1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	HERBERT LESLIE GREENBERG (SBN 49472) Attorney at Law 10732 Farragut Drive Attorney at Law 10732 Farragut Drive Culver City, CA 90230-4105 Telephone and Facsimile: (310) 838-8105 LGreenberg@LGEsquire.com  Plaintiff in Propria Persona  THOMAS J. KARR KRISTIN S. MACKERT Securities and Exchange Commission 100 F Street, N.E.	
9	Washington, D.C. 20549-9612 Telephone: (202) 551-5172 (Ms. Mackert) Facsimile: (202) 772-9263 mackertk@sec.gov	
11 12 13 14 15 16	Local Counsel: GREGORY C. GLYNN (SBN 39999) Securities and Exchange Commission 5670 Wilshire Boulevard, 11th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90036-3648 Telephone: (323) 965-3890 Facsimile: (323) 965-3908 glynng@sec.gov Counsel for the Securities and Exchange Commission	
17 18 19 20	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
21   22   23   24   25   26   27	HERBERT LESLIE GREENBERG, )  Plaintiff, )  V. JOINT DISCOVERY/CASE  MANAGEMENT PLAN  [F.R.C.P. Rule 26(f)]  UNITED STATES SECURITIES )  AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, )	
28	Defendant. )) JUDGE: Honorable George H. King	

Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 26(f), plaintiff HERBERT LESLIE GREENBERG ("Plaintiff") and defendant SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ("SEC") present information as follows:

Date/Place of Conference: 1. The conference was held telephonically on December 7, 2007.

Plaintiff appeared in propria persona. THOMAS J. KARR and KRISTIN S. MACKERT represented defendant SEC.

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#### **CASE SUMMARY**

Theory of Liability:

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Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), 5 U.S.C § 701, et seq.

Plaintiff alleges that the Staff of defendant SEC ("SEC Staff"), in contravention of its obligation to make timely recommendations to defendant SEC's Commissioners concerning proposals contained in a Petition for Rulemaking ("Petition") sponsored by a member of the public vis-à-vis by self-regulatory organizations ("SROs") --- a Petition that is contrary to the interests of the securities industry and/or SROs --- ("public Petition"), unreasonably delayed in making its recommendations to defendant SEC's Commissioners. (17 C.F.R. § 201.192(a).)

Defendant SEC misstates Plaintiff's position. See, Item No. 5, below. Plaintiff makes no claim that the SEC Commissioners "unreasonably delayed in deciding whether to accept or reject Plaintiff's petition for rulemaking," but that SEC Staff, which does not have the right to "accept or reject" the Petition, unreasonably delayed in making recommendations (to the SEC Commissioners). Thus, SEC Staff prevents the Petition from going before the SEC Commissioners for their consideration.

Freedom of Information Act ("FOIA"), 5 U.S.C. § 522 *et seq.* Plaintiff alleges that, pursuant to the FOIA, he requested records from defendant SEC, defendant SEC is improperly asserting a deliberative process privilege exemption to withhold "60-pages of documents" and that he has exhausted all administrative remedies to obtain those records.

- 4. Relief Sought: Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief and award of costs, including Paralegal costs.
- 5. Theory of Defense: Defendant SEC's defenses to the claims are (1) that it has not unreasonably delayed in deciding whether to accept or reject Plaintiff's petition for rulemaking, and (2) that it properly asserted FOIA Exemption 5 in withholding documents that are subject to the deliberative process privilege. The SEC also submits that Plaintiff is not entitled to costs.
- 6. Jurisdictional Questions:

Plaintiff asserts jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 (action arising under the laws of the United States, 28 U.S.C. §1346(a)(2) (United States as defendant), 5 U.S.C. §701 (APA), 5 U.S.C. §552(a)(4)(B) (FOIA) and 28 U.S.C. §1361 (Mandamus).

