1 2 3 4 5 6 7	DAVID C. SCHEPER (SBN: 120174 dscheper@winston.com JEFFREY L. STEINFELD (SBN: 294 ilsteinfeld@winston.com WINSTON & STRAWN LLP 333 S. Grand Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90071-1543 Telephone: (213) 615-1700 Facsimile: (213) 615-1750 Attorneys for Defendant PAUL O. PARADIS	•
8 9 .0		ES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, v. PAUL O. PARADIS, Defendant.	Case No. 2:21-cr-00540-SB Partially Under Seal Public Version - Redacted SENTENCING MEMORANDUM OF PAUL O. PARADIS; EXHIBITS Hon. Stanley Blumenfeld, Jr. Courtroom 6C Action Filed: November 29, 2021 Sentencing Date: June 27, 2023 Hearing Time: 8:00 a.m.

1		N	OT	ICE O	F SUBMIS	SION	1		
2	TO THE	COURT, CLEI	RK,	ALL	PARTIES	OF	RECORD	AND	THEIR
3	ATTORNE	YS:							
4	PLE	ASE TAKE NOT	ICE	that Pa	ul O. Paradi	s, by	and through	his und	lersigned
5	attorneys o	record, in conne	ectio	n with	the sentenci	ng he	aring schedu	ıled for	June 27,
6	2023, herel	y respectfully su	ıbm	it the f	following:				
7	(i)	Sentencing Men	mor	andum	of Paul O.	Para	dis (Partial	lly Und	er Seal)
8 9	(ii)	Exhibit A: Dec With Federal L					U	_	
10	(iii)	Exhibit B: Dec	lara	ation o	f Paul O. Pa	aradi	is Detailing	Coope	ration
11		With The State	Bar	of Cal	lifornia; Exl	hibits	s B-01 – B-1	8 (Und	er Seal)
12	(iv)	Exhibit C: Dec						Coope	ration
13		With Bradshaw	, Cla	ass Co	unsel (Unde	er Sea	al)		
14	(v)	Exhibit D: Pau Seal)	ıl O	. Para	dis Letter to	o the	Court (Par	tially U	Jnder
15 16	(vi)	Exhibit E: Phy 01 – E-03) (Uno			tters and Me	edica	l Informatio	on (Exh	ibits E-
17 18	(vii)	Exhibit F: Dec Paul Paradis'						•	
1920	(viii)	Exhibit G: Dec Counsel) In Su					,		
21	(ix)	Exhibit H: Let	ters	In Sup	port of Pau	ıl Paı	radis' Char	acter (]	Exhibits
22		$\overline{\text{H-01}-\text{H-07}})$		_	-			·	
23	(x)	Objection To P	rese	entenci	ing Report ((PSR) (Partially	Under	Seal)
24	Dotade Jun	. 12 2022		W	UNIETYANI P-	стр	AWNIID		
25	Dated: Jun	2 13, 2023		VV De	INSTON &		AWN LLP		
26				8			HEPER TEINFELD		_
27					Attorneys	for I	Defendant		
28					PAUL O.	PAK	ADIS		

TABLE OF CONTENTS 1 2 **Page** 3 I. 4 II. 5 **A.** 6 В. Substantial Assistance and the Government's Anticipated §5K1.1 7 C. 8 III. 9 **A.** 10 В. Mr. Paradis As a Parent, Steward and Mentor......4 11 Mr. Paradis' 30 Years of Employment and Legal C. Accomplishments. 5 12 SENTENCING......6 IV. 13 14 A. B. 15 16 1. Paradis' Cooperation with Federal Law Enforcement......9 17 2. 18 3. 19 V. APPLICATION OF GUIDELINES DEPARTURES AND VARIANCES 20 Order Of Application......14 A. 21 B. 22 Substantial Assistance and Collateral Cooperation (§5K1.1 / C. 23 24 D. 25 E. F. 26 Education/Employment History and Lack of Law 27 1. 28

SENTENCING MEMORANDUM OF PAUL O. PARADIS

Case 2:21-cr-00540-SB Document 43 Filed 06/13/23 Page 4 of 29 Page ID #:305

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES Page(s) Cases U.S.A. v. Brown, U.S.A. v. David F. Alexander, U.S.A. v. David H. Wright, U.S.A. v. DeCinces, U.S.A. v. Thomas Peters, Case No. 2:22-cr-00009......passim U.S.A. v. Udo, **Statutes**

I. INTRODUCTION

The actions that bring Paul Paradis before this Court were, as admitted in the attached letter from Mr. Paradis (Exhibit D), reprehensible. A stain on Mr. Paradis' then fifty-one years of law-abiding life. On January 28, 2022, Mr. Paradis pled guilty to having accepted a \$2 million kickback in connection with the *Jones v. City of Los Angeles* lawsuit (the "*Jones Action*"). Mr. Paradis also admitted to additional wrongdoing in the factual basis attached to his plea agreement. He did so for one reason – because he believed what he did was wrong, and it was necessary for him to take responsibility for all of his misconduct. (Ex. D at 1).

