?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
24	THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
1	1

THE DEFENDANT: College.

25

	I8RAASOOP Plea
1	THE COURT: Do you have a college degree?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
3	THE COURT: Is that a bachelors?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
5	THE COURT: When did you get your bachelor's degree?
6	THE DEFENDANT: 1992.
7	THE COURT: OK. Are you now or have you recently been
8	under the care of a doctor, a psychiatrist or psychologist for
9	any reason?
10	THE DEFENDANT: Just with a therapist.
11	THE COURT: Is that a psychologist?
12	THE DEFENDANT: I believe that is correct.
13	THE COURT: Is that talk therapy.
14	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Any medication that affects your mental
16	processes?
17	THE DEFENDANT: No.
18	THE COURT: OK. Do you have any condition that
19	affects your ability to see or to hear?
20	THE DEFENDANT: No.
21	THE COURT: Any condition that affects your ability to
22	think or to understand or to make judgments or decisions on
23	your own behalf?
24	THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: In the last 24 hours have you taken any

	I8RAASOOP Plea
1	drugs, medicine or pills whether or not prescribed by a doctor,
2	that affect your mental processes?
3	THE DEFENDANT: No.
4	THE COURT: In the last 24 hours have you consumed any
5	alcohol?
6	THE DEFENDANT: Just one glass of beer last night.
7	THE COURT: What time?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Around six p.m.
9	THE COURT: And it's now 11 o'clock in the morning.
10	Is your mind clear?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
12	THE COURT: Do you understand what is happening in
13	this proceeding?
14	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Does either counsel have any objection to
16	this defendant's competence to plead at this time?
17	MR. SOLOWIEJEZYK: No, your Honor.
18	MR. ZACK: No, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sood, have you received a
20	copy of the information? That's the document that contains the
21	written charges against you.
22	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
23	THE COURT: Have you read it?
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25	THE COURT: Do you want me to read it to you?

1 THE DEFENDANT: No.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

2.2.

23

24

25

THE COURT: Do you understand what it says you did.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you had time to talk with your counsel about these charges and how you wish to plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has your attorney explained the consequences of pleading guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your attorney's representations so far?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I am going to begin now to explain certain of your constitutional rights. These are rights that you will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. So please listen carefully to what I am going to tell you. And again, if you don't understand something or just wish to speak with your counsel, stop me and either your attorney or I will explain the issue more fully.

Under the Constitution and laws of the United States you have a right to plead not guilty to all of the charges contained in the information.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead not guilty you'll be entitled

2.0

under the Constitution to a speedy and public trial by a jury of those charges. At trial you would be presumed innocent. The government would be required to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty. You could not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people agreed unanimously that you are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

and at every stage of the case you would have the right to be represented by an attorney. If you could not afford an attorney, an attorney would be appointed to represent you at the government's expense. Even if you began the case with private defense counsel, if you ran out of money, an attorney would be appointed to continue to represent you. You would be entitled to an attorney all the way through trial, not just for a guilty plea. So your decision to plead guilty should not depend on whether you can afford to hire a lawyer.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: During trial the witnesses for the prosecution would have to come to Court and testify in your presence where you could see them and hear them and a lawyer could cross them. If you wanted, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf as well. Your lawyer would be able to

2.0

use the Court's power known as "subpoena power" to compel witnesses to come to court to testify even if they didn't want to come.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: At trial you would have the right to testify in your own defense if you wanted to. You would also have the right not to testify. If you chose not to testify that couldn't be used against you in any way. No inference or suggestion of guilt would be permitted from the fact that you did not testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at trial you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And as I said before, you have the right to plead not guilty. Even today, although you came to court for the purpose of entering a guilty plea, you have a right to change your mind, to persist in your not guilty plea and to proceed toward trial. But if you do plead guilty and the Court accepts your plea, you will give up the right to a trial and the other rights I've just described that go with it.

If you plead guilty there will be no trial. All that

2.0

will be remain to be done will be to impose a sentence. Now you and the government will have a chance to make arguments about what that sentence should be but there will not be any trial to determine whether you are guilty or not guilty of the charges to which you plead guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you also understand that the decision as to the appropriate sentence in your case will be entirely up to the sentencing judge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Not me, not the U.S. Attorney, not your attorney, the sentencing judge will be limited only by what the law requires. This means that even if you are surprised or disappointed by your sentence, you will still be bound by your guilty plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: If you do plead guilty you are also giving up the right not to incriminate yourself. I will ask you questions later this morning about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are actually guilty and you will have to answer those questions truthfully. So by pleading guilty you will be admitting what lawyers call your factual guilt, as well as legal guilt.

2.0

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Turning to, taking a look at the information itself, I see that in Count One you are charged with participating in a conspiracy from at least in or about 2016, up to and including in or about September 2017, to do the following things:

To commit bribery in violation of Title 18 of U.S.C. Section $666\,(A)\,(2)$.

Second, to commit honest services wire fraud in violation of Title 18 of the U.S.C. Sections 1343 and 1346.

And third, to travel in interstate commerce and use the mail and facilities in interstate and foreign commerce in order to offer bribes in violation of Title 18 of U.S.C. section 1952.

In Count Two of the information you are charged with paying bribes to an agent of a federally funded organization from at least 2016, up to and including in or about September 2017, in violation of Title 18 of U.S.C. Sections 666(A)(2) and 2.

And in Count Three you are charged with participating in a conspiracy to commit wire fraud from in or about 2016, up to and including in or about September 2017, in violation of Title 18 of the U.S.C. Section 1349.

