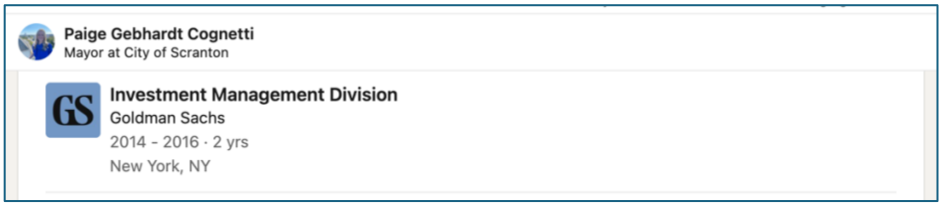
Paige Cognetti Spent Years Working At Goldman Sachs In The Department That Advised Billionaires On How To Profit On The Backs Of The Middle Class By Foreclosing On The Homes Of Over 10,000 American Families While Calling It Quote "Consumer Relief"

Paige Cognetti Worked At Goldman Sachs In The Investment Management Division Between 2014 And 2016. (Paige Gebhardt Cognetti, LinkedIn, Accessed 7/11/26)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(Paige Gebhardt Cognetti, LinkedIn, Accessed 7/11/26)

Goldman Sachs Investment Management Division Manages A Variety Of Investments For Clients, Including Individual Investors. "Bringing together traditional and alternative investments, we provide clients around the world with a dedicated partnership and focus on long-term performance. As the firm's primary investment area, we provide investment and advisory services for some of the world's leading pension plans, sovereign wealth funds, insurance companies, endowments, foundations, financial advisors and individuals, for which we oversee more than $2 trillion in assets under supervision. Working in a culture that values integrity and transparency, you will be part of a diverse team that is passionate about our craft, our clients, and building sustainable success. We are: Investors, spanning traditional and alternative markets offering products and services Advisors, understanding our clients' priorities and poised to help provide investment advice and strategies that make sense for their portfolios Thought Leaders, providing timely insights across macro and secular themes to help inform our clients' investment decisions Innovators, using our suite of digital solutions to help our clients address complex challenges and meet their financial goals" (Asset Management, Goldman Sachs, Accessed 7/12/26)

- **Mortgage Securities Are Included In The List Of Investments Goldman Sachs Provides.** "Making markets and serving the world's leading institutional and corporate clients with interest rate and credit products, mortgages, currencies, commodities, and financing activities." (Our Business, Goldman Sachs, Accessed 7/12/26)

- **Goldman Sachs Investment Management Division Was Formed In 1999 Through The Combination Of Private Client Services And Investment Management Service Divisions.** "In July 1999, shortly after the firm's initial public offering, GSAM and the firm's Private Wealth Management group (composed of Private Client Services, Investment Management Services, and the Goldman Sachs Bank AG in Switzerland) were brought together under one umbrella in the newly formed Investment Management Division (IMD). All of the investment strategies the firm made available to institutions — in addition to select outside funds and products — could now be offered to its high-net-worth clients and other financial intermediaries globally. With IMD, there was one "engine" creating the investment strategies and products offered to the firm's diverse global base of clients and strategic partners." ("Goldman Sachs Broadens Client Offerings to Include Asset Management," Goldman Sachs, Accessed 7/27/26)

Many Of Goldman Sachs Clients Sometimes Have Upwards Of A Billion Dollars In Assets. "AI is also undoubtedly one of the biggest investment opportunities of this century. And with Goldman Sachs' PWM clients boasting anything from $10 million to $1 billion in assets, they're flush with cash to go all-in on the right opportunity. Nvidia stock has been labeled a 'millionaire-maker,' and Adobe's aggressive adoption of AI tools made it a standout long-term play for investors. The event's attendees want in on the action, too." (Emma Burleigh, "Goldman Sachs Says We're Not In An AI Bubble, And Its Young Multimillionaire Clientele Are All-In On AI-Energy Investments And Healthcare Innovations," Fortune, 11/9/25)

<u>Goldman Sachs Began Purchasing Mortgage Related Investments, And In Particular Non-Performing Loans, After The Financial Crisis And Sought Profit For It's Investors Through The Investments. The Company Did So In Part By Foreclosing On Over 10,000 Of The Homes</u>

