

NIL. Jaden’s miserable experience reveals in stark and dramatic detail what can happen to young student-athletes when wealthy, win-at-all-cost alumni insert themselves into college football’s recruiting process.

2. At the time of the events in this Complaint, Jaden was a 19-year-old college football prospect. He grew up in a football family in working-class Pittsburg, California. Upon graduating from Pittsburg High in 2022 with a 4.0 GPA, Jaden was ranked seventh nationally in the Class of 2023 college-bound quarterbacks. As such, he was recruited by several of the country’s elite college football programs, including Louisiana State University, Texas A&M University, University of Oregon, University of Mississippi, University of Miami, and UF.

3. UF has been at the helm in pushing the limits of the ever-evolving NIL landscape. Its football program and head football coach, Defendant Coach Napier, are central figures in this story. The NIL game starts with the relationship between a university’s sports program and its alumni, boosters, and funding organizations known as “collectives.” These entities, which are new to college athletics, play a crucial role in making NIL opportunities possible and in aiding in recruitment. This is the reality that led to the involvement of Defendant Hugh Hathcock.

4. Hathcock, a long-time UF booster, has used his money in significant ways to pledge his allegiance to UF. In 2022, Hathcock displayed his commitment and loyalty to UF athletics with an eight-figure donation to the athletic association—

the largest donation in the program’s history. To show its gratitude, UF approved the naming of the Hugh Hathcock Suite Tower at Ben Hill Griffin Stadium and the Hugh Hathcock Basketball Complex at the UF Basketball Practice Facility.



The 64-year-old entrepreneur has clearly been successful—and public—about his business endeavors with various media reports estimating his net worth at \$500 million.

5. Given such lofty status, Hathcock, along with alumni, boosters, and staff with ties to the UF athletics program, used their collective power, influence, and wealth to fraudulently induce Jaden to commit to UF. They sold Jaden on the idea that by flipping his commitment from Miami to UF, not only could he play for a top offensive program, but he also could also receive significantly more money.

6. Edward Rojas (“Rojas”), the CEO of The Gator Collective, LLC (“Gator Collective”), was also involved throughout the effort to flip Jaden. Once Jaden committed to UF, Rojas continued to convey false and empty promises to Jaden:

- “Tell Jaden we look forward to setting him up for life.”
- “Need to set up [Jaden’s] brokerage accounts asap.”
- “Dude is rich and we just got started.”

7. Deceitful promises such as these did indeed convince Jaden to flip and sign a \$13.85 million NIL deal with the Gator Collective. But once Jaden committed to UF, rather than make Jaden “rich” as promised, these people—with Coach Napier and Hathcock leading the charge—changed their tune and went back on their word. After inducing Jaden to flip his commitment and forgo the opportunity to play for Miami—including the \$9.5 million Miami NIL deal—the amount of UF-affiliated NIL money available for Jaden decreased drastically.

8. In an effort to further deprive Jaden of any other possible NIL opportunities, Defendants continued to manipulate Jaden until he signed a letter of intent with UF. These actions culminated with Coach Napier himself vouching that UF alumni were good on their promise, telling Jaden in December 2022 that he would soon be paid \$1 million if he signed with UF on National Signing Day. Defendant Castro-Walker leveraged the Coach’s promise that Napier would “get it done,” and threatened—on National Signing Day—that, if Jaden did not sign a national letter of intent with UF, Coach Napier might pull his scholarship and walk away from Jaden entirely.

9. Despite the threats and promises, neither Coach Napier, nor wealthy boosters like Hathcock ever “got it done” for Jaden. Instead, Defendants attempted to strong-arm Jaden into an NIL contract worth a fraction of what they promised.

10. Here, Defendants used lies to secure Jaden’s commitment to UF, only to try to re-trade the deal once Jaden had given up the other multi-million-dollar NIL opportunities available to him. The legal terms for what happened to Jaden are: “fraud” and “fraudulent inducement.”

11. Sadly, unethical and illegal tactics like this are more and more commonplace in the Wild West that is today’s college football landscape. As the first scholar-athlete to take a stand against such egregious behavior by adults who should know better, Jaden seeks to hold Defendants accountable for their actions and to expose the unchecked abuse of power that they shamelessly wielded.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12. This Court has jurisdiction over this proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because the case arises between citizens of different States and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$10,000,000.

13. Venue is proper in the Northern District of Florida pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a)(1) because this is the judicial district in which Defendant Hugh Hathcock resides. The Pensacola Division of the Northern District of Florida is the proper division in the Northern District of Florida because Defendant Hugh

Hathcock resides in the Okaloosa County, and therefore, venue would be proper in the Pensacola Division if the division was a stand-alone district. *See* N.D. FLA. LOC. R. 3.1(A)(1), (B).

III. PARTIES

14. Plaintiff Jaden Rashada is a resident of the State of Georgia. At the time of the events that are central to the claims in this case, Jaden was a resident of California.

15. Defendant Hugh Hathcock is a resident of Okaloosa County, Florida. Hathcock is a successful entrepreneur and dedicated UF athletics booster. Hathcock claimed to have established his own NIL collective called the Gator Guard Marketing, LLC (“Gator Guard”) for the purpose of financing large NIL deals for Florida athletes. Hathcock’s self-professed primary aim for his own collective was to attract high-profile athletes by offering substantial sums of money. Defendant Hathcock has entered an appearance in this proceeding and may be served through his attorney of record.

16. Defendant Coach Billy Napier is the head football coach at the University of Florida, but he is not employed by the University of Florida. Defendant Napier has entered an appearance in this proceeding and may be served through his attorney of record.

17. Defendant Marcus Castro-Walker served as Director of Player Engagement & NIL for the University of Florida, but he was not employed by the University of Florida. Castro-Walker reported to Coach Napier and participated in efforts to recruit Jaden to UF. Defendant Castro-Walker has entered an appearance in this proceeding and may be served through his attorney of record.

18. Defendant Velocity Automotive Solutions LLC (“Velocity Automotive”) is a Florida limited liability company with its principal address in Destin, Florida. Velocity Automotive has entered an appearance in this proceeding and may be served through his attorney of record.

IV. FACTS

A. Jaden Was a Highly Sought After Quarterback in the 2023 Recruiting Class.

19. Jaden grew up in a football family. His father, Harlen Rashada, was a standout football player for Arizona State University, and his two older brothers played college football as well.

20. When Jaden began looking at colleges, Jaden looked for a program with an offensive-minded head coach and a solid offensive coordinator.

B. The New World of NIL Compensation Becomes a Key Factor in Jaden’s College Recruitment.

21. When Jaden entered the 2023 college recruitment season, the NCAA had only recently adopted rules allowing compensation to student athletes for the

use of their name, image, and likeness. This new NIL regime opened the door to the formation of so-called “collectives”—groups of donors who agreed to fund NIL contracts with athletes in exchange for the athletes’ de facto commitment to a particular university. With the emergence of collectives, NIL contracts became a major component of college athletic recruiting.

