

STATE OF OREGON
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES
DIVISION OF FINANCE AND CORPORATE SECURITIES

BEFORE THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF
CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES

In the Matter of:

S-09-0028-1

CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT, INC.,
SUNWEST MANAGEMENT, INC.,
CANYON CREEK FINANCIAL, LLC.,
SENIOR LIVING PROPERTIES II, LLC.,
SENIOR LIVING PROPERTIES III, LLC.,
KDA CONSTRUCTION, INC.,
SENET, INC.,
ENCORE INDEMNITY MANAGEMENT, LLC.,
ENCORE INDEMNITY, LTD.,
SILVER INSURANCE MANAGEMENT, LLC., and
SILVER INDEMNITY, LTD.

ORDER TO CEASE AND
DESIST, ORDER DENYING
EXEMPTIONS, ORDER
ASSESSING CIVIL
PENALTIES, AND NOTICE
OF RIGHT TO A PUBLIC
HEARING

Respondents.

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1 The Director of the Department of Consumer and Business
2 Services (hereinafter, the "Director") has conducted and is
3 continuing to conduct an investigation into certain business
4 activities of Canyon Creek Development, Inc.; Sunwest
5 Management, Inc.; Canyon Creek Financial, LLC; Senior Living
6 Properties II, LLC; Senior Living Properties III, LLC; KDA
7 Construction, Inc.; Fuse Advertising, Inc.; Contract
8 Interiors, LLC; Hill Architects, P.C.; Senenet, Inc.; Lease
9 Reserve, LLC; Encore Indemnity Management, LLC; Encore
10 Indemnity, Ltd.; Silver Insurance Management, LLC; Silver
11 Indemnity, Ltd.; Jon Michael Harder and others.

12 The Director has determined that certain of those parties
13 have engaged in activities constituting violations of ORS
14 59.005 to 59.451, 59.991 and 59.995 (the "Oregon Securities
15 Law").

16 The Director, acting by the authority of the Oregon
17 Securities Law, hereby issues the following Findings of Fact,
18 Conclusions of Law, Orders, and Notice of Right to a Public
19 Hearing.

20 I. FINDINGS OF FACT

21 The Director **FINDS** that:

22 A. THE RESPONDENTS AND OTHER PARTIES

23 1. Canyon Creek Development, Inc. ("Canyon Creek
24 Development") is an Oregon domestic for-profit corporation
25 (Business Registry Number: 012198-98) formed on or about March
26 28, 2001 with offices located at 3723 Fairview Industrial



1 Drive SE, Suite 270, Salem, Oregon 97302 (the "Fairview
2 Location"). As of December 31, 2008, Jon Michael Harder ("Jon
3 Harder") owned approximately 60% of Canyon Creek Development.

4 At all times material herein, Jon Harder was the
5 Vice President and Director of Canyon Creek Development.

6 At all times material herein, Canyon Creek
7 Development's principal business was acting as "Sponsor" for
8 real estate investment properties – particularly senior living
9 properties.¹

10 2. Sunwest Management, Inc. ("Sunwest Management") is
11 an Oregon domestic for-profit business corporation (Business
12 Registry Number: 284595-84) formed on or about February 27,
13 1992 with offices located at the Fairview Location. As of
14 December 31, 2008, Jon Harder owned approximately 75% of
15 Sunwest Management. At all times material herein, Jon Harder
16 was the Chief Executive Officer, President, and a Director of
17 Sunwest Management. At all times material herein, Sunwest
18 Management's principal business was marketing and managing
19 senior living properties, including senior living properties
20 Sponsored by Canyon Creek Development.

21 3. Canyon Creek Financial, LLC ("Canyon Creek
22 Financial") is an Oregon domestic limited liability company
23 (Business Registry Number: 321171-94) formed on November 4,
24 2005 with offices located at the Fairview Location. As of

25 _____
26 ¹ Generally, sponsors of real estate investment properties locate, acquire,
promote, subdivide, arrange financing for, and dispose of real estate
investment properties.



1 December 31, 2008, Jon Harder (CRD Number: 5085573) was the
2 100% owner and Sole Member of Canyon Creek Financial.

3 On June 22, 2006, the United States Securities and
4 Exchange Commission ("SEC") and Financial Industry Regulatory
5 Authority ("FINRA")² licensed Canyon Creek Financial to act as
6 a securities broker-dealer (CRD Number: 139306). That license
7 was limited solely to the private placement of securities. On
8 June 26, 2006, the Director licensed Canyon Creek Financial to
9 act as a securities broker-dealer in Oregon (BD Number: 5555).
10 That license was similarly limited solely to the private
11 placement of securities.

12 At all times material herein, Canyon Creek Financial
13 was a captive broker-dealer for Canyon Creek Development that
14 offered or sold securities interests in senior living
15 properties sponsored by Canyon Creek Development and managed
16 by Sunwest Management.

17 4. Senior Living Properties II, LLC ("Senior Living
18 Properties II") and Senior Living Proprieties III, LLC.
19 ("Senior Living Properties III") are Oregon domestic limited
20 liability companies formed on September 26, 2006 (Business
21 Registry Number: 385790-90 and Business Registry Number:
22 385791-99, respectively) with offices located at the Fairview

23 ² FINRA is a self-regulatory organization for securities firms doing
24 business in the United States. It was created in July 2007 through the
25 consolidation of NASD (formerly the National Association of Securities
26 Dealers) and the member regulation, enforcement and arbitration functions
of the New York Stock Exchange. FINRA registers industry participants and
administers examinations for investment professionals to qualify for FINRA
membership. The SEC has supervisory responsibility over FINRA. The CRD
database is maintained by FINRA.

1 Location.

2 As of December 31, 2008, Jon Harder owned
3 approximately 33%; Darryl Fisher owned approximately 14%; and
4 Wallace Gutzler owned approximately 2% of Senior Living
5 Properties II. At all times material herein, Jon Harder was a
6 manager of Senior Living Properties II.

7 As of December 31, 2008, Jon Harder owned
8 approximately 33%; Darryl Fisher owned approximately 14%; and
9 Wallace Gutzler owned approximately 2% of Senior Living
10 Properties III. At all times material herein, Jon Harder was
11 a manager of Senior Living Property III.

