

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
GALVESTON DIVISION

NEW CIVIL LIBERTIES ALLIANCE,)
INVESTOR CHOICE ADVOCATES NETWORK,)
PATRIOT 28 LLC, and)
GEORGE R. JARKESY, JR.)

Plaintiffs,)

vs.)

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION)

Defendant.)

Case No. 3:23-cv-402

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Plaintiffs NEW CIVIL LIBERTIES ALLIANCE, INVESTOR CHOICE ADVOCATES NETWORK, PATRIOT 28 LLC, AND GEORGE R. JARKESY, JR. for their complaint against Defendant UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION allege as follows:

1. This is an action under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552, *et seq.* for declaratory and injunctive relief, seeking immediate processing and release of agency records responsive to Plaintiffs’ request following the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commissions’ (“SEC”) failure to comply with the express terms of FOIA; the SEC’s failure to make a “determination” as defined in *Citizens for Responsible Ethics in Washington v. Federal Election Commission*, 711 F.3d 180, 816 (D.C. Cir. 2013) (“*CREW*”); and the SEC’s unlawful denial of Plaintiffs’ requests for expedited processing and fee waivers.

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff New Civil Liberties Alliance (“NCLA”) is a non-partisan, non-profit organization incorporated in the District of Columbia dedicated to protecting constitutional freedoms from violations by the Administrative State. NCLA uses state and federal open records law to inform the public on the operations of government.

3. Plaintiff Investor Choice Advocates Network (“ICAN”) is a non-profit public interest litigation organization incorporated in the State of California and dedicated to breaking down barriers to entry to capital markets and pushing back against overreach by the SEC. ICAN uses state and federal open records law to inform the public on the operations of government.

4. Plaintiff Patriot 28 LLC (“Patriot”) is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware and having its principal place of business in Texas. Together with George R. Jarquesy, Jr., it is a respondent in the matter of *SEC v Jarquesy*, No. 22-859 (S.Ct. argued Nov. 29, 2023) pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

5. George R. Jarquesy, Jr. (“Jarquesy”) is an adult citizen, domiciliary and resident of Texas and of the United States. He resides in Tomball, Harris County, Texas. Together with Patriot 28 LLC, he is a respondent in the matter of *SEC v Jarquesy*, No. 22-859 (S.Ct., argued Nov. 29, 2023) pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

6. Defendant SEC is an independent federal commission. It is an “agency” as the term is defined in the FOIA and in relevant precedent. The Defendant professes that the “mission of the SEC is to protect investors; maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and facilitate capital formation.” Its headquarters is located in Washington, D.C., and it maintains a regional office in Texas.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B) to review the SEC’s failure to comply with the statutory deadline for making a determination in response to Plaintiffs’ FOIA Request.

8. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(iii) to review an agency’s denial of requests for expedited processing.

9. Venue is proper in the Southern District of Texas under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(B) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because Jarquesy and Patriot both reside and have their principal places of business in this District.

10. Plaintiffs are not required to further pursue administrative remedies before seeking relief in this Court because the Defendant has failed to make a timely “determination” as that term is defined in *CREW*, 711 F.3d at 188.

11. Plaintiffs have no obligation to further exhaust administrative remedies with respect to their FOIA request. *See e.g., Citizens for Resp. & Ethics in Wash. v. Dep’t of Justice*, 436 F. Supp. 3d 354, 359 (D.D.C. 2020).

12. Plaintiffs have no obligation to further exhaust administrative remedies with respect to their request for “expedited processing” of their FOIA request. *See* 5 U.S.C. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(iii) (“[a]gency action to deny or affirm a denial of a request for expedited processing ... shall be subject to judicial review[.]” *See also ACLU v. U.S. Dep’t of Justice*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 24, 28 (D.D.C. 2004).

PLAINTIFFS' FOIA REQUEST

13. On November 8, 2023 Plaintiffs jointly submitted a request to Defendant seeking certain information pertaining to a “control deficiency” that the SEC had learned of, at latest, in the Fall of 2021¹ and which it publicly acknowledged on April 5, 2022.² The underlying “control deficiency” involved the SEC’s discovery that enforcement personnel could have accessed, and according to the SEC did access, documents stored in the administrative adjudication system and documents of the SEC’s Administrative Law Judges (“ALJs”).^{3,4} A true and correct copy of the Plaintiffs’ FOIA request at issue in this suit is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein as **Exhibit A**.

14. Plaintiffs November 8, 2023 request also contained a request for a waiver or substantial reduction of fees pursuant to FOIA on the basis of, inter alia, the public’s interest in the information requested and because of the Plaintiffs’ absence of commercial interest in the records. The SEC’s purported denial of the fee waiver is now a moot issue as a matter of law for reasons described herein below, including the SEC’s failure to make a timely “determination” and failure to comply with other FOIA deadlines. Alternatively, Plaintiffs are entitled to a fee waiver.

¹ See Sec. & Exchange Comm’n, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Fiscal Year 2021 Agency Financial Report pp. 43-44 (Nov. 12, 2021), <https://www.sec.gov/files/sec-2021-agency-financial-report.pdf>.

² See U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Statement Relating to Certain Administrative Adjudications (April 5, 2022), <https://www.sec.gov/news/statement/commission-statement-relating-certain-administrative-adjudications>.

³ See Press Release, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Second SEC Statement Relating to Certain Administrative Adjudications (June 2, 2023), <https://www.sec.gov/news/statement/second-commission-statement-relating-certain-administrative-adjudications>.

⁴ <https://www.wsj.com/articles/sec-drops-40-enforcement-cases-it-says-were-tainted-by-improper-access-to-restricted-records-4807aa44>

15. As described further below, Plaintiffs also requested that their request receive expedited processing and provided an exhaustive set of more than adequate reasons therefore. *See also* Exhibit A.

16. On November 14, 2023, Defendant acknowledged Plaintiffs' request. The SEC assigned it tracking number 24-00460-FOIA, and cited "unusual circumstances" impacting their ability to process the request and invoked a 10-day extension.

17. On information and belief, SEC routinely cites "unusual circumstances" in processing FOIA requests. Indeed, Plaintiffs are given to understand that "unusual circumstances" are cited by SEC in the vast majority of its FOIA responses, such that it is more "usual" than "unusual" for SEC to claim unusual circumstances exist.

18. At the same time that SEC acknowledged the request, Defendant also denied Plaintiffs' request for both expedited processing and a fee waiver. A true and correct copy of the SEC's November 14, 2023 correspondence is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein as **Exhibit B**.

19. On December 6, 2023, Defendant wrote again to Plaintiffs stating that SEC had started to try and identify records responsive to Plaintiffs' request and that based on a cursory review of just two of Plaintiffs' nine requests it had determined that responsive records were "voluminous" and that therefore Defendants could allegedly only process them in their Complex Track. Defendants added that under this "Complex Track" it could take up to three years for them to even begin processing Plaintiffs request. A true and correct copy of the SEC's December 6, 2023 correspondence is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein as **Exhibit C**.

20. The SEC's assertion regarding its alleged inability to respond in a timely fashion occurs despite the fact that according to its own disclosures it has already commissioned a completed

external investigation into the “control deficiency” by the Berkeley Research Group (*see* FN No. 2 *supra*) and received prior FOIA requests from all of the listed Plaintiffs in this action as far back as at least a year.⁵

21. The SEC has not provided any substantive response or request for further information whatsoever. Nor has the SEC provided a “determination” within the meaning of FOIA and relevant precedent.

