

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
APPENDIX A: Summary Order, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, <i>SEC v. Elon Musk</i> , No. 22-1291 (May 15, 2023).....	1a
APPENDIX B: Opinion and Order, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, <i>SEC v. Elon Musk</i> , No. 18-cv-8865 (Apr. 27, 2022).....	9a
APPENDIX C: Memo Endorsement Order, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, <i>SEC v. Elon Musk</i> , No. 18-cv-8865 (May 25, 2022)	34a
APPENDIX D: Order Amending Final Judgment as to Defendant Elon Musk, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, <i>SEC v. Elon Musk</i> , No. 18-cv-8865 (Apr. 30, 2019)	37a
APPENDIX E: Final Judgment as to Defendant Elon Musk, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, <i>SEC v. Elon Musk</i> , No. 18-cv-8865 (Oct. 16, 2018)	40a
APPENDIX F: Order Denying Rehearing En Banc, United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, <i>SEC v. Elon Musk</i> , No. 22-1291 (July 24, 2023)	57a

1a

APPENDIX A

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

22-1291

SUMMARY ORDER

RULINGS BY SUMMARY ORDER DO NOT HAVE PRECEDENTIAL EFFECT. CITATION TO A SUMMARY ORDER FILED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2007, IS PERMITTED AND IS GOVERNED BY FEDERAL RULE OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE 32.1 AND THIS COURT'S LOCAL RULE 32.1.1. WHEN CITING A SUMMARY ORDER IN A DOCUMENT FILED WITH THIS COURT, A PARTY MUST CITE EITHER THE FEDERAL APPENDIX OR AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE (WITH THE NOTATION "SUMMARY ORDER"). A PARTY CITING A SUMMARY ORDER MUST SERVE A COPY OF IT ON ANY PARTY NOT REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of May, two thousand twenty-three.

Present: DEBRA ANN LIVINGSTON, *Chief Judge*,
REENA RAGGI,
MARIA ARAÚJO KAHN, *Circuit Judges*.

2a

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

ELON MUSK,
Defendant-Appellant.

For Appellee: JEFFREY A. BERGER, Senior Appellate Counsel (Michael A. Conley, Solicitor, John R. Rady, Appellate Counsel, *on the brief*), for Dan Berkovitz, General Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, DC.

For Defendant-Appellant: ELLYDE R. THOMPSON, Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan LLP, New York, NY and Washington, DC (Alex Spiro, William A. Burck, Rachel G. Frank, *on the brief*).

Appeal from an April 27, 2022, opinion and order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Liman, *J.*).

UPON DUE CONSIDERATION, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the judgment of the district court is AFFIRMED.

Defendant-Appellant Elon Musk (“Musk”) appeals from an April 27, 2022, opinion and order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Musk argues that the district court abused its discretion in denying his motion to modify or terminate a consent decree he entered into with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Musk

argues that the consent decree warrants modification both because of changed circumstances and because the decree contains a “prior restraint” that violates the First Amendment; he further contends that he did not validly waive his First Amendment rights in the consent decree and that even if he had, the waiver is unenforceable. He therefore argues that a pre-approval provision should be struck from the consent decree or, alternatively, that the decree should be modified or terminated.

We assume the parties’ familiarity with the underlying facts, the procedural history of the case, and the issues on appeal.

I. Rule 60(b)(5)

We review a district court’s decision on a Rule 60(b) motion for abuse of discretion, granting relief only in “exceptional circumstances.” *Paddington Partners v. Bouchard*, 34 F.3d 1132, 1142 (2d Cir. 1994) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see also Sec’y of Hous. & Urban Dev.*, 239 F.3d 211, 216 (2d Cir. 2001).

“Rule 60(b) allows a party to seek relief from a final judgment, and request reopening of his case, under a limited set of circumstances,” operating as “an exception to finality.” *Gonzalez v. Crosby*, 545 U.S. 524, 528–29 (2005). As relevant here, the rule provides that “the court may relieve a party or its legal representative from a final judgment” where “applying it prospectively is no longer equitable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(5). To determine whether a modification or termination is equitable, the movant must first show “either a significant change . . . in factual conditions or in law.” *Rufo v. Inmates of Suffolk Cnty. Jail*, 502 U.S. 367, 384

(1992).¹ Significant changes in factual conditions may warrant equitable relief where (1) “changed factual conditions make compliance with the decree substantially more onerous”; (2) “a decree proves to be unworkable because of unforeseen obstacles”; or (3) “enforcement of the decree without modification would be detrimental to the public interest.” *Id.* “Once a moving party has met its burden of establishing either a change in law or in fact warranting modification of a consent decree,” the district court must then “determine whether the proposed modification is suitably tailored to the changed circumstance.” *Id.* at 391.

Musk argues that the SEC’s methods of enforcing the consent decree constitute changed circumstances that have made compliance with it substantially more onerous. We disagree. “Ordinarily, . . . modification should not be granted where a party relies upon events that actually were anticipated at the time it entered into a decree.” *Id.* at 386. The consent decree Musk entered into with the SEC expressly required his compliance with “procedures implemented by Tesla” regarding corporate communications, including those “made in any format, including, but not limited to, posts on social media (e.g., Twitter).” App’x 44–45. The Tesla communications policy in turn required that covered communications would be subject to a pre-approval process such that certain senior executives, including Musk, would not be “authorized to post or

¹ The “flexible standard” adopted by the Supreme Court in *Rufo* made less stringent the test imposed by *United States v. Swift & Co.*, which required “a clear showing of grievous wrong evoked by new and unforeseen conditions.” 286 U.S. 106, 119 (1932). Because the parties both apply the *Rufo* standard, we assume without deciding that it applies here, arguably outside its traditional context of institutional reform litigation.

publish” without first consulting with Tesla’s General Counsel or an in-house securities lawyer. *Id.* at 55. Initially, only tweets “that contain, or reasonably could contain, information material to [Tesla] or its shareholders” were covered. *Id.* at 45. Later, the parties amended the agreement to replace the materiality standard with a list of specified subjects. *See id.* at 231–32. The consent decree also required certification of compliance in the form of written reports and provided that the SEC “may make reasonable requests for . . . evidence of compliance.” *Id.* at 45. Musk agreed to “provide such evidence.” *Id.* The SEC subpoenas that gave rise to this litigation therefore “actually were anticipated” by Musk. *Rufo*, 502 U.S. at 386.

We see no evidence to support Musk’s contention that the SEC has used the consent decree to conduct bad-faith, harassing investigations of his protected speech. To the contrary, the record indicates that the SEC has opened just three inquiries into Musk’s tweets since 2018. The first resulted in the consent decree that is the subject of this appeal. *See* App’x 16–17, 31 (tweet in which Musk claimed that he was “considering taking Tesla private at \$420” with “[f]unding secured,” although Musk had allegedly “not even discussed, much less confirmed, key deal terms, including price, with any potential funding source”); *see also* 15 U.S.C. § 78j, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5 (making it unlawful to “make any untrue statement of a material fact . . . in connection with the purchase or sale of any security”). Two subsequent investigations sought information regarding tweets published in 2019 and 2021. *See* App’x 57–58 (seeking documents regarding tweet that misstated Tesla’s annual production of vehicles); *id.* at 232, Confidential App’x 24–25 (seeking documents regarding Twitter poll in which Musk proposed selling 10% of his Tesla stock, an

“event[] regarding [Tesla’s] securities (including Musk’s acquisition or disposition of the Company’s securities”); *see also id.* at 27–28 (describing legal justifications for investigating the transactions). Each tweet plausibly violated the terms of the consent decree. *See Kozlowski v. Coughlin*, 871 F.2d 241, 245 (2d Cir. 1989) (explaining that it is “the parties’ consent [that] animates the legal force of a consent decree” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)). Accordingly, the SEC made a “reasonable request” for information in order to investigate Musk’s compliance with the decree, as provided for in the parties’ agreement. Whether or not the consent decree may have “provide[d] broader relief than the court could have awarded after a trial” does not detract from the SEC’s ability to enforce the agreement Musk voluntarily signed, the terms of which plainly “[came] within the general scope of the case made by the pleadings” and “further[ed] the objectives of the law upon which the complaint was based.” *Loc. No. 93, Int’l Ass’n of Firefighters, AFL-CIO C.L.C. v. City of Cleveland*, 478 U.S. 501, 525 (1986). And even if we agreed that any factual conditions had changed outside the contemplation of the parties—which we do not—the SEC’s limited, appropriate inquiries in this case have not made compliance with the consent decree “substantially more onerous” than could have been reasonably anticipated when Musk agreed to the consent decree’s terms. *Rufo*, 502 U.S. at 384. “The exercise of equity . . . does not permit a court to indulge a party’s discontent over the effects of its bargain.” *Kozlowski*, 871 F.2d at 246.