As Part Of Its Business In Mortgage Related Investments, Goldman Sachs Began Purchasing Distressed Mortgages Following The 2008 Financial Crisis. "To make amends for its part in the collapse of the housing market during the 2008 financial crisis, Goldman Sachs promised $1.8 billion in consumer relief to struggling homeowners. That penance was also a business opportunity. Four years after agreeing to help homeowners in a civil settlement with federal prosecutors, the Wall Street firm has become one of the biggest buyers of distressed mortgages, an area of investing that deals in loan modifications and foreclosures for borrowers who can't make their payments." (Matthew Goldstein, "Goldman Sachs Forecloses on 10,000 Homes for 'Consumer Relief,'" *The New York Times*, 5/22/20)

The Bank Was Purchasing So Called "Non-Performing Loans" That Individuals Were Defaulting On. "Goldman Sachs' purchase of a portfolio of non-performing loans from Fannie Mae earlier this week marked only the latest in a long string of purchases of severely delinquent home loans from the government-sponsored enterprise, according to an article in The Wall Street Journal by Liz Hoffman and Serena Ng. Over the past year and a half, the article stated, Goldman Sachs acquired nearly two-thirds of $9.6 billion in loans Fannie Mae auctioned off." (Brena Swanson, "Here's Why Goldman Sachs Is Snatching Up Delinquent Mortgages," HousingWire, 3/16/17)

A Non-Performing Loan Is A Loan Where The Borrower Has Missed Payments For A Scheduled Period Of Time, Typically 90 To 180 Days. "A nonperforming loan (NPL) is a loan classified as default because the borrower has missed scheduled payments for a defined period, typically 90 to 180 days. The lack of payments includes both principal and interest. NPLs can significantly affect borrowers' credit ratings and complicate future borrowing attempts. They often arise during economic downturns when many borrowers face financial difficulties. Understanding NPLs involves grasping their types, causes, and consequences, as well as their potential transformation back into performing loans through strategic resolutions." (Troy Segal, "Nonperforming Loan (NPL) Definitions, Types, Causes, Consequences," Investopedia, 4/23/26)

Goldman Sachs Sought Out Profit In The Distressed Mortgage Market. "In a strange reverberation of the housing crisis, Goldman Sachs Group Inc. GS has become a voracious buyer of soured mortgages, trying to make money even as it looks to fulfill terms of a government settlement that calls for it to help struggling homeowners." (Liz Hoffman and Serena Ng, "Goldman Sachs Goes on Buying Binge for Delinquent Mortgages," *The Wall Street Journal*, 3/16/26)

In The 2011 Investor Relations Report, Goldman Sachs Reported Holdings In Mortgage Backed Securities. (Goldman Sachs 2011 Annual Report, Goldman Sachs, Accessed 7/27/26)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Consolidated VIEs				
	As of December 2010				
in millions	Real estate, credit-related and other investing	Municipal bond securitizations	CDOs, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed	Principal-protected notes	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 248	$ —	$ 39	$ 52	$ 339
Cash and securities segregated for regulatory and other purposes	205	—	—	—	205
Receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	4	—	—	—	4
Receivables from customers and counterparties	1	—	27	—	28
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	2,531	547	550	648	4,276
Other assets	3,369	—	499	—	3,868
Total	$6,358	$547	$1,115	$ 700	$ 8,720
Liabilities					
Other secured financings	$2,434	$630	$ 417	$3,224	$ 6,705
Payables to customers and counterparties	—	—	12	—	12
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	—	—	55	—	55
Unsecured short-term borrowings, including the current portion of unsecured long-term borrowings	302	—	—	2,359	2,661
Unsecured long-term borrowings	6	—	—	—	6
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	2,004	—	32	—	2,036
Total	$4,746	$630	$ 516	$5,583	$11,475

(Goldman Sachs 2011 Annual Report, Goldman Sachs, Accessed 7/27/26)