22. By its inaction and failure to promptly process the request or make a determination, Defendant has improperly withheld records in response to this request in violation of FOIA.

23. FOIA provides that a requesting party is entitled to a substantive agency response on the information requested within twenty working days, including a determination of whether the agency intends to comply with the request. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i). Within that deadline, the agency must also “determine and communicate the scope of the documents it intends to produce and withhold, and the reasons for withholding any documents,” and “inform the requester that it can appeal whatever portion of” the agency’s “determination” is adverse to the requester. *CREW*, 711 F.3d at 188.

24. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A) prescribes that the twenty-day time limit shall not be tolled by the agency except in two narrow scenarios: the agency may make one request to the requester for information and toll the twenty-day period while it is awaiting such information that it has reasonably requested from the requester, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(ii)(I); and agencies may also toll the statutory time limit if necessary to clarify with the requester issues regarding fee assessment, *id.* § 552(a)(6)(A)(ii)(II). In either case, the SEC’s receipt of the requester’s response to the SEC’s request for information or clarification ends the tolling period. *Id.*

⁵ *See e.g. New Civil Liberties Alliance v. Securities and Exchange Commission*, No. 22-cv-3567, (D.D.C., pending)

25. The SEC owed Plaintiffs a timely “*CREW*” response to its request, including a “determination” as that term is defined in *CREW*, 711 F.3d at 188 (“[T]he agency must at least: (i) gather and review the documents; (ii) determine and communicate the scope of the documents it intends to produce and withhold, and the reasons for withholding any documents; and (iii) inform the requester that it can appeal whatever portion of the “determination” is adverse.”). This “*CREW*” response was due on or about November 29, 2023.

26. As of this filing, SEC has still failed to provide NCLA with a “*CREW*” response to its November 8, 2023 request. *See also* Exhibits B & C.

27. By failing to provide any substantive response or “determination” with respect to the request, as that term is defined in FOIA and as explained by the D.C. Circuit in *CREW*, the SEC has waived any ability to obtain fees for processing this request.⁶

28. The SEC is now past its statutory period for issuing such determinations on the above described requests without providing any substantive response to Plaintiff’s request. As a consequence of SEC’s violations of the statutory time limits of FOIA, the SEC cannot now seek fees.

29. The SEC’s failure to respond to the November 8, 2023 FOIA request in a timely, proper, or lawful manner includes a failure to provide a timely or lawful “determination” within the meaning of FOIA and the precedents interpreting it.

30. Defendant SEC is thereby in violation of FOIA as it pertains to Plaintiffs’ November 8, 2023 request.

⁶ *See Bensman v. National Park Service*, 806 F. Supp. 2d 31, 38 (D.D.C. 2011) (“[The] effect of the 2007 Amendments was to impose consequences on agencies that do not act in good faith or otherwise fail to comport with any of FOIA’s deadline requirements. *See* S. Rep. No. 110-59. To underscore Congress’s belief in the importance of the statutory time limit, the 2007 Amendments declare that ‘[a]n agency shall not assess search fees ... if the agency fails to comply with *any time limit*’ of FOIA.” (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 52(a)(4)(A)(viii)).

PLAINTIFFS REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING

31. Plaintiffs' November 8, 2023 FOIA request also contained a request for expedited processing, inter alia, due to: evidence that the SEC had stonewalled prior related FOIA requests by the Plaintiffs; continued and significant public and media interest in the "control deficiency"; the absence of further information in the public domain regarding the "control deficiency" beyond the SEC's own spartan public statements and releases thereon; the "control deficiencies" as yet unknown impact on already closed SEC adjudications; ICAN's and NCLA's unique abilities to analyze and disseminate information both directly and indirectly thereon; and because the records were needed by Jarkey and Patriot due to their direct relation to their matter that is pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

32. The SEC's regulations provide for expedited treatment if the request involves a "compelling need" which "if the requester is primarily engaged in disseminating information, [means] an urgency to inform the public about an actual or alleged Federal Government activity." 17 C.F.R. § 200.80(d)(7).

33. The subject of Plaintiffs' FOIA request is clearly "Federal Government activity" requesting as it does records related to the management of the SEC's internal system safeguards and the SEC's enforcement and adjudicatory functions. *See U.S. Dept. of Justice v. Reporters Committee*, 489 U.S. 749, 773-74 (1989) ("Official information that sheds light on an agency's performance of its statutory duties falls squarely within [FOIA's] statutory purpose.")

34. Though the SEC's own regulations provide little further guidance as to the its definition of "compelling need," sister agencies have defined it as being present when a request pertains to information that "has particular value that will be lost if not disseminated quickly ...[e.g.] a breaking news story that concerns a matter of public exigency." *See* 43 C.F.R. § 2.20(a)(2)(iii)

(Office of the Secretary of the Interior’s regulations regarding expedited processing of FOIA requests).

35. The information requested “concerns a matter of exigency.” In particular, it pertains to information that has already received extensive media interest on which the public nevertheless remains ill-informed due to the SEC’s history of constructive denials regarding information requests thereon (including but not limited to this one).⁷

36. Plaintiffs’ also have a compelling need for the requested information due to its potential impact on ongoing litigation, in particular, that involving Jarkey and Patriot whose case is currently pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

37. Plaintiffs have thus amply demonstrated their “compelling need” for expedited processing both here and in their original request and are entitled to expedited processing of their FOIA request.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Duty to Provide Expedited Processing

38. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate by reference each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

39. Plaintiffs have sought expedited processing of their request pursuant to Defendant’s expedited processing regulations 17 C.F.R 200.80(d) and were wrongfully denied it.

40. Plaintiffs NCLA and ICAN have established that they are both media outlets for FOIA purposes and that they are primarily engaged in the dissemination of information.

⁷ See e.g., *New Civil Liberties Alliance v. Securities and Exchange Commission*, No. 22cv-3567, (D.D.C., pending).

41. Plaintiff Jarquesy has an “urgent need” because the facts and circumstances surrounding the “control deficiency” are relevant to the question of whether his constitutional rights were abridged, as the SEC has recognized by directly informing the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit of the “control deficiency” during the pendency of that court’s statutory review and by informing the U.S. Supreme Court in *SEC v Jarquesy*, No. 22-859 (S.Ct., argued Nov. 29, 2023).

42. For the same reasons as Jarquesy, Patriot likewise has an “urgent need.”

43. Likewise, while *SEC v. Cochran* was pending before the U.S. Supreme Court, on April 8, 2022, SEC filed a letter and attached “Commission Report” with the Supreme Court disclosing that the “control deficiency” had occurred in the administrative proceedings of *SEC v. Cochran*.⁸ Despite Cochran’s counsel NCLA’s timely filing of a FOIA request in July 2022, SEC stonewalled production forcing her counsel to resort to court enforcement of SEC’s obligations under FOIA.⁹ To date, SEC has failed to substantially comply with NCLA’s request.

