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REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

Case No. OIG-526

**Investigation of the SEC's Response to Concerns
Regarding Robert Allen Stanford's Alleged Ponzi Scheme**

March 31, 2010

REDACTION KEY

AC = Attorney-Client Privilege

DPP = Deliberative Process Privilege

LE = Law Enforcement Privilege

PII = Personal Identifying Information

PP = Personal Privacy

WP = Attorney Work Product

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Report of Investigation

Investigation of the SEC's Response to Concerns Regarding Robert Allen Stanford's Alleged Ponzi Scheme

Case No. OIG-526

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

On February 17, 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC" or "Commission") filed an action in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas alleging that Robert Allen Stanford and his companies (collectively, hereinafter, referred to as "Stanford") orchestrated an \$8 billion fraud based on false promises of guaranteed returns related to certificates of deposit ("CDs") issued by the Antigua-based Stanford International Bank ("SIB"). The SEC's Complaint alleged that SIB sold approximately \$8 billion of CDs to investors by promising returns that were "improbable, if not impossible." Complaint, *SEC v. Stanford International Bank, Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 3-09CV0298-L (N.D. Tex. filed February 17, 2009), attached as Exhibit 1, at ¶ 30. Pursuant to the SEC's request for emergency relief, the Court immediately issued a temporary restraining order, froze the defendants' assets, and appointed a receiver to marshal those assets.¹ After reviewing documents obtained from the court-appointed receiver, the SEC filed an amended complaint on February 27, 2009, further alleging that Stanford was conducting a Ponzi scheme.²

Shortly after the SEC filed its action against Stanford, the SEC's Office of Inspector General ("OIG") received several complaints alleging that the SEC's Fort Worth District Office ("FWDO")³ had not diligently pursued its investigation of Stanford until the Madoff Ponzi scheme collapsed in December 2008. The complaints also criticized the SEC for "standing down" from its investigation at some point in response to a request from another federal law enforcement entity.

The OIG investigated those specific allegations and issued a report on June 19, 2009. See Report of Investigation ("ROI"), Case No. OIG-516, entitled, "Investigation of Fort Worth Regional Office's Conduct of the Stanford Investigation."⁴ The OIG

¹ See Temporary Restraining Order, Order Freezing Assets, Order Requiring An Accounting, Order Requiring Preservation of Documents, and Order Authorizing Expedited Discovery, *SEC v. Stanford International Bank, Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 3-09CV0298-L (N.D. Tex. filed February 17, 2009), attached as Exhibit 2; Order Appointing Receiver, *SEC v. Stanford International Bank, Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 3-09CV0298-L (N.D. Tex. filed February 17, 2009), attached as Exhibit 3.

² See First Amended Complaint, *SEC v. Stanford International Bank, Ltd., et al.*, Case No. 3-09CV0298-L (N.D. Tex. filed February 27, 2009), attached as Exhibit 4.

³ The Fort Worth office of the SEC was elevated to a Regional Office on April 2, 2007. Since then, the Fort Worth office has reported directly to the SEC's Headquarters Office in Washington, DC. Prior to April 2007, the Fort Worth office was a District Office that reported to the SEC's Central Regional Office in Denver.

⁴ The OIG investigation found that the FWDO staff had investigated Stanford before the December 2008 revelations about Madoff's Ponzi scheme, but that its efforts to pursue its suspicions of a Ponzi scheme had been hampered by: 1) a lack of cooperation on the part of Stanford and his counsel; 2) certain jurisdictional obstacles; and 3) according to a U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ") indictment, criminal obstruction of the FWDO's Stanford investigation by several individuals including the head of Antigua's Financial Services Regulatory Commission. See Report of Investigation, Case No. OIG-516, entitled "Investigation of Fort Worth Regional Office's Conduct of the Stanford Investigation." (Footnote continued on next page.)

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received a letter, dated October 9, 2009, from the Honorable David Vitter, United States Senate, and the Honorable Richard Shelby, United States Senate, requesting “a more comprehensive and complete investigation of the handling of the investigation into Robert Allen Stanford and his various companies....” The letter specifically requested that the OIG review, *inter alia*, the “history of all of the SEC’s investigations and examinations (conducted either by the Division of Enforcement or by the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations) regarding Stanford.” Accordingly, the OIG opened this investigation on October 13, 2009. This investigation focused on any indications that the SEC had received prior to 2006 that Stanford was operating a Ponzi scheme or other similar fraud and what actions, if any, the SEC took in response.

SCOPE OF THE OIG INVESTIGATION

I. E-MAIL SEARCHES AND REVIEW OF E-MAILS

Between October 13, 2009, and February 16, 2010, the OIG made numerous requests to the SEC’s Office of Information Technology (“OIT”) for the e-mails of current and former SEC employees for various periods of time pertinent to the investigation. The e-mails were received, loaded onto computers with specialized search tools and searched on a continuous basis throughout the course of the investigation.

In all, the OIG received from OIT e-mails for a total of 42 current and former SEC employees for various time periods pertinent to the investigation, ranging from 1997 to 2009. These included: 35 current or former FWDO employees, two current or former Headquarters Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations (“OCIE”) employees, two current or former Headquarters Division of Trading and Markets employees, one current Headquarters Division of Enforcement (“Enforcement”) employee, one current Headquarters Ethics Office employee, and one former Office of Economic Analysis (“OEA”) employee. The OIG estimates that it obtained and searched over 2.7 million e-mails during the course of its investigation.

Worth Regional Office’s Conduct of the Stanford Investigation.” at <http://www.sec.gov/foia/docs/oig-516-redacted.pdf>.

The OIG investigation also found that in April 2008, the FWDO staff had referred its suspicion that Stanford was operating a Ponzi scheme to DOJ, and that subsequently, the FWDO staff, at DOJ’s request, had effectively halted its Stanford investigation. *Id.* Immediately after the revelations of the Madoff Ponzi scheme became public in December 2008, the Stanford investigation had become more urgent for the FWDO staff and, after ascertaining that the DOJ investigation was in its preliminary phase, the FWDO staff had moved forward with its Stanford investigation. *Id.*

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II. DOCUMENT REQUESTS AND REVIEW OF RECORDS

On October 27, 2009, the OIG sent comprehensive document requests to both Enforcement and OCIE, specifying the documents and records we required to be produced for the investigation. The OIG had numerous e-mail and telephonic communications with Enforcement and OCIE regarding the scope and timing of the document requests and responses, as well as meetings to clarify and expand the document requests, as necessary.

We carefully reviewed and analyzed the information received as a result of our document production requests. These documents included, but were not limited to, those relating to: (1) a 1998 Stanford inquiry (MFW-00894); (2) a Stanford inquiry and investigation opened in 2005 (MFW-02973 and FW-02973); (3) a 1997 Broker-Dealer ("B-D") examination of Stanford (Examination No. 06-D-97-037); (4) a 1998 Investment Adviser ("IA") examination of Stanford (Examination No. 98-F-71); (5) a 2002 IA examination of Stanford (Examination No. IA 2003 FWDO 012); and (6) a 2004 B-D examination of Stanford (Examination No. BD 2005 FWDO 001). In instances when documents were not available concerning a relevant matter, the OIG sought testimony and conducted interviews of current and former SEC personnel with possible knowledge of the matter.

The OIG also requested documents from the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), including documents concerning communications between FINRA or its predecessor, the National Association of Securities Dealers ("NASD") and the SEC concerning Stanford, and documents concerning the SEC's examinations and inquiries of Stanford. The OIG also received and reviewed documents provided by the Stanford Victims Coalition, including the results of surveys of Stanford investors conducted by the Stanford Victims Coalition.

The OIG also reviewed numerous other publicly available documents, including: (1) Complaints filed by the SEC against Stanford and related parties in 2009; (2) the 2009 indictment of Robert Allen Stanford and others; (3) articles in various news media concerning Stanford; and (4) SEC Litigation Releases and an Administrative Proceeding Release concerning ^{PII} [REDACTED]

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III. TESTIMONY AND INTERVIEWS

The OIG conducted 51 testimonies and interviews of 48 individuals with knowledge of facts or circumstances surrounding the SEC's examinations and/or investigations of Stanford and his companies.

SEC Inspector General H. David Kotz personally led the questioning in the testimony and interviews of nearly all the witnesses in the investigation. Kotz also led the investigative team for this ROI, which included PII

PII
PII
5

The OIG conducted testimony on-the-record and under oath of the following 28 individuals:

- 1) Julie Preuitt, Assistant Director (former Branch Chief), FWDO Broker-Dealer Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on December 14, 2009 ("December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony Tr."), and January 26, 2010 ("January 26, 2010 Preuitt Testimony Tr."). Excerpts of Testimony Transcripts attached as Exhibits 5 and 6, respectively.
- 2) ENF Staff Atty 1 former Staff Attorney, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on December 14, 2009 ("ENF Staff Atty 1 Testimony Tr."). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 7.
- 3) Mary Lou Felsman, former Assistant District Administrator, FWDO Examination program, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on December 15, 2009 ("Felsman Testimony Tr."). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 8.
- 4) Staff Acct 1 Staff Accountant, FWDO Broker-Dealer Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on December 15, 2009 ("Staff Acct 1 Testimony Tr."). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 9.
- 5) Unidentified former Branch Chief, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; December 15, 2009 ("Unidentified Former FWDO Enforcement Branch Chief Testimony Tr."). Excerpts of Interview Transcript attached as Exhibit 10.

⁵ Significant assistance in this investigation was also provided by PII

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- 6) [IA Examiner 3] Examiner, FWDO Investment Adviser Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 11, 2010 (“[IA Examiner 3] Testimony Tr.”). Excerpts of Interview Transcript attached as Exhibit 11.
- 7) [IA Examiner 1] Examiner, FWDO Investment Adviser Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 11, 2010 [IA Examiner 1] Testimony Tr.”). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 12.
- 8) [ENF BC 4] Branch Chief, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 11, 2010 (“[ENF BC 4] Testimony Tr.”). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 13.
- 9) [ENF Staff Atty 6] Staff Attorney, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 11, 2010.
- 10) [ENF Staff Atty 4] Staff Attorney, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission, [PII] [PII] taken on January 11, 2010 [ENF Staff Atty 4] Testimony Tr.”). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 14.
- 11) [ENF BC 2] Branch Chief, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 12, 2010 (“[ENF BC 2] Testimony Tr.”). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 15.
- 12) Unidentified former Branch Chief, FWDO Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 12, 2010 (“Unidentified Former FWDO Examination Branch Chief Testimony Tr.”). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 16.
- 13) [IA Examiner 2] Examiner, FWDO Investment Adviser Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 13, 2010 (“[IA Examiner 2] Testimony Tr.”). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 17.
- 14) [BD Exam BC 3] [PII] Branch Chief, FWDO Broker-Dealer Examination group and former Examiner, FWDO Investment Adviser Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 26, 2010.
- 15) Victoria Prescott, Special Senior Counsel, FWDO Broker-Dealer Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on

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January 27, 2010 ("Prescott Testimony Tr."). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 18.

- 16) ENF Asst Dir 1 Assistant Director, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 27, 2010 (ENF Asst Dir 1 Testimony Tr.). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 19.
- 17) Hugh Wright, former Assistant District Administrator, FWDO Examination group (former Assistant Director, FWDO Enforcement program), Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 27, 2010 ("Wright Testimony Tr."). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 20.
- 18) Exam Sr Cnsl Senior Counsel, FWDO Examination program, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 27, 2010 ("Exam Sr Cnsl Testimony Tr."). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 21.
- 19) Katherine Addleman, former Associate District Director, FWDO Enforcement group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 28, 2010 ("Addleman Testimony Tr."). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 22.
- 20) BD Exam BC 2 Branch Chief PII FWDO Broker-Dealer Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 28, 2010 (BD Exam BC 2 Testimony Tr.). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 23.
- 21) BD Exam BC 1 Branch Chief, FWDO Broker-Dealer Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on January 28, 2010 (BD Exam BC 1 Testimony Tr.). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 24.
- 22) Jeffrey Cohen, Assistant Director, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on February 16, 2010 ("Cohen Testimony Tr."). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 25.
- 23) ENF Staff Atty 5 Trial Counsel, FWDO PII FWDO Enforcement program), Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on February 16, 2010 (ENF Staff Atty 5 Testimony Tr.). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 26.

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- 24) ENF Staff Atty 2 Staff Attorney, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on February 16, 2010 (ENF Staff Atty 2 Testimony Tr.). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 27.
- 25) Richard Connor, Assistant Ethics Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on February 23, 2010 (“Connor Testimony Tr.”). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 28.
- 26) BD Examiner 1 Examiner, FWDO Broker-Dealer Examination group, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on February 26, 2010 (BD Examiner 1 Testimony Tr.). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 29.
- 27) ENF BC 3 Branch Chief, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on March 2, 2010 (ENF BC 3 Testimony Tr.). Excerpts of Testimony Transcript attached as Exhibit 30.
- 28) Sen Crst Senior Counsel, PII Securities and Exchange Commission; taken on March 11, 2010.

The OIG also conducted interviews of the following 20 persons with relevant expertise and/or knowledge of information pertinent to the investigation:

- 1) Julie Preuit, Assistant Director (former Branch Chief), FWDO Broker-Dealer Examination group; conducted on October 2, 2009 (“Preuit Interview Tr.”), and November 2, 2009 (“Preuit Interview Memorandum”), attached as Exhibits 31 and 32, respectively.
- 2) Victoria Prescott, Special Senior Counsel, FWDO Broker-Dealer Examination program, Securities and Exchange Commission; conducted on October 29, 2009 (“Prescott Interview Tr.”). Excerpts of Interview Transcript attached as Exhibit 33.
- 3) ENF Staff Atty 4 Staff Attorney, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; conducted on November 3, 2009 (ENF Staff Atty 4 Interview Tr.). Excerpts of Interview Transcript attached as Exhibit 34.
- 4) ENF Staff Atty 3 former Staff Attorney, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; conducted on November 9, 2009.
- 5) OEA 1 PII SEC Office of Economic Analysis, Securities and Exchange Commission; conducted on February 3 and 5, 2010 (OEA 1 Interview Memorandum”). Memorandum of Interview attached as Exhibit 35.

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- 6) Harold Degenhardt, former District Administrator, FWDO, Securities and Exchange Commission; conducted on February 17, 2010 (“Degenhardt Interview Memorandum”). Memorandum of Interview attached as Exhibit 36.
- 7) Wayne Secore, Partner, Secore & Waller LLP; former District Administrator, FWDO; conducted February 17, 2010 (“Secore Interview Tr.”). Excerpts of Interview Transcript attached as Exhibit 37.
- 8) Jack Ballard, Partner, Ballard & Littlefield, L.L.P.; former Partner, Ogden Gibson White & Brooks, L.L.P.; conducted February 19, 2010 (“Ballard Interview Tr.”). Excerpts of Interview Transcript attached as Exhibit 38.
- 9) TSSB Empl 1 PII [REDACTED] Texas State Securities Board; conducted on February 24, 2010 TSSB Empl 1 [REDACTED] Interview Memorandum”). Memorandum of Interview attached as Exhibit 39.
- 10) Denise Crawford, Texas Securities Commissioner, Texas State Securities Board; conducted on March 1, 2010 (“TSSB Interview Memorandum”). Memorandum of Interview attached as Exhibit 40.
- 11) TSSB Empl 2 PII [REDACTED] Texas State Securities Board; conducted on March 1, 2010 (“TSSB Interview Memorandum”). Memorandum of Interview attached as Exhibit 40.
- 12) TSSB Empl 3 PII [REDACTED] Texas State Securities Board; conducted on March 1, 2010 (“TSSB Interview Memorandum”). Memorandum of Interview attached as Exhibit 40.
- 13) Spencer Barasch, Partner, Andrews Kurth LLP; former Assistant Director, FWDO Enforcement program, Securities and Exchange Commission; conducted on March 2, 2010 (“Barasch Interview Tr.”). Excerpts of Interview Transcript attached as Exhibit 41.
- 14) Leyla [Basagoitia] Wydler, former registered representative of Stanford Group Company; conducted on March 3, 2010 (“Wydler Interview Tr.”). Excerpts of Interview Transcript attached as Exhibit 42.
- 15) Charles Rawl, President, Zenith Wealth Management, LLC; former Financial Advisor, Stanford Group Company; conducted on March 9, 2010 (“Rawl and Tidwell Interview Tr.”). Excerpts of Interview Transcript attached as Exhibit 43.
- 16) Mark Tidwell, CEO, Zenith Wealth Management, LLC; former Financial Advisor, Stanford Group Company; conducted on March 9, 2010 (“Rawl

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and Tidwell Interview Tr.”). Excerpts of Interview Transcript attached as Exhibit 43.

- 17) [RSFI 2] [PII] Division of Risk, Strategy, and Financial Innovation; conducted on March 22, 2010 [RSFI 2] Interview Memorandum”). Memorandum of Interview attached as Exhibit 44.
- 18) [RSFI 1] [PII] Division of Risk, Strategy, and Financial Innovation; conducted on March 23, 2010 [RSFI 1] and Berman Interview Memorandum”). Memorandum of Interview attached as Exhibit 45.
- 19) Gregg Berman, Senior Policy Advisor, Division of Risk, Strategy, and Financial Innovation; conducted on March 23, 2010 [RSFI 1] and Berman Interview Memorandum”). Memorandum of Interview attached as Exhibit 45.
- 20) Stanford Victim; conducted on March 26, 2010 (“Stanford Victim Interview Memorandum”). Memorandum of Interview attached as Exhibit 46.

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RELEVANT STATUTES, RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Commission's Conduct Regulation and Canons of Ethics

The Commission's Regulation Concerning Conduct of Members and Employees and Former Members and Employees of the Commission (hereinafter "Conduct Regulation"), at 17 C.F.R. §§ 200.735-1 *et seq.*, sets forth the standards of ethical conduct required of Commission members and current and former employees of the SEC (hereinafter, referred to collectively as "employees"). The Conduct Regulation states in part:

The Securities and Exchange Commission has been entrusted by Congress with the protection of the public interest in a highly significant area of our national economy. In view of the effect which Commission action frequently has on the general public, it is important that . . . employees . . . maintain unusually high standards of honesty, integrity, impartiality and conduct. . . .

17 C.F.R. § 200.735-2.

Rule 8 of the Conduct Regulation prohibits a former Commission employee from appearing before the Commission in a representative capacity in a particular matter in which he or she participated personally and substantially while an employee of the Commission. 17 C.F.R. § 200.735-8 (a)(1).⁶ For purposes of Rule 8, a matter is defined as a "discrete and isolatable transaction or set of transactions between identifiable parties." 17 C.F.R. § 200.735-8(a)(1).

The Commission's staff has the obligation to continuously and diligently examine and investigate instances of securities fraud, as set forth in the Commission's Canons of Ethics. 17 C.F.R. §§ 200.50, *et seq.* The Canons of Ethics state that "[i]t is characteristic of the administrative process that the Members of the Commission and their place in public opinion are affected by the advice and conduct of the staff, particularly the professional and executive employees." 17 C.F.R. § 200.51. Hence, "[i]t [is] the policy of the Commission to require that employees bear in mind the principles in the Canons." *Id.*

⁶ Rule 8 also imposes a two-year restriction on a former employee from appearing before the Commission in a representative capacity in any matter that was under his or her official responsibility as an employee of the Commission "at any time within a period of [one] year prior to the termination of such responsibility." 17 C.F.R. § 200.735-8(a)(3).

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The Canons provide that “[i]n administering the law, members of this Commission should vigorously enforce compliance with the law by all persons affected thereby.” 17 C.F.R. § 200.55. The Canons acknowledge that Members of the Commission “are entrusted by various enactments of the Congress with powers and duties of great social and economic significance to the American people,” and that “[i]t is their task to regulate varied aspects of the American economy, within the limits prescribed by Congress, to insure that our private enterprise system serves the welfare of all citizens.” 17 C.F.R. § 200.53. According to the Canons, “[t]heir success in this endeavor is a bulwark against possible abuses and injustice which, if left unchecked, might jeopardize the strength of our economic institutions.” *Id.* The Canons also affirm, “A member should not be swayed by partisan demands, public clamor or considerations of personal popularity or notoriety; so also he should be above fear of unjust criticism by anyone.” 17 C.F.R. § 200.58. The Canons further state, “A member should not, by his conduct, permit the impression to prevail that any person can improperly influence him, or that any person unduly enjoys his favor or that he is affected in any way by the rank, position, prestige, or affluence of any person.” 17 C.F.R. § 200.61.

Government-Wide Standards of Ethical Conduct

The Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch include the following general principles that apply to every federal employee:

- (1) Public service is a public trust, requiring employees to place loyalty to the Constitution, the laws and ethical principles above private gain.

* * *

- (5) Employees shall put forth honest effort in the performance of their duties.

* * *

- (14) Employees shall endeavor to avoid any actions creating the appearance that they are violating the law of the ethical standards set forth in this part. Whether particular circumstances create an appearance that the law or these standards have been violated shall be determined from the perspective of a reasonable person with knowledge of the relevant facts.

5 C.F.R. § 2635.101(b).

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Federal Post-Employment Statutes and Rules

Federal conflict-of-interest laws impose on former government employees a lifetime ban on making a communication to or appearance before a federal agency or court as follows:

Any person who is an officer or employee . . . of the executive branch of the United States (including any independent agency of the United States) . . . and who, after termination of his or her service or employment with the United States . . ., knowingly makes, with the intent to influence, any communication to or appearance before any officer or employee of any department agency [or] court . . . on behalf of any other person (except the United States . . .) in connection with a particular matter –

- (A) in which the United States . . . is a party or has a direct and substantial interest,
- (B) in which the person participated personally and substantially as such officer or employee, and
- (C) which involved a specific party or specific parties at the time of such participation,

shall be punished as provided in section 216 of this title.