Nevertheless, it has been said that the best way to take responsibility for having told lies and engaged in misconduct is to tell the truth and work hard to fully expose the truth to make things right. On March 15, 2019, Mr. Paradis turned those words into actions and embarked on a truth-telling mission by telling the government everything about his own crimes and everything he could remember about secret but widespread corruption in the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power ("LADWP"), the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office, and various pockets of the private sector.

The government has described Mr. Paradis' cooperation as "extraordinary" and "unprecedented," and as result thereof, the government obtained the conviction of three high-ranking city officials, and investigated many other potential wrongdoers. After his work for the government came to an end, Mr. Paradis began cooperating with the State Bar of California ("State Bar" or "Bar") in the Bar's investigation into attorney misconduct. The State Bar has also repeatedly deemed Mr. Paradis' cooperation in its "unprecedented" investigation as "extraordinary," "necessary," and "critical." Mr. Paradis' work to tell the truth and atone for his misconduct remains ongoing – even after four long years. Mr. Paradis respectfully requests that the Court impose a probationary sentence to enable Mr. Paradis to complete his effort to atone for his own crimes and ethical misconduct and expose the previously unknown crimes and ethical breaches of others.

II. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

A. The Cooperation Plea Agreement

Paul Paradis' cooperation with federal prosecutors and law enforcement began on March 15, 2019, the day he met them and began answering their questions. At no time that day or ever did Mr. Paradis ask for or receive any form of immunity from the government. Thirty-two months later, after participating in 184 undercover operations, 12 interviews, and supporting numerous search warrants, Mr. Paradis signed a plea agreement filed in this Court on November 21, 2021 (Dkt. 6). On January 28, 2022, Mr. Paradis pled guilty to a one-count information charging bribery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 666 (Dkt. 1). Pursuant to the plea agreement Mr. Paradis agreed to continue the cooperation he voluntarily began in March 2015 and volunteered additionally to cooperate with any other appropriate authority, including the California State Bar and the bar of any other state. See Dkt. 6 \(\] 3. The plea agreement requires the government "to move the court pursuant to U.S.S.G. § 5K1.1 to fix an offense level and corresponding guideline range below that otherwise dictated by the sentencing guidelines, and to recommend a sentence at the low end of, or below this reduced range." *Id.* ¶6(c). The agreement also allows the parties to seek "a sentence outside the sentencing range established by the Sentencing Guidelines" and Defendant may seek additional downward departures including under U.S.S.G. §5H1.4 (physical condition) and §5k2.16 (voluntary disclosure.) *Id.* ¶¶15-16.

B. The PSR and USPO's Recommendation Letter

The Presentence Report ("PSR") and the USPO's Recommendation Letter are addressed in the contemporaneously filed Objection To The Presentence Investigation Report and Recommendation, filed herewith. Mr. Paradis served his objections on the USPO on June 21, 2022. Mr. Paradis will respond to the final PSR if he chooses to file a reply memorandum.

C. Substantial Assistance and the Government's Anticipated §5K1.1 Motion

Mr. Paradis understands that pursuant to §5K1.1, the government will move this

Court for a downward departure to account for Mr. Paradis' cooperation to the government, which the government has termed "extraordinary" and "unprecedented," as well as Mr. Paradis' continuing cooperation with the State Bar of California. Mr. Paradis requests that the Court grant such motion, and notes that once the motion is made, the Court may depart further than the government recommends. *See U.S.A. v. Udo*, 963 F.2d 1318, 1319 (9th Cir. 1992) ("district court erred in believing that it did not have the authority to depart below the government's recommendation"). If necessary, Mr. Paradis will address the §5K1.1 motion in his reply memorandum after the government files its motion detailing Mr. Paradis' cooperation.

III. MR. PARADIS' BACKGROUND

Mr. Paradis is 60-years-old with serious medical conditions including a ...

1 Unsurprisingly, Mr. Paradis' health continued to deteriorate after he began his undercover cooperation in March 2019. Mr. Paradis is a loving father, and for his first 51-years provided for his family as a law-abiding person. Those who have known him for decades, who are aware of his unethical and criminal conduct, nevertheless still describe him as of "superior integrity" with "strong morals" and a "commitment to ethical behavior," "the truth" and "justice." Ex. H. His ex-wife describes him as a "positive force in our family and community," and explaining that he has always gone "out of his way to help those who were less fortunate." Ex. H-03. Even employers emphasized Mr. Paradis' "stalwart parenting," and care for his (Paradis') children with medical issues.