44. The information requested has more value at the present moment than it will in the future for many reasons including: because media attention in the control deficiency is still high, in part owing to the media’s related interest in the Jarquesy matter pending before the Supreme Court; and because in the wake of the Supreme Court’s decision in the consolidated cases of *Axon Enter. v. Fed. Trade Comm'n* and *SEC v. Cochran*, 143 S. Ct. 890 (2023) the SEC tactically dismissed forty-two open administrative adjudications that, in the wake of that decision, would have allowed those respondents to go to federal court to challenge the constitutionality of the

⁸ See Docket of *SEC v. Cochran*, 21-1239 Letter of April 8, 2022 from the Solicitor General https://www.supremecourt.gov/DocketPDF/21/21-1239/220641/20220408165202974_Letter%2021-1239%20final.pdf

⁹ See n. 5 supra.

SEC's cases against them and in the process obtain the full range and scope of federal discovery on the "control deficiency."

45. Plaintiffs have established that their request pertains to Government activity.

46. Plaintiffs have established that there is an urgency to inform the public about this Government activity and that NCLA and ICAN, as media outlets, are in a position to do so.

47. Plaintiffs NCLA and ICAN have already provided the SEC with the requisite specificity regarding their ability to inform the public and need not do more.¹⁰

48. Defendant's prior denial of Plaintiffs' request for expedited processing was not in accordance with the law and does not satisfy SEC's obligations under FOIA.

49. Plaintiffs are not required to pursue administrative remedies.

50. Plaintiffs ask this court to enter a mandatory injunction ordering that the Defendant process the request at issue herein on an expedited basis.

51. Plaintiffs ask this Court to enter a judgment declaring that:

- i) Plaintiffs are entitled to have their FOIA request, as described above, processed under the SEC's expedited track.
- ii) SEC's denial of Plaintiffs' request for expedited processing was not in accordance with the law and does not satisfy the SEC's obligation under FOIA; SEC must now place Plaintiffs request, as described above, in their expedited processing track.

¹⁰ See e.g., *Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1314 (D.C. Cir. 2003) ("the government points to nothing in FOIA, the IRS regulation, or our case law requiring such pointless specificity")

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Duty to Produce Records

52. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate by reference each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth therein.

53. This count relates to Plaintiff's ultimate entitlement to records under FOIA, regardless of whether such entitlement is established on an expedited basis. It seeks both a mandatory injunction which will require Defendant to produce records, and a declaration that Defendant's failure to produce records is in violation of FOIA.

54. Plaintiffs have sought and been denied production of responsive records reflecting the conduct of official Government activity.

55. Plaintiffs have the statutory right to the information they seek and the SEC has unlawfully withheld the information.

56. Plaintiffs have a statutory right to a fee waiver under FOIA and the SEC has unlawfully denied such a waiver.

57. Plaintiffs are not required to pursue administrative remedies.

58. Plaintiffs ask this Court to enter a judgment declaring that:

- i) Plaintiffs are entitled to records responsive to their FOIA request as described above, and any attachments thereto, but that the SEC has failed to provide the records;
- ii) SEC's processing of Plaintiffs' FOIA request described above is not in accordance with the law, and does not satisfy the SEC's obligations under FOIA;
- iii) SEC must now produce records responsive to Plaintiffs' requests; SEC must waive any fees that would otherwise be required to produce records described herein.

59. Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief compelling the SEC to produce records responsive to the FOIA request described herein, and to further injunctive relief prohibiting the SEC from charging fees for the records at issue.

60. Plaintiffs ask the Court to enter an injunction ordering the SEC to produce to Plaintiffs within twenty business days of the date of the order the requested records sought in Plaintiffs' FOIA request described above, and any attachments thereto, at no cost to Plaintiffs.

61. Plaintiffs ask the Court to order the Parties to consult regarding the withheld documents and to file a status report to the Court within thirty days after Plaintiffs receive the last of the produced documents, addressing SEC's preparation of a *Vaughn* log, and set a briefing schedule for resolution of remaining issues associated with Plaintiffs' challenges to SEC's withheld documents, if any, and any other remaining issues.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Costs and Fees

62. Plaintiffs restate and incorporate by reference each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth therein.

63. Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(E), the Court may assess against the United States reasonable attorney's fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred in any case under this section in which the Plaintiffs substantially prevailed.

64. This Court should enter an injunction or other appropriate order requiring the Defendant to pay reasonable attorney's fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred in this case.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs NCLA, ICAN, Jarkey and Patriot respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Assume jurisdiction in this matter and maintain jurisdiction until the Defendant complies with FOIA and every order of this Court;
2. Order Defendant to undertake expedited processing of this request, and complete its processing and response to the FOIA request consistent with 5 U.S.C. §§ 552(a)(6)(E) and SEC's own implementing regulations;
3. Order the Defendant, upon completion of expedited processing, to release all responsive, non-exempt records to Plaintiff at no cost;
4. Award Plaintiff's attorneys their fees and other litigation costs reasonably incurred pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(E); and
5. Grant such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted this 20TH day of December, 2023,

New Civil Liberties Alliance
Investor Choice Advocates Network
Patriot 28 LLC
George R. Jarkey, Jr.
By Counsel:

/s/ Nathaniel M. Lindzen
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EXHIBIT A

REQUEST (CORRECTED) UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT
EXPEDITED PROCESSING REQUESTED

November 8, 2023

Via Electronic Mail and Overnight Courier

Chief FOIA Officer
The Office of FOIA Services
Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F. Street NE
Washington, DC 20549-2465

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request
EXPEDITED PROCESSING REQUESTED

Dear Chief and Staff of The Office of FOIA Services:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”), 5 U.S.C. § 552, and applicable regulations, 17 C.F.R. § 200.80, New Civil Liberties Alliance (“NCLA”), on behalf of itself and its clients Michelle Cochran (“Cochran”) and Raymond Lucia (“Lucia”); Investor Choice Advocates Network (“ICAN”); and George R. Jarkesy, Jr. and Patriot28, LLC (collectively, Requesters) make this FOIA request of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and seek expedited processing due to the compelling urgency to inform the public and the Supreme Court of the United States of the facts and circumstances surrounding the “control deficiency” relating to the SEC’s system for administrative adjudications (“Control Deficiency”).

DOCUMENTS REQUESTED

Requesters collectively request the following:

1. The records which identify the person or persons who discovered the Control Deficiency;
2. All records of communications regarding the circumstances that led to discovery of the Control Deficiency and the dates of such communications, including all communications regarding the discovery of the Control Deficiency to the staff of the Commission and any Commissioners;
3. All adjudication memoranda and omnibus memoranda identified in Exhibit 1 to Second SEC Statement Relating to Certain Administrative Adjudications (the “SEC Statement”).¹ Exhibit 1 is attached to this Request;

¹ Press Release, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Second SEC Statement Relating to Certain Administrative Adjudications (June 2, 2023), <https://www.sec.gov/news/statement/second-SEC-statementrelating-certain-administrative-adjudications>.