I am now going to ask the Assistant U.S. Attorney to

2.0

state the elements of these crimes. The elements are the things that the government would have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt if you went to trial.

Mr. Solowiejezyk.

MR. SOLOWIEJEZYK: Yes, your Honor.

Count One of the information charges conspiracy in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. Section 371. That offense has the following four elements:

First, that two or more persons entered into an unlawful agreement as charged in the information.

Second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully became a member of the conspiracy.

Third, that one of the members of the conspiracy knowingly committed at least one of the overt acts that is charged in the information or an overt act which is substantially similar to the overt act charged in the information and that the overt act which was committed by a member of the conspiracy furthered some objective of the conspiracy.

As your Honor noted, this first count contains three objects of the conspiracy. The first object is offering bribes to an agent of a federally funded organization in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. 666(A)(2). That offense has the following elements.

First, that the defendant gave an agent of a federally

2.0

funded organization a thing of value.

Second, that was with the corrupt intent to influence or reward the agent of the federally funned organization.

Third, that the payment was in connection with the organization's business or transactions.

And fourth, that this transaction or business involved anything of value greater than \$5,000.

The second object of conspiracy charged in Count One is the offense of honors services wire fraud in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. Sections 1343 and 1346. That offense has the following elements:

First, that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud an employer of the honors services of its employees. In this case to defraud universities that employed coaches of certain universities as to the right of their coaches honor services in connection with the payment and receipt of bribes or kickbacks.

Second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud with knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with the specific intent to defraud or that he knowingly and intentionally aided and abetted others in the same scheme.

And third, that in the execution of the scheme the defendant used or caused the use of interstate foreign wires.

The third object of the conspiracy is violation of the Travel Act in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1952(A)(3).

That crime has three elements.

2.0

First, that the defendant traveled or caused someone else to travel in interstate commerce or used or caused someone else using interstate facility.

Second, that this travel or use of an interstate facility was done with the intent to promote, manage, establish or carry on an unlawful activity.

And third, after this interstate travel or use of an interstate facility, the defendant performed or attempted to perform an act in furtherance of or distributed the proceeds of the same unlawful activity.

As alleged in the information, the unlawful activity in this case is the violation of specific state commercial bribery statutes. In particular, South Carolina's Commercial Bribery Statute, South Carolina Code Section 16-17-540; Oklahoma's Commercial Bribery Statute, 21 Oklahoma Statute, Section 380; Arizona's Commercial Bribery Statute; Arizona's Statute, Section 132605 (A)(2) and finally California's Commercial Bribery Statute which is California Penal Code Section 641.3.

Turning to Count Two, your Honor, which charges violation of 18 U.S.C. 666(A)(2) offering bribes to an agent of a federally funded organization, that offense has the same elements that I described in the first object of the conspiracy charged in Count One.

2.0

Finally, Count Three charges a conspiracy to commit wire fraud in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. 1349. That offense has the following elements:

First, that there was an agreement to commit wire fraud.

Second, that the defendant knowingly and willfully joined the conspiracy to commit wire fraud.

The object of the conspiracy is the offense of wire fraud in violation of Title 18 U.S.C. Section 1343. That offense's elements are:

First, that there was a scheme or artifice to defraud or to obtain money or property by materially false and fraudulent pretenses representations and promises.

Second, that the defendant acted knowingly and willfully in participating in the scheme or artifice to defraud with knowledge of its fraudulent nature and the specific intent to defraud.

Third, that in the execution of the scheme, the defendant used or caused the use of interstate or foreign wires.

With respect to the all of the counts that I just described, your Honor, the government would also have to prove venue in the Southern District of New York by a preponderance of the evidence.

THE COURT: Thank you.

2.0

Mr. Sood, I am now going to tell you the maximum possible penalty for the crimes which are charged in the information and which you just heard the Assistant United States Attorney describe in more detail.

The "maximum" means the most that could possibly be imposed. It does not mean that this is what you will necessarily receive. But by pleading guilty you are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving a punishment or a combination of punishments up to the maximum that I am about to describe.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The maximum term of imprisonment for the crime charged in Count One of the information is five years. Five years in prison which could be followed by up to three years of supervised release.

If you do get supervised release that means you will be subject to supervision by the probation department after you're released from prison. If you violate any condition of that supervised release the Court could revoke the term of supervised release previously imposed and return you to prison without giving you credit for time previously served on supervised release.

In addition to those restrictions on your liberty, the maximum possible punishment for the crime charged in Count One

2.0

includes financial penalties, a maximum allowable fine is \$250,000 or twice the profits of the criminal activity or twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal activity whichever is greater.

I am also required by law to tell you that there is an additional special assessment, an extra fine of \$100 which is required to be imposed on each count of conviction.

With regard to Count Two of the complaint, there is a maximum sentence of ten years in prison which could be followed by up to three years on supervised release. There is a maximum fine of the greater of \$250,000 or twice the profits of criminal activity or twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal activity and a \$100 special assessment.

As for Count Three of the indictment, Count Three carries a maximum sentence of 20 years of imprisonment, a maximum term of three years of supervised release, a maximum fine of \$250,000 or twice the profits of the criminal activity or twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal activity, whichever is greater and a mandatory \$100 special assessment.

If the prison terms on these charges ran consecutively, you would face a potential prison sentence of up to 35 years in prison.