12 Both Senior Living Properties II and Senior Living
13 Properties III served as the sole member of various limited
14 liability companies that co-owned senior living properties
15 with investors and that were sponsored by Canyon Creek
16 Development and managed by Sunwest Management (the "Co-
17 Owner").

18 5. Gresham Chestnut Lane Senior Living Property, LLC
19 (the "Chestnut Lane Property LLC," or the "Chestnut Lane Co-
20 Owner") is an Oregon limited liability company formed on
21 September 4, 2007 (Business Registry Number: 461201-92) with
22 offices located at the Fairview Location. At all times
23 material herein, Senior Living Properties III was the sole
24 member of the Chestnut Lane Property LLC. At all times
25 material herein, the Chestnut Lane Property LLC was the Co-
26 Owner of a senior living property located at Chestnut Lane in

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1 Gresham, Oregon (the "Chestnut Lane Property").

2 6. Gresham Chestnut Lane Senior Living, LLC (the
3 "Chestnut Lane Operator LLC," or the "Chestnut Lane Master
4 Tenant") is an Oregon domestic limited liability company
5 formed on September 4, 2007 (Business Registry Number: 461200-
6 93) with offices located at the Fairview Location. As of
7 December 31, 2008, Jon Harder owned approximately 47%; Darryl
8 Fisher owned approximately 20%; and Wallace Gutzler owned
9 approximately 3% of the Chestnut Lane Operator LLC. At all
10 times material herein, the Chestnut Lane Operator LLC leased,
11 operated, and maintained the Chestnut Lane Property.

12 7. West Salem Senior Living Property, LLC (the
13 "Cottonwood Property LLC," or the "Cottonwood Co-Owner") is an
14 Oregon domestic limited liability company formed on September
15 10, 2007 (Business Registry Number: 462563-92) with offices
16 located at the Fairview Location. At all times material
17 herein, Senior Living Properties II was the sole member of the
18 Cottonwood Property LLC. At all times material herein, the
19 Cottonwood Property LLC was the Co-Owner of a senior living
20 property located at 1417 Orchard Heights in Salem, Oregon (the
21 "Cottonwood Property").

22 8. West Salem Senior Living, LLC (the "Cottonwood
23 Operator LLC," or the "Cottonwood Master Tenant") is an Oregon
24 domestic limited liability company formed on September 10,
25 2007 (Business Registry Number: 462560-95) with offices
26 located at the Fairview Location. As of December 31, 2008,

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1 Jon Harder was a 29.5% owner,³ Darryl Fisher was a 19% owner⁴,
2 and Wallace Gutzler was a 2% owner of the Cottonwood Operator
3 LLC. At all times material herein, the Cottonwood Operator
4 LLC leased, operated, and maintained the Cottonwood Property.

5 9. Silver Insurance Management, LLC ("Silver
6 Insurance") was a Colorado domestic limited liability company
7 (ID Number: 20021208252) formed on July 20, 2002 and
8 administratively dissolved on December 30, 2004. As of
9 December 31, 2008, Jon Harder owned approximately 33% of
10 Silver Insurance. Prior to its dissolution, Jon Harder and
11 Darryl Fisher were Members of Silver Insurance.

12 Silver Insurance was the sole-owner of Silver
13 Indemnity, Ltd., a captive offshore reinsurance company
14 organized and licensed under the laws of the Cayman Islands on
15 September 5, 2002 ("Silver Indemnity"). As sole-owner, Silver
16 Insurance received all of Silver Indemnity's profits and
17 losses. From on or about August 14, 2002 until on or about
18 August 14, 2004 (calendar years 2002, 2003, and 2004,
19 respectively), Silver Indemnity received premiums for
20 professional liability and general liability, auto liability
21 and workers' compensation reinsurance provided to Sunwest
22 Management, as the primary insured, and for the senior living
23 properties managed by Sunwest Management and affiliates. At
24 all times material herein, neither Silver Insurance nor Silver

25 _____
26 ³ Kelly Harder, Jon Harder's wife, owns a 1% interest in the Cottonwood
Operator LLC.

⁴ Owned indirectly through Fisher Family Investments, LLC.

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1 Indemnity had authority from the Director to transact
2 insurance business in Oregon.

3 10. Encore Indemnity Management, LLC⁵ ("Encore
4 Insurance") is a Nevada domestic limited liability company
5 (Corporation Number: LLC13704-2004) formed on June 22, 2004
6 with offices located at the Fairview Location. At all times
7 material herein, Jon Harder was a 45% owner; Darryl Fisher was
8 a 33% owner; and Wallace Gutzler was a 5% owner of Encore
9 Insurance.

10 At all times material herein, Jon Harder was
11 Director and Darryl Fisher was President and Director of
12 Encore Insurance.

13 Encore Insurance is the sole-owner of Encore
14 Indemnity, Ltd., a captive offshore reinsurance company
15 organized under the laws of the Cayman Islands on July 28,
16 2004 ("Encore Indemnity") and licensed on October 14, 2004.
17 As sole-owner, Encore Insurance received all of Encore
18 Indemnity's profits and losses. From at least October 2004
19 to the date of this Order (calendar years 2004, 2005, 2006,
20 2007, 2008, and 2009, respectively), Encore Indemnity received
21 premiums for professional liability and general liability,
22 auto liability, and workers' compensation reinsurance provided
23 to Sunwest Management, as the primary insured, and for the
24 senior living properties managed by Sunwest Management and
25

26 ⁵ Sometimes referred to by Canyon Creek Development and Canyon Creek
Financial as Encore Insurance Management, LLC.





1 affiliates.⁶ At all times material herein, neither Encore
2 Insurance nor Encore Indemnity had authority from the Director
3 to transact insurance business in Oregon.

4 11. Senenet, Inc. ("Senenet") is an Oregon domestic for-
5 profit corporation formed on August 14, 2002 (Business
6 Registry Number: 098209-94) with offices located at the
7 Fairview Location. As of December 31, 2008, Jon Harder owned
8 approximately 80% of Senenet.

9 At all times material herein, Jon Harder was the
10 President and a Director of Senenet.

11 At all times material herein, Senenet provided leased
12 employees to Sunwest Management, Canyon Creek Development and
13 affiliated entities (including senior living properties
14 sponsored by Canyon Creek Development and managed by Sunwest
15 Management).