4. All records used by the SEC to reach the conclusion that “access to the Adjudication memoranda would not have affected any Enforcement filings”² in the following cases:
 - a. *David S. Hall, P.C. d/b/a The Hall Group CPAs, David S. Hall, CPA, Michelle L. Helterbran Cochran, CPA, and Susan A. Cisneros*, Admin. Proc. 3-17228; *SEC v. Cochran*, No. 21-1239 (S. Ct.); and
 - b. *John Thomas Capital Mgmt. Grp. LLC d/b/a Patriot28 LLC, and George R. Jarkesy Jr.*, Admin. Proc. 3-15255; *Jarkesy v. SEC*, No. 20-61007 (5th Cir. May 18, 2022).
5. All adjudication memoranda and omnibus memoranda relating to access by such memoranda by members of the Division of Enforcement related to *Raymond J. Lucia Companies, Inc., Lucia, Raymond J., Sr.*, Admin. Proc. 3-15006; *Lucia v. SEC*, No. 17-130 (S. Ct.);
6. All communications—including attached or linked documents—between any SEC employee of officer and any agent of Berkeley Research Group LLC regarding the control deficiency or investigation of the control deficiency;
7. All reports, memoranda, or communications produced by Berkeley Research Group LLC related to its review of the control deficiency;
8. All documents related to and communications with the SEC’s Office of Inspector General, including any referral, investigation, memoranda and reports; and
9. All records, including but not limited to audio or video recordings, witness statements, and interview memoranda, of interviews of current or former SEC employees who participated in the investigation of the Control Deficiency pertaining to the Jarkesy, Cochran or Lucia matters referenced in (4) and (5) above.

REQUESTERS

NCLA is a nonpartisan, nonprofit civil rights group founded to protect constitutional freedoms from violations by the Administrative State. NCLA is also a media organization that is primarily engaged in disseminating information through litigation and extensive messaging and advocacy to the public regarding unconstitutional overreach and misconduct by federal government agencies. As a part of this mission, NCLA represented Michelle H. Cochran, a respondent in an SEC enforcement proceeding who was directly affected by the SEC’s Control Deficiency, according to the SEC’s public disclosures. NCLA also represented Raymond Lucia who likely was directly affected by the SEC’s Control Deficiency, based upon the SEC’s public disclosures. NCLA filed an amicus brief in the Jarkesy case, discussed below, to advocate for the vacatur of the SEC’s opinion and final order due to multiple violations of the constitution by the SEC. NCLA has issued multiple articles and analyses to the public regarding these cases, SEC administrative adjudication, and the Control Deficiency.

² *Id.*

ICAN is a nonprofit public interest litigation organization dedicated to breaking down barriers to entry to capital markets and pushing back on overreach by the Securities and Exchange SEC (SEC). ICAN is an organization that broadly disseminates information to the public about unconstitutional statutes, legal action and conduct by the SEC that exceeds its statutory authority and the confines of the U.S. Constitution. As a part of this mission, ICAN filed an amicus brief in the *Jarkesy* case to advocate for the vacatur of the SEC's opinion and final order due to multiple violations of the U.S. Constitution, and has disseminated reports and analyses regarding these issues to the public.

George R. Jarkesy, Jr. and Patriot28, LLC (together, Jarkesy) are respondents in the matter *SEC v. Jarkesy*, No. 22-859 (S.Ct.) pending before the Supreme Court of the United States (Jarkesy case). The Jarkesy case was directly affected by the SEC's Control Deficiency, based upon the SEC's public disclosures about it.

STANDARDS

FOIA was initially enacted during a time of “mushrooming growth of Government secrecy” as “agency and department heads enjoyed a sort of personal ownership of news about their units.” [House of Representatives, Report No. 1497 (May 9, 1966)]. The SEC has returned to this mindset, routinely violating its statutory obligation to provide access to information about its activities. The FOIA draft legislation initially included language making government information accessible only to persons “properly and directly concerned.” This language was eliminated to make government information generally available to “any person.” *Id.* *Everyone* has the right to know what really happened with the SEC's Control Deficiency, and the right of the Requesters to know is even more clear, as they are parties “properly and directly concerned.”

While SEC's reluctance to obey the law is contrary to FOIA, SEC's defiance is perfectly consistent with the proclivity of government bureaucracies to use secrecy as a means to increase their own power at the public's expense. Over 20 years ago, then-U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, chair of the bipartisan Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy condemned the federal government's covetous treatment of public information that creates a culture of government secrecy. Daniel Patrick Moynihan et al., *Report of the Commission on Protecting and Reducing Government Secrecy*, S. Doc. No. 105-2, app. A at Ch. 3 (“Secrecy: A Brief Account of the American Experience”) (1997).³ This culture has been long-attributed it to the natural inclination of bureaucracies as described by the German sociologist Max Weber:

Every bureaucracy seeks to increase the superiority of the professionally informed by keeping their knowledge and intentions secret. Bureaucratic administration always tends to be an administration of “secret sessions” [and] in so far as it can, it hides its knowledge and action from criticism . . . The concept of the “official secret” is the specific invention of bureaucracy,

³ Available at <https://sgp.fas.org/library/moynihan/appa3.html> (last visited November 7, 2023) [hereinafter, “Moynihan”].

and nothing is so fanatically defended by the bureaucracy as this attitude[.]
Id.

The secrecy and insulation from criticism SEC persists in here cannot be squared with what FOIA demands.

A recent President of the United States declared that “The old rules said that if there was a defensible argument for not disclosing something to the American people, then it should not be disclosed. That era is now over, starting today” (President Barack Obama, January 21, 2009), and “Under the Attorney General’s Guidelines, agencies are encouraged to make discretionary releases. Thus, even if an exemption would apply to a record, discretionary disclosures are encouraged.” (Department of Justice, Office of Information Policy, OIP Guidance, “Creating a ‘New Era of Open Government’”).

The SEC’s Office of FOIA Services shall grant a request for expedited processing if the requester demonstrates a “compelling need” for the records based upon “an urgency to inform the public about an actual or alleged Federal Government activity.” 17 C.F.R. § 200.80(7). The Office of FOIA Services shall determine whether to grant or deny a request for expedited processing and provide notice of that determination within 10 calendar days of receipt of the request by the Office of FOIA Services.

A request for records that has been granted expedited processing shall be processed as soon as practicable. 17 C.F.R. § 200.80(7)(iii). If a request for expedited processing is denied, any appeal of that determination shall be decided expeditiously. *Id.*

COMPELLING NEED FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING

Prior Efforts to Obtain the Requested Records

Jarkesy filed a comprehensive request of the SEC for Control Deficiency records in September of 2022. Although the agency acknowledged receipt of the request, it failed to comply with its FOIA obligations. Jarkesy filed a lawsuit in November of 2022 to compel production. One year later, the SEC has produced only a small handful of documents, all of which were heavily redacted. Jarkesy’s SEC enforcement litigation that was directly impacted by the Control Deficiency is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States. The merits briefs have been filed by the SEC and Jarkesy, all of the amicus briefs have been filed. Oral argument—the last opportunity for Jarkesy to provide information to the Supreme Court—is scheduled for November 29, 2023. There has been broad media following of Jarkesy case, creating opportunity to broadly disseminate information about the SEC and its activities.

NCLA made a FOIA request of the SEC for documents regarding the control deficiency on July 12, 2022. The SEC failed to comply with its FOIA obligations, forcing NCLA to file a lawsuit on November 23, 2022 to enforce its rights to the documents while Cochran’s case was progressing through the Supreme Court. The SEC’s delay tactics succeeded in concealing all but a few of the requested documents until the Cochran’s Supreme Court case was completed. The

documents produced shed no significant light on the information that is the subject of this expedited request.

ICAN made a FOIA request of the SEC for Control Deficiency documents on June 30, 2023. The SEC informed ICAN on July 11, 2023 that the Commission would be unable to respond within the statutory time period and invoking the 10-day extension. To date, the Commission has produced no documents responsive to ICAN's request.

