

1 Robert A. Mandel, SBN 022936
2 Taylor C. Young, SBN 020743
3 Jennifer M. Perkins, SBN 023087
4 **MANDEL YOUNG PLC**
5 3001 E. Camelback Rd., Ste 140
6 Phoenix, Arizona 85016
7 Tel (602) 424-8480
8 Fax (602) 734-5431
9 taylor@mandelyoung.com
10 courtorders@mandelyoung.com
11 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

9 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

11 John J. Hurry and Justine Hurry, as husband
12 and wife; Investment Services Corporation,
13 an Arizona corporation; Hurry Family
14 Revocable Trust d/t/d October 18, 2011
15 amended November 26, 2012, a Nevada
16 trust; Investment Services Partners LLC, an
17 Arizona limited liability company;
18 Scottsdale Capital Advisors Partners LLC an
19 Arizona limited liability company; SCAP I
20 LLC, an Arizona limited liability company;
21 SCAP II LLC, an Arizona limited liability
22 company; SCAP III LLC, an Arizona limited
23 liability company; SCAP 4 LLC, an Arizona
24 limited liability company; SCAP 6 LLC, a
25 Nevada limited liability company; SCAP 7
26 LLC, a Nevada limited liability company;
27 SCAP 8 LLC, an Arizona limited liability
28 company; SCAP 9 LLC, a Nevada limited
liability company; SCAP 10 LLC, a Nevada
limited liability company; BRICFM LLC
d/b/a Corner of Paradise Ice Cream Store, a
California limited liability company; CJ3
LLC, a Montana limited liability company;
Association of Securities Dealers LLC, a
Delaware limited liability company; SCAP 5
LLC, an Arizona limited liability company;

Case No. CV-14-2490-PHX-JWS

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Investment Services Capital LLC, a Nevada
2 limited liability company; Investment
3 Services Holdings Corp., a Nevada
4 corporation; NEWCONMGT LLC, a
5 Nevada limited liability company; ISC LLC,
6 an Alaska limited liability company; ISHC
7 LLC, a Montana limited liability company;
8 NEWMGT LLC, a Nevada limited liability
9 company; SCAINTL LLC, a Nevada limited
10 liability company; FLJH LLC, a Nevada
11 limited liability company; ASD Holding
12 Company LLC, a Delaware limited liability
13 company; Hurry Foundation, a Nevada non-
14 profit 501(c)(3) organization.

11 *Plaintiffs,*

12 v.

13 Financial Industry Regulatory Authority,
14 Inc., a Delaware corporation, Scott M.
15 Andersen, a natural person, John and/or Jane
16 Does 1-10.

16 *Defendants.*

18
19 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

20 1. This action stems from deliberate, retaliatory, and malicious conduct by the
21 Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”), a self-regulatory organization
22 (“SRO”) acting under authority of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”);
23 Scott M. Andersen (“Andersen”), FINRA’s regional deputy counsel; and several other FINRA
24 staff members whose identities are currently unknown. (Andersen and unknown Does are
25 collectively referred to as the “Individual Defendants.” Individual Defendants and FINRA are
26 collectively referred to as “Defendants”).
27
28

1 2. John and Justine Hurry (the “Hurrys”) are successful entrepreneurs who own or
2 operate several businesses in Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and California. Two of these
3 businesses, non-parties Scottsdale Capital Advisors Corporation (“SCA”), and Alpine Securities
4 Corporation (“Alpine”), are registered broker-dealers and members of FINRA. (Alpine and SCA
5 are collectively referred to as the “Member Firms.”) The Hurry’s other businesses include
6 commercial and residential real estate ventures, retail operations, and prospective ventures in
7 aerospace, defense, technology, professional services, and innovative consumer goods.
8

9
10 3. John Hurry’s role in the securities industry extends beyond any ownership interest
11 he has in the Member Firms. In his capacity as an experienced industry leader, he has sought to
12 improve the industry through the creation of a new self-regulated organization, “Association of
13 Securities Dealers LLC” or “ASD,” a potential competitor to FINRA. ASD’s purpose includes
14 the laudatory goals of removing barriers to and preserving a free and open market and a national
15 market system, while adhering to securities laws.
16
17

18 4. In November of 2012, FINRA and Andersen improperly gained entry to the
19 Hurry’s office at Investment Services Corporation (“ISC”), a non-member company, and
20 coerced access to the computers and hard-drives the Hurry’s use for their non-securities related
21 business and personal pursuits (“ISC computers”). Defendants unlawfully accessed and copied
22 the sensitive, private, confidential, attorney-client privileged, attorney work product, and
23 proprietary computer data, including trade secrets, contained in the ISC computers.
24
25

26 5. FINRA regularly and explicitly relies upon the potential for a lifetime ban to
27 coerce compliance from its members and associated persons. When FINRA and Andersen were
28 sued for unlawfully accessing and copying the non-member computer data, Defendants coerced

1 the Hurrlys into dropping the lawsuit under threat of disciplinary action against the Hurrlys and/or
2 those associated with the Member Firms.

3
4 6. Dropping the lawsuit did not mollify the Defendants. Instead, Defendants pursued
5 an unlawful course of conduct designed to prevent the Hurrlys from expanding in the over-the-
6 counter (“OTC”) sector, shrink their sphere of influence in the securities industry, and,
7 ultimately, drive them out of business altogether. Through an orchestrated campaign of
8 harassment, defamatory statements, press leaks, and capricious interference with the Hurrlys’
9 business relationships, Defendants have caused and continue to cause unwarranted reputational
10 damage to the Hurrlys and the numerous closely held businesses in which the Hurrlys have a
11 direct or indirect interest.
12

13
14 7. FINRA’s executive leadership has shown nothing but callous disregard to
15 entreaties to investigate and stop these reputational injuries. FINRA knows or should know that
16 such reputational injuries inevitably interfere with the target’s ability to stay in business by,
17 among other things, causing a loss of essential banking relationships. On information and belief,
18 this is the precise consequence Defendants have pursued through direct and indirect means
19 utilizing tactics consistent with those relied on by the federal government in its Operation Choke
20 Point. With no other recourse, the Hurrlys and several of their businesses now seek relief in this
21 Court.
22
23
24

25 **PARTIES**

26 8. Plaintiff John J. Hurry is a natural person and resident of Douglas County, State of
27 Nevada.
28

1 9. Plaintiff Justine Hurry is a natural person and resident of Douglas County, State of
2 Nevada.

3
4 10. Plaintiff ISC is an Arizona corporation with its principal place of business in
5 Scottsdale, Arizona.

6 11. Plaintiff Hurry Family Revocable Trust d/t/d October 18, 2011, amended
7 November 26, 2012, (“Hurry Family Trust”) is a Nevada trust. John Hurry and Justine Hurry are
8 trustees of the Hurry Family Trust.

9
10 12. Plaintiff Investment Services Partners LLC is a limited liability company
11 organized and existing under the laws of the State of Arizona with its principal place of business
12 in Scottsdale, Arizona.

13
14 13. Plaintiff Scottsdale Capital Advisors Partners LLC is a limited liability company
15 organized and existing under the laws of the State of Arizona with its principal place of business
16 in Scottsdale, Arizona.

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18 14. Plaintiff SCAP I LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under
19 the laws of the State of Arizona with its principal place of business in Scottsdale, Arizona.

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21 15. Plaintiff SCAP II LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under
22 the laws of the State of Arizona with its principal place of business in Scottsdale, Arizona.

23
24 16. Plaintiff SCAP III LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under
25 the laws of the State of Arizona with its principal place of business in Newport Beach,
26 California.

27
28 17. Plaintiff SCAP 4 LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under
the laws of the State of Arizona with its principal place of business in Arizona.

1 18. Plaintiff SCAP 6 LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under
2 the laws of the State of Nevada with its principal place of business in Nevada.

3
4 19. Plaintiff SCAP 7 LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under
5 the laws of the State of Nevada with its principal place of business in Nevada.

6 20. Plaintiff SCAP 8 LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under
7 the laws of the State of Arizona with its principal place of business in Scottsdale, Arizona.

8
9 21. Plaintiff SCAP 9 LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under
10 the laws of the State of Nevada with its principal place of business in Salt Lake City, Utah.

11 22. Plaintiff SCAP 10 LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under
12 the laws of the State of Nevada with its principal place of business in Nevada.

13
14 23. Plaintiff BRICFM LLC, d/b/a Corner of Paradise Ice Cream Store, is a limited
15 liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of California with its
16 principal place of business in Newport, California.

17
18 24. Plaintiff CJ3 LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the
19 laws of the State of Montana with its principal place of business in Montana.

20
21 25. Plaintiff Association of Securities Dealers LLC is a limited liability company
22 organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of
23 business in Scottsdale, Arizona.

24
25 26. Plaintiff SCAP 5 LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under
26 the laws of the State of Arizona with its principal place of business in Arizona.

1 27. Plaintiff Investment Services Capital LLC is a limited liability company organized
2 and existing under the laws of the State of Nevada with its principal place of business in
3 Nevada.
4

5 28. Plaintiff Investment Services Holdings Corp is a Nevada corporation with its
6 principal place of business in Nevada.
7

8 29. Plaintiff NEWCONMGT LLC is a limited liability company organized and
9 existing under the laws of the State of Nevada with its principal place of business in Nevada.
10

11 30. Plaintiff ISC LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the
12 laws of the State of Alaska with its principal place of business in Alaska.
13

14 31. Plaintiff ISHC LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the
15 laws of the State of Montana with its principal place of business in Montana.
16

17 32. Plaintiff NEWMGT LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing
18 under the laws of the State of Nevada with its principal place of business in Nevada.
19

20 33. Plaintiff SCAINTL LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing
21 under the laws of the State of Nevada with its principal place of business in Nevada.
22

23 34. Plaintiff FLJH LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the
24 laws of the State of Nevada with its principal place of business in Florida.
25

26 35. Plaintiff ASD Holding Company LLC is a limited liability company organized and
27 existing under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in
28 Scottsdale, Arizona.

 36. Plaintiff Hurry Foundation is a non-profit organization (501(c)(3)) organized and
existing under the laws of the State of Nevada, with its principal place of operation in Nevada.

1 37. Collectively, the plaintiffs in paragraphs 10 through 36 are the “Business
2 Plaintiffs.” Collectively, the Business Plaintiffs and the Hurrys are referred to as Plaintiffs.

3
4 38. The Hurrys, jointly or separately, have direct or indirect ownership interest in each
5 of the Business Plaintiffs.

6 39. FINRA is a private, not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the
7 laws of the State of Delaware that operates from Washington D.C. and New York City with
8 regional offices throughout the United States.

9
10 40. FINRA is an SRO registered with the SEC as a national securities association.
11 FINRA has regulatory power, delegated from Congress through the SEC in the Securities
12 Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), over broker-dealer firms registered under section
13 15 of the Exchange Act and their registered associated persons.

14
15 41. Andersen is a natural person who, on information and belief, is domiciled in the
16 State of California. He is a FINRA employee holding the title “Deputy Regional Chief
17 Counsel.”

18
19 42. Plaintiffs do not know the true names of John and/or Jane Does 1 through 10,
20 inclusive, and therefore sue them by those fictitious names.

