NASD REGULATION, INC. OFFICE OF HEARING OFFICERS

DEPARTMENT OF ENFORCEM	IENT,	
Complainar v.	nt,	Disciplinary Proceeding No. C06980021 Hearing Officer - AHP
Respondent	i.	

ORDER DENYING IN PART AND GRANTING IN PART RESPONDENT'S MOTION TO STAY DEFAULT DECISION, FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE ANSWER, AND FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO COMPLY WITH REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

On July 20, 1998, the Department of Enforcement (Enforcement) filed a
Complaint charging Respondent with failing to provide information
requested by NASD Regulation, Inc. (NASDR) under Rule 8210. On September 14,
1998, after twice failed to answer the Complaint, the Hearing Officer
ordered Enforcement to file a motion for entry of a default decision by October 14, 1998
On October 13, 1998, filed a Motion To Stay Default Decision, For An
Extension Of Time To File Answer, And For Extension Of Time To Comply With
Request For Information. Enforcement's motion for entry of a default decision was
received by the Office of Hearing Officers the next day.

After careful consideration of the Parties' written submissions and hearing oral argument, the Hearing Officer denies ______ request for leave to file a late answer and grants his request for time to comply with the NASDR's requests for information.

Background
associated with, a broker-dealer in
Houston, Texas, in August 1995. While with, held the
following registrations, among others: General Securities Representative, General
Securities Principal, and Financial and Operations Principal. ²
On February 9, 1998,, a Special Investigator with NASD
Regulation, Inc. (NASDR) in Dallas, Texas, sent a letter to requesting that
he supply certain information regarding a customer complaint that had been received by
NASDR. ³ sent the letter to at On February 11, 1998,
received a telephone call from a former consultant to who informed
her that the address she was using for was no longer valid and that the letter
addressed to had been forwarded to her by the United States Postal Service.
The consultant told that she did not have a current address for, which
she characterized as having "packed up in the middle of the night and vanished." ⁴
¹ A pre-hearing conference was held on November 12, 1998, to give the Parties the opportunity to present oral argument on these motions. Both and his attorney called in to the conference, which was held by telephone conference call.
² Declaration of George C. McGuigan, Jr. in Support of a Motion for Entry of a Default Decision (McGuigan Decl.), Ex. CX-3.
³ Declaration of ¶ 3, attached as Ex. CX-5 to McGuigan Decl.
⁴ <u>Id.</u> ¶ 4.

⁸ McGuigan Decl.

On July 14, 1998, Enforcement served with the Complaint and Notice of Complaint by mailing them to him by certified and first class mail at his CRD Address and his parents' address. The United States Postal Service returned both mailings sent to the CRD Address. The certified mailing was marked "Unclaimed,' and the first class mailing was marked "Attempted—Not Known." The United States Postal Service returned the signed Return Receipt Card for the certified mailing addressed to his parents' address reflecting that the certified mailing was delivered on July 22, 1998, but the signature is not legible. The first class mailing sent to his parents' address was not returned.9 did not answer or otherwise respond to the Complaint, so Enforcement served him by mail with a Second Notice of Complaint (Second Notice) on August 18, 1998. Here again Enforcement sent the Second Notice by certified and first class mail to both addresses. Both mailings sent to _____ CRD Address were returned by the United States Postal Service marked "Attempted Not Known." The United States Postal Service returned the signed return receipt for the certified mailing sent to his parents' address reflecting that the certified mailing was delivered on August 25, 1998, but the signature is not legible. The first class mailing sent to his parents' address was not returned. 10 In his motion for leave to file a late answer, _____ states that he was informed for the first time on October 12, 1998, that the "NASD attempted to serve him

with a Request for Information in March of 1998" and Enforcement filed a complaint

⁹ McGuigan Decl. pp. 2-3.

¹⁰ I<u>d.</u>

This Order has been published by the NASDR Office of Hearing Officers and should be cited as OHO Order 98-34 (C06980021). against him in July 1998. According to , he did not receive timely any of the mailings because _____ went out of business and he moved to a new residence in January 1998. At the November 12 pre-hearing conference, _____ attorney further explained that _____ did not receive promptly the mailings sent to him at his parents' home because he had moved from there and was estranged from his parents for a period of time following the closing of ______.¹¹ _____ attorney represents that it was not until October 10 or 11, 1998 that _____ mother told him about the mailings from the NASD. 12 According to his attorney, the first document saw was the order directing Enforcement to file a motion for entry of a default decision.¹³ In October 1998, after ______ received a copy of the motion directing Enforcement to file for entry of a default decision, he offered to supply the information NASDR sought in its requests for information. 14, through his attorney, requested a copy of the information requests. But as of the November 12 pre-hearing conference, _____ had not received a copy from Enforcement. 15 Standard for Granting Leave to File a Late Answer The NASD Code of Procedure does not set out specific standards governing motions to file late answers. However, well accepted standards have been developed by

the federal courts that can be applied in NASD disciplinary proceedings.