You will also be required to pay restitution to any

2.0

2.2.

victims of the crimes in an amount that the Court decides is required to compensate them for their injuries.

In addition, by pleading guilty you will admit to the forfeiture allegations in the information and agree to forfeit any property within the scope of 18 U.S.C. Section 981(A)(1)(c) and 28 U.S.C. Section 2461.

Now, you told me that you are a U.S. citizen, correct?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: The reason I ask that question is that if you were not a citizen your guilty plea would likely have adverse consequences or your ability to remain or return to the United States which I am required to outline for you even though you have told me that you are a citizen. Those consequences could include removal, deportation, denial of citizenship and denial of admission to the U.S. in the future. Your removal or deportation could be mandatory. And if that did happen you would still be bound by your guilty plea that is you would not be able to withdraw it regardless of any advice you received from your counsel or others regarding the immigration consequences of your plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: He your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Sood, has anyone threatened or coerced you in any way in an effort to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: I am told there is a written plea agreement between you and the government. There it is. I am holding it up for you to see. It is contained in a letter dated August 9th, addressed to your counsel and it appears to be signed on the back page which I am also holding up, by you.

Is that your signature, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Did you read the plea agreement before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you discuss it with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand its terms?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Has anyone promised you or offered anything other than what is in this written plea agreement in after effort to get you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: I note that your plea agreement refers to the possibility that the government may advise the sentencing judge by letter that you have given the government substantial cooperation which could lead to a reduction in your potential prison sentence.

Do you understand that the agreement does not absolutely require the government to do this?

2.0

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the government may choose not to submit such a letter based on its own assessment of your compliance with the plea agreement and the extent of your cooperation?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that under the terms of your plea agreement even if you later learn that the government withheld from your counsel certain information that would have been helpful to you in defending yourself at trial you wouldn't be able to complain about that or withdraw your guilty plea on that basis?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You do understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: OK. Do you understand that the terms of the plea agreement including any recommendations that may be made by the government related to sentencing will not be binding on the sentencing judge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The sentencing judge as we briefly discussed, may reject those recommendations and could impose a more severe sentence than you expect without permitting you to withdraw your plea of guilty. The sentencing judge will be required to make his or her own independent calculation of the

2.0

appropriate sentencing range for you under the sentencing guidelines and will also have the discretion to give you a sentence below or above that range up to the maximum that we discussed earlier.

In addition to the guidelines and possible departures from the guidelines, the sentencing judge will consider all of the factors set forth at 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(A). In other words, the sentencing judge will pronounce whatever sentence she or he believes is the appropriate sentence for you even if that sentence is different from the one recommended by the government as a result of your cooperation.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: In addition, the Court will at the time of sentencing consider a presentence report. It will be prepared by the probation department in advance of your sentencing and both you and the government will have the opportunity to challenge the facts set forth in that report.

Mr. Sood, do you understand that there is no parole in the federal system?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you are sentenced to prison you will not be released early on parole.

Before I go on, let me ask both counsel if there are any other provisions of the plea agreement that you would like

1 | me to go over with Mr. Sood?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

MR. SOLOWIEJEZYK: Not from the government, your Honor.

MR. ZACK: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

Mr. Sood, aside from what is in the plea agreement itself, have any promises been made to you to influence you to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have any promises been made to you concerning the actual sentence you will ultimately receive?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Now that you have been advised of the charges against you, the possible penalties you face and the rights that you are giving up, is it still your intention to plead guilty to Counts One through Three of the information in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is your plea voluntary and made of your own free will?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Please rise.

Mr. Sood, with respect to Count One how do you plead, guilty or not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

2.0

THE COURT: With respect to the Count Two how do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: With respect to the Count Three, how do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: You may be seated.

Please tell me in your own words what you did that makes you guilty of those crimes. You can use notes. That's fine.

THE DEFENDANT: From 2016 to September 2017, in the Southern District of New York, I agreed with others to make payments to coaches at NCAA member universities and to families of then current and prospective NCAA student-athletes in exchange for the current and prospective student-athletes retaining me as a financial adviser. On one occasion I made a two thousand payment by check to a coach at an NCAA member university in exchange --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. You made a two thousand payment?

THE DEFENDANT: Two thousand dollars payment by check to a coach at the NCAA member university in exchange for the coach's recommending that players hire me as a financial adviser. The overt acts in the information accurately describe my conduct.

2.0

2.2.

I believed that NCAA rules prohibited current or prospective NCAA student-athletes or their familiars from receiving these types of payments. I believed that the players would not disclose these payments to their universities and that receipt of those payments by the players and/or their families could make the players ineligible, causing harm to the university. Some of this conduct took place over the phone and by e-mail and by traveling interstate commerce.

THE COURT: At the time you engaged in this conduct, Mr. Sood, did you know that the acts were wrong?

THE DEFENDANT: I did not. (Pause) Sorry. Yes, yes, I did.

THE COURT: You knew what that you were doing was wrong?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me ask the government's counsel, do you believe that is a sufficient factual predicate for a guilty plea?

MR. SOLOWIEJEZYK: Yes, your Honor. And the government would also proffer with respect to the venue that the government would prove that there were meetings that occurred in the Southern District of New York and telephone calls that were made to and from the Southern District of New York in furtherance of the crimes charged.

THE COURT: Mr. Sood, I do note that you were reading

2.0

from notes when you told me what conduct you engaged in. Did your attorney help prepare that statement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you adopt those words as your own?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Is everything that you just told me true?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Does the government represent that it has sufficient evidence to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt at trial and would you like to make a proffer?

