

FINAL ORDER – THIS PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION BECAME THE FINAL ORDER OF THE COMMISSION ON NOVEMBER 11, 2022 PURSUANT TO RULE 21F-10(f) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Notice of Covered Action: [REDACTED]

PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION OF THE CLAIMS REVIEW STAFF

In response to the above-referenced Notice of Covered Action, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission received a whistleblower award claim from [REDACTED] (“Claimant”) for the above-referenced matter. Pursuant to Section 21F of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and Rule 21F-10 promulgated thereunder, the Claims Review Staff has evaluated the above claim in accordance with the criteria set forth in Rules 21F-1 through 21F-18.

The Claims Review Staff has preliminarily determined to recommend that the Commission deny the above award claim.¹ The basis for this determination is marked below as follows:

Claimant did not provide information that led to the successful enforcement of the above-referenced Covered Action within the meaning of Section 21F(b)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rules 21F-3(a)(3) and 21F-4(c) thereunder because any information provided did not, under Rule 21F-4(c)(1) of the Exchange Act: (1) cause the Commission to (a) commence an examination, open or reopen an investigation, or inquire into different conduct as part of a current Commission examination or investigation, and (b) thereafter bring an action based, in whole or in part, on conduct that was the subject of claimants’ information; or (2) significantly contribute to the success of a Commission judicial or administrative enforcement action under Rule 21F-4(c)(2) of the Exchange Act.²

¹ To the extent Claimant has applied for an award in a related action, because Claimant is not eligible for an award in an SEC Covered Action, Claimant is not eligible for an award in connection with any related action. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 78u-6(b); Exchange Act Rule 21F-3(b), (b)(1); Rule 21F-4(g) and (f); Rule 21F-11(a); *see also* Order Determining Whistleblower Award Claim, Release No. 34-86902 (Sept. 9, 2019).

² Although Claimant’s information prompted the opening of an investigation, after several months of investigating, Enforcement staff could not substantiate Claimant’s allegations. Enforcement staff opened a new line of investigation based on public information reported by [REDACTED], which became the focus of the investigation and the basis for the Commission’s charges in the Covered Action. The Commission’s charges in the Covered Action were not based on the conduct alleged by Claimant. None of the information provided by Claimant was used in the Covered Action or otherwise helped Enforcement staff save time and resources or allowed staff to recommend additional charges or charges against additional respondents.

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Claimant is not a “whistleblower” under Exchange Act Rule 21F-2(a)(1) with respect to the Covered Action. To qualify as a whistleblower, an individual must (among other things) provide information regarding a potential securities law violation to the Commission in the form and manner that is required by Exchange Act Rule 21F-9(a), which Claimant did not do.

Claimant failed to submit the claim for award to the Office of the Whistleblower within ninety (90) days of the date of the above-referenced Notice for the Covered Action, as required under Rule 21F-10(b) of the Exchange Act.

Claimant’s whistleblower submissions, upon which Claimant bases the claim for an award, were not made voluntarily as required by Exchange Act Section 21F and Rules 21F-3, 21F-4(a)(1) and 21F-4(a)(3) because Claimant made the submission(s) after a request, investigation, or demand that relates to same subject matter as the submission(s) was directed to Claimant or anyone representing Claimant (such as an attorney) by (i) the Commission, (ii) another regulatory or law enforcement agency or self-regulatory organization (such as FINRA), or (iii) Congress or any other authority of the federal government, and/or Claimant was required to report information to the Commission as a result of a preexisting legal duty.

Claimant did not provide “original information” that led to the successful enforcement of the above-referenced Covered Action within the meaning of Section 21F(b)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rules 21F-3(a)(2) and 21F-4(b) thereunder because the information was not derived from Claimant’s: (1) “independent knowledge,” as defined under Rule 21F-4(b)(2), but instead was derived entirely from “publicly available sources;” or (2) “independent analysis,” as defined under Rule 21F-4(b)(3), because the information did not include an examination and evaluation of information that “reveals information that is not generally known or available to the public.”

Claimant did not provide “original information” that led to the successful enforcement of the above-referenced Covered Action within the meaning of Section 21F(b)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rules 21F-3(a)(2) and 21F-4(b) thereunder because the information provided by Claimant was already known to the Commission.

Claimant did not provide “original information” that led to the successful

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enforcement of the above-referenced Covered Action within the meaning of Section 21F(b)(1) of the Exchange Act and Rules 21F-3(a)(2) and 21F-4(b) thereunder because the information was not provided to the Commission for the first time after July 21, 2010 (the date of enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act).³

By: Claims Review Staff

Date: September 12, 2022

³ See *Stryker v. SEC*, 780 F.3d 163 (2d Cir. 2015).