Nor does the public interest require modification of the consent decree. If anything, it cuts in the other direction, given the importance of the public’s interest in the enforcement of federal securities laws and because “[o]ur Court recognizes a ‘strong federal policy

favoring the approval and enforcement of consent decrees.” *SEC v. Citigroup Glob. Markets, Inc.*, 752 F.3d 285, 293 (2d Cir. 2014) (quoting *SEC v. Wang*, 944 F.2d 80, 85 (2d Cir. 1991)). We conclude therefore that the district court was well within its sound discretion to deny Musk’s motion to modify the terms of the consent decree.²

II. Waiver

Musk’s argument that the consent decree is effectively a “prior restraint” on his speech does not change this conclusion. Parties entering into consent decrees may voluntarily waive their First Amendment and other rights. *See SEC v. Romeril*, 15 F.4th 166, 172 (2d Cir. 2021). Indeed, every consent decree by definition involves waiver of the right to trial, which saves the parties “the time, expense, and inevitable risk of litigation.” *United States v. Armour & Co.*, 402 U.S. 673, 681 (1971). Had Musk wished to preserve his right to tweet without even limited internal oversight concerning certain Tesla-related topics, he had “the right to litigate and defend against the [SEC’s] charges” or to negotiate a different agreement—but he chose not to do so. *Romeril*, 15 F.4th at 172. Having made that choice, he may not use Rule 60 to collaterally re-open a final judgment merely because

² It follows that the district court also acted within its discretion to deny Musk’s motion to terminate the decree altogether, an argument Musk appears to have abandoned on appeal. Musk in any event makes no showing that the objective of the consent decree “has been achieved,” nor that a “durable remedy has been implemented” such that “continued enforcement of the order is not only unnecessary, but improper.” *Horne v. Flores*, 557 U.S. 433, 450 (2009); *see also United States v. Eastman Kodak Co.*, 63 F.3d 95, 101 (2d Cir. 1995) (requiring that a movant show that the “basic purposes of the consent decrees . . . have been achieved”).

8a

he has now changed his mind.³ We express no view as to the substance of his underlying First Amendment claims.

* * *

We have considered Defendant-Appellant's remaining arguments and find them to be without merit. Accordingly, we AFFIRM the judgment of the district court.

FOR THE COURT:

/s/ Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe
Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk

³ Musk also argues that any waiver of his First Amendment rights is unenforceable. Having not made that argument before the district court, Musk has forfeited it. *See United States v. Jones*, 565 U.S. 400, 413 (2012).

APPENDIX B

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

18-cv-8865 (LJL)

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,
Plaintiff,

-v-

ELON MUSK,
Defendant.

OPINION AND ORDER

LEWIS J. LIMAN, United States District Judge:

Defendant Elon Musk (“Musk”) moves for an order quashing certain portions of an administrative subpoena issued by Plaintiff, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and terminating the consent decree he previously entered into with the SEC. Dkt. No. 70.

For the following reasons, the motion is denied.

BACKGROUND

I. The SEC Action and the Consent Decree

Defendant Musk is a party to a final judgment entered by the Court on October 16, 2018, Dkt. No. 14, after the SEC charged him in a complaint filed on September 27, 2018 with violating Section 10(b)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“the Exchange Act”), 15 U.S.C. § 78u, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, Dkt. No. 1. The complaint alleged that

Musk published a series of false and misleading statements to millions of people, including members of the press, using the social media platform Twitter. In particular, the SEC alleged that in August 2018, Musk tweeted to his then over twenty-two million Twitter followers that he could take Tesla, Inc. (“Tesla”) private at \$420 per share (a substantial premium to its trading price at the time), that funding for the transaction had been secured, and that the only remaining uncertainty was a shareholder vote. The tweet allegedly was false: Musk had not discussed specific deal terms with any potential financing partners, and he knew the potential transaction was uncertain and subject to numerous contingencies. His tweets caused Tesla’s stock price to jump by over six percent on August 7, 2018 and led to significant market disruption.

The judgment, which was filed with Musk’s consent, permanently enjoined him from violating Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 and ordered him to pay a civil penalty of \$20 million. Dkt. No. 14 (the “Musk Consent”) ¶¶ 2(a)–(b). It also ordered him to comply with a series of undertakings. *Id.* ¶ 2(c). In particular, Musk agreed to resign from his role as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tesla and not to seek or accept an appointment as Chairman for a period of three years thereafter, *id.* ¶ 5(a); to comply with all mandatory procedures implemented by Tesla regarding (i) the oversight of communications relating to Tesla made in any format including posts on social media (*e.g.*, Twitter) and on Tesla’s website; and (ii) the pre-approval of any such written communications that contain, or reasonably could contain, information material to Tesla or its shareholders, *id.* ¶ 5(b); and to certify in writing his compliance with the first

undertaking set forth above, *id.* ¶ 5(c).¹ The judgment recited that Musk “enters into this Consent voluntarily and represents that no threats, offers, promises, or inducements of any kind have been made by the [SEC] or any member, officer, employee, agent, or representative of [the SEC] to induce [Musk] to enter into this Consent.” *Id.* ¶ 8. The Musk Consent reflected the mutual understanding that it “resolve[d] only the claims asserted against [Musk] in th[e] civil proceeding.” *Id.* ¶ 12. Further, as part of the settlement, Musk agreed not to “take any action or make or permit to be made any public statement denying, directly or indirectly, any allegation in the complaint or creating the impression that the complaint is without factual basis” as well as not to “make or permit to be made any public statement to the effect that [Musk] d[id] not admit the allegations of the complaint, or that th[e] Consent contains no admission of the allegations, without also stating that [Musk] d[id] not deny the allegations.” *Id.* ¶ 13. In the common vernacular, Musk agreed not to deny the allegations of the complaint.

At the same time, Tesla agreed to a consent judgment against it (the “Tesla Consent”). *Securities and Exchange Commission v. Tesla, Inc.*, 18-cv-08947-LJL (S.D.N.Y.), ECF No. 14. The Tesla Consent contained the requirement that Tesla implement mandatory procedures to oversee and pre-approve Musk’s Tesla-related written communications made in any format including but not limited to Twitter posts that reasonably could contain information material to the company or its shareholders. *Id.* ¶ 6(d). The judgment further required that Tesla set forth in its disclosure

¹ The judgment also permits the SEC to “make reasonable requests for further evidence” that Musk has complied with his obligations and requires Musk to provide such evidence. *Id.* ¶ 5(c).

policies and procedures “the definition of, and the process to determine, which of [Musk’s] communications contained or reasonably could contain, information material to [Tesla] or its shareholders.” *Id.*

In February 2019, within months of the entry of the consent judgments and on the SEC’s application, the Court issued an order requiring Musk to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of the Court’s judgment, Dkt. No. 19, after Musk tweeted: “Tesla made 0 cars in 2011, but will make around 500k in 2019,” without seeking or receiving pre-approval, Dkt. No. 18 at 5. The tweet had to be corrected by a second, pre-approved tweet several hours later: “Meant to say annualized production rate at end of 2019 probably around 500k, ie 10k cars/week. Deliveries for year estimated to be about 400k.” *Id.* The SEC alleged that the first statement was inaccurate and that it was disseminated to over twenty-four million people. *Id.* at 1. Approval of the tweet was required by Tesla’s Senior Executives Communications Policy (Dec. 11, 2018), which defined the written communications requiring approval to include “projections, forecasts, or estimates regarding Tesla’s business.”² Dkt. No. 18-1 at 1. The Court ordered the parties to meet and confer in an effort to resolve the pending motion and to agree upon modifications to the consent judgment and Tesla’s Senior Executives Communications Policy, Dkt. No. 39; the parties then submitted a consent motion to modify

² Musk took the position that his tweet was immaterial and was merely “celebratory”—“a statement of pride and optimism.” Dkt. No. 27 at 11. The position bordered on the risible. A reasonable observer could certainly conclude that when the CEO of a Fortune 100 company tells millions of followers that his company “will make” a specific production volume in the next year, the statement is not a casual one.

the final judgment to require Musk to obtain pre-approval by an experienced securities lawyer employed by the Company of any one of a series of types of written communications, including “events regarding the Company’s securities (including Musk’s acquisition or disposition of the Company’s securities)” and “any event requiring the filing of a Form 8-K by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.” Dkt. No. 46.

II. The Instant Dispute

On November 6, 2021, Musk tweeted several times concerning his potential sale of a large portion of his holdings in Tesla without obtaining pre-approval for the tweets. The first tweet, at 12:17 pm PT, asked: “Much is made lately of unrealized gains being a measure of tax avoidance, so I propose selling 10% of my Tesla stock. Do you support this?” Dkt. No. 71 at 3. Six minutes later, at 12:23 pm PT, he tweeted: “I will abide by the results of this poll, whichever way it goes.” *Id.* Ultimately, over seven million votes were cast—57.9% of the votes, or 3,519,252 in total, answered yes. *Id.* The record does not reflect whether Musk abided by his public commitment.