MR. SOLOWIEJEZYK: Yes, your Honor.

The government will represent that and briefly, the evidence would consist of among other things, testimony from other witnesses, wiretapped recorded calls, consensually recorded calls and meetings and e-mail and other documentary evidence including financial records.

THE COURT: Mr. Sood, on the basis of your responses to my questions and my observation of your demeanor, I find that you are competent to enter a guilty plea. I am satisfied that you understand your rights including your right to have your case considered by a grand jury and your right to go to trial. I believe you are aware of the consequences of your plea, including the sentence that may be imposed and I conclude that you are voluntarily pleading guilty and that you have

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

2.2.

23

24

25

admitted that you are guilty as charged in Counts One through Three of the information. For these reasons, I will recommend that the Court accept your plea.

I will ask the government to order a copy of the transcript in due course.

I will not schedule probation department interviews at this time.

Are there any objections to continuing the present bail and has it been modified in any way?

MR. SOLOWIEJEZYK: There are no objections, your

Honor. I believe defense counsel wanted to note one

modification as was made on the record which is not reflected
in the plea agreement.

THE COURT: Counsel.

MR. ZACK: Your Honor, since bail was originally imposed bail's been modified to permit Mr. Sood to travel at his discretion with just notice to Pretrial Services rather than getting permission in advance.

THE COURT: And with that addendum you otherwise believe that the plea agreement accurately sets out the conditions of your client's bail?

MR. ZACK: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sood, the conditions on which you have been released up until now including the modification that your attorney just advise the Court of,

	I8RAASOOP Plea	
1	continue to apply. A violation those conditions could have	
2	serious consequences including revocation of bail and	
3	prosecution for bail jumping.	
4	Do you understand that?	
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.	
6	THE COURT: Anything further on this matter from the	
7	government?	
8	MR. SOLOWIEJEZYK: No, your Honor.	
9	THE COURT: From defense?	
10	MR. ZACK: No, your Honor.	
11	THE COURT: We are adjourned.	
12	Thank you, gentlemen.	
13	(Adjourned)	
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		

EXHIBIT 2

	J9cdsoos Sentence		
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	New York, N.Y.	
4	V.	18 Cr. 0620(KMW)	
5	MUNISH SOOD,		
6	Defendant.		
7	x		
8		G	
9		September 12, 2019 12:10 p.m.	
10	Defense		
11	Before: HON. KIMBA M. WOOD,		
12			
13		District Judge	
14	APPEARANCES		
15	GEOFFREY S. BERMAN	,	
16	United States Attorney for t Southern District of New Yor		
17	BY: NOAH SOLOWIEJCZYK ROBERT BOONE		
18	ELI MARK Assistant United States Attorneys		
19	PEPPER HAMILTON, LLP		
20	Attorneys for Defendant BY: RICHARD J. ZACK		
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			

Sentence THE COURT: At this point, I call U.S. v. Munish Sood, 1 and I'll ask counsel to identify themselves for the record. 2 3 MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Good afternoon, your Honor. Noah 4 Zolowiejczyk on behalf of the government. I'm joined at 5 counsel table by A.U.S.A.s Robert Boone and Eli Mark. 6 MR. ZACK: Good afternoon, your Honor. Richard Zack 7 for Munish Sood. THE COURT: Good afternoon. 8 9 And good afternoon, Mr. Sued. 10 THE DEFENDANT: Good afternoon, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: We are here for the sentencing of 12 Mr. Sood. 13 And I'll begin by asking Mr. Zach, have you and your client had an adequate opportunity to review the presentence 14 15 report? MR. ZACK: We have, your Honor. 16 17 THE COURT: And do you wish any changes? MR. ZACK: No, your Honor. 18 19 THE COURT: All right. Before I hear from counsel, I'd like to note that Mr. Sood's assistance to the government 2.0 21 has been enormously helpful, to whom I note that he testified 22 at great length at two trials, one of them for three days of testimony, and he worked with the government for many, many 23 hours on the case. Particularly in light of that, but also in 24

light of the light sentences received by the codefendants who

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

have been sentenced to date, I will not impose an incarceratory sentence on Mr. Sood. I am interested, however, in what was his impetus for the crime. Was it financial or nonfinancial?

In any event, I am now ready to hear from defense counsel and Mr. Sood, if he wishes to be heard.

MR. ZACK: Thank you, your Honor, and I'll speak briefly and then Mr. Sood does wish to be heard.

And to answer your Honor's question, certainly there was a financial motive for the crime here, but I would note that Mr. Sood accepts full responsibility for what he did.

THE COURT: I'm sorry to interrupt you.

You say there was a financial motive, and that's what puzzles me because he was earning 7 to \$8 million a year during the time of the conspiracy, as I read the documents.

Is that wrong?

MR. ZACK: Your Honor, that's what the PSR reflects. His income has significantly decreased since then.

THE COURT: Since the arrest.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ ZACK: And I have had many, many conversation with ${\operatorname{Mr}.}$ Sood over the last two years.

As your Honor knows, this case involved him providing services to very high-profile athletes and him being involved in many aspects of the NBA. And so, you know, part of the crime and part of the sort of seductiveness of the crime was being involved with such a high-profile lifestyle. And while

Sentence

Mr. Sood did not certainly need additional money to support his lifestyle, I think he was seduced by the fact that he would be in close proximity to some of the most high-profile, popular athletes on the planet.

