

Division of Finance and Corporate Securities
Labor and Industries Building
350 Winter Street NE, Suite 410
Salem, OR 97301-3881
Telephone: (503) 378-4387



1 3. Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP** was, at all times material herein, a General Manager
2 and sales agent for Alpha Telcom. Clapp's last known business address is 2751 Highland
3 Avenue, Grants Pass, Oregon 97526.

4
5 4. Respondent **JULIE BLAIR FINGERSON** was, at all times material herein, a sales
6 agent for Alpha Telcom through her role as owner/manager of its sales subsidiary, ATC Inc. Her
7 last known business address is 620 SW 4th Street, Grants Pass, Oregon 97526.

8
9 5. Respondent **PAUL FARVER** was, at all times material herein, a sales agent for
10 Alpha Telcom. His last known business address is 35354 Tennessee Road, Albany, Oregon
11 97321.

12
13 6. Respondent **MELINDA FARVER** was, at all times material herein, a sales agent for
14 Alpha Telcom. Her last known business address is 35354 Tennessee Road, Albany, Oregon
15 97321.

16
17 7. Respondent **JANNA RAMELLI** was, at all times material herein, a sales agent for
18 Alpha Telcom. Her last known business address is P.O. Box 2123, Grants Pass, Oregon 97528.

19
20 8. Respondent **DAVID RAMELLI** was, at all times material herein, a sales agent for
21 Alpha Telcom. His last known business address is 908 Hewitt Lane, Grants Pass, Oregon 97526.

22
23 9. Respondent **ALPHA TELCOM, Inc** has not, at all times material herein, been
24 licensed as a broker-dealer in this State, nor has its pay telephone investment program ever been
25 registered as a securities offering with the Oregon Division of Finance and Corporate Securities.

26

1 10. Respondent **TUMMINO** (CRD#1743315) was not, at all times material herein, a
2 licensed broker-dealer salesperson in this State. From 1987 to 1992 Tummino possessed a
3 limited license to sell securities, permitting him to lawfully sell some types of securities, such as
4 mutual funds, but not other types of securities, including investment contracts, notes, and
5 instruments evidencing indebtedness. Tummino has been the subject of an Order to Cease and
6 Desist instituted by the Oregon Division of Finance and Corporate Securities (Case No. 0-92-
7 0020, *In the Matter of Charles F Tummino and Securities America, Inc.*)

8
9 11. Respondent **CLAPP** was not, at all times material herein, a licensed broker-dealer
10 salesperson in this State. Clapp has never held a securities license in Oregon.

11
12 12. Respondent **BLAIR FINGERSON** was not, at all times material herein, a licensed
13 broker-dealer salesperson in this State. Blair Fingerson has never held a securities license in
14 Oregon.

15
16 13. Respondent **PAUL FARVER** (CRD #2688229) was not, at all times material herein,
17 a licensed broker-dealer salesperson in this State. Paul Farver does have a limited license to sell
18 securities in the State of Oregon, permitting him to lawfully sell some types of securities, such as
19 mutual funds, but not other types of securities, including investment contracts, notes, and
20 instruments evidencing indebtedness.

21
22 14. Respondent **MELINDA FARVER** was not, at all times material herein, a licensed
23 broker-dealer salesperson in this State. Melinda Farver has never held a securities license in the
24 State of Oregon.

25
26

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1 15. Respondent **JANNA RAMELLI** (CRD#2760258) was, at all times material herein, a
2 licensed broker-dealer salesperson, authorized to sell all securities products in Oregon.

3
4 16. Respondent **DAVID RAMELLI** was not, at all times material herein, a licensed
5 broker-dealer salesperson in this State. David Ramelli has never held a securities license in the
6 State of Oregon.

7
8 **Section Two: Alpha Telcom, Inc**

9
10 17. Respondent **ALPHA TELCOM, Inc** was formed in 1986 by Paul Rubera and
11 several associates for the purpose of selling, installing, and maintaining phones and business
12 systems in the Grants Pass, Oregon area. Over the next decade Alpha Telcom branched into pay
13 phones, eventually owning and operating approximately one thousand eight hundred (1,800)
14 phones for its own account in southern Oregon and northern California.

15
16 18. By 1997 Rubera had purchased the interests of all other equity holders of **ALPHA**
17 **TELCOM, Inc**, and became the sole shareholder of the company. He was to remain the sole
18 shareholder of Alpha Telcom until it filed for bankruptcy protection.