The SEC served subpoenas on Musk and Tesla seeking, among other things, information about the tweets and the process that was employed before they were disseminated to the public. Specifically, on November 16, 2021, the SEC served a subpoena on Tesla requiring it to produce ten categories of documents, including all documents and communications concerning the two tweets as well as documents sufficient to determine whether the two tweets were submitted to Tesla’s General Counsel or Securities Counsel for pre-approval or review before they were published. Dkt. No. 69-2. On November 21, 2021, the SEC served a subpoena on

Musk requiring him to produce five categories of documents, including all documents and communications concerning the two tweets as well as documents related in any way to the submission of the tweets to Tesla's General Counsel or Securities Counsel for pre-approval or review before they were published. Dkt. No. 69-1. Both were served pursuant to a SEC Formal Order of Investigation (the "Formal Order") dated November 16, 2021, which stated that the SEC had information that tended to show violations of the federal securities laws. In particular, the Formal Order, entitled "*In the Matter of Tesla, Inc.* (SF-4496)," and labeled with a non-public SEC filing number, recited that the SEC had information that tended to show that from at least November 5, 2021, Tesla and its officers engaged in conducted that violated Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act. Dkt. No. 69-3. It therefore ordered and authorized its staff to conduct a private investigation to determine whether any persons or entities had violated those provisions of the federal securities laws and to subpoena witnesses and compel the production of "books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, or other evidence deemed relevant or material to the inquiry." *Id.*

On March 8, 2022, Musk filed this motion to quash certain portions of the SEC subpoena and to terminate the consent decree. Dkt. No. 70. The SEC filed a memorandum in opposition on March 22, 2020, Dkt. No. 78, and Musk filed a reply memorandum in further support of his motion on March 29, 2022, Dkt. No. 80.³

³ Musk's motion followed a series of letters filed by Musk and the SEC, beginning with a February 17, 2022 letter filed by Musk in which his counsel state that they "write to alert the Court to a

DISCUSSION

Musk moves for two forms of relief: (1) an order quashing the subpoena served upon him, and (2) an order terminating the consent decree. The Court discusses each in turn.

I. Motion to Quash the Administrative Subpoenas

Musk moves to quash portions of the subpoena served upon him, arguing that the SEC lacks legal authority to issue those demands under the purview of either the securities laws or the judgments in this case and arguing that the subpoena was issued in bad faith. Dkt. No. 70. This proceeding, however, is not the proper forum for such a motion.

The SEC enjoys broad power under Section 21(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78u, to “make such investigations as it deems necessary to determine whether any person has violated, is violating, or is about to violate” any provision of the federal securities laws, and to “require the production of any books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, or other records which the Commission deems relevant or material to the inquiry.” Under Section 78u(c), if someone refuses to obey a subpoena issued by the SEC, it “may invoke”

pattern of conduct by the [SEC] that has gone beyond the pale,” including “devoting its formidable resources to endless, unfounded investigations into Mr. Musk and Tesla,” and argue that Musk and Tesla “never agreed to a settlement that allows the SEC to issue subpoenas absent oversight and approval from this Court.” Dkt. No. 61. The Court issued an Order responding that “to the extent that the Defendants have a non-frivolous basis to quash a subpoena in light of the Court’s prior orders in this case, the Defendants may make a motion, supported by briefing, that requests specific relief from the Court,” Dkt. No. 65. Tesla apparently is cooperating with the subpoena issued to it. *See* Dkt. No. 78 at 5.

judicial aid “in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records.” A parallel provision exists under Section 19 of the Securities Act of 1933. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 77s.

The review authorized by Section 78u(c) is limited precisely to preserve the SEC’s investigative prerogatives and to ensure that it can accomplish its investigative goals on a timely basis. First, the process can be initiated only by the SEC and only in the case of “contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to,” a person. 15 U.S.C. § 78u(c). If the SEC chooses not to enforce a subpoena, the recipient of the subpoena cannot demand what is, in effect, an advisory opinion. Second, “[c]ommission enforcement proceedings may be summary in nature.” *Securities and Exchange Commission v. Knopfler*, 658 F.2d 25, 26 (2d Cir. 1981). The court need not grant the opponent of a subpoena an evidentiary hearing and he or she “has a heavy burden if he [or she] seeks denial of enforcement on the ground that the subpoena is sought for an invalid purpose.” *Id.* The opponent of the subpoena “must prove that the improper purpose is that of the Commission, not merely that of one of its investigators, and the burden may not be met by the presentation of conclusory allegations. An evidentiary hearing is not required in the absence of a meaningful and substantial factual showing.” *Id.* Section 78u(c) grants the SEC wide-ranging investigative discretion. 15 U.S.C. § 78u(a). It endows the SEC with “broad powers to conduct investigations in support of its statutory mandate to protect the public interest through prompt and effective enforcement of the federal securities laws.” *Treats Int’l Enters., Inc. v. Securities and Exchange Commission*, 828 F. Supp. 16, 18 (S.D.N.Y. 1993) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting H.

Rep. No. 1321, 96th Cong., 2d Sess. 4 (1980), *reprinted in* 1980 U.S.C.C.A.N. 3874, 3878). The Section 78u(c) summary proceeding is designed to allow some judicial review without “contraven[ing] . . . Congress’s decision to confide the investigative determination to the SEC.” *Id.*; *cf. Securities and Exchange Commission v. Jerry T. O’Brien, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 735, 750–51 (1984) (declining to impose a notice requirement on the SEC for investigations because such a requirement “would cast doubt upon and stultify the Commission’s every investigatory move,” and because imposing such a requirement would mean that, if someone objected to such notification, “a district court would be obliged to conduct some kind of hearing to determine the scope and thrust of the ongoing investigation,” which “would drain the resources of the judiciary as well as the Commission” (quoting *Donaldson v. United States*, 400 U.S. 517, 531 (1971))). As *Knopfler* makes clear, except in very limited circumstances, the SEC, when it is conducting an investigation, is not subject to the time-consuming procedures of discovery and a hearing incident to ordinary litigation.

The Second Circuit has squarely held “that Section 78u(c) is the exclusive method by which the validity of SEC investigations and subpoenas may be tested in the federal courts.” *Sprecher v. Graber*, 716 F.2d 968, 975 (2d Cir. 1983). “The exclusive method for testing the validity of the SEC’s investigatory motives or methods is a contested subpoena enforcement proceeding under 15 U.S.C. § 78u(c).” *Sprecher v. Von Stein*, 772 F.2d 16, 18 (2d Cir. 1985). In other words, the only mechanism for a party to challenge a subpoena issued to him by the SEC is a proceeding brought by the SEC under Section 78u(c) to enforce that subpoena. The SEC has not commenced any such proceeding to date to compel Musk’s compliance with the subpoena. Dkt.

No. 78 at 5. While “[p]arties who are the subject of such subpoenas are free in a proceeding under [Section 78u(c)] to raise claims of abuse of process,” they are barred by the doctrine of sovereign immunity from bringing their own actions against the SEC. *Graber*, 716 F.2d at 974.

That principle has been applied time and again in this Circuit as well as elsewhere in response to efforts to circumvent the summary procedures authorized under the federal securities laws. *See, e.g., Arjent LLC v. SEC*, 7 F. Supp. 3d 378, 383 (S.D.N.Y. 2014) (holding that Section 702 did not waive sovereign immunity in collateral suit for injunctive relief against SEC, reasoning that “[b]ecause . . . the subpoena enforcement proceeding provides an opportunity for judicial review of both an investigation’s legitimacy, and a subpoena’s legitimacy, the proceeding [pursuant to Section 78u(c)] ‘is the exclusive method by which the validity of SEC investigations and subpoenas may be tested in the federal courts’” (quoting *Graber*, 716 F.2d at 975)); *Finazzo v. SEC*, 2008 WL 3521351, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 8, 2008) (Sullivan, J.) (same); *Treats*, 828 F. Supp. at 19 (denying plaintiff’s motion for a preliminary injunction and granting SEC’s motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, concluding that the “complaint seeking to enjoin the SEC’s investigation is beyond the limited scope of review available in this court”); *see also, e.g., Gentile v. Securities and Exchange Commission*, 2019 WL 2098832 (D.N.J. May 14, 2019); *Cook v. SEC*, 664 F. Supp. 2d 997, 999 (D. Minn. 2009) (denying motion to stay SEC investigation for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, explaining that “[a] subpoena enforcement action is the exclusive method by which the validity of [an SEC] investigation may be challenged”).