And that's really borne out by the fact that the way the business was set up, Mr. Sood didn't stand to make any money at all for many, many years. He started the business in 2016. And the way the business works is until an athlete gets a second contract — and that's several years — at least four years into their NBA career — Mr. Sood didn't stand to really make any money on that. Now, there was a financial reward down the road for him, absolutely, and certainly Mr. Sood anticipated that, but I think, you know, his driving motive was to be a part of, you know, an enterprise that had, you know, literally tens of millions of people watching it during basketball season. And, you know, I think that is the overriding motive of him getting involved in this.

He was not -- the evidence showed he was not sort of the mastermind behind this. He was following instructions from others. That's not to diminish the fact that he's responsible for his own conduct, but as the evidence shows, he was certainly a person on the lower end of the culpability scale.

And, your Honor, if that answers your question, I am happy to just highlight just a couple of brief things. As I said --

Sentence

THE COURT: It does. Thank you. Go ahead.

MR. ZACK: Mr. Sood accepts full responsibility. As your Honor knows, he met with the government shortly after his arrest, and I know I was in talking to the government within a couple of days of his arrest to let them know that he was ready to cooperate.

As you know from our filings, he has lived an exemplary life otherwise other than this. He has built a business that has suffered significantly from, you know, his own conduct here, which he doesn't deny, and has raised a tremendous family. He has three kids and a wife that support him, and he maintains significant confidence from the business people that he has been working with over the years.

And we appreciate your Honor's advising us that sentence will not include incarceration. We agree that probation is certainly an appropriate sentence in this case.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Mr. Sood, there is no requirement for you to speak, but if you would like to speak, I would be glad to hear you now.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.

Can you hear me?

THE COURT: Yes. Thank you.

THE DEFENDANT: I'm just a bit nervous and I just put

Sentence

some notes on a piece of paper.

THE COURT: That is fine. Go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: I would like to apologize to the Court and to the people that I hurt for the last few years. I've disappointed my friends, my family and myself. I have no one to blame but myself for these actions.

I fully accept responsibility for my actions. I will continue to do what is necessary to rebuild the trust of my friends, my family, my clients, and everyone else I've disappointed.

I am happy to answer any questions, but thank you again.

THE COURT: Thank you for that statement. I have no questions.

Before I turn to the government to see if they wish to speak, I would like to note that I find the calculation of restitution here to be to my mind conceptually problematic, and I'll explain that in a while, but I also note that the government has asked for three months. I think you have, or do you just not need it any more?

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Your Honor, as to restitution, we are asking for additional time. We have -- we notice at least as to one university, the amount of restitution they are seeking -- that is the University of Louisville -- it is going to be joint and several liability with the defendants who were

Sentence

before Judge Kaplan, but there are just two other universities that we are still waiting to get final word from and I hope to do that soon, and once we do, we will submit a proposed restitution order to your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. Then I'll turn to you,

Mr. Zolowiejczyk, to tell me anything the government wishes to

add.

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Your Honor, I'll keep this quite brief in light of your Honor's informing us that a sentence of incarceration -- there will not be a sentence of incarceration.

I would just state very briefly, under the 5K factors, certainly Mr. Sood's sentencing — his cooperation was extremely timely. He indicated very early on that he intended to cooperate. He came in and proffered with us quickly, and he was proffering and working with us well before any of the trials that occurred here took place, well before any guilty pleas.

With respect to his truthfulness and reliability, he was forthcoming in the proffer sessions. He told us not only about conduct that we already knew about from the wiretap of his phone and the other evidence but also additional conduct that we were not aware of before he informed us of it, and he was forthcoming and truthful during all phases of both the proffers and the trial preparation.

With respect to significance and usefulness, which,

Sentence

you know, here it is a particularly important factor, Mr. Sood was the only cooperating witness that testified at both the Gatto trial in front of Judge Kaplan and the trial of Christian Dawkins and Merl Code in front of Judge Ramos. And he was an important witness in both trials, a crucial witness.

Particularly just focusing on the more recent trial of Christian Dawkins and Merl Code, he was the only witness at that trial who was a member of the conspiracy. And he was on the stand, as your Honor noted, for testimony that spanned three days, really covering all of the aspect of the scheme — each of the coaches they had worked with, hours and hours of recordings. At times these recordings were somewhat hard to understand, cryptic. He really, at bottom, acted as sort of the narrator of what had happened for the jury and was an incredibly important witness.

So, for all of those reasons, your Honor, at this time we would move under Section 5K1.1 for the appropriate reduction.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

I begin, as I must, by noting the sentencing guideline calculation. It's based on a total offense level of 21 and Criminal History Category of I. If I were sentencing Mr. Sood under the Sentencing Guidelines, I would depart downward based on his substantial assistance to the government.

Moving to the factors under Section 3553, the

Sentence

co-conspirators' conduct was quite serious in ways that are not measured by pecuniary loss, in particular, harm to the reputations of the universities and their athletic programs.

With respect to Mr. Sood, I agree with Mr. Zach that he was not an instigator, he was not a major participant.

With respect to Mr. Sood's character, everything in his background suggests an upstanding, honest man. I believe that his, as Mr. Zach put it, seduction by the prospect of having such high-profile clients was an aberration in an otherwise blameless life.

His very prompt, very painstaking assistance to the government, which included crimes as to which the government was not yet aware and which was enormously useful to the government in light of the fact that with respect to the trial of Mr. Dawkins and Mr. Code, he was the only member of the conspiracy who testified, and his use to the government was, as the government said, as narrator to what happened in light of the cryptic nature of a number of the wiretaps — wiretapped conversations.

