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COMMISSIONERS
 GARY PIERCE, Chairman
 BOB STUMP
 SANDRA D. KENNEDY
 PAUL NEWMAN
 BRENDA BURNS

ERNEST G. JOHNSON
 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



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ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

AZ CORP COMMISSION
ONLY CONTROL

Arizona Corporation Commission

DOCKETED

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DOCKETED BY

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gary Pierce, Chairman
 Bob Stump, Commissioner
 Sandra D. Kennedy, Commissioner
 Paul Newman, Commissioner
 Brenda Burns, Commissioner

FROM: Matthew J. Neubert, Director of Securities *MJN*

DATE: March 5, 2012

RE: E*TRADE Securities LLC
 Docket No. S-20829A-12-0001

cc: Ernest G. Johnson, Executive Director

The Securities Division recommends that the Corporation Commission enter the attached Order to Cease and Desist, Order for Administrative Penalties, and Consent to Same by Respondent E*TRADE Securities LLC ("Consent Order"). The Consent Order relates to activities of E*TRADE Securities LLC ("E*TRADE") regarding the offer and sale of auction rate securities. The proposed Consent Order imposes an administrative penalty in the amount of \$78,606.05.

As you are aware, as a result of the February 2008 wide spread auction failures in the auction rate securities market, in March 2008 the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA) formed a multistate task force, with which the Securities Division participated, to investigate the auction rate securities market. The investigations focused on the sales practices of securities salesmen and the supervision of those salesmen by their broker-dealers. E*TRADE agreed in principle to a national settlement. In order to provide for uniformity among the states, the NASAA task force created a model consent order. The findings of fact and conclusions of law contained in the attached proposed Consent Order were negotiated between E*TRADE and the lead task force state.

The principal components of the settlement are:

- Payment of administrative penalties in the amount of \$5 million dollars, apportioned among the states.
- An offer to purchase at par, plus accrued and unpaid interest or dividends, auction rate securities that were purchased for customers by E*TRADE on or before February 13, 2008.

Memorandum re E*TRADE Securities LLC

Docket No. S-20829A-12-0001

March 5, 2012

Page 2

- The buyback of ARS securities commenced on January 13, 2012 and will continue through May 15, 2012. Thirteen Arizona investors held a total of 1.1 million in Auction Rate Securities Act at E*TRADE as of January 13, 2012.

In light of the significant effort undertaken by the NASAA task force members in investigating E*TRADE and the relief E*TRADE is providing to investors in auction rate securities, the Securities Division believes that entry of the proposed Consent Order is in the public interest.

Originator: Matthew J. Neubert

BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS

GARY PIERCE, Chairman
BOB STUMP
SANDRA D. KENNEDY
PAUL NEWMAN
BRENDA BURNS

In the matter of)	DOCKET NO. S-20829A-12-0001
E*TRADE SECURITIES LLC,)	DECISION NO. _____
Respondent.)	ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST AND ORDER FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES AND CONSENT TO SAME BY: E*TRADE SECURITIES LLC

WHEREAS, E*TRADE Securities LLC ("Respondent") is a dealer registered in the state of Arizona; and

WHEREAS, Respondent's activities regarding the sale of auction rate securities ("ARS") have been the subject of coordinated investigations conducted by a multistate task force; and

WHEREAS, Respondent has provided documentary evidence and other materials and provided regulators with access to information relevant to their investigations; and

WHEREAS, on October 18, 2011, Respondent and the multistate task force reached an agreement to resolve the investigations relating to Respondent's sale of auction rate securities to certain customers; and

WHEREAS, Respondent agrees, among other things, to purchase certain auction rate securities from customers and to make certain payments; and

WHEREAS, Respondent elects to waive permanently any right to a hearing and appeal under Articles 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of Arizona, A.R.S. § 44-1801 *et seq.* ("Securities Act"), with respect to this Order to Cease and Desist and Order for Administrative Penalties (the "Order"); and

1 supervised by a branch manager. The FAs are alternatively referred to herein as investment
2 specialists or registered representatives.