¹¹ TR. at 7.

¹² TR. at 10.

¹³ TR. at 11.

¹⁴ TR. at 11.

The federal courts treat a motion for leave to file a late answer under the same standards that apply to a motion to set aside entry of a default.¹⁶ Generally, they consider the following three factors: (1) whether the default was willful; (2) whether setting aside the default would prejudice the opposing party; and (3) whether a meritorious defense is presented.¹⁷

Discussion

In this proceeding, these factors weigh heavily in favor of denying
motion for leave to file a late answer. Of primary consideration is the fact that
has not proffered a meritorious defense to the underlying charge. He asserts
that he did not respond to NASDR's requests for information because he did not receive
them argues that at the time the requests were mailed to him he was no
longer working in the industry and that he had moved from his CRD Address.
further argues that there is no procedure for a formerly-associated person to
update his CRD address. In his view, he is being victimized by this deficiency.
proffered defense to the charge of failing to respond to the requests
for information lacks merit as a matter of law. First, under Rule 8210, notice of a request
for information is sufficient if it is mailed to a registered representative's last CRD

¹⁵ Id

¹⁶ See, e.g., John v. Sotheby's, Inc., 141 F.R.D. 29, 35 (S.D.N.Y. 1992).

¹⁷ <u>Id.</u>

Address. 18 As a registered representative,	had a continuing duty to notify the
NASD of his current address and to receive and rea	ad mail sent to him at that address. 19
remained subject to this duty despite to	erminating his association with an
NASD member in January 1998. ²⁰ Under Article V	, Section 4 of the NASD By-Laws, the
NASD retains jurisdiction over associated persons	for two years following termination of
their association with an NASD member, and the N	IASD may file a complaint against a
formerly-associated person during this period of ret	tained jurisdiction based upon that
person's failure to respond to requests for informati	ion under Rule 8210.

Second, the NASD does provide a mechanism for formerly-associated persons to update their CRD address after their registrations terminate. NASD Notice to Members 97-31 (May 1997) reminded registered persons of this obligation. It further explained that registrants who are no longer affiliated with an NASD member should send notice of their address change to NASD's Membership Services Department.

Equally without merit is	argument that his failure to respond to the
Complaint timely should be excused. As alre	ady discussed, had a duty to
update his CRD Address, which he failed to	do. If did not receive the

A notice under this Rule shall be deemed received by the member or person to whom it is directed by mailing or otherwise transmitting the notice to the last known business address of the member or the last known residential address of the person as reflected in the Central Registration Depository. If the Adjudicator or Association staff responsible for mailing or otherwise transmitting the notice to the member or person has actual knowledge that the address in the Central Registration Depository is out of date or inaccurate, then a copy of the notice shall be mailed or otherwise transmitted to: (1) the last known business address of the member or the last known residential address of the person as reflected in the Central Registration Depository, and (2) any other more current address of the member or the person known to the Adjudicator or Association staff who is responsible for mailing or otherwise transmitting the notice.

 $^{^{18}}$ Rule 8210 (d) provides that:

¹⁹ John G. DeGolyer, 46 S.E.C. 324, 327 (1976).

Complaint timely, it is because he failed to update his CRD Address. Since both notices
of complaint were mailed to last known address in CRD within two years
after he terminated his association with, is deemed to have
received proper notice of each. Indeed, on this record, it is fair to infer that
received actual notice of the requests for information and notices of complaint but chose
to ignore them until he was confronted with the prospect that a default decision was about
to be entered against him.
Even though no undue prejudice would be suffered by Enforcement if
is permitted to file a late answer, he has shown no reason why a default
decision should not be entered. Accordingly, the Hearing Officer finds that
has defaulted.
However, has proffered that he is willing to respond to the requests
for information and has requested 30 days to do so. For requests under Rule 8210, the
NASD Sanction Guidelines distinguish between a "failure to respond" and a "failure to
respond in a timely manner" and suggest substantially lesser sanctions for the latter
violation. ²¹ Thus, as Enforcement itself recognizes, if provides the
information requested by NASDR, this may constitute a substantial mitigating
circumstance that should be considered in assessing sanctions in this proceeding. ²² For
this reason, is granted 30 days from the date of this Order to provide the
information requested by NASDR, and this proceeding is set for an additional conference

²⁰ William T. Banning, 50 S.E.C. 415, 416 (1990).

²¹ NASD Sanction Guidelines 31 (1998).

²² TR. at 18-19.

on January 7, 1999, at 2:00 PM, EST, at which both Parties may present argument and

evidence on the issue of sanctions. If the Parties intend to rely upon documents that have

not already been filed in this proceeding, they should be filed with the Office of Hearing

Officers no later than January 4, 1999. The conference will be conducted by conference

call, and the parties will be advised before the conference of the telephone number they

must call in order to participate. The Hearing Officer will issue a default decision after

this conference.

SO ORDERED.

Andrew H. Perkins

Hearing Officer

Dated: Washington, DC December 2, 1998

9