After a shattering divorce, Mr. Paradis worked with the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office and LADWP and made multiple poor decisions. Mr. Paradis deeply regrets the mistakes he made and crimes he committed. He has worked tirelessly for over fifty-one months to right his wrongs and will continue doing so. People who have spoken to Mr. Paradis describe his remorse and acceptance of responsibility as genuine

¹ Mr. Paradis' conditions are described more fully in Section V.E. and Exhibit E

and reflective of the Paul Paradis they know. Ex. H-01 – H-07. His supporters include David Peterson, Esq., a community leader and LADWP ratepayer, who described Mr. Paradis' remedial work as "invaluable to all the citizens of Los Angeles," emphasizing that "allowing him to continue his work to make amends" will "be beneficial for the community at large" and "his continued disclosures will benefit all [] Los Angeles' citizens." Ex. H-04. Mr. Paradis presents no risk of reoffending and poses no danger to the community. *See* Ex. H-01 – H-07.

A. Mr. Paradis Personal History and Education

Growing up in a fractured family, Mr. Paradis experienced the struggles of poverty, at times relying on government assistance during childhood. At an early age, Mr. Paradis contributed to his family by working morning and afternoon paper routes. Throughout middle and high school, he supported his family by working over 30 hours per week.

Throughout college, Mr. Paradis always worked one – and frequently two – jobs to pay his tuition and living expenses. Despite working throughout school, Mr. Paradis was able to achieve high academic standing with a major in both Economics and Finance, finishing college in only three and a half years as a result of course overloading due to his financial adversity. Immediately after college, Mr. Paradis married and moved to New York City where he worked on Wall Street as a portfolio manager during the day and attended law school at night. In law school, Mr. Paradis was a member of the New York Law School Law Review. Based on academic achievement and work experience, Mr. Paradis was recruited by multiple Wall Street law firms, but chose to become a plaintiffs' attorney because he wanted to protect those incapable of protecting themselves.

B. Mr. Paradis As a Parent, Steward and Mentor

In addition to caring for his own children, Mr. Paradis worked hard to provide opportunities for the children of others. When he was a Boy Scout, Mr. Paradis drew inspiration from his troop leader, Mr. Robert Morin. Mr. Morin paid for Mr. Paradis to

attend Boy Scout Summer Camp every summer because Mr. Paradis' family could not afford it. Paul Paradis never forgot what Mr. Morin did for him when he was a kid and paid Mr. Morin's kindness forward for the benefit of others.

Among Mr. Paradis' kindnesses were: (i) volunteering to coach Little League in Ridgewood, New Jersey for 7 years; (ii) donating to The Village School for Children Montessori School, helping to create the first ever technology and mobile computing lab; (iii) joining the Franklin & Marshall College Parent's Council and advising college administrators and faculty concerning strategic planning issues and interviewing applicants for admission; (iv) sponsoring the John Marshall Pre-Law Society at Franklin & Marshall College and creating a pre-law internship program at his law firm; and (v) being one of the largest donors to the Make-A-Wish Foundation in middle Tennessee.

C. Mr. Paradis' 30 Years of Employment and Legal Accomplishments

Before his fall, for over thirty years Mr. Paradis was an extremely accomplished plaintiffs' attorney who provided substantial recoveries to victims of financial and consumer fraud. His efforts resulted in recovery of hundreds of millions of dollars for these victims.²

For example, as a young attorney, Mr. Paradis served as the lead associate in the *In re: Salomon Brothers Treasury Litigation* before the Hon. Robert P. Patterson in the SDNY that resulted in a then record-breaking \$100 million recovery for victims of a historic financial fraud perpetrated by a rogue band of Salomon traders and hedge funds. Following approval of the then-historic settlement, Judge Patterson ordered that Mr. Paradis work directly with the SEC to aid the SEC in formulating the distribution plan for monies the SEC obtained through an enforcement action against Salomon.

Later, Mr. Paradis was appointed by the Hon. Melinda Harmon as one of three Co-Lead Counsel in the historic *In re Enron Securities Litigation*. Mr. Paradis was appointed as Lead Counsel for the "Private Action Plaintiffs' Group" where he was

² Following entry of Paradis' guilty plea in this matter, Mr. Paradis was disbarred from practicing law, effective January 28, 2022.

responsible for managing and reporting to the Court on the activities of more than 12 law firms who were each litigating private actions against Enron and banks involved in the massive fraud. With his co-counsel, Mr. Paradis was responsible for obtaining a recovery of \$2.4 billion for investors who had been damaged by defendants' wrongful acts.