3 7. Respondent's FAs are permitted to recommend only those types of investments that
4 have been previously approved by Respondent's management.

5 ARS

6 8. ARS, or auction rate securities, are fixed income long-term securities whose
7 dividend rates are reset periodically at Dutch-style auctions that take place at set intervals, typically
8 every 7, 28, or 35 days.

9 9. ARS are considered nonconventional investments (NCIs) in that they do not fall in
10 the traditional categories of stocks, bonds, or mutual funds.

11 10. ARS were introduced to the market in 1984 as a way for issuing entities to diversify
12 their investor base and in the process lower their borrowing costs. ARS essentially allowed issuers
13 to achieve long-term financing at short-term interest rates.

14 11. As of the end of 2007, there were approximately \$330 billion of ARS outstanding.
15 Three categories of issuers dominated the market. Municipalities accounted for approximately half
16 the market. Student loan trusts made up approximately 25 percent of the market. Closed-end
17 mutual bond funds, seeking to leverage their portfolios by issuing preferred shares, made up
18 approximately 20 percent of the market.

19 12. Initially, a high minimum investment precluded all but institutions from purchasing
20 ARS. However, as the minimum investment declined to \$25,000, wealthy retail investors became
21 a significant source of demand for the product.

22 13. ARS are designed to trade at a set price (par value) of \$25,000 per unit, but the
23 interest rate fluctuates based upon bids made at periodic auctions. The rate that is sufficient to
24 clear all the ARS offered for sale at any given auction is known as the "clearing rate." The clearing
25 rate, however, cannot exceed the instrument's maximum or default interest rate (also known as the
26 "penalty" rate), which is typically pegged to a short-term index such as the LIBOR. If, at any

1 given auction, the rate necessary to clear all shares for sale exceeds the maximum rate, then the
2 auction "fails" and the maximum rate becomes the rate of interest the ARS earns until the next
3 successful auction, at which time the rate is reset during the bidding process.

4 14. As is generally the case in the capital markets, issuers and investors are connected
5 via intermediaries or financial institutions that serve in various capacities in the ARS marketplace.
6 The major roles of intermediaries in the ARS market are: (1) large broker-dealers who act as ARS
7 underwriters and often also serve as auction dealers, (2) auction agents selected by the underwriters
8 to collect orders and match buyers with sellers, (3) major broker-dealers who trade in ARS and act
9 as wholesalers, and (4) downstream broker-dealers who place retail customer orders through the
10 wholesalers trading in ARS.

11 15. Respondent did not perform any of the major intermediary functions identified as
12 (1) through (3) above. Rather, from 2003 to February 2008, it acted as a downstream broker-dealer
13 that relayed retail customer orders to Oppenheimer & Co., which was a wholesaler trading in
14 Auction Rate Preferred Securities ("ARPS"). Oppenheimer then transmitted Respondent's
15 customer orders to auction dealers to complete the purchase or sale.

16 ARPS

17 16. Of the types of ARS that were available from 2003 through February 2008,
18 Respondent generally sold ARPS to its customers. ARPS are preferred stock issued by closed-end
19 mutual funds. Because ARPS are preferred shares, they have no maturity date and there is no
20 obligation upon the issuer to redeem shares on demand. Therefore, their period of existence is "in
21 perpetuity."

22 17. Prior to February 2008 when the market for ARS (including ARPS) collapsed,
23 ARPS were generally perceived to be a relatively safe and liquid fixed income investment. The
24 primary benefit was a higher rate of interest than could typically be achieved by investing in
25 Treasury bills or money market accounts. As a general rule, ARPS could be expected to pay a rate
26

1 of at least 50 basis points, or one-half percent interest, in excess of what a money market account
2 was paying at the same time.