19
20 19. In 1997 Respondent **TUMMINO** suggested to Rubera that Alpha Telcom sell
21 payphones to individual members of the public and then “manage” (lease back) the same
22 payphones on their behalf. As the concept developed, Alpha Telcom “sold” a (usually used,
23 refurbished, or already placed in the field) payphone to its sales subsidiary, ATC, which then
24 “sold” the same phone to a member of the public at a highly inflated price (\$4,000-\$5,000 per
25 phone), at which point the investor would “lease” the same phone back to Alpha Telcom in
26 return for a monthly lease payment of a minimum of \$58.34, a sum that amounts to a 14% annual

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1 return. As part of the lease (Alpha Telcom called it a “service agreement”) Alpha Telcom
2 obligated itself to repurchase the payphone from the investor *at the original purchase price* at the
3 conclusion of the (usually three year) contract, or a slightly lesser amount prior to that point
4 (87.5% during months one through six of the service agreement, 92.5% during months seven to
5 twelve of the service agreement, 95% during months thirteen through twenty four of the service
6 agreement, and 97.5% during months twenty five through thirty six of the service agreement).

7
8 20. From 1997 through 2001 **ALPHA TELCOM** raised more than one hundred thirty
9 five million dollars (\$135,000,000.00) from over seven thousand (7,000) investors nationwide by
10 peddling this investment program (this number includes at least seventy seven (77) payphones
11 sold to forty eight (48) Oregonians). At one time, Alpha Telcom claimed to “manage” eighteen
12 thousand two hundred (18,200) pay telephones “owned” by investors.

13
14 21. **TUMMINO** was under contract by **ALPHA TELCOM** from 1997 through 1998 as
15 Director of Sales. Tummino drafted many of the original sales documents, recruited many of the
16 original sales agents, and crafted many of the elements of what became known as the Alpha
17 Telcom program. He retired in mid 1998, and as part of his severance package negotiated an
18 arrangement whereby he would receive compensation in the form of one percent (1%) of future
19 gross sales in any month in which sales exceeded two million dollars (\$2,000,000.00), with a
20 minimum payment of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00) per month.

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21
22 **Section Three: ATC**

23
24 22. Prior to departing **ALPHA TELCOM**, **TUMMINO** participated in the creation of a
25 sales subsidiary known as ATC, Inc. ATC, Inc was a wholly owned subsidiary of Alpha Telcom
26 incorporated on October 25, 1998. ATC took over full responsibility for the process of selling

1 Alpha Telcom payphone programs to members of the public, including the development and
2 management of a nationwide sales force, the creation and distribution of sales materials, and
3 customer service related chores such as administration of the voluminous paperwork that
4 accompanied thousands of sales.

5
6 23. While ATC purported to change ownership several times, as a matter of practical
7 economic reality it was always controlled and operated by Paul Rubera and **ALPHA TELCOM**.
8 ATC was a legal subsidiary of Alpha Telcom from its founding in October, 1998 until July,
9 2000, when it was “spun off” as an independent entity owned by Paul Rubera. In September
10 2000, Rubera “sold” ATC (it also operated using the moniker “American Telecommunications
11 Company”) for \$100 to his then administrative assistant, Respondent **BLAIR FINGERSON**,
12 who then sold it back to him for \$100 in early April, 2001. In late April, 2001, Rubera sold ATC
13 to another Alpha Telcom employee, Robert A McDonald, in exchange for a \$20,000 note to be
14 paid at the rate of \$113.00 per month (in point of fact, no payments were ever made by
15 McDonald or demanded by Rubera). In August, 2001 Rubera “repurchased” ATC from
16 McDonald.

