	Case 2:19-cr-00246-GMN-NJK Doc	ument 58	Filed 05/06/21	Page 1 of 7
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7	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA			
8		01 112 711		
9	United States of America,	2:19-c	r-00246-GMN-N	JK
10	Plaintiff,	Gove	rnment's Senten	cing Memorandum
11	v.			
12	Jamal Rashid,			
13	Defendant.			
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15	Certification: This memorandum is timely.			
16	I. Introduction			
17	From at least 2002 through 2014, defendant Jamal Rashid openly ran several			
18	"escort" businesses in Las Vegas that were fronts for high-end prostitution agencies.			
19	Defendant pandered hundreds of women over those years under two different business			
20	models: "independent contractors" who paid the business a portion of what they earned			
21	though protitution and "priority girls" who essentially worked exclusively for defendant			
22	and turned over nearly all of the proceeds from prostitution to defendant.			
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Defendant persuaded, induced, enticed, and caused numerous victims to engage in
 prostitution, including approximately 35 Priority Girls. Defendant's criminal enterprise
 earned him millions of dollars. The only way to provide meaningful deterrence and
 commensurate punishment for defendant's actions is through a significant prison sentence.
 Accordingly, the United States requests a sentence of 33 months' imprisonment consistent
 with the Sentencing Guidelines and Section 3553(a) factors.

II. Procedural Background.

The FBI began investigating defendant in 2014. In September 2014, the FBI executed federal search warrants at the defendant's business and home.

On October 29, 2019, the defendant waived indictment and pleaded guilty to a one count information charging 18 U.S.C. 1952(a)(3), Use of an Interstate Facility in Aid of Unlawful Activity, specifically, a prostitution business in violation of Nevada law. Defendant and the government entered into a binding plea agreement. Under the terms of the plea agreement, the parties are permitted to argue for a prison sentence between one month and 33 months. In addition, if the Court sentences defendant to less than 12 months imprisonment, the defendant will agree to period of home confinement as a special term of supervised release that combined with the term of imprisonment will total one year.

The parties also agreed that with acceptance of responsibility, the defendant's total offence level would be at least 16. The government reserved the right to argue for an upward departure under USSG 2G1.2, comment. (n.6.) based on the number of victims.

The Presentence Investigation Report ("PSR") determined that defendant's total offence level with acceptance of responsibility is 16 and determined that defendant is in a criminal history category of III. Thus, defendant's advisory guideline range is 27-33

months. Defendant's sentencing had been continued by stipulation eight times, primarily 1 because of the COVID pandemic. 2

III. Factual Background¹

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Defendant began his prostitution enterprise in about 2002, and it became an 4 extensive, nationwide business in the mid-2000s. The enterprise's profitability and scope 5 peaked in 2014, after which the businesses were shut down because of the initiation of the 6 FBI's criminal investigation. The FBI interviewed approximately 40 women who worked 7 8 for defendant's business from 2000 to 2014, and approximately 55 other witnesses who had knowledge of the enterprise. In addition, the FBI seized approximately 50,000 pages of 9 10 documents and numerous digital devices from defendant's house and businesses. In addition, defendant's financial records, including banking and credit card statements show 11 that defendant ran a high-end prostitution business that transported women across the 12 United States and utilized the internet to post advertisements. 13

Defendant's employed hundreds of women as escorts. These escorts were hired as 14 15 independent contractors. In most instances, a woman would sign a model release form related to their pictures used in defendants advertising and would sign a two-page 16 17 independent contractor agreement. The agreement called for the independent contractor to pay the business 50% of their fee for each escort call. The agreement also falsely stated that 18 "The Company dose not participate in or benefit from any illegal sex-for-hire practices, and 19 20 will not solicit, schedule, or otherwise arrange appointments for the Contractor in which payment has been offered in exchange for sexual favors."

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¹ The PSR describes many of the relevant facts in detail. The government agrees with those facts.

Defendant's business model used what he called "Priority Girls." Defendant 1 personally persuaded, induced, enticed, and caused Priority Girls to engage in prostitution. 2 Unlike the other women, Priority Girls were required to give most of what they earned to 3 defendant. In exchange, defendant provided housing in one of several of his properties and 4 the use of a high-end vehicle. Priority Girls were given the best clients and it was common 5 for them to earn \$1,000 to \$10,000 per date. After a woman became a Priority Girl, she 6 quickly learned that defendant expected her to follow many rules. Most importantly, they 7 only were usually allowed to keep \$100 from each call with the rest going to defendant. But 8 there were other rules. For example, defendant required priority girls to text him when they 9 went anywhere, they were not allowed to date anyone, and defendant encouraged them to get Rashid related tattoos to demonstrate their loyalty to him.