In *Graber*, as here, the defendant, Sprecher, had been a party to a prior action where he was sued by the SEC for securities fraud; that action that was settled pursuant to a written stipulation in which he agreed not to engage in certain securities transactions for specific periods of time. *Graber*, 716 F.2d at 970. Just one year later, the SEC entered a Formal Order of Investigation authorizing the issuance of subpoenas, pursuant to which a subpoena was issued to him. Sprecher initiated a separate proceeding against the SEC, arguing, much like Musk does here, that the investigation “was improperly motivated by . . . bias”—in his case by religious bias and in Musk’s case allegedly by political bias—“and a desire to harass him, that the subpoena violated [the agreement he reached in connection with the earlier SEC action], and that it sought to compel him to divulge materials protected by the attorney-client privilege.” *Id.* Judge Winter made short shrift of those arguments. Sprecher’s “complaint allege[d] actions which are either committed to the SEC’s discretion or are subject to a statutory provision [Section 78u(c)] which provides the exclusive relief available.” *Id.* at 974. While it is true “that the procedures and scope of judicial security under Section 78u(c) differ considerably from those which would be available” in an alternative judicial proceeding, *Graber*, 716 F.2d at 975, the nature of a Section 78u(c) proceeding is summary by design, *see id.* (stating that the differences in the scope of judicial scrutiny is “of little moment” because Congress in passing Section 78u(c) intended subpoena enforcement to be “the exclusive method by which the validity of SEC investigations and subpoenas may be tested in the federal courts”).

Musk seeks to avoid the impact of *Graber* and the long line of cases applying the same principle on the

theory that, because he is a party to a SEC consent judgment that restricts him from violating various provisions of the federal securities laws and because the subpoena refers to the judgments in this case, the SEC is limited as a matter of law to following the procedures for enforcement of the judgment in this case, including obtaining permission of the Court for discovery in connection with a contempt proceeding. He argues that the *Graber* line of cases is distinguishable because the SEC, having initiated this lawsuit, has waived any argument based on sovereign immunity.

But *Graber* is not so easily distinguished. It may be that in *Graber* and the cases that followed it, a subpoena recipient sought to avoid the summary procedures under Section 78u(c) by the expedient of filing a new lawsuit, whereas here Musk seeks to limit the SEC's authority by making a motion in a lawsuit that the SEC has already filed, but that is a distinction without a difference. *Graber* did not turn alone or even primarily on the extent of the waiver of sovereign immunity granted under Section 702 of the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA")—which provides for a limited waiver of sovereign immunity—but instead on the Circuit's conclusion that Section 78u(c) of the Exchange Act, and the parallel provision under the Securities Act, expressed a "limitation on judicial review" and that therefore, as a result of the proviso to Section 702 stating that the waiver of immunity does not affect other limitations on judicial review, that restriction remained intact. *Graber*, 716 F.2d at 974. In other words, the Circuit concluded that Congress intended in Section 78u(c) itself, as it preexisted and survived the APA, to channel all challenges to SEC investigations and subpoenas to subpoena enforcement proceedings under that Section and not to allow any alternative channels for judicial review. The

Circuit, honoring congressional intent, concluded without reservation that Section 78u(c) is the only mechanism to bring motions like this.

Moreover, the mere fact that SEC brought an action against Musk and a related action against Tesla for Musk's tweets in August 2018 does not waive the SEC's sovereign immunity with respect to an investigation the SEC launched in late 2021 regarding conduct that occurred in late 2021, after the 2018 case was settled. Courts repeatedly have held that the filing of a lawsuit by the federal government or one of its agencies does not waive sovereign immunity with respect to counterclaims that the defendant might assert against the government or one of those agencies. There must be an independent basis to infer the waiver of sovereign immunity. *See, e.g., United States v. All Right, Title & Interest*, 82 F. Supp. 893, 899 (S.D.N.Y. 1993) ("It is well established that the United States Government has sovereign immunity and, consequently, can be sued only to the extent it consents to be sued, and only in the manner established by law. Thus, counterclaims against the United States can be maintained only where the Government has consented or waived its immunity from suit on that claim."); *United States v. \$10,000.00 in U.S. Funds*, 863 F. Supp. 812, 816 (S.D. Ill. 1994) ("[T]he mere fact that the government is the plaintiff and has brought the forfeiture action does not constitute a waiver of sovereign immunity and authorize the bringing of a counterclaim."); *United States v. Krieger*, 773 F. Supp. 580, 589 (S.D.N.Y. 1991) ("[A]ny counterclaim in an action brought by the United States must show the authority by which the claim against the United States may be maintained in order for the court to be able to exercise its jurisdiction.").

It follows necessarily that the fact that the SEC previously brought an action against Musk (that was settled in a judgment filed with the court) also does not effect a waiver as to the sovereign immunity conferred by Section 78u(c) or give him an alternative means to challenge a SEC administrative subpoena issued pursuant to a formal Order of Investigation. The judgment against Musk expressly stated that it was to settle “only the claims asserted against [Musk] in th[e] civil proceeding.” Musk Consent ¶ 12. It did not give Musk any broader immunity from other SEC investigations or proceedings—including related ones. It thus preserved the SEC’s authority to investigate Musk for additional securities violations or to ask for documents and records from him in connection with an investigation of others should the SEC receive information that suggested he or others violated the securities laws again. Musk may wish it were otherwise, but he remains subject to the same enforcement authority—and has the same means to challenge the exercise of that authority—as any other citizen. Indeed, to conclude otherwise would be to hold that a serial violator of the securities laws or a recidivist would enjoy greater protection against SEC enforcement than a person who had never even been accused of a securities law violation. Musk points to nothing in the law or the language of the statute that would suggest that Congress intended such a perverse result.

The additional fact that the SEC subpoena calls for documents regarding Musk’s adherence to the judgment and, in particular, information regarding whether his communication was pre-approved by counsel, does not entitle him to the independent judicial review in this proceeding that would be denied to any other person who had not been a defendant in a prior SEC enforcement action or the subject of a consent decree

with the SEC. The administrative subpoena was issued pursuant to authority granted the SEC under a Formal Order of Investigation. The Formal Order recites that the SEC has information tending to show a violation of the securities laws and authorizes the SEC to investigate potential violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, and Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, not possible violations of the Musk Consent or the Tesla Consent.

That the consent decree permits the SEC to make “reasonable requests” of Musk to investigate his compliance, that Musk is required to comply with those, and that the production of such evidence might support a finding of contempt in this Court does not limit the SEC’s power to independently investigate whether Musk’s activity in 2021 violated securities laws—even if the same activity could constitute a violation of the consent decree—nor does it undermine the validity or lawfulness of its current investigation. *See, e.g., Grenda v. SEC*, 2017 WL 4053821, at *3 (W.D.N.Y. Sept. 14, 2017) (holding that the SEC’s investigation of a potential violation of a prior settlement was “a legitimate inquiry, plain and simple”). It is not uncommon, for example, that the SEC will issue so-called “obey the law” injunctions. *See U.S. S.E.C. v. Amerindo Inv. Advisors, Inc.*, 2013 WL 1385013, at *11 n.12 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 11, 2013) (citing David M. Weiss, *Reexamining the SEC’s Use of Obey-the-Law Injunctions*, 7 U.C. Davis Bus. L.J. 6 (2006)). It also might issue more tailored injunctions. But the provisions in the consent decree for the SEC to investigate noncompliance with that decree and to seek a contempt order against Musk if there is such a violation are provided as enforcement mechanisms for the consent decree itself, not for the securities laws writ large. They do not

replace or derogate from the power that the SEC has with respect to every person—whether or not that person was the subject of any previous SEC action—to investigate whether that person has violated the laws intended to protect investors and—if the facts support that the person has violated the law—the right to bring an action against them. Were it otherwise, the SEC could never settle with a wrongdoer nor could the courts ever safely issue an injunction even in a case that did not reach a settlement. The incorrigible securities violator could readily buy a form of protection from future investigation. By agreeing to settle at the earliest hint of a first violation and perhaps on the cheap, he would limit the SEC’s ability independently to use its investigative tools to investigate any future wrongdoing.⁴

The Court has concluded that Section 78u(c) prevents it from reviewing whether the subpoena was properly issued pursuant to that Formal Order. But even if it were within this Court’s province to address the issue, the Court would not find that the information sought is irrelevant to the SEC investigation. Documents that would address whether Musk followed corporate

⁴ Musk argues that “[b]y specifically referring to the judgments in this case in its subpoena to Tesla and seeking documents from Mr. Musk pertaining to review or pre-approval of his tweets, the SEC seeks to circumvent the jurisdiction of this Court as it unilaterally grasps for documents pertaining specially to the consent decree.” Dkt. No. 71 at 14. But if the SEC engages in misconduct in its investigation and if that misconduct prejudices Musk’s litigation rights, Musk can bring that challenge to the use of the evidence in a contempt proceeding—if the SEC brings one. The argument does not establish Musk’s entitlement to any greater protection with respect to a new SEC action than that enjoyed by any other person whose conduct is being investigated by the SEC.

policies with respect to the pre-approval of his tweet and received advice of counsel bear directly on his culpability. If he disseminated the tweets only after following Tesla's corporate policies, including those demanded by the consent decree, he might have powerful defenses at least at to some of the potential violations the SEC is investigating. If, on the other hand, he willfully bypassed those procedures, that evidence too would suggest a far greater level of culpability. The SEC plainly is entitled to probe the issue. As to Tesla, whether it followed its own internal practices in the case of these tweets and otherwise bears on whether its representation in its SEC filings to investors that it had policies and procedures that were addressed to all senior executives was truthful or whether, instead, that representation had a material and significant omission.