On two occasions, Mr. Paradis was appointed Lead Counsel by the late Judge Manuel L. Real of this Court in cases resulting in recoveries in the millions for buyers of defective cars and even more millions for shareholders damaged in the Vitesse "options back dating" scheme. Mr. Paradis was also responsible for the recovery of hundreds of millions of dollars in consumer class actions on behalf of consumers who had been damaged by the sale of defectively designed and engineered products by a variety of companies and their management.

Perhaps more importantly, throughout his career Mr. Paradis performed significant *pro bono* work that had very meaningful consequences. For example, Mr. Paradis successfully defended a wrongfully accused U.S. Secret Service Agent who faced charges regarding an alleged unauthorized high-speed vehicle chase and shooting incident, resulting in the dismissal of the two most serious charges against the Agent.

Paradis later represented another U.S. Secret Service Agent who was sued and falsely accused of conducting an illegal search, resulting in a complete dismissal.

And, by way of final example, Mr. Paradis, on a *pro bono* basis, represented the former Chief Financial Officer of a publicly traded company falsely accused of violating the Securities Exchange Act. Mr. Paradis obtained complete dismissal for his client, who has submitted a letter attesting to Mr. Paradis' character. Ex. H-02.

IV. SENTENCING

A court should "impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes" of sentencing – just punishment and specific and general deterrence – and the Court considers the factors in 18 U.S.C. §3553(a)(1-7). *See Kimbrough v. U.S.A.*, 552 U.S. 85, 91 (2007). Mr. Paradis seeks a non-custodial

sentence for the reasons set forth and the legal principles set forth below.

A. Nature and Circumstances of the Offense

In September 2013, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) introduced a new customer information and billing system (CIS) to manage vital operations, including power and water usage billing. PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP (PwC) implemented the new "Customer Care & Billing System" (CC&B System) to replace the outdated billing system that had been in use for forty years. Unfortunately, the launch of the LADWP's CC&B System turned into a disaster.

By the end of 2014, the LADWP faced a severe public relations crisis as it struggled to provide reliable billing services to over 1.4 million ratepayers. More than 800,000 LADWP customers were incorrectly overcharged. At the same time, the City experienced losses of hundreds of millions of dollars in unbilled revenue due to the CC&B System's billing defects. Media scrutiny intensified, targeting the City and its elected leaders for their failure to address ratepayer complaints. The City faced four billing class action lawsuits in 2014 and early 2015, further exacerbating the situation.

On December 16, 2014, Mr. Paradis and his co-counsel, Paul Kiesel, met with two top Los Angeles City Attorney officials, Chief Deputy City Attorney Jim Clark and Civil Chief Thomas Peters, regarding a potential consumer class action against PwC. Factual Basis ¶2. At the meeting, the City Attorney officials asked Mr. Paradis and Kiesel to represent the City in a lawsuit against PwC. *Id.* At this meeting, Mr. Paradis disclosed to the City Attorney officials that he also represented Antwon Jones, a LADWP ratepayer, for the purposes of litigation related to the LAWDWP billing system. *Id.*

On or about February 23, 2015, Mr. Paradis and Kiesel met with Clark and Peters at the City Attorney's Office. *Id.* ¶ 5. During the meeting, Clark directed and authorized Mr. Paradis and Kiesel to find outside counsel that would be friendly to the City and its litigation goals to supposedly represent Mr. Jones in a class action against the City. *Id.* This strategy became known as the "white knight" strategy. The City's goal was to use

1	the forthcoming Jones v. City of Los Angeles lawsuit to quickly settle all existing
2	LADWP-billing-related claims against the City on the City's desired terms, including
3	those claims asserted in four other consumer class actions. Id.; see Exhibit
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	With Clark's authorization and direction, Mr. Paradis and Kiesel created the
9	collusive "white knight" suit by hand-picking friendly plaintiff's lawyers. Mr. Paradis
10	contacted an Ohio attorney, , and Kiesel contacted
1	of Los Angeles to file a complaint against the City. Factual Basis ¶6. Mr. Paradis
12	explained to that the City wanted the case "pre-settled" on the City's
13	desired terms. <i>Id</i> .
14	At Clark's direction, and pursuant to the white knight strategy, using non-public
15	information provided to him by members of the City Attorney's office and LADWP,
16	Mr. Paradis drafted: (1) the Jones v. City class action against the City; and (2) a detailed
17	settlement demand letter. <i>Id.</i> at ¶¶15-16.
18	Having recently experienced a mentally and financially devastating divorce, Mr.
19	Paradis wrongfully performed work in the <i>Jones</i> Action for in exchange
20	for an undisclosed and illegal \$2.175 million dollars. <i>Id.</i> ¶30. Mr. Paradis' deeply
21	regrets that decision and openly admits that his actions were wrong. Mr. Paradis'
22	reprehensible actions have ruined his life.
23	Importantly, and as detailed in the
24	
25	
26	³ See Exhibit
27	³ As the Court noted during the Peters' Sentencing, the accuracy of the <i>Jones</i> settlement payouts was confirmed by replacement Class Counsel and an independent auditing firm.
28	payouts was confirmed by replacement Class Counsel and an independent auditing firm.

