

October 27, 1998

Katherine A. England
Assistant Director
Division of Market Regulation
Securities and Exchange Commission
450 Fifth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20549
Mail Stop 10-1

Re: **File No. SR-NASD-98-80** Establishing Procedures to Enable NASD
Regulation to Issue Temporary Cease and Desist Orders.

Dear Ms. England:

Pursuant to Rule 19b-4, enclosed herewith is the above-numbered rule filing.
Also enclosed is a 3-1/2" disk containing the rule filing in Microsoft Word 7.0 to
facilitate production of the Federal Register release.

If you have any questions, please contact Peter R. Geraghty, Assistant General
Counsel, Office of General Counsel, NASD Regulation, Inc., at (202) 728-8227; e-
mail geraghpr@nasd.com. The fax number of the Office of General Counsel is (202)
728-8264.

Very truly yours,

Joan C. Conley
Secretary

Attachment

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C.

Form 19b-4

Proposed Rule Change

by

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECURITIES DEALERS, INC.

Pursuant to Rule 19b-4 under the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

1. Text of Proposed Rule Change

(a) Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19(b)(1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"), NASD Regulation, Inc. ("NASD Regulation") is filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "Commission") a proposed rule change to create the Rule 9800 Series and to amend certain existing rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. ("NASD" or "Association") that would establish procedures to enable NASD Regulation to issue temporary cease and desist orders. The proposed rule change also would grant NASD Regulation authority to take expedited disciplinary actions when temporary or permanent cease and desist orders are violated. Below is the text of the proposed rule change. Proposed new language is underlined; proposed deletions are in brackets.

8300. Sanctions

IM-8310-2. Release of Disciplinary Information

(d) (1) The Association shall release to the public information with respect to any disciplinary decision issued pursuant to the Rule 9000 Series imposing a suspension, cancellation or expulsion of a member; or suspension or revocation of the registration of a person associated with a member; or suspension or barring of a member or person associated with a member from association with all members; or imposition of monetary sanctions of \$10,000 or more upon a member or person associated with a member; or containing an allegation of a violation of a Designated Rule; and may also release such information with respect to any disciplinary decision or group of decisions that involve a significant policy or

enforcement determination where the release of information is deemed by the President of NASD Regulation, Inc. to be in the public interest. The Association also shall release to the public information with respect to any temporary cease and desist order issued pursuant to the Rule 9800 Series. The National Adjudicatory Council may, in its discretion, determine to waive the requirement to release information with respect to a disciplinary decision under those extraordinary circumstances where the release of such information would violate fundamental notions of fairness or work an injustice.

(h) If a final decision of the Association is not appealed to the Commission, the sanctions specified in the decision (other than bars, [and] expulsions, and temporary cease and desist orders) shall become effective on a date established by the Association but not before the expiration of 30 days after the date of the decision. Bars, [and] expulsions, and temporary cease and desist orders, however, shall become effective upon issuance of the decision, unless the decision specifies otherwise.

9000. CODE OF PROCEDURE

9100 Application and Purpose

9120. Definitions

(w) “Party”

With respect to a particular proceeding, the term “Party” means:

(1) in the Rule 9200 Series, [and] the Rule 9300 Series, and the Rule 9800 Series, the Department of Enforcement or a Respondent;

9200. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

9240. Pre-Hearing Conference and Submission

9241. Pre-Hearing Conference

(c) Subjects to be Discussed

At a pre-hearing conference, the Hearing Officer may consider and take action with respect to any or all of the following:

(9) production of documents as set forth in Rule 9251; [and]

(10) [such other matters as may aid in the orderly and expeditious disposition of the proceeding.] the scheduling of an expedited hearing and decision as required by Rule 9290; and

(11) such other matters as may aid in the orderly and expeditious disposition of the proceeding.

9290. Expedited Disciplinary Proceedings

In any disciplinary proceeding in which a temporary cease and desist order has been issued pursuant to the Rule 9800 Series, hearings shall be held and decisions shall

be rendered at the earliest possible time. An expedited hearing schedule shall be determined at a pre-hearing conference held in accordance with Rule 9241.

9500. SUSPENSION, CANCELLATION, BAR, DENIAL OF ACCESS, AND ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES

9511. Purpose and Computation of Time

(a) Purpose

(2) The Association also may take the following actions, after notice and opportunity for hearing:

(D) limit or prohibit any member, associated person, or other person with respect to access to services offered by the Association or a member thereof if the Association determines that such person does not meet the qualification requirements or other prerequisites for such access or such person cannot be permitted to continue to have such access with safety to investors, creditors, members, or the Association[.]; and

(E) suspend or cancel the membership of a member or the registration of a person for failure to comply with a permanent cease and desist order entered pursuant to a decision issued under the Rule 9200 Series or Rule 9300 Series or a temporary cease and desist order entered pursuant to a decision issued under the Rule 9800 Series.

9513. Initiation of Proceeding for Non-Summary Suspension, Cancellation, Bar, Limitation, or Prohibition

(a) Notice

Association staff shall initiate a proceeding authorized under Section 3 of Article III, Section 3 of Article VI, or Section 2 of Article VII of the NASD By-Laws, or Rule 9511(a)(2)(D), by issuing a written notice to the member, associated person, or other person. Association staff shall initiate a proceeding authorized under Rule 9511(a)(2)(E), after receiving written authorization from the President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation, by issuing a written notice to the member or associated person. The notice shall specify the grounds for and effective date of the cancellation, suspension, bar, limitation, or prohibition and shall state that the member, associated person, or other person may file a written request for a hearing under Rule 9514. In addition, if the proceeding is authorized under Rule 9511(a)(2)(E), the notice shall specifically identify the provision of the permanent or temporary cease and desist order that is alleged to have been violated, and shall contain a statement of facts specifying the alleged violation. The notice shall be served by facsimile or overnight commercial courier.

(b) Effective Date

For any cancellation, suspension, or bar under Section 3 of Article III of the NASD By-Laws, or Rule 9511(a)(2)(E) the effective date shall be at least seven days after service of the notice on the member or associated person. For any cancellation or suspension under Section 3 of Article VI or Section 2 of Article VII of the NASD By-Laws, the effective date shall be at least 15 days after service of the notice on the member or associated person. For any limitation or prohibition on access to services offered by the Association or a member

thereof pursuant to Rule 9511(a)(2)(D), the effective date shall be upon receipt of the notice with respect to services to which the member, associated person, or other person does not have access and shall be at least seven days after service of the notice with respect to services to which the member, associated person, or other person already has access.

9800. TEMPORARY CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

9810. Initiation of Proceeding

(a) Department of Enforcement

With the prior written authorization of the President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation, Inc., the Department of Enforcement may initiate a temporary cease and desist proceeding with respect to alleged violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and SEC Rule 10b-5 thereunder; SEC Rules 15g-1 through 15g-9; NASD Rule 2110 (if the alleged violation is unauthorized trading, or misuse or conversion of customer assets, or based on violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933); NASD Rule 2120; or NASD Rule 2330 (if the alleged violation is misuse or conversion of customer assets). The Department of Enforcement shall initiate the proceeding by serving a notice on a member or associated person (hereinafter "Respondent") and filing a copy thereof with the Office of Hearing Officers. The Department of Enforcement shall serve the notice by personal service, overnight commercial courier, or facsimile. If service is made by facsimile, the Department of Enforcement shall send an additional copy of the notice by overnight commercial courier. The notice shall be effective upon service.

(b) Contents of Notice

The notice shall set forth the rule or statutory provision that the Respondent is alleged to have violated and that the Department of Enforcement is seeking to have the Respondent ordered to cease violating. The notice also shall state whether the Department of Enforcement is requesting the Respondent to be required to take action or to refrain from taking action. The notice shall be accompanied by:

(1) a declaration of facts, signed by a person with knowledge of the facts contained therein, that specifies the acts or omissions that constitute the alleged violation; and

(2) a proposed order that contains the required elements of a temporary cease and desist order (except the date and hour of the orders issuance), which are set forth in Rule 9840(b).

(c) Filing of Underlying Complaint

If the Department of Enforcement has not issued a complaint under Rule 9211 against the Respondent relating to the subject matter of the temporary cease and desist proceeding and alleging violations of the rule or statutory provision specified in the notice described in paragraph (b), the Department of Enforcement shall serve such a complaint with the notice.

9820. Appointment of Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel

As soon as practicable after the Department of Enforcement files a copy of the notice initiating a temporary cease and desist proceeding with the Office of Hearing Officers, the Chief Hearing Officer shall assign a Hearing Officer to preside over the temporary cease and desist proceeding. The Chief Hearing Officer shall appoint two Panelists to serve on a

Hearing Panel with the Hearing Officer. The Panelists shall be current or former Governors, Directors, or National Adjudicatory Council members, and at least one Panelist shall be an associated person.

9830. Hearing

(a) When Held

The hearing shall be held not later than 15 days after service of the notice initiating the temporary cease and desist proceeding.

(b) Service of Notice of Hearing

The Hearing Officer shall serve a notice of date, time, and place of the hearing on the Department of Enforcement and the Respondent not later than three days before the hearing, unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer. Service shall be made by personal service, overnight commercial courier, or facsimile. If service is made by facsimile, the Hearing Officer shall send an additional copy of the notice by overnight commercial courier. The notice shall be effective upon service.

(c) Authority of Hearing Officer

The Hearing Officer shall have authority to do all things necessary and appropriate to discharge his or her duties as set forth under Rule 9235.