II. Motion to Terminate the Consent Decree

Musk also asks the Court to terminate the consent decree pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b)(5). That rule permits a court to relieve a party from a final judgment if "applying it prospectively is no longer equitable." Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(5). It does not permit a court to relieve a party of the burden of a consent decree on the theory that "it is no longer convenient to live with the terms of a consent decree." *Rufo v. Inmates of Suffolk County Jail*, 502 U.S. 367, 383 (1992). "Accordingly, a party seeking modification of a consent decree bears the burden of establishing that a *significant* change in circumstances warrants revision of the decree." *Id.* at 383. This "initial burden" may be met by showing "a significant change either in factual conditions or in law." *Id.* at 384. For example, "[m]odification of a consent decree may be warranted when changed factual conditions make compliance

with the decree substantially more onerous” or “when a decree proves to be unworkable because of unforeseen obstacles.” *Id.* In addition, a consent decree must be modified if “as it later turns out, one or more of the obligations placed upon the parties has become impermissible under federal law” and modification also “may be warranted when the statutory or decisional law has changed to make legal what the decree was designed to prevent.” *Id.* at 388. “If the moving party meets this standard, the court should consider whether the proposed modification is suitably tailored to the changed circumstance.” *Id.* at 383; *see also id.* at 391. “A motion for relief from judgment is generally not favored,” and “[t]he burden of proof is on the party seeking relief from judgment.” *United States v. International Brotherhood of Teamsters*, 247 F.3d 370, 391 (2d Cir. 2001); *see also Horne v. Flores*, 557 U.S. 433, 447 (2009) (“The party seeking relief bears the burden of establishing that changed circumstances warrant relief.”). Particularly in a context involving a judgment against a private party, the Second Circuit has emphasized that the standard applied by courts should “promot[e] adherence to settlement agreements voluntarily entered into by parties to a litigation and ensur[e] that consent decrees are not so easily modifiable as to discourage parties from reaching constructive settlements.” *United States v. Eastman Kodak Co.*, 63 F.3d 95, 102 (2d Cir. 1995).

Thus, the party seeking relief must establish “either a significant change in factual conditions or in law,” including changes such as “(1) changed factual conditions [which] make compliance with the decree substantially more onerous;’ (2) ‘a decree [which] proves to be unworkable because of unforeseen obstacles;’ or (3) [a circumstance in which] ‘enforcement of the decree without modification would be detrimental to the

public interest.” *Calderon v. Wambua*, 2012 WL 1075840, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 28, 2012) (quoting *Rufo*, 502 U.S. at 383–84).

Musk argues that the consent decree in this case should be terminated because (1) it “intrudes on Mr. Musk’s First Amendment right to be free of prior restraints,” Dkt. No. 71 at 20; (2) “has been misused to launch endless, boundless investigation of his speech,” *id.*; and (3) was extracted from Musk through the exercise of economic duress, *id.* at 24. None of the arguments hold water.

With regard to the First Amendment argument, it is undisputed in this case that Musk’s tweets are at least presumptively “protected speech.” *Id.* at 21; *see also* Dkt. No. 78 at 13–14. At the same time, however, even Musk concedes that his free speech rights do not permit him to engage in speech that is or could “be considered fraudulent or otherwise violative of the securities laws.” Dkt. No. 71 at 22–23. The consent decree thus does not impose obligations that have “become impermissible under federal law.” *Rufo*, 502 U.S. at 384.

Moreover, to the extent that the consent decree imposes an additional restriction on Musk’s speech by requiring him to obtain pre-approval of his communications about Tesla,⁵ “parties can waive their First Amendment rights in consent decrees and other settle-

⁵ The parties dispute whether this pre-approval requirement burdens Musk’s First Amendment rights. For the reasons that follow, the Court need not reach the question whether the requirement that Musk’s statements that may be material to Tesla’s stockholders go through some form of review before they are disseminated to the public, including the investing public, would pass muster under the First Amendment.

ments of judicial proceedings.” *SEC v. Romeril*, 15 F.4th 166, 172 (2d Cir. 2021). In *Romeril*, the SEC brought a civil enforcement action against Romeril; the case ended in a settlement. *Id.* at 169. As part of that settlement, Romeril entered into a consent agreement with the SEC where he agreed “not to take any action or make or permit to be made any public statement denying, directly or indirectly, any allegation in the complaint or creating the impression that the complaint is without factual basis.” *Id.* at 170 (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting J. App’x at 70). Years later, Romeril moved for relief from the judgment; he argued that “the judgment was void because the provision barring public denials of the allegations against him – in his words a ‘gag order’ – constituted a prior restraint that infringes his First Amendment rights and violated his right to due process.” *Id.* The Circuit denied his motion, stating that “[t]he Judgment does not violate the First Amendment because Romeril waived his right to publicly deny the allegations of the complaint.” *Id.* at 172. The Court added:

In the course of resolving legal proceedings, parties can, of course, waive their rights, including such basic rights as the right to trial and the right to confront witnesses. The First Amendment is no exception, and parties can waive their First Amendment rights in consent decrees and other settlements of judicial proceedings. To the extent that Romeril had the right to publicly deny the SEC’s allegations against him, he waived that right by agreeing to the no-deny provision as part of a consent decree.

Id. at 172–73 (citations omitted).⁶ *Romeril*'s reasoning is squarely applicable here. Musk, by entering into the consent decree in 2018, agreed to the provision requiring the pre-approval of any such written communications that contain, or reasonably could contain, information material to Tesla or its shareholders. He cannot now complain that this provision violates his First Amendment rights.

Musk's argument that the SEC has used the consent decree to harass him and to launch investigations of his speech is likewise meritless and, in this case, particularly ironic. The Supreme Court has instructed that "modification should not be granted where a party relies upon events that actually were anticipated at the time it entered into a decree." *Rufo*, 502 U.S. at 385. Musk could hardly have thought that at the time he entered the decree he would have been immune from non-public SEC investigations. The SEC has a historic mission to "achieve a high standard of business ethics in the securities industry," *Securities and Exchange Commission v. Capital Gains Research Bureau, Inc.*, 375 U.S. 180, 186 (1963), and to protect investors, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets, and facilitate capital formation, see U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, *What We Do*, available at <https://www.sec.gov/about/what-we-do> (last accessed Apr. 26, 2022); see also Statement of Robert J. Jackson, Jr., *Nominations of David J. Ryder, Hester M. Peirce, and Robert J. Jackson, Jr.: Hearing Before the S. Comm. On Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs*, 115th Cong. 74 (2017) ("[T]he SEC's three-part statutory mandate requires the agency to protect investors, maintain fair and efficient markets, and facilitate capital formation.").

⁶ Musk argues that a petition for certiorari has been filed in *Romeril*, but it remains the law in this Circuit.

That mission is essential to the protection of shareholders. *See Capital Gains Research Bureau*, 375 U.S. at 186 (“The Investment Advisers Act of 1940 was the last in a series of Acts designed to eliminate certain abuses in the securities industry, abuses which were found to have contributed to the stock market crash of 1929 and the depression of the 1930’s. . . . A fundamental purpose, common to these statutes [including the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934] was to substitute a philosophy of full disclosure for the philosophy of caveat emptor and thus to achieve a high standard of business ethics in the securities industry.”); *Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128, 150–51 (1972) (citing *Capital Gains Research Bureau* for the same proposition).

Particularly against that backdrop, the SEC cannot be faulted for the limited requests it has issued. Far from the “sheer number of demands” that Musk claims the SEC has made, *see* Dkt. No. 71 at 17–18, the SEC has in fact made only limited requests. It has made only three sets of inquiries: inquiries related to the original enforcement actions that led to the consent decree here; inquiries related to the investigation that led to the amended final judgments; and the inquiries at issue in the investigation here, which arose after Musk tweeted about selling ten percent of his shares. *See* Dkt. No. 78 at 10–11. It is unsurprising that when Musk tweeted that he was thinking about selling ten percent of his interest in Tesla and that he planned to relinquish control over that decision to the majority opinion expressed by voters on his Twitter poll (or those who could muster control over the majority), the SEC would have some questions.

Finally, Musk’s claim that he was the victim of economic duress is wholly unpersuasive. Musk argues

that “[a]t the time [he] signed the consent in this case, Tesla was in no position to weather a fight with the SEC,” because it “was a less mature company and the SEC’s action stood to jeopardize the company’s financing.” Dkt. No. 71 at 24. But, even accepting as true that Musk—who was already a multibillionaire in 2018 and one of the wealthiest individuals in the world, *see* Deniz Çam & Jennifer Wang, *The Biggest Billionaire Winners and Losers of 2018*, *Forbes* (Dec. 21, 2018), <https://www.forbes.com/sites/denizcam/2018/12/21/the-biggest-billionaire-winners-and-losers-of-2018/?sh=1e88d2d8526e>, as well as the CEO of Tesla, which was already a Fortune 500 company, *see* Mike Sorrentino, *Tesla Leaps Up Fortune 500 and Apple Slips, But Walmart Beats Them All*, *CNET* (May 21, 2018), <https://www.cnet.com/culture/tesla-leaps-up-fortune-500-and-apple-slips-but-walmart-beats-them-all/>—was truly worried that engaging in a protracted litigation with the SEC would be financially ruinous for Tesla and felt that settling the lawsuit was the best thing for the company, that does not establish a basis for him to get out of the judgment he voluntarily signed.