B. Summary of Mr. Paradis' Cooperation

Immediately upon the potential unraveling of the collusive litigation scheme, Mr. Paradis requested a meeting with the U.S. Attorney's Office ("USAO") and FBI. At the very first meeting on March 15, 2019, Mr. Paradis fully acknowledged his wrongful conduct and role in the City's illegal scheme. Mr. Paradis immediately agreed to fully cooperate with the government and provided a wide range of factual details concerning the wrongful, illegal, and unethical activities that Mr. Paradis had knowledge of involving the City, including but not limited to, the collusive litigation scheme in the *Jones* Action.

Demonstrating Mr. Paradis' commitment to atoning for his misconduct, Mr. Paradis immediately volunteered to work with the USAO and FBI as an undercover operative in order to obtain and provide the government with evidence of the widespread corruption and illegal activities at the City Attorney's Office, LADWP, and as otherwise instructed. The government quickly accepted Mr. Paradis' offer.

1. Paradis' Cooperation with Federal Law Enforcement

Beginning on March 15, 2019, and continuing for the next 29 months, Mr. Paradis participated in at least 12 proffer sessions with the government and conducted 184 undercover operations at the FBI's direction and supervision. During these meetings and operations, Mr. Paradis obtained and provided evidence of widespread corruption, fraud, and other illegal and unethical activities by City Attorney and LADWP officials and others. Mr. Paradis' cooperation included the collusive litigation scheme, and but also involved unrelated investigations and conduct. Despite his health issues, Mr. Paradis conducted at least 23 operations during the height of the COVID-

Attached hereto as Exhibit A is the Declaration of Paul O. Paradis Detailing Cooperation With Federal Law Enforcemen erations.

ibit

us health conditions are

1	19 pandemic, where risk of infection was high especially given Mr. Paradis' age and
2	underlying conditions.
3	Many of these COVID time-period operations were dangerous for another
4	reason:
5	
6	
7	
8	Ex.
9	Later, Mr. Paradis participated in other dangerous operations
10	including an armed raid of Wright's residence by 8-10 FBI Agents with weapons drawn.
11	Ex. ; ,
12	The government has described Mr. Paradis' cooperation as "extraordinary,"
13	"unprecedented," and "pretty great." The government has also informed Mr. Paradis,
14	through counsel, that Mr. Paradis was "largely responsible" and "very much involved,"
15	in the convictions of LADWP General Manager David Wright, LADWP CISO David
16	Alexander, and LA City Attorney Civil Chief, Thomas Peters. 6 This is confirmed by:
17	(1) the informations filed in Wright and Alexander, which collectively contain 56
18	paragraphs detailing, in part, Mr. Paradis' undercover operations; and (2)
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	Good No. 2:21 or 00572 U.S.A. v. Thomas Paters, Cose No. 2:22 or 00000
28	Case No. 2:21-cr-00572, U.S.A. v. Thomas Peters, Case No. 2:22-cr-00009, respectively.

SENTENCING MEMORANDUM OF PAUL O. PARADIS

accountable for fraud and deceit upon the people of Los Angeles. Mr. Paradis' cooperation is detailed in **Exhibits C and G**, Declarations of Mr. Paradis and *Bradshaw* Class Counsel, respectively. *Bradshaw* Class Counsel describes

V. APPLICATION OF GUIDELINES DEPARTURES AND VARIANCES

A. Order Of Application

Guidelines §1B1.1 instructs that the "court shall," apply the guidelines in a particular order. Relevant here, downward departures (other than basic acceptance of responsibility under §3E1.1(a)) are applied *after* §5G1.1(a), which drops the predeparture guideline range and offense level to the statutory maximum. *See* U.S.S.G. §1B1.1 ("the Court shall consider Parts H and K of Chapter 5, Specific Offender Characteristics and Departures" *after* applying, *inter alia*, "(7) ... Parts B through G of Chapter Five"); *Id.* §5G.1.1(a) ("Where the statutorily authorized maximum sentence is less than the minimum of the applicable guidelines range, the statutory authorized maximum sentence shall be the guideline sentence"). Here, as set forth in the Plea Agreement, Mr. Paradis' total offense level is 36. Dkt. 6 at 9. After applying the 3-level standard acceptance of responsibility departure, the offense level is 33, which carries a sentence of 135-168, above the statutory maximum of 120 months. Accordingly, with a criminal history of 0, 120 months corresponds with an <u>offense level of 30</u> (97-121 months), which should be the starting point for all other departures and variances.