21
22 43. John and/or Jane Does 1-10 are employees or agents of FINRA who unlawfully
23 accessed, inspected, copied, or seized three password protected computers belonging to ISC, and
24 the several hard drives within them, and/or unlawfully reviewed, copied, retained, or
25 disseminated information copied from the ISC computers that is beyond FINRA’s jurisdiction,
26 and/or acted in concert with Andersen to coerce and retaliate against the Hurrys for bringing
27 their lawsuit and/or engaging in constitutionally protected activity.
28

1 44. Defendants' conduct was and remains deceptive, coercive, invasive, unauthorized,
2 extra-jurisdictional, and unlawful. The Individual Defendants' failure to hue to the limits of
3 FINRA Procedural Rules and their conspiratorial abuses of authority demonstrate that FINRA
4 had and has inadequate control over the Individual Defendants. Plaintiffs sue the Individual
5 Defendants in their personal capacities to secure complete relief.
6

7 45. Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief and damages holding FINRA, Andersen, and all
8 persons or entities acting in concert with them liable for causing irreparable harm to Plaintiffs
9 together with their respective families, their employees past and present, and the several other
10 persons and entities upon whose privacy, privilege, and proprietary rights and obligations
11 Defendants have willfully intruded and interfered by engaging and continuing to engage in the
12 unlawful conduct alleged.
13

14 46. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this Complaint to assert, *inter alia*, additional
15 or different claims against FINRA, Andersen, or other members of FINRA staff, including,
16 without limitation, additional or different remedies, or additional or different parties, as its
17 investigation proceeds.
18
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20

21 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

22 47. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331,
23 as Plaintiffs' CFAA, *Bivens*, and Civil Rights claims arise under the Constitution, laws, or
24 treaties of the United States, and under 28 U.S.C. § 1367, as Plaintiffs' state law claims are so
25 related to the federal claims they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of
26 the United States Constitution.
27
28

1 48. The Court has general personal jurisdiction over FINRA and the Individual
2 Defendants as they conduct business in the State of Arizona on a substantial or continuous and
3 systematic basis, and, therefore, are constructively present in the State of Arizona.
4

5 49. The Court also or alternatively has specific (“long-arm”) jurisdiction over FINRA
6 and the Individual Defendants, as (a) they purposefully availed themselves of the privilege of
7 conducting business in Arizona, (b) Plaintiffs’ claims arise out of or relate to their contacts with
8 Arizona, and (c) the exercise of jurisdiction over them is reasonable.
9

10 50. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1392(b)(1) and (b)(2),
11 as FINRA and the Individual Defendants “reside” in the State of Arizona within the meaning of
12 that statute, and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs’ claims
13 against FINRA and the Individual Defendants occurred, or a substantial part of the property that
14 is the subject of this action is situated, in the State of Arizona.
15
16

17 **ALLEGATIONS OF FACT**

18 ***FINRA’s and the Individual Defendants’ activities are closely***
19 ***coordinated with the SEC***

20 51. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all prior allegations of this
21 Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
22

23 52. At all times pertinent to this Complaint, FINRA, Andersen, and the unidentified
24 FINRA agents known were acting under color of federal law.

25 53. Upon information and belief, at all times pertinent to this Complaint, FINRA’s and
26 the Individual Defendants’ ongoing examination and investigation activities related to the
27
28

1 Hurrys and the businesses associated with the Hurrys have been closely and directly coordinated
2 with the SEC or other federal authorities.

3
4 54. According to at least one press account, the SEC and FINRA are working together
5 in an investigation of the broker-dealers associated with the Hurrys.

6 55. Moreover, the examination and investigation inquiries from the SEC and FINRA
7 to the Hurrys overlap temporally and substantively with inquiries to the businesses associated
8 with the Hurrys in a manner that demonstrates joint activity by the regulators. Subpoenas from
9 the SEC have closely followed record requests from FINRA substantially mirroring the type and
10 scope of records to be produced.
11

12
13 ***FINRA and the Individual Defendants Coerce Access to the ISC***
14 ***Office and Seize, Access, and Copy the ISC Computers***

15 56. Scottsdale Partners is one of the Hurrys' several real estate businesses, which
16 owns two adjacent building complexes in Scottsdale, Arizona—one at 7110 East McDonald
17 Drive ("Kiva Professional Plaza"), and the other at 7170 East McDonald Drive ("Scottsdale
18 Professional Plaza"). Scottsdale Partners is not involved in broker-dealer activities, is not a
19 FINRA "member" or "associated person" under FINRA's Bylaws or FINRA's Procedures, and
20 is not subject to FINRA's regulatory jurisdiction.
21

22 57. Scottsdale Partners leases offices in the plazas to numerous business tenants
23 unrelated to the Hurrys or their several companies, including a dental practice, a Chinese
24 medicine herbalist, an accounting practice, a physical therapy practice, a pain management
25 clinic, a financial advisory practice, and a sleep disorders institute (collectively, the "Non-Hurry
26 Business Tenants").
27
28

1 58. In November of 2012, the offices and common areas in Suite 6 of the Scottsdale
2 Professional Plaza, which share a common reception area, were reserved for and divided among
3 the Hurrys' several businesses.
4

5 59. Scottsdale Partners leases several of the offices in Suite 6 to Non-Party Scottsdale
6 Capital Advisors Corporation ("SCA"), an Arizona corporation operating as a securities broker-
7 dealer that John and Justine founded in 2001.
8

9 60. SCA is a FINRA "member" and is subject to FINRA's regulatory jurisdiction.

10 61. In November of 2012, Scottsdale Partners also provided offices in Suite 6 to
11 employees of Scottsdale Partners who perform building maintenance services for the two plazas.
12

13 62. Scottsdale Partners also leases office space at the Scottsdale Professional Plaza to
14 ISC. Presently, ISC's offices are located exclusively in Suite 4 of the Scottsdale Professional
15 Plaza (the "ISC Office Suite"). In November 2012, ISC's offices were located in space it leased
16 from Scottsdale Partners in Suite 6—specifically, the northwest corner office of Suite 6 (the
17 "ISC Corner Office"). ("ISC Office" refers to both the ISC Corner Office and the ISC Office
18 Suite unless context otherwise demands.) At all times relevant to this Complaint, FINRA was on
19 notice of the location of the ISC Office.
20
21

22 63. ISC is neither a FINRA "member" nor a FINRA "associated person" under
23 FINRA's By-laws and Enforcement Department Procedures Manual ("FINRA's Procedures").
24

25 64. Scottsdale Partners conducts business out of the ISC Office. At all times relevant
26 to this Complaint, the plazas' several tenants remit their rent payments and provide landlord
27 notices to Scottsdale Partners at the ISC Office.
28

1 65. In November 2012, ISC owned and maintained the ISC Computers—three
2 password protected computers and the several hard drives within them—located in the ISC
3 Office.
4

5 66. The ISC Computers were connected to the internet and used in interstate
6 commerce and communications.
7

8 67. When working onsite at the Scottsdale Professional Plaza, the Hurrys use the ISC
9 Computers in the ISC Office primarily to attend to the management and operations of ISC,
10 Scottsdale Partners, their other non-member real estate businesses, and new and potential
11 business ventures that arise for them from time to time.
12

13 68. When working onsite at the Scottsdale Professional Plaza, Hurrys also use the ISC
14 Computers in the ISC Office for all or most of their charitable endeavors and the personal affairs
15 of their immediate and extended family, including, but not limited to, financial, legal, tax,
16 medical, educational, and numerous other personal matters, as described in greater detail below.
17

18 69. When working from one of their homes or otherwise away from Scottsdale
19 Professional Plaza, the Hurrys access the ISC Computers remotely for the same purposes listed
20 in paragraphs 67 - 68.
21

22 70. A single gigabyte of electronic data is the equivalent of approximately 894,784
23 pages of plaintext or 4,473 200-page books.
24

25 71. In November 2012, the ISC Computers contained hundreds of gigabytes of
26 electronic data that (1) were not SCA's "books and records" (nor the books and records of any
27 other FINRA member) or (2) were unrelated to SCA, including at least the following categories
28

1 of sensitive, private, confidential, privileged, and proprietary information that ISC is duty bound
2 to protect from disclosure (collectively, the “Extra-Jurisdictional Materials”):
3

4 a. confidential and legally protected employment files, medical records, and
5 health information of ISC’s and Scottsdale Partners’ employees and their family members
6 including, but not limited to, John Davidson, John Lumpkin, John Hurry, Justine Hurry, and
7 various employees of Corner of Paradise in Newport, California;
8

9 b. proprietary, confidential, and sensitive business, employee, and customer
10 information for numerous non-member entities, which has competitive value because it is not
11 generally known or ascertainable by competitors who could use it to their economic advantage,
12 including, but not limited to, information pertaining to the Non-Hurry Business Tenants, and to
13 the Hurrys’ past, present, and future non-regulated businesses and entrepreneurial commercial
14 ventures, such as counterparty information, customer lists, client lists, accounts, business
15 financial information, payroll information, contracts, settlement agreements, non-disclosure
16 agreements, trade secrets, production methods, formulas, plans, and other intellectual property;
17
18

19 c. private and confidential communications regarding sensitive family and
20 business matters related to the Hurry family and extended family, including the health records of
21 John and Justine and their four children, the health, military and financial records of Justine’s
22 elderly father, for whom Justine holds a power-of-attorney, the account numbers and details of
23 the Hurry’s personal bank accounts and accounts at other financial institutions, and a variety of
24 other private personal data, including photos;
25
26
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1 d. privileged attorney-client communications between John or Justine both in
2 their personal and/or official capacities, on the one hand, and their legal advisors, on the other,
3 with related attorney work product;
4

5 e. confidential school records related to the Hurrlys' children;

6 f. personal estate and financial planning information for the Hurrlys, including
7 their trust documents, living wills, and the location and disposition of various personal financial
8 assets of the couple; and
9

10 g. business tax returns for various non-member entities and other financial
11 information, including bank account numbers, passwords, and general ledgers.
12

13 72. On the morning of November 12, 2012, staff members representing FINRA's
14 Departments of Member Regulation and Enforcement commenced FINRA Matter
15 No. 20120327319 with a surprise onsite examination of SCA at its headquarters in Suite 6 of the
16 Scottsdale Professional Plaza. Staff members represented at least five FINRA offices (Dallas,
17 Denver, Los Angeles, New York City, and Rockville) and included Andersen, Christina L.
18 Stanland ("Stanland"), FINRA's principal regional counsel, Steven C. Bender, Rebecca Kramer,
19 Cia M. Fiske, Stacie A. Jungling, Christopher Leigh, Nicholas Moor, and Cindy Ponikvar.
20

21 73. FINRA's arrival at Suite 6 bore hallmarks of a government raid. Andersen and his
22 examination team arrived unannounced first thing in the morning. They deliberately intimidated
23 the receptionist and FINRA staff fanned out throughout the offices, bullying SCA personnel and
24 interrupting and interfering with the performance of their job duties.
25
26
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28

1 74. Andersen and his examination team commandeered SCA's conference room and
2 set up an office of their own within it for four consecutive days, operating around the clock,
3 during which time they interfered with the business operations in Suite 6.
4

5 75. FINRA staff also roamed the outside common areas and parking lot of Scottsdale
6 Professional Plaza, disturbing and causing Non-Hurry Business Tenants enough concern to
7 inquire of SCA personnel and FINRA staff whether the FINRA individuals were law
8 enforcement or government agents.
9

10 76. FINRA did not disclose to SCA or the Hurrys at the time of the onsite examination
11 its cause for examining SCA in FINRA Matter No. 20120327319.
12

13 77. In the period between the commencement of the onsite examination of SCA on
14 November 12, 2012, and the date of this Complaint, FINRA has not charged SCA or any SCA
15 personnel with wrongdoing in FINRA Matter No. 20120327319.
16

17 78. Andersen, FINRA's Deputy Regional Chief Counsel, led the team of FINRA staff
18 members that conducted FINRA's onsite examination of SCA in FINRA Matter
19 No. 20120327319.
20

21 79. When they arrived at SCA's headquarters, Andersen or a member of his team
22 presented SCA's chief compliance officer with a Procedural Rule 8210 Request (the "8210
23 Request") and related correspondence addressed to John solely in his purported capacity as
24 "president" of SCA.
25

26 80. FINRA issued no separate FINRA Rule 8210 request to John, Justine, or any other
27 "associated person" of SCA in his or her personal capacity relating to FINRA Matter No.
28 20120327319.