Defendant SEC asserts that jurisdiction over Plaintiff's unreasonable delay claim is properly in the courts of appeals, not the district court. The SEC agrees that the court has jurisdiction over Plaintiff's FOIA claim.

- 7. Anticipated Additional Parties: None.
- 8. Class Action Issues: None.

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#### **DISCOVERY**

#### 9. Arrangements to Make Initial Rule 26(a) Disclosures:

Plaintiff desires that the parties exchange numbered documents and identify witnesses within fourteen (14) days after this conference.

Plaintiff disagrees that the exemption claimed by defendant SEC, below, is applicable. "The exclusion of an action for review on an administrative record, for example, is intended to reach a proceeding that is framed as an 'appeal' based solely on an administrative record." (Notes of the Advisory Committee, Committee on Rules - 2000 Amendment.) The APA Claim is not "based solely on an administrative record." "[T]he SEC ... provided the petition to SICA for commentary as an excuse to unreasonably delay action on the petition." (Court's Order dated May 4, 2007.) "As the SEC cannot establish as a matter of law that a two year delay is categorically reasonable, the reasonableness of the delay will turn on an assessment of the totality of the facts in light of the so-called TRAC factors. ... [T]hese factors turn on facts extrinsic to the complaint...." (Court Order dated July 16, 2007.) The Court cited *International Mining v. Babbit*, 105 F3d 502, 509-10 (9th Cir 1997) ["(T)he court should also take into account the nature and extent of the interests prejudiced by delay.... (I)f the court determines that the agency [has] delay[ed] in bad faith, it should conclude that the delay is unreasonable.... (T)he Secretary's motivations were, at least, relevant."]; Cutler v. Hayes, 818 F.2d 879, 898 (D.D.C. 1987) ["(I)f an agency's failure to proceed expeditiously will result in harm or substantial nullification of a right conferred by statute, 'the courts must act to make certain that what can be done is done."]; and, Linville v. Barrows, 489 F.Supp.2d 1278, 1282 W.D. Okla. 2007)["What constitutes an unreasonable delay ... depends to a great extent on the facts of the particular case."]. The relevant information would not appear in an "administrative record."

Defendant SEC contends that the case is exempt from such exchange based upon the provisions of F.R.C.P. Rule 26(a)(1)["an action for review of an administrative record"], 5 U.S.C. 706 (on claims to "compel agency action unlawfully withheld or unreasonably delayed," court "shall review the whole record"), and the case law holding that APA unreasonable delay claims are to be reviewed on the administrative record, supplemented by information (typically declarations) provided by the agency to explain its handling of the matter for which action has allegedly been delayed.

Without waiving this contention, the SEC agrees that by January 15, 2008 it will provide its initial disclosure of documents, which would include those documents produced in response to Plaintiffs' FOIA Requests Nos. 06-07533 and 07-06369, plus the documents found in the public record on Petition for Rulemaking 4-502, consecutively numbered (with the prefix "SEC") for ease of reference, provided that Plaintiff by that date produces to the SEC any documents which he deems relevant that were not produced by the SEC in response to his FOIA requests or contained in the public record on Petition 4-502, also consecutively numbered for ease of reference.

## 10. Subjects on Which Discovery Needed:

Plaintiff: On the APA Claim, Plaintiff needs discovery on the manner in which SEC Staff acted in bad faith to unreasonably delay making recommendations on the proposals in Plaintiff's public Petition to the Commissioners; the establishment of an unauthorized procedure by which SEC Staff refers public Petitions to the Securities Industry Conference on Arbitration ("SICA") in order to cause unreasonable delay in making recommendations; SEC Staff's knowledge of and nature of SICA as an advisory group controlled by members of the securities industry; the relationships between SICA and defendant SEC, including but not limited to the attendance by multiple members of the SEC Staff at all of SICA's non-

