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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO., )  
 )  
 Plaintiff, )  
 )  
 vs. )  
 )  
 CITY OF RENO, )  
 )  
 Defendant. )  
 \_\_\_\_\_ )

3:12-cv-00327-RCJ-WGC

**ORDER**

This case arises out of the City of Reno’s issuance of approximately \$210 million of complex securities soon before the real estate and stock market crash of 2008 in order to fund various projects. The City has brought an action against Goldman, Sachs & Co. (“GS”) before the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). Pending before the Court is GS’s motion for a preliminary injunction against that action. For the reasons given herein, the Court denies the motion.

**I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

In 2005, the City issued approximately \$73 million in auction rate securities (“ARS”), in order to fund various projects, to be underwritten and brokered by GS pursuant to an October 19, 2005 agreement (the “2005 Underwriter Agreement”) and an October 26, 2005 agreement (the “2005 Broker–Dealer Agreement”). (Compl ¶¶ 12–13, June 18, 2012, ECF No. 1). In 2006, the City issued approximately \$137 million in ARS for similar purposes and again to be underwritten

1 and brokered by GS pursuant to similar agreements (the “2006 Underwriter Agreement” and  
2 “2006 Broker–Dealer Agreement”). (Compl ¶¶ 18–20). The Broker–Dealer Agreements contain  
3 forum selection clauses to the effect that “all actions and proceedings arising out of this  
4 Broker–Dealer Agreement or any of the transactions contemplated hereby shall be brought in the  
5 United States District Court for the District of Nevada . . .” (*See* 2005 Broker–Dealer Agreement  
6 § 5.09, at 14, ECF No. 1-6; 2006 Broker–Dealer Agreement § 5.09, at 14, ECF No. 1-7). The  
7 Broker–Dealer Agreements also contain merger and integration clauses to the effect that “the  
8 [Broker–Dealer Agreement] and the other agreements and instruments executed and delivered in  
9 connection with the issuance of the ARS, contain the entire agreement between the parties  
10 relating to the subject matter hereof, and there are no other representations.” (*See* 2005  
11 Broker–Dealer Agreement § 5.04, at 13, ECF No. 1-6; 2006 Broker–Dealer Agreement § 5.04, at  
12 13, ECF No. 1-7). Neither Broker–Dealer Agreement contains an arbitration clause. Neither  
13 Underwriter Agreement contains either a forum selection clause or an arbitration clause.

14 On February 10, 2012, the City filed a claim against GS with FINRA, alleging  
15 wrongdoing with respect to the 2005 and 2006 agreements. (Compl. ¶¶ 27–29). GS sued the City  
16 in this Court, asking the Court to declare that FINRA is an inappropriate forum for the claims in  
17 light of the mandatory forum selection clauses in the Broker–Dealer Agreements and the lack of  
18 any arbitration clauses in either the Broker–Dealer Agreements or the Underwriter Agreements.  
19 GS has asked the Court for a preliminary injunction against the FINRA proceedings.

## 20 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

21 The Court of Appeals in the past set forth two separate sets of criteria for determining  
22 whether to grant preliminary injunctive relief:

23 Under the traditional test, a plaintiff must show: (1) a strong likelihood of success  
24 on the merits, (2) the possibility of irreparable injury to plaintiff if preliminary  
25 relief is not granted, (3) a balance of hardships favoring the plaintiff, and (4)  
advancement of the public interest (in certain cases). The alternative test requires  
that a plaintiff demonstrate either a combination of probable success on the merits

1 and the possibility of irreparable injury or that serious questions are raised and the  
2 balance of hardships tips sharply in his favor.

3 *Taylor v. Westly*, 488 F.3d 1197, 1200 (9th Cir. 2007). “These two formulations represent two  
4 points on a sliding scale in which the required degree of irreparable harm increases as the  
5 probability of success decreases.” *Id.*

6 The Supreme Court recently reiterated, however, that a plaintiff seeking an injunction  
7 must demonstrate that irreparable harm is “likely,” not just possible. *Winter v. NRDC*, 555 U.S.  
8 7, 19–22 (2008) (rejecting the Ninth Circuit’s alternative “sliding scale” test). The Court of  
9 Appeals has explicitly recognized that its “possibility” test was “definitively refuted” in *Winter*,  
10 and that “[t]he proper legal standard for preliminary injunctive relief requires a party to  
11 demonstrate ‘that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm  
12 in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an  
13 injunction is in the public interest.’” *Stormans, Inc. v. Selecky*, 586 F.3d 1109, 1127 (9th Cir.  
14 2009) (quoting *Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20) (reversing a district court’s use of the Ninth Circuit’s pre-  
15 *Winter*, “sliding-scale” standard and remanding for application of the proper standard).