The Requesters have each diligently pursued their respective rights to gain access to the requested documents—expending substantial resources in doing so—and in each case the SEC has failed to meet its disclosure requirements. These facts demonstrate that the SEC's concealment of Control Deficiency documents is intentional, prolonged, and unlikely to change until it is too late to fulfill their duty to timely comply with law and the interests of justice in these matters. Moreover, it is the cause of the compelling urgency that underlies this FOIA request.

This Request Concerns the Operations or Activities of the Government

This request relates directly to operations and activities of the SEC. The Control Deficiency was first disclosed by the SEC on April 5, 2022.⁴ It is clear from document logs received from the SEC in the Jarkey FOIA litigation that the SEC was aware of the Control Deficiency from at least the Fall of 2021.⁵ The second disclosure by the SEC about its Control Deficiency was made on June 2, 2023.⁶

This was coupled with the SEC's unprecedented dismissal of 42 enforcement cases, first listed among which was SEC's administrative case against Michelle Cochran, supposedly because of the internal data breaches characterized as the Control Deficiency.⁷ Other than the information included in the SEC's two public disclosures, virtually nothing is known about the Control Deficiency or this aspect of the SEC's operations, either by the public or those directly affected by it.

Those 42 open cases were dismissed just weeks after the Supreme Court's decision in *Axon v. FTC and Cochran v. SEC*⁸, a case that would allow those respondents to go to federal court to challenge the constitutionality of SEC's case against them. In particular, Michelle Cochran had a pending constitutional challenge that was primed to resume just as the SEC dismissed these cases. Just as important, the ability of Cochran to proceed, or any of the rest of the open cases to go to

⁴ <https://www.wsj.com/articles/sec-drops-40-enforcement-cases-it-says-were-tainted-by-improper-access-to-restricted-records-4807aa44>.

⁵ SEC's own logs of responsive documents identify documents relevant to the control deficiency that date back as far as 2017 and 2019.

⁶ <https://www.sec.gov/news/statement/second-commission-statement-relating-certain-administrative-adjudications>

⁷ <https://www.wsj.com/articles/sec-drops-40-enforcement-cases-it-says-were-tainted-by-improper-access-to-restricted-records-4807aa44>

⁸ 143 S.Ct. 890 (2023).

federal court, meant that up to 42 cases were entitled to *the full range and scope of federal court discovery* on the Control Deficiency.

It is clear that the use of the “control deficiency” as the reason for this unprecedented mass dismissal was a pretext. First, the control deficiency happened in both open and closed cases, yet the SEC only addressed disclosure and relief in “open” cases—that is the class of cases still able to bring federal court challenges on the constitutional deficiencies and due process deprivations of these biased proceedings—and to bring the power of court discovery to break the disclosure stonewall. If the potential unfairness presented by the Control Deficiency was truly the reason for the dismissals, closed cases affected by the breach must and should receive the same relief—including Jarquesy’s whose administrative proceeding was over. Any sensible person following these matters understands the self-serving, selective, and silencing effect of SEC dismissing only the cases that had the power to pry open SEC files.

The Disclosure of Requested Records is Likely to Contribute to the Requesters’ and Public Understanding of Government Operations and Activities

This request is designed to capture records relevant to the current public interest in the SEC’s Control Deficiency and the SEC administrative proceedings affected by it.⁹ There has been substantial recent public interest in the Control Deficiency, both in press articles and a Congressional inquiry. Both NCLA and ICAN are involved in collection and dissemination of information involving the SEC and are both involved in legal advocacy of constitutional rights by those impacted by SEC regulation and litigation. The Jarquesy case has generated substantial media attention. A survey of media coverage since March of 2022 reflects nearly 200 media stories that make reference to the Jarquesy case. Jarquesy, along with at least two of NCLA’s clients, are directly impacted by the Control Deficiency.

The Requesters are all involved in current or concluded cases that were directly at issue in the Control Deficiency. The disclosures by the SEC listed cases that were impacted and asserted conclusions of no impact on those cases, but those disclosures do not provide any factual or documentary support for the conclusions. This request is designed to obtain records that will provide factual evidence of the breadth of the data breaches that underlie the Control Deficiency, the actual information accessed during the data breaches, the persons involved in the data breaches, the origin of the discovery of the Control Deficiency, and whether the conclusions asserted by the SEC are supported by substantial and reliable evidence. It will provide information that, to the knowledge of the Requesters, is not already in the public domain.

The Public’s Understanding of the Subject Will Be Enhanced to a Significant Extent as Compared to its Prior Understanding

The Control Deficiency has raised public concern regarding the integrity of the SEC’s internal adjudications due to an apparent failure by the SEC to maintain proper internal controls and separation of adjudicative functions. This request is designed to capture records that will reveal the breadth of the Control Deficiency, how the data breaches occurred and by whom, how

⁹ <https://www.wsj.com/articles/sec-security-breach-gary-gensler-george-jarquesy-supreme-court-9917cfc7>

the data breaches were discovered, what information was breached and whether the evidence supports the SEC's claim that the data breaches did not affect the pending cases. This information is necessary to analyze the SEC's asserted conclusions that no cases were affected by the Control Deficiency, despite the fact that the agency dismissed 42 pending cases.

NCLA and ICAN have the ability to analyze, explain and disseminate the requested information broadly. Moreover, both organizations post and create expert analysis and original content regarding the operations and activities of the SEC (and in the case of NCLA, other agencies) and the results of their respective legal advocacy.

Public oversight and enhanced understanding of the Government's performance of its duties is absolutely necessary. In determining whether disclosure of requested information will contribute significantly to public understanding, a guiding test is whether the requester will disseminate the information to a reasonably broad audience of persons interested in the subject. *Carney v U.S. Dept. of Justice*, 19 F.3d 807 (2nd Cir. 1994). NCLA and ICAN need not show how it intends to distribute the information, because "[n]othing in FOIA, the [agency] regulation, or our case law require[s] such pointless specificity." *Judicial Watch*, 326 F.3d at 1314. It is sufficient for NCLA and ICAN to show how they distribute information to the public generally. *Id.* Nonetheless, NCLA and ICAN have both the intent and the ability to convey any information obtained through this request to the public. Both organizations publish content and analysis regularly through their respective websites: nclalegal.org and icanlaw.org. NCLA and ICAN intend to publish information from requested records on their respective websites, distribute the records and expert analysis to its followers through social media channels, and incorporate the information into its writings and media interview content. Through these means, NCLA and ICAN will ensure: (1) that the information requested contributes significantly to the public's understanding of the government's operations or activities; (2) that the information enhances the public's understanding to a greater degree than currently exists; (3) that NCLA and ICAN possesses the expertise to explain the requested information to the public; and (4) that NCLA and ICAN possesses the ability to disseminate the requested information to the general public.

Interest of the Supreme Court of the United States

This request is also designed to capture records relevant to the interest of the Supreme Court to have access to all pertinent information while deciding the issues pending in the Jarkesy case. The merits briefs have been filed by the SEC and Jarkesy, along with amicus briefs, and oral argument is scheduled for November 29, 2023. The questions presented in the Jarkesy case include constitutional claims for violation of Separation of Powers doctrine, the applicability of the Seventh Amendment to administrative adjudications, and the use of such proceedings for the adjudication of securities fraud claims. The facts and circumstances surrounding the Control Deficiency are relevant to whether constitutional rights were abridged, as the SEC has recognized by directly informing the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit of the Control Deficiency during the pendency of that court's statutory review and by informing the U.S. Supreme Court in the case scheduled for argument on November 29, 2023.