22. Jaden’s recruitment season involved universities and its boosters not only selling their football program but also discussing lucrative NIL proposals. The recruitment ultimately boiled down to two famed Florida football schools: UF and Miami.

C. Hugh Hathcock Sets His Eyes on Jaden.

23. Defendant Hathcock participated in Jaden’s recruitment from the very beginning. Specifically, in June of 2022, Jaden made an official recruitment visit to UF. During the visit, Jaden and his family met with UF’s director of NIL and player engagement, Defendant Castro-Walker. The meeting occurred in a conference room at UF’s athletic facility where Castro-Walker was scheduled to present on the topic of NIL at Coach Napier’s direction. Upon entering the meeting room, Castro-Walker informed Jaden’s father, Harlen, that one of UF’s biggest boosters was there that day and that he wanted to speak with Jaden. Castro-Walker explained that Hathcock was there to drop off his Lamborghini for a photoshoot, but “you didn’t see him,”

acknowledging the forbidden yet undeniable affiliation between Hathcock and UF's football program.

24. During the meeting, Hathcock entered the room from a back entrance, Castro-Walker introduced him to Jaden's family, and then Hathcock quickly took over the meeting. Hathcock explained who he was, bragged that he was a big financial supporter of UF's football program, and assured Jaden that UF's football program was going to achieve much success under Coach Napier. During this discussion with Jaden and his family in the room, Hathcock told Castro-Walker that whatever Jaden needed to come to UF from an NIL standpoint, Hathcock would make happen. Hathcock also suggested that he could secure employment for Jaden's father, Harlen, in the security industry if Jaden were to commit to UF. Hathcock's promises ultimately proved to be lies.

25. Later that summer, Hathcock offered Jaden an approximately \$11 million UF-affiliated NIL deal. This offer was to be funded partially through Defendant Velocity Automotive and partially through Gator Guard. Castro-Walker participated in these discussions on behalf of Coach Napier and Hathcock.

26. By the time Jaden received this offer, he had already verbally committed to University of Miami's coach. Ultimately, on June 26, 2022, Jaden publicly committed to play football at the University of Miami. Jaden also agreed to a \$9.5 million NIL deal with a Miami-affiliated collective.

D. UF Conspired to “Flip” Jaden from his Commitment with Miami to UF.

27. Despite Jaden committing to Miami, UF and its boosters persisted in their recruitment efforts. This pressure campaign culminated with an NIL offer exceeding Miami’s by more than \$4 million, which ultimately led to Jaden’s committing to UF.

28. Notwithstanding Jaden’s commitment to Miami, Coach Napier decided he wanted Jaden as UF’s quarterback and initiated the process to make that happen. To accomplish Coach Napier’s goal, Castro-Walker acting on behalf of himself and on Napier’s behalf, texted Jaden’s NIL agents Jackson Zager (“Zager”) and Thomas Thomsen (“Thomsen”) on October 27, 2022 and stated:

You already know what we need to do over the next few days!! Get us the QB 🧐 🎯.

Castro-Walker and Napier knew that “flipping” would require Jaden to abandon his commitment to Miami—and with it the widely publicized \$9.5 million NIL agreement to which he had agreed.¹ Ultimately, Castro-Walker and Coach Napier conspired with Hathcock and his affiliates to fraudulently induce Jaden to abandon his \$9.5 million Miami deal. Working together, Defendants touted Hathcock’s

¹ See e.g. Jeremy Crabtree, *Rashada turned down millions, will still have highest known NIL deal for recruits*, ON3, June 26, 2022, available at <https://www.on3.com/nl/news/jaden-rashada-turned-down-millions-will-still-have-highest-known-nil-deal-for-recruits/>; see also Thomas Neumann, *Report: Miami QB Recruit Agrees to \$9.5 Million NIL Deal*, SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, June 27, 2022, available at <https://www.si.com/college/2022/06/27/miami-qb-recruit-agrees-multi-million-nil-deal>.

willingness and ability to exceed Miami's \$9.5 million NIL agreement if Jaden flipped to UF. As evidenced by the alleged collective's complete lack of funds to support this commitment, however, Hathcock and those acting on his behalf made these representations and promises to Jaden either knowing that Hathcock and his entity lacked the intention to fulfill them or recklessly without knowing if they were true or false.

29. Working alongside Defendant Hathcock and taking instruction from his direct supervisor Defendant Napier, Castro-Walker communicated to Zager and Thomsen what UF would pay if Jaden decommitted from Miami and committed to play football for UF and the communication were relayed to Jaden. On or around October 30, 2022, a few days after Castro-Walker told Zager to "Get us the QB," Castro-Walker sent another text to Zager:

We need to lock down Jaden!

Castro-Walker further conveyed the high sense of urgency, stating:

[UF would] want [Jaden] to flip this week.

30. In early November 2022, Hathcock and Castro-Walker worked closely and concertedly to pressure Jaden with extravagant NIL offers. In the conversations with Jaden's NIL agents around this time, Hathcock made clear that his ability to fund lucrative NIL deals was the means to Napier's recruiting end. Hathcock stated to Jaden's agents during these November 9-10, 2022 phone calls that he would do

whatever Castro-Walker and Napier said was necessary to secure a talented player. “I just listen to them.” Jaden’s agents relayed these conversations back to him.

31. The ultimate proposal promised Jaden \$13.85 million over four years at UF. The offer, which was \$4 million or 42% more than the Miami deal—was to be funded through two sources. First, Hathcock would pay \$5.35 million—including a \$500,000 “signing bonus,” through Hathcock’s company Velocity Automotive.² The remainder of the \$13.85 million would be paid through Hathcock’s NIL collective, Gator Guard.³

32. On or around November 9, 2022, Zager reported to Jaden’s father, Harlen, conversations that he had with Castro-Walker and Hathcock relating to the structure of the UF NIL deal. Zager told Jaden and Harlen:

Have the contract w Velocity being ironed out now, Hugh wanted to discuss again in the am. Should just be plugging in at that point and be done with. Collective side is done with, just need to finish this part.

²At all times relevant to this complaint, Hathcock was an officer of Velocity Automotive with actual and apparent authority to act on Velocity Automotive’s behalf. Specifically, in the Velocity Automotive Annual Report filed with the Florida Secretary of State on July 14, 2022, Hathcock is named as an Authorized Member and David Penney is named as Manager.

³ Though Hathcock reportedly formed the Gator Guard—and reportedly raised \$5 million for the Guard to fund UF student-athlete NIL contracts—no entity called “Gator Guard Marketing, LLC” appears to have ever registered with the Florida Secretary of State. Although a non-profit entity called Gator Guard Charity, Inc. was formed in May of 2022 and shares an address with Velocity Automotive—an entity Hathcock owns and controls—it is unclear how this entity could have supported guaranteed payments to the extent contemplated by Hathcock and Castro-Walker’s representations to Jaden.