16 12. Fuse Advertising Agency, Inc. ("Fuse Advertising")
17 is an Oregon domestic for-profit corporation formed on March
18 15, 2000 (Business Registry Number: 742409-88) with offices
19 located at the Fairview Location. As of December 31, 2008,
20 Jon Harder was President and owned approximately 54% of Fuse
21 Advertising.

22 At all times material herein, Fuse Advertising
23 provided marketing services, including printing, design and
24 yellow page placement services to senior living properties

25

26 ⁶ Includes those senior living properties and affiliates that were formerly
insured by Silver Insurance.

1 sponsored by Canyon Creek Development and managed by Sunwest
2 Management.

3 13. KDA Construction, Inc. ("KDA Construction") is an
4 Oregon domestic for-profit corporation formed on October 29,
5 1999 (Business Registry Number: 718261-85) with offices
6 located at the Fairview Location. As of December 31, 2008,
7 Jon Harder owned 41%; Darryl Fisher owned 20%; and Kelly
8 Harder owned 12% of KDA Construction. At all times material
9 herein, Jon Harder, Darryl Fisher and Kelly Harder were
10 Directors; and Kelly Harder was Vice-President of KDA
11 Construction. At all times material herein, KDA Construction
12 provided construction services - including repairs and
13 improvements - to senior living properties sponsored by Canyon
14 Creek Development and managed by Sunwest Management.

15 14. Contract Interiors, LLC ("Contract Interiors") is an
16 Oregon domestic limited liability company formed on April 23,
17 1999 (Business Registry Number: 687595-89) with offices
18 located at 595 Winding Way SE; Salem, Oregon 97302. As of
19 December 31, 2008, Jon Harder owned approximately 50% of
20 Contract Interiors. At all times material herein, Contract
21 Interiors provided design/decorator services, as well as
22 procurement services to senior living properties sponsored by
23 Canyon Creek Development and managed by Sunwest Management.

24 15. Hill Architects, P.C. ("Hill Architects") is an
25 Oregon domestic professional corporation formed on May 16,
26 1995 (Business Registry Number: 458802-83) with offices

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1 located at the Fairview Location. At all times material
2 herein, Jon Harder owned 50% of Hill Architects. At all times
3 material herein, Hill Architects provided architectural and
4 design work for senior living properties sponsored by Canyon
5 Creek Development and managed by Sunwest Management.

6 16. Lease Reserve, LLC ("Lease Reserve") is an Oregon
7 domestic limited liability company formed on April 2, 2007
8 (Business Registry Number: 425220-94) with offices located at
9 the Fairview Location. At all times material herein, Jon
10 Harder was the 100% owner and Manager of Lease Reserve. At
11 all times material herein, Lease Reserve's sole purpose was to
12 act as guarantor of certain leases entered into by limited
13 liability companies that leased, operated, and maintained
14 senior living properties that were owned by a Co-Owner (the
15 "Master Tenant"), including the Chestnut Lane Master Tenant.

16 17. Canyon Creek Financial, Senior Living Properties II,
17 Senior Living Properties III, Fuse Advertising, KDA
18 Construction, Hill Architects, Contract Interiors, Senenet,
19 Lease Reserve, Encore Indemnity, Encore Insurance, Silver
20 Insurance, Silver Indemnity- and other entities that provided
21 services to senior living properties sponsored by Canyon Creek
22 Development and managed by Sunwest Management - all are or
23 were affiliates of Sunwest Management (collectively, the
24 "Affiliates").

25 18. Jon Harder is an Oregon resident and at all times
26 material herein was the Vice President and Director of Canyon

1 Creek Development; Chief Executive Officer and President of
2 Sunwest Management; the sole Member and a broker-dealer
3 salesperson for Canyon Creek Financial; and President of
4 Senenet and Fuse Advertising. As of December 31, 2008, Jon
5 Harder had a 20% or more controlling interest in more than 490
6 limited liability companies and corporations. A vast majority
7 of these holdings were in Master Tenants or Affiliates that
8 Jon Harder controlled directly and Co-Owners that Jon Harder
9 controlled indirectly through Senior Living Properties II and
10 Senior Living Properties III. His holdings included, but were
11 not limited to, a seventy-five percent (75%) controlling
12 interest in Sunwest Management, a sixty percent (60%)
13 controlling interest in Canyon Creek Development, a one
14 hundred percent (100%) controlling interest in Canyon Creek
15 Financial, a fifty percent (50%) controlling interest in
16 Contract Interiors, a forty-five percent (45%) controlling
17 interest in Encore Insurance, a thirty-three percent (33%)
18 controlling interest in Silver Insurance, a fifty-four percent
19 (54%) controlling interest in Fuse Advertising, a forty-one
20 percent (41%) controlling interest in KDA Construction, a
21 fifty percent (50%) controlling interest in Hill Architects,
22 an eighty percent (80%) controlling interest in Senenet, a
23 100% controlling interest in Lease Reserve, a thirty three
24 percent (33%) controlling interest in Senior Living Properties
25 II, and a thirty-three percent (33%) controlling interest in
26 Senior Living Properties III.

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1 At all times material herein, Jon Harder was
2 registered with FINRA as a broker-dealer salesperson (CRD
3 #5085573). He passed the Series 63 examination (Uniform
4 Securities Agent State Law) and the Series 22 exam (Direct
5 Participation Programs Limited Representative). The Director
6 initially licensed him as a broker-dealer salesperson on
7 September 1, 2006.

8 19. Darryl Fisher ("Darryl Fisher") is an Oregon
9 resident and at all times material herein was a substantial
10 owner and control person in most of the companies affiliated
11 with Sunwest Management.⁷ Together with Jon Harder, Darryl
12 Fisher directly or indirectly owned a majority of most Master
13 Tenants. As Chief Operating Officer for Sunwest Management,
14 Darryl Fisher oversaw all of Sunwest Management's home office
15 and local senior living property operations, including
16 properties co-owned by a Co-Owner and leased by a Master
17 Tenant.