3 18. ARPS were seen as a relatively safe credit risk because, by law, issuers had to
4 maintain reserves sufficient to cover twice the amount of money outstanding in issued ARPS. If
5 reserves fell below that amount, issuers were required by law to either increase their reserves or
6 redeem sufficient ARPS to restore the 200 percent ratio. Because of these and other factors, credit
7 rating agencies typically gave ARPS high credit ratings.

8 19. Respondent chose to offer for sale only those ARPS that carried an AAA credit
9 rating, which is the highest rating awarded by the credit rating agencies.

10 20. Liquidity risk is different from credit risk, and an AAA credit rating does not speak
11 to the security's liquidity risk. Liquidity means the ability to sell a security quickly at the par value.
12 Liquidity risk, therefore, is the possibility that an ARPS cannot be sold or traded upon demand.
13 Thus, although an ARPS might have a low credit risk because the issuer is financially sound and is
14 likely to continue to make the required interest payments, the ARPS might have high liquidity risk
15 if, for whatever reason, it cannot be sold or otherwise liquidated quickly. Liquidity risk is an
16 important feature of a security because, even if the security has good credit risk, it may have little
17 value to an investor if the investor cannot sell it when necessary.

18 Respondent's Sale of ARPS

19 21. Due to their relative safety in terms of credit risk and perceived liquidity,
20 Respondent chose to engage in the sale of ARPS to its retail customers, but generally eschewed
21 sale of riskier types of ARS, especially those involving debt-backed securities.

22 22. Contrary to its practice of making traditional stocks, bonds, and mutual funds
23 available for sale on line, Respondent opted to sell ARPS only through its FAs. A customer
24 seeking financial advice might have called directly or have been referred to an FA by a local
25 E*TRADE office, or alternatively, an FA might have initiated a call to a particular customer if the
26 FA felt that the customer had a particular need. For example, an FA who noticed that a client had a

1 large cash account balance might have called the client to suggest moving the cash to an
2 investment with a better rate of return.

3 23. Procedurally, when an FA received a buy or sell order from a client, the FA
4 completed a trade ticket and forwarded it to the Fixed Income Desk located in the same office. The
5 Fixed Income Desk then forwarded the buy or sell order to the intermediary broker-dealer,
6 Oppenheimer & Co. Oppenheimer then aggregated the various buy and sell orders received from
7 all client broker-dealers and forwarded them to the auction agent for presentation at the next
8 available auction.

9 24. If the auction was successful and the buy or sell order was executed, a trade
10 confirmation was prepared and forwarded back to the investor.

11 25. In recommending ARPS for investors' consideration, certain FAs described ARPS
12 as "7-day paper" with "daily liquidity" that was as safe as a money market account. Although FAs
13 also referred to ARPS as "auction rate preferreds," they rarely if ever explained that ARPS were in
14 fact long-term securities that could only be sold at auction, nor mentioned that if an auction failed
15 ARPS would lose liquidity.

16 The Dutch Auction Process

17 26. ARS, including ARPS, are not traded on the New York Stock Exchange or any
18 other open securities exchange. Rather, ARS (including ARPS) were, prior to the ARS market
19 collapse in February 2008, traded through a "Dutch auction" process.

20 27. If, at any given auction, there are insufficient buyers to purchase all the ARS
21 available for sale at a clearing rate below the maximum rate, the auction is said to have "failed."
22 An investor who has been unable to sell his or her ARS at a failed auction must then wait until the
23 next periodic auction to again offer them for sale. Until the ARS are sold at a successful auction,
24 the interest rate paid on that ARS is the maximum or default rate.

25 28. Because ARS are typically long-term instruments, and in the case of ARPS are of
26 perpetual maturity, their liquidity depends upon the ability of holders to sell the instruments at

1 auction. If auctions fail, or if the auction process collapses entirely as it did in February 2008,
2 liquidity is severely impaired.