In my view, as I said before, no incarceration is warranted.

Mr. Sood, could you please stand for sentencing.

With respect to all three counts, I sentence you to no incarceration, to no supervised release, because you have essentially been on such for the time you were cooperating.

Sentence A fine of \$25,000 was recommended by Probation. 1 defense counsel or defendant have a problem with that? 2 3 MR. ZACK: Your Honor, I think we certainly don't disagree with the recommendation. Just for the record, I don't 4 5 believe a \$25,000 fine is warranted, but that's all we have to 6 say on that issue. 7 THE COURT: Would the government like to be heard on the fine? 8 9 MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Your Honor, we don't really take a 10 position as to the specific parameters of the sentence, but 11 obviously Probation does take into account, among other things, 12 the means to pay it and that sort of thing. 13 MR. ZACK: Your Honor, just given the prospect of restitution, you know, I would suggest not imposing a fine 14 and --15 THE COURT: With respect to the prospect of 16 17 restitution, I'm not so sure we have that prospect, as I'll lay out in a few minutes. 18 MR. ZACK: Thank you, your Honor. 19 THE COURT: I will impose the fine of \$25,000 in light 20 21 of Mr. Sood's financial ability to pay it and the purposes 22 behind imposing a fine. I've taken into account all the

statutory factors that the statute requires in determining the amount of the fine.

With respect to restitution, I'll deal with that in a

23

24

25

J9cdsoos Sentence 1 minute. I impose the special assessment of \$300, which is 2 3 mandatory. 4 You may sit down while I read to you the appeal 5 rights. 6 Are there any charges to be dismissed? 7 MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: We don't think there are, your Honor, but in an abundance of caution, to the extent there were 8 9 any, they are dismissed. 10 THE COURT: I grant the motion. 11 Is there anything further before I read Mr. Sood his 12 appeal rights, once I get to restitution? 13 MR. ZACK: Not from the defendant, your Honor. THE COURT: OK. 14 MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Not from the government, your 15 16 Honor. 17 THE COURT: All right. I'll read your appeal rights after I discuss restitution. 18 In considering who was harmed by the conspiracy, I 19 note that it was spearheaded by Adidas, and Adidas, I take it, 2.0 21 was motivated by hoping to receive a competitive advantage over 22 competitors by having high-profile athletes involved in its 23 programs. 24 I think it's possible -- no, I have to back up a 25 moment.

2.0

Sentence

I think the universities benefited from these scholarship payments made to athletes because they got the benefit of a good bargain. They had the star athlete for about a year. So they had the benefit hoped for, a more brilliant team, which leads to greater alumni contributions. I mean, if you try to find something financial, you would have to go down that rather circuitous route.

I don't think Mr. Sood or any of the defendants intended to harm a university. As one of the university defendants described in a letter to the Court, the harm was reputation. I think the harm was that the university becomes publicized as a participant in corruption, corruption of college athletics.

The only harm I can see to a university would be by analogy to honest services fraud. A university was unaveraged coaches, not the other participants. The universities were deprived of the honest services of their coaches.

I don't think that is properly quantified by the amount of a bribe paid to a coach. But we have as precedent a decision by Judge Cote in which she found that Morgan Stanley, I think, or Morgan Guaranty had been deprived of the honest services of one of its corrupt employees, and she imposed as restitution the expenses and fees paid by Morgan Stanley in connection with the government investigation and prosecution. That's not what is charged here, but it strikes me as the only

2.0

Sentence

rationale I can conceive of for there being pecuniary harm to the universities.

I'm not asking anyone to respond right away on this because I don't think other courts have made a fuss about it, and so you need some time to think about it?

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Your Honor, I do think we probably are going to want to write something briefly on this.

I would note, obviously, we respect what your Honor is saying immensely. You know, a lot of the issues your Honor has teed up were issues that were argued -- and this really only relates to the Gatto case for trial.

THE COURT: Before Judge Kaplan.

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: They were argued to the jury, and, you know, the jury ultimately concluded that when these university witnesses took the stand and said that, you know, that these representations were material to them, that the universities did suffer harm as a result of this, that's ultimately about something the jury has to consider.

I will also note just for your Honor's consideration -- we're going to brief this more fully -- that there are many, many talented student athletes out there, and when these universities choose -- they have a limited number of scholarships. There is sort of an opportunity cost to that, and in particular when they have decided to issue a scholarship to a student athlete who it turns out they later find is

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

ineligible, they could have offered that scholarship to somebody else instead and they lose that opportunity.

THE COURT: I think that's a very good point, and what's lost is the ability to have the next best athlete for years two, three, four. It is not about the first year.

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: One of the athletes never even played that first year because the scheme was uncovered and they had to send him out and, therefore -- and actually --

THE COURT: And he kept the money?

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Well, yes.

THE COURT: He continued to go to school?

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: And the way the University of Louisville calculated their number was it wasn't legal fees, it wasn't the full amount of scholarship, it was they actually did math on how much money they had spent up to that point on that particular student.

But as I said, your Honor, we're happy to put --

THE COURT: I mean, that's very understandable.

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: -- something in on this.

As to the coach side of this, if any of those schools do seek restitution, what we had in mind is exactly consistent with what -- I don't remember the name of the decision but I know the decision you are talking about from Judge Cote, it would be consistent with that.