17
18 24. **ALPHA TELCOM** and ATC operated as two divisions of a single company. ATC
19 conducted no business with any entity other than Alpha Telcom. ATC never actually took
20 physical possession of a payphone it sold to a member of the public: the phone stayed in Alpha
21 Telcom’s control throughout. Funds that ATC received from members of the public for
22 payphone sales were available and often transferred directly to Alpha Telcom at Paul Rubera’s
23 direction. At the time of its bankruptcy filing Alpha Telcom had “borrowed” over nine million
24 dollars (\$9,000,000.00+) from ATC, accumulated in monthly “loans” that were directly
25 proportionate to Alpha Telcom’s funding needs at any given point in time.
26

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1 **Section Four: Alpha Telcom Payphone Program**

2
3 25. The Alpha Telcom Payphone program consisted of the purchase of a \$5,000 pay
4 telephone by an investor (pre-March 1, 1999 sales were at \$4,000 per unit) concurrent with that
5 same investor's entry into a "service agreement" (leaseback) whereby Alpha Telcom was to
6 "manage" the phone on the investor's behalf in exchange for a monthly payment. *The two*
7 *agreements were presented and promoted simultaneously as part of a single package.*
8

9 26. While investors were told they had the choice of operating their own payphone, one
10 hundred percent of Oregon investors picked Alpha Telcom to manage their phones for them.
11 Although investors were theoretically given four "service options", as a matter of economic
12 reality only one choice was feasible. Most investors did not have the experience or knowledge
13 necessary to operate and maintain a payphone themselves, so they selected the service option
14 that required Alpha to perform all necessary duties ("Level Four"). Alpha Telcom selected the
15 location of the phone, installed the phone, obtained all certifications from regulatory bodies,
16 maintained and cleaned the phone, paid all monthly telephone and utility bills, and collected coin
17 revenue. The investor never performed a single task.
18

19 27. Service option levels one, two, and three required the investor to forward varying fees
20 to Alpha Telcom each month for specific services. Under "level one" an investor would pay
21 Alpha Telcom forty dollars (\$40.00) each month in exchange for which Alpha Telcom collected
22 all coin revenues from a phone and forwarded it to the investor. Under "level two" an investor
23 would pay Alpha Telcom fifty dollars (\$50.00) each month in exchange for which Alpha Telcom
24 collected all coin revenues from a phone, forwarded the funds to the investor, and maintained the
25 payphone in a neat and clean condition. Under "level three" an investor would pay Alpha
26 Telcom eighty dollars (\$80.00) each month in exchange for which Alpha Telcom collected all

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1 coin revenue from a phone, forwarded the funds to the investor, maintained the payphone in a
2 neat and clean condition, provided for the repair of the equipment, obtained and renewed all
3 public utility permits, and made all capital improvements as necessary. Under these three
4 options, Alpha would forward 100% of actual pay revenues to the investor. Since investors in the
5 Alpha Telcom payphone program wanted to garner monthly income from the company at a
6 precise rate, and not forward additional funds to the company each month in return for an
7 uncertain return, none of the Oregon investors (and only a handful of the nationwide investor
8 base) chose any of these three options.

9
10 28. Each month "Level Four" investors were to receive thirty percent of the net revenue
11 (defined by the company as gross coin revenues minus the actual cost for local and long distance
12 service incurred and minus so called "dial around" revenue emanating from toll free calls) from
13 their phone, while Alpha Telcom was to receive seventy percent of a phone's revenues as its
14 management fee. However, if revenues from a payphone did not generate a so called "base
15 amount" of \$58.34 in any given month (the amount was calculated by dividing a fourteen percent
16 annual return on a \$5,000 investment into twelve monthly increments), Alpha agreed to waive a
17 portion of its seventy percent fee and pay that monthly base amount payment in full. If Alpha
18 waived its entire fee and the base amount still was not met, Alpha made up the difference
19 anyway. Indeed, Alpha created a computer program that automatically paid each investor the
20 base amount each month, *regardless of whether the investor's particular phone generated*
21 *enough revenue to pay that amount.*
22

23 29. The "Level Four" service option allowed investors to sell the phones back to Alpha's
24 sales subsidiary, ATC, *at the original purchase price.* This was commonly referred to as the
25 "buyback" provision, and was proffered to give investors in the payphone program the illusion of
26 liquidity similar to that of a certificate of deposit or other time instrument. (Beginning sometime



1 after May 2000, investors were also given the option of purchasing buyback “insurance” from
2 companies alternately referred to as belonging to “Lloyd’s of London” or rated AA+ by an
3 insurance rating service. The insurance would purportedly cover the investor's purchase price if
4 for any reason the company became unable to repurchase the phones. In point of fact, the
5 insurance policy, underwritten by an agency that was partially owned by Alpha Telcom’s Paul
6 Rubera and improperly procured, never resulted in the payment of any claims to investors.)
7