3 29. Because there is no established market for ARS apart from the auction process,
4 there is limited ability to liquidate ARS outside that process. The ARS issuer may decide to
5 redeem those shares if it is economically advantageous to do so, but there is no obligation upon
6 issuers to do so. Alternatively, an ARS holder may be able to arrange a sale on an ad hoc basis
7 outside the auction process. However, such sales are on a case-by-case basis and often involve
8 discounts to the par value of the ARS, resulting in a financial loss to the holder.

9 30. Consequently, the liquidity of ARS (including ARPS) depended upon the continued
10 success of the Dutch auction process.

11 Collapse of the Dutch Auction Process

12 31. The Dutch auction process functioned with very few auction failures for many years
13 after the introduction of ARS in 1984. Over the years, there had been approximately 13 auction
14 failures, typically arising when an issuer lost its creditworthiness, thus eliminating buyer interest in
15 that security. However, prior to February 2008, there had not been an ARPS auction failure nor
16 had there been a total collapse of the ARS auction market.

17 32. Beginning in August 2007, deteriorating economic conditions and tightening credit
18 markets caused a strain on the ARS market, resulting in a number of ARS auction failures.
19 However, prior to February 2008, these failures did not involve the ARPS auction markets because
20 ARPS were generally considered safer and more creditworthy investments.

21 33. However, in February 2008, an event occurred that caused the wholesale collapse of
22 the ARS auction market, including ARPS. The triggering event was the decision by a major
23 underwriter, Goldman-Sachs, to stop submitting cover bids. Large underwriters, like Goldman-
24 Sachs, found that due to deteriorating financial conditions, they could no longer afford to carry
25 large balances of ARS on their books and thus they stopped buying ARS for their own accounts.

26

1 Once Goldman-Sachs stopped submitting cover bids at auction, all the other large underwriters
2 followed suit.

3 34. Without the support of the large underwriters, insufficient buy bids were received at
4 most auctions to cover all the ARS offered for sale, and as a result the auction market totally
5 collapsed. The ARPS auction market was particularly hard hit because the maximum, or default,
6 rates for ARPS were generally very low and therefore there was insufficient investor interest to
7 sustain the market in the absence of the underwriter's cover bids.

8 35. As of February 13, 2008, Respondent's investors nationwide held a balance of
9 approximately \$581 million in ARPS, and approximately \$870 million altogether in the ARS
10 market, that had lost liquidity as the result of the collapse of the auction process.

11 Failure to Supervise

12 36. Respondent had a policy of hiring experienced FAs who, presumably, had been
13 trained by other employers with regard to the securities they handled. However, Respondent
14 provided no formal training to its FAs with respect to ARPS.

15 37. Respondent's FAs were directly supervised by a branch manager whose supervisory
16 responsibilities were set out in Branch Policies and Procedures manuals. In addition, FAs were
17 provided with a Registered Representatives Manual that governed their professional practice.
18 None of these documents specifically addressed the need for FAs to advise ARPS customers of the
19 risks of auction failure and loss of liquidity. Respondent maintained a policy of reviewing FA-
20 investor phone conversations and account records on a random basis and providing feedback.
21 Despite these supervisory reviews, FAs continued to advise ARPS investors that ARPS were
22 highly liquid "7-day paper," without the additional context that ARPS were in fact long-term
23 instruments that could only be liquidated at successful Dutch-style auctions.

24 38. Even when the significant risk of auction failure with regard to other types of ARS
25 became apparent, FAs were not instructed to provide any warning about the risk of ARPS
26 illiquidity.

1 2. This Order is entered into solely for the purpose of resolving the above-referenced
2 multistate investigation, and is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

3 3. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 44-1961(B)(2), Respondent shall cease and desist from
4 engaging in the act or practice, or doing any other act in furtherance of the act or practice, resulting
5 in its failure to reasonably supervise, within the meaning of A.R.S. § 44-1961(A)(12), its financial
6 advisors in connection with the marketing of ARS to its customers.