18 20. J. Wallace Gutzler ("Wallace Gutzler") is an Oregon
19 resident and licensed by the Oregon State Bar to practice law
20 in Oregon (Oregon State Bar Number: 570327). At all times
21 material herein, Wallace Gutzler was a minority owner and a
22 control person associated with the Sunwest Enterprise. As
23 Executive Vice President and General Counsel for Sunwest
24 Management, Wallace Gutzler directed the legal and regulatory
25 affairs of Sunwest Management and its associated entities,
26

⁷ See the "Sunwest Enterprise," below.



1 including senior living communities managed by Sunwest
2 Management.

3 21. Richard Elliott Wielde ("Richard Wielde") resides in
4 Arizona and Oregon and at all times material herein was the
5 principal and owner of First West Group, Inc., an Oregon
6 domestic for-profit corporation (Business Registry Number:
7 031213-81) formed on or about April 30, 1986 with offices
8 located at 2388 NW Birkendene Street; PO Box 25383; Portland,
9 Oregon 97298.

10 On or about October 22, 1985, Richard Wielde entered
11 into a stipulation with the State of Oregon where Richard
12 Wielde agreed not to engage in the sale of any securities in
13 Oregon as a broker-dealer salesperson or an investment advisor
14 (the "Stipulation").

15 At all times material herein, Richard Wielde offered
16 and sold TIC security and limited liability company interests
17 in single purpose limited liability companies that were
18 sponsored by Canyon Creek Development and managed by Sunwest
19 Management to Oregon residents in exchange for a commission.

20 22. The "Sunwest Enterprise" refers to Canyon Creek
21 Development, Sunwest Management, Canyon Creek Financial,
22 Senior Living Properties II, and Senior Living Properties III
23 with Jon Harder, Darryl Fisher, and Wallace Gutzler as
24 principals of the Sunwest Enterprise (the "Principals").

25 23. On October 10, 2008, the Director entered into a
26 Consent Order with some of the Respondents named herein



1 including, but not limited to, Sunwest Management, Inc.;

2 Canyon Creek Development, Inc.; and Canyon Creek Financial,

3 LLC. That Order suspended the use of exemptions to the

4 securities registration requirements found under ORS 59.025

5 and ORS 59.035. That Order remains in effect as of the date

6 of this Order.

7 **B. OVERVIEW**

8 24. The Sunwest Enterprise with certain of the

9 Affiliates was in the business of locating, acquiring, and/or

10 operating 1) senior living facilities (a "Facility") and

11 improving the Facility's net operating income - revenue minus

12 operating expense - through its purported superior marketing

13 and management capabilities,⁸ (a "Facility Acquisition")⁹ or 2)

14 empty parcels of land and building a Facility on it (a "Land

15 Acquisition").^{10,11}

16 25. The Sunwest Enterprise obtained financing for each

17 Facility Acquisition or Land Acquisition (individually a

18 "Project" and collectively, "Projects") by soliciting

19 individual investors into a particular Project in exchange for

20 a return that was generally 10% per year. The Sunwest

21 Enterprise told many investors that it would use their

22 ⁸ From February 1992 to March 2008 the Sunwest Enterprise went from

23 managing two senior living related properties in Oregon to over 270

properties - encompassing over 23,000 units - in 36 different states.

24 ⁹ See, for example, the Chestnut Lane Facility Acquisition Case Study in

Section (I) (G) (1).

25 ¹⁰ The Affiliates provided most services to each acquisition including

broker-dealer, construction, design, interior decorating, employee leasing,

advertising, and pharmacy services, in exchange for fees for each service.

26 ¹¹ See, for example, the West Salem Senior Living Land Acquisition Case

Study Section (I) (G) (2)-(3).



1 invested funds to locate, acquire, construct, manage, and/or
2 operate their particular Project and that payment of their
3 return would come from the reserves or operations of that
4 Project.

5 26. Using that business model the Sunwest Enterprise
6 experienced rapid growth in a short period of time. From
7 March 2001 to June 2008, the Sunwest Enterprise entered into
8 over 200 Facility Acquisitions and over 40 Land Acquisitions.
9 Also during that time the Sunwest Enterprise solicited,
10 offered and sold over \$250 million in Project investments to
11 over 1,200 investors - including over 500 Oregon investors.
12 The Sunwest Enterprise never missed a payment to an investor
13 until July 2008.

14 27. The Sunwest Enterprise relied heavily on strong
15 local, regional, and national economic conditions; rising
16 housing markets; and favorable private finance and credit
17 markets to fuel its growth. The Sunwest Enterprise also
18 relied in its history of never missing a payment to existing
19 investors to give confidence to new and repeat investors that
20 an investment in a proposed Project was purportedly safe.

21 28. As market and economic conditions turned less
22 favorable, some Projects were not able to pay investors from
23 its reserves or operations. By the end of 2007, a majority of
24 Projects were not meeting their projections in the first two
25 years of operation.¹² By 2008, of the 40 Land Acquisition

26 _____
¹² The Sunwest Enterprise typically projected that it would take 1.5 years to develop and construct a Facility and 18 - 24 months to increase a





1 Projects in progress, only 11 were fully constructed and
2 operational, 7 were under construction, 1 was abandoned, 2
3 were suspended for at least one year, 14 were delayed, and the
4 remainder were on schedule.¹³ In addition, by April 2008,
5 approximately 140 Facilities were able to generate enough net
6 operating income to pay both senior priority lenders and
7 equity interests (hereinafter referred to as "Tier 1
8 Facilities"); approximately 60 Facilities generated enough net
9 operating income to pay all senior priority lenders only and
10 none of the equity interests (hereinafter referred to as "Tier
11 2 Facilities"); 30 to 40 Facilities had positive net operating
12 income, but were not able to pay all senior priority lenders
13 (hereinafter referred to as "Tier 3 Facilities"); and 30 - 40
14 Facilities had negative net operating income and were unable
15 to pay any senior priority lenders (hereinafter referred to as
16 "Tier 4 Facilities"). Combined, the Tier 1 through Tier 4
17 Facilities earned \$10 - \$12 million in net operating income
18 monthly and owed \$14 - \$15 million in monthly interest
19 payments on loans obtained by project to acquire and construct
20 Facilities.