Throughout these discussions, Hathcock's representations to Jaden's agents, which were later communicated to him, led Jaden to believe that Castro-Walker had authority to negotiate the NIL agreement that Hathcock and Velocity Automotive would fund. As such, Defendant Castro-Walker acted with actual and apparent authority with respect to his representations on behalf of Hathcock. Hathcock clearly was an agent of Velocity Automotive, with actual and apparent authority to negotiate the NIL agreement. Further, given his close relationship with Coach Napier and the UF football program, it is implausible that Hathcock would agree to pay Jaden, among the 28 other similarly-ranked quarterbacks in the 2023 recruiting class, without being instructed by Napier to do so. Thus, Hathcock also acted with the actual and apparent authority of Coach Napier.

33. Hathcock felt so confident that his fraudulent promises would persuade Jaden to commit to UF that Hathcock tweeted:



34. On November 10, 2022, during the early morning, Zager reported the status of negotiations to Harlen:

Contract drafted. Reviewing this am. Will lock in value with Hugh here. I think Jaden will be able to sign this thing by tonight if y'all are ready then. I'll keep you in the loop with updates.

This report was based on promises made by Hathcock through Castro-Walker. Castro-Walker consistently represented to Jaden's agents that he was in constant communication with Hathcock throughout the negotiations, claiming to reiterate Hathcock's statements and assurances made during phone calls just minutes earlier.

35. Before the deal was finalized, however, Hathcock balked. Citing plans to sell Velocity Automotive, Hathcock declined to use his company or the Gator Guard to directly fund the promised NIL payments. Castro-Walker and Hathcock therefore suggested that the funds from Hathcock and his company pass through the Gator Collective. This was a change in structure to make the sale process easier for Hathcock and Velocity, but substantively and from Jaden's perspective, the terms remained the same. Regardless of the outward appearance, Hathcock's agents later confirmed multiple times in December 2022 that the funds would still be coming from Velocity, either in the form of sale proceeds or from wires initiated by its CEO, David Penney.⁴ These assurances regarding the fund structure for the deal were communicated to Jaden through his agents.

⁴ Both Velocity Automotive and Gator Guard Marketing, LLC were alter egos of Hathcock. These actual or alleged entities were used as mere instrumentalities for the improper purpose of furthering Hathcock's fraudulent promises. Velocity Automotive and Gator Guard Marketing, both of which are actual or alleged entities dominated and controlled by Hathcock, were purportedly being used to fund the transactions that Hathcock claimed Velocity Automotive and Gator Guard Marketing would honor.

36. To facilitate the new structure, Castro-Walker and Hathcock then partnered with Rojas, the CEO of the Gator Collective. They all assured Jaden and his agents that the deal would still be fully funded. For example, after Thomsen and Zager learned about Hathcock's plans to sell his company, Jennifer Grosso, the Gator Collective lawyer drafting the UF NIL agreement, confirmed during a phone call with Thomsen and Zager that Hathcock would wire money monthly so that all necessary payments could be made to Jaden. Ms. Grosso later confirmed that she frequently worked with Mr. Penney, Velocity's CEO, to facilitate the monthly payments it made to the Gator Collective.

37. On November 10, 2022, Ms. Grosso specifically stated that Hathcock would fund the first \$500,000 owed to Jaden. She wanted Jaden and his family to know that UF was "serious" about securing Jaden's commitment. She made these representations with actual and apparent authority to negotiate the contract on behalf of Rojas and Hathcock, acting either for himself or for Velocity.

38. Rojas, the CEO of Gator Collective, was also heavily involved in the efforts to flip Jaden's commitment. During the evening of November 10, 2022, Rojas text messaged Zager: "Heard we are working together. Doing big things brother." Rojas confirmed his involvement stating:

Let me finish the paperwork and get his flip tonight. Excited about this for all of us.

Rojas also emphasized the unique significance of Jaden flipping from UF's rival Miami, texting:

We are going to have to dodge the freaks in Miami[.] I hate Miami. This is going to be fun to watch.

39. Rojas crowed about the life-changing impact the falsely promised NIL compensation would have, saying:

Tell Jaden we look forward to setting him up for life. Need to set up his brokerage accounts asap. Dude is rich and we just got started.

40. As the parties exchanged draft agreements, Hathcock continued to show his involvement in the imminent "flip" by tweeting, "All good!!! Just a little longer!!!"



41. Ms. Grosso additionally pressured Jaden to make sure he publicly announced his commitment to UF on November 10, 2022. At around 10 p.m., when Jaden had still not announced his commitment, Grosso impatiently text messaged Zager:

I might go to sleep if I had \$500K headed my way in two weeks . . . But we need a commitment to get there!!!

E. Relying on Defendants’ False Promises, Jaden Decommited from Miami and Left the \$9.5 Million Agreement.

42. Late on the night of November 10, 2022, Jaden agreed to a \$13.85 million NIL deal and publicly flipped his commitment from Miami to UF.



43. Hathcock, Castro-Walker, and Coach Napier knew that once Jaden publicly “flipped” to UF, this would end his commitment to Miami and cost him his \$9.5 million NIL agreement.

44. Defendants' false and fraudulent promises materially induced Jaden to engage in conduct he would not have engaged in otherwise. Namely, Defendants' fraudulent promises caused Jaden to forgo a \$9.5 million NIL deal and other potential NIL packages. Jaden relied upon Castro-Walker, Hathcock, and Velocity's misrepresentations to his detriment because Hathcock and Velocity lacked the intent to honor their promise to pay Jaden \$13.85 million to attend UF.

45. All representations regarding the \$13.85 million NIL deal leading up to this inducement were made by Defendants Hathcock and Castro-Walker either acting on behalf of themselves or as agents of Coach Napier with actual and apparent authority. Moreover, Castro-Walker was also acting as an agent of Hathcock with actual and apparent authority to make representations on his behalf, and Hathcock was acting an agent of Velocity with actual and apparent authority to pledge its funds. Hathcock and Castro-Walker made the false representations either on their own behalf or as agents with the requisite level of scienter because they made the false statements:

- a. knowing that the representations were false;
- b. without knowledge of the truth or falsity of the representations; or,
- c. under circumstances in which they ought to have known—if they did not know—that the representations and promises were false.

F. Defendants Failed to Honor their Financial Commitments to Jaden.

46. The agreement was finalized and signed on November 10, 2022. Then, less than a month later without any warning, the Gator Collective abruptly and unilaterally terminated it.