Need for Expedited Processing

Based upon SEC disclosures, it commissioned an external investigation by Berkeley Research Group, which reviewed documents, interviewed witnesses and provided a report. Logically, this outside consulting required the search for and compilation of documents, data, the identification of witnesses. Because of this investigative work and the previously-submitted FOIA requests, all records responsive to this request have already been counted and compiled by the SEC. Accordingly, there should be little staff time needed to expeditiously make a determination about expedited processing and compliance with this request.

Expedited processing of requests requires a “compelling need,” a need that can be demonstrated by an urgency to inform the public about an actual or alleged federal government activity. 12 C.F.R. § 309; 17 C.F.R. § 200.80. Requesters NCLA and ICAN are primarily engaged in disseminating information about actual or alleged Federal government activity, and have an urgent need to disseminate information about the Control Deficiency, an event of such consequence and relevance to the Jarkesy case that the Commission recognized the need to notify the Fifth Circuit and the Supreme Court upon issuance of the Commission’s reports. That the Control Deficiency is a matter of significant public interest is further demonstrated by the Commission’s issuance of unprecedented public reports, the resultant and unprecedented dismissal of dozens of pending enforcement cases, and examination of the Control Deficiency by the Financial Services Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Because the Jarkesy case is set for argument in less than four weeks and will be finally decided by the U.S. Supreme Court this term, there is an immediate urgency compelling expedited disclosure.

For the reasons stated herein, these Requesters have a compelling need to gain access to the requested Control Deficiency documents on an expedited basis.

SEC RESPONSE

Please identify and inform us of all responsive or potentially responsive records within the statutorily prescribed time, and the basis of any claimed exemptions or privilege and to which specific responsive or potentially responsive record(s) such objection applies.

If SEC claims any records or portions thereof are exempt under one of FOIA’s discretionary exemptions we request you exercise that discretion and release them consistent with the Justice Department’s OIP Guidance that “even if an exemption would apply to a record, discretionary disclosures are encouraged.” (Department of Justice, Office of Information Policy, OIP Guidance, “Creating a ‘New Era of Open Government’”). Such releases are possible for records covered by a number of FOIA exemptions, including Exemptions 2, 5, 7, 8, and 9, but they will be most applicable under Exemption 5.”

Nonetheless, if your office takes the position that any portion of the requested records is exempt from disclosure, please inform us of the basis of any partial denials or redactions. In the event that some portions of the requested records are properly exempt from disclosure, please disclose any reasonably segregable, non-exempt portions of the requested records. *See* 5 U.S.C. §552(b).

Satisfying this Request contemplates providing copies of documents, in electronic format if you possess them as such, otherwise photocopies are acceptable. Please provide responsive documents in complete form, with any appendices or attachments as the case may be.

REQUEST FOR WAIVER OR REDUCTION OF FEES

Requesters seek a waiver of all fees related to the prompt compliance with this request, or in the alternative, a substantial reduction of fees associated with this request. All three have separately expended substantial resources pursuing previously-submitted FOIA requests and three separate lawsuits to enforce the SEC's failure to comply with its FOIA obligations. Two Requesters are nonprofit organizations which educate the public and rely on donations for funding. The third, Jarquesy, has endured ten years of litigation with the SEC pursuing claims of violations of Jarquesy's constitutional rights. The Jarquesy case was directly involved in the data breaches that underlie the Control Deficiency, as was the Cochran case. Moreover, as described herein above: this request concerns the operations or activities of the Government, the disclosure of the requested records is likely to contribute to the Requesters' and Public's understanding of the Government operations and activities, and the public's understanding of the subject will be enhanced to a significant extent as compared to its prior understanding.

This request is not sought for the commercial interest of any Requester. NCLA and ICAN are non-profit organizations, which actively publish and broadly disseminate public information pertaining to SEC overreach and actions affecting the constitutional rights of persons and entities who can be subject to the regulation of the SEC. NCLA's objectives are broader in scope and encompass overreach and unconstitutional conduct by federal agencies generally. Accessing the requested records is a part of fulfilling NCLA's and ICAN's role of educating the general public. Due to their nonprofit mission, neither NCLA or ICAN has any commercial interest or will realize any commercial benefit from the release of the requested records. Both organizations do so without commercial interest. The same holds true for Jarquesy, who seeks has no commercial interest in the requested records. Jarquesy seeks to vindicate his legal rights and does not seek the Control Deficiency documents for any commercial purpose.

Accordingly, Requesters seek a fee waiver or, in the alternative, a substantial fee reduction. request a fee waiver. This request serves the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the SEC's operations and actions.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed herein, Requesters claim a compelling need for the above-listed records and seek the SEC's determination of a compelling need within 10 days, and preferably sooner. Since the documents have been previously identified and gathered, there should be little time needed to consider this expedited request. Moreover, since the records requested herein are a subset of documents previously sought by one or more of the Requesters, there should be no impediment to the prompt production of the requested documents.

We request that the agency furnish records to the attention of the undersigned as soon as they are identified, preferably electronically, but if not, to the addresses below. We inform SEC

of our intention to protect our appellate rights on this matter at the earliest date should SEC not comply with FOIA in accordance with its obligations. *See e.g., CREW v. FEC.*

CERTIFICATIONS

Pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 200.80, I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the contents of this document, including but not limited to facts set forth in the request for expedited processing, are true and correct.

/s/ Margaret A. Little

Margaret A. Little, Senior Litigation Counsel
New Civil Liberties Alliance
1225 19th St. NW, Suite 450
Washington, D.C. 20036
Phone: 202-869-5212
peggy.little@ncla.legal

Pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 200.80, I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the contents of this document, including but not limited to facts set forth in the request for expedited processing, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Nicolas Morgan

Nicolas Morgan, President and Chair
Investor Choice Advocates Network
(310) 849-0384
nicolas.morgan@icanlaw.org

Pursuant to 17 C.F.R. § 200.80, I certify to the best of my knowledge and belief that the contents of this document, including but not limited to facts set forth in the request for expedited processing, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ S. Michael McColloch

S. Michael McColloch
Counsel for George R. Jarkesy, Jr. and Patriot28, LLC
6060 N. Central Expressway, Suite 500
Dallas, TX 75225
(214) 674-1868
smm@mccolloch-law.com

Exhibit 1 – Case-Specific Memoranda Accessed by Enforcement Staff Relating to Cochran and Jarkevsky