B. Extraordinary Acceptance of Responsibility

While the Plea Agreement provides that Mr. Paradis is entitled to the standard 3-level reduction under U.S.S.G. §3E1.1(a) for acceptance of responsibility, Mr. Paradis' immediate and extensive acceptance supports a further downward *Booker* variance. *See U.S.A. v. Brown*, 985 F.2d 478, 482-83 (9th Cir. 1993) (court did not err in making additional reduction beyond that provided by §3E1.1). Indeed in the related cases of *Wright* and *Alexander*, the government recommended *additional three-level variances* beyond §3E1.1 for acceptance, even though in both cases, defendants Wright and

Alexander initially denied wrongdoing and lied to the government (unlike Mr. Paradis who immediately came "clean" and was always truthful and forthcoming). Indeed, the government noted that the additional variances were "warrant[ed]" despite the initial lies, because even a defendant who "exercised his rights to indictment by grand jury, production of full pretrial discovery, and fulsome litigation" would be entitled to the bare minimum three levels under §3E1.1. See Wright, 2:21-cr-00559, Dkt. 38 at 22.

C. Substantial Assistance and Collateral Cooperation (§5K1.1 / Booker)

As detailed *supra*, Mr. Paradis' cooperation and substantial assistance to the government and the State Bar has repeatedly been described by both entities and has resulted in substantial yield including convictions of high-ranking public officials and and any further depart downward under \$5K1.1 and *Booker*. *See Udo*, 963 F.2d at 1319. Given that in *U.S. v. Peters*, the government recommended a seven-level departure for federal and Bar cooperation, 2:22-cr-00009-SB, Dkt. 42 at 2, and the exponential difference between Mr. Paradis' cooperation and Peters', Mr. Paradis requests that the Court depart at least 22-levels based on Mr. Paradis' extraordinary and unprecedented cooperation. 8

D. Voluntary Disclosure of Additional Offenses (§5K2.16)

As set forth in the Plea Agreement, Mr. Paradis requests a further departure under §5K2.16, because he "voluntarily disclose[d] to authorities the existence of, and accept[ed] responsibility for, the offense prior to the discovery of such offense, and [] such offense was unlikely to have been discovered otherwise." U.S.S.G. §5K2.16.

Here, the government was investigating the collusive litigation scheme in connection with the *Jones* Action, and Mr. Paradis pled guilty to a kickback therein

⁸ In *U.S.A. v. DeCinces*, SACR-12-00269-AG (C.D. Cal.) (Dkt. 965 at 3) the government also recommended (and the court granted) a seven-level §5K1.1 departure even though the defendant maintained his innocence for a decade, was found guilty on 14-counts following trial and did not cooperate until *after* the jury verdict. Moreover, the defendant performed no undercover work and his cooperation did not result in any charges or convictions. Mr. Paradis has earned a far greater departure.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

(detailed in Sections I-II of the Factual Basis). However, Mr. Paradis' Information, Factual Basis, and offense level incorporate conduct and enhancements (multiple bribes and high-level position) based on other offenses, which Mr. Paradis voluntarily disclosed despite the government being unlikely to discover them. As set forth in Sections III-IV of the Factual Basis and Section C of the Information, Mr. Paradis voluntarily disclosed a separate scheme, entitled the "Aventador Scheme," which included conspiracy, honest services fraud, and federal program bribery. government was unlikely to discover such offenses absent Mr. Paradis' voluntary disclosure because witnesses involved in the collusive litigation scheme were uninvolved in and unaware of the Aventador Scheme. Rather, the scheme was principally between Mr. Paradis and David Wright, and as this Court is aware, the government was only put onto Wright's wrongdoing by Mr. Paradis. Accordingly, Mr. Paradis respectfully requests a downward variance under §5K2.16.

E. Physical Condition (§5H1.4) & Mental Condition (§5H1.3)

15	Mr. Paradis respectfully requests departures for his physical, mental, and
16	emotional conditions under §§5H1.3-4 and Booker. Mr. Paradis
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	9
28	
	16
	CENTENCING MEMODANDIM OF DALIL O DADADIC

Case 2:21-cr-00540-SB Document 43 Filed 06/13/23 Page 23 of 29 Page ID #:324

issues," specifically "the stress of his job, the loneliness of living alone in Los Angeles
a resurgence of emotional issues that were never properly dealt with in his youth,
and grief over his father's death." 2:21-cr-00559-SB, Dkt. 38 at 10-11, n.4, Dkt. 39 at
11. Likewise, in <i>Alexander</i> , the PSR recommended a "four-level variance" based on
the defendant's "abusive childhood during his formative years" and his "people pleaser
mentality." No. 2:21-cr-00572-SB, Dkt. 29 at 17. And in DeCinces, the PSR and this
District applied a "seven-level Booker variance" because, inter alia, the defendant "is
68 years old," "suffers from several serious medical disorders" and "depression and
anxiety." SACR-12-000269(b)-AG, Dkt. 965 at 4 fn. 2. Mr. Paradis'
conditions .