21 29. To support the operations of each Project and pay

22 Facility's occupancy rate to a level that would allow the Facility to
23 sustain its ongoing obligations to its investors and lenders without the
24 need for additional capital. At times, the Sunwest Enterprise and its
25 Principals did not disclose to investors - whether by means of a prospectus
26 or otherwise - that some of its Projects were not meeting their
projections.

¹³ At times, the Sunwest Enterprise and its Principals did not disclose to
investors - whether by means of a prospectus or otherwise - that some of
the Sunwest Enterprise's Construction Projects had been abandoned,
suspended, or delayed.

1 all Project creditors and investors, the Sunwest Enterprise at
2 times took funds from a new¹⁴ or existing Project and diverted
3 them to a different Project. This practice became so
4 pervasive that eventually all Projects operated as one
5 integrated enterprise rather than as a collection of loosely
6 affiliated Projects. The Sunwest Enterprise did not inform
7 many new or existing investors that this pattern of practice
8 was taking place.

9 30. In July 2008 the Sunwest Enterprise stopped paying
10 most of its investors and by October 2008 the Sunwest
11 Enterprise stopped paying all of its investors even though
12 some Projects had sufficient net operating income to pay its
13 investors had it been run as a discrete Project.

14 **C. ORGANIZATION, OPERATION, AND FINANCING**

15 **1. Initial Project Acquisition – Formation of the**
16 **Co-Owner**

17 31. Canyon Creek Development typically formed a limited
18 liability company that acquired and maintained a fee interest
19 in the Property (the "Co-Owner"), with Senior Living
20 Properties II or Senior Living Properties III as the sole
21 member of the Co-Owner.

22 32. Canyon Creek Development then divided the single fee
23 interest in the Property into multiple co-ownership interests,
24 which were sold to outside investors through a securities

25 _____
26 ¹⁴ In June 2008 alone, Canyon Creek Development raised approximately \$8.7 million from investors. None of those investors received more than four of the promised monthly return payments.



1 offering. Each Project had no more than 35 such investors who
2 invested in the Co-Owner through individual limited liability
3 companies that were created for the sole purpose of acquiring
4 their fee interest in the Property ("TIC Investors"). The TIC
5 Investors would then own the Property as tenants-in-common
6 with the Co-Owner.

7 33. Prior to 2006, the Co-Owner and employees and
8 associates of the Sunwest Enterprise and its Affiliates
9 generally retained a greater than 50% tenant-in-common ("TIC")
10 ownership interest in the Co-Owner. After 2006, the Co-Owner
11 and employees and associates of the Sunwest Enterprise and its
12 Affiliates generally retained a greater than 50% TIC ownership
13 interest in the Co-Owner for a Facility Acquisition, but not
14 for a Land Acquisition.

15 **a) TIC Securities Offering**

16 34. Prior to the formation of Canyon Creek Financial,
17 Canyon Creek Development hired real estate brokers, including
18 Richard Wielde, to offer and sell TICs as investments in real
19 estate (the "Real Estate Brokers"). After the formation of
20 Canyon Creek Financial, Canyon Creek Development hired Canyon
21 Creek Financial and other broker-dealers that were members of
22 FINRA to offer and sell TICs as securities on a "best-efforts"
23 basis (the "Third Party Brokers").¹⁵ Canyon Creek Financial
24

25 ¹⁵ As of August 2008, Canyon Creek Financial had 7 in-house broker-dealer
26 salespersons. Canyon Creek Development and Canyon Creek Financial also
relied on at least 35 other broker-dealer salespersons located in separate
offices, but sending all transactions to the Fairview Location.



1 typically acted as managing broker-dealer and received Broker-
2 Dealer Commissions equal to 7% of the gross cash proceeds of
3 the fee interest sold.

4 35. In addition, certain principals and employees of
5 Canyon Creek Development, Canyon Creek Financial, and Sunwest
6 Management, including Jon Harder met with potential investors
7 in-person at the Fairview Location to discuss the TICs (the
8 "Principal Meetings"). Further, Canyon Creek Development,
9 Real Estate Brokers, and Selling Brokers sometimes conducted
10 seminars that discussed "investment opportunities" that were
11 "1031 Exchange Eligible." On at least one occasion, a Real
12 Estate Broker and/or Selling Broker publicly posted a flyer
13 advertising an investment seminar.

14 36. Canyon Creek Development, Canyon Creek Financial,
15 Real Estate Brokers, Third Party Brokers, and Principals and
16 employees of the Sunwest Enterprise at times offered and sold
17 the TICs by means of a confidential private placement
18 memorandum (a "Prospectus") and an executive summary (the
19 "Executive Summary") primarily to investors that had recently
20 sold an interest in a business or investment property as way
21 to defer capital gains through Section 1031 of the Federal Tax
22 Code (a "1031 Exchange").¹⁶ As sponsor, Canyon Creek
23 Development prepared the Prospectus and Executive Summary
24 using information provided by Sunwest Management.

25 37. The disclosures made in Prospectuses or Executive
26

¹⁶ 26 U.S.C. § 1031 (1986).





1 Summary varied from Project to Project. Generally, each
2 Prospectus disclosed, among other things, a description of the
3 Project - which included a description of the intended sources
4 and uses of funds - risks related to the offering, and
5 detailed operating and financial projections for the Project,
6 which included Stabilization projections, (the "Financial
7 Projections"). No Prospectus or Executive Summary included
8 financial statements or detailed operating or financial
9 projections for other Projects, the Sunwest Enterprise, or the
10 Affiliates.

11 38. According to statements made in some of the
12 Prospectuses, Canyon Creek Development and Sunwest Management
13 based the Project's Financial Projections solely on the
14 Sunwest Enterprise and the Affiliates' experience in managing
15 senior living properties assuming a 95% occupancy rate. Some
16 of the Prospectuses also disclosed that 1) the Financial
17 Projections were intentionally more aggressive than the prior
18 pre-acquisition performance of the Project, and/or 2) the
19 Sunwest Enterprise and its Affiliates' prior experience in
20 managing senior living properties.