16 The Court of Appeals later parsed the language of *Winter* and subsequent appellate  
17 rulings and determined that the sliding scale test remains viable when there is a lesser showing of  
18 likelihood of success on the merits amounting to “serious questions,” but not when there is a  
19 lesser showing of likelihood of irreparable harm. See *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*,  
20 632 F.3d 1127, 1134 (9th Cir. 2011). This case presents some difficulty in light of *Winter* and  
21 prior Ninth Circuit cases. To the extent *Cottrell*’s interpretation of *Winter* is inconsistent with  
22 *Selecky*, *Selecky* controls. *Miller v. Gammie*, 335 F.3d 889, 899 (9th Cir. 2003) (en banc)  
23 (holding that, in the absence of an intervening Supreme Court decision, only the en banc court  
24 may overrule a decision by a three-judge panel). In any case, the Supreme Court stated in *Winter*  
25 that “[a] plaintiff seeking a preliminary injunction must establish that he is *likely* to succeed on

1 the merits, that he is *likely* to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the  
2 balance of equities tips in his favor, *and* that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter*, 555  
3 U.S. at 20 (citing *Munaf v. Geren*, 128 S. Ct. 2207, 2218–19 (2008); *Amoco Prod. Co. v.*  
4 *Gambell*, 480 U.S. 531, 542 (1987); *Weinberger v. Romero-Barcelo*, 456 U.S. 305, 311–12  
5 (1982)) (emphases added). The test is presented as a four-part conjunctive test, not as a four-  
6 factor balancing test, and the word “likely” modifies the success-on-the-merits prong in exactly  
7 the same way it separately modifies the irreparable-harm prong. In rejecting the sliding-scale test  
8 as to the irreparable-harm prong, the *Winter* Court emphasized the fact that the word “likely”  
9 modifies the irreparable-injury prong. *See id.* at 22. The word “likely” also modifies the success-  
10 on-the-merits prong. *See id.* at 20.

11 In summary, to satisfy *Winter*, a movant must show that he is “likely” to succeed on the  
12 merits. “Likely” means “having a high probability of occurring or being true.” Merriam–Webster  
13 Dictionary, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/likely>. This colloquial, lay definition of  
14 “likely” seems too stringent. Though it could be read consistently with the *Winter* language,  
15 Merriam–Webster’s definition of “likely” would appear to require a showing corresponding to  
16 the clear-and-convincing evidence standard, because something with a “*high* probability” of  
17 being true has more than a mere greater-than-not chance of being true. Black’s Law Dictionary,  
18 a more contextual reference work, defines the “likelihood-of-success-on-the-merits test” more  
19 leniently as “[t]he rule that a litigant who seeks [preliminary relief] must show a reasonable  
20 probability of success . . . .” *Black’s Law Dictionary* 1012 (9th ed. 2009). The Court must  
21 reconcile the cases by interpreting the *Cottrell* “serious questions” requirement to be in harmony  
22 with the *Winter/Selecky* “likelihood” standard, not as being in competition with it. “Serious  
23 questions going to the merits” must mean that there is at least a reasonable probability of success  
24 on the merits. Taken in a vacuum, “serious questions” appears to focus on the gravity of the  
25 issues, but appears silent on the probability of the truth of the proffered proposition, which is the

1 focus of the success-on-the-merits prong. The gravity of the issues is separately considered  
2 under the balance-of-hardships prong. The *Cottrell* Court must have meant something like  
3 “reasonable probability,” which appears to be the most lenient position on the sliding scale that  
4 can satisfy the requirement that success on the merits be “likely.” If success on the merits is  
5 merely possible, but not reasonably probable, no set of circumstances with respect to the other  
6 prongs will justify preliminary relief.