(d) Witnesses

A person who is subject to the jurisdiction of the Association shall testify under oath or affirmation. The oath or affirmation shall be administered by a court reporter or a notary public.

(e) Additional Information

At any time during its consideration, the Hearing Panel may direct a Party to submit additional information. Any additional information submitted shall be provided to all Parties before the Hearing Panel renders its decision.

(f) Transcript

The hearing shall be recorded by a court reporter and a written transcript thereof shall be prepared. A transcript of the hearing shall be available to the Parties for purchase from the court reporter at prescribed rates. A witness may purchase a copy of the transcript of his or her own testimony from the court reporter at prescribed rates. Proposed corrections to the transcript may be submitted by affidavit to the Hearing Panel within a reasonable time determined by the Hearing Panel. Upon notice to all the Parties to the proceeding, the Hearing Panel may order corrections to the transcript as requested or sua sponte.

(g) Record and Evidence Not Admitted

The record shall consist of the notice initiating the proceeding, the declaration, and the proposed order described in Rule 9810 (b); the transcript of the hearing; and all evidence considered by the Hearing Panel. The Office of Hearing Officers shall be the custodian of the record. Proffered evidence that is not accepted into the record by the Hearing Panel shall be retained by the custodian of the record until the date when the Association's decision becomes

final or, if applicable, upon the conclusion of any review by the Commission or the federal courts.

(h) Failure to Appear at Hearing

If a Respondent fails to appear at a hearing for which it has notice, the allegations in the notice and accompanying declaration may be deemed admitted, and the Hearing Panel may issue a temporary cease and desist order without further proceedings. If the Department of Enforcement fails to appear at a hearing for which it has notice, the Hearing Panel may order that the temporary cease and desist proceeding be dismissed.

9840. Issuance of Temporary Cease and Desist Order by Hearing Panel

(a) Basis for Issuance

The Hearing Panel shall issue a written decision stating whether a temporary cease and desist order shall be imposed. The Hearing Panel shall issue the decision not later than ten days after receipt of the hearing transcript. A temporary cease and desist order shall be imposed if the Hearing Panel finds:

(1) substantial and credible evidence that the alleged violation specified in the notice has occurred; and

(2) that the violative conduct or continuation thereof is likely to result in significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors prior to the completion of the disciplinary proceeding under the Rule 9200 and 9300 Series.

(b) Content, Scope, and Form of Order

A temporary cease and desist order shall:

(1) order a Respondent to cease and desist from violating a specific rule or statutory provision, and, where applicable, order a Respondent to cease and desist from dissipating or converting assets or causing other harm to investors;

(2) set forth the alleged violation and the significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors that is likely to result without the issuance of an order;

(3) describe in reasonable detail the act or acts the Respondent is to take or refrain from taking; and

(4) include the date and hour of its service.

(c) Duration of Order

A temporary cease and desist order shall remain effective and enforceable until the issuance of a decision under Rule 9268 in the underlying disciplinary proceeding, unless the decision in the underlying disciplinary proceeding is appealed by the Respondent under Rule 9311. In such case, the order shall remain in effect for no more than 180 days after the Respondent files a written notice of appeal, or such longer time as consented to by the Respondent.

(d) Service

The Hearing Officer shall serve the Hearing Panel's decision and any temporary cease and desist order by personal service, overnight commercial courier, or facsimile. If service is made by facsimile, the Hearing Officer shall send an additional copy of the Hearing

Panel's decision and any temporary cease and desist order by overnight commercial courier.

The temporary cease and desist order shall be effective upon service.

9850. Review by Hearing Panel

At any time after the Hearing Officer serves the Respondent with a temporary cease and desist order, a Party may apply to the Hearing Panel to have the order modified, set aside, limited, or suspended. The application shall set forth with specificity the facts that support the request. The Hearing Panel shall respond to the request in writing within ten days after receipt of the request. The Hearing Panel's response shall be served on the Respondent via personal service, overnight commercial courier, or facsimile. If service is made by facsimile, the Hearing Officer shall send an additional copy of the temporary cease and desist order by overnight commercial courier. The filing of an application under this Rule shall not stay the effectiveness of the temporary cease and desist order.

9860. Violation of TCDO

A Respondent who violates a temporary cease and desist order imposed under this Rule Series may have its association or membership suspended or canceled under the Rule 9510 Series. The President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation, Inc., must authorize the initiation of any such proceeding in writing.

9870. Application to Commission for Review

Temporary cease and desist orders issued pursuant to this Rule Series constitute final and immediately effective decisions of the Association. The right to have any action under this Rule Series reviewed by the Commission is governed by Section 19 of the Act. The filing of an application for review shall not stay the effectiveness of temporary cease and desist order, unless the Commission otherwise orders.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

2. Procedures of the Self-Regulatory Organization

(a) The proposed rule change was approved by the Board of Governors of NASD, Inc. at its meeting on October 8, 1998, which authorized the filing of the rule change with the SEC. The Board of Directors of NASD Regulation approved the proposed rule change at its meeting on October 7, 1998. The Nasdaq Stock Market has been provided an opportunity to consult with respect to the proposed rule change, pursuant to the Plan of Allocation and Delegation of Functions by the NASD to its Subsidiaries. No other action by the NASD is necessary for the filing of the proposed rule change. Section 1(a)(ii) of Article VII of the NASD By-Laws permits the NASD Board of Governors to adopt and make amendments to NASD Rules without recourse to the membership for approval.

(b) Questions regarding this rule filing may be directed to Peter R. Geraghty, Assistant General Counsel, NASD Regulation, Office of General Counsel, at (202) 728-8227.

3. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

(a) **Purpose**

(i) **Background**

In 1997, the SEC approved a proposed rule change filed by the NASD that, among other things, removed from the NASD's rules the provision that granted the NASD the authority to conduct Expedited Remedial Proceedings.¹ These rules were intended to provide the NASD with a mechanism to take appropriate remedial action against an NASD member or an associated person if the member or associated person had engaged and there was a reasonable likelihood that the member or person would again engage in securities law violations.² Unfortunately, the rules did not serve their intended purpose. In the proposed rule change removing these rules,³ the NASD stated that it would file a proposed rule change in the future that would propose a different approach to expedited remedial proceedings. This proposal contains the alternative approach.

The proposed rules are based upon and closely mirror the SEC rules pertaining to temporary cease and desist orders,⁴ but with increased procedural protections in some respects. For example, the SEC rules permit a temporary cease and desist order to be entered against a person without prior notice and an opportunity for a hearing. Such *ex parte* proceedings are not permitted under the rules proposed by the NASD. In addition, under the

¹ See Securities Exchange Act Rel. No. 38908 (Aug. 8, 1997).

² Under the rules, the NASD was authorized to suspend, limit, or condition a broker-dealer's membership or suspend, limit, or condition a person's association with a broker-dealer.

³ See SR-NASD-97-28

⁴ See 17 CFR §§ 201.500 - 201.514.

rules the NASD is proposing, a temporary cease and desist proceeding can be initiated only with respect to alleged violations of certain sections of the securities laws and certain NASD rules. The SEC rules have no such limitation.

(ii) NASD Notice to Members 98-42

The NASD issued a Notice to Member in June 1998 to solicit comment on proposed temporary cease and desist rules that differed in a number of respects from the proposal contained in this filing. The comment period closed on July 31, 1998⁵ NASD Regulation received 13 comment letters in response.⁶ While three commentators expressed support for NASD Regulation's overall goal of effective regulation of the securities markets, none of the commentators voiced support the proposal. The commentators generally stated that NASD Regulation had not justified the need for the rules, and, if adopted, the rules lacked sufficient procedural protections for proposed respondents (hereinafter referred to as "Respondents"). One commentator questioned whether the Act provides self-regulatory organizations with the authority to issue temporary cease and desist orders. As discussed in greater detail later, NASD Regulation believes that the Act does provide it with the authority, and that the proposed rules are both necessary and fair. The staff has carefully reviewed all comments and, as a result, modified the proposal in many significant respects. These changes will:

⁵ See NASD Notice to Members 98-42 (June 1998).

⁶ mlimoges@pimfinancial.com (June 18, 1998); Choice Investments, Inc. (June 19, 1998); Dan Jamieson (June 19, 1998); Cutter & Company (June 24, 1998); Wulff, Hansen & Co. (June 22, 1998); Combined Research & Trading, Inc. (June 22, 1998); A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. (June 26, 1998); Dortch Securities & Investments, Inc. (July 10, 1998); Whale Securities Co., L.P. (July 17, 1998); Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP (July 17, 1998); Securities Industry Association, Compliance and Legal Division (August 5, 1998); Securities Industry Association, Federal Regulation Committee and Self-Regulation and Supervisory Practices Committee (August 17, 1998); and American Bar Association, Sections of Litigation and Business Law (August 18, 1998).

- limit markup violations for which temporary cease and desist orders can be pursued to those violations involving *fraudulent* markups;
- require that a hearing panel find *substantial and credible evidence* that a violation occurred;
- require that the disciplinary action underlying a temporary cease and desist order be conducted on an expedited basis;
- require that a member or associated person being charged with violating a temporary or permanent cease and desist order be notified of the specific provision of the order alleged to have been violated and that the notification be accompanied by specific facts supporting the alleged violation; and
- specify that temporary cease and desist orders are final and immediately effective decisions of the NASD that can be appealed to the SEC under Section 19 of the Exchange Act.

