

**FINANCIAL INDUSTRY REGULATORY AUTHORITY
OFFICE OF HEARING OFFICERS**

DEPARTMENT OF ENFORCEMENT,

Complainant,

v.

WILSON-DAVIS & CO., INC.
(CRD No. 3777),

JAMES C. SNOW, JR.
(CRD No. 2761102),

LYLE WESLEY DAVIS
(CRD No. 62352),

BYRON BERT BARKLEY
(CRD No. 12469),

and

CRAIG STANTON NORTON
(CRD No. 349405),

Respondents.

Disciplinary Proceeding
No. 2016048837401

Hearing Officer-DRS

**ORDER ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES REGARDING
TREATMENT OF SAR INFORMATION**

This order establishes the following procedures regarding the treatment of Suspicious Activity Reports ("SARs") and certain related information (collectively referred to as "SAR Information") that is filed or offered into evidence in this proceeding.

1. A SAR is a report that broker-dealers and other financial institutions must file with the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) pursuant to the Bank Secrecy Act ("BSA") and its implementing regulations.¹

¹ On July 1, 2002, Treasury published its final rules requiring broker-dealers in securities to file reports that identify and describe transactions that raise suspicions of illegal activity. 31 U.S.C. 5318(g) and 31 CFR 103.19. On March

2. The following information is considered “SAR Information”:
 - a. SARs;
 - b. Draft SARs, or internal firm “SARs”;
 - c. Information revealing the existence of a specific SAR or SARs;² and
 - d. Information revealing the non-existence of a specific SAR. If a firm considered filing a SAR on particular activity and ultimately decided not to file a SAR, this decision not to file, and the non-existence of the specific SAR, would be considered SAR Information. This should be distinguished from a case in which the firm did not consider a certain type of activity to be suspicious and hence never considered whether to file a SAR on that type of activity, which would not be considered confidential.³
3. The following information generally does not include SAR Information:
 - a. Written supervisory policies governing when and how a broker-dealer should file a SAR;
 - b. General information about a broker-dealer’s SAR filings, such as statistics about how many SARs a broker-dealer has filed in a year; and
 - c. The underlying information on which a SAR is based (e.g., account statement or wire log), unless it reveals the existence of a SAR.⁴
4. To the extent practicable, the parties shall avoid, or, at a minimum, endeavor to limit, filing SAR Information or introducing it at the hearing. For example, if one or more parties intend to offer SAR Information, the parties should consider whether a stipulation may be filed in lieu of filing SAR Information.⁵ Also, if a document contains SAR Information, the parties should consider whether it is practicable to redact that information.
5. If a party files a document or pleading constituting or containing SAR Information, the filing shall reflect that it is being made under seal because it constitutes or contains SAR

1, 2011, 31 CFR 103.19 became 31 CFR 1023.320 when FinCEN transferred its regulations from 31 CFR Part 103 to 31 CFR Chapter X.

² See Final Release of SAR Confidentiality Rule at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2010-12-03/pdf/2010-29869.pdf> at 77595-77596: “with respect to information that reveals the existence of a SAR, institutions should distinguish between certain types of statistical or abstract information or general information that may indicate that an institution has filed SARs, and information that would reveal the existence of a SAR in a manner that could enable the person involved in the transaction potentially to be notified, whether indirectly or directly.”

³ See *Id.*

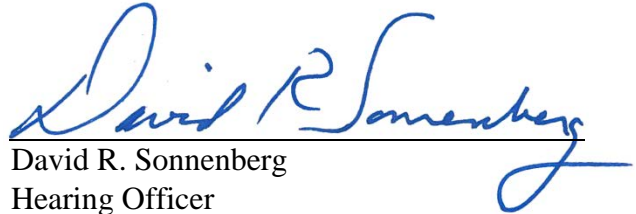
⁴ See *Id.* at 77595: “Documents that may identify suspicious activity but that do not reveal whether a SAR exists . . . should not be afforded confidentiality.”

⁵ If the stipulation refers to a specific SAR (mentioning a customer or account), the stipulation would have to be filed under seal.

Information, and the party shall identify the location of the SAR Information contained in the document or pleading.

6. At the hearing, if a party introduces, or seeks to introduce, SAR Information via testimony, exhibit, or stipulation, the party shall so state at the time the party introduces or seeks to introduce the SAR Information.
7. Where SAR Information is introduced at a hearing via testimony, exhibit or stipulation, I will order that it be placed under seal.
8. A SAR is not evidence of the underlying facts described in the SAR form. SARs contain allegations of potential wrongdoing, but a SAR cannot be used to prove that the activity described in a SAR actually happened. The party would have to introduce underlying documents or other evidence to prove the facts described in the SAR.

SO ORDERED.


David R. Sonnenberg
Hearing Officer

Dated: October 2, 2019

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