defendant SEC's history of public meetings; unreasonably delayed recommendations (if any at all) with respect to public Petitions, including, but not limited to Plaintiff's public Petition; the negative impact of the SEC Staff's unreasonable delay in making recommendations concerning public Petitions upon the minimal quality of justice dispensed in securities arbitrations conducted before forums sponsored by SROs; and, authentication of documents provided by defendant SEC pursuant to FOIA requests. Currently available documents, going back to 1997, show that SEC Staff has essentially established what one could consider "underground" regulations that were not vetted with the public and essentially nullify SEC General Rule 192(a). The SEC Staff has, in practice, rewritten Rule 192(a) to require that it first send all public Petitions to SROs for recommendations, but does not set a return deadline. Muwekma v. Babbitt, 133 F.Supp.2d 30, 37 (D.D.C. 2000) ["(T)he defendants' refusal to provide the plaintiff with a definite time frame for review of its petition ... defeats any assertion that the process proceeds with reasonable dispatch."] If the SROs, the majority members of SICA, fail to propose a rule change based upon the public Petitions, the SEC Staff takes no action and feels that it is not bound by the provisions of Rule 192(a) to make recommendations to the SEC Commissioners. *International* at 510 ["We question whether the Secretary is free to make ... administrative changes with the intent to defeat the mandate of the law by making the process so slow and/or cumbersome as to ensure that no patents would issue."]. Additionally, there is an issue of whether the SEC Staff's "administrative changes were within his powers and supported by reasonable explanations." Id. at 510. Prior to referring the public Petitions to SICA (SROs), SEC Staff knows that the proposals are anathema to the SROs and will be rejected. SEC Staff has utilized this unauthorized procedure with all public Petitions and has never issued recommendations to the SEC Commissioners on those public Petitions. Cutler at 898 (D.D.C. 1987) ["(I)f an agency's failure to proceed expeditiously will result in ... substantial nullification of

a right conferred by statute, 'the courts must act to make certain that what can be done is done.""]. "[T]he Secretary's motivations were, at least, relevant." *International* at 510. Other instances of bad faith constitute admissible evidence. *See*, *e.g.*, FRE, Rule 404(b) ["Evidence of other ... wrongs, or acts ... may, however, be admissible for other purposes, such as proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident...."].

On the FOIA Claim, Plaintiff intents to limit discovery to verification of allegations upon which defendant SEC may rely to substantiate its claim of deliberative process privilege exemption.

Defendant: On Plaintiff's APA claim, as discussed above, the SEC does not believe that Plaintiff is entitled to discovery beyond that which will be contained in the administrative record that the SEC will produce to Plaintiff. The SEC submits that Plaintiff's allegations regarding the SEC's actions in the past with regard to other petitions are not relevant to whether it has unreasonably delayed with regard to Petition 4-502, and are not probative of alleged bad faith regarding Petition 4-502. To the extent Plaintiff is alleging that the SEC's communications with SICA concerning his petition constitute bad faith, as the Court has held, *see* July 16, 2007 Order at 2-3, such communications are contemplated by regulation and entirely proper. The remainder of Plaintiff's allegations likewise fail to make the strong showing of bad faith necessary to permit going beyond the administrative record in an unreasonable delay claim.

As to Plaintiff's FOIA claim, the SEC likewise submits that discovery is not ordinarily allowed in such litigation, particularly where, as here, there is no allegation of an inadequate search. The SEC submits that, as is common practice in FOIA cases, it should submit its *Vaughn* index when it submits its motion for summary judgment.

11. Electronic Information Disclosures: Not applicable as neither party contemplates such discovery.

12. Stipulations Regarding Claims of Privilege/Protection of Trial Preparation Materials: None.

#### 13. Completion of Discovery:

Plaintiff: Assuming that discovery disputes do not arise between the parties or witnesses, Plaintiff anticipates completing discovery by September 1, 2008. *See* Plaintiff's Response to No. 25, below.

Defendant: See SEC Response to No. 25, below.