21 39. As indicated above, Canyon Creek Financial, Jon
22 Harder, Real Estate Brokers, and Selling-Brokers, in writing
23 and orally referred to the Sunwest Enterprise's ability to
24 consistently pay investor returns and liquidate Projects to
25 give confidence to new and repeat investors that an investment
26 in a Project was purportedly safe. For example, a Prospectus



1 dated October 19, 2007 for a Facility Acquisition, stated:

2 "A number of [affiliated Facilities] are not meeting
3 financial performance projections, but all such affiliates
4 are making mortgage payments to lenders and lease payments
5 to tenant-in-common investors. Moreover, the failure to
6 meet projections, particularly in the first two years of
7 operations, has not prevented Sponsor affiliates from
8 successfully refinancing their properties and purchasing
9 property interests. In fact . . . numerous Sponsor
10 affiliates have repurchased property interests from
11 investors at or above target repurchase prices, and
12 neither the Sponsor nor its affiliates have ever failed to
13 make a required lease payment to a holder of a fractional
14 interest."

15 40. Upon the close of a TIC Offering, each TIC Investor
16 and the Co-Owner entered into a tenancy-in-common agreement
17 (the "TIC Agreement"). Under the TIC Agreement, only material
18 decisions relating to the operation of the Property LLC -
19 including whether to hire or replace the property manager,¹⁷ to
20 sell or refinance a Project, or to amend the Master Lease
21 Agreement¹⁸ - required unanimous approval of the TIC Investors,
22 which included the Co-Owner; all other decisions required only
23 a majority vote of the TIC Interests, which included the Co-
24 Owner.¹⁹

25 **b) Acquisition Loan**

26 41. Each Project was typically subject to a loan, which

27 ¹⁷ During the term of the Master Lease Agreement this decision making
28 authority is retained by the Master Tenant.

29 ¹⁸ See Section (I) (C) (3) for a further discussion of the Master Lease
30 Agreement.

31 ¹⁹ As noted above, Jon Harder indirectly controlled the Co-Owner through
32 Senior Living Properties II and Senior Living Properties III. Prior to
33 2006, the Co-Owner and employees and associates of the Sunwest Enterprise
34 and its Affiliates generally retained a greater than 50% ownership interest
35 in the Property LLC. After 2006, the Co-Owner and employees of the Sunwest
36 Enterprise and its Affiliates retained a greater than 50% ownership in the
37 Property LLC for a Facility Acquisition, but not for a Land Acquisition.



1 was either a mortgage loan in the instance of a Facility
2 Acquisition (a "Mortgage Loan") or a land loan in the case of
3 a Land Acquisition (a "Land Loan" and collectively with a
4 Mortgage Loan, an "Acquisition Loan"), that was assumed by the
5 Property LLC and arranged by Canyon Creek Development. Each
6 Acquisition Loan required a Project to comply with various
7 financial and other covenants to avoid default ("Financial
8 Covenants"). Jon Harder and Darryl Fisher, and their spouses
9 at times, personally guaranteed most of the Acquisition
10 Loans.²⁰

11 **c) Use of the TIC and Acquisition Loan**
12 **Proceeds**

13 42. Prospectuses generally stated that the Property LLC
14 would use the proceeds from the TIC Offering and the
15 Acquisition Loan to purchase the Property and Facility (in the
16 case of a Facility Acquisition), pay any acquisition or
17 assignment fees to Canyon Creek Development ("Acquisition
18 Fees" and "Assignment Fees," respectively), pay any offering
19 and closing costs, and pay any broker-dealer commissions
20 ("Broker-Dealer Commissions"). If the Property LLC had
21 acquired a Facility - i.e. a Facility Acquisition - proceeds
22 from Phase I were also to be used by the Property LLC to: 1)

23 ²⁰ Generally, the guarantees were recourse against their assets and based on
24 the guarantors' net worth. The guarantees also at times cross-
25 collateralized and cross-defaulted with the guarantors' other guarantees.
26 As such, a default on one Project's Loan could lead to the default in an
unrelated Project's loan. At times, the Sunwest Enterprise and its
principals did not disclose to investors - whether by means of a prospectus
or otherwise - that the principals' guarantees were cross-collateralized
and cross-defaulted with their other guarantees.

1 pay the fee to the broker that was used to obtain the
2 Acquisition Loan (the "Loan Broker Commission"), and 2) loan
3 money (a "Conduit Loan")²¹ to a second limited liability
4 company formed by Canyon Creek Development to lease, manage
5 and operate the Property and/or Facility.²² That second
6 limited liability company would in turn use the Conduit Loan
7 a) to purchase personal property for the Facility, and b) fund
8 a reserve account (the "Reserve Account") that the limited
9 liability company would use to meet its obligations to the
10 Lenders and TIC Investors until the Facility reached an
11 occupancy rate of 95% and was able to sustain its ongoing
12 operations without the need for additional financing
13 ("Stabilized").²³

14 2. Formation and Financing of the Master Tenant

15 43. Prior to 2006, the Co-Owner acquired, retained a fee
16 interest in, operated, maintained, and managed the entire
17 Project including the Property and Facility. After 2006, the
18 Co-Owner acquired and retained a fee interest in the acquired
19 Property only. Canyon Creek Development formed a second
20 limited liability company - typically a manager-managed
21 limited liability company (known as the "Operator LLC," or the
22 "Master Tenant") - that leased the Property and/or Facility

23 ²¹ Generally, the Conduit Loan was made to the Master Tenant from proceeds
24 of the Acquisition Loan and were made on the same terms as the Acquisition
Loan.

25 ²² See Section (I)(C)(2) below for a further discussion of the Operator LLC

26 ²³ If a Property LLC acquired bare land only—i.e. a Land Acquisition—it
relied on funds from subsequent equity offerings to pay Loan Broker
Commissions and to fund Reserve Accounts. (See for example the Cottonwood
Phase II offering in Section (I)(G)(3).



1 from the Property LLC subject to a master lease (the "Master
2 Lease Agreement").²⁴ The Operator LLC maintained and managed
3 the Facility. The Operator LLC had no substantial assets
4 other than 1) its leasehold interest in the Project under the
5 Master Lease Agreement, and 2) the resident management
6 agreements that it entered into with residents of a Facility.