18 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1).⁷

The statute defines “the term ‘participated’ [as] an action taken as an officer or employee through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, the rendering of advice, investigation or other such action....” 18 U.S.C. § 207(i)(2). *See also* 5 C.F.R. § 2641.201(i)(1). Under the implementing ethics regulations, “[t]o participate ‘personally’ means to participate: (i) Directly, either individually or in combination with other persons; or (ii) Through direct and active supervision of the participation of any person [the employee] supervises, including a subordinate.” 5 C.F.R. § 2641.201(i)(2). “To participate ‘substantially’ means that the employee’s involvement is of significance to the matter.” 5 C.F.R. § 2641.201(i)(3). Participation may be substantial even if “it is not determinative of the outcome of a particular matter.” *Id.*

⁷ In addition, like Rule 8(a)(3), 18 U.S.C. § 207(a)(2) contains a two-year restriction pertaining to particular matters which a former employee “knows or reasonably should know [were] actually pending under his or her official responsibility as [a government] officer or employee within a period of [one] year before the terminating of his or her service or employment with the United States”

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Further, the statute defines “the term ‘particular matter’ [as] any investigation, application, request for a ruling or determination, rulemaking, contract, controversy, claim, charge, accusation, arrest, or judicial or other proceeding.” 18 U.S.C. § 207(i)(3). The implementing regulations clarify the statutory prohibition as follows:

The prohibition applies only to communications or appearances in connection with the same particular matter involving specific parties in which the former employee participated as a Government employee. The same particular matter may continue in another form or in part. In determining whether two particular matters involving specific parties are the same, all relevant factors should be considered, including the extent to which the matters involve the same basic facts, the same or related parties, related issues, the same confidential information, and the amount of time elapsed.

5 C.F.R. § 2641.201(h)(5)(i).

The regulations also make clear that “[w]hen a particular matter involving specific parties begins depends on the facts,” and provide, in part, as follows:

A particular matter may involve specific parties prior to any formal action or filings by the agency or other parties. Much of the work with respect to a particular matter is accomplished before the matter reaches its final stage, and preliminary or informal action is covered by the prohibition, provided that specific parties of the matter actually have been identified.

5 C.F.R. § 2641.201(h)(4). One of the examples contained in the regulations provides as follows:

A Government employee participated in internal agency deliberations concerning the merits of taking enforcement action against a company for certain trade practices. He left the Government before any charges were filed against the company for certain trade practices. He has participated in a particular matter involving specific parties and may not represent another person in connection with the ensuing administrative or judicial proceedings against the company.

Comment 1 to 5 C.F.R. § 2641.201(h)(4).

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Bar Rules of Professional Conduct

The District of Columbia Bar's Rules of Professional Conduct provide as follows:

Rule 1.11—Successive Government and Private Employment

- (a) A lawyer shall not accept other employment in connection with a matter which is the same as, or substantially related to, a matter in which the lawyer participated personally and substantially as a public officer or employee. Such participation includes acting on the merits of a matter in a judicial or other adjudicative capacity.

District of Columbia Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 1.11, attached as Exhibit 47.

Comment 4 to Rule 1.11 discusses the meaning of the term “substantially related” as used in the rule, in part, as follows:

The leading case defining “substantially related” matters in the context of former government employment is *Brown v. District of Columbia Board of Zoning Adjustment*, 486 A.2d 37 (D.C. 1984)(en banc). There the D.C. Court of Appeals, *en banc*, held that in the “revolving door” context, a showing that a reasonable person, could infer that, through participation in one matter as a public officer or employee, the former government lawyer “may have had access to information legally relevant to, or otherwise useful in” a subsequent representation, is *prima facie* evidence that the two matters are substantially related. If this *prima facie* showing is made, the former government lawyer must disprove any ethical impropriety by showing that the lawyer “could not have gained access to information during the first representation that might be useful in the later representation.”

Id.

The Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct provide as follows:

Rule 1.10 Successive Governments and Private Employment

- (a) Except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a lawyer shall not represent a private client in

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connection with a matter in which the lawyer participated personally and substantially as a public officer or employee, unless the appropriate government agency consents after consultation.

See Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 1.10, attached as Exhibit 48.

For purposes of the above rule, the term “matter” includes:

- (1) Any adjudicatory proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, claim, controversy, investigation, charge accusation, arrest or other similar, particular transaction involving a specific party or parties; and
- (2) any other action or transaction covered by the conflict of interest rules of the appropriate government agency.

Id. at Rule 1.10(f).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The OIG investigation found that the SEC's Fort Worth office was aware since 1997 that Robert Allen Stanford was likely operating a Ponzi scheme, having come to that conclusion a mere two years after Stanford Group Company ("SGC"), Stanford's investment adviser, registered with the SEC in 1995. We found that over the next 8 years, the SEC's Fort Worth Examination group conducted four examinations of Stanford's operations, finding in each examination that the CDs could not have been "legitimate," and that it was "highly unlikely" that the returns Stanford claimed to generate could have been achieved with the purported conservative investment approach. Fort Worth examiners dutifully conducted examinations of Stanford in 1997, 1998, 2002 and 2004, concluding in each case that Stanford's CDs were likely a Ponzi scheme or a similar fraudulent scheme. The only significant difference in the Examination group's findings over the years was that the potential fraud grew exponentially, from \$250 million to \$1.5 billion.

While the Fort Worth Examination group made multiple efforts after each examination to convince the Fort Worth Enforcement program ("Enforcement") to open and conduct an investigation of Stanford, no meaningful effort was made by Enforcement to investigate the potential fraud or to bring an action to attempt to stop it until late 2005. In 1998, Enforcement opened a brief inquiry, but then closed it after only 3 months, when Stanford failed to produce documents evidencing the fraud in response to a voluntary document request from the SEC. In 2002, no investigation was opened even after the examiners specifically identified multiple violations of securities laws by Stanford in an examination report. In 2003, after receiving three separate complaint letters about Stanford's operations, Enforcement decided not to open an investigation or even an inquiry, and did not follow up to obtain more information about the complaints.

In late 2005, after a change in leadership in Enforcement and in response to the continuing pleas by the Fort Worth Examination group, who had been watching the potential fraud grow in examination after examination, Enforcement finally agreed to seek a formal order from the Commission to investigate Stanford. However, even at that time, Enforcement missed an opportunity to bring an action against SGC for its admitted failure to conduct any due diligence regarding Stanford's investment portfolio, which could have potentially completely stopped the sales of the Stanford International Bank ("SIB") CDs through the SGC investment adviser, and provided investors and prospective investors notice that the SEC considered SGC's sales of the CDs to be fraudulent. The OIG investigation found that this particular action was not considered, partially because the new head of Enforcement in Fort Worth was not apprised of the findings in the investment advisers' examinations in 1998 and 2002, or even that SGC had registered as an investment adviser, a fact she learned for the first time in the course of this OIG investigation in January 2010.

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The OIG did not find that the reluctance on the part of the SEC's Fort Worth Enforcement group to investigate Stanford was related to any improper professional, social or financial relationship on the part of any former or current SEC employee. We found evidence, however, that SEC-wide institutional influence within Enforcement did factor into its repeated decisions not to undertake a full and thorough investigation of Stanford, notwithstanding staff awareness that the potential fraud was growing. We found that senior Fort Worth officials perceived that they were being judged on the numbers of cases they brought, so-called "stats," and communicated to the Enforcement staff that novel or complex cases were disfavored. As a result, cases like Stanford, which were not considered "quick-hit" or "slam-dunk" cases, were not encouraged.

The OIG investigation also found that the former head of Enforcement in Fort Worth, who played a significant role in multiple decisions over the years to quash investigations of Stanford, sought to represent Stanford on three separate occasions after he left the Commission, and in fact represented Stanford briefly in 2006 before he was informed by the SEC Ethics Office that it was improper to do so.

The first SEC examination of Stanford occurred in 1997, two years after SGC began operations and registered with the SEC, when the SEC Fort Worth Examination staff identified SGC as a risk and target for examination. After reviewing SGC's annual audit in 1997, a former branch chief in the Fort Worth Broker-Dealer Examination group noted that, based simply on her review of SGC's financial statements, she "became very concerned" about the "extraordinary revenue" from the CDs and immediately suspected the CD sales were fraudulent.

In August 1997, after six days of field work in an examination of Stanford, the examiners concluded that SIB's statements promoting the CDs appeared to be misrepresentations. The examiners noted that while the CD products were promoted as being safe and secure, with investments in "investment-grade bonds, securities and Eurodollar and foreign currency deposits" to "ensure safety of assets," the interest rate, combined with referral fees of between 11% and 13.75% annually, was simply too high to be achieved through the purported low-risk investments.

The branch chief concluded after the 1997 examination that the SIB CDs purported above-market returns were "absolutely ludicrous," and that the high referral fees SGC was paid for selling the CDs indicated they were not "legitimate CDs." The Assistant District Administrator for the Fort Worth Examination program concurred, noting that there were "red flags" about Stanford's operations that caused her to believe it was a Ponzi scheme, specifically the fact that the "interest that they were purportedly paying on these CDs was significantly higher than what you could get on a CD in the United States." She further concluded that it was "highly unlikely" that the returns Stanford claimed to generate could be achieved with the purported conservative investment approach.

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The examiners also were concerned about the recurring annual “trailer” or “referral” fee that SGC received from SIB for referring CD investors to SIB, which they viewed to be “oddly high” and suspicious. This suspicion was heightened because the examiners found that SGC did not maintain books and records for the CD sales, and purported to have no actual information about SIB or the bases for the generous returns that the CDs generated, notwithstanding the fact that they were recommending the CDs to their clients and receiving these annual recurring fees for their referrals.

Further, the examiners made the surprising discoveries of a \$19 million cash contribution that Robert Allen Stanford made personally to SGC in 1996, and of significant loans from SIB to Stanford personally, discoveries which the branch chief testified were red flags that made her assume that Stanford “was possibly stealing from investors.” In the SEC’s internal tracking system, in which it recorded data about its examinations, the Broker-Dealer Examination group characterized its conclusion from the 1997 examination of SGC as “Possible misrepresentations. Possible Ponzi scheme.”

The OIG investigation found that in 1997, the examination staff determined that as a result of their findings, an investigation of Stanford by the Enforcement group was warranted, and referred a copy of their examination report to Enforcement for review and disposition. In fact, when the former Assistant District Administrator for the Fort Worth Examination program retired in 1997, her parting words to the branch chief were, “keep your eye on these people [referring to Stanford] because this looks like a Ponzi scheme to me and some day it’s going to blow up.”

Despite the examiners’ referral of their serious concern that SGC was part of a Ponzi scheme, the Enforcement staff did not open a matter under inquiry (“MUI”) into the Stanford case until eight months later, in May 1998, and did so only after learning that another federal agency suspected Stanford of money laundering. The OIG investigation further found the only evidence of any investigative action taken by Enforcement in connection with this MUI was a voluntary request for documents that the SEC sent SGC in May 1998. We found that after Stanford refused to voluntarily produce numerous documents relating to SGC’s referrals of investors to SIB, no further investigative steps were taken; after being opened for only three months, in August 1998, the MUI was closed.

Reasons provided by Enforcement as to why the inquiry was closed related to the lack of U.S. investors affected by the potential fraud and the difficulty of the investigation because it would have to obtain records from Antigua. However, we found other, larger, SEC-wide reasons why the Stanford matter was not pursued, including the preference for “quick hit” cases as a result of internal SEC pressure, and the perception that Stanford was not a “quick hit” case.

The OIG investigation also found that in June 1998, while the Stanford MUI was open, the Investment Adviser Examination group in Fort Worth began another examination of SGC. This investment adviser examination came to the same conclusions

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as the broker-dealer examination, finding Stanford's "extremely high interest rates and extremely generous compensation" in the form of annual recurring referral fees, and the fact that SGC was so "extremely dependent upon that compensation to conduct its day-to-day operations," very suspicious.

The investment adviser examiners also noted during the 1998 examination the complete lack of information SGC had regarding the CDs and the SIB investment portfolio that purportedly supported the CDs' unusually high and consistent returns. The examiners concluded that SGC had "virtually nothing" that "would be a reasonable basis" for recommending the CDs to its customers. In fact, the examiners found that no one at SGC even maintained a record of all advisory clients who invested in the CDs. Accordingly, the examiners identified possible violations of SGC's fiduciary duty as an investment adviser to its clients, noting the affirmative obligation on the part of an investment adviser to employ reasonable care to avoid misleading clients, and that any departure from this fiduciary standard would constitute fraud under Section 206 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 ("Investment Advisers Act").

The OIG investigation found, however, that the Enforcement staff completely disregarded the investment adviser examiners' concerns in deciding to close the Stanford MUI, and there was no evidence that the Enforcement staff even read the investment advisers' 1998 examination report. Notwithstanding this lack of Enforcement action, by the summer of 1998, it was clear that both the investment adviser and broker-dealer examiners "knew that [Stanford] was a fraud."

In November 2002, the SEC's investment adviser Examination group conducted yet another examination of SGC. In the 2002 examination, the investment adviser examiners found that Stanford's operations had grown significantly in the four years since the 1998 Examination, from \$250 million in investments in the purported fraudulent CDs in 1998, to \$1.1 billion in 2002. In 2002, these examiners identified the same red flags that had been noted in the previous two examinations: "the consistent, above-market reported returns," which were "very unlikely" to be able to be achieved with "legitimate" investments, and the high commissions paid to SGC financial advisers for selling the SIB CDs without an understanding on the part of SGC as to what they were referring.

The investment adviser examiners also found that the list of investors provided by SGC was inaccurate, as the list they received from SGC of the CD holders did not match up with the total CDs outstanding based upon the referral fees SGC received in 2001. The examiners noted that although they did follow up with SGC about this discrepancy, they never obtained "a satisfactory response, and a full list of investors."

The 2002 Examination concluded that SGC was violating Section 206 of the Investment Advisers Act by failing to conduct any due diligence related to the SIB CDs. The 2002 Examination report stated:

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A review of SGC's "due diligence" files for the SIB [CDs] revealed that SGC had little more than the most recent SIB financial statements (year end 2001) and the private offering memoranda and subscription documents. There was no indication that anyone at SGC knew how its clients' money was being used by SIB or how SIB was generating sufficient income to support the above-market interest rates paid and the substantial annual three percent trailer commissions paid to SGC.

When the investment adviser examiners raised this issue with SGC, SGC markedly changed its representations to the SEC concerning its due diligence regarding SIB's CDs. Previously, SGC represented that they essentially played no role in the investment decisions by SIB, but when challenged, SGC changed its story, and stated that they regularly visited the offshore bank, participated in quarterly calls with the Chief Financial Officer of the bank, and received quarterly information regarding the bank's portfolio allocations (by sector and percentage of bonds/equity), investment strategies, and top five equity and bond holdings. SGC also told the examiners that information regarding the portfolio allocations was included in SGC's due diligence files. Although the investment adviser examiners were surprised and suspicious about this discrepancy, and actually contemplated "drop[ping] by unannounced [at SGC] and ask[ing] to look at [the purported documents]," the OIG investigation found that the SEC did not follow up to obtain or review the newly-claimed due diligence information.

After the examiners began this third examination of Stanford, the SEC received multiple complaints from outside entities reinforcing and bolstering their suspicions about Stanford's operations. However, the SEC failed to follow up on these complaints or take any action to investigate them. On December 5, 2002, the SEC received a complaint letter from a citizen of Mexico who raised concerns similar to those the examination staff had raised. The October 28, 2002 complaint from Complainant 1 to the SEC Complaint Center raised several issues, including the considerably higher interest rate of the Stanford CDs when compared with that which other banks were offering, the fact that Stanford's returns were steady while other similar investments were significantly down, and noting that SIB's auditor was in Antigua without significant regulatory oversight.

While the examiners characterized Complainant 1 concerns as "legitimate," the OIG investigation found that the SEC did not respond to the Complainant 1 complaint and did not take any action to investigate her claims. We found that while an SEC examiner drafted a letter to Complainant 1 asking for additional information, he was told that Enforcement had decided to refer her letter to the Texas State Securities Board ("TSSB") and thus, never actually sent his draft letter to Complainant 1. However, the OIG investigation found that although there was an intention to forward the Complainant 1 letter to the TSSB, there is no evidence that it was sent to the TSSB, either.

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In addition, the OIG investigation found that although the examiners met with Enforcement officials in late 2002 to attempt to convince Enforcement to open an investigation or even an inquiry into the 2002 Examination Report's findings, Enforcement staff declined to open a matter and likely never even read the 2002 Examination Report. Moreover, even though the examiners were informed by Enforcement that the findings in the 2002 Examination Report were referred to the TSSB together with the Complainant 1 letter, after interviewing officials from the Enforcement staff and the TSSB, we found that no such referral was made.

Thus, by 2003, it had been approximately six years since the SEC Examination staff had concluded that the SIB CDs were likely a Ponzi scheme. During those six years, the SEC had conducted three examinations which concluded the Stanford fraud was ongoing and growing significantly, but no meaningful effort was made to obtain evidence related to the Ponzi scheme.

In 2003, the SEC Enforcement staff received two new complaints that Stanford was a Ponzi scheme, but the OIG investigation found that nothing was done to pursue either of them. On August 4, 2003, the TSSB forwarded to the SEC a letter from Confidential Source in another Ponzi scheme action entitled PII which discussed several similarities between the PII Ponzi scheme and what was known at the time about Stanford's operations. Before sending the letter to the SEC, the TSSB Director of Enforcement called the SEC to discuss the matter and informed the SEC that because PII was such a large fraud, he thought he needed to bring Confidential Source's concerns regarding Stanford Group to the SEC's attention. While the Confidential Source's complaint was forwarded to a branch chief in Enforcement, no action was taken to follow up.

On October 10, 2003, the NASD forwarded a letter dated September 1, 2003, from an anonymous Stanford insider to the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Assistance ("OIEA") which stated, in pertinent part:

STANFORD FINANCIAL IS THE SUBJECT OF A
LINGERING CORPORATE FRAUD SCANDAL
PERPETUATED AS A "MASSIVE PONZI SCHEME"
THAT WILL DESTROY THE LIFE SAVINGS OF
MANY; DAMAGE THE REPUTATION OF ALL
ASSOCIATED PARTIES, RIDICULE SECURITIES
AND BANKING AUTHORITIES, AND SHAME THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The OIG investigation found that while this letter was minimally reviewed by various Enforcement staff, Enforcement decided not to open an investigation or even an

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inquiry, but to refer it to the Examination group for yet another examination. The Enforcement branch chief explained his rationale as follows:

[R]ather than spend a lot of resources on something that could end up being something that we could not bring, the decision was made to – to not go forward at that time, or at least to – to not spend the significant resources and – and wait and see if something else would come up.

It is not clear what the Enforcement staff hoped to gain by “wait[ing] [to] see if something else would come up” after the SEC had conducted three examinations of SGC finding that the SIB CDs were likely a Ponzi scheme and received three complaints about Stanford. It is also not clear what purpose the Enforcement staff thought would be served by having the examiners conduct a fourth examination of SGC.

However, they ultimately did just that. In October 2004, the Examination staff conducted its fourth examination of SGC. In fact, the broker-dealer Examination staff initiated this fourth examination of Stanford solely for the purpose of making another Enforcement referral. By October 2004, approximately seven years since the SEC's first examination of SGC, the SEC examiners found that SGC's revenues had increased four-fold, and sales of the SIB CDs accounted for over 70 percent of those revenues. As of October 2004, SGC customers held approximately \$1.5 billion of CDs with approximately \$227 million of these CDs being held by U.S. investors. The 2004 examination concluded that the SIB CDs were securities and part of a “very large Ponzi scheme.”

The examiners analyzed the SIB CD returns using data about the past performance of the equity markets and found that they were improbable. The examination staff concluded that SGC's sales of the SIB CDs violated numerous federal securities laws and rules, including NASD's suitability rule, material misstatements and failure to disclose material facts, in violation of Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”); failure to disclose to customers its compensation for securities transactions, in violation of Rule 10b-10 of the Exchange Act; and possible unregistered distribution of securities in violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933.

The 2004 Examination Report advocated that the SEC act against SGC for these violations, in part, because of the difficulties in proving that SIB was operating a Ponzi scheme. One examiner stated that after the 2004 Examination, he believed it was incumbent on the SEC to do whatever it could to stop the growing fraud, noting, as follows, “although it may be difficult to prove that the offering itself is fraudulent, SGC has nonetheless committed numerous securities law violations which can be proved without determining the actual uses of the invested funds.”

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The Examination staff also conducted significant investigative work during the seven months from October 2004 through April 2005 to bolster its anticipated Enforcement referral. They reached out to the SEC's Office of Economic Analysis ("OEA") for assistance in taking the Examination staff's quantitative analysis of Stanford's historical returns "a step further." However, OEA did not assist the examiners with any analysis of Stanford's returns. The examiners also contacted an attorney in the SEC's Office of International Affairs ("OIA") for information regarding Antigua's regulation of Stanford. In addition, they interviewed a former registered representative of SGC, who told them that the sale of SIB's CDs was a "Ponzi scheme."

However, in March 2005, senior Enforcement officials in Fort Worth learned of the Examination staff's work on Stanford and told them that it was not a matter that Enforcement would pursue. A Special Senior Counsel in the Broker-Dealer Examination group made a presentation about her ongoing work on Stanford at a March 2005 quarterly summit meeting attended by the SEC, NASD, and state regulators from Texas and Oklahoma. Immediately after her presentation, she recalled that she got "a lot of pushback" from both the head of the Fort Worth office and head of Enforcement who approached her and "summarily told [her] . . . [Stanford] was not something they were interested in."

As the examiners were preparing a formal referral memorandum to the Enforcement staff in an attempt to finally convince them to open an investigation, it was announced that the head of Fort Worth Enforcement was leaving the SEC. Since he had made it "very clear . . . he wasn't going to accept [the Stanford referral]" at the March 2005 meeting, the examiners waited until he left the SEC to forward the referral to Enforcement.

The 2005 Enforcement Referral characterized the SIB CD returns as "too good to be true," noting that "from 2000 through 2002, SIB reported earnings on investments of between approximately 12.4% and 13.3% . . . [while] [t]he indices we reviewed were down by an average of 11.05% in 2000, 15.22% in 2001 and 25.87% in 2002."

The Enforcement staff initially reacted enthusiastically to the referral and opened a MUI. They also contacted OIA to assist them in getting records from SIB in Antigua. Further, the Enforcement staff sent questionnaires to U.S. and foreign investors in an attempt to identify clear misrepresentations by Stanford to investors. However, by June 2005, the Enforcement staff had decided to refer the matter to the NASD, apparently as a precursor to closing the inquiry. They had considered several options to obtain further evidence, including a request under the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Treaties, which were designed for the exchange of information in criminal matters and administered by the U.S. Department of Justice. However, after the questionnaires revealed no valuable information, the only tangible action taken was the sending of a voluntary request for documents to Stanford.