(iii) Need for Temporary Cease and Desist Authority

NASD Regulation believes there is a clear need for an additional tool to stop members' or associated persons' misconduct that causes significant dissipation of or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors while a disciplinary action is pending.⁷ While NASD Regulation litigates disciplinary actions involving small capitalization securities, for example, investors may continue to lose substantial sums.

⁷ While this need often is expressed in the context of microcap fraud, it is not necessarily so limited. Temporary cease and desist orders could be used to address fraudulent conduct in any market.

Without a temporary cease and desist rule, NASD Regulation has no immediate remedy to order cessation of egregious, ongoing violative conduct.

Several commentators believe that NASD Regulation's regular disciplinary proceedings provide sufficient measures to combat the violative conduct that concerns NASD Regulation. NASD Regulation disagrees. Temporary cease and desist orders would be pursued in cases where NASD Regulation believes significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors is likely to occur *before* a disciplinary proceeding under NASD Rules 9100-9300 is concluded. In addition, under the NASD's current rules, it would take a minimum of four months to complete a disciplinary proceeding. This scenario assumes that the action is not settled and that each aspect of the proceeding occurs without delay. NASD Regulation's experience with microcap fraud is that investor losses tend to occur quickly, over very short periods of time.

One commentator suggested that NASD Regulation could use its summary suspension authority to address egregious cases of fraud, while another commentator suggested that NASD Regulation could use its non-summary suspension authority in such circumstances. NASD Regulation, and any other self-regulatory organization, can summarily suspend a member or associated person only in the limited situations that are described in Section 15A(h)(3) of the Act, which do not include the types of situations NASD Regulation is attempting to address with the temporary cease and desist rules. The NASD's non-summary suspension rules⁸ also can be used only in limited situations that do not include the types of situations that NASD Regulation is attempting to address. For example, NASD Regulation can, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, suspend or cancel the membership of a

member or the registration of a person for failure to pay fees, dues, assessments or other charges, or for failure to comply with an arbitration award or settlement agreement. In addition, the non-summary suspension rules and temporary cease and desist rules are designed for different purposes. Non-summary suspension proceedings are designed to limit or stop a member's or associated person's ability to conduct business, whereas temporary cease and desist orders are designed to stop ongoing, violative conduct while an underlying disciplinary proceeding is being litigated.

In addition, some commentators believe that NASD Regulation could refer cases to the SEC or a state regulatory authority for prosecution where an emergency exists. NASD Regulation's experience demonstrates that this is not a viable alternative to the proposed rule. Even though NASD Regulation, the SEC and other regulators have made great strides in coordinating their respective enforcement efforts, this is not a substitute for temporary cease and desist authority. There are situations where NASD Regulation is in the best position to take immediate action, based on its preexisting investigation and access to case-specific information. In such situations, the prospect of having to refer the case to another regulatory authority may result in unacceptable delay and would not be an efficient use of NASD Regulation's or other regulators' resources.

(iv) Authority for Issuing Temporary Cease and Desist Orders

NASD Regulation believes that relevant provisions of the Act provide self regulatory organizations with the authority to issue temporary cease and desist orders. Section 15A(b)(2) of the Act, among other things, requires that an association of brokers and dealers have the capacity to be able to carry out the purposes of the Act and to enforce compliance by

⁸ NASD Rules 9511(a)(2) and 9513.

its members and persons associated with its members with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the rules of the association. In addition, Section 15A(b)(6) requires that the rules of an association be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Section 15A(b)(7) permits an association to sanction its members and persons associated with members in many different ways, including through the imposition of any “fitting sanction,” and Section 15A(b)(8), among other things, requires that the rules of an association, in general, provide a fair procedure for disciplining members and persons associated with members. In addition, the proposed rules are consistent with NASD Regulation’s obligations under Sections 15A(b)(2), (6), (7), and (8) because temporary cease and desist orders are fitting sanctions designed to stop violative conduct that is likely to cause significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors, subject to the specific procedures contained in the rules.

(v) Due Process Protections

NASD Regulation recognizes that temporary cease and desist orders are powerful measures that should be used very cautiously. Consequently, the rules have been designed to ensure that the proceedings are used to address only the most serious types of misconduct and that the interests of Respondents are protected. For example, to ensure that temporary cease and desist proceedings are used appropriately and that the decision to initiate a proceeding is made only at the highest staff levels, the proposed rules require the President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation to issue written authorization before NASD Regulation Department of Enforcement (“Enforcement”) can institute a temporary cease and

desist proceeding. Two commentators stated that the President or Chief Operating Officer should be required to follow specific guidelines or meet a specific standard before authorizing a temporary cease and desist proceeding. NASD Regulation believes that such guidelines or standard already exists. NASD Regulation believes it is implicit that the President or Chief Operating Officer must be convinced that there is substantial and credible evidence that the alleged violation has occurred, and the violative conduct or the continuation thereof is likely to result in significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors prior to completion of the disciplinary proceeding under the Rule 9200 and 9300 Series. This is the standard that guides the hearing panel in determining whether to issue a temporary cease and desist order.

In addition, the NASD has proposed limiting use of this expanded authority to only the most serious offenses. A temporary cease and desist proceeding can be initiated only with respect to alleged violations of certain sections of the securities laws and certain NASD rules.⁹ In addition, the alleged violations of NASD rules for which a temporary cease and desist proceeding can be initiated are further limited to circumstances involving fraud, unauthorized trading, misuse or conversion of customer assets, or markups.

⁹ The sections and rules are specified in proposed NASD Rule 9810(a) and are limited to alleged violations of Section 10(b) of the Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder; Rules 15g-1 through 15g-9 under the Act; or NASD Rules 2110, 2120, or 2330. The alleged violations of NASD rules for which a temporary cease and desist proceeding can be initiated are further limited. For NASD Rule 2110, which governs standards of commercial honor and principles of trade, the alleged violations are limited to circumstances involving alleged violations of Section 17(a) of Securities Act of 1933, or circumstances involving unauthorized trading or misuse or conversion of customer assets. For Rule 2330, which governs members' use of customers' securities or funds, the alleged violations for which a temporary cease and desist proceeding can be initiated are limited to circumstances involving misuse or conversion of customer assets.

In the Notice to Members, NASD Regulation proposed pursuing temporary cease and desist orders in cases in which Enforcement alleged that the markups were *excessive* and in violation of Rule 2110. Two commentators believed it would be inappropriate to pursue a temporary cease and desist order for excessive markups because of the degree of uncertainty involved in determining appropriate markups. In response to the comments, NASD Regulation has modified the proposal to permit temporary cease and desist orders only in cases in which it is alleged that the markups are *fraudulent* under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, SEC Rule 10b-5 thereunder, or NASD Rule 2120.

The proposed rules are based upon the rules that govern NASD disciplinary proceedings, with certain modifications made to reflect that temporary cease and desist proceedings are expedited proceedings. The proposed rules therefore provide Respondents with many procedural protections.

In addition, once the President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation has provided written authorization to initiate a temporary cease and desist proceeding, Enforcement must file a notice with the Office of Hearing Officers and serve the Respondent with a copy of the notice. The notice must set forth the rule or statutory provision the Respondent is alleged to have violated, include a declaration of facts that specifies the acts or omissions that constitute the alleged violation, and must contain a proposed order that contains the required elements of a temporary cease and desist order.¹⁰ In addition, if Enforcement has not already issued a complaint under Rule 9211 against the Respondent relating to the subject matter of the temporary cease and desist proceeding and alleging violations of the rule or statutory provisions specified in the notice, Enforcement must serve

such a complaint with the notice initiating the temporary cease and desist proceeding.

Further, a hearing to determine whether a temporary cease and desist order should be issued must be held within 15 days after service of the notice, and the Respondent must be served with notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing not later than three days before the hearing, unless the Hearing Officer orders otherwise. One commentator believes that requiring the hearing to be held within 15 days after service of the notice does not provide a Respondent with sufficient time to prepare for the hearing, and, by way of comparison, notes that the Securities Act of 1933 and the Act require that hearings in SEC temporary cease and desist proceedings be held no earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days after service of the notice. NASD Regulation believes that conducting the hearing within 15 days after service of the notice is appropriate because its rules would require the notice initiating the proceeding to have sufficient detail of the alleged violation.¹¹ In addition, these proceedings are designed to occur on an expedited basis so as to stop ongoing violative conduct that is likely to cause significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors before the underlying disciplinary is concluded.

Each hearing panel would be appointed by NASD Regulation's Chief Hearing Officer, and would be comprised of a hearing officer and two panelists. The two panelists would be selected from a roster of candidates that is comprised of current or former members of the National Adjudicatory Council, NASD Board of Governors, or NASD Regulation Board of Directors, and at least one panelist would have to be an associated person. A hearing officer, who is an attorney and an employee of NASD Regulation, would preside over each

¹⁰ The required elements of a temporary cease and desist order are set forth in proposed Rule 9840(b).

¹¹ See Proposed Rule 9810(b).

proceeding and would have the authority to do all things necessary and appropriate to discharge his or her own duties as set forth in Rule 9235.

One commentator suggested that the same hearing panel that issued the temporary cease and desist order be assigned to hear the disciplinary proceeding. NASD Regulation agrees that this is desirable whenever possible. The class of persons eligible to serve on a temporary cease and desist panel, however, is more limited than the class eligible to serve on disciplinary hearing panels. NASD Regulation would attempt to use the same panels whenever possible.