In 2017, According To An Individual With Knowledge Of Goldman Sachs' Loan Business, The Appetite For The Company Purchasing Distressed Mortgages Had Grown Dramatically. "Under its settlement, Goldman can fulfill its relief obligation by forgiving loan balances for struggling homeowners or reducing monthly payments. The part of the loan that is modified counts toward the settlement. The relief Goldman agreed to provide reduced the amount of cash Goldman had to pay directly to the government as part of the overall settlement. And the modifications can prove less costly to the firm over time. After borrowers resume monthly payments, the bank hopes to sell the loans at a profit, the people said. In some cases, though, Goldman is quickly recouping money by foreclosing on homes and selling them, government records show. 'They are back in business,' Chris Wyatt, a former executive at a Goldman-owned mortgage servicing business, said of the bank's loan-buying. Today an adviser to homeowners facing foreclosure, Mr. Wyatt has researched loan sales. Goldman's 'appetite has gone up dramatically,' he said." (Liz Hoffman and Serena Ng, "Goldman Sachs Goes on Buying Binge for Delinquent Mortgages," *The Wall Street Journal*, 3/16/26)

As Part Of Their Investment In Owning Mortgages, Goldman Sachs Reportedly Had Foreclosed On Over 10,000 Homes To Turn Profit. "And while Goldman has reworked loans to make it possible for thousands of homeowners to avoid foreclosure, it has also taken back more than 10,000 homes — properties it has started to sell to help offset the cost of the assistance it provides, a review of data shows. 'They are profiting off of this,' said George Daly, who almost lost his home in Millville, N.J., to Goldman after it bought his mortgage as part of the consumer relief program." (Matthew Goldstein, "Goldman Sachs Forecloses on 10,000 Homes for 'Consumer Relief,'" *The New York Times*, 5/22/20)

- **Goldman Sachs Had To Settle With The Justice Department For Their Wrongdoing In The Mortgage Back Securities.** "'This resolution holds Goldman Sachs accountable for its serious misconduct in falsely assuring investors that securities it sold were backed by sound mortgages, when it knew that they were full of mortgages that were likely to fail,' said Acting Associate Attorney General Stuart F. Delery. 'This $5 billion settlement includes a $1.8 billion commitment to help repair the damage to homeowners and communities that Goldman acknowledges resulted from its conduct, and it makes clear that no institution may inflict this type of harm on investors and the American public without serious consequences.'" ("Goldman Sachs Agrees to Pay More than $5 Billion in Connection with Its Sale of Residential Mortgage Backed Securities," U.S. Department Of Justice, 4/11/16)

The Program Goldman Sachs And Other Firms Had Created To Invest In Non-Performing Loans Was Called A "Consumer Relief" Program

The Management Of The Mortgage Investments Was Called "Consumer Relief" At Goldman Sachs And Other Wall Street Firms. "Goldman's settlement was just one of several the Justice Department reached with big banks that sold faulty mortgage securities before the 2008 crisis. Dennis Kelleher, president of Better Markets, a nonprofit group that supports stringent financial regulation, said he believed the portion of the Wall Street settlements described as consumer relief were more for public relations than for a means of penalizing bad corporate behavior." (Matthew Goldstein, "Goldman Sachs Forecloses on 10,000 Homes for 'Consumer Relief,'" *The New York Times*, 5/22/20)

As Of 2021, Goldman Sachs Had Fulfilled Obligations For "Consumer Relief" Programs That They Had Agreed To With The Department Of Justice. "Goldman Sachs successfully fulfilled their $1.8 billion consumer-relief obligation under its 2016 settlement agreements with the U.S. Department of Justice and three states. According to the Independent Monitor of the settlements, Professor Eric D. Green, "This directly and materially assisted homeowners struggling to afford to stay in their homes." About 39% of the credit was earned under the Global Settlement Agreement, which provided consumer relief to three states: California, Illinois, and New York. In the Global Settlement Agreement, the states of California and Illinois were provided with $1.52 billion in consumer credit relief, and in the New York Settlement Agreement, $280 million of consumer credit relief was provided which supported many homeowners at risk of foreclosure." (Katie Jensen, "Goldman Sachs Fulfills $1.8 Billion Consumer-Relief Obligation," National Mortgage Professional, 7/5/21)