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On August 29, 2005, the Enforcement staff sent SIB its voluntary request for documents. However, requesting voluntary document production from Stanford was a completely futile exercise. Moreover, the Enforcement staff sent SIB the "standard request" six days *after* SIB's attorney "made it clear that SIB would not be producing documents on a voluntary basis." The only reason for the staff's document request to Stanford was apparent in a July 2005 e-mail from the branch chief, stating as follows:

I feel strongly that we need to make voluntary request for docs from bank. If we don't and close case, and later Stanford implodes, we will look like fools if we didn't even request the relevant documents.

The Enforcement staff sent the request even though it recognized that its efforts to obtain the requested documents voluntarily were "moot[.]".

After Stanford refused to voluntarily produce documents that would evidence it was engaging in fraud, the SEC Enforcement staff was poised to close the Stanford investigation. However, the Examination staff fought to keep the Stanford investigation open. They appealed to the new head of Enforcement and considerable time was spent over the next few months in an internal debate in the Fort Worth office concerning whether to close the Stanford matter without investigation. While the two sides debated whether to conduct an investigation, all agreed that Stanford was probably operating a Ponzi scheme. One senior official noted, "[i]t was obvious for years that [Stanford] was a Ponzi scheme."

Finally, in November 2005, the new head of Fort Worth Enforcement overruled her staff's and her predecessor's objections to continuing the Stanford investigation and decided to seek a formal order in furtherance of that investigation. However, the Enforcement staff rejected the possibility of filing an "emergency action" against SIB based on what they deemed circumstantial evidence that it was a Ponzi scheme. They also decided that attacking Stanford's alleged Ponzi scheme indirectly by filing an action against SGC for violations of the NASD's suitability rule, or failures to disclose or other misrepresentations, would not be worthwhile. Most significantly, the Enforcement staff did not even consider bringing an action against Stanford under Section 206 of the Investment Advisers Act, which establishes federal fiduciary standards to govern the conduct of investment advisers. Such an action against SGC could have been brought for its *admitted* failure to conduct any due diligence regarding Stanford's investment portfolio based upon the complete lack of information produced by SGC regarding the SIB portfolio that supposedly generated the CDs returns.

Had the SEC successfully prosecuted an injunctive action against SGC for violations of Section 206, an anti-fraud provision, it could have completely stopped the sales of the SIB CDs through the SGC investment adviser. Further, the filing of such an action against SGC could have potentially given investors and prospective investors notice that the SEC considered SGC's sales of the CDs to be fraudulent. A Stanford

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Victims Coalition survey indicated that approximately 95% of 211 responding Stanford investors stated that knowledge of an SEC inquiry would have affected their decision to invest. One Stanford victim, who invested the money that she “saved through several years of business, nights working late and skipping vacations [she] could have taken with [her] family,” said that had she “known that Stanford Group was ever under investigation by the SEC, [she] would not have bought at all.” Indeed, the questionnaire that was sent out by Enforcement in June 2005 raised significant concerns among Stanford investors. A former vice president and financial adviser at Stanford from 2004 through 2007 who later contacted the SEC with concerns about Stanford, said that his phone “lit up like a Christmas tree the morning [the SEC questionnaire] went out.” However, after investors received the questionnaire about Stanford, many continued to invest because financial advisers told them that the fund had been given “a clean bill of health” by the SEC. Stanford officials were able to persuasively represent that Stanford had been given this “clean bill of health” because in fact, Stanford had been examined on multiple occasions and only been issued routine deficiency letters which they purportedly remedied. However, had a Section 206 action been commenced in 2005, it could have put many of Stanford’s victims on notice that there were regulatory concerns about their investments.

The other significant benefit of bringing an action under Section 206 of the Investment Advisers Act (which the SEC eventually did when it filed its complaint in 2009) was that it did not require that the fraud involve a security. DPP, WP

DPP, WP

DPP, WP

The OIG investigation found that the decision not to even consider a Section 206 action was based at least partially on the fact that the new head of Enforcement was unaware that the investment adviser Examination staff had done examinations of SGC in 1998 and 2002, and was unaware that SGC was a registered investment adviser when the staff briefed her on the matter in November 2005. In fact, she only learned that SGC had been a registered investment adviser during her OIG testimony in the course of this investigation in January 2010. Because the Enforcement staff was not familiar with the findings of the 1998 and 2002 investment adviser examinations, they were not aware that this option had been documented by the examiners on more than one occasion.

The OIG investigation also found evidence of larger SEC-wide reasons that the Stanford matter was not pursued over the years. We found that the Fort Worth Enforcement program’s decisions not to undertake a full and thorough investigation of Stanford were due, at least in part, to Enforcement’s perception that the Stanford case was difficult, novel and not the type favored by the Commission. The former head of the Fort Worth office told the OIG that regional offices were “heavily judged” by the number of cases they brought and that it was very important for the Fort Worth office to bring a high number of cases. This same person specifically noted that he personally had been “very outspoken” while at the SEC, but felt he was “bullet proof” because of the high number of cases that Fort Worth brought and, as a result, the Commission “could not get

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rid of him.” The former head of Enforcement in Fort Worth also concurred that the

“number of cases [brought] were extremely important.” A Fort Worth Assistant Director who worked on the Stanford matter stated:

Everybody was mindful of stats. ... Stats were recorded internally by the SEC in Washington. ... I think when I was assistant director, there was a lot of pressure to bring a lot of cases. I think that was one of the metrics that was very important to the home office and to the regions.

The former head of the Examination program in Fort Worth testified that Enforcement leadership in Fort Worth “was pretty upfront” with the Enforcement staff about the pressure to produce numbers and communicated to the Enforcement staff, “I want numbers. I want these things done quick.” He also testified that this pressure for numbers incentivized the Enforcement staff to focus on “easier cases” – “quick hits.” Accordingly, as a result of the “pressure on people to produce numbers, ... anything that didn’t appear ... likely ... to produce a number in a very short period of time got pretty short shrift.” A former Fort Worth Examination branch chief also testified that the Enforcement staff “were concerned about the number of cases that they were making and that perhaps if it wasn’t a slam-dunk case, they might not want to take it because they wanted to make sure they had enough numbers because that’s what they felt the Commission wanted them to do.” The OIG investigation found that because Stanford “was not going to be a quick hit,” Stanford was not considered as high priority of a case as easier cases. The former branch chief in the Fort Worth broker-dealer Examination group testified that the Enforcement Assistant Director working on the Stanford matter “only wanted to bring cases that were slam dunk, easy cases.”

In addition, according to the former head of the Fort Worth office, senior management in Enforcement at headquarters expressed concern to Fort Worth that they were bringing too many Temporary Restraining Order, Ponzi, and prime bank cases, which they referred to as “kick in the door and grab” cases, or “mainstream” cases. Fort Worth was told to bring more Wall Street types of cases, like accounting fraud. The former head of Enforcement in Fort Worth told the OIG that when he was hired to his position, Enforcement management in Washington, DC told him to clean up Fort Worth’s inventory and repeatedly told him that Fort Worth’s emphasis should be on accounting fraud cases. He was cautioned that Fort Worth was spending way too much of its resources on “mainstream” cases, and that those resources would be better deployed on accounting fraud cases. He specifically recalled that in November 2000, after Fort Worth brought several Ponzi scheme cases, he was told by a senior official in the Enforcement Division: “[Y]ou know you got to spend your resources and time on financial fraud. What are you bringing these cases for?”

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The OIG investigation also found that the SEC bureaucracy may have discouraged the staff from pursuing novel legal cases. The former head of the Fort Worth office confirmed that the arduous process of getting the SEC staff's approval in Washington, DC to recommend an Enforcement action to the Commission was a factor in deciding which investigations to pursue. A former branch chief in the examination program stated that she believed that the desire of the Enforcement staff to avoid difficult cases was partly due to the challenges in dealing with the Commission's bureaucracy.

Finally, the OIG investigation revealed that the former head of Enforcement in Fort Worth, who played a significant role in numerous decisions by the Fort Worth office to deny investigations of Stanford, sought to represent Stanford on three separate occasions after he left the SEC, and represented Stanford briefly in 2006 before he was informed by the SEC Ethics Office that it was improper to do so.

This former head of Enforcement in Fort Worth was responsible for: (1) in 1998, deciding to close a MUI opened regarding Stanford after the 1997 broker-dealer examination; (2) in 2002, deciding to forward the Complainant 1 complaint letter to the TSSB and deciding not to respond to the Complainant 1 complaint or investigate the issues it raised; (3) in 2002, deciding not to act on the Examination staff's referral of Stanford for investigation after its investment adviser examination; (4) in 2003, participation in a decision not to investigate Stanford after receiving Confidential Source's complaint letter comparing Stanford's operations to the PII fraud; (5) in 2003, participating in a decision not to investigate Stanford after receiving the complaint letter from an anonymous insider alleging that Stanford was engaged in a "massive Ponzi scheme;" and (6) in 2005, informing senior Examination staff after a presentation was made on Stanford at a quarterly summit meeting that Stanford was not a matter they planned to investigate.

Yet, in June 2005, a mere two months after leaving the SEC, this former head of the Enforcement in Fort Worth e-mailed the SEC Ethics Office that he had been "approached about representing [Stanford] . . . in connection with (what appears to be) a preliminary inquiry by the Fort Worth office." He further stated, "I am not aware of any conflicts and I do not remember any matters pending on Stanford while I was at the commission."

After the SEC Ethics Office denied his request in June 2005, in September 2006, Stanford retained this former head of Enforcement in Fort Worth to assist with inquiries Stanford was receiving from regulatory authorities, including the SEC. He met with Stanford Financial Group's General Counsel in Stanford's Miami office and billed Stanford for his time. Following the meeting, he billed 6.5 hours to Stanford on October 4, 2006, for, *inter alia*, "review[ing] documentation received from company about SEC and NASD inquiries." On October 12, 2006, he billed Stanford 0.7 hours for a "[t]elephone conference with [Stanford Financial Group's General Counsel] regarding status of SEC and NASD matters." In late November 2006, he called his former subordinate, the Assistant Director who was working on the Stanford matter in Fort

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Worth, who asked him during the conversation, “[C]an you work on this?” and who in fact told him, “I’m not sure you’re able to work on this.” Near the time of this call, he belatedly sought permission from the SEC’s Ethics Office to represent Stanford. The SEC Ethics office replied that he could not represent Stanford for the same reasons given a year earlier and he discontinued his representation.

In February 2009, immediately after the SEC sued Stanford, this same former head of Enforcement in Fort Worth contacted the SEC Ethics Office a third time about representing Stanford in connection with the SEC matter – this time to defend Stanford against the lawsuit filed by the SEC. An SEC Ethics official testified that he could not recall another occasion in which a former SEC employee contacted his office on three separate occasions trying to represent a client in the same matter. After the SEC Ethics Office informed him for a third time that he could not represent Stanford, the former head of Enforcement in Fort Worth became upset with the decision, arguing that the matter pending in 2009 “was new and was different and unrelated to the matter that had occurred before he left.” When asked why he was so insistent on representing Stanford, he replied, “Every lawyer in Texas and beyond is going to get rich over this case. Okay? And I hated being on the sidelines.”

The OIG investigation found that the former head of Enforcement in Fort Worth’s representation of Stanford appeared to violate state bar rules that prohibit a former government employee from working on matters in which that individual participated as a government employee. Accordingly, we are referring this Report of Investigation to the Commission’s Ethics Counsel for referral to the Office of Bar Counsel for the District of Columbia and the Chief Disciplinary Counsel for the State Bar of Texas, the states in which he is admitted to practice law.

We are also recommending that the Chairman carefully review this report’s findings and share with Enforcement management the portions of this ROI that relate to the performance failures by those employees who still work at the SEC, so that appropriate action (which may include performance-based action, if applicable) is taken, on an employee-by-employee basis, to ensure that future decisions about when to open an investigation and when to recommend that the Commission take action are made in a more appropriate manner. We are also recommending that the Chairman and Director of Enforcement give consideration to promulgating and/or clarifying procedures with regard to seven specific areas of concerns that we identify in the report.

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RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

I. IN 1997, THE FWDO EXAMINATION STAFF REVIEWED STANFORD'S BROKER-DEALER OPERATIONS AND MADE A REFERRAL TO ENFORCEMENT DUE TO A CONCERN THAT ITS SALES OF CDs CONSTITUTED A PONZI SCHEME

A. Two Years After Stanford Group Company Began Operations, the SEC Identified It as a Risk and a Target For an Examination Based on Suspicions That Its CD Sales Were Fraudulent

Stanford Group Company ("SGC") registered with the Commission as an investment adviser in September 1995, and as a broker-dealer in October 1995. *See* Exhibit 49 at 1; Exhibit 55 at 2. SGC was owned by Robert Allen Stanford, who also owned several affiliated companies, including Stanford International Bank ("SIB"), an offshore bank located in St. John's, Antigua, West Indies. Exhibit 49 at 1.

SGC conducted a general securities business through a fully disclosed clearing arrangement with Bear Stearns Securities Corporation, and as of 1997, had five branch offices and 66 employees, 25 of which were registered representatives. *Id.* At that time, the firm had approximately 2,000 (1,200 foreign) customer accounts. *Id.*

SGC was affiliated through common ownership with SIB, an offshore investment bank. *Id.* at 2. SGC had a written agreement with SIB wherein SGC referred its foreign customers to SIB, in return for which SIB paid a recurring annual 3.75% referral fee to SGC on all deposits referred to SIB. *Id.* SIB offered these customers several types of products, including the "FlexCD Account," which comprised 96% of all cash deposits at SIB. *Id.*

The FlexCD Account required a minimum balance of \$10,000, had maturities and annual interest rates ranging from one month at 7.25% to 36 months at 10% and withdrawals of up to 25% of the principal amount were allowed without penalties with a five day advance notice. *Id.* As of July 31, 1997, SGC was due referral fees of \$958,424 which was based on customer deposits at SIB of \$306,695,545 (75% of all deposits at SIB). *Id.*

After SGC's fiscal year ended in June 1997, Julie Preuitt, then a branch chief in the FWDO Broker-Dealer Examination group, reviewed its annual audit as part of a process to identify "target[s] for examinations."⁸ December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony

⁸ Mary Lou Felsman, Assistant District Administrator for the FWDO Examination program from 1986 through the end of 1997 and Preuitt's supervisor, described Preuitt as an "excellent" branch chief. Felsman Testimony Tr. at 32.

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Tr. at 13. Preuitt testified that, based on her review of SGC's financial statements, she "became very concerned in terms [that SGC] had only been open for two years; and the firm had gone from very little revenue to an incredible amount of revenue in a very short time period, which [was] very unusual." *Id.* Specifically, Preuitt explained that because SGC's revenues from CDs were "extraordinary," she scheduled an examination. *Id.* at 14. Preuitt testified that based on the red flags she identified, she suspected the CD sales were fraudulent; "[i]t looked like ... there was a problem..." *Id.* at 15.

Preuitt assigned the SGC examination to [Staff Acct 1] a FWDO staff accountant, because she had "the most confidence" in him, and believed he was "a very good examiner." *Id.* at 16. At that point in time [Staff Acct 1] had seven years of experience conducting broker-dealer examinations at the National Association of Securities Dealers ("NASD") and five years of experience conducting broker-dealer examinations at the SEC [Staff Acct 1] Testimony Tr. at 8-9. In addition to his experience, Preuitt testified that [Staff Acct 1] "had excellent judgment." December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 17.

B. After Conducting a Short Examination, the Examination Staff Concluded That Stanford Was Probably Operating a Ponzi Scheme

The staff accountant assigned to the SGC examination [Staff Acct 1] spent six days at SGC's Houston office conducting field work for the examination. STARS⁹ Report, attached as Exhibit 50, at 1. The examination field work was completed on August 29, 1997. *Id.* The Examination Report, issued on September 25, 1997 (the "1997 Examination Report"), included the following findings:

Possible Misrepresentations -- Rule 10b-5

SIB promotes its products as being safe and secure. A brochure regarding the products offered through SIB ... states that "funds from these accounts are invested in investment-grade bonds, securities and Eurodollar and foreign currency deposits." The brochure indicates a high level of safety for customer deposits. For example: "banking services which ensure safety of assets, privacy, liquidity and high yields", [sic] "...protects its clients' money with traditional safeguards", "placing deposits only with banks which have met Stanford's rigorous credit criteria", "depository insolvency bond", "bankers' blanket bond", and "portfolio managers follow a conservative approach". [sic] Based on the amount of interest rate and

⁹ STARS is an acronym for Super Tracking and Reporting System, the SEC examination groups' internal tracking system. This system is described in more detail below.

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referral fees paid, SIB's statements indicating these products to be safe appear to be misrepresentations.

SIB pays out in interest and referral fees between 11% and 13.75% annually. To consistently pay these returns, SIB must be investing in products with higher risks than are indicated in its brochures and other written advertisements.

Because SIB is a foreign entity, we were unable to gain access to SIB's records.

Exhibit 49 at 2-3.

Preuitt testified that she reviewed the draft examination report and the supporting documents carefully "because [the matter] was very serious, and [she] wanted to feel very comfortable with what [the examiners] were alleging...." December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 18. Preuitt concluded that the SIB CDs' purported above-market returns were "absolutely ludicrous" and that the high referral fees SGC was paid for selling the CDs indicated that they were not "legitimate CDs." *Id.* at 24-25. Consequently, Preuitt concluded that "[i]t was ... impossible that this was a CD." *Id.* at 25.

Similarly, Mary Lou Felsman, Assistant District Administrator for the FWDO Examination program from 1986 through the end of 1997, testified that there were "red flags" about Stanford's operations that caused her to believe it was a Ponzi scheme. Felsman Testimony Tr. at 9, 16, 29. Felsman recalled that the primary "red flag" was:

[T]he interest that they were purportedly paying on these CDs was significantly higher than what you could get on a CD in the United States. And as far as I know -- I mean, I wasn't an expert on foreign investments, but I was generally aware of the financial situation around the world at that time. And whatever it was [Stanford] was offering was far above what anybody else offered, so that was, you know, kind of a red flag.

Id. at 14-15.

According to Felsman, her suspicions about the interest rates that Stanford's CDs purportedly paid were heightened because those rates were supposedly generated with a "safe, conservative" investment portfolio. *Id.* at 15. Felsman explained that it was "highly unlikely" that the returns Stanford claimed to generate could be achieved with a conservative investment approach. *Id.*

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Staff Acct 1 was also concerned that the Stanford CDs were paying such high rates of return, while at the same time SGC represented that the CDs were invested in safe, liquid securities. Staff Acct 1 Testimony Tr. at 15-16. Staff Acct 1 did not believe that these returns were possible for a safe, liquid investment. *Id.* at 37, 4. Staff Acct 1 testified: "I don't know where you can find something that's safe and liquid that's going to pay 11 to almost 14 percent ... It just doesn't exist." *Id.* at 16. Staff Acct 1 testified that SGC was unable to articulate exactly how these returns were being achieved. *Id.* at 18. Staff Acct 1 was concerned that SGC was misrepresenting to investors that the deposits were being invested in liquid, safe investments. *Id.* at 20. Staff Acct 1 further observed that the recurring annual "trailer" fee that SGC received from SIB for referring CD investors to SIB was oddly high and did not "smell right." *Id.* at 34-35.

Staff Acct 1 also noted SGC's failure to maintain books and records for the CD sales, stating: "[I]f you're going to recommend a particular investment, you need to know that that investment is suitable for that client. ... And in this instance ... they didn't have that, I guess, new account information that we would require: name, address, financial background." *Id.* at 17-18. Preuitt testified that the examiners felt like they could not get any actual information regarding SIB during their examination of SGC. December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 22.

The examiners also discovered what they identified as an "item of interest" in the 1997 Examination Report as follows:

During 1996, Stanford made a cash contribution of \$19,000,000 to Stanford Group. We are concerned that the cash contribution may have come from funds invested by customers at SIB. We noted that SIB had loaned Stanford \$13,582,579. In addition, we noted that [Stanford Financial Group] had borrowed \$5,447,204 from SIB for a total receivable at SIB of \$19,029,783 directly and indirectly from Stanford. We contacted the general counsel for the Stanford companies regarding our concerns. The general counsel stated that the cash contribution came from personal funds and not from the above loans; however, it seems at least questionable whether Stanford has access to \$19,000,000 in personal funds.

Exhibit 49 at 3.

Preuitt Staff Acct 1 and Felsman were suspicious about these loans that SIB had made to Robert Allen Stanford and cash contributions that he, in turn, had made to SGC. Preuitt testified that these transactions were a "red flag" that made her "assume[] he was possibly stealing from investors." December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 26. Staff Acct 1 testified, "It just baffled me that someone has 19 million dollars cash sitting on-hand to – to loan out." Staff Acct 1 Testimony Tr. at 16-17. Felsman also described the loans from SIB

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to Robert Allen Stanford and his \$19 million cash contribution to SGC as another red flag. Felsman Testimony Tr. at 29.

Staff Acct 1 testified that SGC's general counsel could not satisfactorily demonstrate that Stanford's cash contribution to SGC came from personal funds. Staff Acct 1 Testimony Tr. at 16-17. Preuit testified that the examiners wanted more information regarding the origins of Stanford's cash contributions, but they were unable to obtain this information. December 14, 2009 Preuit Testimony Tr. at 22-23.

The SEC's internal tracking system, STARS, records certain data about the SEC's examinations, including the disposition of the examinations. December 14, 2009 Preuit Testimony Tr., at 31-32. JA Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 18. The "Violations Description" entry of the STARS report for the SGC examination stated: "Possible misrepresentations. Possible Ponzi scheme." See Exhibit 50 at 5.