The proposed rules also set a specific standard that must be met before a hearing panel can issue such an order. A hearing panel must find that there is *substantial and credible evidence* that the alleged violation has occurred. The hearing panel also must find that the violative conduct or the continuation thereof is likely to result in *significant* dissipation or conversion of assets or other *significant* harm to investors *prior* to completion of the disciplinary proceeding under the Rule 9200 and 9300 Series. This standard is designed to ensure that a temporary cease and desist order cannot be issued for technical violations of rules, but can be issued only if the violative conduct or the continuation thereof is likely to result in significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors before completion of the underlying disciplinary proceeding.

Several commentators believe that the hearing panels should be required to find a likelihood of success on the merits and irreparable harm to investors, and should explicitly consider the effect of the order on the Respondent. While NASD Regulation believes that the "likelihood of success" standard is an inappropriate standard in the context of the other

required showings, NASD Regulation does agree that there should be an express evidentiary standard in the rule. Thus, in response to the commentators' concerns, the proposed rules require that there be "substantial and credible" evidence of a violation of one of the specified rules before an order can be issued. This substantial and credible evidence test would be in addition to the requirement that the alleged violative conduct or the continuation thereof be likely to result in significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors.

NASD Regulation believes that an irreparable harm standard would frustrate its attempt to stop ongoing fraudulent activity. Under such a standard, as long as a member could show that it is solvent and *at the time* could pay any potential arbitration or mediation awards while the disciplinary action is proceeding, NASD Regulation could be unable to stop the ongoing fraudulent activity until the completion of the regular disciplinary proceeding. Too often, the member's financial condition significantly changes after the conclusion of the disciplinary proceeding. Indeed, in a number of recent cases, the member firm filed for bankruptcy or went into SIPIC liquidation during or immediately after the completion of an NASD Regulation disciplinary action. Finally, NASD Regulation believes that once it has been shown that the violative conduct or the continuation thereof is likely to result in significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors, the potential harm to the Respondent if an order is issued is overshadowed by the harm that is likely to occur if the order is not issued.

A hearing panel must issue a written decision within ten days of receiving the transcript of the hearing. If a hearing panel decides that a temporary cease and desist order

should be issued, the order must direct the Respondent to cease and desist from violating specific rule or statutory provisions, and, where applicable, to cease and desist from dissipating or converting assets or causing other harm to investors. The order also must set forth the alleged violation and the significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors that is likely to result without the issuance of the order, and it must describe in reasonable detail the act or acts the Respondent is to take or refrain from taking.¹²

(vi) Publicizing Issuance of a Temporary Cease and Desist Order

If a hearing panel issues a temporary cease and desist order, NASD Regulation would publicize the issuance of the order, just as it publicizes the issuance of decisions in disciplinary proceedings that result in significant sanctions. Accordingly, the proposed rule change modifies IM- 8310-2 to permit the release of this information. When issuance of a temporary cease and desist order is made public, if applicable, a statement would accompany the public release indicating that the decision could still be appealed to the SEC or that the appeal is pending.

(vii) Duration of Temporary Cease and Desist Orders

Once a temporary cease and desist order has been issued, it will remain in effect until a decision is issued in the underlying disciplinary proceeding, unless the Respondent appeals that decision. If the Respondent appeals the decision in the underlying disciplinary proceeding, then the order will be effective for no more than 180 days from the date the Respondent files the written notice of appeal, or for any such longer time as consented to by the Respondent. Because a temporary cease and desist order would, unless modified, remain in effect until the

¹² The order also must include the date and hour of its issuance.

underlying disciplinary proceeding concludes, two commentators suggested that, in any disciplinary proceeding for which a temporary cease and desist order has been issued, the disciplinary proceeding should be conducted on an expedited basis. The NASD agrees with this suggestion and has proposed Rule 9290, which would require that in any disciplinary proceeding for which a temporary cease and desist order has been issued every hearing shall be held and every decision shall be rendered at the earliest possible time.

The proposed rules provide Respondents with several opportunities to challenge a temporary cease and desist order. A Respondent may apply to the hearing panel to have the order modified, set aside, limited, or suspended, or the Respondent may challenge the order by filing an application for review with the SEC pursuant to Section 19 of the Exchange Act.¹³ A Respondent challenging an order, however, will not stay the effectiveness of the order, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

Two commentators raised a concern about the ability of a Respondent to appeal decisions issuing temporary cease and desist orders to the SEC because it was unclear whether temporary cease and desist orders are final disciplinary decisions of the NASD.

NASD Regulation believes temporary cease and desist orders should be considered final and immediately effective decisions of the NASD and therefore should be able to be appealed to the SEC as soon as the orders are issued. A sentence has been added to proposed Rule 9870 to provide so expressly.

(viii) Enforcement of Cease and Desist Orders

¹³ Section 19 of the Exchange Act provides for the appeal of final disciplinary sanctions imposed by self-regulatory organizations.

In order for temporary cease and desist orders, or permanent cease and desist orders issued pursuant to disciplinary proceedings conducted under the Rule 9200 Series or Rule 9300 Series, to have their full effect it is necessary to have a mechanism to enforce such orders and to be able to sanction members or associated persons that violate the orders. Consequently, the proposed rule change seeks to provide NASD Regulation with the authority to suspend or cancel a Respondent's membership or association if it is found, after a proceeding pursuant to the Rule 9510 Series,¹⁴ that a Respondent violated a temporary cease and desist order or a permanent cease and desist order. The proposed rule change provides that a proceeding to suspend or cancel a Respondent's association or membership for violating an order cannot be initiated unless it is authorized in writing by the President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation.¹⁵ This provision ensures that decisions that can have a significant impact on a Respondent are made only at the highest staff level.

In addition, under the proposed rules, in any proceeding initiated pursuant to the Rule 9510 Series to sanction a member or associated person for violating a temporary or permanent cease and desist order, NASD Regulation would be required to specifically identify in the notice initiating the proceeding the provision of the temporary or permanent cease and desist order that is alleged to have been violated, and the notice must contain a statement of facts specifying the alleged violation. These provisions were included in response to a suggestion by a commentator.

(ix) Report to Board of Directors

¹⁴ The Rule 9510 Series sets forth the procedures for summary and non-summary suspension, cancellation, bar, limitation, or prohibition.

¹⁵ See Proposed Rule 9860.

NASD Regulation recognizes that temporary cease and desist orders are new and powerful enforcement tools. Therefore, NASD Regulation staff is required to report to the Board of Directors of NASD Regulation (“Board”), within two years after the effective date of the rules (if the rules are approved by the SEC), on the staff’s experience with the rules and obtain the Board’s authorization to continue to exercise authority under the rules. This report will enable the Board to assess whether the authority is being exercised as it had envisioned.

(b) Statutory Basis

NASD Regulation believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 15A(b)(2) of the Act, which requires, among other things, that an association of brokers and dealers have the capacity to be able to carry out the purposes of the Act and to enforce compliance by its members and persons associated with its members with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the rules of the association. In addition, NASD Regulation believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Sections 15A(b)(6), which require that the rules of an association be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. NASD Regulation also believes the proposal is consistent with the provisions of Sections 15A(b)(7) and (8). Paragraph (b)(7) permits the sanctioning of members and associated person by several means, including by imposing fitting sanctions, and paragraph (b)(8) requires that the rules of an association, in general, provide a fair procedure for disciplining members and persons associated with members. NASD Regulation believes that the relevant provisions of the Act provide it with authority to issue temporary cease and desist orders. NASD Regulation also

believes the proposed rules are consistent with NASD Regulation's obligations under Sections 15A(b)(2), (6), (7), and (8) because temporary cease and desist orders are fitting sanctions designed to stop violative conduct that is likely to cause significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors, subject to the specific procedures contained in the rules.

4. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

NASD Regulation does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as amended.

5. Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received from Members, Participants, or Others

The proposed rule change was published for comment in NASD Notice to Members 98-42 (June 1998). Thirteen comments were received in response to the Notice. A copy of the Notice to Members is attached as Exhibit 2. Copies of the comment letters received in response to the Notice are attached as Exhibit 3. While three comment letters expressed support for NASD Regulation's overall goal of effective regulation of the securities markets, none of the comment letters voiced support for the proposed rule change.

6. Extension of Time Period for Commission Action

NASD Regulation does not consent at this time to an extension of the time period for Commission action specified in Section 19(b)(2) of the Act.

7. Basis for Summary Effectiveness Pursuant to Section 19(b)(3) or for Accelerated Effectiveness Pursuant to Section 19(b)(2)

Not applicable.

8. Proposed Rule Change Based on Rules of Another Self-Regulatory Organization or of the Commission

Not applicable.

9. Exhibits

1. Completed notice of proposed rule change for publication in the Federal Register.
2. NASD Notice to Members 98- 42 (June 1998).
3. Comments received in response to NASD Notice to Members 98-42 (June 1998).

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, NASD Regulation has duly caused this filing to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

NASD REGULATION, INC.

BY: _____
Joan C. Conley, Secretary

Date: October 27, 1998

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
(Release No. 34- ; File No. SR-NASD- 98-80)

Self-Regulatory Organizations; Notice of Filing of Proposed Rule Change by National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Relating to Issuing Temporary Cease and Desist Orders

Pursuant to Section 19(b)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Act"), 15 U.S.C. 78s(b)(1), notice is hereby given that on , NASD Regulation, Inc. ("NASD Regulation") filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "Commission") the proposed rule change as described in Items I, II, and III below, which Items have been prepared by NASD Regulation. The Commission is publishing this notice to solicit comments on the proposed rule change from interested persons.