It is a known fact that the commencement of a SEC lawsuit—just like any major litigation—can cause the distraction of management, lead to litigation costs, and ultimately be considered an undesirable event from the perspective of the subject company’s shareholders and other stakeholders. That is perhaps a reason why no single SEC attorney can authorize a lawsuit; it requires Commission approval. *See* Office of Chief Counsel, Securities and Exchange Commission Division of Enforcement, *Enforcement Manual* §§ 2.5.1–.2 (Nov. 28, 2017), *available at* <https://www.sec.gov/divisions/enforce/enforcementmanual.pdf>. The lawsuit is a consequence of our federal securities regulator having information that the defendant has violated the

securities laws. But the fact that a settlement can avoid those costs, and the negative reaction by shareholders, does not mean that it is coercive or unenforceable. It may simply mean that the executive is acting in the best interests of those for whom he is a fiduciary. Were it otherwise, the SEC could never accept a settlement and a defendant thus would never be able to get the advantages of settlement. The agreement by a company or its senior executive would always be subject to the option by the executive or the company—when obligation no longer was convenient or when executive or the company believed that the SEC might be hobbled in its litigative capabilities—to simply claim that they felt “forced” to agree to a settlement because they “perceived that the company and its shareholders would be placed at undue risk unless [they] settled the matter promptly.” *See* Dkt. No. 72 ¶ 4.

The doctrine of economic duress is far more limited. As Musk states, “[e]conomic duress is an equitable doctrine which ‘comes into play upon the doing of a *wrongful act* which is sufficiently coercive to cause a reasonably prudent person faced with no reasonable alternative to succumb to the perpetrator’s pressure.’” Dkt. No. 71 at 25 (alteration adopted and emphasis added) (quoting *Rich & Whillock, Inc. v. Ashton Dev., Inc.*, 157 Cal. App. 1154, 1158 (1984)).⁷ But Musk’s argument that the SEC acted wrongfully amounts to one sentence: “In 2018, the SEC took advantage of the position in which it put Mr. Musk.” *Id.* at 25. That conclusory assertion is insufficient to sustain a finding of economic duress. Musk was not forced to enter into the consent decree; rather, “for [his] own strategic

⁷ The parties assume that California law applies. *See id.*; *see also* Dkt. No. 78 at 14. The Court has no occasion to consider that issue.

purposes, [Musk], with the advice and assistance of counsel, entered into these agreements voluntarily, in order to secure the benefits thereof, including finality.” *Securities and Exchange Commission v. Conradt*, 309 F.R.D. 186, 187–88 (S.D.N.Y. 2015). Musk cannot now seek to retract the agreement he knowingly and willingly entered by simply bemoaning that he felt like he had to agree to it at the time but now—once the specter of the litigation is a distant memory and his company has become, in his estimation, all but invincible—wishes that he had not.

CONCLUSION

The motion to quash the subpoena and to terminate the consent decree is DENIED. The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to close Dkt. No. 70.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 27, 2022

New York, New York

/s/ Lewis J. Liman

LEWIS J. LIMAN

United States District Judge

34a

APPENDIX C

QUINN EMANUEL TRIAL LAWYERS | NEW YORK

51 Madison Avenue, 22nd Floor, New York, New York
10010-1601 | TEL (212) 849-7000 FAX (212) 849-7100

WRITER'S DIRECT DIAL NO.
(212) 849-7364

WRITER'S EMAIL ADDRESS
alexspiro@quinnemanuel.com

May 23, 2022

The Court's Opinion was not intended to express a finding that Musk did not preclear the communications, and it should not be interpreted as such. That issue is not before the Court, and the Court has no views on it.

SO ORDERED.

/s/ Lewis J. Liman

Lewis J. Liman

United States District Judge

Date: May 25, 2022

New York, NY

Via ECF

Honorable Lewis J. Liman
United States District Judge
Southern District of New York
500 Pearl St., Room 701
New York, NY 10007

Re: *SEC v. Elon Musk*, No. 1:18-cv-8865-LJL

Dear Judge Liman:

On behalf of Mr. Musk, we write to respectfully request that the Court issue an order amending its opinion issued April 27, 2022, Dkt. 81, pursuant to Rule 60(a), striking the phrase “without obtaining pre-approval for the tweets,” Dkt. 81 at 4, from its opinion or, alternatively, adding the word “allegedly” before the word “without.”

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(a) permits a court to “correct a clerical mistake or a mistake arising from oversight or omission whenever one is found in a judgment, order, or other part of the record.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(a). “The general purpose of Rule 60(a) is to afford courts a means of modifying their [orders] in order to ensure that the record reflects the actual intentions of the court.” *Ferguson v. Lion Holding, Inc.*, No. 02-CV-04258, 2007 WL 2265579, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 6, 2007).

As discussed in the Court’s opinion, the SEC served subpoenas on both Mr. Musk and Tesla seeking information as to, among other things, whether Mr. Musk had obtained pre-approval for certain tweets posted on November 6, 2021. Dkt. 71, Exs. A, B. On March 8, 2022, Mr. Musk moved this court to quash certain portions of a subpoena issued by the Commission and to terminate the consent decree in this case. Dkt. 70. In their submissions, neither Mr. Musk nor the Commission asserted that Mr. Musk had not obtained pre-approval for the November 6th tweets. Yet, in its order, the Court wrote that, “On November 6, 2021, Musk tweeted several times concerning his potential sale of a large portion of his holdings in Tesla without obtaining pre-approval for the tweets.” Dkt. 81 at 4.

As the Court's opinion recognizes, whether Mr. Musk obtained pre-approval for the November 6, 2021, tweets was an unresolved question of fact under investigation at the time of the Court's order. Dkt. 81 at 5. Mr. Musk therefore respectfully requests that the Court issue an order amending its opinion pursuant to Rule 60(a), striking the phrase "without obtaining pre-approval for the tweets" from its opinion or, alternatively, adding the word "allegedly" before the word "without."

We have conferred in good faith with the Commission Staff by telephone regarding this proposed correction. The Commission does not oppose this relief and does not plan to file any response to this letter motion.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Alex Spiro

Alex Spiro

APPENDIX D

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

No. 1:18-cv-8865-AJN-GWG [rel. 1:18-cv-8947]

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Plaintiff,

vs.

ELON MUSK,

Defendant.

ORDER AMENDING FINAL JUDGMENT AS TO
DEFENDANT ELON MUSK

The Securities and Exchange Commission and Defendant Elon Musk having moved and consented to amend the Final Judgment entered by this Court as to Defendant Elon Musk on October 16, 2018 (the “Final Judgment”) and for good cause shown:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that subpart (b) of paragraph IV of the Final Judgment is replaced and superseded by the following:

comply with all mandatory procedures implemented by Tesla, Inc. (the “Company”) regarding the oversight of communications relating to the Company made in any format, including, but not limited to, posts on social media (e.g., Twitter), the Company’s website (e.g., the Company’s blog), press releases, and investor calls; and obtain the pre-approval of

an experienced securities lawyer employed by the Company (“Securities Counsel”) of any written communication that contains information regarding any of the following topics:

- the Company’s financial condition, statements, or results, including earnings or guidance;
- potential or proposed mergers, acquisitions, dispositions, tender offers, or joint ventures;
- production numbers or sales or delivery numbers (whether actual, forecasted, or projected) that have not been previously published via pre-approved written communications issued by the Company (“Official Company Guidance”) or deviate from previously published Official Company Guidance;
- new or proposed business lines that are unrelated to then-existing business lines (presently includes vehicles, transportation, and sustainable energy products);
- projection, forecast, or estimate numbers regarding the Company’s business that have not been previously published in Official Company Guidance or deviate from previously published Official Company Guidance;
- events regarding the Company’s securities (including Musk’s acquisition or disposition of the Company’s securities), credit facilities, or financing or lending arrangements;

39a

- nonpublic legal or regulatory findings or decisions;
- any event requiring the filing of a Form 8-K by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including:
 - a change in control; or
 - a change in the Company's directors; any principal executive officer, president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, principal operating officer, or any person performing similar functions, or any named executive officer; or
- such other topics as the Company or the majority of the independent members of its Board of Directors may request, if it or they believe pre-approval of communications regarding such additional topics would protect the interests of the Company's shareholders; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that all other provisions of the Final Judgment shall remain in effect.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that this Court shall retain jurisdiction of this matter for the purposes of enforcing the terms of the Final Judgment, as amended by this Order.