7 4. Within ten days from the entry of this Order, Respondent shall pay the sum of
8 Seventy Eight Thousand Six Hundred Six and 05/100 Dollars (\$78,606.05) to the
9 state of Arizona, which amount constitutes Arizona's proportionate share of the total state
10 settlement amount of \$5,000,000.00. In the event another state securities regulator determines not
11 to accept Respondent's settlement offer, the total amount of the payment to the state of Arizona
12 shall not be affected.

13 5. Respondent shall take certain measures with respect to current and former
14 customers with respect to "Eligible Auction Rate Securities," as defined below in Paragraph IV.6.

15 6. "Eligible Auction Rate Securities." For purposes of this Order, "Eligible Auction
16 Rate Securities" means auction rate securities that Respondent's customers purchased through
17 Respondent, or through an entity acquired by Respondent, on or before February 13, 2008, and that
18 have failed at auction at least once since February 13, 2008.

19 7. "Eligible Investors." For purposes of this Order, "Eligible Investors" shall mean the
20 following:

21 (a) Current and former account holders who purchased Eligible Auction Rate Securities
22 through Respondent on or before February 13, 2008, whether or not such Eligible Auction Rate
23 Securities were transferred away from Respondent, and held those securities on February 13, 2008.

24 (b) As for customers who purchased Eligible Auction Rate Securities from an entity
25 acquired by Respondent, only those customers who became customers of Respondent and
26

1 transferred their ARS holdings to Respondent following the acquisition shall be considered
2 "Eligible Investors."

3 8. Not Included In the Definition of "Eligible Investors." "Eligible Investors" for the
4 purposes of this Order, shall not include the following:

5 (a) Senior management of Respondent and its predecessors or Respondent's financial
6 advisors/registered representatives.

7 (b) Customers who, as a result of prior legal proceedings with E*TRADE, have
8 previously had claims adjudicated.

9 (c) Customers who received par value for their ARS through a sale, issuer redemption,
10 or payment from Respondent.

11 9. Purchase Offer. Respondent shall offer to purchase (or offer to arrange a third party
12 to purchase), at par plus accrued and unpaid dividends/interest, from Eligible Investors their
13 Eligible Auction Rate Securities that have failed at auction at least once since February 13, 2008
14 (the "Purchase Offer").

15 10. Notification and Buyback Procedures.

16 a. Respondent shall create a written notice related to the Purchase Offer (the
17 "Notice"). The Notice shall explain the relevant terms of this Order and describe what Eligible
18 Investors must do to accept, in whole or in part, the Purchase Offer, including how Eligible
19 Investors may accept the Purchase Offer.

20 b. Initial Notice

21 i. Respondent shall provide the Notice to Eligible Investors who purchased
22 Eligible Auction Rate Securities with Respondent by January 16, 2012.

23 ii. Furthermore, by January 16, 2012, Respondent shall undertake its best
24 efforts to identify and locate customers who purchased Eligible Auction Rate Securities with
25 Respondent but who transferred such Eligible Auction Rate Securities away from Respondent
26 between February 13, 2008, and November 16, 2011. Respondent will provide any such customers

1 the Purchase Offer described in Section IV.9, the Notification and Buyback Procedures described
2 in Section IV.10, and the other terms described in Sections IV.11, IV.12, and IV.13.

3 c. Second Notice

4 With respect to each Eligible Investor that Respondent sent the Notice required by
5 Paragraph IV.10.b above and who did not respond, Respondent shall provide a second copy of the
6 Notice on or before March 30, 2012.

7 d. Offer Period

8 i. Respondent shall keep the Purchase Offer open until May 15, 2012 ("Offer
9 Period").