47. The deadline for the first \$500,000 payment owed to Jaden pursuant to the agreement was December 5, 2022. As the deadline drew near, Ms. Grosso informed Jaden's representatives that Mr. Penney would coordinate Hathcock's payments. Penney, in turn, informed Jaden's agents that he was waiting on Hathcock's direction before paying. Castro-Walker also represented that he was communicating with Hathcock about the payment, and that Hathcock was finalizing the logistics of the payment. Thus, leading up to the initial payment deadline, Defendants' words and actions continued to communicate an intent to honor their promises.

48. Despite Defendants' many representations to the contrary, however, it ultimately became clear that the Defendants never intended to pay Jaden the \$500,000 that was promised as an initial payment.

49. In furtherance of their fraud, on December 4, 2022, Hathcock, through Castro-Walker, again confirmed that the \$500,000 payment would be coming the next day. Zager and Thomsen asked Castro-Walker for assurance that the payment would be made on December 5, 2022 stating:

You're connecting with Hugh [Hathcock] later today on that first payment, correct?

Castro-Walker responded, "Yes," and later:

Yes. I spoke to him the other day, was working something out with his accountants.

50. But Hathcock, Castro-Walker, and Coach Napier all knew, or should have known, something that Jaden did not—Hathcock and Velocity had no intention of performing as they had promised.

51. Instead, after failing to pay the agreed \$500,000 initial payment on its due date, the very next day, the Gator Collective sent Jaden a letter purporting to terminate the \$13.85 million NIL contract. Indeed, less than a month prior, Jaden had been persuaded by Defendants to abandon his \$9.5 million NIL agreement with Miami in favor of a promise of significantly more from UF. And now on December 6, 2022, Jaden was left with no NIL assurances at all.

G. Defendants Continue to Make False Promises.

52. Unfortunately, Defendants' fraudulent activity did not stop there. In violation of Florida law, Castro-Walker (initially) and Coach Napier (later) made extraordinary efforts to persuade Jaden that they would make good on the promised NIL compensation, despite the termination of the Gator Collective's contract. Defendants continued to lie and make material misrepresentations to Jaden, Harlen, and Jaden's NIL agents. Defendants' goals were two-fold: (1) to

ensure Jaden remained committed to UF; and (2) to avoid paying the promised NIL funds. Defendants knew that for most college athletes the prospect of NIL earnings is life changing. Defendants exploited this fact for their own personal advantage by continuously assuring Jaden that the promised funds would be forthcoming.

53. Specifically, on December 7, 2022, Castro-Walker told Jaden's agents that Hathcock's Gator Guard collective would accept assignment of the \$13.85 million NIL deal promised to Jaden. Castro-Walker also relayed that Hathcock, through the Gator Guard, would personally guarantee the \$13.85 million obligation himself. These statements were made by Castro-Walker either on behalf of himself or acting as Hathcock's agent. These statements violated the Florida NIL statute and NCAA regulations. To facilitate this new arrangement, Hathcock, Velocity, and/or Castro-Walker represented that the Gator Collective would retract its unfounded termination, and once the agreement was "un-cancelled," the \$13.85 million obligation would be assigned to the Gator Guard collective.

54. In accordance with this proposal, on December 9, 2022, Hathcock either acting on behalf of himself or for Velocity wired an initial \$150,000 payment to Jaden. Mr. Penney was responsible for initiating the wire transfer. The payment was made by either Hathcock or Velocity so Jaden (and presumably also Hathcock and Velocity) could avoid litigation with Miami booster John Ruiz, who was seeking

repayment from the \$9.5 million NIL deal after Jaden flipped his commitment from Miami to UF.⁵

55. Castro-Walker said he was working with Hathcock to finalize the contractual assignment. For several weeks in December 2022, after Castro-Walker and Hathcock assured Jaden that the contract would be assigned, Jaden continued to forego other potential NIL opportunities from other schools in reliance on Castro-Walker's assurances that the deal would be preserved. However, despite repeated inquiries and assurances from Castro-Walker that the assignment would be forthcoming, by December 19, 2022, Hathcock still had not executed the assignment or the personal guaranty.

H. Defendants Fraudulently Induced Jaden to Sign a National Letter of Intent with UF.

56. December 21, 2022 was signing day for 2023 NCAA Division I football early-commitment students. By this date—two weeks after Hathcock and Castro-Walker assured Jaden that Hathcock would assume the \$13.85 million deal—Hathcock still had not done so. Jaden also had not received the promised \$500,000 signing bonus, less the \$150,000 partial payment.

⁵ Jaden repaid the entities affiliated with the Miami NIL deal in two separate payments: one in the amount of \$23,181.81 and another in the amount of \$114,434.42.

57. Jaden tolerated this delay, believing that Hathcock—who had made promises to induce him to flip to UF, all the while bragging about it on Twitter—would keep his promises.

58. As the hour approached for Jaden to sign his National Letter of Intent, Jaden asked his agents Zager and Thomsen, and his dad Harlen “Can I sign?” knowing he still had not received any payments for committing to UF. Zager responded “not yet” hoping that Hathcock or Velocity would wire the payments owed to Jaden. Meanwhile, Zager and Thomsen discussed the money owed to Jaden with Castro-Walker and Hathcock.

59. In response to Jaden delaying the signing of his National Letter of Intent, Coach Napier delayed his press conference and personally called Jaden and Harlen to convince Jaden to sign. During his first phone call with Jaden and Harlen, Coach Napier put pressure on Jaden by explaining that he did not want to go into his press conference without his quarterback signed. Harlen explained that the reason for Jaden’s delay in signing was the fact that the NIL deal still had not been assigned or honored. Napier then tried to contact Hathcock, but he could not reach him because Hathcock was on a plane. Nevertheless, Napier called Jaden and Harlen back and told Jaden and Harlen that Hathcock would pay Jaden \$1 million as a partial payment towards the promised \$13.85 million. Napier told Jaden to go ahead and sign the Letter of Intent because the NIL part of securing Jaden’s commitment would

not be a problem. Napier's promised financial inducement violated Florida's NIL statute, NCAA regulations, and, on information and belief, the terms of Napier's employment contract.

60. However, still with no payment or executed assignment, Jaden's agents advised him not to sign the Letter of Intent. Jaden's agents offered to discuss the issue with Castro-Walker one final time. During this conversation, Castro-Walker emphasized Coach Napier's promises, telling Jaden's agents that Napier would "get it done" and emphasizing Napier's power as head coach. Castro-Walker also increased pressure on Jaden to sign by telling him if he did not do it right away Coach Napier might pull back his scholarship offer. Castro-Walker further confirmed that Hathcock said he would pay the one million dollars. Castro-Walker explained the only impediment to an immediate payment that very same day was the fact that Hathcock was traveling and on a plane.

61. Relying on Napier's promise, in combination with Castro-Walker's assurances that it would be honored, Jaden was induced to go ahead and sign his Letter of Intent before the Defendants made good on any of their commitments. Harlen reported this conversation to Zager and Thomsen stating:

Coach Napier said [Hathcock's] on a plane and that he will wire 1 Mil. He wants the paper work and I'm sending it if you are good.