1 81. Both Justine and John were under considerable emotional strain at the time of the
2 onsite examination. Justine had recently been diagnosed with a life-threatening brain aneurysm.
3 She was scheduled to undergo surgery on January 17, 2013, to remove it. Nobody knew or could
4 have known whether or not the surgery would succeed. John, Justine, and their four children
5 were traumatized.
6

7 82. Because Justine’s imminent surgery was to be followed by at least ten weeks of
8 convalescence, John was preparing to single-handedly undertake the post-operative care of
9 Justine, their four children, and their several companies and business ventures when FINRA
10 commenced the onsite examination of SCA.
11

12 83. Neither John nor Justine was at SCA’s headquarters in Suite 6, or at the ISC
13 Office during FINRA’s onsite examination of SCA.
14

15 84. FINRA demanded of SCA in the 8210 Request “immediate access to inspect and
16 copy . . . information in the possession, custody, or control of [SCA] and its subsidiaries,
17 affiliates, predecessor corporations, principals, employees, and any other affiliated persons.”
18

19 85. FINRA warned SCA in the 8210 Request that “your failure to provide access to
20 the firm’s books and records requested . . . may result in a disciplinary action Sanctions that
21 could be imposed include fines, expulsion and a permanent bar from the industry.”
22

23 86. Among other items, FINRA demanded in the 8210 Request that SCA produce
24 “[f]orensic images of *the hard drives* of select firm employees *identified onsite* by FINRA staff”
25 (emphasis added), advised SCA that “[u]nder FINRA Rule 8210, you are obligated to respond to
26 this request fully, promptly, and without qualification,” and warned SCA that “[a]ny failure on
27
28

1 your part to satisfy these obligations could expose you to sanctions, including a permanent bar
2 from the securities industry.”

3
4 87. Andersen also provided SCA’s representatives with a letter dated November 12,
5 2012, (the “Privilege Letter”) wherein he expressed that SCA could provide FINRA with a
6 detailed “privilege log” identifying each electronic record collected by FINRA that SCA claims
7 is “privileged” (the latter term undefined, but subsequently clarified to embrace private and
8 proprietary information unrelated to SCA) and FINRA would “agree to consider those claims
9 and, *without reviewing the document, to delete or otherwise segregate* those documents for
10 which your privilege claim seems reasonable.” (Emphasis added).

11
12
13 88. Andersen asserted in words or substance to SCA representatives on the afternoon
14 of November 12, 2012, that FINRA has jurisdiction over the ISC Computers and the power to
15 compel unfettered access to those devices in their entirety.

16
17 89. Andersen made the foregoing assertion even though SCA was the only recipient of
18 FINRA’s 8210 Request, which applies only to the books and records of SCA and despite the
19 fact that FINRA has no regulatory jurisdiction over ISC.

20
21 90. Andersen demanded in words or substance on the afternoon of November 12,
22 2012, that SCA unlock the ISC Office so FINRA staff under his command could enter ISC’s
23 premises, seize the ISC Computers, access the ISC Computers, and create “mirror images” of
24 the ISC Computers in their entirety.

25
26 91. Andersen’s demand for access to the ISC Computers in their entirety was
27 improper for numerous reasons, including that the ISC Computers were not on SCA’s premises
28 but instead on ISC’s premises, that the ISC Computers do not belong to SCA, and that the ISC

1 Computers are used predominantly for purposes unrelated to SCA and laden with sensitive,
2 private, confidential, attorney-client privileged, work product, and/or proprietary information
3 not comprising books and records related to SCA, *i.e.*, the Extra-Jurisdictional Materials.
4

5 92. At the time of his demands, Andersen was informed that, to the extent the ISC
6 Computers contain any SCA-related material, that material likely comprises emails to or from
7 John or Justine at their respective SCA-email addresses, which are preserved in a third-party,
8 SEC-approved, cloud-based, verifiable and auditable, electronic data repository maintained by
9 Smarsh, Inc, which could readily provide a true and correct copy of every non-privileged email
10 to or from John or Justine at their respective SCA-email addresses without prejudicing the
11 privacy, privilege, and proprietary rights of ISC and the other individuals and entities about
12 whom Extra-Jurisdictional Material exists on the ISC Computers.
13
14

15 93. Andersen afforded no serious consideration during the onsite examination to any
16 representations or alternative proposals regarding the handling of the ISC Computers.
17

18 ***FINRA and the Individual Defendants Access the ISC Computers***
19 ***through Coercion and Deceit***

20 94. Andersen told SCA representatives on November 12, 2012, that FINRA would
21 issue “Wells Notices” to several SCA personnel “within the next 15 minutes” if SCA continued
22 to resist his demand to unlock the ISC Office and allow the FINRA examination team to enter
23 the premises, seize the ISC Computers, access the ISC Computers, and create “mirror images”
24 of the ISC Computers in their entirety.
25
26

27 95. To be “Wells’d” is a reportable event on a registered person’s Form U4 and carries
28 a significant stigma in the securities industry.

1 96. The stigma associated with “being Wells’d” can be immediate and devastating to
2 the respondent’s career, reputation, and livelihood.

3 97. The mere issuance of a Wells Notice to a securities professional with regulatory
4 compliance duties can make it extraordinarily difficult for the respondent to find another job in
5 the securities industry, even if the respondent ultimately is found not to have engaged in the
6 alleged misconduct.
7

8 98. Andersen’s threat to issue Wells Notices to SCA’s personnel, with the instant
9 attendant stigma and risk that those personnel would face a permanent bar from working in the
10 securities industry, was intended to coerce SCA representatives to unlock the ISC Office and
11 allow the FINRA examination team to access the ISC Computers and, ultimately, had just that
12 effect.
13

14 99. With Andersen’s threat of imminent Wells Notices for SCA personnel, John and
15 Justine were presented with a classic Morton’s fork, *i.e.*, as SCA’s founders and indirect owners
16 they could abate the immediate peril to the careers, reputations, and livelihoods of SCA
17 employees or, as the founders and indirect owners of ISC, they could continue to shield ISC’s
18 Computers from intrusion and protect the entities and individuals, including themselves, whose
19 private, privileged, and proprietary information is contained in the ISC Computers. They could
20 not do both.
21

22 100. Under the circumstances, Andersen’s “Wells Notice” ultimatum reasonably
23 caused enormous duress for John and Justine, compounding the severe emotional strain with
24 which they were burdened because of Justine’s life-threatening medical condition and her
25 impending surgery and convalescence, and overcoming their exercise of free will.
26
27
28

1 101. Ultimately, FINRA staff under Andersen's command accessed the ISC Office,
2 seized the ISC Computers, accessed the ISC Computers, and copied the ISC Computers in their
3 entirety.
4

5 102. Andersen, in undertaking and directing other FINRA staff to undertake the tasks
6 of seizing, accessing and copying the ISC Computers in their entirety, failed to hue to the limits
7 of FINRA Rule 8210.
8

9 103. Andersen, in undertaking and directing other FINRA staff to undertake the tasks
10 of seizing, accessing and copying the ISC Computers in their entirety, violated those provisions
11 of FINRA's procedures that define the nature and scope of FINRA's jurisdiction and that prevail
12 on FINRA staff to respect FINRA's jurisdictional boundaries when conducting examinations.
13

14 104. FINRA, in seizing, accessing and copying the ISC Computers in their entirety,
15 deprived ISC of the full use of those devices for at least five days.
16

17 105. FINRA forced SCA to retain the costly services of a forensic data specialist to
18 monitor and log all material events pertaining to the time-consuming electronic data extraction
19 process to assess the safe handling of the devices and integrity of the data within.
20

21 106. Neither John, Justine, nor any agent or representative of SCA or ISC ever
22 authorized FINRA to review any of the Extra-Jurisdictional Materials. Regulatory counsel for
23 SCA objected to the seizing and copying of the ISC Computers and demanded that FINRA not
24 review any of the electronic information it copied from the ISC Computers using any procedure
25 that failed to protect the Extra-Jurisdictional Materials from review or dissemination.
26

27 107. FINRA, in seizing, accessing, and copying the ISC Computers in their entirety,
28 knowingly and willfully arrogated to itself, at Andersen's direction, and over strenuous

1 objections, the hundreds of gigabytes of Extra-Jurisdictional Material believed to exist on those
2 devices.

3
4 ***FINRA and the Individual Defendants Refuse to Protect the
Extra-Jurisdictional Materials from Review and Dissemination***

5
6 108. Continuing to ignore the fact that the ISC Computers belonged to ISC, FINRA,
7 Andersen, and Stanland initially required that SCA provide a “privilege log” of all electronic
8 information on the ISC Computers—copies of which FINRA now had in its possession.

9
10 109. It is impractical, ineffective, and punitive for FINRA to require a small broker-
11 dealer’s attorneys to parse as much as two terabytes of electronic data, the equivalent of nearly
12 1.8 billion pages of plaintext, from a non-member’s computers to identify and log every piece of
13 digital information that is privileged, irrelevant, or both, when such privileged and/or irrelevant
14 digital information is anticipated to constitute the majority of that electronic data. Indeed, the
15 Hurrys expended hundreds of thousands of dollars just to collect and track the seized and copied
16 drives.
17

18
19 110. Despite the representation in the Privilege Letter that FINRA would consider
20 “privilege” claims “*without reviewing the document*” and would “*delete or otherwise segregate*”
21 those documents—Andersen responded to SCA’s regulatory counsel’s written request that the
22 Extra-Jurisdictional Materials be returned by stating that FINRA could not agree to return or
23 destroy any such data because the data purportedly cannot be disaggregated and also stated that,
24 if Andersen disagreed with SCA’s claim of “privilege” on any document, a FINRA staff
25 member would review that document and decide whether, in the FINRA staff member’s view,
26 the “privilege” claim is warranted.
27
28

1 111. Upon information and belief, FINRA commonly uses a method to identify
2 potentially attorney-client privileged documents where a search is run for materials containing
3 the names of attorneys provided by the member, those materials are then segregated and copies
4 provided to the member's attorney for preparation of a privilege log on those documents.
5

6 112. As John and Justine prepared for her brain surgery, it became evident that the
7 "privilege log" approach was unworkable.
8

9 113. FINRA agreed to allow SCA to submit a list of "search terms" beyond attorney
10 names which, if used in electronic searches of FINRA's mirror image copies of the ISC
11 Computers, would yield Extra-Jurisdictional Material.
12