C. As a Result of Their Concerns That Stanford Was Operating a Ponzi Scheme, the Examination Staff Referred Their Stanford Findings to the Enforcement Staff

The 1997 Examination Report concluded that an investigation of Stanford for violations of Rule 10b-5 was warranted due to "[p]ossible misrepresentation and misapplication of customer funds." Exhibit 49 at 1. The conclusion of the September 25, 1997 Examination Report stated as follows: "We will provide a copy of our report to the FWDO Division of Enforcement for their review and disposition." Exhibit 49 at 4. Felsman recalled the examination staff referring the matter to Enforcement before she left at the end of 1997. Felsman Testimony Tr. at 16. The Examination staff referred the Stanford matter to Enforcement on September 25, 1997. See Exhibit 50 at 5; see also December 14, 2009 Preuit Testimony Tr. at 43. At that time, the Examination staff provided Enforcement with a copy of its 1997 Examination Report. Staff Acct 1 Testimony Tr. at 37-38.

Felsman testified that she believed Enforcement had not taken any action to pursue the referral when she retired at the end of 1997. Felsman Testimony Tr. at 19. When she retired, Felsman's "parting words" to Preuit were, "keep your eye on these people because this looks like a Ponzi scheme to me and some day it's going to blow up." Felsman Testimony Tr. at 26. Felsman also testified:

I've been gone 12 years. And during that period of time I probably have seen or talked to Julie Preuit perhaps six times. And every time I talk[ed] to her I'd say, "Whatever happened to Stanford?"

Id.

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II. EIGHT MONTHS AFTER THE EXAMINATION STAFF REFERRED STANFORD, THE ENFORCEMENT STAFF OPENED, AND QUICKLY CLOSED, A MATTER UNDER INQUIRY

Despite the examiners' referral of their serious concern that SGC was part of a Ponzi scheme, a Matter Under Inquiry ("MUI")¹⁰ was not opened until May 18, 1998 (the "1998 Stanford MUI"), approximately eight months after the Examination referral. See 1998 MUI Form, attached as Exhibit 52 at 1. Preuitt recalled that "it took a long time to get anybody [in Enforcement] to open something." December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 42.

A. The 1998 Stanford MUI Was Likely Not Even Opened in Response to the Examination Staff's Referral, But in Response to a Concern From the U.S. Customs Department That Stanford Was Laundering Money

The OIG investigation found that Enforcement likely only opened the MUI after being contacted by the United States Customs Department regarding the possibility that Stanford was involved in money laundering.

The 1998 Stanford MUI was opened on May 18, 2008, at 5:17 p.m. Exhibit 52 at 3. Harold Degenhardt, District Administrator for the FWDO at that time, approved

¹⁰ According to the SEC's Enforcement Manual:

Prior to opening a MUI, the assigned staff ... should determine whether the known facts show that an Enforcement investigation would have the potential to address conduct that violates the federal securities laws. ... To determine whether to open a MUI, the staff attorney, in conjunction with the Assistant Director, should consider whether sufficiently credible sources or set of facts suggests that a MUI could lead to an enforcement action that would address a violation of the federal securities laws. Basic considerations used when making this determination may include, but are not limited to:

- The statutes or rules potentially violated
- The egregiousness of the potential violation
- The potential magnitude of the violation
- The potential losses involved or harm to an investor or investors
- Whether the potentially harmed group is particularly vulnerable or at risk
- Whether the conduct is ongoing
- Whether the conduct can be investigated efficiently and within the statute of limitations period
- Whether other authorities, including federal or state agencies or regulators, might be better suited to investigate the conduct

March 3, 2010 SEC Enforcement Manual, relevant excerpts attached as Exhibit 51 at 20.

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opening the MUI.¹¹ *Id.* at 2. The matter was classified as, *inter alia*, "Fraud in Offer/Sales/Purchases," "Suitability" and "Possible Organized Crime." *Id.* At 11:22 a.m. earlier the same day, [BD Examiner 2] a broker-dealer examiner in FWDO, had e-mailed Hugh Wright, the Assistant District Administrator for the FWDO Enforcement group until June 1998,¹² the following:

I received note from [Exam Sr Cnsl] an attorney in the FWDO Examination group] to contact [ENF Atty 1] an SEC Enforcement attorney in Washington, DC] re a [broker-dealer] examination. [ENF Atty 1] ... explained he had received a referral from US Customs Dept regarding possible money laundering and wanted information regarding our [broker-dealer] examination of Stanford Group. ...

Neither you nor Spence [Barasch] [the Assistant Director in charge of the FWDO Enforcement program] were in so I notified Hal [Degenhardt]. He was to followup with [ENF Atty 1] I did not mail or fax any documents. See me when you return and I'll give full details.

May 18, 1998 E-mail from [BD Examiner 2] to Hugh Wright, attached as Exhibit 53. Preuit testified that she believed the referral from the U.S. Department of Customs was what convinced Enforcement to finally open the 1998 Stanford MUI. December 14, 2009 Preuit Testimony Tr. at 48.

[ENF Staff Atty 1] the staff attorney assigned to the 1998 Stanford MUI, did not recall in her testimony whether or not she ever saw the 1997 Examination Report. [ENF Staff Atty 1] Testimony Tr. at 11-12. [ENF Staff Atty 1] did recall, however, knowing about allegations of money laundering and drug trafficking concerning SGC. *Id.* at 13-20. In addition, the only specific aspect of the investigation that [ENF Staff Atty 1] recalled was attending a meeting in Houston, Texas with several other law enforcement agencies, including the United States Attorney's Office, the Postal Inspector, and the Secret Service, in which the agencies discussed the information they had regarding SGC's possible involvement in money laundering and drug trafficking. *Id.* at 20-22.¹³

¹¹ Harold Degenhardt was District Administrator for the FWDO from 1996 to 2005. Degenhardt Interview Memorandum at 1.

¹² In June 1998, Wright became the Assistant District Administrator for the FWDO Examination group; after his transfer, Spencer Barasch replaced Wright as the head of the FWDO Enforcement program.

¹³ Preuit testified that [ENF Staff Atty 1] was not "particularly enamored with the examination process" and that she "was not an attorney I would have steered it to because she was not one that was easily approachable or particularly enthralled." December 14, 2009 Preuit Testimony Tr. at 50.

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B. After Stanford Refused to Produce Documents, No Further Investigative Steps Were Taken

The only evidence of any investigative action taken by Enforcement in connection with the 1998 Stanford MUI was a voluntary request for documents that the SEC sent to SGC on May 27, 1998. See May 27, 1998 Letter from ENF Staff Atty 1 to Stanford Empl 2 Stanford Empl 2 SGC Compliance Officer, attached as Exhibit 54.¹⁴ The SEC's May 27, 1998 voluntary request for documents sought, *inter alia*, information regarding individuals referred by SGC to SIB, marketing documents, and correspondence concerning SIB. See *Id.* The letter also requested that SGC Compliance Officer Stanford Empl 2 meet with the staff on June 23, 1998 to answer questions concerning SGC. *Id.* at 3.¹⁵

On June 10, 1998, Jack Ballard, a partner with Ogden, Gibson, White & Brooks, L.L.P., who represented SGC, responded by letter to the SEC's request for documents. See June 10, 1998 Letter from Jack Ballard to ENF Staff Atty 1 attached as Exhibit 56. Ballard informed ENF Staff Atty 1 that, instead of producing the name, address, and telephone number of each individual or entity referred by SGC to SIB, SGC would only produce two "representative referral files."¹⁶ *Id.* at 2. SGC refused to produce documents reflecting the receipt, expenditure, transfer, use or allocation of funds from SIB by SGC, suggesting as an alternative that, "[m]uch of the same information is provided in a report entitled Detail of Referred Balances," which they offered to provide for January through April 1998. *Id.* at 3-4. SGC also refused to produce copies of SGC correspondence relating to referrals to SIB and its products. *Id.* at 4.

On June 19, 1998, Ballard sent a follow-up letter to ENF Staff Atty 1 and Degenhardt, expressing "serious concerns" that the SEC staff's inquiry might interfere with SGC's business. See June 19, 1998 Letter from Jack Ballard to ENF Staff Atty 1 copying Harold Degenhardt, attached as Exhibit 58 at 2-3. In this letter, Ballard requested a meeting with Degenhardt to discuss those concerns about the staff's inquiry. *Id.* at 3.

The OIG found no evidence that, after receiving Ballard's response, the SEC staff made further efforts to obtain documents from SGC, a registered entity that was obligated to produce documents to the SEC. We also found that the staff did not seek a formal

¹⁴ Although the documents requested appear relevant to a securities fraud inquiry, ENF Staff Atty 1 did not recall in testimony that the 1998 Stanford MUI concerned possible fraud or a Ponzi scheme. ENF Staff Atty 1 Testimony Tr. at 14-15. ENF Staff Atty 1 recalled that the matter related to allegations of money laundering and drug trafficking. *Id.* at 14-18. However, she acknowledged that she was not aware of any other matters in which the SEC investigated money laundering and that she did not know how or why the SEC would investigate drug trafficking. *Id.*

¹⁵ According to the 1998 Examination Report on Stanford, Stanford Empl had not been employed by SGC since PII. See Exhibit 55 at 7.

¹⁶ A June 30, 1998, letter from SGC to ENF Staff Atty 1 indicates that SGC sent "the referral files you requested" on this date. See June 30, 1998 Letter from Lena Stinson to ENF Staff Atty 1 attached as Exhibit 57.

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order in connection with this inquiry, which would have enabled it to subpoena documents and testimony. ENF Staff Atty 1 Testimony Tr. at 28.

The OIG investigation found that Enforcement, notwithstanding its limited investigative efforts, shared the Examination group's concerns that Stanford was operating a Ponzi scheme. In fact, the Assistant District Administrator for the FWDO Enforcement group Hugh Wright testified that in 1998, "As far as I was concerned at that period of time, in [E]nforcement we all thought it was a Ponzi scheme to start with. Always did." Wright Testimony Tr. at 11. But, as Wright testified:

[W]e knew that the only way you're going to be able to do anything with regard to Stanford is if you get subpoena power, and at that point in time, I don't think we had enough facts to where we could have sent up a memo to the Commission to get the order that would have allowed us to issue subpoenas.

Id. at 13.

C. The Enforcement Staff Closed the 1998 Stanford MUI Three Months After It Was Opened

On August 6, 1998, approximately three months after the inquiry was opened, the Enforcement staff closed the Stanford MUI. *See* MUI Closing Form, attached as Exhibit 59 at 1. The closing form indicates that the matter was "transferred to another Federal agency."¹⁷ *Id.* ENF Staff Atty 1 testified that the decision to close the MUI was made by Spencer Barasch, the Assistant Director for the FWDO Enforcement program at that time, possibly with Degenhardt's involvement. ENF Staff Atty 1 Testimony Tr. at 31.

Barasch told the OIG that he had "a very specific recollection" that when he replaced Wright in mid-1998 as the Assistant District Administrator for the FWDO Enforcement group, he reviewed the entire case inventory in the office, and that Stanford was one of the matters he reviewed. Barasch Interview Tr. at 10. Barasch recalled meeting with ENF Staff Atty 1 regarding which of her cases should be pursued and which cases should be closed. *Id.* at 12. Barasch told the OIG that he recalled deciding to close the Stanford MUI and to refer the Stanford matter to the NASD.¹⁸ *Id.* Barasch also told the

¹⁷ The SEC staff granted access to its files concerning its 1998 Stanford inquiry to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Customs Service, Office of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, and U.S. Internal Revenue Service. *See* July 24, 1998 Letter from Harold Degenhardt to FBI, August 10, 1998 Letter from Harold Degenhardt to IRS, August 25, 1998 Letter from Harold Degenhardt to Customs, and October 20, 1998 Letter from Harold Degenhardt to DOJ, attached as Exhibits 60, 61, 62, and 63, respectively.

¹⁸ The OIG has not found any evidence that the Stanford matter was actually referred from the SEC to the NASD in 1998.

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OIG that Degenhardt may have been involved in the decision to close the Stanford MUI. *Id.* at 16.

According to Preuitt, Barasch called her into his office to tell her he was closing the MUI because he “didn’t expect a very happy response” from her. December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 51. Preuitt testified that Barasch explained to her that although Enforcement had not “determined there was no fraud,” the matter was being closed due to “some problems with the case.” *Id.*¹⁹ Preuitt described her reaction to learning from Barasch that the Stanford inquiry was being closed as “shock and disbelief and this incredible feeling of failure and great disappointment.” *Id.* [Staff Acct 1] described Enforcement’s decision not to conduct a full-blown investigation of SGC as “kind of a disappointment,” and testified that both Preuitt and he were frustrated that the investigation was not going forward. [Staff Acct 1] Testimony Tr. at 28.

1. The Enforcement Staff Told the Examination Staff That an Investigation of Stanford Was Not Warranted Because of the Lack of U.S. Investors

Preuitt testified that Enforcement’s “most significant” concern about pursuing the matter was the lack of U.S. investors and that this issue caused “some folks in Enforcement [to not want] to conduct an investigation.” December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 44. Preuitt explained that “[i]n discussions with Enforcement, they seemed to believe that [the lack of US investors] was a concern and maybe limited our interest[.]”²⁰ *Id.* at 35, 52. Preuitt’s view of the issue was “why would it matter[?]; we have a U.S. broker-dealer engaged in fraud.” *Id.* at 35.

Felsman also recalled that the staff believed that there were no U.S. citizens that had purchased Stanford CDs. Felsman Testimony Tr. at 28. She testified that the lack of U.S. investors created another issue for Enforcement because her understanding at the time was that “the Commission itself was [not] interested in entertaining cases not involving United States citizens.” *Id.* at 20. [Staff Acct 1] also recalled there being a concern that there were no identified U.S. investors in the Stanford CDs, and he understood this to probably be the reason why the Stanford investigation “didn’t proceed as it should have.” [Staff Acct 1] Testimony Tr. at 25-26.

¹⁹ Barasch did not recall this conversation with Preuitt about closing the 1998 Stanford MUI, but said he “may have very well” had that conversation. Barasch Interview Tr. at 18.

²⁰ [IA Examiner 1] an FWDO examiner who, as discussed below, conducted a second examination of SGC in 1998, testified that while generally, the lack of U.S. investors does not “matter in terms of the SEC’s ability to bring an action ... it does factor into [Enforcement’s] priorities.” [IA Examiner 1] Testimony Tr. at 79.

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Degenhardt acknowledged that he believed the lack of U.S. investors was “a factor” in determining whether to pursue a particular matter, and noted that Barasch shared his view. Degenhardt Interview Memorandum at 4.

2. The Enforcement Staff Told the Examination Staff That an Investigation of Stanford Would Be Too Difficult Because of the Staff's Inability to Obtain Records From Antigua

Felsman recalled that Enforcement was concerned about a “major jurisdictional issue” related to the matter before she left the Commission at the end of 1997. Felsman Testimony Tr. at 20. [IA Examiner 1] an FWDO examiner who, as discussed below, conducted a second examination of SGC contemporaneous with the 1998 Stanford MUI, testified that he learned that the staff closed the MUI without seeking a formal order because “they didn’t have any clear evidence of a fraud simply because they didn’t have enough information about what was going on at the offshore bank [and] they had questions about the jurisdiction and about their ability to successfully subpoena information from that offshore bank.” [IA Examiner 1] Testimony Tr. at 24-25. [Staff Acct 1] also testified that it was his understanding that another reason that the investigation did not go forward was the fact that SIB was an offshore entity, which was a jurisdictional issue.

[Staff Acct 1] Testimony Tr. at 26, 44.

The Enforcement branch chief assigned to the 1998 Stanford MUI, who asked the OIG not to be identified, testified that the SEC staff could not proceed with the matter because they did not have access to foreign records concerning Stanford, and they had insufficient information regarding how Stanford achieved the purported returns. Unidentified Former FWDO Enforcement Branch Chief Testimony Tr. at 11. Barasch also told the OIG that the fact that the CDs were issued by a foreign bank was a significant factor in his decision to close the 1998 Stanford MUI. Barasch Interview Tr. 12-14.²¹

As discussed below in Section XII of this ROI, the OIG investigation found that there were larger SEC-wide reasons why Stanford matter was not pursued, including the message Barasch received from senior Enforcement officials to focus on accounting fraud cases; the difficulties in obtaining approval from the SEC staff in Washington, DC to pursue novel investigations; the pressure in the FWDO to bring a lot of cases; the preference for “quick hit” cases as a result of that pressure; and the fact that Stanford was not a “quick hit” case.

²¹ Barasch told the OIG that “at one point” he called the SEC’s Office of International Affairs (“OIA”) and asked how hard it would be to get documents located in Antigua, and OIA responded that it would be “almost impossible.” Barasch Interview Tr. at 35. However, the OIG found no other evidence that any Enforcement staff contacted OIA or sought assistance or information about obtaining documents from Antigua before closing the 1998 Stanford MUI. OIA staff has no record or recollection of any contact by the FWDO regarding Stanford before December 2004. See March 22, 2010 E-mail from [OIA Atty 2] to [OIG Staff 1] attached as Exhibit 64.

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3. SGC's Outside Counsel, a Former Head Of The SEC's Fort Worth Office, May Have Assured Barasch That "There Was Nothing There"

SGC was represented by two outside counsel in connection with the SEC's 1998 Enforcement MUI: (1) Ballard, and (2) Wayne Secore, a founding partner of Secore and Waller. See June 19, 1998 Letter from Jack Ballard to ENF Staff Atty 1 attached as Exhibit 65; Secore Interview Tr. at 3-4. Secore previously had been District Administrator of the FWDO, from approximately 1981 through 1986. Secore Interview Tr. at 3.

The June 19, 1998 letter discussed above, from Jack Ballard to ENF Staff Atty 1 copying Degenhardt, stated the following:

As you know, Wayne Secore and I represent Stanford Group Company ("SGC"), a registered broker-dealer and investment advisor, in connection with the informal inquiry being conducted by the Fort Worth District Office. We have had several telephone discussions with you concerning the scope of the inquiry which, as you have informed us, primarily concerns the relationship of SGC with Stanford International Bank ("SIB"), a private international bank located in Antigua, West Indies.

Exhibit 65.

In his letter to ENF Staff Atty 1, Ballard expressed "serious concerns" about the SEC's inquiry interfering with SGC's operations. *Id.* at 2. The letter concluded with the following request for a meeting with Degenhardt:

Wayne [Secore] and I believe the seriousness of SGC's concerns warrant a personal meeting with you and Harold Degenhardt to discuss those concerns raised in this letter. Wayne and I are available at any time on Tuesday, June 23 or Wednesday, June 24. Please let me know at your earliest convenience when a personal meeting with you and Mr. Degenhardt can be scheduled.

Id. at 3.²²

²² Although this letter and a June 10, 2008 letter to the SEC (see Exhibit 56) were from Ballard, Secore appears to have been the lead attorney on the matter. An SGC document apparently created in February 2002 summarized the legal fees paid by SGC and indicated that SGC paid Secore's firm, Secore & Waller, \$48,229.93 between June and October 1998 for services related to the 1998 SEC Enforcement matter. See (Footnote continued on next page.)

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Neither Ballard nor Secore recalled meeting with the SEC staff about Stanford. *See* Ballard Interview Tr. at 6; Secore Interview Tr. at 5, 8. However, Secore did say that it was likely he met with senior SEC staff since the meeting was requested. Secore Interview Tr. at 9-10. Secore said that it was “very rare” that his request for a meeting with senior SEC staff was denied. *Id.* at 10.

ENF Staff Atty 1 did not recall whether Degenhardt or Barasch met with Secore, but she testified that it was very common for defense counsel in an investigation to contact Barasch or Degenhardt and discuss the investigation. ENF Staff Atty 1 Tr. at 50-55. ENF Staff Atty 1 testified that she had been frustrated when this occurred. *Id.* at 51.

During the course of this OIG investigation, Preuitt provided information alleging that in mid-2009, Barasch told her that in 1998, he had relied on a representation from Secore that the 1998 Stanford MUI should be closed. According to Preuitt, at a restaurant in New Orleans, Louisiana, during a July 30 to August 1, 2009 social trip with her, Barasch, FWDO Enforcement staff attorney ENF Staff Atty 4 and former FWDO Enforcement staff attorney ENF Staff Atty 3 Preuitt asked Barasch why he had not pursued an investigation of Stanford in 1998. December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 53-54. Preuitt stated in her testimony that Barasch told her it was because “Wayne Secore had told him there was nothing there.” *Id.* at 53; *see also* Preuitt Interview Tr. at 4-5 (stating that Barasch told Preuitt “he asked Wayne Secore if there was a case there and Wayne Secore said that there wasn’t. So he was satisfied with that and decided not to pursue it further.”)

Barasch told the OIG that he “vaguely” recalled Secore having represented Stanford. Barasch Interview Tr. at 18-19. However, he adamantly denied that Secore influenced his decision to close the Stanford MUI. *Id.* at 21. Barasch told the OIG that he recalled the trip to New Orleans in mid-2009 with Preuitt ENF Staff Atty 4 and ENF Staff Atty 3. *Id.* at 19. Barasch told the OIG that he recalled discussing the Stanford case with Preuitt during this trip, and that Preuitt may have brought up the 1998 MUI in this conversation. *Id.* at 19-21. Barasch, however, denied telling Preuitt that he closed the MUI because of a representation by Wayne Secore about Stanford, stating that “I would never have said that. ... I would never accept an attorney’s representation about anything. ... [T]hat’s absurd.” *Id.* at 21.²³

February 28, 2002 E-mail, attached as Exhibit 66. By comparison, SGC paid Ballard’s firm \$15,622.05 for work related to the matter. *Id.*

²³ Preuitt testified that she and ENF Staff Atty 4 discussed Barasch’s statement to her about closing the 1998 MUI based on an assurance from Wayne Secore “several times,” including during a subsequent business trip on October 21-22, 2009, while she and ENF Staff Atty 4 were having dinner at the same New Orleans restaurant. December 14, 2009 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 88-89; December 15, 2009 E-mail from Julie Preuitt to David Kotz, attached as Exhibit 67. On November 3, 2009, ENF Staff Atty 2 told the OIG that he did not recall having a conversation with anyone about whether Wayne Secore had represented Stanford at some point. ENF Staff Atty 4 Interview Tr. at 3. He also told the OIG on November 3, 2009, that he didn’t know that Secore had ever represented Stanford. *Id.*

(Footnote continued on next page.)