### 14. Interrogatories:

Plaintiff: Two sets of Interrogatories directed to defendant SEC. The First Set to be served within thirty (30) days after exchange of documents and list of witnesses with defendant SEC. The Second Set to be served within thirty (30) days after completion of deposition discovery. *See* Plaintiff's Response to No. 10, above.

Defendant: See SEC Response to No. 10, above.

## 15. Requests for Admissions:

Plaintiff: Two sets of Requests for Admissions directed to defendant SEC. The First Set to accompany the First Set of Interrogatories. The Second Set to accompany the Second Set of Interrogatories. *See* Plaintiff's Response to No. 10, above.

Defendant: See SEC Response to No. 10, above.

# 16. Oral Depositions:

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Plaintiff:

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27 28 some of the named prospective deponents may be obtained through other discovery means. *See* Plaintiff's Response to No. 10, above.

Defendant: *See* SEC Response to No. 10, above.

17. Dates of Disclosure of Experts and Experts' Written Reports and Supplementations:

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Plaintiff: Within sixty (60) days after the Court resolves disputes described herein.

McGUIRE, LOURDES GONZALES, PAULA JENSEN, ROBERT LOVE,

STIPANOWICH and JUDITH HALE NORRIS. The list is subject to change as

Plaintiff's current knowledge as to identities of the authors of various handwritten

SEC Staff documents may be inaccurate and information currently desired from

THEORDORE

Eight (8) oral depositions, i.e., depositions of CATHERINE

EPPENSTEIN,

**THOMAS** 

Defendant: The SEC does not believe expert testimony is required or relevant to this proceeding. In the event that neither party obtains summary judgment and this matter is set for trial, the SEC submits that any expert reports should be submitted no less than 60 days before trial.

18. Challenges to Expert Testimony:

Date Due: If applicable, 30 days before trial.

19. Separate Views on Discovery Plan:

Plaintiff: The views of Plaintiff and defendant SEC differ as defendant SEC contends that, in effect, no discovery or exchange of documents is proper within the entire legal action, whereas Plaintiff contends that discovery is proper and necessary.

Defendant: Plaintiff misstates the SEC's position. For that position, *see* SEC Response to No. 10, above; *see also* SEC's Response to Plaintiff's Status Report (dated Dec. 14, 2007), Exh. 2.

20. Discovery Beyond Initial Disclosures Undertaken to Date:

Plaintiff: Plaintiff has directed FOIA requests to defendant SEC, and it has produced some documents. Plaintiff has recently filed an administrative FOIA appeal due to defendant SEC's failure to make an adequate search and on other grounds.

Defendant: The SEC has produced thousands of pages of documents to Plaintiff in response to his FOIA requests; in addition, materials concerning Petition 4-502 are publicly available on the SEC's website.

21. Completion of Discovery:

Plaintiff: By September 1, 2008, assuming few or no discovery disputes. *See* Plaintiff Response to No. 25, below.

Defendant: The SEC submits that under the summary judgment schedule it proposes, *see* SEC Response to No. 25, below, any discovery can be completed before September 1, 2008.

**OTHER ITEMS** 

22. Joinder of Additional Parties: None contemplated.

23. Third-Party Actions: None contemplated.

24. Amendment of Pleadings:

Plaintiff: None.

Defendant: None.

#### 25. Dispositive Motions:

Plaintiff: Plaintiff proposes that the parties proceed with normal discovery prior to the filing any dispositive motion. To do otherwise would not be proper and would waste the parties' and Court's time. Whether "the SEC decides whether to grant or deny Plaintiff's petition" is not relevant to the issue of "unreasonable delay" that is before this Court. The issue herein deals with the unreasonable delay of the SEC Staff in not making recommendations to the SEC's Commissioners. (The SEC Staff has no authority to "grant or deny Plaintiff's petition.") Even if the SEC Staff does render recommendations to the SEC Commissioners, the declarative relief issue would remain to be decided.

Defendant: The SEC proposes the following summary judgment schedule.