13 114. Under this method, FINRA would run searches of FINRA's mirror image copies
14 of the ISC Computers using the off-limits search terms, provide SCA with some unspecified
15 way to identify the specific electronic data those search terms identified, require SCA to perform
16 a "privilege" review of that enormous universe of electronic data, and require SCA to provide
17 FINRA with a "privilege" log identifying the basis of each of its "privilege" objections to each
18 item of digitized information in that universe.
19
20

21 115. The "search terms" method and associated review protocol is unworkable to
22 protect the Extra-Jurisdictional Material from review, dissemination, or disclosure.
23

24 116. To craft a list of search terms that would provide a reasonable measure of
25 assurance that all of the Extra-Jurisdictional Material is excluded from FINRA's review is
26 unduly burdensome and entirely impractical, if not impossible.
27
28

1 117. The review protocol wherein a FINRA staff member determines the validity of
2 privilege claims impinges on regulatory counsels' legal and ethical responsibilities to identify
3 and shield attorney-client privileged data and work product from disclosure.
4

5 118. The more sensible, practical, and efficient approach to dealing with the ISC
6 Computers is for FINRA to place its copies of the ISC Computers in the custody of a mutually-
7 acceptable, neutral, third-party forensic computer specialist to extract any SCA books and
8 records relevant to the undisclosed purpose of FINRA's examination of SCA without
9 prejudicing the privacy, privilege, and proprietary rights of those individuals and non-member
10 entities about whom Extra-Jurisdictional Material exists on the ISC Computers.
11
12

13 119. SCA, in reaction to further demands and threats by FINRA, and in good faith,
14 provided FINRA with a list of search terms that SCA surmised would shield—at least initially—
15 significant privileged and Extra-Jurisdictional Material.
16

17 120. FINRA rejected the vast majority of the search terms that SCA proposed to yield
18 potentially privileged documents, including such terms as “attorney,” “lawyer,” “counsel,”
19 “counselor,” “confidential,” “immunity,” “litigation,” “memorandum,” “analysis,” “evaluation,”
20 “advice,” “court,” “arbitration,” “lawsuit,” “action,” “case,” “precedent,” “claim,” “defense,”
21 “object,” “objection,” “motion,” “complaint,” “pleading,” “discovery,” “civil procedure,”
22 “judge,” “arbitrator,” “adversary,” “opposing counsel,” “confidentiality agreement,” “NDA,”
23 “release,” and “non-disclosure agreement.”
24
25

26 121. FINRA also rejected the vast majority of the search terms that SCA proposed to
27 yield Extra-Jurisdictional Material, including the terms in the preceding paragraph, the names of
28 the Hurrys' non-member entities, and such terms as “University of San Francisco,” “Stanford

1 Medical,” “Phoenix Childrens Hospital,” “Veteran’s Association,” “Accountant,” “Apartment,”
2 “Beneficiary,” “Bicycle,” “Bookkeeper,” “Building,” “Brain,” “Brother,” “Charity,”
3 “Charitable,” “Child,” “Children,” “Church,” “Dad,” “Doctor,” “Enjoin,” “Executor,” “Father,”
4 “Grade,” “Grandma,” “Grandmother,” “Grandpa,” “Grandfather,” “Guardian,” “Healthcare,”
5 “Home,” “Ice cream,” “Ill,” “Illness,” “Infection,” “IRA,” “IRS,” “Landlord,” “Lease,”
6 “Military,” “Mom,” “Mortgage,” “Mother,” “Philanthropy,” “Revocable Trust,” “Retirement,”
7 “School,” “Script,” “Sick,” “Sister,” “Social Security,” “SSN,” “Surgery,” “Teacher,” “Tenant,”
8 “Title,” “Treatment,” “Trip,” “Trustee,” “Vacation,” and “Veteran’s Administration.”
9
10

11
12 122. The search terms that FINRA rejected were likely to identify Extra-Jurisdictional
13 Material. Highlighting just one example, the search term “ice cream” was intended to exclude
14 electronic data pertaining to Plaintiff Corner of Paradise, the Hurrys’ non-member ice cream
15 shop in Newport Beach, California.
16

17 123. Neither FINRA, Andersen, nor Stanland had or has any intention of shielding the
18 Extra-Jurisdictional Materials from review by FINRA staff.
19

20 124. Neither FINRA nor Andersen had or has any intention of not distributing or
21 sharing, or not causing or allowing the Extra-Jurisdictional Materials to be distributed or shared,
22 with government agencies. FINRA’s mere act of searching the copies of the ISC Computers
23 could permanently impair significant constitutional protections, including Fourth Amendment
24 protections, to which the Hurrys and Business Plaintiffs are otherwise entitled.
25

26 125. Neither the Hurrys nor the Business Plaintiffs had or have any desire or intention
27 of interfering with FINRA’s legitimate examination of its members. To the contrary, the Hurrys
28 and the Business Plaintiffs have cooperated with several requests by FINRA.

1 126. ISC even offered to search for and produce from ISC's computers and hard drives
2 any non-privileged SCA books and records related to the undisclosed purpose of FINRA's
3 examination of SCA, a process that should satisfy any legitimate objective of FINRA's SCA
4 examination without prejudicing the privacy, privilege, and proprietary interests of ISC and
5 other individuals and non-member entities.
6

7 127. ISC also offered to share with FINRA the expense of having the ISC Computers
8 placed in the custody of a mutually-acceptable, third-party, neutral forensic computer specialist
9 so any non-privileged SCA books and records related to the undisclosed purpose of FINRA's
10 examination of SCA can be isolated for production. The latter proposal likewise would satisfy
11 any legitimate objective of FINRA's examination of SCA without prejudicing the privacy,
12 privilege, and proprietary interests of individuals and non-member entities
13
14

15 128. FINRA rejected the aforementioned proposals.
16

17 129. As a direct and proximate result of FINRA's and the Individual Defendants'
18 actions, the Plaintiffs have been and continue to be irreparably injured in that FINRA coercively,
19 deceitfully, and in violation of its jurisdictional boundaries and federal and state law (a) seized
20 the ISC Computers on ISC's premises, (b) accessed the ISC Computers, (c) copied the ISC
21 Computers in their entirety, and (d) refused thereafter to return or destroy the Extra-
22 Jurisdictional Material they copied from the ISC Computers.
23
24

25 130. FINRA, Andersen, Stanland, and the Individual Defendants have no independent
26 basis or authority to retain the Extra-Jurisdictional Materials.
27

28 131. As a direct and proximate result of FINRA's, Andersen's, Stanland's, and the
Individual Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been and continue to be irreparably injured by

1 the imposition of a punitive, unduly burdensome, vexatious, ineffective, and impracticable
2 electronic data review process whereby FINRA ultimately reserves the “right” unilaterally to
3 decide whether to review Extra-Jurisdictional Materials.
4

5 132. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ actions, the Plaintiffs have been
6 and continue to be irreparably injured by FINRA’s intent to review, retain, and disclose to
7 government agencies the Extra-Jurisdictional Materials, in blatant violation of privacy,
8 privilege, and proprietary rights of the Hurrlys, ISC, and the individuals and entities about whom
9 electronic data exists on FINRA’s copy of the ISC Computers.
10

11 ***ISC and the Hurrlys Demand Destruction, Return, or Escrow of the Copies of***
12 ***the ISC Computers***

13
14 133. On February 27, 2013, the Hurrlys and ISC demanded that FINRA destroy, return,
15 or deposit with a mutually-acceptable third party computer forensic specialist, any copies of the
16 ISC Computers in FINRA’s possession for purposes of preservation and security.
17

18 134. On March 1, 2013, FINRA assured ISC and the Hurrlys that FINRA had not
19 “accessed the Hurrlys’ hard drives, and will not do so until there is an agreement on the data that
20 may be accessed.” This was consistent with numerous prior communications made to SCA’s
21 counsel where FINRA assured them that no review of computer material would take place
22 absent agreement and a mutually acceptable process for resolving disputes.
23

24 ***ISC Seeks Court Intervention to Protect the Confidential Data***
25 ***from Disclosure, Review, and Dissemination***

26 135. On March 8, 2013, ISC filed suit in this Court against FINRA and Andersen,
27 alleging that Andersen’s invasion of the ISC Office and seizure and copying of the ISC
28

1 Computers violated the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1030 *et seq.*, among other
2 claims.

3
4 136. Hopeful that FINRA would be amenable to settling the dispute on mutually
5 agreeable terms, the Hurrlys refrained from serving the complaint but sent copies both to FINRA
6 and to Andersen.

7
8 137. In the months that followed, neither FINRA nor Andersen proposed any method
9 for examining any non-privileged books and records of SCA that might be on the ISC
10 Computers without violating the privacy and proprietary interests of non-members.

11
12 138. Instead, on information and belief, FINRA, Andersen, and the Individual
13 Defendants devised a plan to harass and then strong-arm the Hurrlys and ISC into dropping their
14 lawsuit against FINRA and Andersen.

15
16 ***Defendants Engage in a Pattern of Harassment Meant to
Intimidate, Coerce, and Harm the Hurrlys and Business Plaintiffs***

17
18 139. In the months that followed the seizure and copying of the ISC Computers,
19 Defendants engaged in a pattern of escalating harassment of the Hurrlys and the businesses
20 associated with the Hurrlys designed to intimidate, annoy, coerce, and harm the Hurrlys and
21 Business Plaintiffs.

22
23 140. On or about December 20, 2012, Alpine filed a standard form application with
24 FINRA for permission to provide retail margin account services on a self-clearing basis and to
25 remove the restriction upon the firm that it would have no one other than John Hurry dually
26 registered and/or associated with SCA.
27
28

1 141. FINRA informed Alpine that it should withdraw the application because it would
2 never be approved.

3
4 142. Then FINRA demanded that Alpine provide John Hurry's personal bank records
5 for FINRA's review and examination as part of the application, allegedly due to a line of credit
6 between Alpine and John Hurry. On information and belief, the request for personal bank
7 records was nothing more than a pretext to harass the Hurrys' and further invade their privacy.
8

9 143. In response to the request for bank records, John Hurry produced a "Depository
10 Validation" from JP Morgan Chase Bank verifying that the Hurrys trust account maintained a
11 minimum of \$3,000,000 in collected funds.
12

13 144. Based upon the Depository Validation and other information in FINRA's
14 possession regarding the Hurrys financial resources, FINRA knew or should have known that
15 John Hurry had sufficient liquidity to provide contingent funding to Alpine should the firm need
16 to draw on the line of credit.
17

18 145. Nonetheless, on or about May 3, 2013, FINRA issued a denial of Alpine's
19 application to provide retail margin account services on a self-clearing basis.
20

21 146. This denial letter was arbitrary and a pretext to harass the Hurrys, impair their
22 businesses and livelihood without due process of law, pressure them into waiving constitutional
23 privacy protections, coerce them to drop their lawsuit against FINRA and Andersen, reduce their
24 influence in the OTC sector, and, ultimately, drive them out of business.
25

26 147. Even when FINRA ultimately approved Alpine to provide retail margin account
27 services on a self-clearing basis, it did so with a margin that was arbitrarily restrictive and
28 largely ineffective for the firm's intended business purposes.