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III. IN 1998, THE FWDO EXAMINATION STAFF EXAMINED SGC'S INVESTMENT ADVISER OPERATIONS AND REACHED THE SAME CONCLUSION AS THE BROKER-DEALER EXAMINERS: STANFORD'S CD SALES WERE PROBABLY FRAUDULENT

In June 1998, while the 1998 Stanford MUI was open, the FWDO's investment adviser Examination group began an examination of SGC. See Exhibit 55. [IA Examiner 1] and [IA Examiner 3]²⁴ were the examiners assigned to the matter. *Id.*

[IA Examiner 1], the senior examiner on the matter, testified that he was aware of the B-D Examination group's concerns about "possible misrepresentations and a possible Ponzi scheme on the part of [Stanford]" when he started working on the 1998 Exam. [IA Examiner 1] Testimony Tr. at 18. [IA Examiner 1] also "understood the broker-dealer folks ... were concerned that there wasn't a lot of information about what the offshore bank was doing with the money that was being raised through the sale of the CDs." *Id.* at 19.

The resulting examination report, issued on July 16, 1998 (the "1998 Examination Report") stated:

The area of concern involves the registrant's "referral" of customers to an affiliated offshore bank for investment in "Certificates of Deposit" ("CDs") issued by that bank. The examiners sought to gather information about "referrals" of advisory clients.

The examination revealed that at least seventeen SGC advisory client accounts have also invested an as-yet undetermined amount in the CDs. It was also represented to the examiners that these clients are non-U.S. citizens. Based upon the amount of referral fees earned by SGC in 1997, it appears that SGC brokerage and advisory clients may have invested as much as \$250 million in the CDs. There is an outstanding request for the name, address and amount invested for each SGC advisory client who has also invested in the CDs.

...

On January 11, 2010, [ENF Staff Atty 4] provided the OIG with sworn, on-the-record testimony, and reiterated his claim that he had not heard that Secore ever represented Stanford. [ENF Staff Atty 4] Testimony Tr. at 25. He also testified that he was not "aware of any role that Spence Barasch played in the Stanford investigation" and would not "have associated Spence Barasch with Stanford." *Id.* at 28. Finally, [ENF Staff Atty 4] testified that he did not "recall ever having a discussion with [Pruitt] about Spence Barasch and Stanford." *Id.* at 27.

²⁴ The only substantive recollection [IA Examiner 3] had of the 1998 Examination was that it involved CDs that paid suspiciously high returns. [IA Examiner 3] Interview Tr. at 8-9, 13.

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As of the date of this report, SGC has been unable to provide a complete list of the advisory clients invested in the CDs and the amount invested.

...

It was first represented to the examiners that no records were kept by SGC in relation to the client investments in the CDs. However, SGC later represented that such records do exist [sic] and is compiling a list as requested.^[25]

Exhibit 55 at 1, 4.²⁶

IA Examiner 1 agreed that he shared the B-D examiners' "concerns about the fact that these CDs had relatively high interest rates and yet were being promoted as being very safe and secure." IA Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 20. Like the B-D examiners, he was suspicious about "how Stanford was able to achieve these returns with such allegedly safe investments." *Id.* at 20. IA Examiner 1 summarized his concerns as follows:

[E]xtremely high interest rates, extremely generous compensation, [SGC] is extremely dependent upon that compensation to conduct its day-to-day operations. It just smells bad.

Id. at 21.

²⁵ IA Examiner 1 explained, "[W]e asked the compliance personnel at Stanford have any advisory clients invested in these CDs, and their first answer was we don't know. ... And, so during the course of the exam, maybe even after the completion of the fieldwork, they eventually got back to me and gave me a list, I believe, of names that included 17 names." IA Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 36. IA Examiner 1 found SGC's initial response that they did not know if any of SGC's clients had purchased the Stanford CDs "suspicious." *Id.* at 37. He testified, "That was one in many red flags. I found it incredible that they wouldn't know who they referred, at a minimum, to the bank." *Id.* at 44.

²⁶ The 1998 Examination Report also discussed the fact that two SGC compliance officers had left within a two-month period and discrepancies in the reasons given for their departures. Exhibit 55 at 7. The report concluded that those facts "raise concerns about SGC's compliance system. ... The examiners will bring this matter to the attention of FWDO Division of Enforcement." *Id.*

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A. The 1998 Examination Concluded That SGC's Sales of SIB CDs Were Not Consistent With SGC's Fiduciary Obligation to Its Clients Under the Investment Advisers Act

IA Examiner 1 testified that one of his concerns about SGC that arose during the 1998 Examination was the complete lack of information SGC had regarding the CDs and the SIB investment portfolio that purportedly supported the CDs unusually high and consistent returns. IA Examiner 1 explained:

We asked for all due diligence information that the adviser or the Stanford Group Company possessed concerning the CDs, whatever they had as to how the money was being invested, performance returns of the portfolio, whatever they had, and as I recall, they produced very, very little. They claimed, we don't have access to that information.

...

Well, the question is how would you sell it consistent -- in the case of an adviser, consistent with your fiduciary duty to your clients.

...

So my conclusion was, as I have asked you, give me everything you've got about that investment, and they gave me virtually nothing, certainly nothing in my mind that would be a reasonable basis for making a recommendation of an investment. So that's why -- I think if you see the letter I sent to Stanford as a result of this report, I put in there [Section] 206^[27] language about it doesn't look like you've got enough information to fulfill your fiduciary duty in making this recommendation. ... And that would have -- in my mind, have been one of the theories to bring a case against the adviser by enforcement that that was such a -- a glaring absence of basis for a recommendation that it amounted to deceit or fraud upon the client.

IA Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 41-44.

²⁷ Section 206 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. § 80b-6, prohibits certain transactions by investment advisers.

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On July 16, 1998, the SEC sent a letter to SGC that identified some of its concerns resulting from the 1998 Examination. That letter described SGC's "[f]iduciary [o]bligation" to its clients as follows:

An adviser has a fiduciary relationship with clients and owes them undivided loyalty. ... [An] investment adviser has an ... affirmative obligation to employ reasonable care to avoid misleading clients.^[28] Any departure from this fiduciary standard may constitute fraud upon clients under Section 206 of the Advisers Act.

During the examination, it was learned that representatives of SGC recommend to broker-dealer and advisory clients investments in a "certificate of deposit" ("CDs") issued by an affiliated bank domiciled in St. John's, Antigua, West Indies, Stanford International Bank Limited ("SIB"). ... [I]t was represented that no one at SGC maintained a record of all investors in the CDs or a record of all advisory clients who invested in the CDs. ...

SGC may be under a mistaken understanding that ... somehow these investment recommendations, or "referrals," fall outside the purview of the Advisers Act and SGC's duties thereunder. Please be advised that the examiners do not take this position, but rather construe the adviser's duty of utmost good faith to apply to any and all dealings between SGC and its advisory clients to whom it owes a fiduciary duty. ... Sections 206(1) and (2) forbid fraud and deceit by an adviser in dealing with its clients without regard to whether a security is involved.^[29]

July 16, 1998 Letter from [IA Examiner 3] to Robert Glen, attached as Exhibit 69 at 3-4.

²⁸ In its Memorandum of Law in Support of Motion for Ex Parte Temporary Restraining Order, Preliminary Injunction and Other Emergency Relief ("SEC Brief"), filed on February 17, 2009, attached as Exhibit 68, the SEC cited *SEC v. Capital Gains Research Bureau, Inc. et al.*, 375 U.S. 180, 194 (1983) for the proposition that an investment adviser has "an affirmative obligation to employ reasonable care to avoid misleading [his or her] clients." *Id.* at 27.

²⁹ [IA Examiner 1] testified that Stanford's response to the deficiency letter was inadequate and did nothing to allay his concerns that Stanford's CD sales were fraudulent. [IA Examiner 1] Testimony Tr. at 55-56.

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B. The Enforcement Staff Failed to Consider the Investment Adviser Examiners' Concerns in Deciding Not to Investigate Stanford Further

IA Examiner 1 testified that the IA Examination staff brought their concerns to Enforcement's attention while the 1998 Stanford MUI was still open. IA Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 47. In fact, IA Examiner 1 testified that the only reason the examination staff did not make a second formal Enforcement referral of Stanford in connection with the 1998 Examination was the fact that Enforcement already had an open MUI. *Id.* at 55-56. IA Examiner 1 testified, however, that there were no "coordination efforts" between the examiners and the Enforcement staff in connection with the 1998 Stanford MUI. *Id.* at 29. IA Examiner 1 explained:

My exam was done. I did the exam report. I understood enforcement was looking at it. I just thought enforcement will go out and get whatever additional information they need.

Id. Enforcement staff attorney ENF Staff Atty 1 testified that she had no recollection of an examination of SGC in July 1998, and she did not recall the investment adviser examiners referring any information to her or her branch chief about SGC. ENF Staff Atty 1 Testimony Tr. at 29-30.

According to a former FWDO Examination branch chief, the Enforcement staff's failure to coordinate with the examiners who were conducting an examination of Stanford contemporaneous with the 1998 MUI before deciding to close that MUI was, in his opinion, "crazy ... nonsensical." Unidentified Former FWDO Examination Branch Chief Testimony Tr. at 37; *see also id.* at 43 (The Enforcement staff's failure to coordinate with IA Examiner 1 "doesn't make any sense.")

IA Examiner 1 testified that he was "concerned" when Enforcement closed the 1998 Stanford MUI because "we still had the same concerns that this thing is going to continue to grow and we're not really comfortable that it's a legitimate operation." IA Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 59. Specifically, IA Examiner 1 concurred "that Stanford was operating some kind of fraud." *Id.* at 60. Preuit testified that after the 1998 Examination, both the investment adviser and broker-dealer examiners "knew that it was a fraud." December 14, 2009 Preuit Testimony Tr. at 60.

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IV. IN 2002, THE SEC EXAMINERS EXAMINED SGC'S INVESTMENT ADVISER OPERATIONS AGAIN AND REFERRED STANFORD TO ENFORCEMENT

In November 2002, the SEC's investment adviser examination group conducted yet another examination of SGC. See Exhibit 70. [IA Examiner 2] and [IA Examiner 1] were the examiners assigned to the matter. *Id.* at ii. [IA Examiner 2] testified that he selected SGC as part of his plan to examine other registered investment advisers in Houston, Texas. [IA Examiner 2] Testimony Tr. at 10-11. [IA Examiner 2] testified that he asked [IA Examiner 1] if he wanted to assist with the Houston examinations, including Stanford. *Id.* at 11-12. In response, [IA Examiner 1] told [IA Examiner 2] that [IA Examiner 1] had examined SGC in 1998 and was concerned about its operations. *Id.* at 12. [IA Examiner 2] described [IA Examiner 1] reaction to [IA Examiner 2] request for assistance as follows:

[W]hen I mentioned Stanford [to [IA Examiner 1] he kind of had an odd look on his face and I asked him, "What's wrong with Stanford?" And he explained to me that he had been there in [1998], and that he had strongly suspected that the affiliated bank of the investment advisor had problems.

...

I asked him what type of problems, you know, what was the deal, and -- I can't remember whether he actually came out and said Ponzi scheme or fraud but he made it clear that the bank was taking in deposits and he suspected that, whenever there was a redemption, they were just taking that money out of -- new money from new investors. So like I said, I can't remember if he used the word "fraud" or "Ponzi scheme," but he made it clear that that's what he suspected.

Id. at 12.

A. In the 2002 Examination, the Examiners Found That Stanford's CD Sales Had Increased Significantly, Which Led to Concerns That the Potential Ponzi Scheme Was Growing

Stanford's operations had grown significantly in the four years since the 1998 Examination. The 1998 Examination Report stated, "Based upon the amount of referral fees earned by SGC in 1997, it appeared that SGC brokerage and advisory clients may have invested as much as \$250 million in the CDs." Exhibit 55 at 1. According to the Examination report issued on December 19, 2002 (the "2002 Examination Report"), "At the time of the current examination, the amount of referral fees received by SGC would be indicative of \$640 million in CDs outstanding, primarily through SGC's efforts."

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2002 Examination Report, attached as Exhibit 70 at 2. The 2002 Examination Report also noted:

According to the last Form D filed with the Commission on January 29, 2002, SIB claimed to have sold \$37.2 million (of \$150 million offered) in CDs to an undisclosed number of U.S. resident accredited investors. This amount reflects additional deposits of \$22.3 million to U.S. investors since February 24, 2000, the date of the previous Form D, when SIB reported total sales of \$14.9 million. ... SIB's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2001, ... indicated total 'certificates of deposit' of \$1.1 billion.

Id. at 10.

The 2002 Examination Report's conclusions included, "Based upon the results of this examination, the FWDO has assigned a "risk rating" of "1," the highest risk rating possible, primarily due to SGC's sales of the CDs." Exhibit 70 at 15. [IA Examiner 2] testified that a "big factor" in the assignment of a "high" risk rating to Stanford was the "suspicions [that] the international bank was a Ponzi scheme." [IA Examiner 2] Testimony Tr. at 40.

According to the branch chief assigned to the 2002 Examination, who asked not to be identified, he and the examiners had "major concerns" about Stanford's operations. Unidentified Former FWDO Examination Branch Chief Testimony Tr. at 46-47. [IA Examiner 2] testified that there were numerous red flags regarding the SIB CDs that caused him to conclude that Stanford had been operating a Ponzi scheme and it was growing exponentially. *See, e.g.*, [IA Examiner 2] Testimony Tr. at 68, 96. As [IA Examiner 2] testified, one of those red flags was the consistent, above-market reported returns, stating, "[W]hen you take the CD rates, the commission, the overhead and added them together ... it just seemed very unlikely that they could invest in anything legitimate to earn a return to cover all those expenses." [IA Examiner 2] Testimony Tr. at 29-30.

[IA Examiner 2] testified that the high commissions paid to SGC financial advisers for selling the SIB CDs was another significant cause of the staff's suspicions. [IA Examiner 2] made these observations in the following exchange:

- Q: And did it make sense to you that Stanford Group Company ... [would] be able to persuade all these people to invest [in the Stanford CDs] without having any understanding as to what the product was ... ?
- A: It's been my experience that, when you offer a commission that high to a rep, they'll find some way to make it attractive to the customer.

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...

Q: [W]ould you agree ... that the high referral fee was indicative of a possible fraud in two respects. One is ... how you make a safe investment to support [the referral fee] and the interest that you're paying?

A: Right.

Q: But two, it's indicative of a strong incentive that's being put on the reps to sell that product. Is that also somewhat of a red flag ... ?

A: Yes, that's correct.

IA Examiner 2 Testimony Tr. at 66-68.

Another red flag that concerned the examiners was SGC's claimed lack of information about which of its clients had invested in the SIB CDs. IA Examiner 2 testified that during and after the examination IA Examiner 1 and he asked SGC several times for a list of SGC's investment advisory clients that had invested in SIB CDs. *Id.* at 30, 55. A March 20, 2003 e-mail from IA Examiner 2 to IA Examiner 1 stated:

[SGC] sent us a list of CD investors. The list seems awfully short. They didn't include addresses - however, just looking at the names the majority appear to be US citizens.^[30]

March 20, 2003 E-mail from IA Examiner 2 to IA Examiner 1 attached as Exhibit 71. Approximately two months later, on May 22, 2003, IA Examiner 1 e-mailed IA Examiner 2

I was thinking about going back to confirm with [SGC's Compliance Officer] that we had a full list of CD holders that bought through SGC. The totals from the list she gave us do not exactly match up with the total CDs outstanding that should be out there based upon the referral fees SGC received in 2001

³⁰ IA Examiner 2 testified that he felt the issue of whether there were U.S. investors was irrelevant, but that he understood that it was a factor for Enforcement. IA Examiner 2 Testimony Tr. at 55-57.

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May 22, 2003 E-mail from [IA Examiner 1] to [IA Examiner 2] attached as Exhibit 72. [IA Examiner 2] testified that he did not believe the examiners ever got "a satisfactory response [to the request], and a full list of investors."³¹ [IA Examiner 2] Testimony Tr. at 109.

B. The 2002 Examination Found That SGC Was Violating the Investment Advisers Act By Failing to Conduct Any Due Diligence Related to the SIB CDs

The 2002 Examination Report included the following comment regarding Section 206 of the Investment Advisers Act in its summary of violations, "[SGC] failed to document adequate due diligence with respect to its clients' investments in its affiliated offshore bank's certificates of deposit." Exhibit 70 at 1. The 2002 Examination Report discussed SGC's lack of due diligence as follows:

A review of SGC's "due diligence" files for the SIB certificates of deposit ("CDs") revealed that SGC had little more than the most recent SIB financial statements (year end 2001) and the private offering memoranda and subscription documents. There was no indication that anyone at SGC knew how its clients' money was being used by SIB or how SIB was generating sufficient income to support the above-market interest rates paid and the substantial annual three percent trailer commissions paid to SGC.

...

The examiners obtained copies of the disclosure documents given to U.S. accredited investors [T]he document provides no disclosure of specifically how the money will be used by the issuer.

Exhibit 70 at 10.

³¹ As discussed below, on December 16, 2002, [IA Examiner 1] and [IA Examiner 2] learned that Enforcement had decided not to investigate Stanford before seeing the 2002 Examination Report and before that report was even finished. On December 19, 2002, [IA Examiner 1] e-mailed [IA Examiner 2] regarding their efforts to obtain information from SGC regarding its clients who had invested in SIB CDs, stating, "On other hand, if we aren't going to investigate the thing I don't see that it matters." December 19, 2002 E-mail from [IA Examiner 1] to [IA Examiner 2] attached as Exhibit 73. [IA Examiner 2] testified that it would not have been a productive exercise to push for more information from SGC if Enforcement had already decided to not investigate the matter. [IA Examiner 2] Testimony Tr. at 90-91.

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IA Examiner 2 explained his rationale for concluding that SGC was violating Section 206 as follows:

[F]or all of [SGC's] investment advisory clients they were [a] fiduciary and whenever they refer that client to some other investment product, whether it's a security or not, they were supposed to do some due diligence into doing that. So we asked them: Give us the due diligence file for this offshore bank. We want to see [] everything you looked at before you made this recommendation to refer these clients over. The only thing we got if I remember right was just the file with the financial statements and maybe a couple other things in there. So IA Examiner 1 and I took the position that that wasn't enough.

IA Examiner 2 Testimony Tr. at 48-49 IA Examiner 1 also testified that he considered SGC's due diligence files to have been "extremely lacking." IA Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 75.

On December 19, 2002, the Examination staff sent Stanford a deficiency letter to SGC's Chief Compliance Officer, requesting that "SGC perform and document substantial additional due diligence to determine whether the use of proceeds by the issuer would indicate that the investment is suitable for its advisory clients." See December 19, 2002 Letter from IA Examiner 1 to Jane Bates, attached as Exhibit 74 at 8. That letter explained:

An adviser has a fiduciary relationship with clients and owes them undivided loyalty. ... Any departure from this fiduciary standard may constitute fraud upon clients under Section 206 of the Advisers Act and subject you to administrative, civil and/or criminal sanctions.

...

The Examination Staff's review of SGC's due diligence file with respect to its clients' investments in the [SIB CDs] indicated that *SGC did not have adequate information upon which to base a recommendation to a client.*

...

The rates offered by the CDs, as compared with current treasury rates, would indicate that the risk involved in the CDs may be great.

Id. at 7-8 (emphasis added).

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In March 2003, in addressing the deficiencies identified during the 2002 Examination, SGC markedly changed its previous representations to the SEC concerning its due diligence regarding SIB's CDs. See March 13, 2003 Letter from Jane Bates to Staff Acct 2 attached as Exhibit 75 at 4. A March 19, 2003 e-mail from IA Examiner 2 to IA Examiner 1 discussed SGC's latest response to the examination staff's deficiency letter as follows:

During the fieldwork of the examination, I got the definite impression that the Registrant's staff was trying to "wash their hands" of the offshore bank and downplay the activities of the bank in their office. We were told that once a client was referred to the bank, the adviser's personnel no longer took an active role in managing that portion of the client's assets. Now Jane [its Chief Compliance Officer] claims that Stanford's COO and Chief Compliance Officer regularly visit the offshore bank, participate in quarterly calls with the CFO of the bank, and receive quarterly information regarding the bank's portfolio allocations (by sector and percentage of bonds/equity, etc.), investment strategies, and top five equity and bond holdings. Jane also says that such information will now be included in its due diligence files. I believe this to be a mistake by Jane and others at Stanford - this response should come in handy when the bank collapses and everyone there plays dumb.^{32]} Also, if this information is included in the due diligence file, we should have access to it now Perhaps we should drop by unannounced and ask to look at it.

Exhibit 71. IA Examiner 1 responded:

On the Stanford Bank issue, I am not sure what to do. If they have the information they gathered on these visits to Antigua, why didn't they give it to us when we asked for it? I guess we should ask for it again.

Id.

Regarding SGC's new claim to have information regarding SIB's portfolio, IA Examiner 2 testified that it was "a red flag that all of a sudden [SGC] claimed to have this information when they didn't have it before." IA Examiner 2 Testimony Tr. at 96. In fact,

³² IA Examiner 2 testified that when he made this comment, he thought there was "about a 95 percent chance that [SIB] was going to collapse" because it was a Ponzi scheme. IA Examiner 2 Testimony Tr. at 99.

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when [IA Examiner 2] received this letter, he “knew right then, that either [SGC’s Chief Compliance Officer] was a bit out of it or that she had lied.” *Id.* at 96-97.

However, the OIG investigation found that the SEC never received, nor requested, the information referenced in SGC’s March 13, 2003 letter. *Id.* Despite [IA Examiner 2] suggestion in his March 19, 2003 e-mail that “[p]erhaps we should drop by unannounced and ask to look at it,” we found that the SEC did not follow-up to obtain the newly-claimed due diligence information. Exhibit 71 at 102-103.

C. During the 2002 Examination, the FWDO Enforcement Staff Received a Letter From the Daughter of an Elderly Stanford Investor Concerned That the Stanford CDs Were Fraudulent

On December 5, 2002, Degenhardt received a letter dated October 28, 2002, from a citizen of Mexico who raised concerns about Stanford similar to those raised by the Examination staff. *See* October 28, 2002 Letter from [Complainant 1] to SEC Complaint Center, copying Harold Degenhardt (the “[Complainant 1] Letter”), attached as Exhibit 76. The [Complainant 1] Letter stated:

My mother is an old woman with more than 75 years of age and she has all her money my father inherited to her for his life work in CDs of Stanford Bank. This is the only money my mother has, and it is necessary for my mother, my sisters and me for living. My mother put it in the United States because of the bad situation in Mexico and because the most important thing is to look for security. ...

