

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff	)	
	)	
v.	)	Civil Action No. 3:08-cv-02050 (SAF)
	)	
MARK CUBAN,	)	
	)	
Defendant	)	
	)	

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**MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICI CURIAE BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS**

Professor Allen Ferrell, on behalf of himself and Professors Stephen Bainbridge, Alan R. Bromberg, M. Todd Henderson, and Jonathan R. Macey, as *amici curiae*, request leave to file the brief attached to this motion as Exhibit A in support of Defendant Mark Cuban's Motion to Dismiss.

The *amici curiae* are law professors who study, analyze, write about, and teach the federal securities laws and their role in regulating U.S. capital markets. The law professors joining this submission as *amici curiae*, listed alphabetically, are:

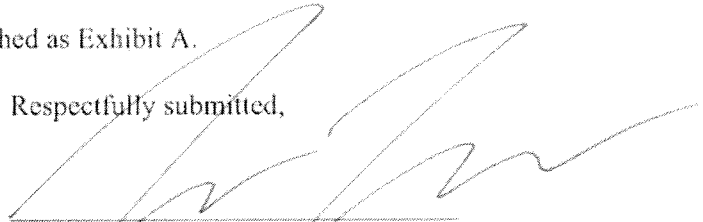
- Professor Stephen Bainbridge, the William D. Warren Professor of Law at UCLA Law School;
- Professor Alan R. Bromberg, a University Distinguished Professor of Law at SMU Dedman School of Law;
- Professor Allen Ferrell, the Greenfield Professor of Securities Law at Harvard Law School;
- Professor M. Todd Henderson, an Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School; and
- Professor Jonathan R. Macey, the Sam Harris Professor of Corporate Law, Finance, and Securities Regulation at Yale Law School.

The full curricula vitae of the *amici curiae* are attached as Exhibit B to this motion.<sup>1</sup>

The *amici curiae* are interested in the predictable interpretation of the securities laws in accordance with the statutory text and purpose. The case against Mark Cuban presents an important interpretive issue concerning the application of insider trading law. For the reasons set forth in the attached *amici curiae* submission, the *amici curiae* support the dismissal of the complaint against Mark Cuban.

Accordingly, the *amici curiae* respectfully request – pursuant to Local Rule 7.2 – that this Court grant them leave to file the brief attached as Exhibit A.

Respectfully submitted,



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Allen Ferrell  
Greenfield Professor of Securities Law  
Harvard Law School  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138  
(617) 495-8961  
fferrell@law.harvard.edu

*On Behalf of the Amici Curiae*

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<sup>1</sup> The *amici curiae* did not receive any form of compensation with respect to their *amici curiae* submission and the views expressed in the brief are their own. Counsel for Mark Cuban provided the *amici curiae* with assistance in the preparation of the submission.

# **EXHIBIT A**

**PROPOSED BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION TO DISMISS**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE )  
COMMISSION, )  
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Plaintiff )  
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MARK CUBAN, )  
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Defendant )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

Civil Action No. 3:08-cv-02050 (SAF)

BRIEF OF *AMICI CURIAE* IN SUPPORT OF  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO DISMISS

Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 creates fraud liability for conduct involving a "deceptive device or contrivance" used "in connection with" the purchase or sale of securities. In *U.S. v. O'Hagan*, 521 U.S. 642 (1997), the U.S. Supreme Court found that Section 10(b) permits liability for insider trading based on the misappropriation theory. Under that theory, "a fiduciary's undisclosed, self-serving use of a principal's information to purchase or sell securities, in breach of a duty of loyalty and confidentiality, defrauds the principal of the exclusive use of that information." *Id.* at 652. The Court emphasized, consistent with its earlier insider trading rulings, that *only* if the defendant has breached a fiduciary or similar relationship of trust and confidence can the defendant be found to have engaged in the requisite deception through nondisclosure. *Id.*

In the context of a business relationship, a confidentiality agreement alone is insufficient to create a fiduciary or similar relationship of trust and confidence between the parties. Under both state and federal common law, a confidentiality agreement alone creates only an obligation

to maintain the secrecy of the information, not a fiduciary or fiduciary-like duty to act loyally to the source of the information. In the absence of any other facts or circumstances indicating the existence of a fiduciary or similar relationship of trust and confidence, there can be no insider trading liability based on the misappropriation theory pursuant to Section 10(b).