62. Of course, Castro-Walker, Napier, and Hathcock all knew that Jaden signing the National Letter of Intent on signing day would commit Jaden to UF and

significantly and adversely affect his ability to secure other recruiting opportunities and related NIL deals. The timing and the continued efforts to string Jaden along for several weeks prior, culminating with Napier's direct promise that Jaden would soon be paid the first \$1 million of the \$13.85 million, were critical because, by National Signing Day, other top schools who would have otherwise been interested in Jaden would have already signed their quarterbacks to National Letters of Intent.

63. On December 21, 2022, less than an hour after Coach Napier assured Jaden and his father that \$1 million would be wired from Hathcock and the NIL deal would be honored, Jaden signed his National Letter of Intent with UF.

I. Jaden Withdraws His Commitment to UF.

64. After inducing Jaden to sign his National Letter of Intent on signing day, the next few weeks consisted of a series of new promises of NIL agreements that consistently remained unfulfilled. In an effort salvage his utterly botched recruiting effort and to continue to give Jaden false hope that Hathcock, Velocity, or Napier would come through, in early January 2023, Castro-Walker also sent a text message to Harlen to give assurance that Jaden would receive the signing bonus and all promised payments going forward. It later became clear that the new, but unfulfilled, promises were an attempt to re-trade the deal while maintaining Jaden's commitment.

65. Ultimately, Jaden was left with no faith in the UF football team's leadership and the individuals who had constantly lied to him.

66. On January 18, 2023, and only after Jaden's newly retained legal counsel got involved, UF permitted Jaden to withdraw his National Letter of Intent to play for UF. After exploring several other colleges, Jaden chose to begin his college career where his father played football, Arizona State University. Interestingly, Jaden neither sought nor was promised any type of NIL commitment from Arizona State.

67. Recently, on April 19, 2024, Jaden entered the transfer portal and selected the University of Georgia as the school he would attend beginning in the 2024-2025 school year. Similarly to his decision to attend Arizona State, Jaden's decision to attend Georgia this year was not in response to any promises, assurances, or offers connected to NIL money. He had learned his lesson.

V. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

68. Each of the preceding paragraphs of this complaint is incorporated by reference as if restated fully in each of the counts listed below.

Count I Fraudulent Misrepresentation and Fraudulent Inducement Against William "Billy" Napier, Marcus Castro-Walker, Hugh Hathcock, and Velocity Automotive Solutions LLC

69. Under Florida law, the elements of fraudulent misrepresentation and fraudulent inducement are: (a) a false statement concerning a material fact; (b) the

representor's knowledge that the representation is false; (c) an intention that the representation induce another to act on it; and (d) consequent injury by the party acting in reliance on the representation.⁶ For the second element, actual knowledge of falsity is not required. That element can also be established where Defendants acted: (1) with actual knowledge of the falsity of the representation; (2) without knowledge either of the representation's truth or falsity; or (3) under circumstances in which the person making the representation ought to have known, if the person did not know, of its falsity.⁷ Collectively, these three mental states are referred to herein as "scienter."

70. Acting with scienter and in bad faith, Hathcock (on behalf of himself, Velocity Automotive, and Coach Napier) and Castro Walker (on behalf of himself, Hathcock, and Coach Napier) defrauded Jaden initially by falsely promising \$13.85 million when Hathcock and Velocity had no intention of fulfilling their promise. Hathcock and Velocity knew Hathcock's statements were false. Castro-Walker made false statements to Jaden either knowing the statements were false, recklessly without knowledge of their truth or falsity, or under circumstances in which he ought to have known whether the statements were true or false.

⁶ *Brier v. De Cay*, No. 3:16-cv-142-MCR-CJK, 2017 WL 1164724 at *5 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 1, 2017), *adopted by*, 2017 WL 1147471 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 24, 2017); *In re Harris*, 3 F.4th 1339, 1349 (11th Cir. 2021) (quoting *Butler v. Yusem*, 44 So. 3d 102, 105 (Fla. 2010)).

⁷ *In re Harris*, 3 F.4th at 1349 (quoting *Joiner v. McCullers*, 28 So.2d 823, 824 (1947)).

71. In addition, acting with scienter and in bad faith, Defendants defrauded Jaden by promising to honor the terms of the initial NIL deal—even after purporting to terminate it—in a continued effort to persuade Jaden to sign a National Letter of Intent with UF and to thereafter maintain his commitment to play football at UF.

72. For instance, as alleged above and acting with scienter and in bad faith, Defendants continued to defraud Jaden when Defendant Napier fraudulently misrepresented that Hathcock or Velocity would pay \$1 million towards the \$13.85 million NIL contract once Jaden signed his National Letter of Intent. Napier made this false statement to Jaden either knowing that it was false, recklessly without knowledge of its truth or falsity, or under circumstances in which he ought to have known whether it was true or false.

73. Acting with scienter and in bad faith, Hathcock (on behalf of himself, Velocity Automotive, and Coach Napier) and Castro Walker (on behalf of himself, Hathcock, and Coach Napier) further defrauded Jaden by promising that Hathcock's alleged collective, Gator Guard Marketing LLC, would accept assignment of the \$13.85 million contract with The Gator Collective, when Hathcock and Velocity knew that Gator Guard Marketing LLC either was not a real entity or it had no ability or intent to accept an assignment of Jaden's NIL deal. Castro-Walker either knew that Gator Guard Marketing LLC would not accept the assignment, he made the statements regarding its willingness to do so recklessly without knowledge of their

truth or falsity, or he made statements concerning the validity of the assignment under circumstances in which he ought to have known whether the statements were true or false.

74. Acting with scienter and in bad faith, the Defendants made additional false statements of material fact, to induce Jaden's reliance.

75. Jaden justifiably relied on the representations made by Hathcock (on behalf of himself, Velocity Automotive, and Coach Napier) and Castro Walker (on behalf of himself, Hathcock, and Coach Napier) to his detriment by decommitting from Miami and abandoning the \$9.5 million NIL deal, as well as forgoing other recruitment opportunities and related NIL deals.

76. Jaden justifiably relied on Coach Napier's representation to his detriment by signing his National Letter of Intent on December 21, 2022, and by continuing to forego other recruitment opportunities and related NIL deals.

77. Hathcock (on behalf of himself, Velocity Automotive, and Coach Napier) and Castro Walker (on behalf of himself, Hathcock, and Coach Napier) concealed their strategy and intentions to defraud Jaden with the \$13.85 million NIL deal. They also concealed their strategy of keeping Jaden committed to UF through their later assurances that the contract would be assigned such that Jaden would receive the promised funds after the deal was purportedly terminated. The fraud continued to be perpetrated through Castro-Walker's false assurances thereafter that

all was good and the initial deal would be honored, ultimately culminating in Coach Napier's direct promise that Jaden would receive \$1 million as a show of good faith towards the promised \$13.85 million. Because he was repeatedly strung along by people he trusted, Jaden did not realize Defendants' true intentions until 2023, after Defendants attempted to re-trade the NIL deal after their months of coordinated lies, manipulation, and deceit.