I am an accountant by profession and work for a large bank in Mexico. I know some banking regulations of my country that are very different from practices in Stanford Bank and for that reason I am very nervous. Please look at this bank and investigate if everything is honest and correct. There are many investors from Mexico in this bank.

My questions and doubts are listed here.

1. Stanford says the CDs have insurance. My mother receives two statements of accounts. One from Stanford bank in Antigua with the CDs and another one from Stanford and Bear Stearns in New York. I know Bear Stearns is a very good company, but the statement of Bear Stearns only has cash that my mother uses to take out checks. This cash is the interest that the CD pays. Is the

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bank in Antigua truly covered by insurance of the United States Government?

2. The CD has a higher than 9% interest and I know other big banks like Citibank pay interest of 4%. Is this possible and secure?

...

4. In December of 1999 the bank had a lot of investments in foreign currencies and in stocks. In all the world many stocks and foreign currencies came down in 2000. If a lot of money was in investments that came down, how did the bank make money to pay the interest and all of the very high expenses I imagine it has. ...

5. The accounting company that makes the audit (C.A.S. Hewlett & Co) is in Antigua and [no]body knows. I saw the case of ENRON with bad accounting and I am preoccupied with another case of fraud accounting. Why is the auditor a company of Antigua that [no]body knows and not a good United States accounting company?

I know some investors that lost money in a United States company named InverWorld in San Antonio. Please review very well Stanford to make sure that many investors do not get cheated. These investors are simple people of Mexico and maybe many other places and have their faith in the United States financial system.

*Id.*³³

³³ Approximately eleven months before receipt of this letter, Barasch was forwarded another complaint from Complainant 2 that stated:

I am currently providing [redacted] services to an Antigua company and have become very concerned about the unusual activities of the Stanford Financial Group, a Texas based organisation, operating through subsidiaries on the Island.

...

The Company has recently written off a significant, overdue interest payment as "a gift to the people of Antigua" to enable the Government to pay its public employees and has announced that it will now make further substantial loans.

I draw this to your attention as these curious strategic decisions may not be reaching the shareholders of the Group and may ultimately be placing their investments at risk.

I would be pleased to forward further information upon request.

(Footnote continued on next page.)

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IA Examiner 2 testified regarding the Complainant 1 Letter, that "It looked like she had the same sort of concerns we had, about the higher rate of interest. ... "IA Examiner 2 Testimony Tr. at 62. IA Examiner 2 characterized those concerns as "legitimate." *Id.*

D. The FWDO Did Not Respond to the Complainant 1 Letter and Did Not Take Any Action to Investigate Her Claim

IA Examiner 1 testified that his reaction to the letter was, "[T]his is great, we've got actually somebody complaining." IA Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 93. IA Examiner 1 also felt that "we need[ed] to get in touch with this lady," because he was "almost certain there was something to her complaint." *Id.* at 74. IA Examiner 1 drafted a response to her letter. *Id.* at 73-74. That draft response stated, in part:

If the person who sold the CD to your mother is a registered representative of SGC, a registered broker dealer and investment adviser in the United States, there may be some aid we can provide. ... If you wish your letter to be considered a complaint with regard to this registered representative's actions, we will forward your letter to SGC and ask that they respond to you and this office to explain why such an investment was suitable for your 75-year old mother. *That response might be enlightening to all of us.*

...

With respect to the interest rate being paid, we share your concerns about whether it is possible to pay such a high interest rate in the current economic environment. As I am sure you are aware, the general principal [sic] is that the higher the interest rate offered, the more risk is being taken in the investment. ...

December 2002 Draft Letter to Complainant 1 from IA Examiner 1 attached as Exhibit 78 (emphasis added).

IA Examiner 1 The OIG investigation found that IA Examiner 1 response letter was never sent. IA Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 73-74.

February 5, 2002 E-mail from OIE Atty to Spencer Barasch, attached as Exhibit 77. The OIG found no evidence that anything was done in response to this complaint.

³⁴ On December 11, 2002, IA Examiner 1 e-mailed Wright the draft response and stated, Staff Acct 2 and I have come up with this draft response to the lady in Mexico. It should at least get the ball rolling on responding. Let us know what you want us to do." See December 11, 2002 E-mail from IA Examiner 1 to Hugh Wright, attached as Exhibit 79. The draft response was circulated to ENF BC 4 a branch chief in Enforcement, who responded, "I want to spend more time with this. It may make sense after we look at everything. The letter should come from the enforcement attorney." *Id.*

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E. Although a Decision Was Made to Forward the [Complainant 1] Letter to the Texas State Securities Board, the Letter Was Never Forwarded

[IA Examiner 1] testified that after he had drafted a response to the [Complainant 1] Letter, he was told that Barasch had decided to forward the [Complainant 1] Letter to the Texas State Securities Board ("TSSB"). *Id.* at 91-92. [IA Examiner 1] was "puzzled" by Barasch's decision "because [he] didn't see how the Texas State Securities Board could do even as much as we could potentially do, much less more. So it didn't make any sense..." *Id.* at 92. According to a tracking report and a notation that [IA Examiner 1] made on that document, the [Complainant 1] Letter was to have been forwarded to the TSSB "per Barasch" on December 10, 2002. *See* SEC Tracking Report, attached as Exhibit 80.

However, the OIG investigation found that the [Complainant 1] Letter was not sent to the TSSB. Denise Crawford, Texas State Securities Commissioner, and [TSSB Empl 1] [PII] told the OIG that the TSSB had searched its files and found no record of receiving the letter. TSSB Interview Memorandum at 4; [TSSB Empl 1] Interview Memorandum. Crawford also stated that, as a matter of procedure, if the SEC sends a letter to TSSB stating that the SEC is sending a complaint to the TSSB, the TSSB regularly keeps records of such letters. TSSB Interview Memorandum at 4. Crawford also stated that the fact that the TSSB does not have a record of such a letter in their files would indicate that the TSSB never received such a letter from the SEC. *Id.*³⁵ Similarly, the SEC has no record of Barasch having referred the matter to the TSSB. *See* February 23, 2010 E-mail from Julie Preuit to [OIG Staff 2] attached as Exhibit 81.

F. In December 2002, the Examination Staff Referred Their Stanford Findings to the Enforcement Staff

Before the 2002 Examination Report was completed, the Examination staff met with the Enforcement staff several times to discuss their numerous concerns regarding Stanford. [IA Examiner 2] testified that he and [IA Examiner 1] had "several meetings with [E]nforcement" after returning from their Stanford examination, but that "there were no high-level attorneys there." [IA Examiner 2] Testimony Tr. at 22. Specifically, he did not believe Degenhardt or Barasch attended any of those meetings. *Id.*

The 2002 Examination Report found the following:

The [Stanford] website ... provides all the terms and conditions of the various types of CDs ... offered by SIB ... A person accessing the website can easily get information about how to contact SGC representatives,

³⁵ Crawford, [TSSB Empl 2] [PII] of the Texas State Securities Board, and [TSSB Empl 3] [PII] of the Texas State Securities Board, all stated that they had never seen the letter before. TSSB Interview Memorandum at 4.

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either by telephone or by email. As a result, the website information appears to represent a general solicitation, or public offering, of the CDs to U.S. persons.

Exhibit 70 at 11-12. The 2002 Examination Report described the related Enforcement referral of this issue as follows:

The issue concerning the possible unregistered public offering of the CDs has been referred to the FWDO's Enforcement Division, which has decided to refer the matter to the Texas State Securities Board.

Id. at 15 (footnote omitted).

The concerns that the examiners discussed with the Enforcement staff included the fact that there was no indication that anyone at SGC knew how its clients' money was being used by SIB or how SIB was generating sufficient income to support the above-market interest rates paid and the substantial annual three percent trailer commissions paid to SGC. The examiners' concerns fueled "suspicions [that] the international bank was a Ponzi scheme." ^{IA Examiner 2} Testimony Tr. at 40.

G. Based on the Earlier Decision to Forward the ^{Complainant 1} Letter to the TSSB, the "Matter" Was Considered Referred to the TSSB Even Before the 2002 Examination Report Was Sent to Enforcement.

On December 16, 2002, ^{IA Examiner 1} copied two of the Enforcement attorneys with whom he had been meeting regarding the Stanford matter on an e-mail exchange with ^{IA Examiner 2} regarding Stanford. December 16, 2002 E-mail from ^{IA Examiner 1} to ^{IA Examiner 2} attached as Exhibit 82. One of those attorneys, ^{ENF BC 4}, a branch chief in the Enforcement group, responded to ^{IA Examiner 1} and copied Barasch:

You should be aware that, before you brought this matter to my attention, Spence [Barasch] had already referred it to the TSSB based on a complaint. Neither you nor I knew about this referral. I have since conferred with Spence about it. We decided to let the state continue to pursue the case. When you are finished with your report, however, I would like to read it. At that time, I will reevaluate our interest in the matter.

Id.

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IA Examiner 1 forwarded ENF BC 4 e-mail to Staff Acct 2 Wright and IA Examiner 2 with the following introduction:

Here's the latest on status with ENF. Looks like TSSB will handle the matter. I can't wait to see Texas execute a warrant in Antigua! [36]

Exhibit 82.

H. The Enforcement Staff Did Not Open an Inquiry Into Stanford and Did Not Even Review the 2002 Examination Report.

IA Examiner 1 described his surprise at learning on December 16, 2002, that Enforcement had decided to not open a MUI based on the examiners' concerns but had instead "decided to let the state continue to pursue the case," as follows:

This was a shot out of the blue because I had sent him the draft of my response letter to the Mexican lady and was waiting to get some comment, get it cleared to get it going. And then I received this e-mail saying IA Examiner 1 it's already been referred to the Texas State Securities Board.

IA Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 103; see also Exhibit 82. IA Examiner 2 testified that he was "disappointed" and "frustrated" by Enforcement's decision to refer the Stanford matter to the TSSB. IA Examiner 2 Testimony Tr. at 91.

On December 19, 2002, IA Examiner 2 e-mailed the 2002 Examination Report to OCIE Exam Liaison, the FWDO Examination Liaison in the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations ("OCIE") in Washington, DC, and copied Barasch and

36 IA Examiner 2 testified that he "never did understand" Barasch's rationale for referring the matter to the TSSB in the following exchange:

A: ... I'd hoped that they didn't just push this off on Texas without -- and just close the file and never look at it again.

Q: ... [W]hat would be the value of Texas pursuing this versus the SEC? What would they be able to do that you guys couldn't?

A: That I never did understand. ... I think it's safe to say I was pretty confused, or -- just wasn't expecting a referral to the State of Texas.

IA Examiner 2 Testimony Tr. at 84-85.

TSSB officials Crawford and TSSB Empl 2 told the OIG that because the issuer -- SIB -- was overseas, it made much more sense for the SEC to pursue this matter rather than the TSSB. TSSB Interview Memorandum at 4.

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ENF BC 4 See December 19, 2002 E-mail from IA Examiner 2 to OCIE Exam Liaison attached as Exhibit 83 IA Examiner 2 e-mail stated:

The issue concerning the possible unregistered public offering of the CDs has been referred to the FWDO's Enforcement Division,^[37] which has decided to refer the matter to the Texas State Securities Board.

Id.

After Barasch received IA Examiner 2 e-mail with the 2002 Examination Report attached, he asked ENF BC 4 "at your convenience, i.e., no rush, let me know what you think." See Exhibit 83. However, the OIG found no indication that ENF BC 4 or Barasch ever read the 2002 Examination Report. ENF BC 4 testified that he had no recollection of reading it. ENF BC 4 Testimony Tr. at 20. Similarly, Barasch told the OIG that he did not recall ever seeing the 2002 Examination Report. Barasch Interview Tr. at 23, 35, 40.

Barasch stated that he did not recall why he decided not to open a MUI based on the Complainant 1 Letter or the 2002 Examination Report.³⁸ Barasch Interview Tr. at 35-36. Barasch further told the OIG that he did not recall having ever seen either of those two documents. Barasch Interview Tr. at 23-25, 35-36, 40, 43-44.

I. The Enforcement Staff Did Not Refer the 2002 Examination Report Findings to the TSSB

It appears that, contrary to what the Examination staff was told, the Stanford matter was not referred to the TSSB; rather Barasch just decided not to pursue the matter. Barasch told the OIG that he does not recall referring Stanford to the TSSB around this time. Barasch Interview Tr. at 23, 43-44. As discussed above, the OIG found that the Complainant 1 Letter was not forwarded to the TSSB. TSSB Empl 2 PII at that time, told the OIG that he was never informed by Barasch or anyone else at the SEC that the SEC's Examination staff had referred anything related to Stanford for an Enforcement action in December 2002. TSSB Interview Memorandum at

³⁷ Although the 2002 Examination Report discussed the factual predicate for a Section 206 violation, the cover page of the 2002 Examination Report, the "Conclusion" section of the 2002 Examination Report, and IA Examiner 2 e-mail to Barasch, *et al.*, only referred "[t]he issue concerning the possible unregistered public offering of the CDs." See Exhibit 70 at i and 15; Exhibit 83 IA Examiner 2 testified, "[A]s far as I was concerned, we referred the whole thing over to enforcement and to be honest with you, I didn't care which one of these issues they wanted to take with and run, you know, we just wanted some action against the firm to try to shut them down." IA Examiner 2 Testimony Tr. at 70.

³⁸ When he reviewed the cover memorandum for the 2002 Examination Report during his OIG interview, Barasch noted that "just from a strict reading of this segment of this report, you know, again, there's no reference to any fraud here. And there's a reference simply to an unregistered offering of CDs." Barasch Interview Tr. at 23-24.

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4-5. According to [IA Examiner 2] even if the Stanford matter had been referred to the TSSB, the 2002 Examination Report would not have been sent to the TSSB pursuant to the SEC's policy of not sharing its examination reports with "any outside agency or anyone."

[IA Examiner 2] Testimony Tr. at 93.

J. In December 2002, the SEC Examination Staff Attempted to Interest the Federal Reserve in Investigating Stanford, But Concluded That the Federal Reserve Had [DPP] of Stanford

In December 2002, as the Examination staff was completing its report, the staff contacted the Federal Reserve [DPP, WP]

[DPP, WP]

[DPP, WP]

[FR Empl 1]

See Exhibit 82 at 2. On December 16, 2002, [IA Examiner 2] e-mailed [FR Empl 1] at the Federal Reserve Board as follows:

Thanks for your help! ... [W]e believe that approximately \$640 million in CDs are currently outstanding from SGC's sales efforts (SGC receives a 3% annual commission from Stanford International Bank for referring clients). ... The CDs pay a higher than market rate of interest, currently ranging from 3.65% ... to 8.15% The financial statements of the international bank indicate approximately \$1,116,454,586 in outstanding customer deposits as of 12/31/2001. The financial statements are vague as to the investment portfolio of the bank (approximately 59% is invested in "equities", while 41% is invested in "treasury bonds, notes, corporate bonds"). After you get a chance to review everything, please call me and tell me what you think.

February 12, 2003 E-mail from [IA Examiner 2] to [FR Empl 1] Exhibit 84 at 2-3.

On February 12, 2003, after not receiving a response to his December 16, 2002 e-mail, [IA Examiner 2] e-mailed [FR Empl 1] "Is anyone at your office interested in pursuing this matter? What is the current status?" See attached as Exhibit 84 at 2. After another three months had lapsed, on May 21, 2003, [IA Examiner 1] e-mailed [IA Examiner 2]

[Staff Acct 2] and I saw Hal [Degenhardt] in the hallway this morning shortly after our Stanford meeting. Hal made the mistake of asking what I was up to and I made the mistake

³[IA Examiner 1] testified, "[W]e had the issue of ...CDs being sold that for all intents and purposes appear[ed] to be banking activity. We thought the banking regulators might have some say in this and might have a regulatory hook to use against Stanford." [IA Examiner 1] Testimony Tr. at 100.

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of telling the truth. He now is concerned that we need to pursue the Stanford Bank CD issue through OCIE with the Federal Reserve. He believes that there needs to be a high-level dialog on this between the SEC and Fed.

May 21, 2003 E-mail from [IA Examiner 1] to [IA Examiner 2] attached as Exhibit 85.

On May 21, 2003 [IA Examiner 1] contacted OCIE to address Degenhardt's concern and described the issue Degenhardt was concerned about as follows:

Degenhardt[] has expressed an interest in our having a "high level" dialogue with the Federal Reserve regarding the "CDs" discussed in our examination report on the Stanford Group examination. ... He is concerned about the ability of Stanford International Bank (SIB) to offer these CDs in the US without being a bank officially subject to US banking regulation. ... We have as yet received no reply from the Federal Reserve ([FR Empl 1])^[40]

May 21, 2003 E-mail from [IA Examiner 1] to [OCIE Exam Liaison] attached as Exhibit 86 at 2.

On May 22, 2003 [IA Examiner 2] asked [IA Examiner 1] "Did Hal [Degenhardt] say what kind of role we [the Examination staff] were going to play in investigating this further?" Exhibit 84 at 1. [IA Examiner 1] explained that Degenhardt was not interested in the SEC investigating the matter; he was only interested in "mak[ing] sure we had done all we could do in alerting the banking authorities of our concerns" *Id.*

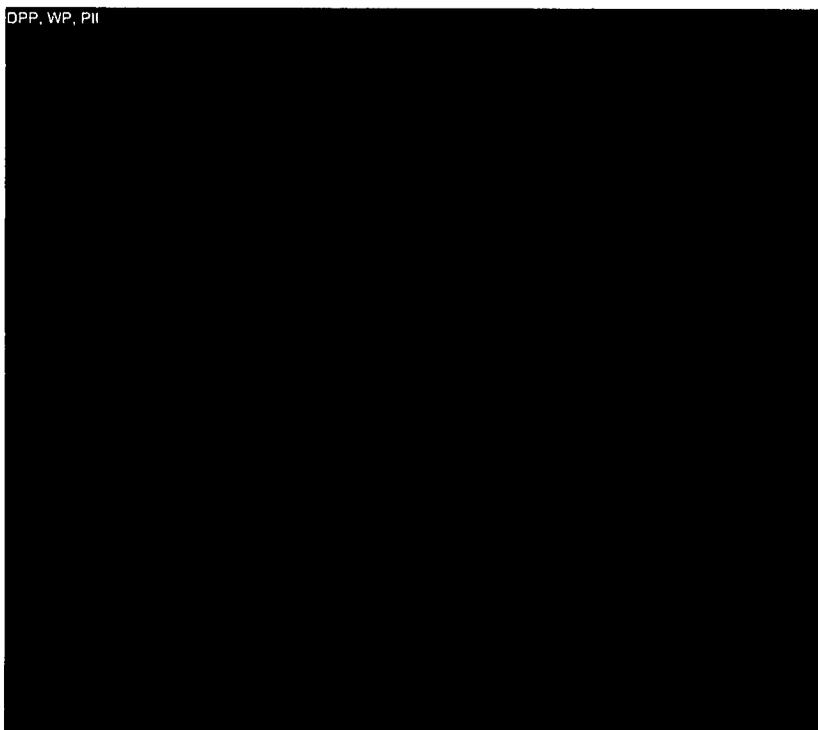
On June 3, 2003, [IA Examiner 1] updated Wright on the discussions with the Federal Reserve Board as follows:

DPP, WP, PII



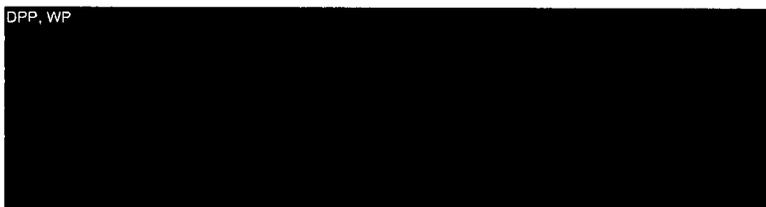
⁴⁰ [IA Examiner 2] updated [IA Examiner 1] on May 22, 2003, "I have not heard a peep from [FR Empl 1]." Exhibit 84.

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June 3, 2003 E-mail from IA Examiner 1 to Hugh Wright, attached as Exhibit 87 at 2.

Wright forwarded IA Examiner 1 update to Degenhardt and stated:



June 3, 2003 E-mail from Hugh Wright to Harold Degenhardt, attached as Exhibit 87 at 1-2.

Degenhardt responded to Wright's update on the unproductive discussions with the Federal Reserve by querying, "This [is] all great, but what does it mean? Is this something that we ought to go after or not?" *Id.* at 1. Wright responded by describing the history of the matter as follows:

The decision not to go after it has been made in Enforcement some time back, who then referred [it] to Texas. As mentioned below, the Fed referred the matter to the FBI^{DPP} Nothing has changed since we referred it to Enforcement several months ago to suggest that it would be an easier case now than before. After our exam a couple of years ago, Stanford

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started filing Form Ds relying on Rule 506, although they did so under protest. This would seem to make it difficult to work a case for selling unregistered securities. If we can't go on that basis, then we would have to prove that they are operating a Ponzi scheme which would be very difficult, if not impossible, considering that, as far as I am aware, there have never been any complaints by investors, and all of the bank records and sales records are maintained offshore in Antigua. In my opinion, there is nothing further for us to do at this point.

Id.

At this point in time, it had been approximately six years since the SEC Examination staff had concluded that the SIB CDs were likely a Ponzi scheme. During that period, the SEC had conducted three examinations resulting in two Enforcement referrals; an Enforcement inquiry had been opened and closed with no meaningful effort to obtain evidence related to the Ponzi scheme; and the Examination staff had attempted to interest the Federal Reserve in investigating Stanford, to no avail. As discussed below, it would take almost another six years, another Examination and Enforcement referral, and the collapse of the Madoff Ponzi scheme before the SEC acted to shut down Stanford's Ponzi scheme.