8 **Section Five: The Alpha Telcom Sales Process**

9

10 30. As noted above, Respondent **TUMMINO** was initially in charge of **ALPHA**
11 **TELCOM**’s marketing and sales efforts. This individual retained and managed a small sales
12 force of insurance agents to solicit investors in the program. He created the marketing materials
13 employed by sales agents, the sales agreement that Alpha Telcom investors would execute when
14 “purchasing” their phone, and the Alpha Telcom service agreement that would concurrently
15 authorize Alpha Telcom to “manage” the investor’s phone on their behalf. Tummino retired at
16 the end of 1998.
17

18 31. Commencing in January, 1999 Alpha Telcom contracted out the management and
19 continued development of its sales force to two independent insurance agents, Ross Rambach
20 and Mark Kennison. Rambach and Kennison operated under the business names “Strategic
21 Partnership Alliance” and/or “Strategic Partnership Marketing .” Strategic Partnership Alliance
22 significantly modified many of the sales materials that were initially prepared by Tummino.
23 (This was to be the first of many rounds of changes to either sales materials or details of the
24 program. As such, while there are many common elements, there is not one single uniform Alpha
25 Telcom program. For example, “service agreements” varied in length from three to ten years.)
26 Rambach and Kennison placed heavy emphasis on expanding the sales force. At its height,

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1 Strategic Partnership Alliance managed one thousand seven hundred (1,700) Alpha Telcom sales
2 agents nationwide, of whom almost all were independent insurance agents.

3
4 32. Sales agents were compensated exclusively through commissions, receiving a
5 percentage (between 10-14%) of each sale as their remuneration. Sales agents received a manual
6 that purported to govern all aspects of their roles as sales agents, including sales scripts and
7 charts they were to employ. The agents received no formal classroom training or continuing
8 education.

9
10 33. The Alpha Telcom sales agent would typically begin the sales process by contacting
11 their insurance clients that were in or near retirement (the type of client that would likely have a
12 substantial percentage of their assets in certificates of deposit or other cash equivalents) and ask
13 them if they would like to get a higher return than banks offered while maintaining the safety of
14 their money. Once clients answered in the affirmative, the agent asked to meet with the
15 prospective investor in their home to discuss the program, sometimes not even mentioning at this
16 point that the program involved the sale and subsequent leaseback of payphones.

17
18 34. Once at the face to face meeting, sales agents informed prospective investors that
19 Alpha Telcom offered an attractive program involving pay telephones. Using a series of charts
20 provided by Alpha Telcom, the agents described the essentials of the program: that the investor
21 was to purchase a pay telephone for \$5,000 per unit; that the investor will receive a monthly
22 payment of at least \$58.34, which works out to an annual return on their investment of 14%; that
23 the program is low risk, safe, and conservative; that at the conclusion of the contract term Alpha
24 Telcom will repurchase the payphone at the original purchase price, and will even repurchase it
25 before the conclusion of the contract at the original purchase price minus certain fees; that Alpha
26 Telcom is a very safe and profitable company; that (post January 1, 2000) there is a special two

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1 million dollar (\$2,000,000) "sinking fund" to ensure that moneys will be available for "buy
2 backs"; that phone purchases qualify the investor for special tax credits because the payphones
3 are equipped for handicapped access, etc. A single Alpha Telcom sales chart (chart six)
4 summarizes all essential program elements as follows: "\$5,000 per pay phone cost, typically
5 14% or higher annual return, strong monthly income, excellent buy back option, phones qualify
6 for tax credits under The Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, equipment depreciation,
7 usually 5 or 7 years straight line, no stock market risk."
8

9 35. At the conclusion of the sales agent's presentation, written materials including, but
10 not always limited to, a brochure describing the Alpha Telcom program, a Telephone Equipment
11 Purchase Agreement, and a Telephone Service Agreement were provided to prospective
12 investors. Several different versions of the materials were employed at various times, yet all are
13 filled with "happy talk." The brochure represents among other things, that the payphone industry
14 is "highly profitable", that payphone investments are "virtually recession proof" and that
15 payphone investments "offer steady, immediate cash flow." The brochure also contains a
16 purported quote from the Cincinnati Post noting that "[a]n average of 500 to 800 calls are made
17 on a payphone per month, according to AT & T" and a purported quote from USA Today
18 asserting that "there are millions to be made from owning payphones." In a "Performance
19 Comparison" with bank certificates of deposit, the brochure claims that with regard to the
20 investment's "safety", it is "asset backed." Finally, the brochure asserts that "opportunity
21 doesn't always knock... sometimes it rings!"
22

23 36. At or about the time of the events in question, the entire pay telephone industry was
24 facing monumental challenges that were rapidly reducing revenues. New technology was largely
25 to blame for the industry's demise: heavy usage of cellular telephone technology, facsimiles, e-
26 mails, and "calling cards" were causing income to drop as much as fifty percent per annum.