Finally, 18. U.S.C. §3553 provides that in fashioning a sentence, courts consider the "characteristics of the defendant" and the need to "provide the defendant with needed ... medical care." *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(2)(D); *U.S.A. v. Garcia-Lopez*, 691 F. Supp. 2d 1099, 1105 (C.D. Cal. 2010) (imposing a sentence substantially below Guidelines under *Booker* because, among other factors, defendant "suffers from a serious medical condition for which she has had multiple brain surgeries and lengthy hospital stays"). Relevant here, there are only a

Accordingly, for each of the foregoing reasons, Mr. Paradis respectfully requests a departure based on his health consistent with prior cases

F. Other Mitigating Factors

In addition to the reasons discussed, the Court should grant additional variances of at least four levels based on mitigating factors under 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), applied in the related cases of *Wright*, *Alexander*, and *Peters*, and throughout the District.

1. Education/Employment History and Lack of Law Enforcement Contacts

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C § 3553(a)(1), Mr. Paradis respectfully requests that the

Court consider his education and employment history and lack of prior law enforcement contacts, and grant a downward variance as the PSR recommended and sentenced reflected in *Wright, Alexander and Peters. See* 18 U.S.C. §3553(a)(6). Mr. Paradis' extensive educational background includes a Bachelor of Science, a Juris Doctor, and he was pursuing a master's degree. His successful employment history, including founding a law firm and playing a significant role in the *Enron* case, further demonstrates his predominant character. As the PSR recognized, Mr. Paradis has no prior convictions or any "other criminal conduct" including at the county, state, and national level. PSR at 19. Mr. Paradis' lack of criminal history and impressive educational and employment records are equally if not more compelling than those found in *Wright, Alexander*, and *Peters*. Accordingly, under 18 U.S.C. §3553(a)(6) and the related cases, the Court should grant a substantial downward variance based on Mr. Paradis' overall history and character. ¹⁰

2. Truthfulness With Authorities

As noted, the Court should grant Mr. Paradis an additional departure of at least three levels for exceptional acceptance of responsibility and truthfulness, including his refusal to ask for any form of immunity when speaking with the government.

3. Personal Hardship, Bankruptcy, and Loss of Law License

Mr. Paradis' wrongful actions have ruined him. Mr. Paradis lost his job(s), his law license, suffered irreparable reputational harm, and filed for bankruptcy. Mr. Paradis's net worth is *negative* \$4.5 million, he has *negative* monthly cash flows, has been in *bankruptcy for over three years*, and *owns no assets*. PSR, 24-25. Nevertheless, Mr. Paradis has done everything possible to be employed, *id.*, 23-24, and will do everything necessary to continue working post-sentencing.

¹⁰ The Court can consider Mr. Paradis' employment history in determining an appropriate sentence. *See* U.S.S.G. § 5H1.5; *U.S.A. v. Patillo*, 817 F. Supp. 839, 845 (C.D. Cal. 1993) (defendant's stable employment was a justification for a departure); *U.S.A. v. Jones*, 158 F.3d 492, 498 (10th Cir. 1998).

Mr. Paradis has not maintained the benefit of his wrongful conduct and has returned whatever he was able to. Mr. Paradis

. Importantly, the cybersecurity work his company did for the City was real work providing substantial value – there is no claim that the work was not performed, and the company employed over 40 people. When Mr. Paradis resigned, he lent the company \$500,000 so it could continue to make payroll. Mr. Paradis has not and will not recoup that money as the company is now also bankrupt. Accordingly, as in *Wright* and *Peters*, the Court should grant a variance based on defendant's lack of success in obtaining corrupt benefits, and his other losses and negative consequences.

G. The Need To Avoid Unwarranted Disparities

In determining a sentence, the Court should consider the need for unwarranted sentence disparities. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(6). Here, the only related case defendant that also cooperated was Peters. But Mr. Paradis' cooperation with both the government and the Bar was and continues to be exponentially greater than Peters' (whose cooperation Mr. Paradis' applauds and appreciates), and Peters' cooperation results from that of Mr. Paradis. Moreover, many of the other wrongdoers have not even been charged and face no criminal penalties. And, Mr. Paradis is as much as or more deserving of the departures/variances given to other defendants. Accordingly, a non-custodial sentence would avoid unwarranted disparities, and award Mr. Paradis' unmatched truthfulness and cooperation.