7 44. Principals, employees, and associates of the Sunwest
8 Enterprise were typically the initial members of the Operator
9 LLC (the "Preferred A Interests"). In the case of a Land
10 Acquisition, Canyon Creek Development 1) solicited additional
11 membership interests in the Operator LLC from outside
12 investors (the "Preferred B Interests"), and 2) obtained a
13 construction loan²⁵ (a "Construction Loan"). Prospectuses
14 generally indicated that the Operator LLC would use those
15 funds to finance the development and construction costs of a
16 Facility and also to 1) pay a developer fee to Canyon Creek
17 Development (the "Developer Fee"), 2) pay offering and closing
18 costs related to the Construction Loan, 3) pay Broker-Dealer
19 and Loan Broker Commissions, and 4) fund the Reserve Account
20 that would be used to pay Acquisition Loan and Construction
21 Loan interest, TIC Rent, and Preferred B Interest payments.²⁶

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Salem, OR 97301-3881
Telephone: (503) 378-4387



22
23 _____
24 ²⁴ See Section (I) (C) (3) for a fuller discussion of the Master Lease Agreement.

25 ²⁵ Any construction loan was also senior in priority to the TICs and Preferred B Interests.

26 ²⁶ Typically Reserve Accounts from were funded from Preferred B Offering and Construction Loan proceeds after a Land Acquisition only.

1 **a) Preferred B Offering**

2 45. A Preferred B Offering was similar in many respects
3 to a TIC Offering. Prior to the formation of Canyon Creek
4 Financial, Canyon Creek Development hired Real Estate Brokers
5 and relied on its Principals to offer and sell the Preferred B
6 Interests. After the formation of Canyon Creek Financial,
7 Canyon Creek Development hired Canyon Creek Financial and
8 Third-Party Brokers to offer and sell the Preferred B
9 Interests with Canyon Creek Financial typically acting as the
10 managing broker-dealer.

11 46. As with the TIC Offering, Preferred B Interests were
12 offered and sold exclusively by means of a Prospectus, an
13 Executive Summary, and through Principal Meetings.

14 **b) The Operator LLC Agreement**

15 47. Upon the formation the Operator LLC and the close of
16 the Preferred B Offering (in the case of a Land Acquisition),
17 each Preferred A and Preferred B Interest entered into an
18 Operator LLC Agreement (the "Operator LLC Agreement"). The
19 Preferred B Interests collectively never held more than 40% of
20 the Operator LLC.

21 48. The Operator LLC Agreement granted the Operator
22 LLC's Managers – typically Jon Harder and Darryl Fisher – with
23 the exclusive right and power, with certain exceptions, to
24 manage, operate and control the Operator LLC and to do all
25 things and make all decisions necessary or appropriate to
26 carry on the business affairs of the Operator LLC during the





1 term of the Master Lease Agreement. Typically, the Managers
2 were elected by an affirmative vote of at least 60% of the
3 membership interests and required to be a member of the
4 Operator LLC or a member of an entity that was a member of the
5 Operator LLC. The members of the Operator LLC had no right to
6 participate in or control its management or act for, on behalf
7 of, or otherwise bind the Operator LLC.

8 49. The Operator LLC Agreement required written consent
9 by 60% of the combined Preferred A and Preferred B Interests
10 to 1) sell or transfer assets, 2) change the nature of the
11 Operator LLCs business operations, 3) liquidate, dissolve or
12 merge the Operator LLC, or 4) place the Operator LLC into
13 bankruptcy.²⁷

14 50. The Operator LLC Agreement also entitled each
15 Preferred B Interest to a preferred return of interest (the
16 "Preferred Return"), which was typically 10% of the Preferred
17 B Interest's capital contribution per year plus an additional
18 2% of the Preferred B Interest's capital contribution upon
19 liquidation.

20 c) The Construction Loan

21 51. The Operator LLC and/or Canyon Creek Development
22 arranged a Construction Loan from a commercial bank or a real
23 estate investment trust (a "Construction Loan Lender"). The
24 Construction Loan generally came with a fixed or variable
25

26 ²⁷ As indicated above, the Preferred A Interests always maintained at least
a 60% ownership interest in the Operator LLC.



1 interest rate and had a maturity that was coterminous with the
2 Acquisition Loan, with interest only payments until maturity.
3 As with the Acquisition Loans, Jon Harder and Darryl Fisher,
4 and their spouses at times, personally guaranteed the
5 Construction Loans.

6 52. Each Construction Loan Lender typically would not
7 fund the Construction Loan unless a substantial portion of a
8 Project's TIC and Preferred B Offering was closed. Draws on
9 the Construction Loan were permitted subject to certain
10 conditions precedent and had to conform to the Construction
11 Budget. Each Construction Loan was typically recourse to the
12 Operator LLC and secured by the Property.

13 53. Each Construction Loan also typically subjected the
14 Project to the same types of Financial Covenants used in an
15 Acquisition Loan. A Construction Loan Lender typically was
16 also privy to the same remedies in the event of default by the
17 Operator LLC as an Acquisition Loan Lender.

18 3. The Master Lease Agreement

19 54. As indicated above, after 2006 the Operator LLC
20 leased the Property (and Facility in the case of a Facility
21 Acquisition) from the Property LLC subject to a Master Lease
22 Agreement. The Master Lease Agreement was typically a 50 year
23 triple net lease back contract with a right to renew for four
24 successive five year terms. Pursuant to the terms of the
25 Master Lease Agreement the Master Tenant was solely and
26 exclusively responsible for all costs of operating, managing

1 and maintaining a Project during the term of the Master Lease
2 Agreement.

3 55. The Master Lease Agreement also obligated the Master
4 Tenant to pay a base rent equal to a percentage of the TIC
5 Investor's investment (the "TIC Rent"), which until
6 approximately January 2008 was usually 10% of a TIC Investors
7 investment and was generally lower for Projects that closed
8 after January 2008.²⁸ In the case of a Facility Acquisition,
9 the TIC Rent was "unconditionally and absolutely" guaranteed
10 by a guarantor, such as Lease Reserve.²⁹

11 56. The Master Lease Agreement also granted the Master
12 Tenant the option to buy the TIC Investor's interest at any
13 time after 18 months at fair market value determined as
14 either: 1) the purchase price paid by the TIC Investor plus 2%
15 per year, or 2) an independent appraisal.