1 148. During this same period, the Nevada Secretary of State's Securities Division
2 issued 24 subpoenas seeking numerous records from businesses associated with the Hurrys. On
3 information and belief, there was no active or pending investigation by the Nevada authorities
4 nor was there lawful cause to seek the records. Rather, on information and belief, the subpoenas
5 were issued at the prompting of Andersen and/or one of the Individual Defendants. The
6 Securities Division eventually withdrew the subpoenas.
7

8
9 149. Andersen also participated directly in the harassment. On or about June 19, 2013,
10 FINRA and Andersen conducted the first in a series of OTR interviews with employees and
11 officers of the Hurrys' companies.
12

13 150. Neither the interview of June 19, 2013, nor any of the OTR interviews that
14 followed was conducted strictly in furtherance of legitimate examination goals; the interviews
15 were, rather, designed to harass and cause reputational damage to the Hurrys and their
16 businesses.
17

18 151. In the course of the OTR interviews, Andersen and Individual Defendants framed
19 their questions to insinuate to the interviewees that John Hurry had been engaging in money
20 laundering activities or unlawful activities. These false insinuations that John Hurry is or was
21 engaged in money laundering, that he or his employees were paid in cash, and that customers
22 were permitted to pay in cash, were all deliberate attempts to cause reputational damage to the
23 Hurrys and those businesses associated with them.
24

25
26 152. As a direct and proximate result of these false insinuations that John Hurry is or
27 was involved in unlawful activity, at least one senior level officer resigned from a business
28

1 associated with the Hurrlys. At least one other senior employee has resigned from a Business
2 Plaintiff as a result of FINRA and Individual Defendants harassing and disparaging conduct.
3

4 ***FINRA, Andersen, Stanland, and the Individual Defendants Threaten and***
5 ***Coerce the Hurrlys into Abandoning the Lawsuit against FINRA and Andersen***

6 153. On June 25, 2013, Andersen resurrected his threat to “analyz[e]”—without any
7 reasonable method to protect the privacy and propriety interests of non-parties—the information,
8 documents, and data contained on the Hurry’s hard drives” “beginning *this* Friday [June 28,
9 2013] at noon EDT [9:00 a.m. MST].”
10

11 154. Andersen issued this threat despite that FINRA and ISC had not yet agreed on a
12 mutually acceptable process for resolving disputes regarding Extra-Jurisdictional Material and
13 the ISC Computers.
14

15 155. Among the new assertions that Andersen made in his letter was the false assertion
16 that the seizure of the ISC Computers was part of an investigation of John Hurry’s outside
17 business activities. This was nothing more than an after-the-fact attempt to justify Andersen’s
18 unlawful invasion of the ISC Office and confiscation of the ISC Computers.
19

20 156. FINRA’s Procedural Rule 8210 Request of November 12, 2012, was addressed to
21 John Hurry only in his capacity as president of SCA, not in his personal capacity or in his
22 capacity as an owner or manager of any outside business.
23

24 157. Despite seeking disclosure of vast quantities of SCA books and records, FINRA
25 had made no demand whatsoever in its Procedural Rule 8210 Request of November 2012 for
26 disclosure of records related to the Hurrlys’ outside business activities.
27
28

1 158. SCA employees were not questioned during the OTRs begun in June 2013
2 regarding the Hurrys' outside business activities.

3
4 159. On June 26, 2013, in response to Andersen's renewed threat to harm ISC and the
5 Hurrys by reviewing and analyzing Extra-Jurisdictional Materials, ISC expressed in writing to
6 FINRA's outside litigation counsel that it had "no desire to impede FINRA's legitimate
7 examination of a member firm" and that "[w]ithout conceding the presence of any such
8 materials on the ISC Computers, ISC has never objected, and does not object today, to FINRA
9 reviewing non-privileged SCA books, records, and accounts to the extent ISC and its counsel
10 find them on the ISC Computers."
11

12
13 160. Despite this renewed invitation to negotiate a resolution that would preserve the
14 privacy and proprietary interests of non-members while acknowledging FINRA's right to
15 investigate SCA, FINRA refused to discuss any method for examining non-privileged books and
16 records of SCA that might be on the ISC Computers.
17

18
19 161. On June 27, 2013, through its outside counsel, FINRA doubled-down on the
20 Andersen threat and accused the Hurrys of attempting to "delay and obstruct FINRA's proper
21 regulatory review" by causing ISC to commence its first lawsuit regarding the Extra-
22 Jurisdictional Materials.
23

24 162. FINRA and the Individual Defendants knew or should have known that its
25 accusations of an improper motive were false and pretextual.
26

27 163. FINRA, Andersen, and FINRA's outside counsel made their accusations regarding
28 the Hurrys' purported improper motive in order to intimidate the Hurrys and coerce them not to
serve their complaint and to abandon their lawsuit.

1 164. The Hurrlys reasonably understood FINRA’s accusations as a threat to bring
2 disciplinary action against them if they allowed ISC to persist in vindicating its rights and the
3 rights of others with data on the ISC Computers.
4

5 165. The same day that FINRA falsely accused the Hurrlys of attempting to “delay and
6 obstruct FINRA’s proper regulatory review” of John Hurry’s outside business activities, the
7 SEC issued a subpoena to John Hurry seeking production of electronic and other records.
8

9 166. Faced with that prospect of having to defend themselves against contrived
10 obstruction charges in an 8210 proceeding and potentially losing their livelihood as a result, and
11 already feeling the effects of harassment from the multiple quarters, the Hurrlys were left with no
12 reasonable alternative but to cause ISC to stand down. This did not mean, however, that the
13 Hurrlys, ISC, the Business Plaintiffs, or anyone else with information on the ISC Computers
14 consented to FINRA’s access, examination, or retention of the Extra-Jurisdictional materials in
15 FINRA’s possession.
16
17

18 167. As of the filing of this Complaint, Defendants still unreasonably retain the Extra-
19 Judicial Material, which was secured in excess of their jurisdiction, and is being held by
20 Defendants without independent basis or authority to do so.
21

22 ***Defendants Embark on a Campaign to Discredit, Intimidate, and***
23 ***Harm the Hurrlys While Avoiding Further Scrutiny and the***
24 ***Requirement of Due Process***

25 168. On information and belief, when it was clear that ISC was not going to serve its
26 lawsuit, Defendants embarked on a campaign to discredit the Hurrlys, intimidate them from
27 pursuing their federal lawsuit, and force them out of the OTC sector, while avoiding the scrutiny
28 and due process attendant to formal regulatory action.

1 169. On or about September 19, 2013, FINRA conducted an OTR of John Hurry.

2 170. During the Hurry OTR, John Hurry was asked to disclose the name of the
3 financial institution in which he conducted his personal banking. He responded in substance that
4 his primary personal banking relationship was with Chase, where his trust accounts were
5 established.
6

7 171. On or about October 7 and October 18, 2013, FINRA propounded Rule 8210
8 requests seeking personal and business records from the Hurrlys and their non-regulated
9 businesses, including bank records, phone records, and flight records.
10

11 172. FINRA's demands for records were unnecessarily overbroad and sought records
12 not reasonably related to any issue in FINRA's investigation. FINRA's staff had no evidence or
13 grounds to believe that the records they sought contained any information relevant to the subject
14 of FINRA's investigation. The 8210 requests were intended to harass the Hurrlys, injure and
15 impair Hurrlys' businesses, pressure the Hurrlys to waive their constitutional privacy protections,
16 retaliate against the Hurrlys for bringing their lawsuit against FINRA and Andersen, and prevent
17 the Hurrlys from reinitiating their lawsuit against FINRA, Andersen, or others.
18
19

20 173. The overbroad and overreaching 8210 requests were also part of a scheme to
21 harass the Hurrlys into abandoning the OTC sector, part of their lawful business activities,
22 without due process of law.
23

24 174. Faced with the threat of further charges of obstruction, the Hurrlys provided
25 FINRA with copies of personal bank records, personal phone records, and flight records. The
26 records were redacted, marked confidential, and provided over the Hurrlys' express objections.
27
28

1 175. Despite that the Hurrlys provided redacted flight records and information
2 associated with their airplane to FINRA, on or about February 4, 2014, the SEC issued a
3 subpoena to Pinnacle Aviation for the very same flight records as well as communications
4 between the Hurrlys and the company that manages the airplane. The subpoena invaded the
5 Hurrlys' business and privacy interests by exposing information redacted by the Hurrlys when
6 responding to FINRA's 8210 request and revealing private and sensitive communications to
7 regulators.
8

9
10 ***Defendants Leak Non-Public, Confidential, and Misleading Information to the***
11 ***Deal Pipeline***

12 176. On information and belief, in furtherance of their scheme to discredit, harass, and
13 intimidate the Hurrlys, Andersen, or the Individual Defendants, conspired to leak non-public,
14 confidential, and misleading information to a reporter for a newsletter distributed on the internet.
15

16 177. On or about September 17, 2013, Bill Meagher ("Meagher") of the Deal Pipeline
17 reported that he had obtained "internal documents" from FINRA including "a series of reports
18 Finra sent to the SEC in 2012 and 2013."
19

20 178. The documents to which Meagher alluded were obtained from FINRA's Office of
21 Fraud Detection and Market Intelligence ("OFDI").
22

23 179. The documents to which Meagher alluded made reference to "trading records
24 obtained from U.S.-based broker[] Scottsdale Capital Advisors," among others.
25

26 180. Meagher's article disclosed non-public information including the name of an
27 individual who opened a trading account with SCA, when the account had been opened, and on
28

1 whose behalf. Meagher identified no source for these disclosures in his article apart from the
2 FINRA reports.

3
4 181. On information and belief, Andersen, and FINRA staff members from OFDI were
5 present at all testimonies taken as part of FINRA Matter No. 20120327319.

6
7 182. On December 3, 2013, the Deal Pipeline's Meagher contacted SCA's outside
8 regulatory counsel, seeking responses from SCA, Alpine, and/or the Hurrys to several questions
9 regarding FINRA's investigation into trading of a company called Biozoom.

10
11 183. Meagher also solicited comments from SCA's outside regulatory counsel
12 regarding a former SCA employee, Tim Scarpino—specifically, comments regarding the
13 termination of his employment with SCA, which was known to FINRA investigators but had not
14 been publicly reported by SCA.

15
16 184. Meagher also solicited comments from SCA's outside regulatory counsel
17 regarding John Hurry's plans to buy Wilson Davis, a transaction which was known to FINRA,
18 but had not been publicly reported.

19
20 185. Meagher's questions demonstrated that, at minimum, he had knowledge of
21 FINRA's ongoing examination of SCA, Alpine, and the questions FINRA staff members have
22 posed those companies and their employees. His questions reflected a distinct "prosecutorial"
23 perspective consistent with the tenor of FINRA's examination. His questions made reference to
24 details reflecting FINRA Matter No. 20120327319 and what FINRA had learned regarding
25 SCA's business, internal practices, customers, customer transactions, securities deposits, wire
26 activities, and trading activity. On information and belief, other than SCA's in-house and outside
27
28

1 regulatory counsel, only Andersen, and Individual Defendants, who were present at the OTRs,
2 would have had knowledge of the examination details reflected in Meagher's questions.

3
4 186. Neither SCA's outside regulatory counsel nor anyone else associated with SCA,
5 Alpine, or the Hurrys responded to Meagher's inquiries.

6 187. On December 3, 2013, SCA's outside regulatory counsel emailed Andersen asking
7 that he "advise as to whether [FINRA] Staff is aware of this information being provided to the
8 reporter."
9

10 188. Andersen never responded to the December 3, 2013, inquiry by SCA's outside
11 regulatory counsel.
12

13 189. On or about December 4, 2013, Brad Bennett, FINRA's head of enforcement, left
14 a voice mail for SCA's outside regulatory counsel.
15

16 190. Despite that the September 17, 2013, Deal Pipeline article demonstrated that
17 Meagher had access to at least some FINRA internal documents, Bennett suggested in his
18 December 4 voicemail that the press leaks "could have come from someone at Scottsdale
19 [Capital Advisors]."
20

21 191. Bennett expressed in his December 4 voicemail that he was "confident on our side
22 that we didn't leak" and declined to respond further stating that "no one on staff can have
23 anything more to say about it."
24

25 192. On December 6, 2013, the Deal Pipeline ran an article by Meagher entitled, "FBI,
26 securities officials investigating Scottsdale Capital, Alpine Securities, source says." As its
27 source, Meagher referenced in his December 6 article only "a person familiar with those
28 investigations."

1 193. The information disclosed in Meagher's December 6 article was non-public and
2 confidential.

3
4 194. Meagher's December 6 article demonstrated knowledge of FINRA's ongoing
5 examination of SCA, Alpine, and the questions FINRA staff members had posed to those
6 companies and their employees. His article reflected a distinct "prosecutorial" perspective
7 consistent with the tenor of FINRA's examination.
8

9 195. According to Meagher's December 6 article, FINRA is "work[ing] with the SEC"
10 on investigations involving SCA, Alpine, and the Hurrlys."

11
12 196. Meagher also reported in his December 6, 2013, article that "John Hurry, who
13 controls both Scottsdale and Alpine, is in negotiations to buy Wilson Davis."

14
15 197. On information and belief, no one associated with the parties to the Wilson Davis
16 purchase informed Meagher or anyone else in the media that John Hurry or any entity associated
17 with the Hurrlys was acquiring Wilson Davis.

18
19 198. Meagher falsely and misleadingly stated in his December 6, 2013, article that the
20 FBI was investigating SCA and Alpine falsely implying that the firms or their principals are
21 targets of criminal or securities' investigations.

22
23 199. On information and belief, SCA is not the target of any federal law enforcement
24 investigation and neither are Alpine nor the Hurrlys.

25
26 200. Meagher falsely reported in his December 6 article that Biozoom shareholders
27 were allowed to trade in violation of SCA policies and were provided special perks. Meagher
28 also falsely implied in his December 6 article that SCA had disregarded "red flags" regarding
the Biozoom trades and that SCA had failed to follow up.

1 201. On information and belief, if FINRA conducted any investigation regarding the
2 press leaks following the inquiry from SCA's outside regulatory counsel to Andersen and the
3 subsequent voice message from Bennett, the investigation was incomplete and inadequate.

4 202. On information and belief, if FINRA took any action to curb or prevent press leaks
5 or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or non-public information regarding the Hurrlys, their
6 businesses, or their customers following the inquiry from SCA's regulatory counsel to Andersen
7 and the subsequent voice message from Bennett, the action was incomplete and inadequate.
8

9 203. On January 9, 2014, SCA's chief in-house counsel, wrote the FINRA Office of the
10 Ombudsman and Robert L.D. Colby, FINRA's Chief Legal Officer, regarding the information
11 leak to Meagher and the Deal. The January 9 letter notified FINRA that SCA and its customers
12 have been embarrassed and harmed by the reports and sought a "full investigation" of the matter
13 by FINRA and the SEC. He also requested an assurance that "FINRA is appropriately
14 safeguarding confidential information obtained during its investigations."
15
16
17

18 204. On information and belief, if FINRA conducted any investigation regarding the
19 press leaks following SCA's January 9, 2014, letter, the investigation was incomplete and
20 inadequate.
21

22 205. On information and belief, if FINRA took any action to curb or prevent press leaks
23 or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or non-public information regarding the Hurrlys, their
24 businesses, or their customers following the January 9, 2014, letter, the action was incomplete
25 and inadequate.
26

27 206. On February 18, 2014, outside counsel for John Hurry spoke with Deb Tarasevich
28 (Assistant Director of Enforcement) and Jennie Krasner (Senior Counsel) of the SEC. Counsel

1 expressed concerns regarding the leaks and the reputational harm they were causing the Hurrlys
2 and their businesses.

3
4 207. Tarasevich denied that anyone at the SEC had spoken to the press about
5 investigations or examinations involving the Hurrlys.

6
7 208. On March 20, 2014, the Deal Pipeline published a Bill Meagher article entitled
8 “SEC requests default judgment in \$34M Biozoom pump-and-dump case.” The article mentions
9 information that would only be known to FINRA, SEC, and SCA, including that a FINRA audit
10 of SCA was scheduled for the end of March and that FINRA had made a regulatory request for
11 the personal notes of SCA employees.

12
13 209. The March 20, 2014, article repeats the false and misleading statement that the
14 FBI is investigating SCA and Alpine and repeats the false and misleading implication that the
15 firms or their principals are the targets of criminal or securities’ investigations. The March 20,
16 2014, article further falsely implies that SCA and/or the Hurrlys were involved in a “pump-and-
17 dump” scheme with Biozoom.

18
19 210. On March 21, 2014, SCA’s in-house counsel again emailed Colby detailing SCA’s
20 concerns about the March 20, 2014, article in the Deal Pipeline. He explained that breach of
21 confidentiality associated with FINRA’s examination and “the distorted factual portrayal of
22 these disclosures has interfered with current and prospective business relationships of SCA.” He
23 demanded that the disclosure of confidential or non-public matters stop immediately.
24

25
26 211. On March 21, 2014, Colby confirmed to SCA that “FINRA’s policies prohibit
27 disclosing our audit schedule and regulatory requests to firms.” Colby represented that FINRA’s
28

1 “Ombudsman’s office is actively reviewing whether our staff disclosed any information
2 inconsistent with our policies.”
3

4 212. As of the filing of this Complaint, FINRA has not communicated the result of any
5 Ombudsman’s office review to SCA or the Hurrys.

6 213. On information and belief, FINRA did not conduct a thorough and adequate
7 investigation regarding the press leaks and inappropriate disclosures following SCA’s March 21,
8 2014 email.
9

10 214. On information and belief, FINRA did not take action to curb inappropriate leaks
11 or disclosures of confidential, non-public, and misleading information regarding the Hurrys,
12 their businesses, or their customers following the March 21, 2014, email.
13

14 215. On April 9, 2014, outside counsel for SCA received a phone call from reporter Bill
15 Meagher. The reporter informed SCA’s counsel that the Deal Pipeline would be publishing a
16 story that would disclose that FINRA AML examiners appeared at the SCA offices in March of
17 2014 and requested account documentation for a number of customer accounts, which he
18 specified by name.
19
20

21 216. On or about April 16, 2014, the Deal Pipeline published an article written by
22 Meagher disclosing an unannounced FINRA examination of SCA. Under FINRA policies,
23 unannounced examinations of members are non-public and confidential. The article contained
24 details regarding the unannounced examination of SCA that could be known only to FINRA and
25 SCA.
26

27 217. On or about April 17, 2014, SCA’s in-house counsel emailed Colby notifying him
28 of the contact from Meagher, the April 16, 2014, article in the Deal Pipeline, and attesting “no

1 one at [SCA] disclosed to the press the[unannounced] visit or the documentation [FINRA
2 examiners] requested.” He notified Colby that “FINRA Staff are providing information to this
3 reporter on a near real-time basis, with the apparent intent to embarrass and/or financially hurt
4 [SCA], as well as to expose confidential client information.” He continued that “[t]his behavior,
5 if coming from FINRA Staff, is a violation of your own policies and unbecoming of a member
6 regulatory organization.” He requested that FINRA “thoroughly investigate this matter, and
7 respond” to him or SCA’s outside regulatory counsel, “whether anyone on the Staff has in fact
8 violated FINRA policies.”

9
10
11
12 218. In response to SCA’s email, on or about April 17, 2014, Colby confirmed that
13 “[p]roviding information to the press about exams is unacceptable” and promised that he “will
14 review this situation also.”

15
16 219. On information and belief, FINRA did not conduct an appropriate, thorough, and
17 adequate investigation regarding the press leaks and inappropriate disclosures following SCA’s
18 April 17, 2014, email.

19
20 220. On information and belief, FINRA did not take action to curb inappropriate leaks
21 or disclosures of confidential, non-public, and misleading information regarding the Hurrys,
22 their businesses, or their customers following the April 17, 2014, email from SCA.

23
24 ***The Leaks to the Deal Pipeline Damage the Hurrys’ Reputation, Harm Customer
25 Relationships, and Force Closure of the Hurrys’ Bank Accounts***

26
27 221. On or about February 3, 2014, Morgan Stanley denied an application by Alpine
28 for an omnibus account. On information and belief, the Morgan Stanley denial of Alpine’s
application was directly and proximately caused by leaked information appearing the December

1 6, 2013, Deal Pipeline article. Alpine lost at least one major client or prospective client as a
2 direct and proximate result of the Morgan Stanley denial of the omnibus account application.
3 The denial has injured and impaired Alpine's ongoing business operations and business
4 expansion.
5

6 222. On or about February 26, 2014, John Hurry was notified by J.P. Morgan Private
7 Bank, where he had been a longtime client, that the bank was closing his accounts. The bank
8 informed him that based upon a review of its client relationships, it had determined that Mr.
9 Hurry's "interests are no longer served by maintaining a relationship with J.P. Morgan Private
10 Bank." Based upon information and belief, the closure of the Hurrays' accounts by J.P. Morgan
11 Private Bank was directly and proximately caused by leaked information appearing the
12 December 6, 2013, Deal Pipeline article.
13
14

15 223. The closure of the J.P. Morgan Private Bank accounts impaired numerous
16 prospective and existing business transactions and relationships for the Hurrays.
17

18 224. On or about May 19, 2014, Chase Bank notified the Hurrays that it was closing all
19 accounts associated with the Hurrays and their businesses. Upon information and belief, the
20 closure of the Hurrays' accounts by Chase Bank was directly and proximately caused by
21 Defendants' actions including wrongful and inappropriate leaks of information to Meagher,
22 which was then published by the Deal Pipeline.
23
24

25 225. The closure of the Chase Bank accounts, including accounts for Plaintiff ISC,
26 which provides administrative and legal services to the Hurrays' other businesses, and accounts
27 for Plaintiff Corner of Paradise, the Hurrays' retail ice cream parlor and bicycle rental shop, has
28 and will directly and substantially impair the Hurrays' business operations.

1 226. On or about September 11, 2014, Zions Bank notified Alpine in writing of its
2 intent to close accounts associated with Alpine and the Hurrys. Upon information and belief, the
3 closure of these accounts by Zions Bank was directly and proximately caused by Defendants'
4 actions including wrongful and inappropriate leaks of information to Meagher, which was then
5 published by the Deal Pipeline.
6

7 227. These various bank account closures were also consistent with the tactics used by
8 the federal Department of Justice's Operation Choke Point. Indeed, a representative of the
9 Office of the Comptroller of the Currency directly cautioned Zions Bank against doing business
10 with broker-dealers generally, and continuing to do business with Alpine Securities specifically.
11

12 228. The closure of the Zions Bank accounts has and will directly and substantially
13 impair the Hurrys' business operations.
14

15 229. On information and belief, other bank accounts for businesses associated with the
16 Hurrys are being negatively impacted in ways similar to the Chase and Zions accounts.
17

18 230. On information and belief, other banks, as a direct and proximate result of the
19 Deal Pipeline articles, have refused to open accounts for businesses associated with the Hurrys
20 or have announced their intent to terminate their customer relationship with those businesses
21 based on perceived "reputational risk."
22

23 231. As Defendants are well aware, maintaining bank accounts and banking
24 relationships is essential to the Hurrys' livelihood and to the viability of each of the Business
25 Plaintiffs and other businesses with which the Hurrys are affiliated. Unless Defendants'
26 unlawful and tortious conduct is stopped, it is likely that the Hurrys will be unable to pursue
27 their entrepreneurial activity and the Business Plaintiffs will be forced to shut down. At a
28

1 minimum, the Hurrays will be effectively barred from doing business in the securities industry
2 despite no formal sanction from FINRA or the SEC dictating that result.

3
4 ***FINRA Wrongfully Interferes with Plaintiff WD Clearing's Acquisition of the Broker-
Dealer, Wilson Davis & Co. citing the Deal Pipeline Article***

5
6 232. The harm from the Deal Pipeline articles has not been limited to third parties.
7 FINRA, itself, has cited one of the Deal Pipeline articles as a pretext for denying the Hurrays the
8 right to purchase an interest in broker-dealer Wilson Davis & Co.

9
10 233. On April 30, 2013, John Hurry entered into a Financing Agreement with Wilson-
11 Davis & Co., Inc. ("Wilson Davis"), a closely held Utah corporation and securities broker/dealer
12 headquartered in Salt Lake City, and its shareholders ("Wilson Davis Shareholders").

13
14 234. Pursuant to the Financing Agreement, John Hurry lent to Wilson Davis the sum of
15 four million dollars in exchange for (i) a Senior Promissory Note in the principal amount of four
16 million dollars and (ii) an option to purchase one hundred percent of the issued and outstanding
17 equity interests of Wilson Davis (the "Wilson Davis Option").

18
19 235. Absent the loan from the Hurrays, Wilson Davis likely would have ceased
20 operating as a going concern. FINRA received contemporaneous notice of the Financing
21 Agreement and the Wilson Davis Option.

22
23 236. On or about September 16, 2013, John Hurry assigned the Wilson Davis Option to
24 WD Clearing, LLC, a company he formed and controlled, and to various independently
25 controlled trusts formed to acquire ownership interest in Wilson Davis (collectively, the "Wilson
26 Davis Buyers").
27
28

1 237. On or about September 16, 2013, the Wilson Davis Buyers each exercised their
2 respective rights under the Wilson Davis Option.

3
4 238. On or about December 2, 2013, the Wilson Davis Buyers entered into a Securities
5 Purchase Agreement (“Wilson Davis Purchase Agreement”) with Wilson Davis and the Wilson
6 Davis Shareholders to effectuate the transactions contemplated by the exercise of the Wilson
7 Davis Option. Under the Wilson Davis Purchase Agreement, the Wilson Davis Buyers agreed to
8 buy, and the Wilson Davis Shareholders agreed to sell, one hundred percent ownership interest
9 in Wilson Davis. The parties to the transaction agreed that it would close on “the seventh
10 business day of the first month subsequent to the passage of at least 30 days following the filing
11 of a ‘substantially complete’ [Continuing Membership Application]” with FINRA.
12

13
14 239. As of February 24, 2014, FINRA had received a “substantially complete”
15 Continuing Membership Application requesting approval of the change in Wilson Davis’s firm
16 ownership.
17

18 240. Despite receiving a substantially complete application, FINRA did not approve the
19 change in ownership. Rather, FINRA, acting through agents Leyna Goro, Kathy Gurczynski,
20 Joseph Sheirer, Domingo Diaz, and Jennifer Danby, imposed unjustified, arbitrary, and
21 pretextual requirements upon the Wilson Davis Buyers and—in violation of its own rules—
22 unlawfully directed Wilson Davis not to close the transaction with the Wilson Davis Buyers.
23
24

25 241. Although FINRA requires advance notice in the form of a change in ownership, it
26 does not require prior approval. NASD Rule 1017(c)(1) states that “[a] member may effect a
27 change in ownership or control prior to the conclusion of the proceeding, but the Department
28 may place new interim restrictions on the member based on the standards in Rule 1014, pending

1 final Department action.” As FINRA advises in its Continuing Membership Guide, “[i]n the
2 event of a denial, lapse or withdrawal of the application, the new owners (if the transaction has
3 been consummated) may not conduct business.”
4

5 242. On February 25, 2014, FINRA purported to impose “interim restrictions”
6 prohibiting Wilson Davis from:

- 7
- 8 • “Effecting any portion of the . . . ownership change transaction, including unapproved
9 individuals or entities acting in any capacity that would suggests that they are approved
10 direct and/or indirect owners of the Firm”
 - 11 • “Permitting any trustee, grantor, or beneficiary of the trusts – including, but not limited
12 to, Mr. Hurry – to act in any principal, supervisory or control capacity.”
13

14 243. According to FINRA, the interim restrictions on Wilson Davis “are based upon the
15 fact that the Staff is in the process of reviewing the Firm’s information to determine whether the
16 Firm meets all of the Standards in Rule 1014, including, but not limited to, 1014(a)(1), (3), (7)
17 and (13).”
18

19 244. FINRA justified its interim restrictions by noting specifically that it had concerns
20 based on “an article relating to an investigation involving Scottsdale Capital and Alpine
21 Securities, which are controlled by Mr. Hurry.” On information and belief, the FINRA letter
22 refers to the December 6, 2013, Deal Pipeline article by Meagher, which is based upon non-
23 public, confidential, and misleading information provided by FINRA or the Individual
24 Defendants.
25
26
27
28

1 245. As a direct and proximate result of FINRA’s interim restrictions, Wilson Davis
2 refused to close the transaction with the Wilson Davis Buyers, resulting in separate litigation by
3 the Wilson Davis Buyers seeking to enforce the agreed transaction (“Wilson Davis litigation”).
4

5 246. Moreover, when J.P. Morgan Private Bank terminated its banking relationship
6 with the Hurrys, it also closed accounts for the several trusts that comprise the Wilson Davis
7 Buyers. These account terminations, which were a direct and proximate result of FINRA’s and
8 the Individual Defendants’ wrongful conduct, have directly and substantially impaired the
9 Wilson Davis transaction.
10

11 ***The Deal Pipeline Articles and Pretextual Investigation Conducted by FINRA
12 and Individual Defendants Leads to Additional Harm to the Hurrys, the
13 Business Plaintiffs, and Businesses Associated with the Hurrys***

14 247. As a direct and proximate result of improper and wrongful leaks to Bill Meagher
15 and then published in the December 6, 2013, Deal Pipeline article, John Hurry has had
16 prospective investments in businesses across various sectors hampered, delayed, or declined.
17

18 248. SCA has been notified by at least one website catering to the OTC investment
19 sector, where SCA has been a longtime advertiser, that the website will no longer accept SCA’s
20 advertisements. Based upon information and belief, the rejection of SCA as an advertiser is the
21 direct and proximate result of the pretextual investigation conducted by FINRA and Individual
22 Defendants and the improper and wrongful leaks of non-public, confidential, and misleading
23 information targeting the Hurrys and published in the Deal Pipeline.
24

25 249. As a direct and proximate result of the inappropriate disclosures to the press and
26 FINRA’s failure to investigate and curb these leaks, Plaintiffs have suffered substantial
27 reputational harm and injury to existing and prospective business relationships.
28

1 ***Continuing its Pattern of Ongoing Harm to the Hurrays, FINRA Issues Premature Wells***
2 ***Notice that Inexplicably Names John Hurry Individually Shortly After He Completes***
3 ***Majority of Filings Necessary to Establish Separate Self-Regulatory Organization***

4 250. On August 31, 2014, John Hurry completed the majority of filings with the SEC
5 necessary to advance his goal of establishing a separate self-regulated organization named
6 “Association of Securities Dealers LLC” or “ASD,” one of the plaintiffs in this action.

7 251. On the morning of September 12, 2014, the Wilson Davis Buyers amended their
8 complaint in the Wilson Davis litigation to include claims of securities fraud based on Wilson
9 Davis’ conduct related to the underlying transaction.

10 252. Later that same day, on the afternoon of September 12, 2014, FINRA issued a
11 Wells notice that named John Hurry individually. The notice did not purport to be related to
12 FINRA Matter No. 20120327319 or any of the facts raised in this Complaint. The agents
13 involved in issuing this Wells notice were Blake Snyder, Surveillance Director; Jason Foye,
14 Examination Manager; Eli Renshaw, Regulatory Principal; Laura Leigh Blackston, Senior
15 Regional Counsel; and Aimee Williams-Ramey, Regional Chief Counsel, Enforcement.

16 253. The Wells notice that named John Hurry individually failed to include any
17 specificity as to the issues giving rise to the above-named agents’ decision to Wells him. On
18 information and belief, there was no identifiable regulatory basis for issuing a Wells notice to
19 John Hurry on September 12, 2014. Indeed, the Wells notice was issued before John Hurry had
20 been deposed by FINRA.

21 254. On September 15, 2014, FINRA agents Domingo Diaz, Jennifer Danby, and
22 Allissa Robinson engaged in a conversation with Mark O. Van Wagoner of Wilson Davis, and
23 provided Mr. Van Wagoner with specific information regarding the Wells notice as to John
24
25
26
27
28

1 Hurry, apparently deeming it appropriate to provide more notice to this third-party regarding
2 FINRA's concerns than to John Hurry himself.

3
4 255. During the September 15, 2014, conversation between FINRA agents and a
5 Wilson Davis representative, the FINRA agents specifically requested that Wilson Davis
6 withdraw its pending application

7
8 256. On September 17, 2014, Wilson Davis gave into FINRA's coercive demand and
9 withdrew the pending Continuing Membership Application.

10 257. On September 22, 2014, the judge in the Wilson Davis litigation issued an order
11 granting a partial summary judgment in that case excusing Wilson Davis' performance of the
12 transaction agreement with the Wilson Davis Buyers on the basis of FINRA's interference. The
13 remaining claims in the Wilson Davis litigation are currently pending discovery and ongoing
14 litigation. The Wilson Davis Buyers are also pursuing SEC review of FINRA's actions with
15 regard to the Wilson Davis transaction.
16
17

18 258. John Hurry was subject to an On the Record interview in October 2014. On
19 information and belief, it is inconsistent with FINRA's standard practice to issue a Wells notice
20 naming an individual before the individual has been subject to a relevant On the Record
21 interview.
22

23
24 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

25 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1030 (a)(2)(C)**

26 259. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all prior allegations of this
27 Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

28 260. The ISC Computers were "protected" under the CFAA.

1 261. Defendants accessed the ISC Computers intentionally.

2 262. Defendants accessed the ISC Computers without authorization, or, in the
3 alternative, exceeded authorized access to them.
4

5 263. Defendants obtained information from the ISC Computers.

6 264. As a result of the misconduct alleged herein, Plaintiffs suffered a loss of \$5,000 or
7 more.
8

9 265. The misconduct alleged herein constitutes violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(2)(C).

10 266. Plaintiffs have suffered damage and loss through the cost of responding to the
11 offenses, including conducting damage assessments and restoring data, programs, systems and
12 or information to its condition prior to the offenses.
13

14 267. Unless Defendants are enjoined from violating and continuing to violate 18 U.S.C.
15 § 1030(a)(2)(C), Plaintiffs will continue to suffer irreparable injury.
16

17 268. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law and are entitled to injunctive relief.

18 269. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of compensatory damages in an amount to be
19 proven at trial.
20

21 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

22 **Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(C)**

23 270. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all prior allegations of this
24 Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
25

26 271. The ISC Computers were “protected” under the CFAA.

27 272. Defendants accessed the ISC Computers intentionally.

28 273. Defendants accessed the ISC Computers without authorization.

1 274. Defendants caused damage to the ISC Computers.

2 275. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unauthorized access of the ISC
3 Computers, Plaintiffs suffered a loss of \$5,000 or more.
4

5 276. The misconduct alleged herein constitutes violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(C).

6 277. Plaintiffs have suffered damage and loss through the cost of responding to the
7 offenses, including conducting damage assessments and restoring data, programs, systems and
8 or information to its condition prior to the offenses.
9

10 278. Unless Defendants are restrained and enjoined from violating and continuing to
11 violate 18 U.S.C. § 1030(a)(5)(C), Plaintiffs will continue to suffer irreparable injury.
12

13 279. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law and are entitled to injunctive relief.

14 280. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of compensatory damages in an amount to be
15 proven at trial.
16

17 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

18 **Trespass Upon Chattel**

19 281. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this
20 Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
21

22 282. The misconduct alleged herein constitutes trespass upon chattel.

23 283. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' trespass upon chattel, Plaintiffs
24 have suffered, and continue to suffer, irreparable injury.
25

26 284. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law and are entitled to injunctive relief.

27 285. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of compensatory damages in an amount to be
28 proven at trial.

1 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 **Intrusion Upon Seclusion**

3 286. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

4
5 287. Defendants, by engaging in the misconduct alleged herein, intruded upon the
6 solitude and seclusion of the private affairs and concerns of Plaintiffs and those individuals and
7 entities who have private, privileged, and proprietary information in Plaintiffs' custody.

8
9 288. Defendants' intrusion was intentional.

10 289. Defendants' intrusion would be highly offensive to a reasonable person.

11 290. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' intrusion upon seclusion, Plaintiffs
12 have suffered, and continue to suffer, irreparable injury.

13
14 291. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law and are entitled to injunctive relief.

15 292. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of compensatory damages in an amount to be
16 proven at trial.

17
18 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

19 **Conversion**

20 293. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this
21 Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

22
23 294. Defendants have wrongfully and intentionally asserted dominion and control over
24 the private, sensitive, personal, confidential, privileged, and proprietary information belonging
25 to Plaintiffs in a manner that is inconsistent with Plaintiffs' ownership of the information.

26
27 295. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conversion, Plaintiffs have
28 suffered, and continue to suffer, irreparable injury.

1 296. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law and are entitled to injunctive relief.

2 297. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of compensatory damages in an amount to be
3 proven at trial.
4

5 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **Misappropriation of Trade Secrets**

7 298. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this
8 Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
9

10 299. Defendants, in seizing, accessing and copying the ISC Computers in their entirety,
11 acquired one or more trade secrets of one or more persons.

12 300. Defendants knew or had reason to know that the trade secrets were acquired by
13 improper means.
14

15 301. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' misappropriation of trade secrets,
16 Plaintiffs have suffered, and continue to suffer, irreparable injury.
17

18 302. Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law and are entitled to injunctive relief.

19 303. Plaintiffs are entitled to an award of compensatory damages in an amount to be
20 proven at trial.
21

22 **SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

23 **Prima Facie Tort**

24 304. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all prior paragraphs of this Complaint.

25 305. Defendants have intentionally caused injury to Plaintiffs.

26 306. Defendants' conduct is culpable and not justifiable under the circumstances.
27
28

1 damaged and subjecting them to scorn in the eyes of business associates, current and prospective
2 clients, and the general public.

3
4 323. Some of Defendants' false and defamatory statements have imputed egregious
5 conduct onto John Hurry.

6
7 324. Upon information and belief, Defendants continue to make defamatory statements
8 to third parties in an effort to impair the Hurrys' business relationships, to force the Hurrys out
9 of business, prevent the Hurrys from establishing new and competing businesses, and destroy
10 the Hurrys' livelihood.

11
12 325. Many of these false and defamatory statements are made in a secretive manner
13 that inhibits Plaintiffs' ability to discover and respond to the sum and substance of the
14 statements until well after they are made.

15
16 326. By reason of the false, libelous, and defamatory statements set forth in this
17 Complaint, Plaintiffs have suffered damages and are entitled to an award of compensatory
18 damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

19
20 327. Defendants' wrongful conduct was guided by evil motives and/or by willful or
21 wanton disregard of the rights of others, such that Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive damages.

22
23 **TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 **Intentional Interference with Contract Relationship or Business Expectancy**

25 328. The Hurrys and Business Plaintiffs have or had valid contracts with numerous
26 banking institutions, including JP Morgan Private and Chase.

27
28 329. Defendants are and were aware of these contractual relationships.

1 330. Defendants intentionally interfered with these banking relationships, causing the
2 banks to terminate their business relationships with the Hurrlys, Business Plaintiffs, and
3 businesses associated with the Hurrlys by knowingly, willfully, and intentionally increasing the
4 Hurrlys' "reputational risk" and improperly pressuring banking institutions to terminate or refuse
5 banking relationships with the Hurrlys, Business Plaintiffs, and businesses associated with the
6 Hurrlys.
7

8
9 331. Defendants' intentional acts and defamatory statements have resulted in a loss of
10 beneficial economic relationships and actual profits to Plaintiffs.
11

12 332. Plaintiffs have sustained damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendants'
13 intentional business interference and are entitled to an award of compensatory damages in an
14 amount to be proven at trial.
15

16 333. Defendants' wrongful conduct was guided by evil motives and/or by willful or
17 wanton disregard of the rights of others, such that Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive damages.
18

19 **ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 **Public Disclosure of Private Facts**

21 334. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate herein by reference all prior allegations of this
22 Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
23

24 335. Defendants intentionally and wrongfully disclosed the private affairs and concerns
25 of Plaintiffs.
26

27 336. Defendants' disclosure of Plaintiffs' private affairs and concerns is highly
28 offensive to Plaintiffs.

1 337. Defendants' disclosure of Plaintiffs' private affairs and concerns would be highly
2 offensive to a reasonable person.

3
4 338. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' disclosure of Plaintiffs' private
5 affairs and concerns, Plaintiffs suffered mental anguish and economic harm.

6 339. Plaintiffs have sustained damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendants'
7 public disclosure of private facts and are entitled to an award of compensatory damages in an
8 amount to be proven at trial.

9
10 340. Defendants' wrongful conduct is and was guided by evil motives and/or by willful
11 or wanton disregard of the rights of others, such that Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive damages.

12
13 **TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

14 **False Light**

15 341. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference all prior allegations of this
16 Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

17
18 342. Defendants intentionally and wrongfully gave publicity to matters concerning
19 Plaintiffs that place Plaintiffs before the public in a false light and, thus, wrongfully invaded
20 Plaintiffs' privacy.

21
22 343. The false light in which Plaintiffs have been placed is highly offensive to Plaintiffs
23 and would be highly offensive to a reasonable person.

24
25 344. Defendants knew of or acted in reckless disregard as to the falsity of the
26 publicized matter and the false light in which Plaintiffs would be placed as a result.

1 protect their proprietary and privacy interests by threatening to bring disciplinary action against
2 Plaintiffs or their employees if they persisted.

3
4 351. Plaintiffs have sustained damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendants'
5 unconstitutional conduct and are entitled to an award of compensatory damages in an amount to
6 be proven at trial.

7
8 **FOURTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

9 **Conspiracy to Violate Civil Rights – 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2)**

10 352. Defendant Andersen conspired with Individual Defendants and one or more other
11 persons to deter Plaintiffs from prosecuting their original complaint in this Court by intimidation
12 and threats.

13
14 353. Andersen and Individual Defendants intentionally accessed information on a
15 protected computer under the CFAA in an effort to intimidate and deter the Hurrys, Plaintiff
16 ISC, and the Business Plaintiffs from prosecuting their original complaint in this Court.

17
18 354. Defendant Andersen further conspired with one or more of the Individual
19 Defendants to disclose unlawfully protected information in violation of the Privacy Act and, in
20 so doing, injured Plaintiffs and impaired Plaintiffs' property rights and livelihood—all on
21 account of Plaintiffs having filed a lawsuit against Andersen and FINRA.

22
23 355. Plaintiffs have sustained damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendants'
24 wrongful conduct and are entitled to an award of compensatory damages in an amount to be
25 proven at trial.
26
27
28

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

1
2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment in their favor and against Defendants as
3 follows:

4
5 A. For an injunction restraining and enjoining FINRA, Andersen, Individual
6 Defendants, and all other persons or entities acting in concert with them, including but not
7 limited to FINRA’s employees, agents, representatives, subsidiaries, affiliates, and attorneys,
8 from:

9
10 1. continuing unlawfully to maintain possession of the ISC Computer data in
11 its entirety, including the Extra-Jurisdictional Materials.

12
13 2. failing to immediately return or certify the destruction of the ISC Computer
14 data, including all Extra-Jurisdictional Materials.

15
16 3. making any further review or use of the ISC Computer data, including all
17 Extra-Jurisdictional Materials.

18
19 4. disclosing or distributing the ISC Computer data, including any Extra-
20 Jurisdictional Materials, either in whole or in part to any person or entity other than the Hurrys
21 or Plaintiff ISC.

22
23 5. further disclosure of information protected under the Privacy Act.

24 B. For a judgment (1) declaring unlawful, arbitrary, and capricious FINRA’s “interim
25 restrictions” prohibiting Wilson Davis from effecting ownership change or allowing John Hurry
26 to act in any ownership capacity and (2) directing FINRA to remove immediately any and all
27 such restrictions.
28

1 C. Enjoining Andersen, the Individual Defendants, FINRA, its board officers,
2 employees, and agents from implementing, applying, or taking any action whatsoever or
3 applying informal pressure to banks to encourage them to refuse or terminate business
4 relationships with the Hurrys, Business Plaintiffs, or any businesses associated with the Hurrys.
5

6 D. Awarding actual damages in favor of Plaintiffs against Defendants in an amount to
7 be determined by the trier of fact.
8

9 E. Awarding punitive damages in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants in an
10 amount no less than \$50 million.

11 F. Awarding Plaintiffs their reasonable costs and attorneys' fees incurred in bringing
12 this action.
13

14
15 G. For such further relief the Court deems just and appropriate.

16 DATED this 26th day of November, 2014.

17 MANDEL YOUNG PLC

18
19 By: s/ Taylor C. Young
20 Robert A. Mandel
21 Taylor C. Young
22 Jennifer M. Perkins
23 3001 E. Camelback Rd., Suite 140
24 Phoenix, Arizona 85016
25 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*
26
27
28

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

District of Arizona

John J. Hurry and Justine Hurry, as husband and wife; Investment Services Corporation, an Arizona corporation; et al.,

Plaintiff(s)

v.

Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc., a Delaware corporation, Scott M. Andersen, a natural person, John and/or Jane Does 1-10.

Defendant(s)

Civil Action No. CV-14-2490-PHX-JWS

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address) Scott M. Andersen
FINRA Deputy Regional Counsel, Enforcement
334 Anzio Way
Oak Park, California 91377

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are: Taylor C. Young, Mandel Young plc, 3001 E. Camelback Suite 140, Phoenix, AZ 86016

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: _____

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. CV-14-2490-PHX-JWS

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
_____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
on *(date)* _____ , and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____ , who is
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
_____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ _____ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Print

Save As...

Reset