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1 None of the Respondents ever disclosed any of this information to potential investors. Quite the
2 contrary: while industry experts openly discussed the seemingly insurmountable problem the
3 payphone industry was facing, Respondents presented a glowing picture of the industry in oral
4 and written comments. As instructed, sales agents focused on the fourteen percent return and the
5 purported “safety” of the program as its primary selling points. The sales pitch focused
6 exclusively on the supposed benefits of the investment, and made no mention of lurking
7 difficulties. In short, the agents would talk about anything and everything but *the risks of this*
8 *program and the true state of the payphone industry.*

9
10 37. Never considering suitability or asset allocation issues, a significant number of Alpha
11 Telcom agents attempted to sell prospective investors as many phones as possible. Some
12 investors placed their entire life savings into this program.

13
14 38. Respondent **TUMMINO** directly participated in the sale of the Alpha Telcom
15 program to fourteen (14) investors in the State of Oregon for a total investment of at least fifty
16 six thousand dollars (\$56,000). (**TUMMINO**, as Director of Sales, participated indirectly in
17 thousands of sales nationwide. Furthermore, **TUMMINO** received a percentage of each sale
18 made nationwide after his retirement.)

19
20 39. Respondent **CLAPP** directly participated in the sale of the Alpha Telcom program to
21 two (2) investors in or from the State of Oregon that purchased a total of two (2) phones for a
22 total investment of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

23
24 40. Respondent **PAUL FARVER** directly participated in the sale of the Alpha Telcom
25 program to five (5) investors in or from the State of Oregon that purchased eight (8) phones for a
26

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1 total investment of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).

2

3 41. Respondent **MELINDA FARVER** directly participated in the sale of the Alpha
4 Telcom program to nineteen (19) investors or from the State of Oregon that purchased thirty
5 eight (38) phones for a total investment of one hundred sixty nine thousand dollars (\$169,000).

6

7 42. Respondent **JANNA RAMELLI** directly participated in the sale of the Alpha
8 Telcom program to at least four (4) investors in or from the State of Oregon for a total of eight
9 (8) sales for a total investment of thirty two thousand dollars (\$32,000).

10

11 43. Respondent **DAVID RAMELLI** directly participated in the sale of the Alpha Telcom
12 program to four (4) investors in or from the State of Oregon for a total of seven (7) sales for a
13 total investment of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000).

14

15

Section Seven: Payphone Operations

16

17 44. Once the investor's two signed contracts (purchase and service) and check were
18 received by ATC it transmitted a Purchase Order to Alpha Telcom which then, within ninety
19 days, assigned a specific payphone to the investor (the investor had no say in where their phone
20 would be located). At that point, the investor would begin receiving monthly payments, usually
21 via an electronic funds transfer (EFT) directly to their bank account.

22

23 45. Alpha Telcom's payphone sales grew quickly (at one point in time it was averaging
24 over one thousand two hundred (1,200) sales per month). In fact, the company's sales pace was
25 so accelerated that it ranked #189 on the 2000 *Inc 500* list, proof that it was one of the fastest

26



1 growing private companies in the United States.

2

3 46. To quench its demand for locations on which payphones could be placed into the
4 stream of commerce (sites), Alpha Telcom purchased entire routes (a route is a series of already
5 placed payphones) and in some instances entire regional phone companies yet still found itself in
6 dire need of sites on which to place so many payphones.

7

8 47. Alpha Telcom contracted with an affiliate of Strategic Partnership Alliance,
9 ATMN/EMI, to acquire phone sites for Alpha Telcom's use. Eventually, Alpha Telcom
10 discovered that many of the sites ATMN/EMI found were in locations not suitable for pay
11 telephones, such as burned out buildings. In some instances, the purported location did not even
12 exist. Alpha Telcom terminated its relationship with ATMN/EMI in December, 2000 with the
13 problem of finding an ample supply of payphone sites unresolved.