In addition, defendant would romance many of the Priority Girls, leading them to believe they were the one who defendant would marry or advance their career in show business. But at the end of the day defendant's promises were unfulfilled and the victims realized defendant only cared about the money they earned him from prostituting themselves.

The PSR details the statements of the seven victims who were part of the factual bias of the plea agreement. These victims also discuss defendant's threats of surveillance and violence, verbal abuse, and actual violence. The other approximately 28 other victims who were Priority Girls, all corroborate the defendant's rules and threats and some recount violence. Many of the victims stated that defendant assigned them a "code," designated by an amount of cents that they were to use when they made their money deposits, or "drops" for him. The women say defendant used these codes to determine who was making the

most money for him, and also as a way to pit the girls against each other in a competition to 1 see who could be the most competitive and please him the most. One reoccurring theme 2 was that the victims knew that if they stopped being a Priority Girl, and stop working for 3 defendant, they would immediately have nowhere to live and little to no savings. 4

In 2010, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police department executed search warrants at 5 defendants' business, residence, and some of his apartments where priority girls lived. 6 Defendant was not deterred and continued his illegal business. No charges were ever 7 brought. It was not until 2014, after the FBI executed search warrants and began to 8 interviewer victims, that defendant's business was halted. 9

IV. Sentencing Argument 10

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As the Court is aware, determining an appropriate sentence begins with the Sentencing Guidelines range, which serves as "the starting point and the initial 12 benchmark" for the court to consider. United States v. Carty, 520 F.3d 984, 991 (9th Cir. 13 2008 (en banc). From this starting point, it is then appropriate to consider the factors set 14 forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a) to arrive at an individualized sentence. These factors include 15 the nature and circumstances of the offense, the important need for general deterrence, the 16 need to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide 17 just punishment. 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). 18

The government recommends a 33-month sentence, in accordance with the plea agreement. The is also within the advisory guideline range as determined by the PSR and the government.

The nature and circumstances of this offense reflect the defendant's concerted effort

over at least a twelve-year period to operate an illegal prostitution business. Defendant's
 criminal conduct could hardly have been more pervasive and systematic. Defendant's
 conduct was not the result of a single poor decision or regrettable judgment. Rather, his
 entire livelihood for more than a decade depended on pandering women every day.
 Defendant's illegal enterprise was enormous and far reaching. Defendant spent millions of
 dollars on on-line advertising to generate business.

The brazen nature of the defendant's criminal conduct is highlighted by the fact that he continued to operate his prostitution business after LVMPD executed searched warrants on his business and residences. Defendant obviously believed he was above the law and continued operate and grow his illegal enterprise.

Any sentence below the low-end of the Sentencing Guidelines calculation would not reflect just punishment or necessary deterrence for a defendant who engaged in a extensive criminal scheme to enrich himself.

More importantly, once the Court factors in the harm defendant caused his victims, a 33-month sentence become more than reasonable. As defendant admitted in his plea agreement, he persuaded, induced, enticed, and caused numerous victims to engage in prostitution. Defendant manipulated his victims into becoming a Priority Girls and then imposed rules, threats, and violence, all while taking most of the prostitution earnings for himself.

The harm to the victims is not adequately reflected in the Guidelines calculation, and a below-Guidelines sentence would not reflect defendant's cavalier attitude toward the harm he caused his victims. Under USSG § 2G1.2, comment (n.6.), "if the offence involved more than ten victims, an upward departure may be warranted." Although a

departure is not needed for a 33-month sentence, the Court should consider the large
 number of women that defendant victimized when fashioning an appropriate sentence.

Finally, the government respectfully asks the Court the accept the binding plea
agreement. The investigation into defendant's illegal conduct was thorough but took
significant time. In addition, because of COVID, the sentencing has been continued a
significant time. Thus, many of the victims do not feel they have closure on this matter.
The government believes the binding plea is a proper resolution of the case and the parties
worked diligently in reaching the proposed resolution.

V. Conclusion

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Based on the above, this Court should sentence defendant to 33 months in prison
and three years' supervised release.

Respectfully submitted this 6th day of May, 2021.

CHRISTOPHER CHIOU ActingUnited States Attorney

<u>s/ Nicholas D. Dickinson</u> NICHOLAS D. DICKINSON Assistant United States Attorney