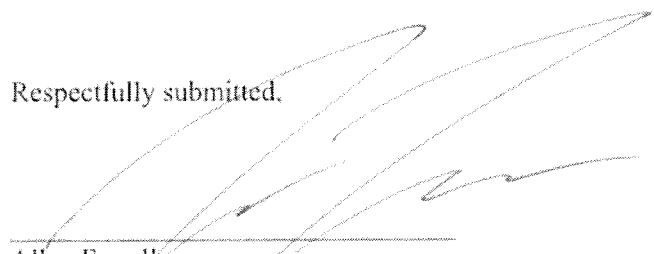
After the *O'Hagan* decision, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) promulgated Rule 10b5-2. 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b5-2 (2002). The adopting release states that the rule was designed to address when "a breach of a family or other non-business relationship may give rise to liability under the misappropriation theory of insider trading." *Selective Disclosure and Insider Trading*, 65 FR 51716 (Aug. 24, 2000). Federal courts likewise have found that Rule 10b5-2 does not apply in the context of business relationships. *See, e.g., SEC v. Talbot*, 430 F. Supp. 2d 1029, 1061 n.91 (C.D. Cal. 2006).

Rule 10b5-2 purports to provide a non-exclusive list of three situations in which a person is deemed to have a "duty of trust or confidence" for purposes of applying the theory. 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b5-2 (2002) (preliminary note). The first situation in which a person is deemed to have a "duty of trust or confidence" is "[w]henever a person agrees to maintain information in confidence." *Id.* § 240.10b5-2(b)(1).

Assuming that Rule 10b5-2(b)(1) is even applicable to business relationships, a confidentiality agreement alone would be insufficient to establish the existence of a fiduciary or similar relationship of trust and confidence. The SEC's use of the phrase "trust *or* confidence" in Rule 10b5-2(b)(1), as opposed to the *O'Hagan* standard of "trust *and* confidence," suggests that the SEC sought to go beyond the *O'Hagan* articulation of the misappropriation theory. If Rule 10b5-2(b)(1) creates potential liability based *solely* on the existence of a confidentiality agreement, the rule is an invalid exercise of the agency's rulemaking authority. Interpreted in

this manner, Rule 10b5-2(b)(1) directly contradicts the Supreme Court's rulings on the scope of Section 10(b) liability for insider trading because it would create liability without the existence of a fiduciary or similar relationship of trust and confidence. The SEC does not have the authority to adopt rules that impermissibly expand the scope of Section 10(b) liability. *Santa Fe Industries, Inc. v. Green*, 430 U.S. 462 (1977); *Ernst & Ernst v. Hochfelder*, 425 U.S. 185 (1976).

Respectfully submitted,



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Allen Ferrell  
Greenfield Professor of Securities Law  
Harvard Law School  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138  
(617) 495-8961  
[fferrell@law.harvard.edu](mailto:fferrell@law.harvard.edu)

*On Behalf of Himself and the Amici Curiae:*

Stephen Bainbridge  
William D. Warren Professor of Law  
UCLA Law School  
PO Box 951476  
Los Angeles, California 90095-1476  
[bainbridge@law.ucla.edu](mailto:bainbridge@law.ucla.edu)

M. Todd Henderson  
Assistant Professor of Law  
University of Chicago Law School  
1111 East 60th Street  
Chicago, IL 60637  
[toddh@uchicago.edu](mailto:toddh@uchicago.edu)

Alan R. Bromberg  
University Distinguished Professor of Law  
SMU Dedman School of Law  
Dallas, Texas  
[abromber@mail.smu.edu](mailto:abromber@mail.smu.edu)

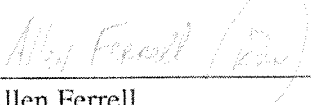
Jonathan R. Macey  
Sam Harris Professor of Corporate Law,  
Finance, and Securities Regulation  
Yale Law School  
127 Wall Street  
New Haven, CT 06511  
[jonathan.macey@yale.edu](mailto:jonathan.macey@yale.edu)

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I certify that a copy of the foregoing Motion for Leave to File Amici Curiae Brief in Support of Defendant's Motion to Dismiss was served on the counsel of record listed below, by first class U.S. mail, on February 2, 2009.

Mr. Kevin P. O'Rourke  
U. S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
100 F St. NE, Washington, DC 20549  
*Attorney for Plaintiff*  
*Securities and Exchange Commission*

Mr. Lyle Roberts  
DEWEY & LEBOEUF LLP  
1101 New York Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20005  
*Attorney for Defendant*  
*Mark Cuban*

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Allen Ferrell