14

15 48. As time passed, Alpha Telcom's sales agents were encouraging their existing Alpha
16 Telcom clients to exercise the "buyback" option for one of two reasons: first, the agent would
17 "repurchase" the Alpha Telcom program (allowing the agent to receive an additional
18 commission) or, second and more likely, invest proceeds in another type of commission
19 producing investment. While Alpha Telcom sales agents were sharing these types of strategies
20 with each other, the media carried news of the demise of other similarly structured programs
21 (ETS Payphones, Phoenix Telecom, etc). As such, what began as a trickle of buyback requests
22 turned into an avalanche, with between 300-500 investors demanding their funds each month.
23 The company wasn't selling enough phone programs (since income from operations [coin
24 revenue] was insufficient to even meet fixed costs, new phone program sales were the only
25 possible source of funds to satisfy "buybacks") to repurchase phones as promised.

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1 49. Investors in the Alpha Telcom payphone program were not paid in accordance with
2 the revenue generated from each particular payphone. To meet the payment obligations Alpha
3 Telcom had created for itself by assuring investors that full "base amount" payments would be
4 made each month, it "borrowed" over nine million dollars (\$9,000,000+) from ATC. ATC's only
5 source of revenue was money from new investors. Contrary to representations of Alpha Telcom
6 and its agents as to the profitability and safety of the payphone investment program, since at least
7 January, 2000 Alpha Telcom's revenues from payphones were substantially exceeded by the
8 monthly payments it made to investors. *In summary, Alpha Telcom was operating a Ponzi like*
9 *scheme whereby existing investor's monthly "returns" were being paid from monies received*
10 *from new investors, rather than from payphone revenues.*

11
12 50. Alpha Telcom did not honor buy back requests from March, 2001 on because they
13 were financially unable to do so. Earlier in the payphone program's history, when buybacks were
14 rare, they were accomplished within thirty days. As buyback requests rose with the passage of
15 time, new rules, such as a ninety day "notice" requirement, were imposed in an effort to forestall
16 the flood of requests, all to no avail. As for monthly "base amount" payments, they stopped
17 entirely in May, 2001.

18
19 **Section Eight: Financial Realities and Ultimate Results**

20
21 51. For the twelve months ending December 31, 2001 Alpha Telcom lost \$583,793.24
22 from its payphone operations. Alpha Telcom lost money in seven of the twelve months of 2001,
23 and never showed a profit from its payphone operations large enough to enable it to make the
24 \$11,056,197.48 in payments that it made to payphone owners from coin revenues.

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57. The investments in the Alpha Telcom pay telephone program which were offered and sold by Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP** are a “security” as defined in ORS 59.015(19)(a).

58. Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP**, either directly or by materially participating and/or aiding or abetting offered and/or sold unregistered securities in the State of Oregon in violation of ORS 59.055.

59. Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP** offered and/or sold a security in the State of Oregon without being licensed as a broker-dealer or broker-dealer salesperson in violation of ORS 59.165(1).

60. The written and oral presentations used by Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP** and others in connection with the offer and/or sale of investments in the Alpha Telcom payphone program contained the following *misrepresentations* and/or *omissions* of material fact: that the Alpha Telcom program was not registered as a security with the Oregon Division of Finance and Corporate Securities; that Chris Clapp was not licensed to sell this type of security in the State of Oregon; that the Alpha Telcom program was a “safe” investment, comparable to that of a bank certificate of deposit; that Alpha Telcom was operating at a profit; that investors would receive a guaranteed or contractually assured 14% annual return throughout the length of their contract; that an investment in the Alpha Telcom program was, given the state of the company and the industry, highly speculative and that such an investment would not be appropriate for investors that were in or nearing retirement; that coin revenues from payphones were never sufficient to cover the monthly “base amount” payment to investors, and that investors could only receive monthly payments so long as a sufficient number of new investors participated in the Alpha Telcom program; that coin revenues from payphones were never sufficient to cover

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1 the number of possible buyback requests, and that investors could only receive their original
2 purchase price so long as a sufficient number of new investors participated in the Alpha Telcom
3 program; a disclosure of the true backgrounds and management histories of the officers of Alpha
4 Telcom; a detailed, specific description of the financial condition of Alpha Telcom such that a
5 prospective investor would be able to determine the ability of Alpha Telcom to make monthly
6 payments and/or buy back their investment at or before the conclusion of the service contract; a
7 disclosure of the true risks of this investment, including the fact that payphone industry revenues
8 were rapidly falling due to the prevalence of competition from other technologies, all of which
9 are untrue statements of a material fact and/or omissions to state a material fact necessary in
10 order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were
11 made, not misleading in violation of ORS 59.135(2).