I. SELF-REGULATORY ORGANIZATION'S STATEMENT OF THE TERMS OF SUBSTANCE OF THE PROPOSED RULE CHANGE

NASD Regulation is proposing to create the Rule 9800 Series and to amend certain existing rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. ("NASD" or "Association"), to establish procedures to enable NASD Regulation to issue temporary cease and desist orders. The proposed rule change also would grant NASD Regulation authority to take expedited disciplinary actions when temporary or permanent cease and desist orders are violated. Below is the text of the proposed rule change. Proposed new language is in italics; proposed deletions are in brackets.

8300. Sanctions

IM-8310-2. Release of Disciplinary Information

(d) (1) The Association shall release to the public information with respect to any disciplinary decision issued pursuant to the Rule 9000 Series imposing a suspension, cancellation or expulsion of a member; or suspension or revocation of the registration of a person associated with a member; or suspension or barring of a member or person associated with a member from association with all members; or imposition of monetary sanctions of \$10,000 or more upon a member or person associated with a member; or containing an allegation of a violation of a Designated Rule; and may also release such information with respect to any disciplinary decision or group of decisions that involve a significant policy or enforcement determination where the release of information is deemed by the President of NASD Regulation, Inc. to be in the public interest. The Association also shall release to the public information with respect to any temporary cease and desist order issued pursuant to the Rule 9800 Series. The National Adjudicatory Council may, in its discretion, determine to waive the requirement to release information with respect to a disciplinary decision under those extraordinary circumstances where the release of such information would violate fundamental notions of fairness or work an injustice.

(h) If a final decision of the Association is not appealed to the Commission, the sanctions specified in the decision (other than bars, [and] expulsions, and temporary cease and

desist orders) shall become effective on a date established by the Association but not before the expiration of 30 days after the date of the decision. Bars, [and] expulsions, and temporary cease and desist orders, however, shall become effective upon issuance of the decision, unless the decision specifies otherwise.

9000. CODE OF PROCEDURE

9100 Application and Purpose

9120. Definitions

(w) “Party”

With respect to a particular proceeding, the term “Party” means:

(1) in the Rule 9200 Series, [and] the Rule 9300 Series, and the Rule 9800

Series, the Department of Enforcement or a Respondent;

9200. DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS

9240. Pre-Hearing Conference and Submission

9241. Pre-Hearing Conference

(c) Subjects to be Discussed

At a pre-hearing conference, the Hearing Officer may consider and take action with respect to any or all of the following:

(9) production of documents as set forth in Rule 9251; [and]

(10) [such other matters as may aid in the orderly and expeditious disposition of the proceeding.] the scheduling of an expedited hearing and decision as required by Rule 9290; and

(11) such other matters as may aid in the orderly and expeditious disposition of the proceeding.

9290. Expedited Disciplinary Proceedings

In any disciplinary proceeding in which a temporary cease and desist order has been issued pursuant to the Rule 9800 Series, hearings shall be held and decisions shall be rendered at the earliest possible time. An expedited hearing schedule shall be determined at a pre-hearing conference held in accordance with Rule 9241.

9500. SUSPENSION, CANCELLATION, BAR, DENIAL OF ACCESS, AND ELIGIBILITY PROCEDURES

9511. Purpose and Computation of Time

(a) Purpose

(2) The Association also may take the following actions, after notice and opportunity for hearing:

(D) limit or prohibit any member, associated person, or other person with respect to access to services offered by the Association or a member thereof if the Association determines that such person does not meet the qualification requirements or other prerequisites for such access or such person cannot be permitted to continue to have such access with safety to investors, creditors, members, or the Association[.]; and

(E) suspend or cancel the membership of a member or the registration of a person for failure to comply with a permanent cease and desist order entered pursuant to a decision issued under the Rule 9200 Series or Rule 9300 Series or a temporary cease and desist order entered pursuant to a decision issued under the Rule 9800 Series.

9513. Initiation of Proceeding for Non-Summary Suspension, Cancellation, Bar, Limitation, or Prohibition

(a) Notice

Association staff shall initiate a proceeding authorized under Section 3 of Article III, Section 3 of Article VI, or Section 2 of Article VII of the NASD By-Laws, or Rule 9511(a)(2)(D), by issuing a written notice to the member, associated person, or other person. Association staff shall initiate a proceeding authorized under Rule 9511(a)(2)(E), after receiving written authorization from the President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation, by issuing a written notice to the member or associated person. The notice shall specify the grounds for and effective date of the cancellation, suspension, bar, limitation, or prohibition and shall state that the member, associated person, or other person may file a

written request for a hearing under Rule 9514. In addition, if the proceeding is authorized under Rule 9511(a)(2)(E), the notice shall specifically identify the provision of the permanent or temporary cease and desist order that is alleged to have been violated, and shall contain a statement of facts specifying the alleged violation. The notice shall be served by facsimile or overnight commercial courier.

(b) Effective Date

For any cancellation, suspension, or bar under Section 3 of Article III of the NASD By-Laws, or Rule 9511(a)(2)(E) the effective date shall be at least seven days after service of the notice on the member or associated person. For any cancellation or suspension under Section 3 of Article VI or Section 2 of Article VII of the NASD By-Laws, the effective date shall be at least 15 days after service of the notice on the member or associated person. For any limitation or prohibition on access to services offered by the Association or a member thereof pursuant to Rule 9511(a)(2)(D), the effective date shall be upon receipt of the notice with respect to services to which the member, associated person, or other person does not have access and shall be at least seven days after service of the notice with respect to services to which the member, associated person, or other person already has access.

9800. TEMPORARY CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

9810. Initiation of Proceeding

(a) Department of Enforcement

With the prior written authorization of the President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation, Inc., the Department of Enforcement may initiate a temporary cease and desist proceeding with respect to alleged violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities and

Exchange Act of 1934 and SEC Rule 10b-5 thereunder; SEC Rules 15g-1 through 15g-9; NASD Rule 2110 (if the alleged violation is unauthorized trading, or misuse or conversion of customer assets, or based on violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933); NASD Rule 2120; or NASD Rule 2330 (if the alleged violation is misuse or conversion of customer assets). The Department of Enforcement shall initiate the proceeding by serving a notice on a member or associated person (hereinafter "Respondent") and filing a copy thereof with the Office of Hearing Officers. The Department of Enforcement shall serve the notice by personal service, overnight commercial courier, or facsimile. If service is made by facsimile, the Department of Enforcement shall send an additional copy of the notice by overnight commercial courier. The notice shall be effective upon service.

(b) Contents of Notice

The notice shall set forth the rule or statutory provision that the Respondent is alleged to have violated and that the Department of Enforcement is seeking to have the Respondent ordered to cease violating. The notice also shall state whether the Department of Enforcement is requesting the Respondent to be required to take action or to refrain from taking action. The notice shall be accompanied by:

(1) a declaration of facts, signed by a person with knowledge of the facts contained therein, that specifies the acts or omissions that constitute the alleged violation; and

(2) a proposed order that contains the required elements of a temporary cease and desist order (except the date and hour of the orders issuance), which are set forth in Rule 9840(b).

(c) Filing of Underlying Complaint

If the Department of Enforcement has not issued a complaint under Rule 9211 against the Respondent relating to the subject matter of the temporary cease and desist proceeding and alleging violations of the rule or statutory provision specified in the notice described in paragraph (b), the Department of Enforcement shall serve such a complaint with the notice.

9820. Appointment of Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel

As soon as practicable after the Department of Enforcement files a copy of the notice initiating a temporary cease and desist proceeding with the Office of Hearing Officers, the Chief Hearing Officer shall assign a Hearing Officer to preside over the temporary cease and desist proceeding. The Chief Hearing Officer shall appoint two Panelists to serve on a Hearing Panel with the Hearing Officer. The Panelists shall be current or former Governors, Directors, or National Adjudicatory Council members, and at least one Panelist shall be an associated person.

9830. Hearing

(a) When Held

The hearing shall be held not later than 15 days after service of the notice initiating the temporary cease and desist proceeding.

(b) Service of Notice of Hearing

The Hearing Officer shall serve a notice of date, time, and place of the hearing on the Department of Enforcement and the Respondent not later than three days before the hearing, unless otherwise ordered by the Hearing Officer. Service shall be made by personal service, overnight commercial courier, or facsimile. If service is made by facsimile, the Hearing Officer shall send an additional copy of the notice by overnight commercial courier. The notice shall be effective upon service.

(c) Authority of Hearing Officer

The Hearing Officer shall have authority to do all things necessary and appropriate to discharge his or her duties as set forth under Rule 9235.

(d) Witnesses

A person who is subject to the jurisdiction of the Association shall testify under oath or affirmation. The oath or affirmation shall be administered by a court reporter or a notary public.

(e) Additional Information

At any time during its consideration, the Hearing Panel may direct a Party to submit additional information. Any additional information submitted shall be provided to all Parties before the Hearing Panel renders its decision.

(f) Transcript

The hearing shall be recorded by a court reporter and a written transcript thereof shall be prepared. A transcript of the hearing shall be available to the Parties for purchase from the court reporter at prescribed rates. A witness may purchase a copy of the transcript of his or

her own testimony from the court reporter at prescribed rates. Proposed corrections to the transcript may be submitted by affidavit to the Hearing Panel within a reasonable time determined by the Hearing Panel. Upon notice to all the Parties to the proceeding, the Hearing Panel may order corrections to the transcript as requested or sua sponte.