78. Hathcock (on behalf of himself and Velocity) engaged in such conduct to enrich the UF football program, and to attain the resulting accolades for himself and his companies. Castro-Walker and Napier similarly engaged in such conduct to enrich the UF football program with the hopes of earning direct financial benefits in the form of bonuses and other incentives in response to its success.

79. As a result of Defendants' actions, Jaden has suffered damages.

Count II

Aiding and Abetting Fraud Against William "Billy" Napier, Marcus Castro-Walker, Hugh Hathcock, and Velocity Automotive Solutions LLC

80. Under Florida law, the elements of aiding and abetting fraud are: (a) the existence of an underlying fraud; (b) that the defendant had knowledge of the fraud, and (c) that the defendant provided substantial assistance to advance the commission of the fraud.⁸

⁸ *Caledonian Bank & Tr. Ltd. V. Fifth Third Bank*, No. 8:13-cv-1470-T-30TGW, 2013 WL 5272807, at *3 (M.D. Fla. Sept. 17, 2013).

81. Hathcock (on behalf of himself, Velocity Automotive, and Coach Napier), Castro-Walker (on behalf of himself, Hathcock, and Coach Napier), and Coach Napier orchestrated and executed a fraud upon Jaden and were substantially and knowingly assisted by one another in carrying out the fraud. Each of their individual schemes would not have succeeded without assistance from one another.

82. Hathcock and Velocity knew of their false and fraudulent misrepresentations that induced Jaden to “flip” from Miami and forgo his \$9.5 million deal. To the extent Castro-Walker and Napier did not know of the truth or falsity of Hathcock and Velocity’s representations, they acted recklessly by making life-altering representations to Jaden without knowledge of the truth or falsity of those representations or under circumstances in which they ought to have known.

These misrepresentations included:

- Hathcock and Velocity’s offer to Jaden of the \$13.85 million in exchange for his attendance at UF;
- Hathcock and Castro-Walker’s additional false assurances after December 6, 2022 that the purportedly terminated NIL deal would be assigned to a different Hathcock-owned entity; and,
- Coach Napier and Castro-Walker’s false promise on Signing Day that Jaden would receive \$1 million towards the promised \$13.85 million if he signed his National Letter of Intent.

Defendants acted with the requisite level of scienter and in bad faith because they either knew that Hathcock and Velocity lacked any intent to honor the various

promises to fund Jaden's NIL deal, they acted recklessly in making such representations without knowledge of their truth or falsity, or they made representations under circumstances in which they ought to have known of the truth or falsity.

83. Defendant consistently provided false assurances to Jaden and his agents regarding the legitimacy of the NIL deal and their own commitments. Coach Napier told Jaden that he would be paid \$1 million from Hathcock as a partial payment towards the promised NIL funds, once Jaden formally signed his National Letter of Intent with UF. Castro-Walker further echoed the legitimacy of Napier's promise in pressuring Jaden to sign.

84. Hathcock held himself out publicly as capable of and intending to meet his end of the bargain through social media posts indicating that a successful deal was in the works. Hathcock had also held himself out to Jaden specifically as capable of and intending to pay the agreed upon NIL funds when he stated during the June 2022 recruitment visit that he would do whatever Jaden needed from an NIL standpoint to secure his commitment to UF.

85. Defendants further aided and abetted the fraud against Jaden by promising to honor the terms of the initial NIL deal—even after purporting to terminate it. Hathcock (on behalf of himself, Velocity, and Coach Napier) and Castro-Walker (on behalf of himself, Hathcock, and Coach Napier) claimed that

Hathcock's collective, Gator Guard Marketing, LLC, would accept assignment of the contract. In a continued effort to convince Jaden that he would receive NIL compensation if he stayed committed to UF, Defendants made these false assurances to persuade Jaden to sign the National Letter of Intent with UF.

86. Hathcock (on behalf of himself and Velocity) engaged in such conduct to enrich the UF football program, and to attain the resulting accolades for himself and his companies. Castro-Walker and Napier similarly engaged in such conduct to enrich the UF football program with the hopes of earning direct financial benefits in the form of bonuses and other incentives in response to its success.

87. Further, as a result, of Defendants' aiding and abetting the fraud against Jaden, he has suffered considerable damages. These damages included the loss of the \$9.5 million Miami-affiliated NIL deal, the loss of other collective-sponsored NIL packages, and such other damages as may be proved at trial.

Count III
Civil Conspiracy to Commit Fraud Against William "Billy" Napier,
Marcus Castro-Walker, Hugh Hathcock, and
Velocity Automotive Solutions LLC

88. Under Florida law, the elements of a civil conspiracy are: (a) an agreement between two or more parties; (b) to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means; (c) the doing of some overt act in pursuance of the

conspiracy; and (d) damage to the plaintiff as a result of the acts done under the conspiracy.⁹

89. Acting with scienter, Hathcock (on behalf of himself, Velocity Automotive, and Coach Napier), Castro-Walker (on behalf of himself, Hathcock, and Coach Napier), and Coach Napier engaged in a civil conspiracy to defraud Jaden by agreeing between and amongst one another to fraudulently induce him to forgo his NIL opportunity at Miami and, to instead, flip his commitment to UF in reliance on the promise of more NIL funds. This conspiracy caused Jaden to incur significant damages.

90. Defendants engaged in a civil conspiracy because, as discussed in detail below, Defendants acted in bad faith and had as their objective the commission of the underlying tort of fraud.⁸

91. Acting with scienter and in bad faith, Defendants—between and amongst themselves—agreed initially to promise Jaden substantial NIL funds, that exceeded Jaden’s NIL contract with Miami, in exchange for his attendance at UF when Defendants Hathcock and Velocity lacked the intention to pay the promised sum of \$13.85 million. Indeed, Hathcock’s failure to make even the first payment indicates that he and the entities he controlled lacked the intention to pay any of substantial sums Hathcock and Castro-Walker promised to Jaden.

⁹ *United Techs. Corp. v. Mazer*, 556 F.3d 1260, 1271 (11th Cir. 2009).

92. The agreement amongst Defendants is evidenced by Defendants working together to fraudulently induce Jaden to attend UF and later to execute the National Letter of Intent.

93. Specifically, with respect to Jaden's initial announcement that he was "flipping" from Miami to UF, Castro-Walker and Hathcock made false promises that Jaden would receive \$13.85 million in exchange for his attending UF.