A. The SEC files its motion for summary judgment and supporting papers within 45 days of the Court's entry of a scheduling order. Included in those papers will be:

- 1. A certified copy of the administrative record on Petition 4-502;
- 2. Any declaration(s) the SEC chooses to submit explaining its handling of Petition 4-502;
- 3. A *Vaughn* index for the approximately 60 pages of documents withheld by the SEC in response to FOIA Request No. 06-0753; and
- 4. Any declaration(s) needed to explain the basis for the SEC's assertion of the deliberative process privilege.
- B. Following the SEC's filing of its summary judgment papers, Plaintiff will have 30 days to serve Rule 56(f) discovery requests upon the SEC.
- C. Within 45 days after any discovery disputes have been resolved and all discovery has been completed, or (if Plaintiff elects to take no Rule 56(f) discovery) within 45 days of the SEC filing its summary judgment papers, Plaintiff will file his

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29. Jury Demand: None made.

cross- motion for summary judgment/opposition to the SEC's motion, with all supporting papers.

- D. Within 30 days of Plaintiff's filing of his summary judgment/opposition papers, SEC will serve any reply brief/opposition to cross-motion.
- E. Within 30 days of the SEC's filing of any reply, Plaintiff will file his reply in support of his cross-motion for summary judgment.
- In addition, when the SEC decides whether to grant or deny Plaintiff's petition, the SEC plans to move to dismiss Plaintiff's "unreasonable delay" claim as moot.
- 26. Settlement Possibilities: Unlikely.
- 27. Joint Statement Re: Mediation: Not contemplated.

#### 28. **Trial Estimate:**

Three (3) days. Defendant SEC contends that APA "claims ... Plaintiff: are typically resolved by summary judgment." The contention is subject to proof. Each APA claim should be decided on its own particular facts. However, such motions are only brought after full discovery has been completed. *Muwekma* at 34 ["Summary judgment is appropriate when the 'pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with affidavits, if any, show that there is no issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to summary judgment as a matter of law." (Emphasis added.)].

Defendant: The SEC does not believe that a trial will be necessary, as claims like those advanced by Plaintiff are typically resolved by summary judgment motions.

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Preliminary Pretrial Conference: The parties request a preliminary pretrial 31. conference with the Court before entry of the scheduling order.

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#### 32. Other Matters:

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Plaintiff: Prior to a preliminary pretrial conference with the court before entry of the scheduling order, Plaintiff requests to submit to the court a Memorandum of Points and Authorities dealing with the issue of whether the APA Claim in the within action, for purposes of F.R.C.P. 26(a)(E)(i) is "an action for review of administrative record."

Plaintiff contemplates bringing a motion to cause defendant SEC to produce a Vaughn Index. The parties met and conferred on December 7, 2007.

Defendant: The SEC submits that any discovery issues should be resolved under the dispositive motion scheduling plan proposed by the SEC, see SEC Response to No. 25, above. In the event that the Court chooses not to adopt that schedule presently, the SEC agrees to a plan whereby, prior to a preliminary pretrial conference and entry of a scheduling order, Plaintiff is entitled to brief the issue of whether he is entitled to discovery on his APA unreasonable delay claim or FOIA claim and the SEC is given two weeks to file a brief responding to Plaintiff's brief.

On Plaintiff's plan to bring a motion for a Vaughn index, the SEC believes that providing that index as part of its summary judgment papers accords with common practice on FOIA claims and is sufficient for Plaintiff's needs. Nonetheless, the SEC is prepared to provide its *Vaughn* index by February 15, 2008, which should obviate the need for any motion to compel its production.

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'	DATED: December, 2007
2	Counsel for Plaintiff
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4	HERRERT I ESI IE GREENBERG
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7	DATED: December, 2007
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9	Counsel for Defendant SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
10	SECORTIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
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12	THOMAS J. KARR
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14	KRISTIN S. MACKERT
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