10 ii. Eligible Investors may accept the Purchase Offer by notifying Respondent as
11 described in the Purchase Offer, at any time before 11:59 P.M. Eastern Time, on or before the last
12 day of the Offer Period. For those Eligible Investors who accept the Purchase Offer within the
13 Offer Period, Respondent shall purchase or arrange to have purchased their Eligible Auction Rate
14 Securities by no later than five (5) business days following Respondent's receipt of such Eligible
15 Investor's acceptance.

16 e. An Eligible Investor may revoke their acceptance of Respondent's Purchase Offer at
17 any time up until Respondent's purchase of such Eligible Investor's Eligible Auction Rate
18 Securities.

19 f. Respondent's obligation to those Eligible Investors who transferred their Eligible
20 Auction Rate Securities away from Respondent prior to November 16, 2011, shall be contingent
21 on: (1) Respondent receiving reasonably satisfactory assurances from the financial institution
22 currently holding the Eligible Investor's Eligible Auction Rate Securities that the bidding rights
23 associated with such Eligible Auction Rate Securities will be transferred to Respondent; and (2)
24 the transfer to, and receipt in good order by, Respondent of Eligible Auction Rate Securities.

25 g. Respondent shall use its best efforts to identify, contact, and assist any Eligible
26 Investor who has transferred the Eligible Auction Rate Securities out of Respondent's custody in

1 returning such Auction Rate Securities to Respondent's custody, and shall not charge such Eligible
2 Investor any fees relating to or in connection with the return to Respondent or custodianship by
3 Respondent of such Eligible Auction Rate Securities.

4 11. Customer Assistance. By no later than the date of the Initial Notice, Respondent
5 shall establish a dedicated toll-free telephone assistance line and website to provide information
6 and to respond to questions concerning the terms of this Order, and to provide information
7 concerning the terms of this Order and, via an e-mail address or other reasonable means, to respond
8 to questions concerning the terms of this Order. Respondent shall maintain the telephone
9 assistance line until August 16, 2012.

10 12. Relief for Eligible Investors Who Sold Below Par. By January 16, 2012,
11 Respondent shall use its best efforts to identify each Eligible Investor who: (i) purchased Eligible
12 Auction Rate Securities from Respondent on or before February 13, 2008; and (ii) who sold those
13 Eligible Auction Rate Securities below par between February 13, 2008, and November 16, 2011
14 ("Below Par Sellers"). By January 31, 2012, Respondent shall pay each Below Par Seller the
15 difference between par and the price at which the Below Par Seller sold the Eligible Auction Rate
16 Securities, plus reasonable interest thereon. Furthermore, Respondent will pay promptly the
17 difference between par and the price at which the Below Par Seller sold the Eligible Auction Rate
18 Securities, plus reasonable interest thereon to any Below Par Sellers identified after January 31,
19 2012.

20 13. Consequential Damages Arbitration Process.

21 a. Respondent shall consent to participate in a special arbitration process
22 ("Arbitration") for the exclusive purpose of arbitrating any Eligible Investor's consequential
23 damages claim arising from their inability to sell Eligible Auction Rate Securities. In the
24 Arbitration, the Special Arbitration Process applicable to firms that have entered into settlements
25 with state regulators (the "State SAP") will be available for the exclusive purpose of arbitrating any
26 Eligible Investor's consequential damages claim. By January 16, 2012, Respondent shall notify

1 Eligible Investors of the terms of the Arbitration process through the Notice as set forth in
2 Paragraph IV.10.b.

3 b. The Arbitration shall be conducted under the auspices of FINRA, pursuant to the
4 NASD Code of Arbitration Procedures for Customer Disputes, eff. April 16, 2007. Respondent
5 will pay all applicable forum and filing fees.

6 c. Any Eligible Investors who choose to pursue such claims in the Arbitration shall
7 bear the burden of proving that they suffered consequential damages and that such damages were
8 caused by their inability to access funds invested in Eligible Auction Rate Securities. In the
9 Arbitration, Respondent shall be able to defend itself against such claims; provided, however, that
10 Respondent shall not contest liability for the illiquidity of the underlying auction rate securities
11 position or use as part of its defense any decision by the Eligible Investor not to borrow money
12 from Respondent.