(g) Record and Evidence Not Admitted

The record shall consist of the notice initiating the proceeding, the declaration, and the proposed order described in Rule 9810 (b); the transcript of the hearing; and all evidence considered by the Hearing Panel. The Office of Hearing Officers shall be the custodian of the record. Proffered evidence that is not accepted into the record by the Hearing Panel shall be retained by the custodian of the record until the date when the Association's decision becomes final or, if applicable, upon the conclusion of any review by the Commission or the federal courts.

(h) Failure to Appear at Hearing

If a Respondent fails to appear at a hearing for which it has notice, the allegations in the notice and accompanying declaration may be deemed admitted, and the Hearing Panel may issue a temporary cease and desist order without further proceedings. If the Department of Enforcement fails to appear at a hearing for which it has notice, the Hearing Panel may order that the temporary cease and desist proceeding be dismissed.

9840. Issuance of Temporary Cease and Desist Order by Hearing Panel

(a) Basis for Issuance

The Hearing Panel shall issue a written decision stating whether a temporary cease and

desist order shall be imposed. The Hearing Panel shall issue the decision not later than ten days after receipt of the hearing transcript. A temporary cease and desist order shall be imposed if the Hearing Panel finds:

(1) substantial and credible evidence that the alleged violation specified in the notice has occurred; and

(2) that the violative conduct or continuation thereof is likely to result in significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors prior to the completion of the disciplinary proceeding under the Rule 9200 and 9300 Series.

(b) Content, Scope, and Form of Order

A temporary cease and desist order shall:

(1) order a Respondent to cease and desist from violating a specific rule or statutory provision, and, where applicable, order a Respondent to cease and desist from dissipating or converting assets or causing other harm to investors;

(2) set forth the alleged violation and the significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors that is likely to result without the issuance of an order;

(3) describe in reasonable detail the act or acts the Respondent is to take or refrain from taking; and

(4) include the date and hour of its service.

(c) Duration of Order

A temporary cease and desist order shall remain effective and enforceable until the issuance of a decision under Rule 9268 in the underlying disciplinary proceeding, unless the decision in the underlying disciplinary proceeding is appealed by the Respondent under Rule 9311. In such case, the order shall remain in effect for no more than 180 days after the Respondent files a written notice of appeal, or such longer time as consented to by the Respondent.

(d) Service

The Hearing Officer shall serve the Hearing Panel's decision and any temporary cease and desist order by personal service, overnight commercial courier, or facsimile. If service is made by facsimile, the Hearing Officer shall send an additional copy of the Hearing Panel's decision and any temporary cease and desist order by overnight commercial courier. The temporary cease and desist order shall be effective upon service.

9850. Review by Hearing Panel

At any time after the Hearing Officer serves the Respondent with a temporary cease and desist order, a Party may apply to the Hearing Panel to have the order modified, set aside, limited, or suspended. The application shall set forth with specificity the facts that support the request. The Hearing Panel shall respond to the request in writing within ten days after receipt of the request. The Hearing Panel's response shall be served on the Respondent via personal service, overnight commercial courier, or facsimile. If

service is made by facsimile, the Hearing Officer shall send an additional copy of the temporary cease and desist order by overnight commercial courier. The filing of an application under this Rule shall not stay the effectiveness of the temporary cease and desist order.

9860. Violation of TCDO

A Respondent who violates a temporary cease and desist order imposed under this Rule Series may have its association or membership suspended or canceled under the Rule 9510 Series. The President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation, Inc., must authorize the initiation of any such proceeding in writing.

9870. Application to Commission for Review

Temporary cease and desist orders issued pursuant to this Rule Series constitute final and immediately effective decisions of the Association. The right to have any action under this Rule Series reviewed by the Commission is governed by Section 19 of the Act. The filing of an application for review shall not stay the effectiveness of temporary cease and desist order, unless the Commission otherwise orders.

II. SELF-REGULATORY ORGANIZATION'S STATEMENT OF THE PURPOSE OF, AND STATUTORY BASIS FOR, THE PROPOSED RULE CHANGE

In its filing with the Commission, NASD Regulation included statements concerning the purpose of and basis for the proposed rule change and discussed any comments it received on the proposed rule change. The text of these statements may be examined at the places

specified in Item IV below. NASD Regulation has prepared summaries, set forth in Sections (A), (B), and (C) below, of the most significant aspects of such statements.

(A) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement of the Purpose of, and Statutory Basis for, the Proposed Rule Change

(a) **Purpose**

(i) **Background**

In 1997, the SEC approved a proposed rule change filed by the NASD that, among other things, removed from the NASD's rules the provision that granted the NASD the authority to conduct Expedited Remedial Proceedings.¹ These rules were intended to provide the NASD with a mechanism to take appropriate remedial action against an NASD member or an associated person if the member or associated person had engaged and there was a reasonable likelihood that the member or person would again engage in securities law violations.² Unfortunately, the rules did not serve their intended purpose. In the proposed rule change removing these rules,³ the NASD stated that it would file a proposed rule change in the future that would propose a different approach to expedited remedial proceedings. This proposal contains the alternative approach.

The proposed rules are based upon and closely mirror the SEC rules pertaining to temporary cease and desist orders,⁴ but with increased procedural protections in some respects. For example, the SEC rules permit a temporary cease and desist order to be entered

¹ See Securities Exchange Act Rel. No. 38908 (Aug. 8, 1997).

² Under the rules, the NASD was authorized to suspend, limit, or condition a broker-dealer's membership or suspend, limit, or condition a person's association with a broker-dealer.

³ See SR-NASD-97-28

⁴ See 17 CFR §§ 201.500 - 201.514.

against a person without prior notice and an opportunity for a hearing. Such *ex parte* proceedings are not permitted under the rules proposed by the NASD. In addition, under the rules the NASD is proposing, a temporary cease and desist proceeding can be initiated only with respect to alleged violations of certain sections of the securities laws and certain NASD rules. The SEC rules have no such limitation.

(ii) NASD Notice to Members 98-42

The NASD issued a Notice to Member in June 1998 to solicit comment on proposed temporary cease and desist rules that differed in a number of respects from the proposal contained in this filing. The comment period closed on July 31, 1998.⁵ NASD Regulation received 13 comment letters in response.⁶ While three commentators expressed support for NASD Regulation's overall goal of effective regulation of the securities markets, none of the commentators voiced support the proposal. The commentators generally stated that NASD Regulation had not justified the need for the rules, and, if adopted, the rules lacked sufficient procedural protections for proposed respondents (hereinafter referred to as "Respondents"). One commentator questioned whether the Act provides self-regulatory organizations with the

⁵ See NASD Notice to Members 98-42 (June 1998).

⁶ mlimoges@pimfinancial.com (June 18, 1998); Choice Investments, Inc. (June 19, 1998); Dan Jamieson (June 19, 1998); Cutter & Company (June 24, 1998); Wulff, Hansen & Co. (June 22, 1998); Combined Research & Trading, Inc. (June 22, 1998); A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. (June 26, 1998); Dortch Securities & Investments, Inc. (July 10, 1998); Whale Securities Co., L.P. (July 17, 1998); Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP (July 17, 1998); Securities Industry Association, Compliance and Legal Division (August 5, 1998); Securities Industry Association, Federal Regulation Committee and Self-Regulation and Supervisory Practices Committee (August 17, 1998); and American Bar Association, Sections of Litigation and Business Law (August 18, 1998).

authority to issue temporary cease and desist orders. As discussed in greater detail later, NASD Regulation believes that the Act does provide it with the authority, and that the proposed rules are both necessary and fair. The staff has carefully reviewed all comments and, as a result, modified the proposal in many significant respects. These changes will:

- limit markup violations for which temporary cease and desist orders can be pursued to those violations involving *fraudulent* markups;
- require that a hearing panel find *substantial and credible evidence* that a violation occurred;
- require that the disciplinary action underlying a temporary cease and desist order be conducted on an expedited basis;
- require that a member or associated person being charged with violating a temporary or permanent cease and desist order be notified of the specific provision of the order alleged to have been violated and that the notification be accompanied by specific facts supporting the alleged violation; and
- specify that temporary cease and desist orders are final and immediately effective decisions of the NASD that can be appealed to the SEC under Section 19 of the Exchange Act.

(iii) Need for Temporary Cease and Desist Authority

NASD Regulation believes there is a clear need for an additional tool to stop members' or associated persons' misconduct that causes significant dissipation of or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors while a disciplinary action is

pending.⁷ While NASD Regulation litigates disciplinary actions involving small capitalization securities, for example, investors may continue to lose substantial sums. Without a temporary cease and desist rule, NASD Regulation has no immediate remedy to order cessation of egregious, ongoing violative conduct.

Several commentators believe that NASD Regulation's regular disciplinary proceedings provide sufficient measures to combat the violative conduct that concerns NASD Regulation. NASD Regulation disagrees. Temporary cease and desist orders would be pursued in cases where NASD Regulation believes significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors is likely to occur *before* a disciplinary proceeding under NASD Rules 9100-9300 is concluded. In addition, under the NASD's current rules, it would take a minimum of four months to complete a disciplinary proceeding. This scenario assumes that the action is not settled and that each aspect of the proceeding occurs without delay. NASD Regulation's experience with microcap fraud is that investor losses tend to occur quickly, over very short periods of time.