V. IN 2003, THE SEC ENFORCEMENT STAFF RECEIVED TWO COMPLAINTS THAT STANFORD WAS A PONZI SCHEME, BUT NOTHING WAS DONE TO PURSUE THOSE COMPLAINTS

A. [Confidential Source] in a Ponzi Scheme Case Filed By the SEC Noted Several Similarities Between That Case and Stanford's Operations

On August 4, 2003, the TSSB forwarded to Barasch a letter from [Confidential Source] that discussed [Confidential Source] concern that Stanford was operating a Ponzi scheme. See August 4, 2003 Letter from [TSSB Empl 2] to Spencer Barasch, attached as Exhibit 88; see also July 31, 2003 Letter from [Confidential Source] to [TSSB Empl 4] (the [Confidential Source] Letter"), attached as Exhibit 8 [Confidential Source PII].⁴² See Exhibit 89. [PII] Letter discussed several

⁴¹ Barasch told the OIG that he did not recall seeing the [Confidential Source] Letter. Barasch Interview Tr. at 45-46. Barasch said the TSSB sent virtually every complaint it received to the SEC, and the [Confidential Source] Letter would have been one of many complaints that he received from the TSSB. Barasch Interview Tr. at 46.

⁴² [PII]

[PII]

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“striking similarities” between the [PII] Ponzi scheme and what was known at the time about Stanford’s operations. *Id.* The [Confidential Source] Letter included the following information:

[PII] was highly effective at avoiding regulatory oversight, through a Byzantine corporate structure where the funds from deposits were held in off shore entities, and the US entities only provided “administrative services” to the offshore entities. Furthermore, the people that solicited the deposits were promoters employed by yet another corporate entity, and these promoters were provided little information about the financial wherewithal of the companies accepting deposits. The [PII] depositors who thought they were investing in money markets and CD instruments were told that their money was placed in conservative interest-bearing instruments, and unbeknownst to them, their deposits were used to fund speculative investments ... Beyond these speculative investments, the funds were used to pay for the elaborate corporate headquarters in San Antonio and the expense of the promoters in the four offices in Mexico.

...

Unfortunately, organizations like [PII] continue until they reach a point of illiquidity so severe that they can no longer honor client withdrawals. At that time, the potential recovery to investors is greatly impaired. In the case of [PII], barely \$100 million of assets remained to cover obligations exceeding \$425 million. For the sake of the Mexican investors, I hope that Stanford is not constructed in the same manner as [PII]

Id. The letter also contained a detailed chart listing the aspects of the two companies that were deemed to be similar. *Id.* at 1.

Before sending the [Confidential Source] Letter to the SEC, [TSSB Empl 2] [TSSB Empl 2] called Barasch to discuss the matter. TSSB Interview Memorandum at 5. [TSSB Empl 2] told the OIG that because [PII] was such a significant matter, he thought he needed to bring [Confidential Source] concerns regarding Stanford to the SEC’s attention. *Id.* [TSSB Empl 2] stated that the SEC was a more appropriate body than the TSSB to investigate Stanford, because of the international aspect and because of the

[PII]

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significant amount of resources necessary to investigate the matter. *Id.* TSSB Empl 2 told the OIG that during his phone conversation with Barasch, Barasch did not mention the Complainant 1 Letter that Barasch had supposedly sent to the TSSB in December 2002, nor did he mention that the SEC Examination staff had completed an examination and referred Stanford to the TSSB for enforcement action in December 2002. *Id.*

Barasch forwarded the Confidential Source Letter to ENF BC 2 a branch chief in the FWDO's Enforcement group. ENF BC 2 Testimony Tr. at 9; see September 16, 2003 E-mail from IA Examiner 1 to ENF BC 2, Exhibit 91. ENF BC 2 had worked on the PII matter. ENF BC 2 Testimony Tr. at 16. In his OIG testimony, ENF BC 2 acknowledged that the PII matter and the Stanford matter were similar. *Id.* On September 16, 2003, IA Examiner 1 e-mailed ENF BC 2 the 2002 Examination Report. Exhibit 91. But, as discussed below, it appears that ENF BC 2 did not read that report. See footnote 48.

B. An Anonymous Insider Warned That Stanford Was Operating “a Massive Ponzi Scheme”

On October 10, 2003, the NASD forwarded a letter dated September 1, 2003, from an anonymous⁴³ Stanford insider to the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Assistance (“OIEA”) with the introduction, “We are referring [an] anonymous tip to your attention, since the parties mentioned are outside of our jurisdiction.”⁴⁴ See October 10, 2003 E-mail from OIEA Staff to Spencer Barasch, attached as Exhibit 93. On the same day, OIEA forwarded the anonymous letter to Barasch⁴⁵ with the introduction:

Below please find a referral from NASD concerning Stanford Financial Group^[46]. I am sending it to your office

⁴³ The letter was sent by Leyla Basagoitia (now Leyla Wydler), a SGC financial adviser from 2000 to November 2002. See Wydler Interview Tr. at 4-8. Basagoitia told the OIG that she was fired by SGC in November 2002 because she refused to sell the SIB CDs to her clients. *Id.* at 7. As discussed below, Basagoitia contacted the SEC again in 2004 and was interviewed at least twice by the FWDO staff.

⁴⁴ The NASD forwarded to the SEC the same anonymous letter a second time on October 20, 2003, with the introduction:

Attached you will find a customer complaint submitted to NASD. After review, it was determined the products in question are not NASD-registered. We are forwarding this complaint to the SEC for review.

October 20, 2003 E-mail from NASD to SEC, attached as Exhibit 92.

⁴⁵ Barasch told the OIG that he did not recall seeing the anonymous September 1, 2003 complaint. Barasch Interview Tr. at 44-45.

⁴⁶ SGC was a subsidiary of Stanford Financial Group (“SFG”). See Exhibit 70 at 3.

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for its consideration. There is nothing in NRSI for Stanford Financial Group or Allen Stanford.

Id. at 1. The letter stated:

STANFORD FINANCIAL IS THE SUBJECT OF A LINGERING CORPORATE FRAUD SCANDAL PERPETUATED AS A "MASSIVE PONZI SCHEME" THAT WILL DESTROY THE LIFE SAVINGS OF MANY, DAMAGE THE REPUTATION OF ALL ASSOCIATED PARTIES, RIDICULE SECURITIES AND BANKING AUTHORITIES, AND SHAME THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Stanford Financial Group [SFG] of Houston, Texas has been selling to people of the United States and of Latin America, offshore certificates of deposit issued by Stanford International Bank, a wholly owned unregulated subsidiary. With the mask of a regulated US Corporation and by association with Wall Street giant Bear Stearns, investors are led to believe these CD's are absolutely safe investments. Notwithstanding this promise, investor proceeds are being directed into speculative investments like stocks, options, futures, currencies, real estate, and unsecured loans.

For the past seventeen years or so, Stanford International Bank has reported to clients in perfect format and beautifully printed material of the highest quality, consistent high returns on the bank's portfolio, with never a down year, regardless of the volatile nature of the investments. ...

The questionable activities of the bank have been covered up by an apparent clean operation of a US Broker-Dealer affiliate with offices in Houston, Miami, and other cities that clears through Bear Stearns Securities Corporation. Registered Representatives of the firm, as well as many unregistered representatives that office within the B-D, are unreasonably pressured into selling the CD's. Solicitation of these high risk offshore securities occurs from the United States and investors are misled about the true nature of the securities.

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The offshore bank has never been audited by a large reputable accounting firm, and Stanford has never shown verifiable portfolio appraisals. The bank's portfolio is invested primarily in high risk securities, which is not congruent with the nature of safe CD investments promised to clients.

...

Unbelievable returns of the portfolio, non verifiable portfolio appraisals, non prudent investment strategies, information from insiders, and lavish expense management styles, suggest the portfolio is deeply underwater. If true, returns and expenses are being paid out of clients' monies and by the size of the portfolio this would be one of the largest Ponzi Schemes ever discovered.

This letter is being written by an insider who does not wish to remain silent, but also fears for his own personal safety and that of his family. The issue is being referred for investigation to the proper authorities, related parties, and persons whose mission is to inform the general public. The key point to focus on is the real market value of Stanford International Bank's investment portfolio, which is believed to be significantly below the bank's obligations to clients. Overlooking these issues and not thoroughly investigating them is becoming an accomplice to any wrongdoing.

September 1, 2003 Letter to the NASD Complaint Center, attached as Exhibit 94, (emphasis in original).

On October 10, 2003, Barasch forwarded the referral letter to [ENF BC 2] and copied Jeffrey Cohen, an Assistant Director in the FWDO Enforcement group. Exhibit 93. Barasch asked [ENF BC 2] "Let me know what you think of this situation. Recall, I previously sent you another rferral [sic] on this outfit." *Id.* [ENF BC 2] responded on October 12, 2003:

I have the previous referral from [Confidential Source] [PI] It didn't provide much solid information about securities violations. I also spoke with [IA Examiner 1] who did the most recent exam. [IA Examiner 1] gave me a copy of his report. I have not reviewed it thoroughly yet. The main problem appears to be that the actual solicitations are made from representatives of an offshore bank (to purchase a CD from that bank), and NOT

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from Stanford reps (though Stanford reps refer investors to the offshore bank - not sure if there's a referral fee). I'll read the attached referral and let you know what I find.

*Id.*⁴⁷

On October 30, 2003, [ENF BC 2] updated Barasch, "I have [Enforcement staff attorney] [ENF Staff Atty 2] checking into it. He and I will be speaking with [the Examination staff] [IA Examiner 1] again about their exam." Exhibit 92. On November 4, 2003, [ENF BC 2] e-mailed Cohen:

I'm meeting with [ENF Staff Atty 2] and [IA Examiner 1] at 10:00 a.m. on a matter forwarded to us by Spence [Barasch], Stanford Financial (offshore CDs sold to Mexican investors, but with a Houston connection). It may or may not become a MUI.

November 4, 2003 E-mail from [ENF BC 2] to Jeffrey Cohen, attached as Exhibit 95.

[ENF Staff Atty 2] testified that either Barasch, [ENF BC 2] or Cohen asked him to look at the anonymous letter to see what public information was available concerning Stanford. [ENF Staff Atty 2] Testimony Tr. at 11-12. [ENF Staff Atty 2] testified: "It was, as Spence Barasch used to call it, a tire kicker, something to look over" and was not a priority matter. *Id.* [ENF Staff Atty 2] stated that he spent approximately one day reading newspaper articles and other public documents concerning Stanford. *Id.* at 12.

[ENF Staff Atty 2] testified that when he reported to [ENF BC 2] what he had found in those public documents, [ENF BC 2] told him "pretty much right off the bat, don't worry about it, it's going to [the examinations group]. We're not going to work this [as an] enforcement [case]." [ENF Staff Atty 2] Testimony Tr. at 14-17. [ENF Staff Atty 2] testified that he believed that Barasch and/or Cohen would have made the decision not to open an enforcement inquiry for Stanford at this time. [ENF Staff Atty 2] Testimony Tr. at 15.

According to [ENF BC 2] handwritten notes, he met with [IA Examiner 1] [IA Examiner 2] and [ENF Staff Atty 2] regarding SGC on November 5, 2003. See [ENF BC 2] Notes, attached as Exhibit 96 at 1. [ENF BC 2] notes also indicate that SGC was discussed again on November 7, 2003, during a meeting with Cohen and Barasch and a decision was made to "[I]et B/D exam go

⁴⁷ [ENF BC 2] testified that he had no recollection of ever reading the 2002 Examination Report. [ENF BC 2] Testimony Tr. at 16. In the October 12, 2003 e-mail referenced above, he stated that he had not "reviewed [the report] thoroughly." Exhibit 93. He also stated that he was "not sure if there's a referral fee" for the "Stanford reps refer[als] [of] investors to the offshore bank." *Id.* However, the referral fees are prominently discussed in the 2002 Examination Report. Exhibit 70 at 1, 3, 6-7 and 11. For example, the "Summary of Violations" section discussed the referral fees on the first page of the report. *Id.* at 1.

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forward. Then if nothing – Memo to file.” *Id.* at 2. ENF BC 2 testified that he recalled discussing Stanford with Cohen and Barasch, and “I think we recognized, obviously, what was being represented on these CDs that were being offered by Stanford looked suspicious, just because of the – I think the consistently high returns that were being put together with the claim that it was safe and secure.” ENF BC 2 Testimony Tr. at 17-18.

ENF BC 2 testified that the discussions regarding Stanford primarily concerned whether the SIB CDs were securities, whether there were any U.S. investors, and whether documents could be obtained from SIB in Antigua.⁴⁸ *Id.* at 17-19. ENF Staff Atty 2 testified that Cohen had expressed his view that the SEC would not be able to prove a fraud case because the SEC could not compel documents from SIB. ENF Staff Atty 2 Testimony Tr. at 17.

ENF Staff Atty 2 also recalled that Cohen had DPP, WP
DPP, WP⁴⁹ *Id.*

ENF BC 2 explained the Enforcement staff's rationale for not investigating Stanford at that time as follows:

[R]ather than spend a lot of resources on something that could end up being something that we could not bring, the decision was made to – to not go forward at that time, or at least to – to not spend the significant resources and – and wait and see if something else would come up.

ENF BC 2 Testimony Tr. at 19.

It is not clear what the Enforcement staff hoped to gain by “wait[ing] [to] see if something else would come up” after the SEC had conducted three examinations of SGC finding that the SIB CDs were probably a Ponzi scheme; received a letter from a relative of an investor concerned about the legitimacy of those CDs; received a letter from a Confidential Source in another Ponzi scheme case concerned about the similarities between his case and Stanford; and received an anonymous letter from a Stanford insider telling the SEC that Stanford was operating a “massive Ponzi scheme.”

It is also not clear what purpose the Enforcement staff thought would be served by having the examiners conduct a fourth examination of SGC. But, as discussed below, a fourth examination of SGC was conducted approximately one year later. Preuit testified

⁴⁸ ENF BC 2 did not recall whether anyone from the FWDO contacted the SEC's Office of International Affairs (“OIA”) at this time regarding how to obtain SIB's records in Antigua. *Id.* at 28-29. Neither the OIG nor OIA could confirm that OIA was ever contacted by the Enforcement staff about Stanford before Prescott's contact, discussed below, in October 2004. See Exhibits 64 and 97.

⁴⁹ In addition, ENF BC 2 testified that the anonymous nature of the September 1, 2003 complaint “made it a little more difficult to prove whether what they're saying is – is true.” ENF BC 2 Testimony Tr. at 19. Wright also noted that the anonymous nature of the complaint made it difficult to obtain further information. Wright Testimony Tr. at 37.

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that at the outset of that examination she “was very anxious about doing it because I didn’t think that anything had changed so that we would necessarily be more effective than the past in terms of being able to get a case done.” January 26, 2010 Preuit Testimony Tr. at 8. However, that examination, combined with a change in senior management, did finally result in the opening of an Enforcement investigation.

VI. IN OCTOBER 2004, THE EXAMINATION STAFF CONDUCTED A FOURTH EXAMINATION OF SGC IN ORDER TO REFER STANFORD TO THE ENFORCEMENT STAFF AGAIN

A. The Examination Staff Was Alarmed at the Increasing Size of the Apparent Ponzi Scheme, and Accordingly, Made Another Enforcement Referral of Stanford a “Very High Priority”

By October 2004, approximately seven years since the SEC’s first examination of SGC, its revenues had increased four-fold and sales of the SIB CDs accounted for over 70 percent of those revenues. See Broker Dealer Examination Report for Stanford Group Company, dated December 2, 2004 (the “2004 Examination Report”), attached as Exhibit 98, at 2. That growth, combined with the “prior examination findings,” prompted the Examination staff to prepare a third Enforcement referral of Stanford.⁵⁰ *Id.* Wright acknowledged his frustration that his staff had examined SGC multiple times and found that the potential fraud was growing, but Enforcement would not pursue the matter. Wright Testimony Tr. at 31. However, according to Prescott, making another attempt to convince Enforcement to pursue Stanford was “a very high priority” for Wright in October 2004.⁵¹ Prescott Testimony Tr. at 84. Moreover, Prescott testified, “Everyone [on the examination staff] wanted to see the case worked.” *Id.*

Consequently, in October 2004, the B-D Examination staff initiated another examination of Stanford solely for the purpose of making another Enforcement referral. See Exhibit 98 at 2. Preuit assigned BD Exam BC 2 and BD Examiner 1 to the 2004 SGC

⁵⁰ BD Exam BC 1 a branch chief assigned to the 2004 SGC exam, testified that the Examination staff was concerned about the growth in Stanford’s revenues BD Exam BC 1 Testimony Tr. at 12-13.

⁵¹ On December 15, 2004, less than two weeks after the staff completed the 2004 Examination Report, Preuit e-mailed the examiners who conducted the exam, “I just spoke with Hugh [Wright]. He is very concerned about Stanford and for good reason. I need a memo prepared which provides a brief summary regarding what we believe the problems are there and what documents they have not produced.” See December 15, 2004 E-mail from Julie Preuit to BD Exam BC 2 attached as Exhibit 99.

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Examination.⁵² Preuit described the genesis of this examination as follows:

I was having a planning meeting with Mr. Hugh Wright regarding what the [exam] schedule would look like for the 2005 fiscal year and ... he thought it was very important that we do Stanford Financial Group in the upcoming year. ... I was very anxious about doing it because I didn't think that anything had changed so that we would necessarily be more effective than the past in terms of being able to get a case done, so we had a discussion to that effect and Mr. Wright was adamant that it was the right thing to do and we needed to go do it. And not that I disagreed with him, but he was sort of asking me to go to battle [with Enforcement], ... and it was going to take a lot of energy and resources and so we talked a lot about that and decided that ... the affected investors needed to be served and so this was how we needed to do it.

January 26, 2010 Preuit Testimony Tr. at 8. Preuit testified that the Examination staff's intention at the outset of the examination was to refer Stanford again to Enforcement. *Id.* at 8-9. In fact, the sole purpose of conducting the examination was to support an enforcement referral. BD Examiner 1 Testimony Tr. at 40.

In October 2004, essentially at the same time that the 2004 Examination began, Victoria Prescott joined the Examination group as Special Senior Counsel to the FWDO B-D Examination staff.⁵³ Prescott immediately began working on creating a separate referral, tailored for Enforcement staff, while the examiners were preparing their report. Prescott explained that the Examination staff's practice prior to her joining the group had been to simply provide a copy of its Examination report to the Enforcement staff when making a referral. Prescott Testimony Tr. at 41-42. She testified that her purpose in creating this separate, specifically-tailored Enforcement document for the Stanford

⁵² Preuit testified that in assigning BD Exam BC 2 and BD Examiner 1 to conduct the Stanford exam, she "chose the two people that I thought had the most experience and were likely the most capable examiners on staff" January 26, 2010 Preuit Testimony Tr. at 13. During her OIG testimony, Preuit described BD Ex BC 2 as "extraordinarily capable staff." *Id.* In an April 8, 2005 e-mail to ENF Asst Dir 1 Preuit described BD Ex BC 2 and BD Exmnr 1 as "awesome." See April 8, 2005 E-mail from Julie Preuit to ENF Asst Dir 1, attached as Exhibit 100 at 2. BD Exam BC 1 testified that she was "very impressed" with BD Exam BC 2 and that she thought that BD Exam BC 2 and BD Examiner 1 were a very strong team. BD Exam BC 1 Testimony Tr. at 9

⁵³ Prescott had approximately thirteen years of experience as a branch chief and two years experience as a staff attorney in the FWDO Enforcement group. Prescott Testimony Tr. at 7-9. She was appointed to the newly-created Special Senior Counsel position to the FWDO B-D Examination staff in October 2004. *Id.* Her primary function as Special Senior Counsel was to assist the broker-dealer Examination staff refer matters to Enforcement. *Id.* at 11. Stanford was the first matter that Prescott worked on in her new position. *Id.* at 12, 18.

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referral was to increase the likelihood that Enforcement would pursue the matter. *Id.* at 42.

The Examination staff began its field examination work of Stanford on October 4, 2004, and concluded that work on October 8, 2004. *See* Exhibit 98. The staff completed the 2004 Examination Report on December 2, 2004. *Id.*

B. The 2004 Examination Report Concluded That the SIB CDs Were Securities and Were Part of a “Very Large Ponzi Scheme”

In its 2004 Examination Report, the Examination staff concluded:

Since the firm is engaged in the same activities [that were of concern in 1997] we believe SGC to be a high regulatory risk with regard to sales practice issues.

...

[T]he Staff is concerned that the offering of the SIB CDs may in fact be a very large ponzi scheme, designed and marketed by SIB's [sic] and SGC's [sic] to lull investors into a false sense of security by their claims that the SIB products are similar to traditional U.S. bank CDs.

Id. at 3, 16. ^{BD Exam BC 2} testified that there were a lot of red flags associated with SGC's sales of the SIB CDs, including the returns and the referral fees, that led him to believe they were a Ponzi scheme. ^{BD Exam BC 2} Testimony Tr. at 19-20.

The Examination staff also concluded that the SIB CDs were securities. The 2004 Examination Report discussed the Examination staff's basis for that conclusion as follows:

The Staff believes that the SIB issued securities, which are marketed as certificates of deposit (“SIB CD” or “CD”), are CDs in name only and are claimed to be CDs as part of an overall scheme to evade federal regulation and to lull investors into believing that the safety of these securities is comparable to CDs issued by a United States bank.

* * *

Obviously, unlike a traditional certificate of deposit, SIB CDs are subject to risk. In fact, an SIB disclosure document makes the statements that “the ability of SIB to repay principal and interest on the CD Deposits is dependent on our ability to successfully operate by continuing to make

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consistently profitable investment decisions” and “You may lose your entire investment (principal and interest). . . .”

The Staff could discern no legitimate reason to refer to these investments as CDs. Instead, they appear to be referred to as CDs to lull investors into believing that the product offers the safety of a conventional certificate of deposit and to circumvent U.S. federal securities laws requiring registration.

Exhibit 98 at 3, 6 (second ellipsis in original).

The Examination staff further concluded that SGC's sales of the SIB CDs violated numerous federal securities laws. For example, the 2004 Examination Report discussed the staff's conclusion that SGC was violating the NASD's suitability rule as follows:

The NASD requires that in recommending to a customer the purchase of any security, the member firm shall have reasonable grounds for believing that the recommendation is suitable as to the customer's financial situation and needs. Since SGC and its representatives do not have the information available to determine the actual investments made with the investors' funds and the risk level of the SIB CDs, it cannot know if the product is suitable as to its customer's needs. Furthermore, not only is there no specific information available, the information that is available is highly suggestive of a fraudulent offering which would be inherently unsuitable for any investor.

Id. at 10-11 BD Exam
RC 2 testified that he had also been “troubled” by the fact that SGC kept changing its excuses as to why it did not have information about SIB's portfolio. BD Exam
BC 2 Testimony Tr. at 19-20.

In addition to possible violations of the NASD's suitability rule, the 2004 Examination Report identified several other apparent violations of the federal securities laws by SGC, including: (1) material misstatements and failure to disclose material facts, in violation of Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”); (2) failure to disclose to customers its compensation for securities transactions, in violation of Rule 10b-10 of the Exchange Act; and (3) possible unregistered distribution of securities in violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”). *See* Exhibit 98 at 1.

The 2004 Examination Report advocated that the SEC act against SGC for these violations, in part, because of the difficulties in proving that SIB was operating a Ponzi scheme. *Id.* at 3. BD Exam
BC 2 testified that after the 2004 Examination he believed it was

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incumbent on the SEC to do whatever it could to stop the growing fraud. BD Exam
BC 2
Testimony Tr. at 28. The Examination staff made its case for that course of action as follows:

The Staff also suspects that ultimately little, if any, of the funds invested into the SIB CDs may actually be invested as represented to investors. This suspicion is fueled by SGC's apparent inability and SIB's refusal to provide requested documents regarding the CDs, including the actual uses of the monies raised. Since SIB is located in Antigua, and the securities in question are not registered, we have been unable to require SIB to provide or to otherwise gather the necessary documents to either verify or allay those suspicions.

Although it may be difficult to prove that the offering itself is fraudulent, SGC has nonetheless committed numerous securities law violations which can be proved without determining the actual uses of the invested funds. Violations include making misrepresentations and omissions to customers, charging excessive commissions, and failing to disclose the amount of commissions charged. SGC also violated several other SEC and SRO Rules regarding books and records, supervision and anti-money laundering.

Exhibit 98 at 3.

At this juncture, the FWDO Examiners had tried without success for seven years to persuade the Enforcement staff to investigate Stanford. In October 2004, they conducted a fourth examination with the sole purpose of making another Enforcement referral. As discussed below, this time the Examination staff took several investigative steps beyond the examination itself hoping to make the matter more palatable for the Enforcement staff to pursue. Those steps, combined with a change in senior management, did result in the opening of an Enforcement investigation in April 2005. However, for the next six months, most of the staff's energy was spent debating about whether to pursue the matter.

C. The Examination Staff Conducted Significant Investigative Work During the Six Months From October 2004 Through March 2005 to Bolster Its Anticipated Enforcement Referral

Prescott had begun working on the Enforcement referral of Stanford in October 2004, and spent several months doing additional investigative work beyond that conducted as part of the examination process while preparing the referral. Prescott

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testified that her purpose in doing so was to maximize the chance that Enforcement would pursue the matter. Prescott Testimony Tr. at 41-42.

At Prescott's request ^{BD Exam}_{BC 2} analyzed the improbability of the CDs' returns using data about the past performance of the equity markets. Prescott Testimony Tr. at 62-63; *see also* March 14, 2005 Draft Memorandum from Victoria Prescott to Spencer Barasch (the "2005 Enforcement Referral"), attached as Exhibit 101 at 8. Prescott also reached out to the SEC's Office of Economic Analysis ("OEA") for assistance in taking the Examination staff's quantitative analysis of Stanford's historical returns "a step further." Prescott Testimony Tr. at 63-64. Prescott explained:

I was interested in ... trying to get a way of converting our intuitive concerns about the rates of return in light of what the markets were doing to something that could be used as evidence. I was hoping that the Office of Economic Analysis could do some number crunching to help us with that.

Id. at 57.

Prescott testified that it would have been "helpful" if OEA had done analysis, such as a macroanalysis, and confirmed that the returns seemed highly improbable or suspicious. *Id.* at 62. However, OEA did not assist the Enforcement staff with any analysis of Stanford's returns. *Id.* at 64-65.

Prescott contacted ^{OEA 1} in April 2005 concerning Stanford. Prescott Testimony Tr. at 65. According to Prescott's notes of an April 26, 2005, telephone call with ^{OEA 1} she provided ^{OEA 1} some details concerning SIB's reported earnings on investments in comparison with global equity market indices. April 26, 2005 Prescott notes, attached as Exhibit 102; Prescott Testimony at 57, 65. According to Prescott's notes ^{OEA 1} told her that he was very busy and could not say when he would get to the Stanford matter. *See* Exhibit 102. Prescott testified that she was unaware of any analysis ever provided by OEA on the Stanford matter. Prescott Testimony Tr. at 64-65.

According to an April 19, 2005 e-mail from Prescott to ^{ENF BC 3} a branch chief in Enforcement who, as discussed below, was assigned to the matter, ^{ENF BC 3} may have also had contact with ^{OEA 1} about the Stanford matter. *See* April 19, 2005 E-mail from Victoria Prescott to ^{ENF BC 3} attached as Exhibit 103. ^{ENF BC 3} testified that he did not remember OEA providing any analysis, but that it would have been helpful to have had someone in OEA give an expert opinion as to the improbability of the Stanford returns. ^{ENF BC 3} Testimony Tr. at 27-28. ^{OEA 1} told the OIG that he had no recollection of ever discussing the Stanford matter with FWDO Enforcement staff. *See* ^{OEA 1} Interview Memorandum.

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It is possible that the Enforcement investigation may have been advanced had OEA responded to the request for some expert analysis of Stanford's claims. After reviewing Prescott's analysis of those claims in the 2005 Enforcement referral,^{RSFI 2} [REDACTED] in the Division of Risk, Strategy, and Financial Innovation ("RSFI"), stated unequivocally that [REDACTED] DPP, WP [REDACTED] Interview Memorandum. [REDACTED] RSFI 2 stated, [REDACTED] DPP, WP [REDACTED] *Id.* [REDACTED] RSFI 2 stated that it should have been "very easy" to perform a quantitative evaluation of the plausibility of SIB's reported returns by running various computer models. *Id.*

[REDACTED] DPP, WP, PII [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DPP, WP, PII [REDACTED] 55 [REDACTED] DPP, WP [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DPP, WP [REDACTED]

On October 18, 2004, Prescott contacted [REDACTED] OIA Atty 1 an attorney in OIA, for information regarding Antigua's regulation of Stanford.⁵⁶ See October 18, 2004 E-mail from Victoria Prescott to [REDACTED] OIA Atty 1 attached as Exhibit 97 at 2-3. Prescott sought that information because it was relevant to the jurisdictional issue of whether the Stanford CDs were securities. *Id.* Prescott also contacted OIA in January 2005 for information about SIB's London auditor. See January 6, 2005 E-mail from Victoria Prescott to [REDACTED] OIA Atty 3

⁵⁴ RSFI was created as a Division in 2009 and includes the group that was formerly OEA.

⁵⁵ The paragraph Berman referred to stated:

Further, SIB's annual audit casts doubt upon its claims of consistent profitability over the last 20 years. For example, from 2000 through 2002, SIB reported earnings on investments of between approximately 12.4% and 13.3%. This return seems remarkable when you consider that during this same time frame SIB supposedly invested at least 40% of its customers' assets into the global equity market. Ten of 12 global equity market indices were down *substantially* during the same time frame. The indices we reviewed were down by an average of 11.05% in 2000, 15.22% in 2001 and 25.87% in 2002. It is equally unlikely that the portion of the portfolio invested into debt instruments (approximately 60%) could make up the expected losses in the equity portion of the portfolio. For example, in 2002, when the global indices were down 25%, the debt portion of the portfolio would have to generate an approximately 40% return for SIB to generate the 12.4% overall return it claimed in 2002.

Exhibit 101 at 5 (footnote omitted) (emphasis in original).

⁵⁶ Prior to Prescott's contact, the OIG investigation found no evidence that any of the Fort Worth examination or enforcement staff had ever asked OIA for assistance in connection with the previous examinations and enforcement referrals.

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OIA Atty 3 [redacted] attached as Exhibit 104. Prescott was "suspicious" about the legitimacy of the auditor and the integrity of its audit of SIB. *Id.*

Preuitt testified with reference to Prescott's contact with OIA:

[W]e made a decision that we were going to go ahead and start with like the preliminary steps of an investigation and not end it where an examination typically did. And Victoria [Prescott] had a lot of experience in this and she thought it was one of the places to go and basically start the investigation.

January 26, 2010 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 38.

On December 20, 2004, Prescott interviewed Leyla Basagoitia, a former registered representative of SGC.⁵⁷ See Notes of December 20, 2004 Interview, attached

⁵⁷ Basagoitia first contacted the SEC on or around October 27, 2004. On that date, [Exam Sr Cnsl] senior counsel in the FWDO's Examination group, whose duties at that time included handling complaints from the public, spoke with Basagoitia. [Exam Sr Cnsl] Testimony Tr. at 8-9; October 27, 2004 E-mail from [Exam Sr Cnsl] to [BD Exam BC 1] attached as Exhibit 105. According to an October 27, 2004 e-mail from [Exam Sr Cnsl] to [BD Exam BC 1] Basagoitia told him that she was terminated by SGC because she would not sell the SIB CDs and because she told SGC that the CDs were not suitable investments. See Exhibit 105. Basagoitia told [Exam Sr Cnsl] that she could identify other SGC representatives who were terminated for the same reason. *Id.* Basagoitia also told [Exam Sr Cnsl] that she believed that the CDs were a Ponzi scheme. *Id.*

Basagoitia told the OIG that during her conversation with [Exam Sr Cnsl], he responded:

... something along the way like, oh, we don't want any blood on the street. What he meant by that I don't know, to tell you the truth. What it seemed to me or my understanding was like maybe we're going to investigate; or maybe, you know, you can't, unless a client or a customer loses money and calls the SEC then, you know, the SEC does something about it.

Wydler Interview Tr. at 10-11.

[Exam Sr Cnsl] testified that he thought that Basagoitia was credible when he spoke to her. [Exam Sr Cnsl] Testimony Tr. at 14. [Exam Sr Cnsl] October 27, 2004 e-mail to [BD Exam BC 1] stated, "Based on our meeting last week and my conversation with this woman [DPP, WP] In addition, it's reasonable to conclude at this point that the Stanford Group is at least a co-issuer on these CD's." See Exhibit 105.

On November 18, 2004, Basagoitia sent [Exam Sr Cnsl] an e-mail that stated, in part:

Here are more observations regarding Stanford Group:

...

3. Clients never talk to people at the Bank. They only deal with their Reps and operations people in Houston. Clients are led to believe the bank is a subsidiary of a regulated US corporation.

4. Management promotes contests among Reps and offices in the US to raise assets for the Bank. Winners are handsomely paid. I was offered a trip to Antigua.

(Footnote continued on next page.)

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as Exhibit 107. Prescott's notes of that interview evidence that Basagoitia told her that the sale of SIB's CDs was a "Ponzi scheme." *Id.* at 1. Basagoitia also told Prescott that she believed that SIB "should disclose what [its] portfolio is at any time to investors." *Id.* Basagoitia complained that SIB:

Never want to show the portfolio—invest in currency,
stocks bonds, options
She asked to see the portfolio—told it was proprietary info
and do not show it

...

Investors think the investment is very safe; in reality,
investing in very risky investments; stocks, bonds currency
[sic]—she saw reports

Id. Prescott described the information she obtained from Basagoitia as follows:

The most useful information that she gave was giving me
Stanford Empl 4 name, and I think there was another fellow
named Stanford Empl 4 I followed up and called all the people
whose names she gave me, and I found them more helpful.
They were -- they had a broader understanding, and Leyla
had made up her mind that this was -- that Stanford was a
problem, but she couldn't really relate evidence. I don't
think she had any. She had her conclusion, and her
approach to it was sort of *ipso facto* that it must be, and I
could never get details from her that I would consider really
useful from an evidentiary standpoint.

Prescott Testimony Tr. at 33-34.

Prescott interviewed Stanford Empl 4 one of the two former SGC registered
representatives who Basagoitia identified, on December 28, 2004, and January 6, 2005.

...

7. Some of the highest producers for the bank are unlicensed people that solicit from
the B-D offices in Houston, such as Stanford Empl 5 who offices in Houston and has no
securities license.

8. Most Clients open accounts because they believe the B-D's clearing agreement with
Bear Stearns provides them with account protection. They also believe in the soundness
of US laws. Should the Bank not have US representation, clients would not invest as they
do at the Bank.

November 18, 2004 E-mail from Leyla Basagoitia to Exam Sr Cnsl, attached as Exhibit 106.
Exam Sr Cnsl forwarded Basagoitia's e-mail to Prescott on December 22, 2004. *Id.*

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See December 28, 2004 Notes, attached as Exhibit 108; January 6, 2005 Notes, attached as Exhibit 109. According to Prescott's notes, [Stanford Empl 4] told her that he had been "forced to offer it under extreme pressure from Stanford." Exhibit 108 at 1. [Stanford Empl 4] also told Prescott that "[t]he firm would not reveal to registered reps how the money was invested" (see Exhibit 109 at 2) and that "a lot of smoke and mirrors" surrounded the SIB CDs (see Exhibit 108 at 1).⁵⁸ [Stanford Empl 4] told Prescott that SGC was "very touchy about [the SIB CDs] not being called a security," but that he had heard the firm had received "an opinion from a noted former NASD[] or SEC att[orne]y that it was a security." *Id.* [Stanford Empl 4] believed that the SIB CD offering was a fund. *Id.*

Prescott testified that [Stanford Empl 4] and [Stanford Empl 3] also did not have any concrete "evidence," but they provided "a better idea [than Basagoitia] of ... how things were handled from the perspective of someone inside the firm." Prescott Testimony Tr. at 36. Prescott described this information as "a starting point." *Id.*

D. In March 2005, Barasch and Degenhardt Learned of the Examination Staff's Work on Stanford and Told Them That it Was Not a Matter That Enforcement Would Pursue

Prescott told the OIG that Preuitt asked her to make a presentation about her ongoing work on Stanford at a March 2005 quarterly summit meeting attended by the SEC, NASD, and state regulators from Texas and Oklahoma.⁵⁹ Prescott Interview Tr. at 9-11. According to Preuitt, who also attended the meeting, Barasch "looked ... annoyed" during Prescott's presentation. Preuitt Interview Tr. at 7.

Immediately after her presentation, Prescott recalled that she got "a lot of pushback" from Barasch and Degenhardt. Prescott Interview Tr. at 8. Prescott stated

⁵⁸ Prescott also interviewed [Stanford Empl 3] another former SGC registered representative who Basagoitia identified, on January 11, 2005. See January 11, 2005 Notes, attached as Exhibit 110. [Stanford Empl 3] told Prescott that "[t]he operations of [SIB] are not transparent." *Id.* at 1.

⁵⁹ Denise Crawford, Texas State Securities Commissioner, told the OIG that she believed that the TSSB and SEC staff may have discussed their mutual concern about Stanford as early as the late 1990s at these quarterly meetings designed to foster cooperation and "share information" between the SEC and state regulators. TSSB Interview Memorandum at 1-3. Crawford explained that the TSSB had examined SGC in May 1997 in part because of the similarities between SGC and [PII]. *Id.* at 1.

During a Texas state budget hearing on February 20, 2009, Crawford stated that the TSSB had referred Stanford to the SEC ten years ago. See Roma Khanna, *Past probes sought to tie Stanford to drugs*, February 20, 2009, attached as Exhibit 111 at 2. We found however that, there was no referral from the TSSB to the SEC. Crawford and [TSSB Empl 1], [PII], confirmed that the TSSB staff has no record or recollection of a referral by the TSSB to the SEC having been made before, as discussed above, the TSSB forwarded the [Confidential Source] letter to the SEC in August 2003. TSSB Interview Memorandum at 3-4. [TSSB Empl 1] Interview Memorandum. Crawford told the OIG that the mutual, information-sharing discussions which may have occurred at the quarterly meetings in the late-1990s were the communications between the TSSB and the SEC concerning Stanford in the 1990s, to which she was referring. *Id.* at 3-4.

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that while she was "still standing in the room where the presentation had been made," Barasch and Degenhardt approached her and "summarily told [her] ... it was not something they were interested in." *Id.* at 9-10; *see also* Prescott Testimony Tr. at 39-40. Prescott felt "blindsided" when Barasch and Degenhardt told her that Stanford "was not something that they wanted to pursue, that they had looked at [it] before." Prescott Interview Tr. at 10. She was "really taken by surprise that [Barasch and Degenhardt] would have already formed an opinion and that their minds appeared to be closed to it." *Id.* Prescott explained further:

It was a very perfunctory conversation, and it was very -- it was not a matter for -- it was not up for discussion. I was being told. ... And, you know, I just -- I felt a little bit -- I don't know, I felt like I'd been put in an awkward position. ... I had no idea what all had gone on, apparently, and here I though I'd turned in a good piece of work and was talking about it to significant players in the regulatory community, and I no sooner sit down, shut up and the meeting ended, but then I got pulled aside and was told this has already been looked at and we're not going to do it.

Id. at 12. *See also* Prescott Testimony Tr. at 44-45, 56-58. Preuitt described Degenhardt's and Barasch's "dismissive" reaction to Prescott's presentation as "very disheartening." January 26, 2010 Preuitt Testimony Tr. at 33.⁶⁰

VII. IN APRIL 2005, IMMEDIATELY AFTER BARASCH LEFT THE SEC, THE EXAMINATION STAFF REFERRED STANFORD TO ENFORCEMENT

Preuitt testified that because Barasch had made it "very clear ... he wasn't going to accept [the Stanford referral]" at the March 2005 meeting, the Examination staff "waited till after he left the Commission ... to go ahead and refer it over." Preuitt Interview Tr. at 7-8; *see also, id.* at 13 ("[W]e waited until after [Barasch] left to actually send over the enforcement memo" in order "to avoid a repeat of before.").

On April 5, 2005, Preuitt e-mailed ENF Asst Dir 1 an Assistant Director in Enforcement, the most recent draft of Prescott's referral memorandum -- a March 14, 2005 Draft Memorandum from Victoria Prescott to Spencer Barasch⁶¹ (the "2005

⁶⁰ Barasch told the OIG that he had attended the March 2005 meeting with other regulators, but that he had "no recollection" of Prescott's presentation or a conversation with her about that presentation. Barasch Interview Tr. at 49-50.

⁶¹ The March 14, 2005 draft referral memorandum that Preuitt sent ENF Asst Dir was addressed to Barasch. *See* Exhibit 101. On March 9, 2005, the SEC announced Barasch's departure. *See* SEC Press Release No. 2005-34 (March 9, 2005), attached as Exhibit 112. Barasch's last day at the SEC was April 14, 2005. *See* SEC personnel record, attached as Exhibit 113.

(Footnote continued on next page.)

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Enforcement Referral”), attached as Exhibit 101; *see* April 5, 2005 E-mail from Julie Preuitt to [ENF Asst Dir 1], attached as Exhibit 114 at 3. Preuitt’s e-mail to [ENF Asst Dir 1] stated:

Victoria [Prescott] put this together. I think it does a great job of summarizing our concerns. It has been looked at by Hugh [Wright], but not by anybody in enforcement.

I don’t think we can get the Bank (be clear when you read), but I do think that we can get the [broker-dealer] which will ultimately get the Bank. A LOT of money involved.

Id.

The 2005 Enforcement Referral began with the following:

An October 2004 examination of Commission-registered broker-dealer SGC, headquartered in Houston, Texas, has uncovered evidence suggesting that SGC and its affiliated company Stanford International Bank (“SIB”) may be violating the securities laws. Specifically, we are concerned that:

- SGC is selling unregistered securities, possibly without a valid exemption;
- SGC and SIB are making misrepresentations and/or inadequate disclosures regarding the unregistered offering(s), most notably to foreign investors;
- SIB may be engaging in a fraudulent scheme (possibly either a money laundering and/or a Ponzi scheme) through the sales of the unregistered securities, and refuses to provide the staff with sufficient information to dispel this concern.

Exhibit 101 at 1. It also stated, “As of October 2004, SGC customers held approximately \$1.5 billion of CDs. Approximately \$227 million of these CDs were held by U.S. investors.” *Id.*

Prescott testified that when she began drafting the referral memorandum, she had intended to send it to Barasch. Prescott Testimony Tr. at 48-49. However, the announcement of his departure changed that intention. *Id.* at 47-50, 54-55. Barasch told the OIG that he did not recall receiving the 2005 Enforcement Referral, and that he was certain that he never read it. Barasch Interview Tr. at 47-48. Barasch explained, because he had already announced that he was leaving the SEC for private practice by the date of the 2005 Enforcement Referral, March 14, 2005, he had recused himself from all new matters by that time, and he had been out of the office on leave a lot around that time. *Id.* at 47-49.

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The 2005 Enforcement Referral also stated:

SGC claims that it keeps no records regarding the portfolios into which SIB places investor funds and that it cannot get this information from SIB. Indeed, SGC has related to the Staff that SIB claims it cannot divulge the specifics of how it has used customers' deposits, based (variously) upon the bank secrecy laws of Antigua and SIB's own internal "Chinese Wall" policies with SGC.

Id. at 2 (footnotes omitted).

The 2005 Enforcement Referral characterized the SIB CD returns as "too good to be true," explaining:

SIB's high interest rates are inconsistent with its claimed portfolio. ... Moreover, the Staff is equally suspicious of SIB's *recurring annual 3% trailer*. We are unaware of any legitimate, short-term, low or no-risk investments that will pay a 3% concession every year an investor keeps his funds invested in any product.

...

[F]rom 2000 through 2002, SIB reported earnings on investments of between approximately 12.4% and 13.3%. This return seems remarkable when you consider that during this same time frame ... [t]he indices we reviewed were down by an average of 11.05% in 2000, 15.22% in 2001 and 25.87% in 2002. It is equally unlikely that the portion of the portfolio invested into debt instruments (approximately 60%) could make up the expected losses in the equity portion of the portfolio. For example, in 2002, when the global indices were down 25%, the debt portion of the portfolio would have to generate an approximately 40% return for SIB to generate the 12.4% overall return it claimed in 2002.

Id. at 5 (emphasis in original) (footnotes omitted).