94. The purpose of these promises was obviously—and indisputably—to induce Jaden to change universities and football programs. And as such, it is implausible that as head coach, Defendant Napier did not authorize this recruiting effort to secure Jaden's commitment to play for his team. Indeed, almost immediately after agreeing to the promised \$13.85 million and in direct response to pressure to do so, Jaden announced that he would be switching his commitment to UF.

95. The involvement and fraudulent intent of Hathcock is further evidenced by Hathcock's social media posts throughout the negotiation of the NIL deal and before Jaden's announcement. Hathcock—both directly and through his agents—specifically, successfully, and fraudulently induced Jaden to abandon his \$9.5 million NIL agreement that was conditioned on his attending Miami.

96. Castro-Walker and Coach Napier told Jaden that Hathcock would fund the NIL payments both before and after the contract with the Gator Collective was

terminated. The combined efforts of Castro-Walker, Coach Napier, and Hathcock with respect to the many false representations surrounding Jaden's NIL deal demonstrated the group's agreement to work together to use whatever means necessary to secure Jaden's commitment to attend UF, even if it meant committing fraud.

97. Defendants thus agreed together to make the many and various fraudulent representations described in this complaint for the unlawful purpose of defrauding Jaden.

98. Furthermore, acting with scienter and in bad faith, after purporting to terminate the contract, Hathcock and Castro-Walker—between and amongst themselves—claimed that Hathcock agreed to assign the contract to Hathcock's collective, Gator Guard Marketing LLC when Gator Guard Marketing LLC either was not a real entity or when Hathcock lacked the intention to do so.

99. The agreement amongst Defendants is also evidenced by a draft instrument titled "Assignment," purportedly between Hathcock's collective, Gator Guard Marketing LLC, and The Gator Collective, LLC drafted by Jen Grosso. This draft document further shows the continued effort to convince Jaden and his agents that the terms of the NIL deal would be honored only to prevent Jaden from backing out of the commitment before signing his Letter of Intent. The agreement is also evidenced by the personal phone calls that Coach Napier made to Jaden and his

father on National Signing Day in effort to quell Jaden's reluctance to sign due to: (i) the lack of funds he had received; and (ii) the continuous false assurances from Hathcock and Castro-Walker that the funds would be forthcoming.

100. Numerous overt acts, including verbal and written representations by each and every member of the conspiracy, and those acting on their behalf, were performed as described in this complaint. Jaden suffered damages as a result of Defendants' false representations made throughout the course of the conspiracy.

Count IV
**Civil Conspiracy to Coerce Against William "Billy" Napier,
Marcus Castro-Walker, Hugh Hathcock, and
Velocity Automotive Solutions LLC**

101. In the alternative, Defendants conspired to use a peculiar power of coercion to induce Jaden's commitment to attend UF.

102. By acting together and in concert to induce Jaden's commitment, Defendants' combined effort began first with Coach Napier initiating the necessary recruitment efforts to induce Jaden to "flip" from Miami to UF. These recruiting efforts included Hathcock and Castro-Walker's false promise that Hathcock would pay Jaden \$13.85 million in exchange for his commitment, Hathcock and Castro-Walker's later false promises that Gator Guard would accept assignment of the \$13.85 million contract, and Coach Napier and Castro-Walker's false promise on National Signing Day that Jaden would be paid \$1 million as a show of good faith towards the promised \$13.85 million.

103. As evidenced by the fact that Jaden committed to UF and missed out on other recruiting and NIL opportunities in reliance on Defendants' continuance false assurances, Defendants' combined efforts exerted a unique power of coercion over Jaden that they would not have possessed if acting individually.

104. As a result of Defendants' combined efforts to coerce Jaden to flip his commitment from Miami to UF and then maintain his commitment to UF during the most critical time of the recruiting season, Jaden suffered damages.

Count V
Negligent Misrepresentations Against William "Billy" Napier, Marcus Castro-Walker, Hugh Hathcock, and Velocity Automotive Solutions LLC

105. Under Florida law, the elements of negligent misrepresentation are: (a) a misrepresentation of a material fact; (b) lack of knowledge by the representor as to the truth or falsity of the representation, or circumstances under which he ought to have known of its falsity; (c) intent by the representor that the representation induce another to act on it; and (4) injury to the plaintiff as a result of acting in justifiable reliance on the misrepresentation.¹⁰

106. To the extent the many misrepresentations alleged do not rise to the level of fraud, Jaden alternatively sues Defendants Napier, Castro-Walker, Hathcock, and Velocity Automotive for negligent misrepresentation.

¹⁰ *Oakwood Ins. Co. v. N. Am. Risk Servs., Inc.*, No. 6:19-cv-437-Orl-31KRS, 2018 WL 3381284, at *2 (M.D. Fla. July 11, 2018).

107. Specifically, each of these Defendants negligently supplied false information in the course of their business, profession, employment, or alternatively, in a transaction in which they had a pecuniary interest. Defendants provided this false information to induce Jaden to forego a business deal with a Miami-affiliated NIL collective and to instead enter into a business transaction with Defendants. In providing this false information, Defendants failed to exercise reasonable care or competence.

108. Jaden justifiably relied upon these negligent misrepresentations by flipping his commitment from Miami to UF and by signing his Letter of Intent on National Signing Day, and as a result, he suffered pecuniary loss.

Count VI
Tortious Interference With a Business Relationship or Contract Against
William “Billy” Napier, Marcus Castro-Walker, Hugh Hathcock, and
Velocity Automotive Solutions LLC

109. Under Florida law, the elements of tortious interference with a business relationship or contract are: (a) the existence of a business relationship, not necessarily evidence by an enforceable contract; (b) knowledge of the relationship on the part of the defendant; (c) an intentional and unjustified interference with the relationship by the defendant; and (d) damage to the plaintiff as a result of the breach of the relationship.¹¹

¹¹ *Landmark Bank, N.A. v. Cmty. Choice Fin., Inc.*, No. 17-60974-CIV-ALTONAGA/Goodman, 2017 WL 4310754, at *20 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 28, 2017). In some circumstances, improper interference

110. Hathcock (on behalf of himself, Velocity Automotive, and Coach Napier), Castro-Walker (on behalf of himself, Hathcock, and Coach Napier), and Coach Napier tortiously interfered with Jaden's \$9.5 million NIL agreement and business relationship with Miami. As explained above, Jaden had an existing \$9.5 million agreement with a Miami-affiliated NIL collective, and at the very least, Jaden's NIL deal with Miami's collective constituted an existing business relationship. Defendants knew about Jaden's NIL deal and relationship with Miami because it was widely publicized in the media and because it was specifically communicated to Hathcock during the summer of 2022 in the midst of Defendants' initial recruitment efforts.