Matter	Nature of recommendation in Adjudication memorandum	Memorandum first made available in OS database	Date ENF administrative staff accessed memorandum	Date ENF staff first emailed memorandum to other ENF staff	Whether memorandum was uploaded to the ENF Centralized Database	Date memorandum was emailed to the NYRO Supervisor	Whether memorandum was uploaded to the NYRO database	Date of Commission vote on the recommended action ¹	Date Commission issued the corresponding order	Whether ENF made a filing between the date memorandum was first made available in OS database and the Commission vote
1 <u>David S. Hall, P.C. d/b/a The Hall Group CPAs, David S. Hall, CPA, Michelle L. Heterbran Cochran, CPA, and Susan A. Cisneros, Admin. Proc. 3-17228 (A.1)</u>	Not applicable – no case-specific memoranda relating to Cochran were accessed. For Omnibus Memoranda accessed by ENF staff that encompassed Cochran, see Exhibits 3 and 4.									
2 <u>John Thomas Capital Mgmt. Grp. LLC d/b/a Patriot28 LLC, and George R. Jarkevsky, Jr., Admin. Proc. 3-15255 (A.2)</u>	Set the appeal for Commission consideration	2/4/19	2/5/19	2/26/19	Yes	2/26/19	No	2/19/19	2/21/19	No
	Extend time for issuing a decision	1/15/20	1/16/20 ²	1/22/20	Yes	Not applicable	No	1/21/20	1/21/20	No
	Extend time for issuing a decision	2/28/20	3/2/20	3/5/20	Yes	Not applicable	No	3/5/20	3/5/20	No
	Extend time for issuing a decision	3/30/20	3/31/20	4/6/20	Yes	Not applicable	No	4/6/20	4/6/20	No
	Extend time for issuing a decision	5/4/20	5/5/20	5/5/20	Yes	Not applicable	No	5/4/20	5/5/20	No
	Extend time for issuing a decision	6/3/20	6/3/20	6/4/20	No	Not applicable	No	6/4/20	6/5/20	No
	Extend time for issuing a decision	6/29/20	6/29/20	7/6/20	Yes	Not applicable	No	7/1/20	7/6/20	No
	Extend time for issuing a decision	8/3/20	8/5/20	8/5/20	Yes	Not applicable	No	8/4/20	8/5/20	No

¹ Reflects the date the last Commissioner voted on the staff recommendation.

² An OS staff member emailed an Outstanding Seriatim Report to senior staff members in ENF on January 15, 2020 that included a brief description of the action recommended in this memorandum.

Exhibit 1 – Case-Specific Memoranda Accessed by Enforcement Staff Relating to Cochran and Jarkey

	Matter	Nature of recommendation in Adjudication memorandum	Memorandum first made available in OS database	Date ENF administrative staff accessed memorandum	Date ENF staff first emailed memorandum to other ENF staff	Whether memorandum was uploaded to the ENF Centralized Database	Date memorandum was emailed to the NYRO Supervisor	Whether memorandum was uploaded to the NYRO database	Date of Commission vote on the recommended action ¹	Date Commission issued the corresponding order	Whether ENF made a filing between the date memorandum was first made available in OS database and the Commission vote
		Issue an opinion and order on appropriate remedies	9/3/20	Between 9/3 and 9/8/20 ³	9/8/20	No	Not applicable	No	9/4/20	9/4/20	No

³ In a few instances, access logs did not reveal the precise date that ENF administrative staff accessed a memorandum. Where, as here, a date range is provided, it reflects the period between the date the Adjudication memorandum was made available in the OS databases and the date the memorandum was emailed to other ENF staff for upload to the Enforcement Centralized Database.

EXHIBIT B



UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
STATION PLACE
100 F STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20549-2465

Office of FOIA Services

November 14, 2023

Ms. Margaret A. Little
New Civil Liberties Alliance
1225 19th St. NW, Suite 450
Washington, DC 20036

Re: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552
Request No. **24-00460-FOIA**

Dear Ms. Little:

This letter is in reference to your request, dated and received in this office on November 8, 2023, for the following:

1. The records which identify the person or persons who discovered the Control Deficiency;
2. All records of communications regarding the circumstances that led to discovery of the Control Deficiency and the dates of such communications, including all communications regarding the discovery of the Control Deficiency to the staff of the Commission and any Commissioners;
3. All adjudication memoranda and omnibus memoranda identified in Exhibit 1 to Second SEC Statement Relating to Certain Administrative Adjudications (the "SEC Statement")¹. Exhibit 1 is attached to this Request;
4. All records used by the SEC to reach the conclusion that "access to the Adjudication memoranda would not have affected any Enforcement filings"² in the following cases:
 - a. David S. Hall, P.C. d/b/a The Hall Group CPAs, David S. Hall, CPA, Michelle L. Helterbran Cochran, CPA, and Susan A. Cisneros, Admin. Proc. 3-17228; SEC v. Cochran, No. 21-1239 (S. Ct.); and

¹ Press Release, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Second SEC Statement Relating to Certain Administrative Adjudications (June 2, 2023), <https://www.sec.gov/news/statement/secondSEC-statementrelating-certain-administrative-adjudications>.

² Id.

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November 14, 2023
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- b. John Thomas Capital Mgmt. Grp. LLC d/b/a Patriot28 LLC, and George R. Jarkesy Jr., Admin. Proc. 3-15255; Jarkesy v. SEC, No. 20-61007 (5th Cir. May 18, 2022).
5. All adjudication memoranda and omnibus memoranda relating to access by such memoranda by members of the Division of Enforcement related to Raymond J. Lucia Companies, Inc., Lucia, Raymond J., Sr., Admin. Proc. 3-15006; Lucia v. SEC, No. 17-130 (S. Ct.);
 6. All communications—including attached or linked documents—between any SEC employee of officer and any agent of Berkeley Research Group LLC regarding the control deficiency or investigation of the control deficiency;
 7. All reports, memoranda, or communications produced by Berkeley Research Group LLC related to its review of the control deficiency;
 8. All documents related to and communications with the SEC's Office of Inspector General, including any referral, investigation, memoranda and reports; and
 9. All records, including but not limited to audio or video recordings, witness statements, and interview memoranda, of interviews of current or former SEC employees who participated in the investigation of the Control Deficiency pertaining to the Jarkesy, Cochran or Lucia matters referenced in (4) and (5) above.

We will be unable to respond to your request within the Freedom of Information Act's twenty-day statutory time period, as there are unusual circumstances which impact on our ability to process your request within this time period. Therefore, we are invoking the 10-day extension. These unusual circumstances are: (a) the potential volume of records responsive to your request and (b) the need for consultation with two or more other offices having a substantial interest in either the determination or the subject matter of the records. For these reasons, we will process your request consistent with the order in which we received your request.

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You asked for expedited processing of your request. Under the SEC's FOIA Rule 17 CFR § 200.80(d)(7), this Office shall grant a request for expedited processing if the requester demonstrates a compelling need for the records. "Compelling need" means that a failure to obtain the requested records on an expedited basis could reasonably be expected to pose an imminent threat to an individual's life or physical safety or, if the requester is primarily engaged in disseminating information, by demonstrating that an urgency to inform the public of actual or alleged Federal government activity exists. A compelling need shall be demonstrated by a statement, certified to be true and correct to the best of the requester's knowledge and belief. In my view, a compelling need has not been demonstrated. Therefore, we are processing your request under our normal guidelines.

You also requested a fee waiver of all costs associated with your request. We may waive or reduce search, review, and duplication fees if (A) disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations and activities of the government and (B) disclosure is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester, 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(iii).

Under the FOIA, you are considered an "Other Use" requester. As such, you are entitled to two (2) hours of search time and 100 pages free of charge. Once these entitlements are met you are required to pay search and duplication fees, in accordance with our [fee schedule](#). However, we typically release records electronically and do not charge copy costs. Therefore, duplication costs are unlikely to be accrued.