Dated: 4/30/19

/s/ Alison J. Nathan
Hon. Alison J. Nathan
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPENDIX E

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

No. 1:18-cv-8865-AJN-GWG

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Plaintiff,

vs.

ELON MUSK

Defendant.

CONSENT MOTION FOR ENTRY OF
FINAL JUDGMENT

Plaintiff United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) respectfully submits this consent motion to enter final judgment according to the parties’ settlement. In support of this motion, the Commission states the following:

1. On September 27, 2018, the Commission filed a Complaint against Defendant Musk alleging violations of the federal securities laws.

2. The parties have reached a settlement agreement in this case. Attached hereto as Exhibit 1 is the executed Consent of Defendant Elon Musk, setting forth the terms of his settlement with the Commission.

3. Attached hereto as Exhibit 2 is the proposed Final Judgment to which Defendant Musk agreed. The proposed Final Judgment would permanently enjoin him from violating Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5. It would also

41a

order him to pay a penalty of \$20,000,000 and to comply with the undertakings detailed in the Final Judgment.

The Commission respectfully requests that the Court enter the proposed Final Judgment attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

Dated: September 29, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Jina L. Choi

Jina L. Choi

Cheryl L. Crompton*

E. Barrett Atwood*

*Motion to appear *pro hac vice* pending

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

100 F Street, N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20549

(202) 551-4459 (Crompton)

44 Montgomery Street, Suite 2800

San Francisco, CA 94104

(415) 705-2467 (Atwood)

42a

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

No. 1:18-cv-8865-AJN-GWG

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Plaintiff,

vs.

ELON MUSK

Defendant.

CONSENT OF DEFENDANT ELON MUSK

1. Defendant Elon Musk (“Defendant”) waives service of a summons and the complaint in this action, enters a general appearance, and admits the Court’s jurisdiction over Defendant in this action only and over the subject matter of this action.

2. Without admitting or denying the allegations of the complaint (except as provided herein in paragraph 13 and except as to personal jurisdiction as to this matter only and subject matter jurisdiction, which Defendant admits), Defendant hereby consents to the entry of the final Judgment in the form attached hereto (the “Final Judgment”) and incorporated by reference herein, which, among other things:

- (a) permanently restrains and enjoins Defendant from violation of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) [15 § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5];

- (b) orders Defendant to pay a civil penalty in the amount of \$20,000,000 under Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [*15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)*]; and
- (c) requires Defendant to comply with the undertaking set forth in this Consent and incorporated in the Final Judgment.

3. Defendant acknowledges that the civil penalty paid pursuant to the Final Judgment may be distributed pursuant to the Fair Fund provisions of Section 308(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended. Regardless of whether any such Fair Fund distribution is made, the civil penalty shall be treated as a penalty paid to the government for all purposes, including all tax purposes. To preserve the deterrent effect of the civil penalty argue that he is entitled to, nor shall he further benefit by, offset or reduction of any award of compensatory damages in any Related Investor Action by the amount of any part of Defendant's payment of a civil penalty in this action ("Penalty Offset"). If the court in any Related Investor Action grants such a Penalty Offset, Defendant agrees that he shall, within 30 days after entry of a final order granting the Penalty Offset, notify the Commission's counsel in this action and pay the amount of the Penalty Offset to the United States Treasury or to a Fair Fund, as the Commission directs. Such a payment shall not be deemed an addition to civil penalty and shall not be deemed to change the amount of the civil penalty imposed in this action. For purposes of this paragraph, a "Related Investor Action" means a private damages action brought against Defendant by or on behalf of one or more investors based on substantially the same facts as alleged in the Complaint in this action.

4. Defendant agrees that he shall not seek or accept, directly or indirectly, reimbursement or indemnifica-

tion from any source, including but not limited to payment made pursuant to any insurance policy, with regard to any civil penalty amounts that Defendant pays pursuant to the Final Judgment, regardless of whether such penalty amounts or any part thereof are added to a distribution fund or otherwise used for the benefit of investors. Defendant further agrees that he shall not claim, assert, or apply for a tax deduction or tax credit with regard to any federal, state, or local tax for any penalty amounts that Defendant pays pursuant to the Final Judgment, regardless of whether such penalty amounts or any part thereof are added to a distribution fund or otherwise used for the benefit of investors.

5. Defendant undertakes to:

- (a) resign from his role as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tesla, Inc. (“Chairman”) within forty-five (45) days of the filing of this Consent and agree not to seek reelection or to accept an appointment as Chairman for a period of three years thereafter. Upon request by Defendant, the Commission staff may grant in its sole discretion an extension to the deadline set forth above;
- (b) comply with all mandatory procedures implemented by Tesla, Inc. (the “Company”) regarding (i) the oversight of communications relating to the Company made in any format, including, but not limited to, posts on social media (e.g., Twitter), the Company’s website (e.g., the Company’s blog), press releases, and investor calls, and (ii) the pre-approval of any such written communications that contain, or reasonably could contain, information material to the Company or its shareholders; and

- (c) certify, in writing, compliance with undertaking (a) set forth above. The certification shall identify the undertaking, provide written evidence of compliance in the form of a narrative, and be supported by exhibits sufficient to demonstrate compliance. The Commission staff may make reasonable requests for further evidence of compliance, and Defendant agrees to provide such evidence. Defendant shall submit the certification and supporting material to Steven Buchholz, Assistant Regional Director, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 44 Montgomery Street, 28th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104, with a copy to the Office of Chief Counsel of the Enforcement Division, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, no later than fourteen (14) days from the date of the completion of the undertaking.
6. Defendant waives the entry of findings of fact and conclusions of law pursuant to Rule 52 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
7. Defendant waives the right, if any, to a jury trial and to appeal from the entry of the Final Judgment.
8. Defendant enters into this Consent voluntarily and represents that no threats, offers, promises, or inducements of any kind have been made by the Commission or any member, officer, employee, agent, or representative of the Commission to induce Defendant to enter into this Consent.
9. Defendant agrees that this Consent shall be incorporated into the Final Judgment with the same force and effect as if fully set forth therein.
10. Defendant will not oppose the enforcement of the Final Judgment on the ground, if any exists, of lack

of compliance with Rule 65(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and hereby waives any objection based thereon.

11. Defendant waives service of the Final Judgment and agrees that entry of the Final Judgment by the Court and filing with the Clerk of the Court will constitute notice to Defendant of its terms and conditions. Defendant further agrees to provide counsel for the Commission, within thirty days after the Final Judgment is filed with the Clerk of the Court, with an affidavit or declaration stating that Defendant has received and read a copy of the Final Judgment.

12. Consistent with 17 C.F.R. § 202.5(f), this Consent resolves only the claims asserted against Defendant in this civil proceeding. Defendant acknowledges that no promise or representation has been made by the Commission or any member, officer, employee, agent, or representative of the Commission with regard to any criminal liability that may have arisen or may arise from the facts underlying this action or immunity from any such criminal liability. Defendant waives any claim of Double Jeopardy based upon the settlement of this proceeding, including the imposition of any remedy or civil penalty herein. Defendant further acknowledges that the Court's entry of a permanent injunction may have collateral consequences under federal or state law and the rules and regulations of self-regulatory organizations, licensing boards, and other regulatory organizations. Such collateral consequences include, but are not limited to, a statutory disqualification with respect to membership or participation in, or association with a member of, a self-regulatory organization. This statutory disqualification has consequences that are separate from any sanction imposed in an administrative proceeding. In addition,

in any disciplinary proceeding before the Commission based on the entry of the injunction in this action, Defendant understands that he shall not be permitted to contest the factual allegations of the complaint in this action.

13. Defendant understands and agrees to comply with the terms of 17 C.F.R. § 202.5(e), which provides in part that it is the Commission's policy "not to permit a defendant or respondent to consent to a judgment or order that imposes a sanction while denying the allegations in the complaint or order for proceedings," and "a refusal to admit the allegations is equivalent to a denial, unless the defendant or respondent states that he neither admits nor denies the allegations." As part of Defendant's agreement to comply with the terms of Section 202.5(e), Defendant: (i) will not take any action or make or permit to be made any public statement denying, directly or indirectly, any allegation in the complaint or creating the impression that the complaint is without factual basis; (ii) will not make or permit to be made any public statement to the effect that Defendant does not admit the allegations of the complaint, or that this Consent contains no admission of the allegations, without also stating that Defendant does not deny the allegations; (iii) upon the filing of this Consent, Defendant hereby withdraws any papers filed in this action to the extent that they deny any allegation in the complaint; and (iv) stipulates solely for purposes of exceptions to discharge set forth in Section 523 of the Bankruptcy Code [*11 U.S.C. § 523*] that the allegations in the complaint are true, and further, that any debt for disgorgement, prejudgment interest, civil penalty or other amounts due by Defendant under the Final Judgment or any other judgment, order, consent order, decree or settlement agreement entered in connection with this proceeding,

is a debt for the violation by Defendant of the federal securities laws or any regulation or order issued under such laws, as set forth in Section 523(a)(19) of the Bankruptcy Code [*11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(19)*]. If Defendant breaches this agreement, the Commission may petition the Court to vacate the Final Judgment and restore this action to its active docket. Nothing in this paragraph affects Defendant's: (i) testimonial obligations; or (ii) right to take legal or factual positions in litigation or other legal proceedings in which the Commission is not a party.