One commentator suggested that NASD Regulation could use its summary suspension authority to address egregious cases of fraud, while another commentator suggested that NASD Regulation could use its non-summary suspension authority in such circumstances. NASD Regulation, and any other self-regulatory organization, can summarily suspend a member or associated person only in the limited situations that are described in Section 15A(h)(3) of the Act, which do not include the types of situations NASD Regulation

⁷ While this need often is expressed in the context of microcap fraud, it is not necessarily so limited. Temporary cease and desist orders could be used to address fraudulent conduct in any market.

is attempting to address with the temporary cease and desist rules. The NASD's non-summary suspension rules⁸ also can be used only in limited situations that do not include the types of situations that NASD Regulation is attempting to address. For example, NASD Regulation can, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, suspend or cancel the membership of a member or the registration of a person for failure to pay fees, dues, assessments or other charges, or for failure to comply with an arbitration award or settlement agreement. In addition, the non-summary suspension rules and temporary cease and desist rules are designed for different purposes. Non-summary suspension proceedings are designed to limit or stop a member's or associated person's ability to conduct business, whereas temporary cease and desist orders are designed to stop ongoing, violative conduct while an underlying disciplinary proceeding is being litigated.

In addition, some commentators believe that NASD Regulation could refer cases to the SEC or a state regulatory authority for prosecution where an emergency exists. NASD Regulation's experience demonstrates that this is not a viable alternative to the proposed rule. Even though NASD Regulation, the SEC and other regulators have made great strides in coordinating their respective enforcement efforts, this is not a substitute for temporary cease and desist authority. There are situations where NASD Regulation is in the best position to take immediate action, based on its preexisting investigation and access to case-specific information. In such situations, the prospect of having to refer the case to another regulatory authority may result in unacceptable delay and would not be an efficient use of NASD Regulation's or other regulators' resources.

⁸ NASD Rules 9511(a)(2) and 9513.

(iv) Authority for Issuing Temporary Cease and Desist Orders

NASD Regulation believes that relevant provisions of the Act provide self regulatory organizations with the authority to issue temporary cease and desist orders. Section 15A(b)(2) of the Act, among other things, requires that an association of brokers and dealers have the capacity to be able to carry out the purposes of the Act and to enforce compliance by its members and persons associated with its members with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the rules of the association. In addition, Section 15A(b)(6) requires that the rules of an association be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. Section 15A(b)(7) permits an association to sanction its members and persons associated with members in many different ways, including through the imposition of any “fitting sanction,” and Section 15A(b)(8), among other things, requires that the rules of an association, in general, provide a fair procedure for disciplining members and persons associated with members. In addition, the proposed rules are consistent with NASD Regulation’s obligations under Sections 15A(b)(2), (6), (7), and (8) because temporary cease and desist orders are fitting sanctions designed to stop violative conduct that is likely to cause significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors, subject to the specific procedures contained in the rules.

(v) Due Process Protections

NASD Regulation recognizes that temporary cease and desist orders are powerful measures that should be used very cautiously. Consequently, the rules have been designed to ensure that the proceedings are used to address only the most serious types of misconduct and

that the interests of Respondents are protected. For example, to ensure that temporary cease and desist proceedings are used appropriately and that the decision to initiate a proceeding is made only at the highest staff levels, the proposed rules require the President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation to issue written authorization before NASD Regulation Department of Enforcement (“Enforcement”) can institute a temporary cease and desist proceeding. Two commentators stated that the President or Chief Operating Officer should be required to follow specific guidelines or meet a specific standard before authorizing a temporary cease and desist proceeding. NASD Regulation believes that such guidelines or standard already exists. NASD Regulation believes it is implicit that the President or Chief Operating Officer must be convinced that there is substantial and credible evidence that the alleged violation has occurred, and the violative conduct or the continuation thereof is likely to result in significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors prior to completion of the disciplinary proceeding under the Rule 9200 and 9300 Series. This is the standard that guides the hearing panel in determining whether to issue a temporary cease and desist order.

In addition, the NASD has proposed limiting use of this expanded authority to only the most serious offenses. A temporary cease and desist proceeding can be initiated only with respect to alleged violations of certain sections of the securities laws and certain NASD

rules.⁹ In addition, the alleged violations of NASD rules for which a temporary cease and desist proceeding can be initiated are further limited to circumstances involving fraud, unauthorized trading, misuse or conversion of customer assets, or markups.

In the Notice to Members, NASD Regulation proposed pursuing temporary cease and desist orders in cases in which Enforcement alleged that the markups were *excessive* and in violation of Rule 2110. Two commentators believed it would be inappropriate to pursue a temporary cease and desist order for excessive markups because of the degree of uncertainty involved in determining appropriate markups. In response to the comments, NASD Regulation has modified the proposal to permit temporary cease and desist orders only in cases in which it is alleged that the markups are *fraudulent* under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, SEC Rule 10b-5 thereunder, or NASD Rule 2120.

The proposed rules are based upon the rules that govern NASD disciplinary proceedings, with certain modifications made to reflect that temporary cease and desist proceedings are expedited proceedings. The proposed rules therefore provide Respondents with many procedural protections.

In addition, once the President or Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation has provided written authorization to initiate a temporary cease and desist proceeding,

⁹ The sections and rules are specified in proposed NASD Rule 9810(a) and are limited to alleged violations of Section 10(b) of the Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder; Rules 15g-1 through 15g-9 under the Act; or NASD Rules 2110, 2120, or 2330. The alleged violations of NASD rules for which a temporary cease and desist proceeding can be initiated are further limited. For NASD Rule 2110, which governs standards of commercial honor and principles of trade, the alleged violations are limited to circumstances involving alleged violations of Section 17(a) of Securities Act of 1933, or circumstances involving unauthorized trading or misuse or conversion of customer assets. For Rule 2330, which governs members' use of customers' securities or funds, the alleged violations for which a temporary cease and desist proceeding can be initiated are limited to circumstances involving misuse or conversion of customer assets.

Enforcement must file a notice with the Office of Hearing Officers and serve the Respondent with a copy of the notice. The notice must set forth the rule or statutory provision the Respondent is alleged to have violated, include a declaration of facts that specifies the acts or omissions that constitute the alleged violation, and must contain a proposed order that contains the required elements of a temporary cease and desist order.¹⁰ In addition, if Enforcement has not already issued a complaint under Rule 9211 against the Respondent relating to the subject matter of the temporary cease and desist proceeding and alleging violations of the rule or statutory provisions specified in the notice, Enforcement must serve such a complaint with the notice initiating the temporary cease and desist proceeding.

Further, a hearing to determine whether a temporary cease and desist order should be issued must be held within 15 days after service of the notice, and the Respondent must be served with notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing not later than three days before the hearing, unless the Hearing Officer orders otherwise. One commentator believes that requiring the hearing to be held within 15 days after service of the notice does not provide a Respondent with sufficient time to prepare for the hearing, and, by way of comparison, notes that the Securities Act of 1933 and the Act require that hearings in SEC temporary cease and desist proceedings be held no earlier than 30 days nor later than 60 days after service of the notice. NASD Regulation believes that conducting the hearing within 15 days after service of the notice is appropriate because its rules would require the notice initiating the proceeding to have sufficient detail of the alleged violation.¹¹ In addition, these

¹⁰ The required elements of a temporary cease and desist order are set forth in proposed Rule 9840(b).

¹¹ See Proposed Rule 9810(b).

proceedings are designed to occur on an expedited basis so as to stop ongoing violative conduct that is likely to cause significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors before the underlying disciplinary is concluded.

Each hearing panel would be appointed by NASD Regulation's Chief Hearing Officer, and would be comprised of a hearing officer and two panelists. The two panelists would be selected from a roster of candidates that is comprised of current or former members of the National Adjudicatory Council, NASD Board of Governors, or NASD Regulation Board of Directors, and at least one panelist would have to be an associated person. A hearing officer, who is an attorney and an employee of NASD Regulation, would preside over each proceeding and would have the authority to do all things necessary and appropriate to discharge his or her own duties as set forth in Rule 9235.

One commentator suggested that the same hearing panel that issued the temporary cease and desist order be assigned to hear the disciplinary proceeding. NASD Regulation agrees that this is desirable whenever possible. The class of persons eligible to serve on a temporary cease and desist panel, however, is more limited than the class eligible to serve on disciplinary hearing panels. NASD Regulation would attempt to use the same panels whenever possible.

The proposed rules also set a specific standard that must be met before a hearing panel can issue such an order. A hearing panel must find that there is *substantial and credible evidence* that the alleged violation has occurred. The hearing panel also must find that the violative conduct or the continuation thereof is likely to result in *significant* dissipation or conversion of assets or other *significant* harm to investors *prior* to completion of the

disciplinary proceeding under the Rule 9200 and 9300 Series. This standard is designed to ensure that a temporary cease and desist order cannot be issued for technical violations of rules, but can be issued only if the violative conduct or the continuation thereof is likely to result in significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors before completion of the underlying disciplinary proceeding.

Several commentators believe that the hearing panels should be required to find a likelihood of success on the merits and irreparable harm to investors, and should explicitly consider the effect of the order on the Respondent. While NASD Regulation believes that the "likelihood of success" standard is an inappropriate standard in the context of the other required showings, NASD Regulation does agree that there should be an express evidentiary standard in the rule. Thus, in response to the commentators' concerns, the proposed rules require that there be "substantial and credible" evidence of a violation of one of the specified rules before an order can be issued. This substantial and credible evidence test would be in addition to the requirement that the alleged violative conduct or the continuation thereof be likely to result in significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors.