THE COURT: OK. With respect to what a jury found, I

Sentence

would need to hear how they were instructed. I doubt that I'll gain a lot of clarity from it, but I respect your view that it is something to think about.

All right. In terms of briefing, perhaps we could set a schedule, and I'll let the government go first on this.

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Your Honor, we would -- I'm just thinking in terms of timing. We want to find out whether the other two universities are going to even seek restitution, because that would be an issue we need to brief.

I wanted to check when the sentencings of the codefendants are.

(Pause)

THE COURT: Is it just Mr. Gassnola?

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: No. Actually, Mr. Gassnola was sentenced on Tuesday, your Honor, to time served by Judge Kaplan. It is Mr. Code and Mr. Dawkins in the second trial.

If your Honor would give us 45 days, we would appreciate it, but if not, 30 days would be what we would ask for.

THE COURT: I don't need to decide this until 90 days from now, so 45 is fine.

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Great. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: OK. I ask you if you have the transcript of the argument before Judge Kaplan, I would like to read that, the one you referenced. You said these points were argued to

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

2.0

21

22

23

24

25

Sentence

Judge Kaplan. Perhaps they were argued in writing.

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: We can send you the sentencing transcript, and I was actually referring also to sort of the harm to the universities was an issue that was central to the trial as well, not as to a specific restitution number but it was sort of an essential component of the trial.

THE COURT: OK.

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: But I'm not sure -- I hear what your Honor is saying in terms of -- you know, I'm not sure how useful that will ultimately be to your Honor, so that is something that we will consider.

THE COURT: All right. I was assuming that arguments by counsel in a high-profile criminal case would be carefully considered and that I should consider them, too.

MR. ZACK: Judge, just so the record is clear, we were not a party to that, you know. So whatever was argued in that case is not relevant to a restitution determination for this defendant in our view.

THE COURT: It merely might educate me generally rather than $-\!\!-\!\!$ I understand it $-\!\!-\!\!$

MR. ZACK: But we have no say in anything the Court determines.

THE COURT: I know that.

MR. ZACK: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Your Honor, we'll provide you with

Sentence

anything we think would be relevant to your Honor's consideration of this question in our submission.

THE COURT: Good. All right. If there is nothing further, I'll read Mr. Sood his appeal rights.

Is there something further?

MR. ZACK: Nothing from the defendant.

THE COURT: Mr. Sood, it is my job -- you don't need to stand. Thank you. It is my job to read every defendant his appeal rights, and I'll read you yours now.

You can appeal your conviction if you believe that your guilty plea was somehow unlawful or involuntary or if there was some other fundamental defect in the proceedings that was not waived by your guilty plea. You also have the statutory right to appeal your sentence under certain circumstances. You may have waived many of those rights.

With few exceptions, any Notice of Appeal must be filed within 14 days of judgment being entered in this case.

Judgment is likely to be entered next week.

I understand this doesn't apply to you but, again, it is my job to read it. If you are not able to pay the cost of an appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis. If you request, the Clerk of the Court will prepare and file a Notice of Appeal on your behalf.