I am the deciding official with regard to this adverse determination. You have the right to appeal my decision to the SEC's General Counsel under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6), 17 CFR § 200.80(f)(1). The appeal must be received within ninety (90) calendar days of the date of this adverse decision. Your appeal must be in writing, clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal," and should identify the requested records. The appeal may include facts and authorities you consider appropriate.

You may file your appeal by completing the online Appeal form located at https://www.sec.gov/forms/request_appeal, or mail your appeal to the Office of FOIA Services of the Securities and

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November 14, 2023
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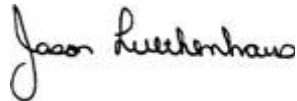
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Exchange Commission located at Station Place, 100 F Street NE, Mail Stop 2465, Washington, D.C. 20549, or deliver it to Room 1120 at that address.

We are consulting with other SEC staff regarding the existence of records responsive to your request. As soon as we complete our consultation, we will notify you of our findings.

If you have any questions, please contact me at luetkenhausj@sec.gov or (202) 551-8352. You may also contact me at foiapa@sec.gov or (202) 551-7900. You may also contact the SEC's FOIA Public Service Center at foiapa@sec.gov or (202) 551-7900. For more information about the FOIA Public Service Center and other options available to you please see the attached addendum.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jason Luetkenhaus". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J".

For Adrienne M. Santos
FOIA Branch Chief

Enclosure

ADDENDUM

For further assistance you can contact a SEC FOIA Public Liaison by calling (202) 551-7900 or visiting <https://www.sec.gov/oso/help/foia-contact.html>.

SEC FOIA Public Liaisons are supervisory staff within the Office of FOIA Services. They can assist FOIA requesters with general questions or concerns about the SEC's FOIA process or about the processing of their specific request.

In addition, you may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA dispute resolution services it offers. OGIS can be reached at 1-877-684-6448 or via e-mail at ogis@nara.gov. Information concerning services offered by OGIS can be found at their website at [Archives.gov](https://www.archives.gov). Note that contacting the FOIA Public Liaison or OGIS does not stop the 90-day appeal clock and is not a substitute for filing an administrative appeal.

EXHIBIT C



UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

STATION PLACE
100 F STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, DC 20549-2465

Office of FOIA Services

December 6, 2023

Ms. Margaret A. Little
New Civil Liberties Alliance
1225 19th St. NW, Suite 450
Washington, DC 20036

Re: Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552
Request No. **24-00460-FOIA**

Dear Ms. Little:

This letter responds to your request, dated and received in this office on November 8, 2023, for the following:

1. The records which identify the person or persons who discovered the Control Deficiency;
2. All records of communications regarding the circumstances that led to discovery of the Control Deficiency and the dates of such communications, including all communications regarding the discovery of the Control Deficiency to the staff of the Commission and any Commissioners;
3. All adjudication memoranda and omnibus memoranda identified in Exhibit 1 to Second SEC Statement Relating to Certain Administrative Adjudications (the "SEC Statement")¹. Exhibit 1 is attached to this Request;
4. All records used by the SEC to reach the conclusion that "access to the Adjudication memoranda would not have affected any Enforcement filings"² in the following cases:
 - a. *David S. Hall, P.C. d/b/a The Hall Group CPAs, David S. Hall, CPA, Michelle L. Helterbran Cochran, CPA, and Susan A. Cisneros*, Admin. Proc. 3-17228; *SEC v. Cochran*, No. 21-1239 (S. Ct.); and

¹ Press Release, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Second SEC Statement Relating to Certain Administrative Adjudications (June 2, 2023), <https://www.sec.gov/news/statement/secondSEC-statementrelating-certain-administrative-adjudications>.

² *Id.*

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- a. *John Thomas Capital Mgmt. Grp. LLC d/b/a Patriot28 LLC, and George R. Jarkesy Jr.*, Admin. Proc. 3-15255; *Jarkesy v. SEC*, No. 20-61007 (5th Cir. May 18, 2022).
5. All adjudication memoranda and omnibus memoranda relating to access by such memoranda by members of the Division of Enforcement related to *Raymond J. Lucia Companies, Inc., Lucia, Raymond J., Sr.*, Admin. Proc. 3-15006; *Lucia v. SEC*, No. 17-130 (S. Ct.);
6. All communications—including attached or linked documents—between any SEC employee of officer and any agent of Berkeley Research Group LLC regarding the control deficiency or investigation of the control deficiency;
7. All reports, memoranda, or communications produced by Berkeley Research Group LLC related to its review of the control deficiency;
8. All documents related to and communications with the SEC's Office of Inspector General, including any referral, investigation, memoranda and reports; and
9. All records, including but not limited to audio or video recordings, witness statements, and interview memoranda, of interviews of current or former SEC employees who participated in the investigation of the Control Deficiency pertaining to the Jarkesy, Cochran or Lucia matters referenced in (4) and (5) above.

Reference is also made to our letter dated November 14, 2023, in which we addressed your requests for expedited processing and a fee waiver.

We have identified approximately 1,160 email records (approximately 53,000 pages) that may be responsive to Items 6 and 7 of your request.¹ We typically estimate that it will take a staff member one (1) hour to review approximately 50 pages of emails records. Therefore, our preliminary estimate at this point to review just the approximately 53,124 pages of emails for release under the FOIA is approximately 1,062 hours. Searching for and reviewing documents potentially responsive to the remaining seven items in your request will significantly add to the total number of hours required to process your request.

¹ The search results likely contain false hits and/or duplicates; however, we cannot make this determination until we begin our review of these records.

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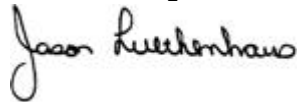
Since the records are voluminous, if requested, we would process them in our Complex track. Under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(D)(i), agencies may provide for multi-track processing of requests for records based on the amount of work or time (or both) involved in processing requests. The SEC's regulation implementing multi-track processing is located at 17 CFR § 200.80(d)(4).

At present we anticipate that it may take up to thirty-six months or more before we can begin to process a request placed in our Complex track.

If you are interested in having us place your request in our Complex Track, please write or call me by **December 20, 2023**, and identify the records of interest to you. Please be advised that if we do not hear from you within this time period, we will assume that you have elected not to pursue your request and it will be administratively closed.

If you have any questions, please contact me at luetkenhausj@sec.gov or (202) 551-8352. You may also contact me at foiapa@sec.gov or (202) 551-7900. You may also contact the SEC's FOIA Public Service Center at foiapa@sec.gov or (202) 551-7900. For more information about the FOIA Public Service Center and other options available to you please see the attached addendum.

Sincerely,



For Adrienne M. Santos
FOIA Branch Chief

Enclosure

ADDENDUM

For further assistance you can contact a SEC FOIA Public Liaison by calling (202) 551-7900 or visiting <https://www.sec.gov/oso/help/foia-contact.html>.

SEC FOIA Public Liaisons are supervisory staff within the Office of FOIA Services. They can assist FOIA requesters with general questions or concerns about the SEC's FOIA process or about the processing of their specific request.

In addition, you may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA dispute resolution services it offers. OGIS can be reached at 1-877-684-6448 or via e-mail at ogis@nara.gov. Information concerning services offered by OGIS can be found at their website at [Archives.gov](https://www.archives.gov). Note that contacting the FOIA Public Liaison or OGIS does not stop the 90-day appeal clock and is not a substitute for filing an administrative appeal.