111. Despite Defendants' knowledge of this existing agreement and business relationship, Defendants fraudulently induced Jaden to abandon that agreement and relationship to secure a commitment from Jaden to play football for UF. Hathcock (acting on behalf of himself, Velocity, and Coach Napier) and Castro-Walker (acting on behalf of himself, Hathcock, and Coach Napier) induced Jaden by offering him a superior \$13.85 million NIL agreement with UF's collective for the use of his NIL. That is, Defendants falsely promised to exceed Jaden's Miami deal by nearly \$4 million, or more than 40%. Hathcock and Velocity did so knowing such a promise

may be shown when the defendant prevents the party from performing the contract or causes his performance to be more expensive or burdensome. *See* RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 766A (1979).

would not be fulfilled, and Castro-Walker and Napier did so either with knowledge the promise would not be fulfilled, recklessly without knowledge of whether or not such a promise would be fulfilled, or under circumstances in which they ought to have known that such a promise would not be fulfilled. Defendants knew that their false promises would cause Jaden to lose his opportunity to earn the funds promised by Miami. Defendants specifically intended to end Jaden's agreement and business relationship with Miami for their own personal benefit and to Jaden's detriment.

112. As a result of Defendants' tortious interference with Jaden's agreement and business relationship with the Miami collective, Jaden suffered a pecuniary loss.

Count VII
**Aiding and Abetting Tortious Interference Against William "Billy" Napier,
Marcus Castro-Walker, Hugh Hathcock,
and Velocity Automotive Solutions LLC**

113. Under Florida law, the elements of aiding and abetting tortious interference are: (a) the existence of an underlying tortious interference; (b) that the defendant had knowledge of the tortious interference, and (c) that the defendant provided substantial assistance to advance the commission of the tortious interference. Because Florida courts have recognized aiding and abetting the

commission of a tort as a standalone claim, aiding and abetting tortious interference is a valid cause of action under Florida law.¹²

114. Hathcock (on behalf of himself, Velocity Automotive, and Coach Napier), Castro-Walker (on behalf of himself, Hathcock, and Coach Napier), and Coach Napier tortiously interfered with Jaden's \$9.5 million NIL deal and business relationship with Miami.

115. Defendants also provided substantial assistance to one another to advance the tortious interference with Jaden's \$9.5 million NIL agreement and business relationship with Miami.

116. Each Defendant knew of Jaden's \$9.5 million deal with Miami because it was widely publicized and discussed during their initial recruiting efforts in June 2022. Each Defendant knew of Hathcock and Castro-Walker's false representations that they each made to induce Jaden's commitment to UF, namely that Jaden would be paid \$13.85 million in NIL funds. Hathcock and Velocity made the false representations to Jaden knowing such a promise would not be fulfilled, and Castro-Walker and Napier did so either with knowledge the promise would not be fulfilled, recklessly without knowledge of whether or not such a promise would be fulfilled, or under circumstances in which they ought to have known that such a promise

¹² See *Angell v. Allergan Sales, LLC*, 2019 WL 3958262, at *8 (M.D. Fla. Aug. 22, 2019); see also *Lawrence v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, 455 F. App'x 904, 906 (11th Cir. 2012) (applying the above elements to three Florida tort claims).

would not be fulfilled. Despite this knowledge, each Defendant provided substantial assistance to the others with the aim to end Jaden's agreement and business relationship with Miami for their own personal benefit and to Jaden's detriment.

117. Due to Defendants' aiding and abetting of each other in this tortious interference, Jaden suffered pecuniary damages.

Count VIII
Vicarious Liability Against Velocity Automotive Solutions LLC

118. Under Florida law, the elements of vicarious liability are: (a) an employee committed a negligent act; and (b) that act was either [1] within the scope of employment or [2] during the course of employment and to further a purpose or interest of the employer.¹³

119. Hathcock was an officer, employee, agent, and/or servant of Velocity Automotive.

120. Even if it is not shown that Velocity Automotive was Hathcock's alter ego, Velocity Automotive is vicariously responsible for the acts, errors, and/or omissions of Hathcock as previously set forth herein.

VI. DAMAGES

121. Plaintiff, Jaden Rashada, incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs of Counts I through VIII as if restated verbatim herein.

¹³ *Johnson v. EZX, LLC*, No. 3:16-cv-1249-J-PDB, 2017 WL 1386810, at *3 (M.D. Fla. Apr. 18, 2017) (quoting *Valeo v. E. Coast Furniture Co.*, 95 So. 3d 921, 925 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App.2012)).

122. Defendants' actions, both jointly and severally, caused Jaden significant damages.

123. In particular, as a proximate result of Defendants' actions, among other things, Jaden (1) lost the \$9.5 million NIL agreement related to his attendance at Miami; and (2) lost the opportunity to pursue other NIL deals from other collectives after being induced to commit to UF based on fraudulent assurances.

124. Additionally, to the extent any of Defendants acted with malice, Jaden is entitled to punitive damages. An award of such damages would assist in deterring and preventing similar conduct in the future.

VII. CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

125. All conditions precedent to Jaden's right to recover have occurred, have been waived, or have been performed.

VIII. DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

126. Jaden hereby demands a trial by jury on all claims for which the law provides a right to a jury trial.

IX. CONCLUSION AND PRAYER

127. Jaden Rashada respectfully prays that all Defendants be cited to appear and answer herein, and for judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, for compensatory and punitive damages against all Defendants, to the extent permitted

by law, as well as pre-and post-judgment interest, and all further relief, both legal and equitable, to which Jaden shows himself justly entitled.

Dated this 13th day of August, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

RUSTY HARDIN & ASSOCIATES, LLP

/s/ Rusty Hardin

RUSTY HARDIN, ESQ.

Attorney in Charge

Texas State Bar No. 08972800

Admitted Pro Hac Vice

DANIEL DUTKO, ESQ.

Texas State Bar No. 24054206

Admitted Pro Hac Vice

JOHN MACVANE, ESQ.

Texas State Bar No. 24085444

Admitted Pro Hac Vice

LEAH GRAHAM, ESQ.

Texas State Bar No. 24073454

Admitted Pro Hac Vice

AISHA DENNIS, ESQ.

Texas State Bar No. 24128655

Admitted Pro Hac Vice

KENDALL SPEER, ESQ.

Texas State Bar No. 24077954

Admitted Pro Hac Vice

1401 McKinney Street, Suite 2250

Houston, Texas 77010

Telephone: (713) 652-9000

Facsimile: (713) 652-9800

rhardin@rustyhardin.com

ddutko@rustyhardin.com

jmacvane@rustyhardin.com

lgraham@rustyhardin.com

adennis@rustyhardin.com

kspeer@rustyhardin.com

and

PAUL | KNOPF | BIGGER

DAVE A. PAUL, ESQ.
Florida Bar No. 21385
1560 N. Orange Avenue, Suite 300
Orlando, Florida 32789
Telephone: (407) 622-2111
Facsimile: (407) 622-2112
Primary: Dave@pkblawfirm.com
Secondary: Abla@pkblawfirm.com