NASD Regulation believes that an irreparable harm standard would frustrate its attempt to stop ongoing fraudulent activity. Under such a standard, as long as a member could show that it is solvent and *at the time* could pay any potential arbitration or mediation awards while the disciplinary action is proceeding, NASD Regulation could be unable to stop the ongoing fraudulent activity until the completion of the regular disciplinary proceeding. Too often, the member's financial condition significantly changes after the conclusion of the

disciplinary proceeding. Indeed, in a number of recent cases, the member firm filed for bankruptcy or went into SIPIC liquidation during or immediately after the completion of an NASD Regulation disciplinary action. Finally, NASD Regulation believes that once it has been shown that the violative conduct or the continuation thereof is likely to result in significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors, the potential harm to the Respondent if an order is issued is overshadowed by the harm that is likely to occur if the order is not issued.

A hearing panel must issue a written decision within ten days of receiving the transcript of the hearing. If a hearing panel decides that a temporary cease and desist order should be issued, the order must direct the Respondent to cease and desist from violating specific rule or statutory provisions, and, where applicable, to cease and desist from dissipating or converting assets or causing other harm to investors. The order also must set forth the alleged violation and the significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors that is likely to result without the issuance of the order, and it must describe in reasonable detail the act or acts the Respondent is to take or refrain from taking.¹²

(vi) Publicizing Issuance of a Temporary Cease and Desist Order

If a hearing panel issues a temporary cease and desist order, NASD Regulation would publicize the issuance of the order, just as it publicizes the issuance of decisions in disciplinary proceedings that result in significant sanctions. Accordingly, the proposed rule change modifies IM- 8310-2 to permit the release of this information. When issuance of a temporary cease and desist order is made public, if applicable, a statement would accompany the public

release indicating that the decision could still be appealed to the SEC or that the appeal is pending.

(vii) Duration of Temporary Cease and Desist Orders

Once a temporary cease and desist order has been issued, it will remain in effect until a decision is issued in the underlying disciplinary proceeding, unless the Respondent appeals that decision. If the Respondent appeals the decision in the underlying disciplinary proceeding, then the order will be effective for no more than 180 days from the date the Respondent files the written notice of appeal, or for any such longer time as consented to by the Respondent. Because a temporary cease and desist order would, unless modified, remain in effect until the underlying disciplinary proceeding concludes, two commentators suggested that, in any disciplinary proceeding for which a temporary cease and desist order has been issued, the disciplinary proceeding should be conducted on an expedited basis. The NASD agrees with this suggestion and has proposed Rule 9290, which would require that in any disciplinary proceeding for which a temporary cease and desist order has been issued every hearing shall be held and every decision shall be rendered at the earliest possible time.

The proposed rules provide Respondents with several opportunities to challenge a temporary cease and desist order. A Respondent may apply to the hearing panel to have the order modified, set aside, limited, or suspended, or the Respondent may challenge the order by filing an application for review with the SEC pursuant to Section 19 of the Exchange Act.¹³ A Respondent challenging an order, however, will not stay the effectiveness of the order, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission.

¹² The order also must include the date and hour of its issuance.

Two commentators raised a concern about the ability of a Respondent to appeal decisions issuing temporary cease and desist orders to the SEC because it was unclear whether temporary cease and desist orders are final disciplinary decisions of the NASD.

NASD Regulation believes temporary cease and desist orders should be considered final and immediately effective decisions of the NASD and therefore should be able to be appealed to the SEC as soon as the orders are issued. A sentence has been added to proposed Rule 9870 to provide so expressly.

(viii) **Enforcement of Cease and Desist Orders**

In order for temporary cease and desist orders, or permanent cease and desist orders issued pursuant to disciplinary proceedings conducted under the Rule 9200 Series or Rule 9300 Series, to have their full effect it is necessary to have a mechanism to enforce such orders and to be able to sanction members or associated persons that violate the orders. Consequently, the proposed rule change seeks to provide NASD Regulation with the authority to suspend or cancel a Respondent's membership or association if it is found, after a proceeding pursuant to the Rule 9510 Series,¹⁴ that a Respondent violated a temporary cease and desist order or a permanent cease and desist order. The proposed rule change provides that a proceeding to suspend or cancel a Respondent's association or membership for violating an order cannot be initiated unless it is authorized in writing by the President or

¹³ Section 19 of the Exchange Act provides for the appeal of final disciplinary sanctions imposed by self-regulatory organizations.

¹⁴ The Rule 9510 Series sets forth the procedures for summary and non-summary suspension, cancellation, bar, limitation, or prohibition.

Chief Operating Officer of NASD Regulation.¹⁵ This provision ensures that decisions that can have a significant impact on a Respondent are made only at the highest staff level.

In addition, under the proposed rules, in any proceeding initiated pursuant to the Rule 9510 Series to sanction a member or associated person for violating a temporary or permanent cease and desist order, NASD Regulation would be required to specifically identify in the notice initiating the proceeding the provision of the temporary or permanent cease and desist order that is alleged to have been violated, and the notice must contain a statement of facts specifying the alleged violation. These provisions were included in response to a suggestion by a commentator.

(ix) Report to Board of Directors

NASD Regulation recognizes that temporary cease and desist orders are new and powerful enforcement tools. Therefore, NASD Regulation staff is required to report to the Board of Directors of NASD Regulation (“Board”), within two years after the effective date of the rules (if the rules are approved by the SEC), on the staff’s experience with the rules and obtain the Board’s authorization to continue to exercise authority under the rules. This report will enable the Board to assess whether the authority is being exercised as it had envisioned.

(b) Statutory Basis

NASD Regulation believes that the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Section 15A(b)(2) of the Act, which requires, among other things, that an association of brokers and dealers have the capacity to be able to carry out the purposes of the Act and to enforce compliance by its members and persons associated with its members with the Act, the rules and regulations thereunder, and the rules of the association. In addition,

¹⁵ See Proposed Rule 9860.

NASD Regulation believes the proposed rule change is consistent with the provisions of Sections 15A(b)(6), which require that the rules of an association be designed to prevent fraudulent and manipulative acts and practices, to promote just and equitable principles of trade, and, in general, to protect investors and the public interest. NASD Regulation also believes the proposal is consistent with the provisions of Sections 15A(b)(7) and (8).

Paragraph (b)(7) permits the sanctioning of members and associated person by several means, including by imposing fitting sanctions, and paragraph (b)(8) requires that the rules of an association, in general, provide a fair procedure for disciplining members and persons associated with members. NASD Regulation believes that the relevant provisions of the Act provide it with authority to issue temporary cease and desist orders. NASD Regulation also believes the proposed rules are consistent with NASD Regulation's obligations under Sections 15A(b)(2), (6), (7), and (8) because temporary cease and desist orders are fitting sanctions designed to stop violative conduct that is likely to cause significant dissipation or conversion of assets or other significant harm to investors, subject to the specific procedures contained in the rules.

(B) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Burden on Competition

NASD Regulation does not believe that the proposed rule change will result in any burden on competition that is not necessary or appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of the Act, as amended.

(C) Self-Regulatory Organization's Statement on Comments on the Proposed Rule Change Received from Members, Participants, or Others

The proposed rule change was published for comment in NASD Notice to Members 98-42 (June 1998). Thirteen comments were received in response to the Notice. While three comment letters expressed support for NASD Regulation's overall goal of effective regulation of the securities markets, none of the comment letters voiced support for the proposed rule change.

In addition, the Board of Directors of NASD Regulation reviewed the Notice and approved its publication. NASD Regulation's National Adjudicatory Council also approved issuing the Notice, and the Small Firm Advisory Board supported issuing the Notice, but took no formal position. In addition, a subcommittee of the Legal Advisory Board reviewed and unanimously supported issuing the Notice.

III. DATE OF EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROPOSED RULE CHANGE AND TIMING FOR COMMISSION ACTION

Within 35 days of the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register or within such longer period (i) as the Commission may designate up to 90 days of such date if it finds such longer period to be appropriate and publishes its reasons for so finding or (ii) as to which the self-regulatory organization consents, the Commission will:

- A. by order approve such proposed rule change, or
- B. institute proceedings to determine whether the proposed rule change should be disapproved.

IV. SOLICITATION OF COMMENTS

Interested persons are invited to submit written data, views, and arguments concerning the foregoing. Persons making written submissions should file six copies thereof with the Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of the submission, all subsequent amendments, all written statements with respect to the proposed rule change that are filed with the Commission, and all written communications relating to the proposed rule change between the Commission and any person, other than those that may be withheld from the public in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 552, will be available for inspection and copying in the Commission's Public Reference Room. Copies of such filing will also be available for inspection and copying at the principal office of the NASD. All submissions should refer to the file number in the caption above and should be submitted by [insert date 21 days from the date of publication].

For the Commission, by the Division of Market Regulation, pursuant to delegated authority, 17 CFR 200.30-3(a)(12).

Jonathan G. Katz
Secretary

EXHIBIT 3

List of Comment Letters - NASD Notice to Members 98-42

1. A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc. (June 26, 1998)
2. American Bar Association, Sections of Litigation and Business Law (August 18, 1998)
3. Choice Investments, Inc. (June 19, 1998)
4. Combined Research & Trading, Inc. (June 22, 1998);
5. Cutter & Company (June 24, 1998)
6. Dortch Securities & Investments, Inc. (July 10, 1998)
7. Dan Jamieson (June 19, 1998)
8. Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP (July 17, 1998)
9. mlimoges@pimfinancial.com (June 18, 1998)
10. Securities Industry Association, Compliance and Legal Division (August 5, 1998)
11. Securities Industry Association, Federal Regulation Committee and Self-Regulation and Supervisory Practices Committee (August 17, 1998)
12. Whale Securities Co., L.P. (July 17, 1998)
13. Wulff, Hansen & Co. (June 22, 1998)