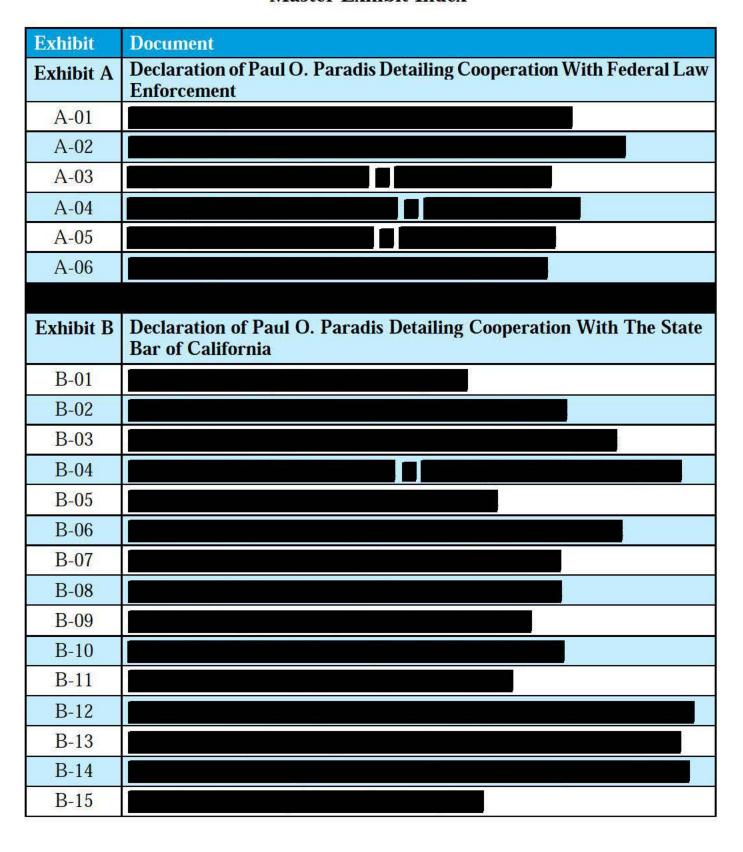
VI. CONCLUSION

Mr. Paradis respectfully requests that the Court impose a non-custodial sentence that will allow Mr. Paradis to continue his tireless cooperation with the State Bar and others. Such a sentence will reflect that crime does not pay, but unprecedented cooperation, truthfulness, and atonement does.

¹¹ The City refused to pay the company \$2.2 million for work done, despite receiving the benefit.

1		
1	Dated: June 13, 2023	WINSTON & STRAWN LLP
2		QMII.
3		By:
4		DAVID C. SCHEPER
5		JEFFREY L. STEINFELD Attorneys for Defendant PAUL O. PARADIS
6		THEE O. THUIDIO
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
		21

Sentencing Memorandum of Paul O. Paradis Master Exhibit Index



Paradis Master Exhibit Index Page 2 of 2

B-16	
B-17	
B-18	
Exhibit C	Declaration of Paul O. Paradis Detailing Cooperation With <i>Bradshaw</i> Class Counsel
Exhibit D	Paul O. Paradis Letter to The Honorable Stanley Blumenfeld Jr.
Exhibit E	Physicians' Letters and Medication Information
E-01	January 22, 2022, Physician's Letter
E-02	June 8, 2023, Supplemental Letter
E-03	Memorandum re Paradis' Medication Management Program
Exhibit F	Declarations of California State Bar Attorneys Regarding Paradis' Cooperation with the State Bar
Exhibit G	Declaration of Bradshaw Class Counsel (Filippo Marchino) In Support
	of Paradis' Sentencing
Exhibit H	
Exhibit H H-01	of Paradis' Sentencing Letters of Support Regarding Paradis' Character, Remorse, and
	of Paradis' Sentencing Letters of Support Regarding Paradis' Character, Remorse, and Acceptance of Responsibility
H-01	of Paradis' Sentencing Letters of Support Regarding Paradis' Character, Remorse, and Acceptance of Responsibility Marc Gross, Esq.
H-01 H-02	of Paradis' Sentencing Letters of Support Regarding Paradis' Character, Remorse, and Acceptance of Responsibility Marc Gross, Esq. Mark Hirschhorn
H-01 H-02 H-03	of Paradis' Sentencing Letters of Support Regarding Paradis' Character, Remorse, and Acceptance of Responsibility Marc Gross, Esq. Mark Hirschhorn Lisa Paradis
H-01 H-02 H-03 H-04	Letters of Support Regarding Paradis' Character, Remorse, and Acceptance of Responsibility Marc Gross, Esq. Mark Hirschhorn Lisa Paradis David Peterson, Esq.