I think your assistance was truly commendable. We are adjourned.

```
J9cdsoos
                               Sentence
 1
                MR. SOLOWIEJCZYK: Thank you, your Honor.
                (Adjourned)
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

EXHIBIT 3

Declaration of Kyle Kuzma

- I, Kyle A. Kuzma, hereby depose and say:
- 1. I am a professional basketball player for the Los Angeles Lakers.
- 2. In 2017, I was introduced to Munish Sood and the firm Rosedale Asset Management, LLC (formerly known as Princeton Wealth Management) through Christian Dawkins who was working at ASM Sports.
- 3. When I met Mr. Sood I was undrafted. Once I was drafted, I decided to engage Mr. Sood and Rosedale to help with business management and concierge services.
- 4. I agreed to pay Rosedale \$1,000 per month for their services, which did not include investment management.
- 5. Mr. Sood and Rosedale have helped me with the following:
 - a. They helped raise my credit score.
 - b. They helped to coordinate my family's relocation to Los Angeles.
 - c. They assisted with helping me setup up CDs and other investment vehicles.
 - d. They assisted me in financing a car when I first relocated to Los Angeles.
 - e. They have helped me deal with certain complicated family matters.
- 6. Mr. Sood has been instrumental to my career and I have benefitted greatly from his advice over the years. Mr. Sood has consistently shown that he is completely devoted to my interests, which I am truly grateful for.
- 7. Recently, Mr. Sood assisted me in setting up a trust, which will be very important to my financial future. I made Mr. Sood the Trustee of the trust, because he has been my most reliable advisor.
- 8. Mr. Sood also serves as an unpaid board member of my foundation that he helped setup.
- 9. My foundation has donated around \$150,000 to the YMCA in my hometown, Flint, Michigan, and other organizations in Flint, MI and Los Angeles, CA. We have provided financial support for single mothers in both cities and he lead our efforts to provide meal distribution efforts for senior citizens and families in need during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 10. Over the years, my relationship with Mr. Sood and Rosedale has remained consistent with paying nominal fees to them for their concierge services. However, recently I

- with paying nominal fees to them for their concierge services. However, recently I began paying \$5,000 per month due to increased needs for business management.
- 11. Given Mr. Sood's track record over the years, I fully trust Mr. Sood to handle my most sensitive matters. He has been a huge help during the beginning of my career and I plan to continue to turn to Mr. Sood to help me with my most sensitive and critical issues I will face as my career continues to develop.
- 12. At no point during the four years that I have engaged Mr. Sood and Rosedale have I been harmed as an investor or in any other way. Furthermore, I never felt pressure to retain Mr. Sood or continue to use Mr. Sood's help.
- 13. I engaged Mr. Sood before his legal issues began.
- 14. Had I learned about Mr. Sood's legal issues at the time I first engaged him, it would not have affected my desire to retain Mr. Sood.
- 15. Mr. Sood informed me in detail that he took responsibility for his actions and pled guilty to federal criminal charges. I understand that this was in relation to working together with Christian Dawkins, Adidas, and others to pay college coaches for introductions to potential NBA prospects, such as myself.
- After learning this information, I have decided to continue to engage Mr. Sood and Rosedale.

Kyk A. Kiloma

Executed by me this 19 day of May, 2021.

EXHIBIT 4

Declaration of Davon Reed

- I, Davon Reed, hereby depose and say:
- 1. I am a currently professional basketball player.
- 2. In 2017, I was introduced to Munish Sood and the firm Rosedale Asset Management, LLC (formerly known as Princeton Wealth Management) through Steven Pina who was working at ASM Sports.
- 3. When I met Mr. Sood I was undrafted. Once I was drafted, I decided to engage Mr. Sood and Rosedale to help with business management and concierge services.
- 4. I agreed to pay Rosedale \$750.00 per month for their services, which did not include investment management.
- 5. Mr. Sood and Rosedale have helped me with the following:
 - a. He has helped me develop and increase my knowledge about business and various investments opportunities available to me.
 - b. They helped to create and manage my LLC.
 - c. They assisted with helping me setup up CDs and other investment vehicles.
 - d. They helped me create my Foundation and raise money for projects important to me.
 - e. They have helped me deal with certain complicated family matters.
- 6. Mr. Sood has been instrumental to my career and I have benefitted greatly from his advice over the years. Mr. Sood has consistently shown that he is completely devoted to my interests, which I am truly grateful for.
- 7. Mr. Sood also serves as an unpaid board member of my foundation that he helped setup.
- 8. Over the years, my relationship with Mr. Sood and Rosedale has remained consistent with paying nominal fees to them for their services. However, recently I was playing in a different country and with my reduction in income he volunteered to reduce my monthly fee to \$375.00.
- 9. Given Mr. Sood's track record over the years, I fully trust Mr. Sood to handle my most sensitive matters. He has been a huge help during the beginning of my career and I plan to continue to turn to Mr. Sood to help me with my most sensitive and critical issues I will face as my career continues to develop.
- 10. At no point during the four years that I have engaged Mr. Sood and Rosedale have I been

been harmed as an investor or in any other way. Furthermore, I never felt pressure to retain Mr. Sood or pressure to continue to use Mr. Sood's help.

- 11. I engaged Mr. Sood before his legal issues began.
- 12. Had I learned about Mr. Sood's legal issues at the time I engaged, it would not have affected my desire to retain Mr. Sood.
- 13. Mr. Sood informed me in detail that he took responsibility for his actions and pled guilty to federal criminal charges and only paid a fine of \$25,000. I understand that this was in relation to working together with Christian Dawkins, Adidas, and others to pay college coaches for introductions to potential NBA prospects, such as myself.
- 14. After learning this information, I have decided to continue to engage Mr. Sood and Rosedale. I also will refer him to other athletes that will benefit from his experience and commitment to helping others

Dan M. Re

Executed by me this 17 day of May, 2021.

EXHIBIT 5

Declaration of Akin Ayodele

- I, Akin Ayodele, hereby depose and say:
- 1. Retired after 9 years in the National Football League.
- 2. In 2008, I was introduced to Munish Sood (at that time by Marty Blazer) and the firm Rosedale Asset Management, LLC (formerly known as Princeton Wealth Management).
- 3. Mr. Sood and Rosedale have helped me with the following:
 - a. He started by managing my investment portfolios while I was an active NFL player in the NFL.
 - b. Provided me access to alternative investment opportunities such as real estate and direct investments where other advisors did not or refused to since they would potentially lose management fees.
 - c. Educated me on different types of investments and pro/cons of investments. Helped me understand the fee structures and different way advisors make money. Helped me budget my expenses and importance of savings.
 - d. Allow me to leverage his experience so I was not taken advantage by other advisors that were trying to sell me high risk and investments not appropriate for me and my family. Such as Insurance products that were not appropriate and very expensive.
 - e. After my playing career and receiving my MBA I decided to join him as a partner and help grow the athlete investment and business management business. Based on my experience he has always put his clients first and leveraged his experience to position them for success in the court or filed. I have and will continue to refer him Professional athletes and coaches as clients.
- 4. At no point during the eight years that I have engaged Mr. Sood and Rosedale have I been harmed as an investor or in any other way. Furthermore, I never felt pressure to retain Mr. Sood or pressure to continue to use Mr. Sood's help.
- 5. I engaged Mr. Sood before his legal issues began. Had I learned about Mr. Sood's legal issues at the time I engaged him, it would not have affected my desire to retain Mr. Sood.
- 6. Mr. Sood informed me in detail that he took responsibility for his actions and pled guilty

to federal criminal charges. I understand that this was in relation to working together with Christian Dawkins, Adidas, and others to pay college coaches for introductions to potential NBA prospects, such as myself.

AKIN Ayoddi

7. After learning this information, I have decided to continue to engage Mr. Sood and Rosedale.

Executed by me this 14 day of May, 2021.

OS Received 06/18/2021