### 7 **III. ANALYSIS**

8 The Second Circuit recently decided a similar case. *See UBS Financial Services, Inc. v.*  
9 *W. Va. Univ. Hosps., Inc.*, 660 F.3d 643 (2d Cir. 2011). There, UBS argued that arbitration was  
10 not required either under the relevant contracts or under the FINRA Rules because the defendant  
11 was not a “customer” of UBS. *See id.* at 648. UBS also argued that even if arbitration were  
12 required, the contractual forum selection clause between it and the defendant would be superior  
13 to the FINRA rules with respect to the location of arbitration. *See id.* at 654. The *UBS* court first  
14 determined that the defendant was UBS’s “customer” under FINRA Rule 12200. That rule  
15 provides:

16 Parties must arbitrate a dispute under the Code if:

17 Arbitration under the Code is either:

- 18 (1) Required by a written agreement, or  
19 (2) Requested by the customer;

20 The dispute is between a customer and a member or associated person of a member;  
and

21 The dispute arises in connection with the business activities of the member or the  
22 associated person, except disputes involving the insurance business activities of a  
member that is also an insurance company.

23 FINRA Code, Rule 12200, *available at* [http://finra.complinet.com/en/display/](http://finra.complinet.com/en/display/display_viewall.html?rbid=2403&element_id=607&record_id=609)  
24 [display\\_viewall.html?rbid=2403&element\\_id=607&record\\_id=609](http://finra.complinet.com/en/display/display_viewall.html?rbid=2403&element_id=607&record_id=609); *see UBS Fin. Servs, Inc.*,  
25 660 F.3d at 649 (quoting *id.*). After examining regulatory and dictionary definitions, the *UBS*

1 court determined that “customer” under FINRA Rule 12200 included “at least a non-broker or  
2 non-dealer who purchases, or undertakes to purchase, a good or service from a FINRA member.”  
3 *UBS Fin. Servs, Inc.*, 660 F.3d at 649–50. The district court had relied on a Third Circuit case  
4 ruling that a FINRA member who underwrites securities issued by another party has that party as  
5 a “customer” under FINRA Rule 12200. *See id.* at 650; *see also UBS Fin. Servs., Inc. v. W. Va.*  
6 *univ. Hosps., Inc.*, 760 F. Supp. 2d 373, 378 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) (citing *Patten Secs. Corp. v.*  
7 *Diamond Greyhound & Genetics, Inc.*, 819 F.2d 400 (3d Cir. 1987)). The court determined that  
8 it did not need to resolve whether an issuer of securities (such as the City of Reno) was  
9 necessarily a “customer” of its underwriter (such as GS) under FINRA Rule 12200, nor whether,  
10 as the dissent urged, it could never be, *see UBS Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 660 F.3d at 650 & n.4, because  
11 in the case before it, the broker–dealer agreement provided for a fee from the issuer to the  
12 underwriter in exchange for services in facilitating the auctions at which the bonds were resold.  
13 *See id.* at 650. “In view of that undertaking and a definition of customer that at least includes an  
14 entity that undertakes to purchase a good or service, [the defendant] became UBS’s customer  
15 under Rule 12200 by contracting with UBS to obtain auction services for a fee.” *Id.*

16 In the present case, the Broker–Dealer Agreements also provide for the City to pay fees in  
17 exchange for GS’s services in facilitating auctions of the securities the City issued. Therefore,  
18 *UBS* is on point, and the City is a customer entitled to arbitration under FINRA Rule 12200.  
19 (*See* 2005 Broker–Dealer Agreement § 2.05, at 6–8, ECF No. 1-6; 2006 Broker–Dealer  
20 Agreement § 2.05, at 6–8, ECF No. 1-7).

21 GS does not argue that FINRA Rule 12200 does not independently require arbitration.  
22 GS argues rather that the City is not a “customer” under FINRA Rule 12200 for two reasons: (1)  
23 because the ARS are municipal securities, the rules of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking  
24 Board (“MSRB”) control, not the FINRA Rules; and (2) the City is not a “customer” under  
25 FINRA Rule 12200, even if that rule applies.