13 d. Eligible Investors who elect to use the Arbitration provided for herein shall not be
14 eligible for punitive damages, or for any other type of damages other than consequential damages.
15 However, the State SAP will govern the availability of attorney's fees.

16 14. Loan Interest Expense.

17 By January 16, 2012, Respondent shall use its best efforts to identify Eligible Investors that
18 obtained a loan through Respondent (or its affiliates) secured by Eligible Auction Rate Securities
19 that were not successfully auctioning at the time the loan was taken and who paid more in interest
20 on the loan than the Eligible Investor received in interest or dividends from the Eligible Auction
21 Rate Securities during the time the loan was outstanding ("Negative Carry"). Respondent, on or
22 before January 16, 2012, will reimburse the Eligible Investor the amount of Negative Carry
23 actually paid.

24 15. Reports and Meetings

25 a. Respondent shall submit quarterly reports to the Colorado Division of Securities
26 detailing Respondent's progress with respect to the provisions of this Order within ten (10) days

1 from the month when a quarterly report is due, beginning with a report covering the quarter ending
2 December 31, 2011, and continuing through and including a report covering the quarter ending
3 December 31, 2012.

4 b. Beginning December 21, 2011, Respondent shall confer via telephone at least
5 quarterly with the Colorado Division of Securities regarding Respondent's progress with respect to
6 the provisions of this Order. Such quarterly telephone conferences shall continue until December
7 31, 2012.

8 c. The reporting and telephone conference deadlines set forth above may be amended
9 or modified with written permission from the Colorado Division of Securities.

10 d. At the conclusion of the Purchase Offer, Respondent shall provide a report to the
11 Colorado Division of Securities concerning all customers nationwide impacted by Respondent's
12 Purchase Offer and/or reimbursement to those who sold below par.

13 16. This Order is not intended to indicate that Respondent or any of its affiliates or
14 current or former officers, directors, trustees, agents, members, partners, or employees (and of any
15 of Respondent's parent companies, subsidiaries, or affiliates) shall be subject to any
16 disqualifications contained in the federal securities laws, the rules and regulations thereunder, the
17 rules and regulations of self-regulatory organizations, or various states' securities laws including
18 any disqualifications from relying upon the registration exemptions or safe harbor provisions. In
19 addition, this Order is not intended to form the basis for any such disqualifications.

20 17. Except in an action by the Commission to enforce the obligations of Respondent in
21 this Order, this Order may neither be deemed nor used as an admission of or evidence of any
22 alleged fault, omission, or liability of Respondent in any civil, criminal, arbitration, or
23 administrative proceeding in any court, administrative agency, or tribunal. For any person or entity
24 not a party to this Order, this Order does not limit or create any private rights or remedies against
25 Respondent or any of its affiliates or current or former officers, directors, trustees, agents,
26 members, partners, or employees (and of any of Respondent's parent companies, subsidiaries, or

1 affiliates) including, without limitation with respect to the use of any emails or other documents of
2 Respondent or of others concerning the marketing and/or sales of auction rate securities, limit or
3 create liability of Respondent, or limit or create defenses of Respondent to any claims.

4 18. This Order is not intended to disqualify Respondent or any of its affiliates or current
5 or former officers, directors, trustees, agents, members, partners, or employees. (and of any of
6 Respondent's parent companies, subsidiaries, or affiliates) from any business that they otherwise
7 are qualified or licensed to perform under applicable state securities law and this Order is not
8 intended to form the basis for any disqualification. This Order may not be read to indicate that
9 Respondent or any of its affiliates or current or former officers, directors, trustees, agents,
10 members, partners, or employees (and of any of Respondent's parent companies, subsidiaries, or
11 affiliates) engaged in fraud or to serve as the basis for any future independent action to establish a
12 violation of any federal laws, the rules or regulations thereunder, or the rules and regulations of
13 self-regulatory organizations.

