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Virtually All Issuer Statements and Information Subject to SEC Rule 10b-5 (Anti-Fraud) Liability.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) announced in September 2019 that it would release a staff bulletin to provide more certainty on the SEC's position regarding the application of certain antifraud laws to municipal issuers, particularly Rule 10b-5 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Act). The concern was raised as issuers and other obligated persons have been called upon to provide more material event disclosures, interim financials, and other disclosures pursuant to continuing disclosure obligations under Rule 15c2-12 of the Act. The SEC fulfilled the promise by releasing on Feb. 7, 2020, its "Application of Antifraud Provisions to Public Statements of Issuers and Obligated Persons of Municipal Securities in the Secondary Market: Staff Legal Bulletin No. 21 (OMS)" (the SEC Bulletin), which can be found [here](#):

Rule 10b-5 prohibits, in connection with the purchase or sale of any security (including publicly offered bonds), the making of any untrue statement of material fact or omitting to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading. See 17 C.F.R. Section 240.10b-5(b) (2019).

There are several questions to consider, as provided in the SEC Bulletin, when determining whether someone has violated Rule 10b-5:

- **Scienter Standard** – Was there a mental state embracing intent to deceive, manipulate, or defraud (includes recklessness)?
- **Materiality and Total Mix of Information** – Is there a substantial likelihood that the information would have been viewed by a reasonable investor as having significantly altered the total mix of information?
- **Information Reasonably Expected to Reach Investors** – Did the statements made by the issuer provide information that is reasonably expected to reach investors?

The SEC staff provided that Rule 10b-5 applies to all issuer statements that are reasonably expected to reach investors, regardless of who the intended audience is and the method of delivery. Even though a statement was not made for the purpose of informing an investor it does not prevent liability or the application of Rule 10b-5. Such statements could include information on the issuer's website, information in public reports to other governmental entities, and information made in speeches, interviews or press releases. This is a very broad list and could include any statements made or information provided by an issuer, including board members, staff and elected officials, that is then promulgated on the internet or social media. For that reason, the SEC staff encourages issuers to adopt policies and procedures, which establish information dissemination principles, designate a compliance individual, and establish training requirements for staff among other things.

It is important for issuers to speak with an attorney about adopting such policies and procedures, providing appropriate disclaimer language in provided information, and ensuring compliance with Rule 10b-5.

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