1 It is clear that there is no arbitration agreement in the relevant contracts here. Nor is there  
2 any express waiver of arbitration. The exclusive forum selection clauses in the Broker–Dealer  
3 Agreements do not touch upon arbitration or arbitrability directly, but rather only control the  
4 forum of a court action apart from, or in review of, arbitration. The Court therefore rejects the  
5 argument that the forum selection clauses prevent arbitration if arbitration is otherwise required.  
6 FINRA Rule 12200, as interpreted by the Second Circuit’s persuasive opinion, requires  
7 arbitration here, where GS has contracted with the City to receive fees in exchange for services  
8 related to the auctioning of the City’s municipal securities. GS relies primarily on *Fleet Boston*  
9 *Robertson Stephens, Inc. v. Innovex, Inc.*, 264 F.3d 770 (8th Cir. 2001). In that case, the court  
10 rejected the district court’s interpretation of “customer” as including any entity other than a  
11 broker or dealer. *See id.* at 772 (“We do not believe that the NASD Rules were meant to apply to  
12 every sort of financial service an NASD [now FINRA] member might provide, regardless of how  
13 remote that service might be from the investing or brokerage activities, which the NASD  
14 oversees.”). The Court ruled that financial advice alone was insufficient to make a party a  
15 “customer” of a National Association of Securities Dealers (“NASD”) member. *See id.* at 771  
16 (“[Plaintiff], a multi-service brokerage firm and member of the [NASD], commenced the  
17 underlying breach of contract action against AdFlex in an attempt to collect over \$800,000 in  
18 fees and expenses it claimed it was owed for providing financial advice and assistance to AdFlex  
19 . . . . The contract between the parties did not call for [Plaintiff] to act as a broker for AdFlex  
20 securities.”). Here, as in *UBS*, the FINRA member has provided more than financial advice, but  
21 rather has provided services directly related to the securities, i.e., facilitation of auctions of the  
22 securities themselves. The Court finds this to be sufficiently related to the broker–dealer  
23 function for the City fall under the definition of “customer.” The facilitation of an auction of  
24 securities directly concerns the transfer of securities and is more than a mere underwriting  
25 function. The closer question is whether the alleged wrongdoing in this case is directly related to

1 the facts that make the City a customer. Although GS contracted with the City to provide both  
2 underwriting and auction facilitation, the alleged wrongdoing in the FINRA arbitration action  
3 concerns the underwriting, not the auction facilitation, and the auction facilitation is the only  
4 jurisdictional purchase the City has upon the FINRA arbitration requirement. *See UBS Fin. Servs.,*  
5 *Inc.*, 660 F.3d at 656–61 (Preska, J., dissenting). But GS, as a FINRA member, has agreed to  
6 FINRA arbitration on the issue of arbitrability itself. *See* FINRA Rule 12203(a) (“The Director  
7 may decline to permit the use of the FINRA arbitration forum if the Director determines that,  
8 given the purposes of FINRA and the intent of the Code, the subject matter of the dispute is  
9 inappropriate . . .”). FINRA may agree with GS that the claims at issue are not arbitrable  
10 because they do not arise out of the auction facilitation, under which the City is a “customer,” but  
11 rather out of the underwriting, under which it might not be, but this “gateway issue” has been  
12 delegated to FINRA. *See Momot v. Mastro*, 652 F.3d 982, 987 (9th Cir. 2011).

13 The remaining potentially dispositive issue, which the *UBS* court did not address, is  
14 whether the FINRA Rules are inapplicable because only the MSRB Rules apply. GS argues that  
15 MSRB Rule D-9 explicitly excludes an issuer of municipal securities from the definition of  
16 customer. The Court rejects this argument. In 1997, the Securities Exchange Commission  
17 announced that MSRB members would be governed by FINRA (formerly NASD) arbitration  
18 rules as if they were FINRA members. *See* S.E.C. Release No. 39378 (December 1, 1997) (“In  
19 addition, the proposed rule change requires that bank dealers abide by the NASD’s Code just as  
20 if they were members of the NASD for purposes of arbitration.”). And even in the absence of  
21 that rule change, because GS is a FINRA member, *see* FINRA List of Members - G,  
22 <http://www.finra.org/AboutFINRA/MemberFirms/ListOfMembers/P012918>, the fact that it is  
23 also a MSRB member (under whose rules it apparently need not arbitrate) does not negate its  
24 separate requirement to arbitrate under FINRA. Because Plaintiff is not likely to succeed on the  
25 merits, the Court denies the motion for preliminary injunction and will not enjoin the FINRA



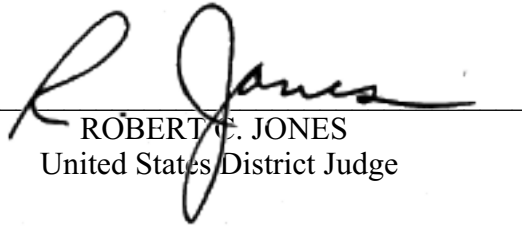
1 action.

2 **CONCLUSION**

3 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion for Preliminary Injunction (ECF No. 7) is  
4 DENIED.

5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 Dated this 26th day of November, 2012.

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ROBERT C. JONES  
United States District Judge