12
13 **ORDER**

14
15 Therefore, the Director **ORDERS**

16
17 61. That Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP** shall cease and desist from offering and/or selling
18 securities to persons in the State of Oregon in violation of ORS Chapter 59, OAR Chapter 441,
19 or the Oregon securities law.

20
21 62. That Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP** is ordered to pay the sum of **TWENTY**
22 **THOUSAND DOLLARS** (\$20,000.00) as a civil penalty for violations of ORS 59.055, ORS
23 59.135, and ORS 59.165 described herein; **ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS**
24 **(\$1,500.00)** of said penalty shall be paid prior to the entry of this Order; **EIGHTEEN**
25 **THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS** (\$18,500.00) of said penalty shall be
26

Division of Finance and Corporate Securities
Labor and Industries Building
350 Winter Street NE, Suite 410
Salem, OR 97301-3881
Telephone: (503) 378-4387



1 **SUSPENDED** so long as Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP** complies with all other terms of this
2 Order, at which time said amount shall be waived.

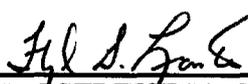
3
4 63. Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP** is hereby denied use of any exemptions authorized by
5 ORS and ORS 59.035, pursuant to ORS 59.045, for a period of five years from the date of entry
6 of this Order.

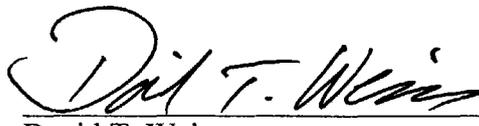
7
8 64. Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP** is prohibited from applying for an Oregon securities
9 license for a period of five years from the date of entry of this Order.

10
11 65. Respondent **CHRIS CLAPP** shall testify fully and truthfully at any deposition or
12 hearing for which the Division of Finance and Corporate Securities issues a subpoena to him.
13 The Division shall make every effort to accommodate Respondent's work schedule.

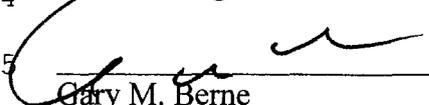
14
15 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

16 Dated this 2nd day of OCTOBER, 2003 at Salem, Oregon.

17 
18 _____
19 CORY STREISINGER, DIRECTOR
20 DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER & BUSINESS
21 SERVICES
22 STATE OF OREGON

21 
22 _____
23 David T. Weiss
24 Securities Enforcement Officer
25 Division of Finance and Corporate Securities
26 Department of Consumer and Business Services
State of Oregon

Dated: 9/29/03

25 
26 _____
Gary M. Berne
Attorney at Law
Stoll Stoll Berne Lokting & Shlachter, PC

Dated: 9/22/03

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1 **CONSENT TO ENTRY OF ORDER**

2 I, **CHRIS CLAPP**, state that I am a resident of the State of Oregon, that I have read the
3 foregoing Order and that I know and fully understand the contents thereof; that I have been
4 advised of my right to a hearing, and that I have had the opportunity to have been represented by
5 counsel of my choosing in this matter; that I voluntarily consent to the entry of this Order
6 without any force or duress, expressly waiving any right to a hearing in this matter; that I
7 understand that the Director reserves the right to take further actions against me to enforce this
8 Order or to take appropriate action upon discovery of other violations of the Oregon Securities
9 Law by me; and that I will fully comply with the terms and conditions stated herein.

10 I further assure the Director that I will not engage in the activities of a broker-dealer,
11 investment adviser, or mortgage broker, or act as a salesperson for any of these unless such
12 activities are in full compliance with Chapter 59 of the Oregon Revised Statutes.

13 I understand that this Consent Order is a public document.

14 Dated this 19 day of SEPT, 2003.

15 
16 CHRIS CLAPP

17 SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 19 day of SEPT, 2003.

18 Bret Cudd
19 Notary Public
20 for the State of: OREGON
21 My commission expires: 11-19-06



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