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Order shall become effective immediately.

15 BY ORDER OF THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION

16
17 CHAIRMAN

COMMISSIONER

18
19 COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER

COMMISSIONER

20 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, ERNEST G. JOHNSON,
21 Executive Director of the Arizona Corporation
22 Commission, have hereunto set my hand and caused the
23 official seal of the Commission to be affixed at the
24 Capitol, in the City of Phoenix, this _____ day of
25 _____, 2012.

26 _____
ERNEST G. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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DISSENT

DISSENT

This document is available in alternative formats by contacting Shaylin A. Bernal, ADA Coordinator, voice phone number 602-542-3931, e-mail sabernal@azcc.gov.

(mn)

CONSENT BY E*TRADE SECURITIES LLC TO ENTRY OF ORDER

E*TRADE Securities LLC ("Respondent") hereby acknowledges that it has been served with a copy of this Order To Cease and Desist and Order for Administrative Penalties ("Order"), has read the foregoing Order, is aware of its right to a hearing and appeal in this matter, and has waived the same.

Respondent admits the jurisdiction of the Commission, neither admits nor denies the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contained in this Order, and consents to entry of this Order by Commission as settlement of the issues contained in this Order.

Respondent shall not claim, assert, or apply for a tax deduction or tax credit with regard to any state, federal, or local tax for any administrative monetary payment that Respondent shall pay pursuant to this Order.

Respondent states that no promise of any kind or nature whatsoever was made to it to induce it to enter into this Order and that it has entered into this Order voluntarily.

James E. Ballou, Jr. represents that he/she is General Counsel, Brokerage of E*TRADE Securities LLC and that, as such, has been authorized by E*TRADE Securities LLC to enter into this Order for and on behalf of E*TRADE Securities LLC.

DATED this 21st day of February, 2012.

**Christopher C. Horak
Notary Public, 106887
Commonwealth of Virginia
Commission Expires May 31, 2012**

E*TRADE SECURITIES LLC

By: James E. Ballou, Jr.
Title: General Counsel, Brokerage

STATE OF Virginia)
County of Arlington)

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this 21st day of February, 2012.

Christopher C. Horak
Notary Public

My commission expires: May 31, 2012

1 SERVICE LIST FOR: E*TRADE SECURITIES LLC

2 F. Daniel Bell, III, Esq.
3 K&L Gates LLP
4 Suite 300 (27609)
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1 **BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION**

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3 COMMISSIONERS

4 GARY PIERCE, Chairman
5 BOB STUMP
6 SANDRA D. KENNEDY
7 PAUL NEWMAN
8 BRENDA BURNS

9 In the matter of

10 E*TRADE SECURITIES LLC,

11 Respondent.

DOCKET NO. S-20829A-12-0001

**NOTICE OF FILING OF PROPOSED
OPEN MEETING AGENDA ITEM**

12 Pursuant to A.A.C. R14-4-303, you are hereby notified that the attached: Order to Cease
13 and Desist and Order for Administrative Penalties and Consent to Same by E*TRADE
14 SECURITIES LLC was filed with the Arizona Corporation Commission's Docket Control.

15 Dated: 3/6/12

By: Matthew J. Neubert

Matthew J. Neubert

17 I hereby certify that I have this day served the foregoing document on all parties of record
18 in this proceeding by mailing a copy thereof, properly addressed with first class postage prepaid to:

19 F. Daniel Bell, III, Esq.
20 K&L Gates LLP
21 Suite 300 (27609)
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23 P.O. Box 17047
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25 Dan.Bell@klgates.com
26 Attorneys for Respondent

Dated: 3/6/12

By: Karen Howe for

Emie R. Bridges, Executive Assistant