14. Defendant hereby waives any rights under the Equal Access to Justice Act, the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, or any other provision of law to seek from the United States, or any agency, or any official of the United States acting in his or her official capacity, directly or indirectly, reimbursement of attorney's fees or other fees, expenses, or costs expended by Defendant to defend against this action. For these purposes, Defendant agrees that Defendant is not the prevailing party in this action since the parties have reached a good faith settlement.

15. Defendant agrees that the Commission may present the Final Judgment to the Court for signature and entry without further notice.

16. Defendant agrees that this Court shall retain jurisdiction over this matter for the purpose of the terms of the Final Judgment.

Dated: September 28, 2018

/s/ Elon Musk

Elon Musk

49a

On September 28, 2018, Elon Musk, a person known to me, personally appeared before me and acknowledged executing the foregoing Consent.

ALESSANDRA FRANCESCA FERRIS

Notary Public - California

Santa Clara County

Commission #2218921

My Comm. Expires Oct 20, 2021

/s/ Alessandra Francesca Ferris

Notary Public

Commission expires:

Approved as to form:

/s/ Steven M. Farina

Steven M. Farina

Williams & Connolly LLP

725 Twelfth Street N.W.

Washington, DC 20005

Attorney for Defendant

50a

CALIFORNIA JURAT

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on this 28th day of September 2018, by Elon Musk, proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) who appeared before me.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

ALESSANDRA FRANCESCA FERRIS

Notary Public - California

Santa Clara County

Commission #2218921

My Comm. Expires Oct 20, 2021

/s/ Allesandra Francesca Ferris (Seal)

Notary Public

State of California

51a

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

No. 1:18-cv-8865-AJN-GWG

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Plaintiff,

vs.

ELON MUSK,

Defendant.

FINAL JUDGMENT AS TO DEFENDANT
ELON MUSK

The Securities and Exchange Commission having filed a Complaint and Defendant Elon Musk having entered a general appearance; consented to the Court's jurisdiction over Defendant in this matter only and the subject matter of this action; consented to entry of this Final Judgment without admitting or denying the allegations of the Complaint (except as to jurisdiction and except as otherwise provided herein in paragraph III); waived findings of fact and conclusions of law; and waived any right to appeal from this Final Judgment:

I.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Defendant is permanently restrained and enjoined from violating, directly or indirectly, Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5], by using any means or instrumentality of interstate

52a

commerce, or of the mails, or of any facility of any national securities exchange, in connection with the purchase or sale of any security:

- (a) to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud;
- (b) to make any untrue statement of a material fact or to omit to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or
- (c) to engage in any act, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any person.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that, as provided in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(d)(2), the foregoing paragraph also binds the following who receive actual notice of this Final Judgment by personal service or otherwise: (a) Defendant's agents, servants, employees, and attorneys; and (b) other persons in active concert or participation with Defendant or with anyone described in (a).

II.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Defendant shall pay a civil penalty in the amount of \$20,000,000 to the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [*15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)*]. Defendant shall make this payment within 14 days after entry of this Final Judgment.

Defendant may transmit payment electronically to the Commission, which will provide detailed ACH transfer/Fedwire instructions upon request. Payment may also be made directly from a bank account via

Pay.gov through the SEC website at <http://www.sec.gov/about/offices/ofm.htm>. Defendant may also pay by certified check, bank cashier's check, or United States postal money order payable to the Securities and Exchange Commission, which shall be delivered or mailed to

Enterprise Services Center
Accounts Receivable Branch
6500 South MacArthur Boulevard
Oklahoma City, OK 73169

and shall be accompanied by a letter identifying the case title, civil action number, and name of this Court; Elon Musk as a defendant in this action; and specifying that payment is made pursuant to this Final Judgment.

Defendant shall simultaneously transmit photocopies of evidence of payment and case identifying information to the Commission's counsel in this action. By making this payment, Defendant relinquishes all legal and equitable right, title, and interest in such funds and no part of the funds shall be returned to Defendant.

Defendant shall pay post judgment interest on any delinquent amounts pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961. The Commission shall hold the funds, together with any interest and income earned thereon (collectively, the "Fund"), pending further order of the Court.

The Commission may propose a plan to distribute the Fund subject to the Court's approval. Such a plan may provide that the Fund shall be distributed pursuant to the Fair Fund provisions of Section 308(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over the administration of any distribution of the Fund. If the Commission staff determines that the Fund will not be distributed,

the Commission shall send the funds paid pursuant to this Final Judgment to the United States Treasury.

Regardless of whether any such Fair Fund distribution is made, amounts ordered to be paid as civil penalties pursuant to this Judgment shall be treated as penalties paid to the government for all purposes, including all tax purposes. To preserve the deterrent effect of the civil penalty, Defendant shall not argue that he is entitled to, nor shall he further benefit by offset or reduction of any award of compensatory damages in any Related Investor Action by the amount of any part of Defendant's payment of a civil penalty in this action ("Penalty Offset"). If the court in any Related Investor Action grants such a Penalty Offset, Defendant shall, within 30 days after entry of a final order granting the Penalty Offset, notify the Commission's counsel in this action and pay the amount of the Penalty Offset to the United States Treasury or to a Fair Fund, as the Commission directs. Such a payment shall not be deemed an additional civil penalty and shall not be deemed to change the amount of the civil penalty imposed in this Judgment. For purposes of this paragraph, a "Related Investor Action" means a private damages action brought against Defendant by or on behalf of one or more investors based on substantially the same facts as alleged in the Complaint in this action.

III.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that, solely for purposes of exceptions to discharge set forth in Section 523 of the Bankruptcy Code [*11 U.S.C. § 523*] the allegations in the complaint are true and admitted by Defendant, and further, any debt for disgorgement, prejudgment interest, civil penalty or other amounts due by Defendant under this

Final Judgment or any other judgment, order, consent order, decree or settlement agreement entered in connection with this proceeding, is a debt for the violation by Defendant of the federal securities laws or any regulation or order issued under such laws, as set forth in Section 523(a)(19) of the Bankruptcy Code [*11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(19)*]. Nothing in this paragraph (a) constitutes an admission by Defendant for any purpose other than determining the applicability of Section 523(a)(19) or (b) affects Defendant's (i) testimonial obligations; or (ii) right to take any legal or factual positions in litigation or other legal proceedings in which the Commission is not a party.

IV.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the Consent is incorporated herein with the same force and effect as if fully set forth herein, and that Defendant shall comply with all of the undertakings set forth therein, including, but not limited to, the undertakings to:

- (a) resign from his role as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tesla, Inc. ("Chairman") within forty-five (45) days of the filing of this Consent and agree not to seek reelection or to accept an appointment as Chairman for a period of three years thereafter. Upon request by Defendant, the Commission staff may grant in its sole discretion an extension to the deadline set forth above;
- (b) comply with all mandatory procedures implemented by Tesla, Inc. (the "Company") regarding (i) the oversight of communications relating to the Company made in any format, including, but not limited to, posts on social media (e.g.,

Twitter), the Company's website (e.g., the Company's blog), press releases, and investor calls, and (ii) the pre-approval of any such written communications that contain, or reasonably could contain, information material to the Company or its shareholders; and

- (c) certify, in writing, compliance with undertaking (a) set forth above. The certification shall identify the undertaking, provide written evidence of compliance in the form of a narrative, and be supported by exhibits sufficient to demonstrate compliance. The Commission staff may make reasonable requests for further evidence of compliance, and Defendant agrees to provide such evidence. Defendant shall submit the certification and supporting material to Steven Buchholz, Assistant Regional Director, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, 44 Montgomery Street, 28th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94104, with a copy to the Office of Chief Counsel of the Enforcement Division, 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549, no later than fourteen (14) days from the date of the completion of the undertaking.

V.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that this Court shall retain jurisdiction of this matter for the purposes of enforcing the terms of this Final Judgment.

Dated: 10/16/18

/s/ Alison J. Nathan
Hon. Alison J. Nathan
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

APPENDIX F

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Docket No: 22-1291

At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 24th day of July, two thousand twenty-three.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

ELON MUSK,

Defendant-Appellant.

ORDER

Appellant, Elon Musk, filed a petition for panel rehearing, or, in the alternative, for rehearing *en banc*. The panel that determined the appeal has considered the request for panel rehearing, and the active members of the Court have considered the request for rehearing *en banc*.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the petition is denied.

FOR THE COURT:

/s/ Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe
Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk