

EXHIBIT Z

GAO

Report to the Ranking Minority
Member, Energy and Commerce
Committee, House of Representatives

May 2001

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION

Steps Needed to Better Disclose SIPC Policies to Investors



GAO

Accountability * Integrity * Reliability

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Abbreviations

FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
GLBA	Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999
IG	Inspector General
NERO	Northeast Regional Office
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange
OCIE	Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations
OGC	Office of General Counsel
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SIPA	Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970
SIPC	Securities Investor Protection Corporation
SRO	Self-Regulatory Organization



United States General Accounting Office
Washington, DC 20548

May 25, 2001

The Honorable John D. Dingell
Ranking Minority Member
Committee on Energy and Commerce
House of Representatives

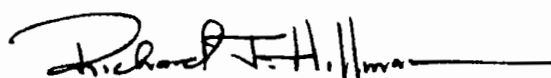
Dear Mr. Dingell:

This report responds to your November 16, 1999, and April 13, 2000, requests that we assess the operations of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), which was established by the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970. As you requested, this report discusses (1) the basis for SIPC policies involving unauthorized trading and the extent that these policies are disclosed to investors; (2) the basis for SIPC policies involving the affiliates of SIPC member firms and the extent that these policies are disclosed to investors; (3) the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) oversight of SIPC; and (4) the disclosure rules for SIPC, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and state insurance guarantee associations, as well as the related implications for consumers as the financial services industry consolidates. This report includes recommendations to the Chairman, SIPC, and the Chairman, SEC, regarding disclosure of SIPC policies and SEC's SIPC oversight.

As we agreed with your office, we plan no further distribution of this report until 30 days from its issuance date unless you publicly release its contents sooner. We will then send copies of this report to Senator Phil Gramm, Chairman, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; Senator Paul Sarbanes, Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs; Representative W.J. "Billy" Tauzin, Chairman, House Committee on Energy and Commerce; Representative Michael G. Oxley, Chairman, House Committee on Financial Services; Representative John J. LaFalce, Ranking Minority Member, House Committee on Financial Services; Debbie Dudley Branson, Acting Chairman, SIPC; Michael Don, President, SIPC; the Honorable Laura Unger, Acting Chairman, SEC; Mr. Robert R. Glauber, President and CEO, National Association of Securities Dealers; Richard Grasso, Chairman and CEO, New York Stock Exchange; and other interested committees and organizations. Copies will be made available to others upon request.

Major contributors to this report are acknowledged in appendix III. If you or your staff have any questions, please call me or Orice M. Williams at (202) 512-8678.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Richard J. Hillman" followed by a horizontal line.

Richard J. Hillman
Director, Financial Markets
and Community Investment

Executive Summary

The Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 (SIPA) created the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) to provide certain protections against losses to customers from the failure of a securities firm. However, the large number of claims denied in several recent SIPC liquidation proceedings, has raised concerns that certain SIPC policies and practices may unduly limit the actual protection afforded customers. Critics assert that SIPC and court-appointed trustees, who carry out the liquidation proceedings, interpret SIPA so rigidly that they act inconsistently with, if not contrary to, the customer-protection purpose of the act. SIPC's handling of two types of claims has been most heavily criticized. The first type involves claims of unauthorized trading, which is the buying or selling of securities in an investor's account without the investor's prior approval. The second type involves claims from investors who were doing business with a nonmember affiliate but believed that they were dealing with a SIPC-member firm and, therefore, covered by SIPC.¹ These two types of claims were filed in 75 percent, or 28, of the 37 liquidation proceedings initiated by SIPC between 1996 and 2000.

The enactment of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (GLBA) eliminated many legal barriers to affiliation among banks, securities firms, and insurance companies, and other financial service providers. As the financial services industry consolidates to provide one-stop shopping mainly through affiliates, concerns have been raised about whether consumers are adequately informed about the respective coverage provided by SIPC, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), and state insurance guarantee funds for various financial products. In light of the concerns raised about SIPC's implementation of SIPA and the potential for increased investor confusion surrounding coverage, the specific objectives of this report are to

- review the basis for SIPC's policies and practices for validating and satisfying claims involving unauthorized trading and the extent that these policies were disclosed to investors;
- review the basis for SIPC's policies and practices for determining claims in liquidations of SIPC-member firms and their nonmember affiliates and the extent that these policies were disclosed to investors;
- evaluate the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) oversight of SIPC's operations and compliance with SIPA; and

¹Most registered securities firms automatically become members of SIPC. However, affiliates of securities firms are not required to become members of SIPC.

- compare the coverage provided by and disclosure rules for SIPC, FDIC, and state insurance guarantee associations and the implications for consumers as some banks, securities firms, and insurance companies consolidate their operations.

GAO reviewed SIPA and its legislative history; reviewed legal briefs and court decisions; and interviewed SIPC and SEC officials, SIPA trustees and their attorneys, and claimants' attorneys. GAO focused its review on liquidations initiated between 1996 and 2000 involving introducing firms² engaged in unauthorized trading and SIPC members with affiliates. GAO also reviewed information relating to SEC's oversight of SIPC and the differences between SIPC and FDIC coverage and a summary of disclosure policies typical of state insurance guarantee programs. A complete discussion of GAO's scope and methodology can be found in chapter 1.

Results in Brief

SIPC's policies and practices in liquidation proceedings involving certain unauthorized trading claims have generated controversy because many claims were denied or claimants received worthless securities instead of cash.³ Two practices are central to the controversy. The first practice requires that claimants provide some form of objective evidence that they complained about an unauthorized trade within a reasonable time after the disputed trade. SIPC's practice of requiring objective evidence, usually a letter to the broker, is based on the authority that SIPA provides SIPC and the trustees to establish standards to determine the validity of customer claims. Although challenged by some claimants and critics as unreasonable, courts have upheld this policy. The second practice involves how SIPC and a trustee satisfied certain unauthorized trading claims. Approved claims for substantial amounts of cash were satisfied with worthless securities. Claimants have successfully challenged this practice in a bankruptcy court, but the appeals process is ongoing.

SIPC and SEC, which plays an important role in investor education, have not adequately disclosed to investors information about the policy on

²An introducing firm does not clear securities transactions or hold customer cash or securities.

³See "Many Holes Weaken Safety Net for Victims of Failed Brokerages," *The New York Times*, Sept. 25, 2000; "Group Assails Insurer of Investors," *The Washington Post*, July 21, 1999; and "Many Unhappy Returns: Ex-Stratton customers still fighting to recoup \$130m," *Newsday*, Dec. 20, 1998.

providing objective evidence to prove unauthorized trading claims. For example, SIPC's informational brochure does not disclose information on this policy to investors. For the claims we reviewed, investors seemed unaware of the importance of documenting their complaints and were more than twice as likely to telephone their broker to complain about an unauthorized trade as to write a letter. GAO recommends that SIPC and SEC take actions to better inform investors about this policy and the steps investors can take to protect their interests.

SIPC's position in liquidation proceedings involving SIPC members with affiliates has also generated controversy because many claimants were determined not to be customers of the failed member firm. SIPA authorizes SIPC to liquidate only SIPC members. Therefore, only customers of the member in liquidation are entitled to protection under SIPA. In general, for a claim of a customer of the nonmember to be approved, SIPC requires that the cash or securities involved has been entrusted to the SIPC member firm.⁴ Several claimants, whose claims were denied because SIPC and the trustee determined that they did not entrust funds with the SIPC member firm, appealed the determination in Federal Court. In 2000, a Federal Court of Appeals agreed, ruling that under the circumstances of that case, a claimant's reasonable belief that he or she was dealing with the member can serve as the basis for a claim. However, in other cases, courts have upheld SIPC's position that a claimant's belief does not constitute evidence that funds in fact were entrusted to the member. Although SIPC has been involved in several liquidation proceedings involving nonmember affiliates since 1996, there is limited information available to help investors avoid the potential risks associated with the nonmember affiliates. GAO recommends that SIPC and SEC take actions to increase the availability of this information.

SEC, which is responsible for oversight of SIPC, faces important challenges in its oversight of SIPC. Since 1971, SEC has initiated only three examinations. The first two examinations focused on the adequacy of the SIPC fund and administrative issues. The scope of the most recent examination initiated in May 2000 was expanded to include many of the more controversial issues raised in this report. To date, SEC examiners have focused on a limited number of liquidations involving unauthorized trading and none of the liquidation proceedings involving the affiliate

⁴Claimants must also meet other requirements such as the products purchased must be securities as defined by SIPA.

issue. SEC officials agreed and said that they would expand the number of liquidations reviewed. In addition, in March 2000, SEC's Inspector General (IG) issued a report⁵ suggesting that SEC establish a formal mechanism to share information about SIPC proceedings, but SEC has not implemented the recommendation to date. A formal mechanism to share information could enhance SEC's ability to discuss staffs' varying opinions on issues relevant to SIPC and ensure a comprehensive oversight program. GAO recommends that SEC expand its oversight of SIPC operations to include a larger sample of proceedings involving unauthorized trading and nonmember affiliates and establish a formal coordination mechanism to share information about SIPC liquidation proceedings within SEC.

Consolidation in the financial services industry has raised concerns about whether consumers are adequately informed about the respective differences in coverage provided by SIPC; FDIC; and, to a lesser degree, state insurance guarantee funds as more companies offer banking, securities, and insurance products from a single location or through an affiliated entity. Differences in the coverage largely stem from the differences in the products offered and the nature of the relationship between the financial institution (bank, securities firm, or insurance company) and its customers. Many regulatory and securities industry officials that GAO contacted said that consumers already confuse SIPC with FDIC because of similarities in the amount of cash coverage and misunderstandings about what that coverage entails. Without improved investor education—especially that SIPC does not cover losses due to changes in market prices—investor confusion is likely to increase as the U.S. financial industry continues to consolidate and offer similar financial products under a single corporate umbrella. GAO recommends that SIPC improve the standard disclosure language it uses to describe its coverage.

Background

By law, securities firms are to keep customer accounts separate from the firms' funds. For the firms that fail to do this and that are liquidated by SIPC, SIPC's statutory mission is to promptly replace missing cash and securities in an investor's account up to the statutory limits. Securities firms registered with SEC automatically become members of SIPC and must pay an annual assessment to the SIPC fund. The SIPC fund, valued at \$1.2 billion as of February 9, 2001, is used to replace the missing securities

⁵ *Oversight of Securities Investor Protection Corporation*. Securities and Exchange Commission Office of Inspector General. Audit Report No. 301. Mar. 31, 2000.

and cash and to pay administrative costs of the liquidation proceeding. However, SIPC does not protect against losses from declines in the market value of securities.

In typical proceedings under SIPA, SEC or the Self-Regulatory Organizations—such as the NASDR⁶ and the New York Stock Exchange—notify SIPC when a SIPC member firm is in financial trouble. Upon receiving such information, SIPC may file a petition in a federal district court to liquidate the firm.⁷ The district court appoints a trustee at SIPC's recommendation. SIPC serves as the trustee in some cases. The liquidation proceeding is then removed to a U.S. bankruptcy court. The trustee notifies the firm's customers of the liquidation proceeding. Typically, the trustee tries to sell or otherwise transfer customer accounts to another SIPC member. Customers must file claims to recover missing funds or securities from the member in liquidation. The trustee and SIPC staffs review submitted claims and related information and notify individuals whether their claims are approved or denied. To the extent that the SIPC member firm's assets are insufficient, SIPC advances funds for the payment of customer claims up to the statutory limits. Claimants may seek review of the trustee's decision on their claims by the bankruptcy court. If the trustee's fees and administrative expenses cannot be recovered from the members' assets, SIPC advances funds to cover them.

Principal Findings

SIPC's Policies and Practices Involving Unauthorized Trading Need Additional Disclosure

Pursuant to the authority provided under SIPA, SIPC and trustees generally require claimants to provide objective evidence that they complained within a reasonable time after the allegedly unauthorized trade or their claims will be denied. However, SIPC and the trustees may consider other forms of objective evidence, such as complaints to regulators. SIPC and the trustees assert that objective evidence, such as reliable and timely documentation showing a trade was unauthorized, is necessary to ensure claim accuracy and to protect against fraudulent claims. Although courts have upheld this policy, critics argue that the standard is unreasonable and places an undue burden on claimants. For

⁶NASDR, Inc., is the regulatory arm the National Association of Securities Dealers.

⁷In certain situations, SIPC may elect to use a direct payment procedure in lieu of instituting a liquidation proceeding to pay customer claims.

example, critics of the policy believe that it is unrealistic to expect unsophisticated investors to complain about unauthorized trades in writing within a specified period of time because securities orders and related transactions routinely are conducted by telephone. Available evidence lends support to the contention that investors are unaware of SIPC's practice. For example, GAO reviewed a random and representative sample of 152 unauthorized trading claims from 2 of the larger liquidation proceedings and found that about 87 percent of the claimants indicated that they telephoned to complain about unauthorized trades compared with 38 percent of the claimants who provided letters.

The second controversial practice in SIPC liquidations involving unauthorized trading occurred in a case in which the trustee satisfied certain claims for cash by unwinding all trades determined to be unauthorized, including those not specified in the claims. As a consequence of this process, the trustee treated the claims as claims for securities. This practice resulted in some claimants receiving worthless securities, rather than substantial amounts of cash for which they had filed claims. In this case, claimants filed claims for cash that had been used to make unauthorized purchases of securities. However, the trustee determined that the securities had been purchased with proceeds from prior unauthorized sales of securities. Therefore, SIPC and the trustee determined that the claimants were entitled to the securities that were in the account before the unauthorized sales, rather than the cash that was received from the sales and placed in the account before the unauthorized purchase. Claimants challenged the trustee's practice, and a federal bankruptcy court rejected the practice as not authorized by SIPA or any other law. SIPC and the trustee maintained that SIPA requires the trustee's approach. The court determined that the claims for cash should be paid because the statute does not authorize the trustee to consider trades not disputed in a claim form and, therefore, treat a claim as if it were a claim for securities. According to SIPC officials, SIPC and the trustee have filed notices of appeal.

SIPC and SEC, which has an important role in investor education, have not adequately disclosed information about the importance of documenting unauthorized trading complaints. Although SIPC and SEC—through an informational brochure and Web sites—provide much useful information, they do not fully and consistently explain the need to complain in writing about unauthorized trades within a reasonable time period of the unauthorized trade. SEC's Web site, for example, provided inconsistent advice about when to telephone complaints and when to follow up in writing. Limited disclosure may, in part, explain why many investors with

unauthorized trading complaints appear to have been unaware of the importance of documenting their complaints about trades that were not authorized in a timely manner.

Information Shared With
Investors About SIPC's
Policies Involving
Nonmember Affiliates Is
Not Adequate

Under SIPA, only customers of a SIPC member firm qualify for SIPA protection and only securities defined in the act and determined to be in the member's custody are covered. In three SIPC liquidations involving nonmember affiliates that GAO reviewed, trustees or SIPC denied claims they determined were not covered by SIPA because one or more of these requirements were not satisfied, as well as for other reasons. SIPC and the trustees denied certain claims in these proceedings, for example, on the grounds that persons who dealt with the affiliates were not customers of the SIPC member firms. They said that certain evidence, including checks made out to the affiliates or fund transfers to accounts with the affiliates, demonstrated that the claimants were not the customers of the SIPC members. In addition, SIPC and the trustees determined that the investments purchased were not securities as defined in the act.

In 2000, claimants in one liquidation involving a nonmember affiliate successfully challenged the trustee's and SIPC's denials of their claims. The claimants believed that they qualified as customers of the SIPC member because the SIPC member and its affiliates were presented to them and operated as a single enterprise and that the investments at issue were securities. Moreover, the common owner used the member and nonmember in a scheme to defraud customers. In August 2000, the Federal Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit found that the claimants reasonably believed that they were dealing with the SIPC member and that the owner of both entities used funds raised through the nonmember affiliate as if they were the funds of the SIPC member. The court also found that the claimants deposited cash to purchase securities covered under the act. However, other courts have supported SIPC's and the trustee's position in similar cases.

Although disclosure alone would not resolve all of the issues surrounding these types of liquidations, greater disclosure could help investors better understand SIPC liquidation proceedings and what steps they could take to protect their interests. SIPC's informational brochure provides useful information that tells investors that they should avoid writing checks to anyone other than the firm, including affiliates. However, SEC does not require SIPC member firms to routinely distribute the SIPC brochure to investors. In addition, SEC's Web site provides some information on dealings with affiliates, but the information is generally limited.

SEC's SIPC Oversight Has Improved but Faces Ongoing Challenges

SEC has taken steps to improve its oversight of SIPC. However, the oversight program faces ongoing challenges. SEC's Division of Market Regulation (Market Regulation) has primary responsibility for ensuring SIPC's compliance with SIPA. Market Regulation has engaged in several important oversight activities, such as monitoring the size of the SIPC customer-protection fund and maintaining regular communication with SIPC. However, Market Regulation initiated only two SIPC examinations between 1971 and 1999.

In 2000, SEC started a joint examination led by Market Regulation and the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations (OCIE). Consistent with observations made by SEC's IG, the scope of this examination was expanded. The examination guidelines include some of the issues raised by the more recent controversial liquidations discussed in this report. As of March 2001, the sample of liquidations reviewed by SEC included 4 of the 28 liquidations involving the controversial policies and practices and none of nonmember affiliate proceedings. In response to this observation, SEC staff stated that they plan to review additional liquidations involving unauthorized trading and the nonmember affiliate issue.

In September 2000, SEC also established a pilot program to monitor SIPC liquidation proceedings. Although this program is a positive development, it is too soon to determine its efficacy. The pilot program also highlights the need for more formal information sharing among SEC units. The IG report on SEC's SIPC oversight found that communication among SEC units could be improved and recommended that SEC units establish a formal method for sharing information. GAO's review found that SEC had not yet implemented the IG recommendation. Given that different offices and divisions receive different information about SIPC liquidations, more formal communication among the groups that are involved in reviewing these liquidations—such as Market Regulation, OCIE, and the Division of Enforcement (Enforcement)—is important. Without a formal means to share information across organizational lines, SEC's ability to establish a comprehensive SIPC oversight strategy could be hampered. SEC officials said that they plan to begin holding quarterly meetings to share information about SIPC.

Potential Exists for Increased Investor Confusion

The type of financial protection that SIPC provides is similar to that provided by FDIC and, to some extent, state life and health insurance guarantee associations, but important differences exist. Consumers may confuse the coverage offered by these programs. When a member firm fails, if customer accounts are not transferred to another institution, both SIPC and FDIC return up to \$100,000 of missing customer or depositor

cash; however, SIPC also replaces missing securities. The total amount of coverage under SIPC is up to \$500,000, of which no more than \$100,000 can be a claim for cash. Customer securities held by a securities firm are not assets of the firm, but are held in custody by the firm for its customers. SIPC protects the firm's obligation to return these assets. Because securities, unlike cash, are subject to price fluctuations, the securities returned to a customer can be worth less than their purchase price. In contrast, FDIC protects deposits, which are obligations of the accepting firm, which includes banks and thrifts. FDIC protects depositors against the risk that the institution that accepted the deposit will fail and not have assets sufficient to return a customer's deposit. Unlike securities accounts, cash deposits do not fluctuate in value. Therefore, in order to fulfill failed member depository obligations, FDIC returns the amount in the account up to the statutory limit. The state life/health insurance guarantee associations also serve to preserve an insurance company's obligation to those insured. The state insurance associations guarantee that owners of covered products will not lose their insurance coverage up to certain limits and step in to fulfill the obligations of the policy when an insured institution fails.

According to many regulatory and securities industry officials, some consumers likely confuse SIPC with FDIC, given the similarities in coverage amounts, misunderstandings between the nature of securities investing versus making deposits, and the similarity in the SIPC and FDIC logos. Yet, neither SIPC or SEC requires firms who are SIPC members to disclose in advertising to the investing public a key fact that might help consumers distinguish SIPC from FDIC: that SIPC does not protect against losses due to declines in their securities' market value.

GLBA allows banks, securities firms, and insurance companies, primarily through affiliates, to underwrite and sell each other's traditional financial products to a degree not previously allowed. To the extent that financial companies consolidate and begin to offer a full range of banking, securities, and insurance products to the public, individuals will be more likely to purchase financial products from the same corporate family that are covered by different guarantee organizations. Any public confusion that already exists between SIPC and FDIC or the state insurance guarantee associations may increase. Given the limitations of SIPC's disclosure requirements, unsophisticated investors who do not fully understand the difference between investing in securities and depositing funds in a bank may not realize that SIPC will not protect their securities investments from certain losses, such as declines in market value.

Recommendations

To improve investor awareness of SIPC's policies, practices, and coverage, GAO recommends that the Chairman, SIPC,

- as part of SIPC's ongoing effort to revise the informational brochure and Web site, include a full explanation of the steps necessary to document an unauthorized trading claim and
- amend SIPC advertising bylaws to require that the official explanatory statement about a firm's membership in SIPC include a statement that SIPC coverage does not protect investors against losses caused by changes in the market value of their securities.

In addition, SEC can take steps to improve the information it provides to investors and that investors receive about SIPC and about how to protect investor interests. GAO recommends that the Chairman, SEC

- require SIPC member firms to provide the SIPC brochure to their customers when they open an account and encourage firms to distribute the brochure to its existing customers more widely and
- review the sections of SEC's Web site and, where appropriate, advise customers to complain promptly in writing when they believe trades in their account were not authorized and update the SEC Web site to include a full explanation of SIPC's policies and practices in liquidations involving nonmember affiliates.

In chapter 2 of this report, GAO makes additional recommendations to the SEC Chairman to improve disclosure.

Finally, to improve oversight of SIPC operations, GAO recommends that the Chairman, SEC

- ensure that OCIE and Market Regulation include in their ongoing SIPC examination a larger sample of liquidations involving unauthorized trading and nonmember affiliates claims and
- require Market Regulation, OCIE, General Counsel, and Enforcement to establish a formal procedure to share information about SIPC issues.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

GAO received written comments on a draft of this report from SIPC and SEC. These comments are discussed in greater detail at the end of chapters 2 through 5. In addition, SIPC's and SEC's comments are printed in appendixes I and II, respectively. SIPC and SEC also provided technical comments, which have been incorporated into the report where appropriate. Officials from SIPC and SEC agreed with most of the

conclusions and recommendations in the draft report and both have begun to take steps to implement several of GAO's recommendations.

For example, SIPC officials said that they have begun to implement GAO's recommendation concerning improving disclosure of SIPC's unauthorized trading policies and practices. Specifically, SIPC officials said that changes they are making to the informational brochure would urge investors to complain about unauthorized trading in writing. In addition, SEC officials said that they would consider the appropriateness of requiring firms to distribute the SIPC brochure to new customers and existing customers more widely. In addition, SEC officials said that they had already reviewed SEC's Web site and made changes in response to GAO's recommendations where appropriate. SEC officials also agreed with GAO's recommendations concerning its oversight effort. Specifically, SEC officials agreed to review additional liquidation proceedings during its ongoing examination, and SEC officials stated that they would hold quarterly meetings to discuss various issues related to SIPC.

SIPC disagreed with GAO's recommendation that it amend its bylaws to require that any statement about a firm's membership include a statement that SIPC coverage does not protect investors against losses caused by changes in the market value of their securities. First, SIPC officials believe SIPC lacks the authority to implement such a change in SIPC's bylaws. Second, they believe such a statement would be misleading. GAO has revised the recommendation to make clear that it applies to only SIPC's "official explanatory statement." On the basis of GAO's conversation with SEC officials concerning SIPC's authority to amend its bylaws and GAO's review of the statute and legislative histories, GAO continues to believe that SIPC has authority, with SEC approval, to determine what should be disclosed in its official explanatory statement. GAO also does not share SIPC's concern that simply stating that SIPC does not protect against losses caused by changes in the market value of securities would be misleading. Such disclosure would be similar to information disclosed in SIPC's informational brochure, as well as information contained on the Web sites of SEC and NASDR describing SIPC coverage.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 (SIPA) established the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) to provide certain financial protections to the customers of insolvent securities firms. As required by SIPA, SIPC either liquidates a failed firm itself (in cases where the liabilities are limited and there are less than 500 customers) or a trustee selected by SIPC and appointed by the court liquidates the firm.¹ In either situation, SIPC is authorized to make advances from its customer protection fund to promptly satisfy customer claims for missing cash and securities up to amounts specified in SIPA. Between 1971 and 2000, SIPC initiated a total of 287 liquidation proceedings and paid about \$234 million to satisfy such customer claims.

In the past 5 years, some SIPC liquidation proceedings have involved controversial policies and practices because trustees denied large numbers of investor claims.² One controversial practice involved the trustees' denials of many claims because claimants did not satisfy the trustee's requirement that the claimants reliably demonstrate that trading in their accounts was unauthorized (i.e., the firm had bought or sold securities for a customer's account without approval). Another controversial practice involved denials of claims of individuals who said they believed that they were customers of a firm covered under SIPA but actually had been dealing with an affiliated entity not covered by SIPA. In these liquidations, critics argue that SIPC's main goal has been to protect its industry-supplied fund rather than to protect customers as contemplated by SIPA. SIPC maintains that its policies are consistent with SIPA. An additional issue related to SIPC coverage has emerged from another source: consolidation in the financial services industry. As securities firms, banks, and insurance companies begin to merge and sell each others' traditional products through affiliates, it raises important implications about the extent of disclosure that SIPC should require its member firms to make concerning the program's coverage. In response to a request from the Ranking Member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, we reviewed SIPC's policies and practices in liquidations involving unauthorized trading and affiliate issues, Securities and

¹SIPA authorizes an alternative to liquidation under certain circumstances when all customer claims aggregate to less than \$250,000.

²See "Many Holes Weaken Safety Net for Victims of Failed Brokerages," *The New York Times*, Sept. 25, 2000; "Group Assails Insurer of Investors," *The Washington Post*, July 21, 1999; and "Many Unhappy Returns: Ex-Stratton customers still fighting to recoup \$130m," *Newsday*, Dec. 20, 1998.

Exchange Commission (SEC) oversight of SIPC, and the potential for greater investor confusion as banks, securities firms, and insurance companies offer financial products from the same corporate family that are covered by different guarantee organizations.

SIPC's Mission, Organization, Funding, and Oversight

SIPC was established in response to a specific problem facing the securities industry in the late 1960s: how to ensure that customers recover their cash and securities from securities firms that fail or cease operations and cannot meet their custodial obligations to customers. The problem peaked in the late 1960s, when outdated methods of processing securities trades, coupled with the lack of a centralized clearing system able to handle a large surge in trading volume, led to widespread accounting and reporting mistakes and abuses at securities firms. Before many firms could modernize their trade processing operations, stock prices declined sharply, which resulted in hundreds of securities firms merging, failing, or going out of business. During that period, some firms used customer property for proprietary activities, and procedures broke down for proper customer account management, making it difficult to locate and deliver securities belonging to customers. The breakdown resulted in customer losses exceeding \$100 million because failed firms did not have their customers' property on hand. Congress became concerned that a repetition of these events could undermine public confidence in the securities markets.

SIPC's statutory mission is to promote confidence in securities markets by allowing for the prompt return of missing customer cash and/or securities held at a failed firm. SIPC fulfills its mission by initiating liquidation proceedings where appropriate and transferring customer accounts to another securities firm or returning the cash or securities to the customer by restoring to customer accounts the customer's "net equity." SIPA defines net equity as the value of cash or securities in a customer's account as of the filing date, less any money owed to the firm by the customer, plus any indebtedness the customer has paid back with the trustee's approval within 60 days after notice of the liquidation proceeding was published. The filing date typically is the date that SIPC applies to a federal district court for an order initiating proceedings.³ SIPA sets

³Under SIPA, the filing date is the date on which SIPC files an application for a protective decree with a federal district court, except that the filing date can be an earlier date under certain circumstances, such as the date on which a Title 11 bankruptcy petition was filed.

coverage at a maximum of \$500,000 per customer, of which no more than \$100,000 may be a claim for cash. SIPC is not intended to keep firms from failing or to shield investors from losses caused by changes in the market value of securities.

SIPC is a nonprofit corporation governed by a seven-member Board of Directors that includes two U.S. government, three industry, and two public representatives. SIPC has 29 staff located in a Washington, D.C., office. Most securities firms that are registered as broker-dealers under Section 15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 automatically become SIPC members regardless of whether they hold customer property. As of December 31, 2000, SIPC had 7,033 members. SIPA excludes from membership securities firms whose principal business, as determined by SIPC subject to SEC review, is conducted outside of the United States, its territories, and possessions. Also, a securities firm is not required to be a SIPC member if its business consists solely of (1) distributing shares of mutual funds or unit investment trusts,⁴ (2) selling variable annuities,⁵ (3) providing insurance, or (4) rendering investment advisory services to one or more registered investment companies or insurance company separate accounts. SIPA, as recently amended, also exempts a certain class of firms that are registered with SEC solely because they may affect transactions in single stock futures.

SIPA covers most types of securities such as notes, stocks, bonds, and certificates of deposit.⁶ However, some investments are not covered. SIPA does not cover any interest in gold, silver, or other commodity; commodity contract; or commodity option. Also, SIPA does not cover investment contracts that are not registered as securities with SEC under the Securities Act of 1933. Shares of mutual funds are protected securities, but securities firms that deal only in mutual funds are not SIPC members and thus their customers are not protected by SIPC. In addition, SIPA does not

⁴A unit investment trust is an SEC-registered investment company, which purchases a fixed, unmanaged portfolio of income-producing securities and then sells shares in the trust to investors.

⁵An annuity is a contract that offers tax-deferred accumulation of earnings and various distribution options. A variable annuity has a variety of investment options available to the owner of the annuity, and the rate of return the annuity earns depends on the performance of the investments chosen.

⁶Typically, bank certificates of deposit are not securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, however, they are defined as securities in SIPA.

cover situations where an individual has a debtor-creditor relationship—such as a lending arrangement—with a SIPC member firm.

SIPC has a fund valued at \$1.2 billion as of February 9, 2001, that it uses to make advances to trustees for customer claims and to cover the administrative expenses of a liquidation proceeding.⁷ Administrative expenses in a SIPC liquidation include the expenses incurred by a trustee and the trustee's staff, legal counsel, and other advisors. The SIPC fund is financed by annual assessments on all member firms—periodically set by SIPC—and interest generated from its investments in U.S. Treasury notes.⁸ If the SIPC fund becomes or appears to be insufficient to carry out the purposes of SIPA, SIPC may borrow up to \$1 billion from the U.S. Treasury through SEC (i.e., SEC would borrow the funds from the U.S. Treasury and then re-lend them to SIPC). In addition, SIPC has a \$1 billion line of credit with a consortium of banks.

SIPA gives SEC oversight responsibility over SIPC. SEC may sue SIPC to compel it to act to protect investors. SIPC must submit all proposed changes to rules or bylaws to SEC for approval, and may require SIPC to adopt, amend, or repeal any bylaw or rule.⁹ In addition, SIPA authorizes SEC to conduct inspections and examinations of SIPC and requires SIPC to furnish SEC with reports and records that it believes are necessary or appropriate in the public interest or to fulfill the purposes of SIPA.

SIPC Protection Versus Federal Deposit Insurance

SIPC and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) transfer or return customer property in the event that a member fails; however, there are important differences in the protection provided to investors. First, while both protect cash left with the banks or securities firms, only SIPC protects securities. Second, securities firms act as custodians for customers' securities; this property does not become an asset of the firm. SEC rules prohibit securities firms from using customer securities or cash

⁷The SIPC board decided the fund balance should be raised to \$1 billion to meet the long-term financial demands of a very large liquidation. The SIPC balance reached \$1 billion in 1996.

⁸As of February 2001, the annual assessment for SIPC members was \$150.

⁹A proposed rule change becomes effective 30 days after it is filed with SEC, unless the period is extended by SIPC or SEC takes certain actions. A proposed rule change may take effect immediately if it is of a type that SEC determines by rule does not require SEC approval.

to finance their own operations, and require firms to maintain minimum levels of liquid assets to meet obligations to customers and other market participants. However, if a firm fails and is unable to return all customer securities or cash, SIPA provides limited protection, namely, the return of the securities or cash in a given customer's account up to the statutory limits. SIPC generally returns the securities or cash that should have been in the investor's account on the liquidation filing date. Therefore, if the price of the securities declines, SIPC does not protect investors from that loss. However, investors benefit from continuing to hold the securities if the price increases. Deposits held by a bank or thrift are different from investments held by securities firms. Unlike securities, cash deposits do not fluctuate in value. In addition, deposits are obligations of the institution that accepts them. Banks are free to use these customer deposits to finance their own operations (e.g., make loans or other investments). If a bank makes bad investment decisions and fails with insufficient assets to meet its liabilities to depositors, FDIC will provide coverage up to the \$100,000 limit.

How SIPC Liquidates a Member Firm and Protects Its Customers

When SEC or a self regulatory organization (SRO), such as NASDR, Inc.,¹⁰ informs SIPC that one of its member firms is in or is approaching financial difficulty, SEC, the SROs, and SIPC take steps to determine whether the firm might fail and whether and to what extent customers, as that term is defined in SIPA, may be exposed. SIPC initiates liquidation proceedings if it determines that the member firm has failed or is in danger of failing to meet its obligations to customers, among other factor(s).¹¹ SIPC initiates liquidation proceedings by applying for a protective order in a federal district court or initiating a direct payment procedure.¹² The firm has an opportunity to challenge the ruling. If the court issues the order, the court appoints a disinterested trustee selected by SIPC, or, in certain cases, SIPC

¹⁰NASDR, Inc., is the regulatory arm of the National Association of Securities Dealers, which was granted self-regulatory authority under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933.

¹¹For SIPC to initiate a proceeding, at least one of the following other factors must exist (1) the firm must be insolvent under the Bankruptcy Code or unable to meet its obligations as they become due; (2) the firm is subject to a court or agency proceeding in which a receiver, liquidator, or trustee has been appointed for the member; (3) the firm is not compliant with applicable financial responsibility rules of the Commission or SROs; or (4) the firm is unable to show compliance with such rules.

¹²In the smallest proceedings (in which, among other factors, the claims of all customers are less than \$250,000), SIPC directly pays customer claims without filing an application for a protective order with a court and without the appointment of a trustee.

itself, to liquidate the firm.¹³ The district court orders removal of the entire liquidation proceeding to the federal bankruptcy court for that district. To the extent that it is consistent with SIPA, the proceeding is conducted pursuant to pertinent provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. SIPA requires that the trustee investigate facts and circumstances relating to the liquidation; report to the court facts indicating fraud, misconduct, mismanagement, or irregularities; and submit a final report to SIPC and others designated by the court. Also, the trustee is to periodically report to the court and SIPC on its progress in distributing cash and securities to customers.

Promptly after being appointed, the trustee is to publish a notice of the proceeding in one or more major newspapers, in a form and manner determined by the court. The trustee also is to mail a copy of the notice to existing and recent customers listed on the firm's books and records, and is to provide notice to creditors in the manner prescribed by the Bankruptcy Code. Customers must file written statements of claims. The notice typically informs customers how to file claims and explains the deadlines for filing claims. Two deadlines apply. One is set by the bankruptcy court supervising the proceeding and the other is set by SIPA. The deadline set by the bankruptcy court for filing customer claims applies to customer claims for net equity. Under SIPA, the deadline may not exceed 60 days after the date that notice of the proceeding is published. Failure to satisfy the deadline can affect what the customer may be able to recover. The second deadline occurs 6 months after the publication date. SIPA mandates that no customer or general creditor claim received after the 6-month deadline can be allowed by the trustee, except for claims filed by the United States, any state, infant, or certain incompetent persons.

The trustee and SIPC staffs review each claim that the trustee receives. In some cases, the trustee's staff, SIPC staff, or both may write a brief analysis of the claim, which recommends whether the claim should be allowed or denied. If the trustee and SIPC staff initially disagree over whether the claim is valid, they hold a discussion. Typically, if the claim lacks sufficient supporting evidence, the trustee will write to the claimant requesting additional information. Once a final decision is made, the

¹³SIPC may decide to serve as a trustee in any case where it determines that the firm's liabilities to unsecured general creditors and subordinated lenders appear to aggregate to less than \$750,000 and it appears that there are less than 500 customers.

trustee sends a determination letter to each claimant that informs him or her of the decision and its basis. The letter also informs a claimant of his or her right to object to the determination and how to do so. The bankruptcy court judge overseeing the liquidation rules on customers' objections after holding a hearing on the matter. Decisions of the bankruptcy court may be appealed to the appropriate federal district court, and then upward through the federal appellate process.

Under the typical SIPA property distribution process, SIPC customers are to receive any securities that the firm holds that are registered in their name or that are in the process of being registered in their name, subject to the payment of any debt to the firm. Any other customer property in an account is part of a customer's net equity as calculated by the trustee. Net equity claims are satisfied first by allowing customers to share on a pro rata basis in the firm's remaining customer property. The trustee may use up to \$500,000 advanced from the SIPC fund to satisfy a customer's claim remaining after the distribution; however, only \$100,000 may be advanced to satisfy a claim for cash.¹⁴ SIPA specifies that a customer claim for securities must be satisfied with securities whenever feasible. That is, if the firm being liquidated does not possess the securities, then the trustee must purchase them in the open market and return them to the customer if a fair and orderly market for the securities exists.

Investors who attain SIPC customer status are a preferred class of creditors compared with other individuals or companies that have claims against the failed firm and are much more likely to get a part or all of their claims satisfied. This is because SIPC customers share in any customer property that the bankrupt firm possesses before any other creditors may do so. Moreover, the trustee may use advances from the SIPC fund up to the \$500,000/\$100,000 limits to satisfy claims that cannot be fully satisfied by the estate of customer property. In fact, since many bankrupt securities firms have no assets left at all, SIPC customers may be the only parties with claims against the firm to have any of their claims satisfied.

SIPC liquidates clearing and introducing firms, which are distinct entities. Introducing firms do not clear securities transactions or hold customer cash or securities. Instead, introducing firms contract with clearing firms to clear their customers' transactions and hold their customers' cash and

¹⁴SIPC may advance funds to the trustee to satisfy claims prior to the distribution of customer property.

securities. Introducing firms introduce their customers to a clearing firm on a fully disclosed basis. This means that each introducing firm customer has a securities account at the clearing firm in the customer's name and in which the customer's securities transactions are cleared and securities and cash are held. Under this scenario, the customers know their accounts are at the clearing firm, and the clearing firm treats them as customers for purposes of securities regulations governing custody of customer assets and the financial responsibility of broker-dealers. In general, the clearing firm, not the introducing firm, prepares and mails trade confirmations and periodic account statements.¹⁶ Some SIPC liquidations have involved introducing firms that stole or misplaced customer property intended to go to a clearing firm.

SIPC Liquidation Proceedings Are Relatively Infrequent

SIPC has initiated a fairly small number of liquidations each year compared with the number of securities firms that go out of business annually. Between its inception in 1971 and the end of 2000, SIPC commenced 287 liquidations of member securities firms. From 1996 through 2000, SIPC initiated a total of 37 liquidations of member firms or about 7 per year. By contrast, SIPC data indicate that hundreds of SIPC member firms go out of business each year without ever becoming SIPC liquidations.¹⁶ For example, our 1992 report found that between 1971 and 1991, 20,344 SIPC members went out of business, but only 228 (about 1 percent) became SIPC liquidations. Similarly, in 1999, a total of 865 SIPC members went out of business but SIPC initiated liquidation proceedings against a total of 9 firms.

Many of the thousands of SIPC members that have gone out of business without SIPC involvement were firms that traded solely for their own accounts, did not hold customer property, and did not introduce customer accounts to a clearing firm. Accordingly, there were no customers in need of SIPC protection. In addition, because introducing firms are not permitted to hold customer cash or securities, most go out of business without any customer securities or cash to return to customers. (These assets are at the clearing firm.) However, if an introducing firm improperly holds, loses, or embezzles customer securities or cash, there may be a need for a SIPC liquidation. Furthermore, SEC's financial responsibility

¹⁶According to SEC, in some cases, the introducing firm sends the confirmation or account statement rather than the clearing firm.

¹⁶Although some firms fail financially, others go out of business for nonfinancial reasons, such as mergers.

and customer protection rules establish controls that securities firms must follow, which promote firm solvency and the safekeeping of customer assets. Regulators monitor compliance with these rules and intervene when problems arise prior to a firm's failure. SEC and SROs—such as NASDR and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)—have primary responsibility for overseeing and regulating SIPC member firms. SIPC does not have any authority under SIPA to regulate or examine its membership. In some cases, securities regulators may oversee the transfer of customer accounts from a troubled firm to a healthy firm without the need for SIPC involvement.

Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

Our objectives were to (1) review the basis for SIPC's policies and practices for validating and satisfying claims involving unauthorized trading and the extent that these policies were disclosed to investors; (2) review the basis for SIPC's policies and practices for determining claims in liquidations involving SIPC-member firms and their nonmember affiliates, and the extent that these policies were disclosed to investors; (3) evaluate SEC's oversight of SIPC's operations and compliance with SIPA; and (4) compare the coverage provided by and disclosure rules for SIPC, FDIC, and state insurance guarantee associations; and identify the implications for greater confusion among consumers as some banks, securities firms, and insurance companies consolidate their operations.

To meet the first two objectives, we reviewed SIPA and its legislative history, court decisions, legal briefs, and other documents that were relevant to understanding SIPC's or its critics' views concerning the legal aspects of SIPC positions. Consistent with our general policy, we have not taken a position on issues involving ongoing litigation. To review the implementation of SIPC's policies and to assess investor awareness of these policies, we also reviewed a total of 152 customer claim files from 2 recent liquidations in which many claimants alleged unauthorized trading. For each of the two liquidations, we randomly selected a sample of claim files and reviewed documents from the files. These documents included affidavits and other supporting evidence provided by the claimants, if any were supplied, and the determination letter sent by the trustee to the claimant that explained the reason for allowing or denying the claim. We interviewed officials from SIPC and SEC, individuals who are or who have served as SIPC trustees and their attorneys, and attorneys who have represented claimants who have disputed trustee claim decisions concerning both the unauthorized trading and affiliate issues. In addition, we reviewed SIPC and SEC informational sources—such as brochures and Web sites—to determine what SIPC disclosed to investors regarding its policies and practices.

To fulfill our third objective, to evaluate SEC oversight of SIPC, we reviewed past SEC inspections of SIPC, the work plan and other documents relating to SEC's ongoing inspection of SIPC, a recent report by the SEC's Office of the Inspector General that reviewed SEC's oversight of SIPC,¹⁷ our 1992 report on SIPC,¹⁸ and other SIPC and SEC documents. We also interviewed officials in different organizational units of SEC, including the divisions of Market Regulation (Market Regulation) and Enforcement (Enforcement); the Office of General Counsel (OGC); the Office of Compliance, Inspections, and Examinations (OCIE); and the Northeast Regional Office (NERO) located in New York City.

To accomplish our fourth objective, to identify differences between SIPC and other financial guarantee programs and the potential for increased investor confusion as the financial services industry, we first compared general characteristics of the coverage provided by SIPC, FDIC, and state insurance guarantee associations. Then, we reviewed disclosure requirements regarding firms' participation in these organizations' coverage. To compare SIPC to FDIC, we reviewed pertinent statutes, regulations, and bylaws; and we interviewed officials from both organizations. With respect to state insurance guarantee associations, we focused on the 52 state life/health guarantee associations because the policies they sell, such as annuities, more closely resemble investments than do many of the types of insurance covered by property/casualty insurance guarantee associations. For information on the life/health state associations, we relied solely on information provided by the National Organization of Life and Health Guarantee Associations, a group to which all of the state associations belong. We did not verify the information this organization gave us with individual state insurance laws.

¹⁷ *Oversight of Securities Investor Protection Corporation*. Securities and Exchange Commission Office of Inspector General. Audit Report No. 301. Mar. 31, 2000.

¹⁸ *Securities Investor Protection: The Regulatory Framework Has Minimized SIPC's Losses* (GAO/GGD-93-109, Sept. 22, 1992).

We obtained written comments on a draft of our report from SIPC and SEC, which are provided in full in appendixes I and II. We did our work in Jacksonville and Tampa, Florida; New York, New York; and Washington, D.C., between March 2000 and April 2001 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

Chapter 2: Opportunities Exist to Improve the Disclosure of SIPC's Policies in Liquidations Involving Unauthorized Trading

SIPC liquidations involving unauthorized trading accounted for nearly two-thirds of all liquidations initiated from 1996 through 2000. SIPC's policies and practices in these liquidation proceedings have generated controversy primarily because of the large numbers of claims that were denied and the methods used to satisfy certain approved claims. The first practice generally requires that investors with unauthorized trading claims provide some form of objective evidence that they complained within a reasonable time after the disputed trade. Although establishment of such a practice is authorized under SIPA and has been upheld in court, this practice has been criticized as unfair. The second controversial practice occurred in one proceeding. The practice, which was rejected by a bankruptcy court, resulted in SIPC and the trustee treating certain approved unauthorized trading claims for cash as claims for securities. Consequently, claims for cash were paid with worthless securities. Claimants successfully challenged this practice in a bankruptcy court, but SIPC and the trustee have filed notices of appeal. Another issue involving SIPC's practices is that they are often not transparent to investors. Specifically, SIPC and SEC, which has an important role in educating investors, have missed opportunities to disclose information about SIPC's practices for determining unauthorized trading claims and to educate investors about steps they can take to protect their interests.

Unauthorized Trading Liquidations Accounted for Nearly Two-Thirds of Liquidations Initiated From 1996 Through 2000

From 1996 through 2000, 24 of the 37 proceedings initiated by SIPC, or 65 percent, involved introducing firms that, according to SIPC, engaged in unauthorized trading.¹ SIPA provides customer status and coverage to claimants who can demonstrate that the securities or cash in their accounts was unlawfully converted. Unauthorized trading is recognized as a form of unlawful conversion in which the firm or its representative take control of a customer's property and use it for the firm's purposes without the customer's permission. For example, a firm representative might buy or sell a customer's securities without authorization. In February 1996, SIPC, with SEC's concurrence, began initiating liquidation proceedings against failed introducing firms that had engaged in unauthorized trading

¹SIPC officials listed an additional introducing firm—Old Naples Securities—as having engaged in unauthorized trading. Old Naples also raised issues that occur when SIPC liquidates member firms and their nonmember affiliates. This issue and the Old Naples liquidation are discussed in chapter 3.

of customer accounts carried at clearing firms.² According to SIPC officials, SIPC initiated the policy to liquidate these firms and provide protection to their customers because of the increase in the number of customers who dealt with introducing firms and the apparent increase in unauthorized trading activity by them.

According to SIPC officials, many of these firms marketed microcap stocks³ to their customers, which had become virtually worthless by the initiation of liquidation proceedings. For example, a firm called Stratton Oakmont, Inc. (Stratton Oakmont) committed the most serious violations and manipulated the prices of numerous microcap stocks through various sales practice abuses, including unauthorized trading. Of the approximately 3,400 claimants in the Stratton Oakmont liquidation proceeding, the trustee either directed approximately 2,600 claimants to pick up their generally worthless microcap securities at the clearing firm or denied their claims because SIPA does not protect against market losses.⁴

The fact that these introducing firms engaged in unauthorized trading presents significant challenges to SIPA trustees in determining the validity of customer claims. These introducing firms contract with clearing firms to hold customer accounts and maintain records and these account holders are treated as customers of the clearing firm. However, in SIPC liquidation proceedings involving introducing firms, claimants may argue that the records of both the introducing firms and the clearing firms are incorrect because they show positions that were the result of

²Prior to 1996, SIPC did not initiate liquidation proceedings against introducing firms that traded customer accounts without authorization by transmitting unauthorized trade orders to clearing firms. SIPC took the position that claimants were customers of the firms that cleared for the introducing firms and that their securities and cash were generally available at those firms. See *e.g.*, 17 C.F.R. § 300.200 (2000) (SIPC rule stating that persons having accounts cleared by a clearing firm on a fully disclosed basis are customers of the clearing firm). See also *Arford v. Miller*, 239 B. R. 698 (S.D. N.Y. 1999), *aff'd Arford v. Miller*, 210 F3d 420 (2dCir. 2000).

³Microcap stocks are normally not listed on national stock exchanges, have limited financial reporting requirements, and represent interests in companies with speculative business prospects.

⁴The trustee determined these approximately 2,600 claims in a variety of ways. For example, the trustee directed about 1,210 claimants to contact the clearing firm for their securities. The trustee also denied 448 claims for market losses on securities and 342 claimed they were owed nothing. The remaining approximately 600 claims were rejected for other reasons.

unauthorized trades ordered by the introducing firm representatives. In general, SIPC trustees do not have the ability to determine from the firms' records whether the claimants' assertions are true. As discussed later in this chapter, SIPC and its trustees require claimants to provide some form of objective evidence to substantiate their claims, although many claimants have been unable to provide such evidence. For example, the Stratton Oakmont trustee denied 656 of a total of 728 unauthorized trading claims, or about 90 percent, largely for failing to provide objective evidence.⁶ For other unauthorized trading claims, the trustee approved the claims and returned the microcap securities that he determined should have been in the claimants' account.

SIPC's liquidations of introducing firms that engaged in unauthorized trading involve relatively higher administrative costs than other liquidations because determining the validity of unauthorized trading claims involves the acquisition and evaluation of information that is not usually contained in firm records. On average, SIPC's administrative expenses were 45 percent of the total funds advanced in liquidation proceedings involving unauthorized trading initiated from 1996 through 1999.⁶ By contrast, administrative expenses averaged 10 percent of SIPC funds advanced for all other SIPC liquidations.⁷ The Stratton Oakmont liquidation provides a clear example of the high administrative costs that may be associated with these liquidations. As of year-end 2000, SIPC had advanced about \$5.9 million for administrative expenses of the Stratton Oakmont liquidation, as opposed to about \$2.1 million to satisfy customer claims. SIPC officials said that administrative expenses in proceedings involving unauthorized trading tend to be higher than other proceedings because, among other things, the trustee's staff must engage in lengthy investigations to determine the merits of each unauthorized trading claim. In addition, many claimants whose unauthorized trading claims have been

⁶We reviewed a representative and random sample of about 98 approved and denied claims in the Stratton Oakmont liquidation proceeding. The SIPA trustee generally approved claims that met the standard and denied those that did not.

⁶The percentage is calculated based on financial information from introducing firm liquidation proceedings that were closed or had satisfied claims but had litigation pending as of December 31, 1999. Proceedings in which the claims process was ongoing were excluded.

⁷The percentage is calculated based on the liquidation proceedings that were closed or had satisfied claims but litigation was pending, excluding proceedings involving introducing brokers engaged in unauthorized trading. Proceedings in which the claims process was ongoing were excluded.

denied often file objections in bankruptcy court, which further increases litigation and related costs. About two-thirds of the Stratton Oakmont claimants whose unauthorized trading claims were denied have filed such objections.

The Establishment of an Evidentiary Standard Is Authorized Under SIPA

Pursuant to the authority provided under SIPA, SIPC and trustees have established a standard that requires claimants to produce objective evidence to substantiate their unauthorized trading claims. To satisfy this standard, SIPC and trustees typically require claimants to provide some form of objective evidence that they complained, usually in writing, to the SIPC member firm or to regulators within a reasonable time after the disputed transactions. According to SIPC officials, the evidentiary standard is necessary to verify unauthorized trading claims and to protect against fraudulent claims. SIPC's critics have complained that the evidentiary standard is unfair and that most unsophisticated investors call rather than write their securities firm to allege unauthorized trades. However, the court decisions that we reviewed have supported the evidentiary standard.

SIPA Authorizes SIPC and Trustees to Establish Standards to Verify Claims

SIPA authorizes SIPC and trustees to establish the standards by which to determine the failed firm's obligations to its customers. Specifically, SIPA directs the trustee to

"...discharge, in accordance with the provisions of this section, all obligations of the debtor to a customer relating to, or net equity claims based upon, securities or cash, by the delivery of securities or the making of payments to or for the account of such customer...*insofar as such obligations are ascertainable from the books and records of the debtor or are otherwise established to the satisfaction of the trustee...*" (italics added).⁸

Claimants have a right to challenge the appropriateness of the trustees' standards for verifying claims in bankruptcy court.

Pursuant to this statutory authority, SIPC officials said that they and trustees generally require some form of objective evidence to determine the legitimacy of unauthorized trading claims. Typically, to satisfy this standard, claimants must provide reliable, objective evidence that they complained in writing to the failed firm or to a regulatory agency within a

⁸15 U.S.C. § 78fff-2(b).

reasonable period after allegedly unauthorized trades. In general, SIPC staff and trustees reject claims where the individual could not provide documentation of the complaint made to the firm or regulators within 90 days of the disputed transaction. However, we found that SIPC and the trustees would consider alternative evidence or extenuating circumstances. For example, one trustee used an NASDR investor complaint log as evidence that claimants complained about allegedly unauthorized trades within a reasonable time period. In another SIPC proceeding, a claimant proved that he had not received any account statements within the 90-day time period and the trustee approved his unauthorized trading claim.

According to SIPC officials, the evidentiary standard is necessary to determine the validity of unauthorized trading claims and to protect against fraudulent claims. The officials said that without such a standard, trustees would generally have no way of verifying these claims—other than the testimony of the claimants—because the failed firms' books and records would not show that the trades were unauthorized. SIPC officials said that one claimant in a SIPC liquidation proceeding had filed claims for 75 allegedly unauthorized trades totaling \$10 million. The claimant did not provide any evidence that the trades were unauthorized other than an affidavit and trading records. After extensive investigation of the claimant's account history, SIPC officials said that staff determined that the claimant had only identified trades that lost money as "unauthorized" while ignoring trades that made money. Without the evidentiary standard, SIPC officials said that they would not be able to reasonably determine the credibility of such claims.

According to SIPC officials, the requirement that customers provide evidence of having complained in writing generally within 90 days is consistent with the notifications that firms send to account holders, such as trade confirmations and quarterly statements, showing the activities and positions in their accounts. Typically, clearing firms send trade confirmations within days of each security transaction. Clearing firms are also required to send quarterly statements to account holders holding accounts carried on a fully disclosed basis and often send monthly statements as well. These statements provide a record of the transactions in each customer's account. Provided investors review these statements, SIPC officials said the statements would give investors ample notice of any unauthorized trades within about 90 days of the trade.

Critics Question the
Fairness of SIPC's
Evidentiary Standard but
Courts Have Upheld It

Critics have questioned the fairness of SIPC's evidentiary standard, but courts have upheld its use in liquidation proceedings.⁹ An attorney who represents Stratton Oakmont claimants said that the evidentiary standard can be unfair and is unsupported by law or SIPC regulations. He said that most unsophisticated investors simply call their securities firms when they identify a problem in their account, and that only sophisticated investors can be expected to complain in writing within a specified period. The attorney said that Stratton Oakmont claimants plan to contest in the bankruptcy court the evidentiary standard as the basis for rejecting unauthorized trading claims. Critics of the policy also said that the policy ignores that SEC had taken enforcement actions against Stratton Oakmont for pervasive unauthorized trading before the liquidation proceeding.

Our review identified information to support the contention that many investors may not be aware of SIPC's evidentiary standard for unauthorized trade claims. We reviewed a representative and random sample of 152 claim files from the Stratton Oakmont and Euro-Atlantic Securities, Inc., liquidation proceedings. We found that about 87 percent of the claimants stated that they complained over the telephone about allegedly unauthorized trades. By contrast, only about 38 percent complained in writing within the 90-day time period.

Although investors may generally not be aware of SIPC's evidentiary standard, recent court decisions have upheld its application in SIPC liquidation proceedings. We identified bankruptcy court orders in 2 of the 24 introducing firm liquidations—Hanover Sterling & Co., Ltd. and Euro-Atlantic Securities, Inc.—relating to the evidentiary standard for unauthorized trading claims in SIPC liquidations. In both cases, the bankruptcy judges upheld the trustees' determinations to deny unauthorized trading claims on the grounds that the claimants did not provide reliable, objective evidence that they complained of allegedly unauthorized trades within a reasonable period.

⁹Also see "Investor Protection – NOT: SIPC and the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970." *Securities Arbitration 2000*, Practising Law Institute, August 2000.

Bankruptcy Court Rejected the Stratton Oakmont Trustee's Procedure for Satisfying Certain Approved Unauthorized Trading Claims

In a January 2001 decision, the bankruptcy court overseeing the Stratton Oakmont liquidation concluded that the trustee's procedure for satisfying approved unauthorized trading claims was not authorized by SIPA or any other law. Under the procedure, the trustee sometimes returned worthless securities to claimants rather than the substantial amounts of cash that they had sought.¹⁰ SIPC officials supported the trustee's procedure and said it was based on SIPA.

The Stratton Oakmont trustee sometimes satisfied approved unauthorized trading claims with securities rather than the cash for which customers had filed their claims. Typically, these customers (claimants) filed claims with the trustee for the cash that would have been in their accounts had Stratton Oakmont representatives not purchased microcap securities without their authorization. In deciding how to satisfy these claims, however, the trustee considered evidence that suggested earlier transactions in the claimants' accounts were also unauthorized.¹¹ These earlier transactions were typically unauthorized sales of securities, the proceeds of which were used to make the unauthorized purchases that were the basis for the claims for cash. To satisfy the claims, the trustee reversed all transactions that he determined to be unauthorized and returned the claimants to their positions prior to the unauthorized trades. For some claimants, this procedure resulted in the trustee returning securities that had become worthless, but which had value when they were sold without authorization. As a result, the trustee did not return the substantial amounts of cash that the claimants had initially sought by unwinding only the unauthorized securities purchases.

SIPC officials support the trustee's procedure for satisfying approved unauthorized trading claims as mandated by SIPA. According to SIPC officials, in determining a claimant's net equity under SIPA, a trustee has the responsibility to determine what securities or cash should have been in each claimant's account as of the liquidation filing date in the absence of any unauthorized trading. SIPC officials added that a claim seeking to unwind only some of the unauthorized trades would not preclude the

¹⁰The Stratton Oakmont trustee approved 72 unauthorized trading claims. A total of 23 claimants filed objections to the trustees' determinations of their claims, largely because the trustee offered to return worthless microcap securities in satisfaction of their claims.

¹¹For example, the claimants may have filed copies of complaint letters that they had sent to the securities firms, which identified particular securities sales and purchases as unauthorized.

trustee from determining whether other transactions in the account were also unauthorized. The trustee would return to the claimant the cash and/or securities that should have been in the account had the unauthorized trades not occurred.

In the January decision, the bankruptcy court in the Stratton Oakmont proceeding stated that the trustee's process, which in effect treated the claims for cash as claims for securities, was not authorized by SIPA or any other law. The court concluded that claims for the proceeds from the unauthorized purchases were claims for cash and not, as the trustee and SIPC argued, claims for securities. As stated by the court:

"[T]he real question herein is whether the Trustee was correct when he collapsed two distinct wrongs: in one wrong, Stratton Oakmont sold stock without authority and turned the stock into cash, thereby cashing the customer out; in the other wrong, the broker took the cash and invested it in a stock whose purchase the customer did not authorize, thus tying up the customer's funds in an involuntary investment...

"Nothing in the (SIPA) definition of 'net equities' bears on the question of whether the two wrongs here can be treated as if they were one...The statute does not specifically authorize a trustee to search through earlier records to satisfy a net equity claim for cash as if it were a net equity claim for securities...In short, there is nothing in either bankruptcy or non-bankruptcy law that would require that the two related but distinct wrongs can be merged into one or that would prevent the complaining party from recovering only in respect to the latter wrong."¹²

SIPC officials said that they disagreed with the bankruptcy court's decision and have filed a notice of appeal, as has the trustee.

SIPC and SEC Have Missed Opportunities to Disclose Information About the Evidentiary Standard to Investors

Disclosure plays an important role in securities market regulation, and given SIPC's investor protection mission, we believe SIPC has a responsibility to inform investors of actions that they can take to protect their investments and help ensure that they are afforded the full protections allowable under SIPA. Similarly, SEC plays a vital role in ensuring that investors receive adequate disclosure about the securities markets and programs, such as SIPC, that potentially affect their interests. In our 1992 report on SIPC, we identified deficiencies in disclosure about SIPC and recommended steps that SIPC and SEC could take to better

¹²See *SIPC v. Stratton Oakmont*, No. 97-40501 (ALG), slip op. at 20, 23 (Bankr. S.D. N.Y. filed Jan. 24, 2001).

educate investors about the SIPC coverage. In 1994, SIPC revised its informational brochure to respond to our recommendations.

SIPC and SEC have missed opportunities to disclose information about the evidentiary standard to investors. In particular, SIPC and SEC have not updated informational resources, such as the SIPC brochure as well as the SIPC and SEC Web sites, to provide information about the evidentiary standard. We also identified additional and more proactive steps that could also better serve to notify investors about the importance of documenting unauthorized trading claims. These steps include (1) establishing uniform disclosure statements on trade confirmations and other account holder documents and (2) requiring firms that have engaged in pervasive unauthorized trading to notify their customers about documenting complaints.

SEC and SIPC Information Resources Do Not Fully and Consistently Explain the Evidentiary Standard for Unauthorized Trading Claims

SIPC and SEC have established informational resources that provide a great deal of useful information to investors. SIPC has developed an informational brochure called *How SIPC Protects You* that provides useful information about SIPC and its coverage. For example, the SIPC brochure provides the coverage limits for securities and cash claims, defines the securities covered under SIPA, and explains the claims review process. However, SIPC bylaws and SEC rules do not require SIPC members to distribute the brochure to their customers. Although SIPC officials said that a wider distribution of the brochure would be beneficial, they do not believe SIPC has the authority to require member firms to provide the brochure to their customers. This authority resides directly with SEC or with the SROs. In addition, SIPC has established a Web site at www.sipc.org that also provides useful information to investors. SIPC's Web site explains the SIPC program and provides much of the information discussed in the informational brochure.

Although the SIPC brochure—which was last updated in October 1994—provides useful information, it does not advise investors that SIPA covers unauthorized trading and that they should promptly complain in writing about allegedly unauthorized trades. In March 2000, the SEC IG issued a report on SEC's SIPC oversight, which found that the SIPC brochure did not give information about notifying the securities firm in a timely manner about improper account activity, such as unauthorized trading, and

documenting the notice.¹³ The SEC IG report further recommended that SEC review the current SIPC brochure for adequacy, and encourage SIPC to make appropriate changes. As of March 2001, SIPC officials said that they had hired an investor education firm to review the current brochure and to recommend appropriate changes. SIPC officials anticipate that they will revise the brochure in 2001.

In addition to the information that SIPC provides to investors, SEC has a Web site at *www.sec.gov*, which includes useful investor information, including information relevant to SIPC protection.¹⁴ For example, the SEC Web site contains a section called *Microcap Stock: A Guide for Investors*. The section discusses the high risks associated with microcap stocks and the fact that the prices of microcap stocks may be manipulated through fraudulent schemes, as has been the case in some of the firms involved in SIPC liquidations since 1996. SEC's Web site also contains a section entitled *Cold Calling* that provides tips to investors on how to avoid high-pressure telephone sales practices and advises investors to closely review their statements for any unauthorized trading activity. Stratton Oakmont used cold calling to attract investors. SEC's Web site also includes a brief discussion of SIPC and provides a link to the SIPC Web site.

However, we found that SEC's Web site provides information to investors that could be viewed as contradictory to the evidentiary standard. Specifically, the SEC Web site section entitled *Microcap Stock: A Guide for Investors* recommends that investors should first call their broker if they have any problems in their accounts.¹⁵ If the broker cannot resolve the problems, SEC's Web site recommends that investors talk to the branch manager. Finally, SEC recommends that the investors (1) write to the firm's compliance department if the branch manager cannot solve the problem, (2) ask that the compliance department respond to the problem within 30 days, and (3) write to the state securities regulators or SEC if the problem is not corrected.

¹³ *Oversight of Securities Investor Protection Corporation*. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Office of Inspector General. Audit Report No. 301. Mar. 31, 2000.

¹⁴ According to SEC, the Web site receives about 1 million visitors daily.

¹⁵ An SEC-prescribed statement that it requires securities firms to send in connection with penny stock advises customers to telephone SEC or NASDR with concerns about the brokerage firm's activities. It states that as an alternative, customers can write to SEC. 17 C.F.R. § 240.15g-100.

Although the telephone-based complaint approach SEC recommends appears reasonable if the securities firm acts in good faith to resolve problem trades, fraudulently operated firms such as Stratton Oakmont may not promptly reverse unauthorized trades within a reasonable period. Moreover, SIPC officials and the trustees' staffs told us that Stratton Oakmont officials sometimes used high pressure and even fraudulent tactics to convince persons who called to complain about potentially unauthorized trades to "ratify" these trades. According to these officials, persons who agreed to ratify trades over the telephone—even due to high-pressure tactics and fraud—would generally not be able to sustain an unauthorized trading claim in a SIPA proceeding.¹⁶ Therefore, SEC's recommendation that investors call their securities firm to complain without simultaneously writing a complaint letter potentially jeopardizes their ability to prove claims in SIPC liquidation proceedings.

In contrast, we note that other sections of SEC's Web site recommend that investors complain in writing immediately if they encounter problems with their broker. Specifically, the SEC Web site section entitled *Invest Wisely: Advice From Your Securities Industry Regulators* warns investors that "If you have a problem with the sales representative on your account, promptly talk to the sales representative's manager or the compliance department. Confirm your complaint to the firm in writing. Keep written records of all your conversations. Ask for written explanations." SEC's Web site also includes specific information on unauthorized trading in a section entitled *Fast Answers*, which advises customers to send complaints to SEC via its on line complaint system. SEC has since updated various areas on its Web site to address many of the issues we raised.

We also reviewed NASDR's Web site, which also plays an important role in investor education, to determine what information it provides regarding potentially illegal behavior by securities firms. NASDR's Web site section entitled *Filing a Customer Complaint* recommends that "If you believe you have been subject to unfair or improper business conduct by your broker, you should complain to the brokerage firm promptly in writing." The Web site further recommends that investors should write to NASDR if the firm does not resolve the problem. NASDR also provides an electronic form to file written complaints about brokerage firms.

¹⁶Stratton Oakmont installed a taping system in 1995 to monitor telephone calls between firm representatives and their customers. The trustee's staff listened to taped conversations between Stratton Oakmont representatives and the firm's customers to determine if trades were ratified.

Clearing Firms Are Not Required to Notify Customers to Complain in Writing About Unauthorized Trades


SEC, NYSE, and NASDR have not established requirements that clearing firms notify customers that they should immediately complain in writing about allegedly unauthorized trades. We reviewed a judgmental sample of trade confirmations and account statements and found that while many firms voluntarily notify their customers to immediately complain if they experience any problems with their trades, instructions about the next course of action varied. Some firms notified their customers to “complain in writing within 10 days,” while other firms inform customers to “notify your broker immediately.” In the latter case, the firms did not inform investors to complain in writing, which could result in the customer telephoning rather than writing the securities firm.

Although standardizing the notices to investors about documenting unauthorized trading claims would likely have some benefits, these benefits may be limited. We note that questions can be raised about the extent of investor awareness of the disclosures currently provided on trade confirmations and other account statements. Clearing firms that provide disclosures that investors immediately complain in writing typically do so in small print on the back page of trade confirmations (see fig. 1). This information is typically included with a substantial amount of information in similar type that the clearing firms are required to provide to their customers. For example, SEC Rule 10b-10 requires firms to disclose, among other things, information identifying and describing a securities transaction and the capacity in which the firm acted (e.g., as an agent for the customer or as a principal for its own account). Some regulatory officials we contacted questioned whether investors take the time to read these small disclosures on their trade confirmations and other account statements. Nevertheless, SIPC officials said that standardizing the disclosures to investors on account statements would be useful.

Market Regulation officials also told us that it would take a new rule or possibly an amendment to Rule 10b-10 to require firms to make a standard disclosure on confirmations, which in turn would require SEC to consider both the benefits and costs of such a rule. Although there would be some costs associated with modifying the disclosure provided on the back of account statements, the changes could be implemented in such a way as to keep costs to a minimum. For example, in many cases the change would be as simple as adding “in writing” to their current statements warning people to notify the firms of any problems with the statements.

Chapter 2: Opportunities Exist to Improve the Disclosure of SIPC's Policies in Liquidations Involving Unauthorized Trading

Figure 1: Sample Back Page of Confirmation Statement

Your [company name deleted] Account Statement	
 Errors & Inquiries	If you do not understand an entry on your statement or suspect an error, it is essential that you immediately contact the manager of the office servicing your account. We will consider your statement correct unless we receive a written inquiry from you about the suspected error within 10 calendar days from the day on which you received your statement. It is your responsibility to review your statement promptly and to seek immediate clarification about entries that you do not understand.
SIPC Protection	<p>Securities in [company name deleted] accounts are protected by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC"), a non-profit organization. The SIPC provides up to \$500,000 in securities protection per customer that includes protection for up to \$100,000 in uninvested cash. Through a third party insurance carrier, [company name deleted] provides additional coverage for securities of customers up to their total net equity balance as well as unlimited protection for uninvested cash.</p> <p>Assets held by custodians, including those held in money market funds, are not covered. If you would like more information, ask your Financial Advisor for a detailed brochure.</p>
Transaction Dates	All transaction dates on this statement are the transactions' settlement dates. In the case of unsettled trades, we list the trade date instead of settlement date with a notation that the trade is unsettled.
Pricing of Securities	<p>The prices of securities displayed on your statement are derived from various sources and in some cases may be higher or lower than the price that you would actually receive in the market. For securities listed on an exchange or trading continually in an active marketplace, the price reflects the market quotations at the close of your statement period. The prices of securities not actively traded may not be available. These are indicated by "N/A" (not available).</p> <p>For bonds trading less frequently, we rely on outside pricing services or a computerized pricing model, which cannot always give us actual market values. Similarly, some annuity values provided by outside sponsors are estimates.</p> <p>The amounts on this statement for limited partnerships are typically obtained from a third party or from the investments' general partners unless [company name deleted] has obtained other information such as an independent appraisal. Since many partnership valuations are provided only annually, they do not always represent current values.</p> <p>Furthermore, limited partnerships and non-traded Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) are illiquid and have no public markets, so the amounts shown on this statement may not equal the amounts you would receive if you sold your investment.</p> <p>The value of mutual fund shares is determined by multiplying the Net Asset Value (NAV) by the number of shares or units held as reported to [company name deleted] by the correspondent custodian. If we cannot obtain a price or estimate, "N/A" appears.</p> <p>For more detailed current information on prices, speak to your Financial Advisor.</p>
Account Valuation	This figure represents the approximate value of your account on a settlement date basis and is computed by adding (1) the market value of all priced positions and (2) market values provided by pricing services and correspondent custodians for other positions; and by adding any credit or subtracting any debit to your closing cash or money market balance. Please note, this valuation may be adjusted for the net change in priced asset values for securities held or for the net change in money market balances in your account during the statement period. Your closing cash and/or money market balance represents the cash and/or money market funds available in your account and reflects the net month end balance of all deposits, credits and debits (including checking and MasterCard activity in Active Assets accounts).
Margin Privileges (not available for IRAs or retirement accounts)	If you have applied for margin privileges and have been approved, you may borrow money from [company name deleted] in exchange for pledging assets in your account as collateral for any outstanding margin loan. The amount you may borrow is based on the value of the eligible securities in your margin account, which are identified by an asterisk (*) on your statement.

Source: A securities firm.

Opportunities Exist to Provide Disclosures to the Customers of Firms That Have Engaged in Pervasive Unauthorized Trading

SEC may identify and impose sanctions on firms that have engaged in pervasive unauthorized trading long before they ever become SIPC liquidations, but it does not routinely require such firms to notify their customers about documenting unauthorized trading claims. For example, between 1992 and 1997, Stratton Oakmont operated under intensive SEC and court supervision in connection with, among other violations, pervasive unauthorized trading and stock price manipulation. However, in

Stratton Oakmont, there was no requirement that the firm notify customers that they should document their complaints in writing. In similar future cases, requiring such firms to prominently notify their customers to complain in writing about potentially unauthorized trades and to exercise caution in "ratifying" such trades in discussions with firm officials could help investors protect their interests, including potential unauthorized trading claims in a SIPC liquidation. Further, such prominent disclosures could benefit unsophisticated investors who may not review the SIPC brochure or review the disclosures on the back pages of trade confirmations and other account statements.

We recognize that not all firms that engage in unauthorized trading become SIPC liquidations, and that requiring firms to disclose the procedures for documenting claims could result in a loss of customer confidence in those firms. However, as discussed earlier, SIPC liquidations involving unauthorized trading are increasing and represented nearly two-thirds of all SIPC liquidations from 1996 through 2000. Concerning customer confidence, an SEC official who was responsible for overseeing Stratton Oakmont said that requiring firms to notify their customers about documenting unauthorized trades would not necessarily result in the immediate failure of the firms and that it may be sensible to provide such disclosures.

Conclusions

SIPC's evidentiary standard, although controversial, is based on authorities afforded SIPC and the trustees under SIPA. Claimants may use evidence to attempt to meet the burden of proof required to prove their claims, and it is up to the trustee and ultimately the courts to decide whether the evidence provided is sufficient. SIPC officials have concluded, and courts have agreed, that an objective evidence standard is necessary to protect the SIPC fund from fraudulent claims. However, some critics of SIPC's evidentiary standard believe the standard is unfair because many unsophisticated investors call rather than write their securities firm, and available evidence supports this argument. In the Stratton Oakmont liquidation proceeding, for example, the trustee denied 90 percent of the unauthorized trading claims, largely because claimants were not able to provide objective evidence to support their claim. In the two liquidation proceedings reviewed, we found that investors appeared unaware that failure to provide objective evidence could jeopardize their claims. Claimants in these liquidation proceedings were twice as likely to telephone complaints about unauthorized trading activity than to write a letter to their broker.

Disclosure has an important role in securities market regulation, and SIPC has a responsibility to inform investors of actions they can take to protect their investments and help ensure that they are afforded the full protections allowable under SIPA. SIPC and SEC, which plays a vital role in investor education, have missed opportunities to disclose the evidentiary standard to investors. Many investors appeared unaware of the steps they should take to protect their interests. SIPC's brochure provided no information on handling unauthorized trading complaints, and there is no requirement that securities firms provide customers with the SIPC brochure. In addition, SEC's Web site offers potentially contradictory guidance by, sometimes telling investors to call first and write if the problem is not resolved, and other times telling them to call and confirm the complaint in writing. SEC guidance, such as steps for dealing with microcap fraud, generally tells investors to first call their securities firms when they have problems with their accounts. In certain instances, such advice could result in unscrupulous brokers pressuring investors into increasing their investments or ratifying the trades, which would compromise their SIPC protection.

Moreover, we identified additional limitations in the information disclosed to investors about the evidentiary standard. First, SEC, NYSE, and NASDR have not required that clearing firms uniformly inform investors on the back of trade confirmations and other statements to complain in writing if they have complaints about trades that were not authorized. Second, SEC does not routinely require firms that are subject to enforcement actions for pervasive unauthorized trading to advise their customers that they should document complaints about unauthorized trades in a timely manner.

In contrast to judicial acceptance of SIPC's and the trustees' policy of requiring objective evidence to support unauthorized trading claims, which is based on SIPA, a bankruptcy court rejected the Stratton Oakmont trustee's procedure for satisfying approved unauthorized trading claims as not authorized by SIPA or any other law. However, SIPC and the trustee have filed notices of appeal.

Recommendations

To improve investor awareness of SIPC's policies, practices, and coverage, we recommend that the SIPC Chairman, as part of SIPC's ongoing effort to revise the informational brochure and Web site, include a full explanation of the steps necessary to document an unauthorized trading claim. We also recommend that SIPC revise the brochure to warn investors to exercise

caution in "ratifying" potentially unauthorized trades in discussions with firm officials.

In addition, SEC can take steps to improve the information it provides to investors about SIPC and about how to protect investor interests. Moreover, it can help ensure that more investors receive the SIPC brochure. To improve investor awareness and education, we recommend that the SEC Chairman

- require SIPC member firms to provide the SIPC brochure to their customers when they open an account and encourage firms to distribute it to its existing customers more widely;
- review the sections of SEC's Web site and, where appropriate, advise customers to promptly complain in writing when they believe trades in their account were not authorized, including an explanation of SIPC's policies and practices and warnings about how to avoid ratifying potentially unauthorized trades during telephone conversations;
- in conjunction with the SROs, establish a uniform disclosure rule to require that clearing firms disclose on trade confirmations and/or other account statements that investors should complain in writing about unauthorized trades in a timely manner; and
- require firms that SEC determines to have engaged or are engaging in systematic or pervasive unauthorized trading to prominently notify their customers about the importance of documenting disputed transactions in writing.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

Overall, SIPC and SEC officials agreed with the report's conclusions and recommendations regarding liquidations involving unauthorized trading. However, SIPC's written response clarified their positions on expanding SIPC coverage to include customers of introducing firms, the establishment of an evidentiary standard, and the 2001 bankruptcy court decision regarding certain Stratton Oakmont claimants.

In response to our recommendation that SIPC revise its informational brochure and Web site to explain the steps for documenting an unauthorized trading claim, SIPC officials agreed "wholeheartedly" with the recommendation. SIPC officials stated that the planned changes will urge customers to complain in writing and thus make oral ratification of unauthorized trades less likely. SIPC officials stated that its revised Web site and brochure would refer investors to other Web sites—such as those maintained by SEC and NASDR—that warn investors against securities fraud.

SEC officials agreed that investors can best ensure that SIPC trustees will recognize their claims resulting from unauthorized trades if they send written complaints to their brokerage firm soon after the trade occurs. SEC officials also agree that SEC should help educate investors about the need to send written complaints. SEC officials stated that Commission staff have reviewed SEC's Web site and where appropriate added information advising investors to complain promptly in writing when they believe they are victims of unauthorized trading. However, SEC officials said that it would not be appropriate to advise investors to put all complaints in writing because most complaints can be resolved via telephone calls, and some investors may abandon their complaints if advised to put them in writing. We agree that all complaints do not have to be in writing, but in instances of unauthorized trading SIPC and SEC should advise investors to document their complaints in writing to ensure that their interests are protected. In addition, we believe that SIPC and SEC should advise investors to exercise caution in ratifying allegedly unauthorized trades in conversations with firm representatives.

SEC officials stated that they supported improving disclosures to customers. Moreover, they said that they would consider our recommendations that SEC issue rules that would require (1) securities firms to distribute the SIPC brochure to new customers and to encourage the distribution of the brochure more widely to existing customers and (2) clearing firms to provide uniform disclosures on account statements to complain in writing about allegedly unauthorized trades. SEC staff asserted, however, that most firms distribute the SIPC informational brochure when customers open an account and that most statements have language telling customers to write or notify the firm at an address if they believe the statement is in error. SIPC officials supported the recommendation that SEC require securities firms to provide the SIPC brochure to new customers and stated that it would assist in the dissemination of this information to unsophisticated investors. Relating to the second issue raised by SEC, the intent of our recommendation concerning information disclosures on the back of account statements is to ensure that all clearing firms provide uniform disclosures. For the account statements we reviewed, we did not find that firms routinely provide an address when they instruct customers to write or notify the firm.

SEC officials also said that they would consider our recommendation that firms that have engaged in systematic unauthorized trading prominently notify their customers to complain in writing about allegedly unauthorized trades. Specifically, officials said that they would consider imposing the

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requirement on a case-by-case basis as part of settlement proceedings with firms found to have engaged in systematic unauthorized trading. However, SEC officials said that many issues arise in settling cases and that the requirement may not be the best way to address all unauthorized trading cases.

Chapter 3: Disclosure of SIPC Policies in Liquidations Involving Nonmember Affiliates Could Be Improved

SIPC's policies and practices in liquidations of member firms that had nonmember affiliates have also been controversial because SIPC and trustees have denied many claims in such liquidation proceedings. In three such liquidations, SIPC and the trustees denied claims by individuals who had purchased financial products from the nonmember affiliates on several grounds, including the determination that they were not customers of the SIPC member firms. Although some courts had upheld the position taken by SIPC and trustees that a claimant who places funds with an affiliate does not qualify the claimant as a customer under SIPA, in August 2000, a federal appellate court rejected SIPC and the trustee's arguments on this point and others. In the fourth and most recent liquidation that we reviewed, the trustee requested, with SIPC's endorsement, that the bankruptcy court consolidate the estates of the SIPC member and its nonmember affiliate, which potentially extended SIPA coverage to claimants who dealt with the affiliate. SIPC maintains that the factual circumstances in the most recent proceeding warranted consolidation, while similar circumstances were not present to the same degree, if at all, in the other three proceedings.

SIPC and SEC have missed opportunities to educate investors about the potential risks associated with certain nonmember affiliates. Although SIPC's informational brochure provides useful information, there is no SEC requirement that SIPC members distribute the brochure to their customers. Moreover, SEC's Web site provides limited information about dealing with nonmember affiliates. Given the limited information that is available, investors may not be fully aware of the risks that can be associated with certain nonmember affiliates.

SIPC and Trustees Denied Nonmember Affiliates Claims on Several Grounds

Among other things, claimants seeking SIPA protection must be customers of the SIPC member in liquidation, must purchase financial products that qualify as securities under the Act, and the property they seek to have returned must have been in the member's custody. In three of the four SIPC liquidations involving nonmember affiliates initiated from 1996

through 2000 (see table 1),¹ SIPC or trustees denied claims on one or more of these grounds.² In determining whether a claimant qualified as a customer of the SIPC member firm, for example, SIPC and the trustees followed what has been referred to as the “bright-line” rule.³ Under the bright-line rule, SIPC and the trustees deny claims unless the cash or securities involved had been entrusted to the SIPC member firm because entrustment creates the custodial relationship with the member that is protected under SIPA. However, in an August 2000 decision regarding Old Naples Securities, a federal appellate court rejected SIPC’s and the trustee’s application of the rule in denying customer claims, as well as their determination that the claimants had not purchased protected securities.

¹In this chapter, we discuss four SIPC liquidations that involved affiliate issues, including the New Times Securities. However, a fifth SIPC liquidation, Primeline Securities, also raised affiliate issues. In the four liquidation proceedings discussed in this chapter, customers were directly or indirectly induced by the principal to deposit their funds with the nonmember affiliates. The principal used the funds to operate a fraudulent scheme. In Primeline, by contrast, a registered representative employed by the SIPC member apparently acted on his own to defraud customers by directing them to place their funds with bank accounts he maintained for fraudulent purposes. Because of these differences, we decided to exclude the Primeline liquidation from the discussion in this chapter.

²SIPC and the trustees denied claims in the Old Naples and First Interregional liquidations on one or more of the following grounds: (1) claimants must be customers of the SIPC member in liquidation, (2) claimants must purchase financial products that qualify as securities under the act, and (3) the property claimants seek to have returned must have been in the member’s custody. SIPC opposed initiating liquidation proceedings against Churchill Securities, primarily on grounds that the investments at issue were not securities under SIPA. However, SIPC did not concede its position that persons who dealt with affiliates were not customers of the SIPC member. Subsequently, SIPC initiated liquidation proceedings against Churchill and as of January 2001, the trustee was reviewing claims.

³See, for example, *In re Stalvey & Associates, Inc.*, 750 F.2d 464, 469 (5th Cir. 1985) (referring to “the bright line rule that ‘in the absence of actual receipt, acquisition, or possession of the property of a claimant by the brokerage firm under liquidation,’ a claimant (is) not entitled to the protection of SIPA.” (citing *SEC v. Bove & Co.*, 378 F. Supp. 697, 699-700 (S.D.N.Y. 1974))).

Table 1: Selected SIPC Liquidations Involving Nonmember Affiliates.

SIPC member	Nonmember affiliate(s)	Filing date
Old Naples Securities	Old Naples Financial Services	Aug. 28, 1996
First Interregional Equity Corporation	First Interregional Advisors Corporation	Mar. 6, 1997
Churchill Securities	CD Investment Group Churchill Mortgage Investment Corporation	Nov. 30, 1999

Sources: SIPC and SEC.

SIPC's Basis for Denying Claims Associated With Nonmember Affiliates

In each of the three cases identified in table 1, the SIPC member firms and their nonmember affiliates were involved in schemes to defraud investors. Claimants, victimized by these schemes, asserted that in their dealings with the nonmember affiliate they reasonably believed that either they were dealing with the SIPC member, or that any distinctions between the firms were meaningless, and that both firms were treated as a single entity by their common owners.⁴ For example, claimants maintained that representatives of the SIPC member firms solicited investments in products offered by the affiliate, directed or guided them toward dealing with the affiliate, or promoted the member and the affiliate in such a way that the claimants reasonably believed both enterprises were part of the same entity. In some cases, claimants also provided other evidence indicating a close relationship between the two entities, such as the use of similar names (e.g., First Interregional Equity Corporation and First Interregional Advisors Corporation) and locations of the SIPC member and its affiliate on the same premises. Claimants also pointed out that in each case one person owned or controlled the SIPC member and its affiliate and that funds and assets held by the nonmember were used in varying degrees to benefit either the member or the common owner. Finally, claimants argued that they purchased financial products—such as certificates of deposit—that qualified as securities under SIPA.

However, SIPC and trustees concluded that this evidence did not establish that the claimants were customers of the SIPC member firms. In applying the bright-line rule, SIPC and the trustees relied on checks or wire transfers the claimants paid directly to the nonmembers to show that the customers had not entrusted their investments to the member as required

⁴Typically, a trustee liquidates nonmember affiliates of SIPC members in liquidation proceedings separate from the SIPC members. Moreover, the affiliates typically have no assets to satisfy the claims of former customers.

under SIPA. SIPC and the trustees concluded that this evidence spoke for itself, that is, the property the claimants sought to recover was placed in accounts somewhere else and had not been entrusted to the member. SIPC and the trustees did not accept claims by persons who presented evidence to show that they reasonably believed they were dealing with the SIPC member. To the extent that claimants produced evidence to show that the two entities actually were one or that they were used by their common owners in such a way that they were legally indistinct, SIPC and the trustees either considered the evidence unpersuasive or determined for other reasons that treating the two entities as one would not be appropriate.

In applying the bright-line rule, SIPC and the trustees focused exclusively on whether the claimant's property had been placed with the member. Consequently, even if the claimant believed that he or she was dealing with the member when placing funds with the affiliate, this belief would not establish that the claimant was a customer of the member.⁵ An example of this position is set forth in a brief SIPC and the trustee filed with the Federal Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit in *In re Old Naples Securities, Inc. v. Heebner*.⁶ There, SIPC and the trustee contended that a claimant was not a customer under SIPA if he or she wrote checks payable to an entity other than the member regardless of what the claimant believed concerning the recipient's status as a registered broker-dealer.⁷

SIPC and trustees also denied claims in these proceedings because, in their view, the claimants did not purchase securities as defined under

⁵SIPC refers to a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, *In re Brentwood Securities, Inc.*, 925 F.2d 325 (9th Cir. 1991), as authority for the proposition that a claimant's reasonable belief that he or she was dealing with the member is not the proper basis for determining whether the claimant is a customer. Stating that an investor is entitled to compensation from SIPC only if he or she has "entrusted" cash or securities to the member, the court in *Brentwood*, rejected claims where the claimants asserted that they had assumed or believed they had been dealing with the member. The court observed that nothing in the record established that the broker had any role in the disputed transactions. The claimants effectively bypassed the broker to deal directly with the entities issuing the securities; no brokerage service was performed by either Brentwood or an affiliate in connection with making the investments.

⁶223 F.3d 1296 (11th Cir. 2000).

⁷Joint Appellate Brief of SIPA and Trustee at 20-22, *In re Old Naples Securities, Inc. v. Heebner* 223 F.3d 1296 (11th Cir. 2000).

SIPA.⁸ For example, in Old Naples, SIPC and the trustee determined that claimants who allegedly purchased bonds from Old Naples Financial Services—the affiliate of Old Naples Securities—actually made loans to Old Naples Financial Services, which are not securities under SIPA. In a similar situation, Churchill Securities, SIPC officials said that individuals who allegedly purchased certificates of deposit from the nonmember affiliates actually made loans to the affiliates or invested in unregistered investment contracts, which also do not qualify for protection under SIPA. In addition, SIPC and the trustees argued in some situations that claimants already had their so-called securities in their possession, and therefore, SIPC had no obligation to the claimants. For example, SIPC and the trustee argued that claimants, who purchased “lease assignments” from First Interregional Equity Corporation, or its affiliate First Interregional Advisors Corporation, had possession of the instruments at issue because they held the paper that recorded the assignments.

The Eleventh Circuit Court
of Appeals Rejected SIPC’s
and the Trustee’s Positions
in the Old Naples
Liquidation

In an August 2000 decision in the Old Naples litigation, the Eleventh Circuit rejected SIPC’s application of the bright-line rule as well as the determination that the instruments at issue were not SIPA securities. On the issue of dealing with an affiliate, the court recognized that “[a] claimant is only a ‘customer’ protected by SIPA in regard to a claim for cash entrusted to a brokerage if he or she ‘deposited [the] cash with the debtor [or SIPC member firm].’” The court further observed, however, that determining customer status “does . . . not depend simply on to whom the claimant handed her cash or made her check payable, or even where the funds were initially deposited.”⁹ The court held that the claimants in that case were customers of the SIPC member because (1) they reasonably believed that they were dealing with the member through their dealings with the nonmember affiliate and (2) the owner of both firms had acquired control over customer funds held by the affiliate and used them as if they were funds of the member firm. In addition, the court concluded that the claimants had deposited cash that was intended to purchase bonds, which qualify as securities under SIPA.

In November 2000, the trustee settled claims in the First Interregional liquidation for \$25 million out of a possible SIPC fund exposure of \$100

⁸The issue as to whether financial products qualify as securities is not unique to cases involving nonmember affiliates.

⁹Old Naples Lexis at *11.

million. As of January 2001, the trustee for the SIPC liquidation of Churchill Securities continued to review claims.

The Trustee and SIPC Concluded in the Most Recent Liquidation That Customers of the Nonmember Affiliate Were Customers of the SIPC Member

In May 2000, SIPC initiated liquidation proceedings against New Times Securities Services (New Times), which had a nonmember affiliate called New Age Securities (New Age). Similar to the previous three liquidations, the New Times case involved an apparently fraudulent scheme by the controlling principal of both New Times and New Age that involved both firms. However, in November 2000, the trustee, with SIPC's approval, requested that the bankruptcy court consolidate the New Times and New Age estates for purposes of the liquidation. According to the trustee, claimants who dealt with New Age should be considered as customers of New Times and could qualify for SIPA protection.

Among the many reasons the trustee discussed in support of the request, he pointed out that although New Times and New Age in many respects operated separately, generally did not commingle their assets, and distributed account statements under their respective names, their owner had promoted them to investors as being indistinguishable. Because the distinctions between New Times and New Age were unclear, claimants either had believed that they were dealing with the member or that any distinction between the firms was meaningless. Accordingly, the trustee stated that the principal benefit of consolidating the firms is to

“...ease the burden upon ponzi scheme victims (the claimants) who are asserting claims for customer status in this proceeding so that they may, in many cases, be eligible for SIPC advances. Under the proposed consolidation order, those claims for “customer” status (arising after the member became a SIPC member in 1995) will be determined as if New Age and (New Times) were a single broker-dealer.”¹⁰

As the New Times proceeding demonstrates, SIPC recognizes that under certain circumstances a member firm and its nonmember affiliate can be consolidated, which may benefit claimants who dealt with the affiliate.

¹⁰In a ponzi scheme, an individual raises investment funds under fraudulent promises of above market and typically risk-free returns. The perpetrator uses funds raised through the scheme to pay off the investments of early participants in the scheme or for personal expenses. Such schemes depend upon attracting an ever-increasing number of investors to continue paying promised returns. Ultimately, ponzi schemes collapse when the perpetrator can no longer raise funds to pay off the promised returns. The bankruptcy court granted the trustee's petition in November 2000.

According to SIPC officials, the “facts and circumstances” of the New Times proceeding differed from the facts and circumstances in the three liquidation proceedings discussed earlier in this chapter. Because of the facts and circumstances analysis, SIPC officials said that standard criteria could not be developed to determine whether claimants who dealt with an affiliate qualified as customers of the member. SIPC officials explained SIPC’s denials of claims in the first three proceedings as cases in which they did not believe that consolidating the estates of the SIPC members and their nonmember affiliates was warranted.

Information Available to Investors About Avoiding Risks That Can Be Associated With Nonmember Affiliates Is Limited

As discussed in chapter 2, SIPC and SEC have a responsibility to disclose information about SIPC’s policies and procedures to investors. However, the information that investors would need to avoid the type of problems that can be associated with fraudulent schemes conducted by certain SIPC member firms and their affiliates is limited. SIPC’s brochure does provide very useful information, but as also discussed in chapter 2, the SIPC brochure is not routinely distributed to investors. In addition, SEC’s Web site provides useful information about affiliates; however, opportunities exist to educate investors about the potential problems that can be associated with SIPC members that have nonmember affiliates.

SIPC’s investor informational brochure advises investors to be sure that they are customers of a SIPC member firm and contains helpful information that could assist investors in avoiding fraud when dealing with certain nonmember affiliates. The SIPC brochure has a section entitled *How Can I Be Sure I am Dealing With a SIPC Member*, which explains that all SIPC members are required to display the SIPC logo. The section also advises investors that

“Some SIPC members have affiliated or related companies or persons who conduct investment business but who are not members of SIPC. Some of these affiliates may have names which are similar to the name of the SIPC member, or which operate from the same offices or with the same employees. Be sure that you receive written confirmation of each securities transaction in your account and that each confirmation statement and each statement of account is issued by the SIPC member and not by a SIPC member affiliate. Deposits for credit for your securities account, by check or otherwise, should not be made payable to your account executive, registered representative, or to any other individual, but generally only to your SIPC member broker-dealer or, if your account is carried at another SIPC member who provides clearing services for your SIPC member broker-dealer, then to that other SIPC member...”

However, investor access to this information is uncertain because there is no requirement that SIPC members distribute the informational brochure and many unsophisticated investors may not access the SIPC Web site.¹¹ While SEC officials agreed that wider distribution of the brochure would be useful, they were concerned about the costs of distributing the brochure to 82 million account holders. Costs could be mitigated through a variety of methods, from distributing it to only new account holders to creating hyperlinks between SIPC and the firms' Web sites, which customers could access.

SEC's Web site contains sections that generally advise investors about risks that can be involved with affiliated entities of broker-dealers. The SEC Web site includes a section entitled *Invest Wisely: Advice From Your Securities Industry Regulators*. The section warns investors to "Never make a check out to a sales representative" and to "Never send checks to an address different from the business address of the brokerage or a designated address listed in the prospectus." SEC's Web site also contains a link to the SIPC Web site, which advises customers on affiliate-related issues.

However, there are other prominent sections of the SEC Web site that investors may access for advice that do not include specific information about avoiding the frauds that may be associated with certain SIPC member affiliates. Specifically, the SEC Web site has a section entitled *SEC: Protect Your Money* that includes a subsection called *Investor Alerts*. The purpose of the subsection is to advise investors on how to avoid frauds that could result in substantial losses. The subsection contains links to other Web sites as well as other sections of the SEC Web site that discuss common frauds. These frauds include pump and dump schemes, promissory note fraud, fraudulent telemarketers, and Internet securities fraud. However, the subsection does not include any information the means by which broker-dealers may set-up affiliates to perpetrate fraudulent schemes, and the steps that investors could take to avoid these scams.

Conclusions

Although SIPC's policies and practices in liquidation proceedings involving SIPC members that had nonmember affiliates are based on SIPA and relevant case law, it has had mixed success defending its position in court.

¹¹SIPC's Web site contractor does not keep data on the number of "hits" that the Web site receives.

The position taken by SIPC and the trustees regarding who is a customer and whether they purchased securities depends largely on the facts of each liquidation proceeding. In three of the four liquidations we reviewed involving nonmember affiliates, SIPC and SIPA trustees denied SIPC coverage to certain claimants, in part, on the grounds that they were not customers as defined in SIPA. SIPC and the trustees generally determined that to qualify for customer status, SIPC and the trustee must determine that the SIPC member firm actually received cash or securities directly from the claimant(s). In all three of these liquidations, SIPC also denied claims on other grounds, including that the claimants did not purchase financial products that qualify as securities under SIPA. In August 2000, a federal appellate court rejected SIPC and the trustee's positions in one of these three liquidations. The court concluded that (1) customer status does not depend simply upon to whom the claimant writes a check to purchase securities, (2) the SIPC member firm acquired control of customer funds deposited with the nonmember affiliate, and (3) claimants purchased products that qualify as securities under SIPA. Although SIPC continues to believe that its positions were correct in this case, this court decision establishes a precedent that other claimants can consider, together with cases in which SIPC's positions have been upheld, in deciding whether to file claims that involve dealings with affiliates.

In the fourth and most recent liquidation involving a nonmember affiliate, SIPC supported the trustee's decision to consolidate the estates of the member and nonmember, which would extend customer protection to claimants, who purchased financial products from a nonmember affiliate. Although the trustee may still deny certain claims on other grounds, these claimants will not have their claims denied because they had accounts or other dealings with the nonmember.

As with SIPC's evidentiary standard regarding unauthorized trading, opportunities exist to improve disclosure to investors about the risks that may be associated with certain SIPC member and their nonmember affiliates. Although SIPC's informational brochure provides useful information, such as writing checks to the SIPC member rather than affiliates, there is no requirement that SIPC members distribute the brochure to their customers. In addition, SEC's Web site does not prominently warn investors about how SIPC members and their affiliates may conduct schemes to defraud their customers. We recognize that investor education, although beneficial, has its limitations and even with improved investor education, many investors may continue to fall victim to fraudulent schemes perpetrated by certain SIPC member firms and their nonmember affiliates.

Recommendations

We recommend that the SEC Chairman, as discussed in chapter 2, require SIPC member firms to provide the SIPC brochure to their customers when they open an account and encourage firms to distribute it to its existing customers more widely. We also recommend that SEC update its Web site to inform investors about the frauds that may be associated with certain SIPC member firms and their affiliates as well as the steps that can be taken to avoid falling victim to such frauds.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

SIPC and SEC officials generally agreed with our conclusions and recommendation pertaining to liquidations involving nonmember affiliates. In particular, SEC agreed to implement our recommendation by updating relevant on-line publications about the danger of sending funds to affiliates. SIPC officials commented that the draft report's recommendation that SEC require securities firms to provide the SIPC brochure, which includes useful cautionary information about dealing with nonmember affiliates, to new customers should also assist in the dissemination of this information to unsophisticated investors.

SIPC officials also provided additional explanatory remarks about their positions concerning liquidations involving nonmember affiliates. First, SIPC officials restated that several courts have upheld SIPC's positions in liquidations involving nonmember affiliates. We acknowledge this fact in the draft by discussing one of the federal appellate court cases and citing two others. Second, SIPC officials provided background information on the origin and significance of the rule SIPC and the trustees base their positions on in cases involving nonmember affiliates. SIPC officials stated that "SIPC protection is not simply about getting money from SIPC." They also stated that it is a question of whether it is equitable and fair to allow persons whom had not contributed to the assets of a firm in liquidation proceedings to share in the assets of such firms. Finally, SIPC officials wanted to clarify that the New Times liquidation proceeding was not the only case in which SIPC supported the consolidation of a SIPC member and its affiliates. SIPC stated that the New Times case is the fifth such circumstance where SIPC supported consolidation. As we stated throughout the draft report, the report addresses only four nonmember affiliate liquidations, which were initiated in 1996, 1997, 1999, and 2000.

Chapter 4: Despite Positive Initiatives, SEC's SIPC Oversight Program Faces Some Challenges

As provided in SIPA, SEC has the responsibility to oversee SIPC's operations and to ensure compliance with the act. During 2000, SEC initiated several programs, which have the potential to strengthen its SIPC oversight as provided for under SIPA. In particular, SEC initiated an examination of SIPC, and OGC established a 1-year pilot program to monitor ongoing SIPC liquidations and to assist investors who disagree with SIPC trustee claim decisions. Our review found that SEC's oversight program faces challenges in meeting its potential goal of developing a comprehensive assessment of SIPC's operations. For example, to date the SIPC examination that SEC initiated in 2000 has focused on a limited sample of SIPC liquidations that involve unauthorized trading. Moreover, none of these proceedings involve the affiliate issue. However, SEC officials said that they would expand the sample to include more liquidations that involve unauthorized trading and the affiliate issue. In addition, SEC has not established a formal procedure to share information about SIPC issues as recommended by the IG report. According to SEC officials, the various groups plan to begin holding quarterly meetings to discuss SIPC.

SEC's SIPC Oversight Examination Program Has Some Limitations

Market Regulation is the SEC division responsible for reviewing SIPC's day-to-day operations, including the review and approval of SIPC rules, and monitoring the size and adequacy of the SIPC customer protection fund. Although these efforts are important, in the 28-year period between 1971 and 1999, Market Regulation completed only two SIPC examinations, the most recent of which focused on four liquidations.

In May 2000, Market Regulation and OCIE initiated a joint SEC oversight examination. Although the ongoing SEC examination will likely provide important information about SIPC's operations, as of March 2001, the SEC examination sample included a limited sample of liquidations that involved unauthorized trading and none of the SIPC liquidations that involve nonmember affiliates, which were discussed in chapter 3. SEC staff said that they would include additional liquidations involving unauthorized trading and the affiliate issue as part of the ongoing inspection.

Market Regulation's Ongoing Responsibility for SIPC Oversight

Market Regulation has implemented its oversight responsibility for SIPC in several ways. In particular, Market Regulation staff occasionally attend SIPC board meetings and routinely monitor the size and adequacy of the SIPC fund and discuss this issue with SIPC on an ongoing basis. In 1991, a Market Regulation official served on a SIPC task force formed to make recommendations regarding SIPC assessments on member firms. Market

Regulation and SIPC officials also communicate frequently in person and via telephone over relevant issues and ongoing liquidations. As provided by SIPA, SIPC also submits any proposed rule changes to SEC for review and comment, and Market Regulation has lead responsibility for reviewing and approving the proposed rules. In addition, SIPC regularly submits its annual reports and audited financial statements to SEC.

However, Market Regulation's on-site SIPC examinations have been infrequent and limited in scope. In general, on-site examinations are a crucial component of an effective oversight program because they provide a comprehensive, independent, and in-depth look into the operations and practices of the regulated entity. To provide useful and meaningful information, examination guidelines must address relevant issues and examination staff must review a sufficient number of items to fully understand the regulated entity's operations. Although contacts between the regulator and regulated entity are important oversight tools, they cannot substitute for an effective on-site examination program.

Despite the need for a comprehensive examination program, our 1992 report¹ found that Market Regulation had only initiated one SIPC examination in the 21-year period between 1971 and 1992. Market Regulation's limited scope 1985 examination found that SIPC was doing a good job in selecting trustees and overseeing the liquidation process. However, our 1992 report also noted that the examination identified actions that could speed the payment of customer claims, such as the development of an automated liquidation system. Our report also found that SEC did not follow-up on the 1985 examination recommendations regarding SIPC's automated systems. Consequently, our report recommended that SEC periodically review SIPC's operations and its efforts to ensure timely and cost-effective liquidations. Market Regulation agreed to implement this recommendation and subsequently established a program to examine SIPC's operations every 4 to 5 years.

In 1994, Market Regulation completed a 2-year SIPC examination that focused on four liquidation proceedings. The examination assessed SIPC's efforts to maintain the size of the SIPC fund and reviewed the mechanics of the four liquidations. In general, the SEC examination found that SIPC and its trustees efficiently managed these four liquidations. However, the Market Regulation examination also made several technical

¹GAO/GGD-92-109.

recommendations to SIPC to improve liquidation proceedings and to better serve individuals who file claims.

According to the SEC IG report on SEC's SIPC oversight,² the 1994 SIPC examination took 2 years to complete because Market Regulation assigned staff to the project on a part-time basis. The SEC IG report stated that the five staff assigned to the examination had other responsibilities, which contributed to the length of time necessary to complete the project. According to the IG report, SIPC staff said that, although the SEC examination was not disruptive, they would have preferred a more timely examination.

SEC's 2000 Examination Is Ongoing

In May 2000, Market Regulation and OCIE initiated a joint examination of SIPC. SEC created OCIE in 1995 to consolidate SEC's inspection and examination program. At that time, SEC transferred most of the examination responsibilities of Market Regulation and the Division of Investment Management to OCIE. Despite the transfer of most SEC examination functions to OCIE in 1995, Market Regulation remained involved in SIPC examinations. The IG report stated that Market Regulation retained expertise in SIPC issues and has a constructive relationship with SIPC staff while OCIE has valuable examination expertise. The IG report commended Market Regulation and OCIE on agreeing to initiate a joint SIPC examination in 2000, and, upon completion of that examination, recommended that both SEC units continue to conduct joint examinations and to agree on a periodic examination schedule.

The SEC IG report identified several areas not addressed in the 1985 and 1994 inspections that could improve SEC's oversight effectiveness. These issues are as follows:

1. adequacy of SIPC policies, procedures, and/or standards used to determine whether a customer request to bring a liquidation proceeding has merit under SIPA;
2. sufficiency of SIPC guidance given to trustees regarding (a) evidence (such as type and amount) necessary to establish a valid customer

² *Oversight of Securities Investor Protection Corporation*, Audit Report No. 301.

claim and (b) recognition of legal precedents in liquidation proceedings;

3. propriety of SIPC decisions made regarding claims submitted to the trustee, during a proceeding, given SIPA's requirements;
4. consistency of trustee actions in acting as a fiduciary to investors;
5. comparison of the timeliness of each stage of claim processing during a liquidation compared with results from past inspections; and
6. reasonableness of SIPC administrative expenses, including a comparison to amounts paid out in satisfaction of claims.

SEC Market Regulation and OCIE officials agreed that the 2000 inspection would cover all the issues the IG report identified. The expanded scope would allow SEC to address many of the controversies surrounding SIPC. For example, item 2—SIPC guidance regarding evidence (type and amount)—addresses the issues raised in SIPC's liquidations of introducing firms engaged in unauthorized trading. In particular, the guidance that SIPC provided to trustees who implemented the documentation standard for unauthorized trading claims would likely be a relevant issue for SEC's ongoing SIPC examination. In addition, item 6—cost of liquidation administrative expenses—has primarily been a source of controversy in some SIPC liquidations involving unauthorized trading claims. The examination is to also include other areas, such as SIPC's appointment of trustees in larger liquidations, the scope of SIPA's coverage, the public's understanding of the type of coverage SIPA provides, and the adequacy of the SIPC fund.

As of March 2001, SEC had included four SIPC liquidations involving unauthorized trading in its examination sample but had not included any liquidations involving nonmember affiliates. OCIE officials told us that as of March 2001, SEC staff had reviewed 21 SIPC liquidation proceedings.³ In March 2001, the sample included 4 of the 24 liquidations that involved unauthorized trading. However, Market Regulation and OCIE staff had not included in the examination sample any of the four liquidations involving

³The SEC sample of 21 liquidations includes 5 liquidations SIPC initiated from 1996 through 1999. Four of these were introducing firms that engaged in unauthorized trading. Of the remaining 16 liquidations in the SEC sample, SIPC initiated 2 in 1995, 2 in 1994, 1 in 1993, 7 in 1992, 1 in 1991, 1 in 1989, and 2 in 1988.

nonmember affiliates. SEC officials told us that they were mindful of the issues concerning unauthorized trading and nonmember affiliate claims. They also said that the SIPC examination remained ongoing and that a final determination on the number of liquidations to include in the final sample had not yet been decided. However, they agreed that the sample should be expanded to include additional liquidations involving unauthorized trading and the nonmember affiliate issue. They said that they planned to expand the sample of liquidations accordingly.

Given the controversies involving SIPC's liquidations involving unauthorized trading and nonmember affiliates, including a large number of liquidations involving unauthorized trading and the affiliate issue, an expanded sample size is warranted. As discussed in chapters 2 and 3, liquidations involving unauthorized trading and affiliates comprise 75 percent of the SIPC proceedings initiated since 1996. In three of the four SIPC liquidations involving nonmember affiliates, SIPC or trustees denied large numbers of claims where customers purchased financial products from the affiliates. In the Old Naples Securities liquidation proceeding, a federal appellate court rejected SIPC and the trustee's basis for denying some of these customer claims. SIPC officials and trustees also determined that consolidating the estates of the SIPC member firms and their nonmember affiliates was not warranted in these three cases because the members generally operated independently from their affiliates. By contrast, SIPC and the trustee concluded in the New Times/New Age proceeding that consolidation of the estates was warranted. Without a review of the issues involved in these controversial SIPC liquidation proceedings, SEC's ongoing examination will not provide a complete basis for understanding SIPC's operations.

SEC Has Not Implemented SEC IG Recommendation on Sharing Information About SIPC Issues

In 2000, the SEC IG found that communication among SEC's internal units regarding SIPC could be improved. To achieve this objective, the IG recommended that Market Regulation, Enforcement, NERO, and OCIE conduct periodic briefings to share information related to SIPC. Although the SEC IG report found that SEC officials tried to keep each other informed about relevant SIPC issues, there was no formal procedure for doing so. According to SEC officials that we contacted, they have not yet established a regular procedure to ensure the dissemination of information about SIPC. Subsequently, SEC officials stated that they will begin holding quarterly meetings to discuss SIPC.

As the IG report found, periodic briefings among SEC units would help ensure that information about issues such as investor complaints, the

status of current liquidations, and securities firms that may be candidates for SIPC liquidations are discussed in a timely manner. Moreover, the SEC IG report also found that SEC staff in offices responsible for SIPC oversight have expressed differing opinions on issues relevant to SIPC. By establishing periodic briefings, SEC staff would have the opportunity to discuss such differing opinions over SIPC and ensure a comprehensive oversight program. SEC officials stated that they plan to begin holding quarterly meetings.

SEC OGC Has Established a Pilot Program to Monitor Ongoing SIPC Liquidations

In September 2000, SEC, at the request of OGC, Market Regulation, and Enforcement, authorized a 1-year pilot program to monitor ongoing SIPC liquidations. OGC requested authorization of the program after SEC received numerous inquiries from investors and their attorneys regarding SIPC liquidations. Under the pilot program, SEC will enter notices of appearance in all SIPC liquidation proceedings. This will enable staff in OGC and in SEC regional offices, which include about a dozen attorneys specializing in bankruptcy, to monitor ongoing SIPC liquidations. The bankruptcy staff already monitors corporate bankruptcy reorganizations affecting public investors, pursuant to authority in the Bankruptcy Code to take positions in reorganization proceedings. SIPA likewise authorizes SEC to file notices of appearance and to participate as a party in liquidations initiated under the act.

OGC staff said that the primary objective of the pilot program is to provide oversight of claims determinations in SIPC liquidation proceedings in order to make certain that the determinations are consistent with SIPA. OGC staff will not be involved in evaluating investor claims until after the trustee has made the initial determination because SEC does not want to circumvent the claims determination process as established by SIPA. By entering notices of appearances, SEC will receive investor objections to adverse claims determinations and can seek authorization from SEC to take positions in court if the staff disagrees with the determinations.

Conclusions

Despite SEC's initiatives to strengthen its SIPC oversight efforts such as the OGC pilot program, SEC faces several important challenges. The joint Market Regulation and OCIE examination initiated in 2000 will likely provide important information about SIPC's operations and was expanded to include a much larger sample of cases than the 1994 examination. However, the sample of liquidations selected as of March 2001 included a limited number of liquidations involving unauthorized trading claims and did not include any SIPC liquidations that involved nonmember affiliates. These liquidations are among the most controversial that SIPC has

initiated over the past 5 years. SEC's plan to expand the sample of liquidations involving unauthorized trading and nonmember affiliates should strengthen its ongoing review.

Given the number of units involved in SIPC's oversight, it is essential that these units communicate across organizational lines, share information, and take coordinated steps to resolve any critical issues that are identified. Although SEC units share information on an informal basis, the lack of a formal means of communication could hinder SEC's overall SIPC oversight efforts. In addition, the pilot program implemented in September 2000 could enhance SEC's oversight of SIPC and provide useful timely information about ongoing proceedings, but it is too soon to assess its efficacy.

Recommendations

To improve SEC's oversight of SIPC operations, we recommend that the Chairman, SEC

- ensure that OCIE and Market Regulation include in their ongoing SIPC examination a larger sample of liquidations involving unauthorized trading and nonmember affiliate claims and
- require that Market Regulation, OCIE, OGC, and Enforcement establish a formal procedure to share information about SIPC issues.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

In general, SEC officials agreed with our conclusions and recommendations dealing with its SIPC oversight program. Specifically, regarding our recommendation that SEC sample a larger number of liquidations in its ongoing SIPC inspection, SEC officials stated that they will include additional liquidations involving unauthorized trading and nonmember affiliates as we recommended. Regarding our second recommendation on the need for a formal mechanism to share information about SIPC issues, SEC officials stated that they plan to hold quarterly meetings to discuss issues regarding SIPC. SEC said that the primary purpose of the formal meetings will be to ensure that factual information about investor complaints, the status of current liquidations, and other similar matters are shared with all interested persons.

Chapter 5: Investors May Confuse SIPC With Other Financial Guarantee Programs as U.S. Financial Industries Restructure

Investors that do not fully appreciate the differences in how banks and securities firms operate may confuse SIPC with FDIC and, to a lesser extent, state insurance guarantee associations. Although SIPC and FDIC offer similar coverage for cash, only SIPC protects securities, whose market value fluctuates. The market losses generated from such fluctuations in the price of securities are not covered by SIPC. However, securities firms are not required to disclose this information when referring to SIPC in advertising statements. Conversely, FDIC insures deposits, which do not fluctuate in value, and state guarantee associations guarantee that owners of covered policies and contracts will not lose their coverage if their insurer fails. According to industry officials, investor confusion may increase as banking, securities, and insurance industries consolidate.

Some Investors May Confuse SIPC and State Insurance Guarantee Associations With FDIC

Like FDIC, SIPC and state government life and health¹ insurance guarantee associations protect owners of financial products when, respectively, their securities firm or insurer fails. However, there are important differences that customers may not fully understand and SIPC rules do not require its members to disclose in advertising an important detail of coverage that might help investors distinguish SIPC from the other programs.

SIPC's Protection Is Similar to FDIC and State Life/Health Association Guarantees, but Also Differs in Some Important Respects

SIPC, FDIC, and the life/health state insurance guarantee associations are broadly similar in the main functions they perform but with important differences. Each organization protects the owners of certain financial products when their securities firm, bank, thrift, or insurer becomes insolvent, subject to various statutory limitations. In a SIPC liquidation, SIPC pays customer claims against the failed firm to the extent they cannot be satisfied by customer cash and securities still in the firm's possession, and also pays the administrative expenses of a court-appointed trustee. FDIC liquidates failed members itself, as does SIPC in

¹According to the National Organization of Life and Health Guarantee Associations, each state has at least two guarantee associations to protect policyholders of financially troubled insurers: one for life and health insurance and another for property and casualty insurance. We focused on the 52 state life/health guarantee associations because the policies their member firms sell, such as annuities, more closely resemble investments than do many of the types of insurance sold by property/casualty insurers. The life/health associations exist in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

some cases, and FDIC pays depositors if the firm cannot do so and pays administrative expenses. State life/health insurance guarantee associations assist the state insurance commissioners in liquidating failed insurers and assume responsibility for covered policies that cannot be transferred to another insurer. Each organization covers a broad range of their members' traditional business. SIPC protects most types of securities and cash deposited at the firm. FDIC insures all deposits made in the normal course of an insured bank's business. A state association typically covers most types of life and health insurance sold in the state.

Despite these basic similarities, public confusion over the programs—particularly between SIPC and FDIC—may lead to misconceptions about coverage. Table 2 shows the different products the organizations cover and the types of protection they offer. One key distinction is that FDIC insures only cash deposits and SIPC protects cash and securities. Banks can use deposits to make loans or other investments. FDIC protects depositors against the possibility that their bank will not be able to repay the deposit amount because it has insufficient assets. When an FDIC-insured institution fails, depositors receive back all of the funds that they deposited in (and had not withdrawn from) the institution, plus interest that accrued prior to the insolvency, up to a statutory limit of \$100,000 per depositor.² Unlike deposits at a bank, securities left with a securities firm do not become assets of the firm. Instead, the firm holds this property as a custodian. In the event of a failure, SIPC returns missing customer property: securities, the value of which is based on market pricing and not the firm's financial health, and cash held in customer accounts for the purpose of buying securities. SIPC's per-customer limit is \$500,000, of which no more than \$100,000 may be for cash. SIPC's statute requires it to value securities as of the filing date. This requirement protects the filing date value of securities in that, if the securities claimed by customers cannot be purchased by the SIPC trustee in a fair and orderly market, the claimant would receive their value as of the filing date. Losses caused by a decline in the price of the securities due to market fluctuations between the filing date and the date the investor originally purchased them would not be covered.

²Multiple accounts held in different capacities (such as an individual and a corporate account) are covered separately by both FDIC and SIPC.

Table 2: Protections and Disclosure Rules of SIPC, FDIC, and State Life/Health Insurance Guarantee Associations

Guarantee organization	Nature of guarantee	Disclosure rules
SIPC	Returns missing securities valued as of the filing date and investment cash. The securities' filing date value may be more or less than their original purchase price, and the cash must have been intended to purchase securities or result from the sale of securities. \$500,000 per customer ^b limit, of which no more than \$100,000 may be a claim for cash.	Official symbol must be displayed in member firms' offices. Providing more information in advertising through use of SIPC official advertising statement, or an official explanatory statement, is optional. ^b
FDIC	Returns deposits unconditionally credited to deposit accounts as of the date of default, plus interest accrued as if the deposit had matured on that date. \$100,000 per depositor ^a limit.	Display and advertising rules are similar to SIPC's rules. Insured institutions must disclose that uninsured products are neither FDIC-insured nor obligations of the bank, and carry market risk (if appropriate).
State Life and Health Insurance Guarantee Associations	Continuous coverage is guaranteed if the association covers the product. Another insurer or the association takes over all policies of the failed insurer. \$300,000 per policy limit in most states. ^c	Twenty-four states and Washington, D.C., require insurers to explain the association's coverage and limits to new policyholders. However, 48 states, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico prohibit insurers from advertising membership in the association to induce the sale of insurance.

^aMultiple accounts held in different capacities (such as an individual and a corporate account) are covered separately by both SIPC and FDIC.

^bThe SIPC official advertising statement is "Member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation" or an abbreviated variant, such as "Member SIPC." The official explanatory statement may either be (1) "Member of SIPC. Securities in your account protected up to \$500,000;" or (2) "Member of SIPC, which protects customers of its members up to \$500,000 (including up to \$100,000 for claims for cash). Explanatory brochure available on request."

^cThe state associations also have sub-limits on certain types of insurance, such as a typical \$100,000 limit on health insurance benefits.

Sources: SIPA and SIPC rules, FDIC regulations, and National Organization of Life and Health Guaranty Association documents.

Some investors in securities who erroneously believe that SIPC protects against market losses may not fully understand the difference between SIPC and FDIC coverage. The data on the extent that investors already confuse SIPC with FDIC or any other organization are anecdotal. We are

not aware of any recent nationwide survey of investors that explored their understanding of FDIC, SIPC, and the state insurance guarantee associations or the differences between them. Bank regulator guidance on investment products emphasizes the differences between the two programs.³ However, a recent SEC IG report⁴ and many securities industry and regulatory officials we spoke with said that some customers probably confuse SIPC and FDIC coverage. For example, FDIC officials said that some investors do not understand the differences between FDIC and SIPC. The main reason they cited was that both organizations have similar logos. Another reason might be that both SIPC and FDIC protect cash up to \$100,000 per customer (SIPC) or per depositor (FDIC). The officials also cited similarities in coverage and advertising as reasons for any confusion. Our review of claim files in one recent SIPC liquidation suggested that many claimants did not understand that SIPC returns securities that should have been in the account or their value as of the date the liquidation began, rather than the securities' value at the time they were purchased. The trustee in the Stratton Oakmont liquidation denied almost 450 claims for redemption of market losses.

The coverage provided by the state life/health insurance guarantee associations resembles that of FDIC and SIPC in some ways, but they offer another degree of protection that neither of the other two organizations provide. Like SIPC and FDIC, the state associations may transfer customer policies to another, healthy firm. However, the state associations guarantee that holders of covered policies or contracts will not lose all of their policy coverage if the company fails. An association directly takes over policies that cannot be transferred to another insurer, as long as the policyholders continue to pay their premiums and the policies do not terminate on their own terms. SIPC and FDIC both may transfer customer accounts to other firms, but when that does not occur, positions in customer accounts are distributed subject to statutory coverage limitations. The protection that state life/health insurance guarantee associations provide differ from that of SIPC and FDIC in other ways, as well. For example, most of the associations limit protection to \$300,000 per policy, unlike FDIC's \$100,000 cap or SIPC's \$500,000 limit.

³Interagency Statement on Sales of Nondeposit Investment Products, Fed. 15, 1994. See e.g., FDIC Interpretive Letter FIL-9-94 at 13.

⁴*Oversight of Securities Investor Protection Corporation*. Securities and Exchange Commission Office of Inspector General. Audit Report No. 301. Mar. 31, 2000.

SIPC Does Not Require
Members to Disclose
Important Coverage Issues

Table 2 also compares the extent to which FDIC, SIPC, and life/health state insurance guarantee associations require their members to inform customers of the coverage provided by these organizations. The disclosure requirements, or the lack thereof, may contribute to any confusion between SIPC and FDIC, and perhaps with the state associations.

SIPC and FDIC Disclosure

SIPC and FDIC disclosure requirements are minimal. SIPC only requires that members display the official SIPC symbol prominently in their offices. Advertisements, unless exempted, must include the SIPC symbol, the official advertising statement, or the official explanatory statement, which are discussed below. SIPC does not require that its members disclose that SIPC does not protect against losses from changes in market value. When asked about disclosing this information, SIPC expressed concern about their authority to require additional disclosure in advertisements. Specifically, officials stated that they thought the SIPA provision authorizing SIPC to establish advertising bylaws restricted their authority to require additional disclosure. The provision states as follows:

“SIPC shall by bylaw prescribe the manner in which a member of SIPC may display any sign or signs (or include in any advertisement a statement) relating to the protection to customers and their accounts, or any other protections, afforded under this chapter. No member may display any such sign, or include in any advertisement any such statement, except in accordance with such bylaws. SIPC may also by bylaw prescribe such minimal requirements as it considers necessary and appropriate to require a member of SIPC to provide public notice of its membership in SIPC.”⁵

We spoke with SEC staff about SIPC’s concern regarding its statutory authority and they do not appear to share this concern. From the face of the statute, we also believe that the SIPA provision does not bar SIPC from requiring the additional disclosure in the optional disclosure statement.

FDIC generally requires insured institutions to display the appropriate official seal (FDIC has two seals, one for thrifts and one for banks) at each station or window where deposits are normally taken. Advertisements must include either the appropriate seal or the advertising statement, which says only that an institution is an FDIC member. Certain advertisements may be exempt from this requirement.

As figure 2 shows, SIPC’s official symbol resembles FDIC’s official seal.

⁵15 U.S.C. § 78kkk(d).

Figure 2: Official Symbols of SIPC and FDIC



Each depositor insured to \$100,000



Both SIPC and FDIC allow but do not require member firms to disclose more information than can be gleaned from these logos. SIPC's *Advertising Bylaw* permits members to advertise their membership using a "SIPC official explanatory statement."

The explanatory statement, which has two variants, discloses somewhat more information about SIPC coverage. The statement may either be (1) "Member of SIPC, which protects customers of its members up to \$500,000 (including up to \$100,000 for claims for cash). Explanatory brochure available on request;" or (2) "Member of SIPC. Securities in your account protected up to \$500,000." As we discussed in chapter 3, SIPC's brochure describes SIPC coverage in more detail. However, SIPC does not allow member firms to use any other language to describe its coverage in advertisements, out of concern that they might mischaracterize SIPC protections. For example, some firms have described the coverage as "insurance."

SIPC also allows members to use an official advertising statement. Yet, this statement ("This firm is a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation" or an abbreviated version such as "member SIPC") provides no more information to investors than the official symbol does. FDIC also requires insured institutions to use an official advertising

statement in most advertising. The statement (Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation” or an abbreviated version), like SIPC’s official advertising statement, discloses few details about the organization’s coverage.

Although FDIC only mandates use of its official seals or the official advertisement statement in advertising, there may be no need for additional disclosure. Arguably, FDIC protection is easier for consumers to understand, because it generally guarantees deposits placed in a failed insured institution. Unlike securities prices, cash deposits do not fluctuate in value. As explained above, SIPC protects the filing date value of securities, but not their original purchase price. Also, FDIC-insured institutions must disclose to their retail customers which of their products are not FDIC insured. As table 2 shows, they must inform customers, in writing and orally at the time of sale, that the uninsured product they are selling is not FDIC insured nor an obligation of the bank, and that the product carries market risk if that is appropriate. Further, according to FDIC officials, FDIC encourages insured institutions to disclose as much information as possible about the organization’s insurance. In contrast, SIPC member firms are not required to disclose which products they sell are not protected by SIPC (such as commodity-based investments), although they are prohibited from displaying or advertising SIPC membership if doing so would mislead the public into believing that products they sell that do not meet SIPC’s definition of a security are protected.

State Insurance Guarantee
Association Disclosure

SIPC’s disclosure rules differ from many states’ requirements that members of a life/health insurance guarantee association must prominently disclose the limitations to the association’s protections. Most of the associations are based on a “model act” drafted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC). The NAIC model act reflects the consensus of state insurance commissioners on how states should write their insurance laws. The model act for life/health insurance guarantee associations recommends that states prohibit any insurer, agent, or affiliate of an insurer from publishing, disseminating, or advertising membership in a life/health state insurance guarantee association “for the purpose of sales, solicitation, or inducement to purchase any form of insurance covered by the guarantee association.” The purpose of prohibiting advertising of membership is to help prevent people from making insurance decisions out of a belief that they are protected from financial loss.

However, the advertising prohibition does not mean that policyholders do not know of the existence of their state's life/health insurance guarantee association. The model act also recommends that states require insurers to provide a document that summarizes the general purposes and current limitations of their state's life/health guarantee association whenever the insurer delivers a policy or contract to a policy or contract owner. The model act recommends that this document state clearly and conspicuously, among other things, (1) that the guarantee association may not cover the policy or, if it does, that coverage will be subject to substantial limitations and exclusions and (2) the types of policies for which the association will provide coverage. An example of a substantial limitation or exclusion is that most of the life/health associations do not cover nonindemnity policies, such as health maintenance organizations.

Table 2 also shows the number of states whose laws conform to the model act's recommendation on life/health insurance guarantee association disclosure and advertising. As the table indicates, 48 states, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico prohibit insurers from using the existence of their association to sell any insurance product; and 24 states and Washington, D.C., require insurers, insurance agents, and affiliates of insurers to provide a written explanation of their association's coverage and coverage limits to all new policyholders.

Investor Confusion May Increase as Financial Services Industry Consolidates

As banks, securities firms, and insurance companies consolidate and offer similar products to the public, some people may increasingly confuse SIPC, FDIC, and state life/health insurance guarantee organizations.

GLBA Eliminates Barriers to Affiliation Among Banks, Securities Firms and Insurance Companies

GLBA makes major changes to the laws that govern how the U.S. financial services industry is structured and regulated. Before GLBA passage, federal and state laws limited the extent to which banking, securities, and insurance companies could affiliate. For example, banking and insurance companies were not allowed to affiliate nor were securities companies permitted to own banks. National banks could underwrite and deal in only certain types of securities known as bank-eligible securities. These included U.S. government securities and general obligation bonds of states and municipalities. Also, banks could engage in any mutual fund activity, except for underwriting the mutual fund. Securities firms that were

affiliates of banks that were members of the Federal Reserve System were allowed to underwrite and deal in securities to a limited extent.

GLBA repeals or overrides sections of federal and state laws that restricted the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and insurance companies and agents. It permits traditional bank holding companies and foreign banks to expand into new insurance and securities activities and insurance and securities firms to enter commercial banking. Under GLBA, banking institutions can participate in the securities and insurance businesses by becoming Financial Holding Companies (FHC), a new kind of bank holding company authorized by the act. An FHC may directly engage in, or affiliate with companies that engage in, a wide array of financially related activities. These activities include securities underwriting and dealing, insurance underwriting and agency activities, and any other activity that the Federal Reserve Board (usually in conjunction with the Secretary of the Treasury) determines to be financial in nature or incidental or complementary to financial activities.

GLBA also expands the range of financial activities that banks that are not FHCs may engage in. The act does this by allowing national banks to form or purchase subsidiaries that may engage in some, but not all, of the activities that FHCs may engage in. For example, the national bank subsidiaries are prohibited from engaging as principle in underwriting insurance (other than credit-related insurance) or providing or issuing certain types of annuities.

Regarding insurance, GLBA reaffirms the traditional authority of the states to regulate the insurance industry. However, the act uses broad preemptive language intended to override any state law restricting the establishment of bank-insurance affiliations or placing burdens on sales and cross-marketing of insurance by banking institutions and their affiliates. The preemption provisions apply to any type of affiliation permitted by GLBA, not just to the FHCs that the law creates. GLBA does maintain some restrictions on banks' insurance activities. Still, many state laws that prohibit insurers from merging or affiliating with banks or securities firms will be superseded.

Greater Disclosure May Help Address Investor Confusion

Ultimately, GLBA may lead to creation of financial conglomerates that contain under one corporate umbrella underwriters and distributors of banking, securities, insurance, and other financial and complementary products and services. Such consolidation already has occurred in some institutions. Whether or not financial one-stop shops become the norm in this country, as the U.S. financial services industry consolidates to take

advantage of GLBA's opportunities, it will be more common in the future for individuals to purchase financial products from the same institution that are covered by the three different financial guarantee organizations that we have been discussing. An individual who buys securities from a securities firm affiliate of an FHC may be protected by SIPC should the firm fail. That same person may be covered by a state insurance guarantee fund if he or she buys certain types of insurance from the same or another affiliate. And, funds deposited with a banking affiliate of one of these entities may be insured by FDIC.

In chapters 2 and 3, we highlighted the need to improve disclosure of SIPC's policies and practices. SIPC has engaged a private firm to survey investors to discover how well they understand SIPC coverage. The firm is also charged with devising ways in which SIPC coverage could be better advertised.

Conclusions

SIPC and FDIC perform similar functions: they return customer property when a member firm fails if the firm cannot do so. Moreover, SIPC and FDIC share similar logos and coverage amounts. As financial companies continue to consolidate, investor confusion concerning SIPC protections could grow more widespread. In a consolidated entity, it's possible for a single customer to have various accounts with various affiliates that are afforded different types of protection.

Although SIPC's mission is to return the securities or cash that should have been in a customer's account when liquidation proceedings start, we found some evidence that investors are unaware that SIPC does not protect against decreases in the price of their securities. This type of misperception has led some investors to file claims for market losses in SIPC liquidation proceedings that were denied. The official explanatory statement that SIPC members can opt to use does not state that SIPC does not protect against losses from changes in the market value of securities.

Recommendation

We recommend that the Chairman, SIPC, amend SIPC advertising bylaws to require that the official explanatory statement about a firm's membership in SIPC include a statement that SIPC coverage does not protect investors against losses caused by changes in the market value of their securities.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

SIPC agreed with our conclusion that there is ample anecdotal evidence that some investors believe that SIPC protection is akin to FDIC protection and that some investors believe that SIPC will protect them from market losses. Furthermore, they agreed that the industry has an

obligation to correct these misperceptions. However, they disagreed with our recommendation that SIPC require any statement about SIPC membership to include information about the fact that SIPC does not protect investors from market losses. According to SIPC officials, the statute does not give SIPC the power to adopt such a bylaw and such a statement, without elaboration, would be misleading.

Regarding SIPC's concern about its statutory authority, SIPC stated that in the early 1970s it proposed a bylaw that would have required members to give public notice of their SIPC membership. According to SIPC, SEC rejected the proposal "on the ground that SIPC did not have authority to require its members to identify themselves as such." Consequently, in 1978, Congress amended 15 U.S.C. § 78kkk(e) and added the following sentence: "SIPC may also by bylaw prescribe such minimum requirements as it considers necessary and appropriate to require a member of SIPC to provide public notice of its membership." Even though the sentence appears to grant SIPC discretion to determine what such "minimum requirements" should be, SIPC maintains that, on the basis of the legislative history, Congress strictly limited that discretion to allow only for a requirement that a SIPC member must identify its status as a member. Although we recognize SIPC's discretion to interpret its enabling legislation, we do not believe that the provision in question precludes SIPC from adding our recommended statement to an official explanatory statement already authorized in its bylaws. Further, SEC staff does not share SIPC's statutory concern. The legislative history cited by SIPC in its comments clearly shows that Congress intended SIPC to have discretion to impose "minimal notice" of SIPC membership. As shown below, SIPC's bylaw permitting use of an official explanatory statement allows a member's statement about its membership to include a statement about SIPC coverage. We believe that SIPC has discretion to require members to disclose in prescribed language the fundamental consequence of SIPC membership when a firm chooses to use SIPC's official explanatory statement.

We have reworded our recommendation to make it clear that it contemplates SIPC amending SIPC's bylaw allowing members to disclose more information than can be gleaned from the SIPC logo by using a SIPC "official explanatory statement." The statement has two variants (1) "Member of SIPC, which protects customers of its members up to \$500,000 (including up to \$100,000 for claims for cash). Explanatory brochure available upon request;" or (2) "Member of SIPC. Securities in your account protected up to \$500,000." As SIPC states, "SIPC can, by bylaw, give its members the option of making a statement about SIPC coverage."

Our recommendation involves amending SIPC's official explanatory statements to include information about losses from changes in market values not being protected.

SIPC also raised an additional concern that the recommended language that SIPC does not protect against market losses would be misleading. We do not share SIPC's concern that amending SIPC's official statement, without elaboration, would be misleading. In its comments, SIPC sets forth three reasons why it believes the statement would be incomplete and misleading. These reasons relate to steps SIPC might take in liquidating a member should certain circumstances exist, that is; (1) providing the actual securities, (2) purchasing replacement securities, and (3) providing the cash value of the securities as of the filing date. Regardless of what steps SIPC might take in a particular proceeding, SIPC's actions would not change the fundamental fact that a firm's SIPC membership does not protect investors against market losses.

Rather than being misleading, we believe that our recommended language about market losses not being covered is consistent with current disclosures about SIPC coverage that SIPC and securities regulators already make to investors. For example, the first page of SIPC's informational brochure contains the following statement:

"Of course, SIPC does not protect against changes in the market value of your investment. It does, however, provide important protections against certain losses if a SIPC member fails financially and is unable to meet obligations to its securities customers."

Moreover, our recommended language, which was based on SIPC's information brochure, is similar to language used by SEC and NASDR on their Web sites to discuss SIPC coverage. For example, the SEC Web site states that "SIPC does **not** protect you against losses caused by a decline in the market value of your securities."

Appendix I: Comments From the Securities Investor Protection Corporation



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April 27, 2001

Mr. Richard Hillman
Director, Financial Markets and Community Investment
United States General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Mr. Hillman:

We are pleased to have this opportunity to offer the comments of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") on the GAO Draft Report entitled SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION: Steps Needed To Better Disclose SIPC Policies To Investors. As the Executive Summary to the Draft Report notes, the specific objectives of the report are to:

- (1) review the basis for SIPC's policies and practices for validating and satisfying claims involving unauthorized trading and the extent these policies were disclosed to investors;
- (2) review the basis for SIPC's policies and practices for determining claims in liquidations involving SIPC-member firms and their nonmember affiliates, and the extent these policies were disclosed to investors;
- (3) evaluate the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) oversight of SIPC's operations and compliance with SIPA; and
- (4) compare the coverage provided by and disclosure rules for SIPC, FDIC [Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation], and state insurance guarantee associations; and the implications that GLBA [Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999] may have for consumers as some banks, securities firms, and insurance companies consolidate their operations. Draft Report Executive Summary ("ES") at 2.

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We are pleased to note that in the first two areas, which deal specifically with SIPC, the GAO Draft Report ("DR") confirms that SIPC's policies and practices are supported by both the Securities Investor Protection Act and case law developed thereunder. Indeed, it seems clear from the report that SIPC has followed the mandate given to it by Congress in SIPA. We are also pleased to note that the report concludes that SIPC has made available to investors useful information concerning investors' dealings with the nonmember affiliates of SIPC members and the importance of such investors being sure they are dealing with a member of SIPC. We appreciate the useful suggestions that the report makes concerning disclosure to investors of SIPC's policies and practices concerning the satisfaction of claims involving unauthorized trading and we note, as does the report, that SIPC initiated, before your study began, an extensive program of investor education in regard to all of the matters discussed in the Draft Report.

Set forth below are our comments on the matters covered by the report, including our responses to some comments and recommendations with which we disagree. We have submitted a separate memorandum alerting GAO to a few technical problems we find in the Draft Report. In general SIPC will not in this letter offer comments on those parts of the report which deal with the SEC or the SEC's role in the SIPC program.

**SIPC's Policies And Practices In
Regard To Unauthorized Trading**

For many years SIPC took the position that if an introducing broker ordered a transaction in a customer's account at a clearing broker, the customer involved would not be protected by SIPC in the liquidation of the introducing broker because that broker had not "received, acquired, or held" any cash or securities for the customers' securities account within the SIPA definition of "customer." The account was, after all, held at the clearing broker and the securities and cash therein never went to the introducing broker. In 1996, with fewer and fewer broker-dealers actually carrying customer accounts, and more and more customers dealing through introducing brokers, and with what appeared to be a substantial increase in the scope of unauthorized trading by introducing broker-dealers, SIPC reconsidered its position. It determined that, in the interest of protecting customers and increasing investor confidence in the securities markets, it would construe SIPA as broadly as possible. It therefore took the position that, since customers of introducing brokers generally have written contracts with both the introducing and clearing brokers, naming the introducing broker as the customer's agent, introducing brokers placing unauthorized trades in customers' accounts at clearing brokers had "received, acquired, or held" the contents of those accounts within the meaning of the "customer" definition. Since implementing this liberalized view of its statutory mandate, SIPC has, as the Draft Report notes (at 16 and elsewhere), been criticized as unfair for requiring claimants to provide some form of objective evidence that the trade was unauthorized. The Draft Report

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acknowledges that SIPC practices in this regard are authorized under SIPA and have been upheld in court, but fails to note that most of the criticism has come from lawyers who have been unable to substantiate their clients' wholly undocumented assertions of unauthorized trading.

Customers have always had the burden of proving their claims. This has been true at least since 1938 when Congress adopted section 60e of the former Bankruptcy Act to deal with the liquidation of insolvent stockbrokers. SIPA was adapted, sometimes nearly word for word, from section 60e which gave preferred status to customers as to certain property in stockbroker bankruptcy proceedings. In ordinary bankruptcy, claimants seeking a preferred status bear the burden of showing that they are in the class of eligible persons and that their transactions are protected under the Act. As stated in In re Chitwood, 3 B. C.D. 1033, 1034 (Bankr. S.D. Ala. 1977):

When statutes involving priorities are in issue, a strict construction must be placed thereon; and the burden falls on those asserting a priority to establish that they were within the intended class.

Customer status in a SIPA proceeding is a preferred status which gives the customer priority over other creditors in the distribution of certain assets marshaled by the trustee. Accordingly, courts take a restrictive view of Congress' intended scope of investor protection under SIPA. There are many court decisions, at the bankruptcy court, district court, and court of appeals levels, that hold that the status of "customer" is a preferred status and that a person seeking that status bears the burden of proof. SIPA itself provides that claims must be ascertainable from the books and records of the broker-dealer or otherwise established "to the satisfaction of the trustee." 15 U.S.C. §78fff-2(b). Of course, if a trade is unauthorized, then the books and records are, by definition, incorrect. The Draft Report recognizes (at 18) that "unauthorized trading presents significant challenges to SIPA trustees in determining the validity of customer claims" and that, "[i]n general SIPC trustees do not have the ability to determine from the firms' records whether the claimants' assertions are true." The Draft Report concludes (at 20-22) that under these circumstances, SIPC and the trustee have a right to establish an evidentiary standard which provides more definitive proof than simply the customer's word that the books and records are wrong. The customer must have taken a timely and objective step, such as writing a letter of complaint to the firm or to a regulator, to demonstrate that a transaction was unauthorized.

In addition to the criticism SIPC has suffered for insisting on objective evidence of unauthorized trades, the Draft Report discusses what it refers to as "a second controversial practice in SIPC liquidations involving unauthorized trading. . . ." (DR at 9). The Draft Report discusses a bankruptcy court case, now on appeal, where the court rejected the trustee's and SIPC's approach to satisfying claims on account of admittedly unauthorized transactions. In that

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case customers' securities had been sold at high prices without their authorization. The proceeds were nearly simultaneously used to purchase different securities, again without the customers' authorization. On the filing date of the liquidation proceeding both the securities that had been sold and the securities that had been purchased were worthless, or nearly so. This is a typical pattern where customers have been induced to purchase securities in the course of a market manipulation scheme. The customers, whose initial purchases of securities were in fact authorized, filed claims for the cash proceeds of the unauthorized sales, asserting that the broker had no authority to use those cash proceeds to make the second purchase of securities. The trustee, looking at the entire course of events, including the admission by the customers that the sale of the securities initially in their accounts had been unauthorized, allowed the customers' claims but determined that those claims should be satisfied by returning to the customers the securities that had been in their accounts before any unauthorized transactions took place. The bankruptcy judge disagreed with this determination, stating that since the customers had only filed claims for the proceeds of sale, the trustee could not "unwind" the unauthorized sale. In other words, customers, by carefully crafting their claims, could pick and choose among admittedly unauthorized trades in their accounts, thereby benefitting at the expense of other customers from the market manipulation. As noted, both SIPC and the trustee have appealed this odd result.

The Draft Report (at 38) recommends that "to improve investor awareness of SIPC's policies, practices and coverage, we recommend that SIPC Chairman, as part of SIPC's ongoing effort to revise the brochure and Web site, include a full explanation of the steps necessary to document an unauthorized trading claim." We agree wholeheartedly with the recommendation and have already taken steps to implement it. The Draft Report also recommends (at 38) "that SIPC revise the brochure to warn investors to exercise caution in 'ratifying' potentially unauthorized trades in discussions with firm officials." The changes we have already started to make to the brochure should substantially lessen this problem by urging customers to complain in writing, thus making oral ratification of unauthorized trades unlikely. We note that a customer who ratifies an unauthorized trade after pressure or misrepresentations by an account executive or other official of the brokerage firm is in no different position than a customer who initially authorizes a purchase under similar circumstances. We believe that such matters are best handled in those publications and web pages that warn investors about various securities frauds.¹ SIPC's revised brochure and web site will of course refer or link to such resources.

¹For example, the SEC and the National Association of Securities Dealers Regulation, Inc. publish information concerning securities frauds. Information warning investors about such frauds can be found at their web sites (www.sec.gov and www.nasdr.com) as well as other web sites such as that maintained by the Alliance for Investor Education, www.investoreducation.org.

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As stated earlier, we will not generally comment about those portions of the Draft Report directed to the SEC. However, one recommendation to the SEC raises serious questions. That recommendation (DR at 39) is that the SEC Chairman:

require firms that SEC determines to have engaged or are engaging in systematic or pervasive unauthorized trading to prominently notify their customers about the importance of documenting disputed transactions in writing.

We, of course, can have no objection to such a requirement, but it appears to us that it does not go anywhere near far enough. If a firm engages "in systematic or pervasive unauthorized trading" it should be shut down immediately. The Stratton Oakmont firm, discussed throughout the Draft Report, is such a case. That firm was able to continue its shoddy and illegal practices for years. The SEC should be given whatever financial and legal resources are necessary to enable it to deal effectively with such firms—not just to warn its customers to document disputed transactions.

Nonmember Affiliates

The Draft Report states (at 40) that "SIPC's policies and practices in liquidations of member firms that had nonmember affiliates have also been controversial because SIPC and trustees have denied many claims in such liquidation proceedings."² While the Draft Report acknowledges that "some courts had upheld the position by SIPC and trustees that a claimant who places funds with an affiliate does not qualify the claimant as a customer under SIPA" (DR at 40), the Draft Report focuses on a November, 2000, decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit that rejected arguments by SIPC and the trustee. The Draft Report fails to specifically note that of those courts which have upheld the position taken by SIPC and trustees, two are also United States Courts of Appeals and one is a district court of high repute. The key to understanding SIPC's position concerning persons who deal with affiliates of SIPC firms, which affiliates are not themselves members of SIPC, is that SIPC protection is not simply about getting money from SIPC—it is about splitting up the assets held by a brokerage firm among that brokerage firm's customers and other creditors. The question that must always be kept in mind is where is the equity, where is the fairness, in allowing persons who have not contributed to the assets held by the broker-dealer for its customers, to share in those assets. The Draft Report refers to what the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in In re Stalvey & Associates, Inc., 750 F.2d 464, 469 (1985), referred to as the "bright line" rule that

²As with unauthorized trading, the "controversy" has been generated principally by a few lawyers who have litigated claims.

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"in the absence of actual receipt, acquisition or possession of the property of a claimant by the brokerage firm under liquidation', a claimant [is] not entitled to the protections of SIPA" citing SEC v. Kenneth Bove & Co., 378 F. Supp. 697, 699, 700 (S.D.N.Y. 1974). But the report does not explain the origin or significance of the rule. Its origin is in section 60e of the former Bankruptcy Act, added to that Act in 1938 by the Chandler Act Amendments to the Bankruptcy Act of 1898. Section 60e was added for the specific purpose of dealing with the insolvency of a stockbroker and the conflicting claims of its customers and other creditors to property held by the insolvent stockbroker. Section 60e created what was called the "single and separate fund" of property held for customers and allowed customers to share pro rata in that property to the exclusion of other creditors of the stockbroker. The concept of that "single and separate fund" was picked up nearly word for word when SIPA was enacted in 1970 and was continued as the fund of "customer property" when SIPA was amended in 1978. This history is well described in SEC v. Kenneth Bove & Co. referred to above. There Judge Pollack stated that

To have a protected "net equity" claim under the Act as a "customer", the claimant must have *entrusted* his securities to the debtor in liquidation In order for claimants to fall within the class of "customers" of a Debtor entitled to benefits under [SIPA], it is necessary that the claim be "on account of securities received, acquired, or held by the debtor."

* * *

The circumscribed class of customers protected under the [SIPA], those persons who have entrusted property to the Debtor, was intentionally chosen by Congress to afford relief akin to the preference given to a reclamation claim which was well understood in bankruptcy proceedings. This type of claim was grounded on possession of identifiable securities by the broker.

* * *

Undoubtedly in framing the SIPA, Congress had in mind . . . one who had entrusted his securities to the debtor and who was claiming against the debtor "on account of securities received, acquired, or held by the debtor". The definition in the Bankruptcy Act and SIPA sections is in identical language. Under each law, the preferential protection is accorded to a person who can trace and identify the trust property or funds in the hands of the stockbroker

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* * *

Accordingly, the absence of actual receipt, acquisition or possession of property of a claimant by the brokerage firm under liquidation has been held to be dispositive against a claim to participation in the coverage under [SIPA] extended by SIPC. [Citing cases]

378 F. Supp. at 699.

As noted in footnote 37 to the Draft Report, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in the Stalvey & Associates case refers to the above discussion in the Kenneth Bove case as "the bright-line rule." The United States Court of Appeals in In re Brentwood Securities, Inc., 925 F.2d 325 (1991), stated that the "customer" definition in SIPA "embodies a common sense concept: An investor is entitled to compensation from the SIPC only if he has entrusted cash or securities to a broker-dealer who becomes insolvent; if an investor has not so entrusted cash or securities, he is not entitled to recover from the SIPC trust fund." This is so even if the claimant believed that her shares were in her account at the insolvent brokerage firm. Id. at 329. The "bright-line rule" as applied by SIPC and trustees under SIPA is based on SIPA, the cases discussed above, and the demonstrable fact that allowing persons who have entrusted their cash and securities to a nonmember affiliate of a SIPC member unfairly diminishes every other customers' pro rata share of the fund of customer property of the debtor firm.

Of course, there are cases where the difficulties in untangling the finances of the SIPC member from those of the nonmember affiliate are so great that it would be unfair *not* to allow persons who had dealt with the nonmember affiliate to share with other customers in the fund of customer property and in SIPC's funds. In this regard the Draft Report discusses the New Times Securities Services case where SIPC supported consolidation of the liquidation of that SIPC member with the liquidation of the nonmember affiliate called New Age Securities (Draft Report at 47). But the report leaves the impression that this is the first time SIPC has ever agreed to such consolidation. In fact this is at least the fifth case in which SIPC has supported such consolidation. The other cases include G. V. Lewellyn & Co., Inc., Blinder Robinson & Co., Inc., Perry, Adams & Lewis Securities, Inc., and Ambassador Church Finance/Development Group, Inc.

The report notes (at 49-50) that SIPC's information brochure "does provide very useful information" concerning dealing with SIPC member firms and their affiliates but also notes that "investor access to this information is uncertain because there is no requirement that SIPC members distribute the informational brochure and many unsophisticated investors may not have access to the SIPC web site." Id. GAO's recommendations to the SEC deal with this problem.

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The Draft Report (at 80) recommends that SIPC "amend SIPC bylaws to require that any statement about a firm's membership in SIPC include a statement that SIPC coverage does not protect investors against losses caused by changes in the market value of their securities." We disagree with this recommendation for two reasons:

1. We do not believe the statute gives us the power to adopt such a bylaw; and
2. We believe that such a statement, without elaboration, is misleading.

The Draft Report (71-72) notes that SIPC has expressed concern about its authority to require additional disclosure in advertisements, quotes the advertising provision of SIPC, and then states that neither the SEC nor the GAO shares SIPC's concerns about its authority. We believe that both the language of the statute and its legislative history deny SIPC the authority to *require* the statement you have recommended.

The advertising provision of SIPA, as originally adopted in 1970 (15 U.S.C. §78kkk(e)) provided in full as follows:

SIPC shall by bylaw or rule prescribe the manner in which a member of SIPC may display any sign or signs (or include in any advertisement a statement) relating to the protection to customers and their accounts, or any other protections, afforded under this Chapter. No member may display any such sign, or include in an advertisement any such statement, except in accordance with such bylaws and rules.

Pursuant to this provision, and at the suggestion of the Securities Industry Association, SIPC in the early 1970s proposed a bylaw that would have required members to give public notice of the fact of their membership in SIPC. That bylaw was rejected by the Securities and Exchange Commission on the ground that SIPC did not have authority to require its members to identify themselves as such. Hearings on H.R. 8331 Before the House Subcomm. On Consumer Protection and Finance of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. 93-94 (August 1, 1977) (Statement of Hugh F. Owens, Chairman, SIPC); Hearings on H. R. 8064 Before the House Subcomm. On Consumer Protection and Finance of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 94th Cong., 1st Sess. 164 (October 22, 1975) (Statement of Philip A. Loomis, Jr., Commissioner, SEC).

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In 1978 Congress amended the advertising provision of SIPA. It made no material change to the existing provision (it deleted the references to "rules") but it added the following sentence:

SIPC may also by bylaw prescribe such minimum requirements as it considers necessary and appropriate to require a member of SIPC to provide public notice of its membership in SIPC.

Pub. L. 95-283, 92 Stat. 271 (1978). It goes without saying that if SIPC did not have the power under the 1970 version of the statute to require members to give public notice of their membership, then it could not have had the power to require members to make a statement about the nature of SIPC protection. The only statutory provision which could give SIPC that power would have to be contained in the sentence added in 1978. But that sentence, by its very terms, limits SIPC to requiring only public notice of membership in SIPC. And the legislative history is clear that this is exactly what Congress intended. The House committee considering the bill containing this amendment stated as follows:

The Committee intends, under the authority which would be conferred by this amendment, SIPC would not impose an unreasonable burden upon its members. This section is designed to permit SIPC, in its discretion, to require its members to display in a reasonable fashion *only the bare minimal notice necessary of their membership in SIPC.*

H. R. Rep. No. 746, 95 Cong. 1st Sess. At 33 (1977) (Emphasis added). Likewise, the Senate Report provides:

The bill also authorizes [SIPC] to require minimal requirements for each member of [SIPC] to provide public notice of the fact of membership in [SIPC]. This provision is included because of the usefulness of encouraging public awareness of [SIPC] and the investor protections which it makes available. However, the Committee does not believe that it would be possible for SIPC to require more than a minimal notice requirement.

S. Rep. No. 763, 95th Cong. 2d Sess. 15 (1978), *reprinted in 1978 U.S. Code Cong. & Adm. News 764, 768* (emphasis added).

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In sum, before the 1978 amendment, SIPC did not have the power to require its members to notify the public that they were members of SIPC. After the 1978 amendment, SIPC did have the power to require notice of the bare fact of SIPC membership. Nothing in the statute or its legislative history gives SIPC the power to require, as the GAO recommends, a statement concerning the nature of SIPC coverage. Of course, SIPC can, by bylaw, give its members the option of making a statement about SIPC coverage. But as discussed below, GAO's proposed statement is inappropriate.

**The Statement Recommended By
GAO Is Incomplete And Misleading**

GAO recommends that any statement about a firm's membership in SIPC "include a statement that SIPC coverage does not protect investors against losses caused by changes in the market value of their securities." This statement is incomplete and misleading because:

1. It fails to note that in most circumstances SIPC will, within the dollar limits of its mandate, return to customers the actual securities held for them in their securities account, whether those securities have decreased or increased in value;
2. It fails to note that in the event securities are missing from the brokerage firm being liquidated, SIPC must purchase replacement securities if it can do so in a fair and orderly market, and it will do so regardless of whether the cost of those securities has increased or decreased since the filing date; and
3. It fails to note that, in the unlikely event that securities are missing from the brokerage firm being liquidated and there is no fair and orderly market in which replacement securities can be purchased, customers will receive cash equal to the market value of those securities on the filing date.

In short, the nature of SIPC protection for securities is too complicated to be explained in one short sentence or even one short paragraph and any attempt to do so is bound to be misleading or incomplete in some way or other.

We fully agree with the Draft Report's conclusion that there is ample anecdotal evidence that some investors believe that SIPC protection is akin to FDIC protection and that some investors believe that, because of SIPC, they do not have to worry about market losses.

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We also fully agree that the industry and SIPC have an obligation to correct these misperceptions. Unfortunately, there is no simple, shortcut solution to this problem. The advertising slogan that the GAO would mandate creates other problems. We believe the solution is to intensify efforts at investor education. This SIPC has already begun to do. The Draft Report recommendation that the SEC require broker-dealers to distribute the SIPC brochure to customers is a good step in that direction. In this regard, SIPC would be pleased to cooperate with the industry and the SEC.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Draft Report. We would be happy to meet with the GAO staff at your convenience to discuss our comments further. If you have any questions regarding this letter please feel free to contact us at 202/371-8300.

Sincerely,



Debbie Dudley Branson
Acting Chairman



Michael E. Don
President

MED:ved

Appendix II: Comments From the Securities and Exchange Commission



OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

April 27, 2001

Mr. Richard Hillman
Director, Financial Markets and
Community Investment
General Accounting Office
Washington, DC 20548

Dear Mr. Hillman:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the General Accounting Office's ("GAO") draft report entitled Securities Investor Protection: Steps Needed to Better Disclose SIPC Policies to Investors (the "Report").

The Report addresses four objectives and discusses, among other things, how disclosure and oversight by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") can aid investors. The Commission shares the Report's conclusion that in overseeing SIPC, the Commission should inform investors of their rights and responsibilities relating to obtaining protection under the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970 ("SIPA") when a broker-dealer is liquidated. The Commission also agrees that it must oversee the operations of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC") and of trustees appointed by SIPC by continuing its day-to-day involvement with issues relating to SIPC and by conducting regular, thorough examinations of SIPC. As discussed below, the Commission will rely on many of the Report's conclusions and recommendations to aid it in continuing to fulfill these responsibilities.

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Objective 1: Claims Involving Unauthorized Trading

The Report correctly explains that investors can best assure that SIPC trustees will recognize their claims resulting from unauthorized trades if they send written complaints to their brokerage firms soon after the trade occurs. The Report also correctly notes that the Commission should help to educate investors about the need to send written complaints, and the Commission staff has already reviewed the website and where appropriate added information advising investors to complain promptly in writing when they believe trades in their account were not authorized.

The Commission staff, however, does not think it is advisable to tell investors that complaints must always be in writing. The vast majority of problems that motivate investors to seek assistance from the Commission staff can be resolved quickly with a telephone call to a broker, and investors often abandon their complaints when told they must complain to their broker in writing. The updated website encourages telephone calls to brokerage firms and also warns investors that it will be difficult for them to prove that they complained about unauthorized transactions if they do not document in writing their complaints.

The Report also recommends that the Commission promulgate (or encourage SROs to promulgate) two rules to provide investors additional information about the need to complain in writing about unauthorized trades. One rule would require SIPC member firms to provide the

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SIPC brochure to their customers when they open an account, and the other rule would require that clearing firms disclose on confirmations or account statements that investors should complain in writing in a timely manner when they believe trades are unauthorized. The Commission staff supports improving disclosures to customers and will consider whether the rules should be promulgated. The staff notes, however, that most brokerage firms already routinely provide the SIPC brochure when customers open an account and that most account statements have language telling customers to write or notify the firm at an address (rather than phone number) if they believe the statement is in error.

The Report's final recommendation to the Commission relating to unauthorized trading is that the Commission require firms that engage in pervasive unauthorized trading to prominently notify their customers about the need to document disputed transactions in writing. The Report appears to contemplate that the Commission impose such a requirement as part of the settlement of an enforcement proceeding. The Commission will consider imposing such a requirement on a case-by-case basis. However, in settling cases, many issues arise, and requiring firms to notify their customers about the importance of written complaints may not be the best way to address all unauthorized trading cases. Indeed, while the Report suggests that requiring Stratton Oakmont to notify its customers about the need to document disputed transactions in writing may have aided Stratton Oakmont customers, the Commission required that Stratton Oakmont tape all conversations with customers – including calls to a toll-free number the firm was required to obtain for customer complaints – and that taping system has documented customer complaints.

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Objective 2: Liquidations Involving Non-Member Affiliates

The Report properly recognizes that to be assured of SIPC protection, investors should never send their money to an affiliate of a brokerage firm if the affiliate is not a SIPC member itself. The Report also recognizes that the instructions on the Commission's website that investors "Never make a check out to a sales representative" and "Never send checks to an address different from the business address of the brokerage or a designated address listed in the prospectus" give investors crucial information on this issue. In response to the Report's conclusion that disclosure about the danger of sending funds to affiliates should be more prominent, we have updated relevant online publications.

Objective 3: SEC Oversight of SIPC

The Report addresses four aspects of the Commission's oversight of SIPC: the Division of Market Regulation's day-to-day involvement in monitoring all aspects of SIPC's operations, periodic inspections of SIPC by the Division of Market Regulation and the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations, procedures for sharing information within the Commission, and the Office of the General Counsel's pilot program to monitor ongoing SIPC liquidations. These aspects of the Commission's oversight, along with the Division of Enforcement's role in monitoring liquidations related to Enforcement investigations and proceedings, currently allow

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the Commission staff to gain a thorough understanding of issues relating to SIPC and to assure SIPC and its trustees comply with SIPA.

The Report contains two recommendations for improving Commission oversight of SIPC. The first is to include more liquidations involving unauthorized trading and non-member affiliate claims in the Commission's ongoing SIPC examination. The Commission staff recognizes that these issues are important, and the staff will review additional liquidations involving unauthorized trading and non-member affiliates.

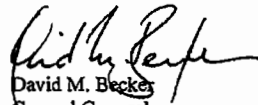
The second recommendation is that the Commission establish formal procedures for communications among all of the offices and divisions of the Commission that have information regarding SIPC's operation. The Commission staff believes that such procedures could be beneficial and has decided to hold quarterly meetings to discuss issues regarding SIPC. The primary purpose of formal procedures will be to assure that factual information about investor complaints, the status of current liquidations, and other similar matters are shared with all interested persons. Even without formal procedures the offices and divisions of the Commission regularly discuss difficult and controversial issues regarding SIPC.

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Thank you again for this opportunity to provide comments to the GAO as it prepares its
final draft of the Report.

Very truly yours,


David M. Becker
General Counsel

Appendix III: GAO Contacts and Acknowledgments

GAO Contacts

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Acknowledgments

In addition to the persons named above, David Genser, Rosemary Healy, Wesley M. Phillips, and Paul G. Thompson made key contributions to this report.

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