16 57. The execution of the Master Lease Agreement and the
17 TIC Agreement essentially eliminated a TIC Investor's ability
18 to participate in the daily management of a Project or
19 participate in any capital appreciation from the Project upon
20 its liquidation. For example, 1) under the TIC Agreement,
21 only material decisions relating to the operation of the

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22 _____
23 ²⁸ For example, Canyon Creek Development offered a 9.7% TIC Rent in the
24 Chestnut Lane Property LLC, a Facility Acquisition that closed in February
25 2008, a 7.2% TIC Rent in Nashville Senior Living Property, LLC, a Facility
26 Acquisition that closed on or about June 2008, and a 8.75% TIC Rent in
Portland Senior Living Property, LLC, a Facility Acquisition that closed on
or about June 2008.

²⁹ The Master Tenant typically paid the guarantor a \$25,000 fee in exchange
for its guaranty. The guarantor then purportedly held certain funds in
reserve should it need to honor its guaranty.

1 Property LLC required unanimous consent of the TIC Investors,
2 which included the Co-Owner, other decisions required only a
3 majority vote of the TIC Interests, which included the Co-
4 Owner, and 2) the Master Lease Agreement vested all of the
5 daily management responsibilities in the Master Tenant during
6 the term of the Master Lease and gave the Master Tenant the
7 right to purchase the TIC Investor's interests after 18
8 months.

9 **4. Registration or Filing of TICs and Preferred B**
10 **Interests under ORS 59.065 or ORS 59.049**

11 58. Canyon Creek Development and Canyon Creek Financial
12 asserted its reliance on an exemption from federal
13 registration found under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of
14 1933³⁰ and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder ("Rule 506")³¹ for
15 the offer or sale of TICs and Preferred B Interests prior to
16 and after the formation of Canyon Creek Financial.

17 59. Canyon Creek Development and Canyon Creek Financial
18 have not independently asserted an exemption from registration
19 under Oregon Securities Law³² and it has not established the
20 availability of an exemption to the Division as of the date of
21 this Order.

22 60. The Division has searched its records for a record
23 of a notice of filing and a payment of the applicable fees for
24 each TIC that was purportedly offered or sold in reliance on

25 _____
³⁰ 15 U.S.C. §77d.

26 ³¹ 17 CFR §230.506.

³² ORS 59.025 or ORS 59.035.



1 Rule 506 (a "Federal Covered Security") and were offered or
2 sold in Oregon.³³ Of the 99 filings that the Division
3 searched, the Division found only three records for Federal
4 Covered Securities that were offered or sold between 2001 and
5 2008.

6 61. The Division also searched its records for a record
7 that Canyon Creek Development, Jon Harder or Richard Wielde
8 were licensed to offer or sell securities in Oregon from May
9 2001 to June 2006 and found no such record.

10 **5. Facility Construction and Development (Land**
11 **Acquisition Only)**

12 62. In the case of a Land Acquisition, upon execution of
13 the Master Lease Agreement, the Master Tenant then constructed
14 a new Facility on the Property. Hill Architects often planned
15 and designed the Facility and/or any improvements to the
16 Property, KDA Construction served as general contractor,³⁴
17 Contract Interiors provided interior decorating services,³⁵
18 Senenet leased employees as necessary,³⁶ and the Master Tenant

19 _____
20 ³³ Pursuant to ORS 59.049 and OAR 441-049-1051 promulgated thereunder, a
21 Federal Covered Security may be offered or sold in Oregon only upon the
22 filing of proper notice with the Division and payment of the applicable fee
23 within 15 days after the first sale of the Federal Covered Security in
24 Oregon.

25 ³⁴ KDA Construction typically received a fee equal to 7% of the hard costs
26 of construction, which included floors, wall, roof, parking lot, and
excavation, but not furnishings, land or other costs and fees. The fee was
typically capped at a maximum per Project. KDA Construction did not
typically charge for change orders or construction delays.

³⁵ Canyon Creek Development claims that Contract Interiors charged a markup
of approximately 20% on design services (rather than charging a traditional
hourly fee) and 7% for procurement services.

³⁶ According to Canyon Creek Development, Senenet's revenue is derived
solely, without profit, from the lease payments that it charged for its
employees, which Senenet would then disburse to its employees as salary.



1 obtained any necessary permits and approvals.

2 **6. Facility Management and Operation (Facility and**
3 **Land Acquisition)**

4 63. Upon the acquisition or completion of a Facility in
5 the case of a Land Acquisition or the acquisition of a
6 Facility in the case of a Facility Acquisition, the Master
7 Tenant engaged Sunwest Management to attract residents to and
8 manage the Facility, maintain the Facility's finances –
9 including income from the Facility's operations – and pay the
10 Facility's expenses pursuant to Sunwest Management's standard
11 management agreement (the "Sunwest Management Agreement").

12 64. The Sunwest Management Agreement also authorized
13 Sunwest Management to engage third parties to provide
14 services, such as construction, advertising, interior design,
15 reinsurance and pharmacy services in exchange for a fee.
16 Typically these third parties were Affiliates, including, but
17 not limited to: Senenet, KDA Construction, Contract Interiors,
18 Fuse Advertising,³⁷ Preferred Holdings LLC,³⁸ Silver Indemnity,
19 and Encore Indemnity. According to disclosures made to some
20 investors by the Sunwest Enterprise and its principals –
21 whether by means of a prospectus or otherwise – the fees paid
22 to Affiliates were not negotiated at arms length. The same

23 ³⁷ According to statements made by Canyon Creek Development, Fuse
24 Advertising charged each Facility and Affiliate market rates for procuring
25 advertisements placed in yellow pages and other media and discounted hourly
26 rates for its design services.

25 ³⁸ Preferred Holding, LLC is an Oregon limited liability company (Business
26 Registry Number: 116702-96) formed on December 3, 2002 by Wallace Gutzler
with offices located at the Fairview Location. Preferred Holding, LLC is
managed by Darryl Fisher and at all times material herein provided pharmacy
services to Master Tenants.





1 disclosures did not indicate that those fees may be greater
2 than otherwise would be payable to independent third parties.

3 65. For example, Sunwest Management maintained
4 professional liability, general liability, and workers'
5 compensation insurance in its name on behalf of each Facility
6 it managed with Silver Indemnity and Encore Indemnity.³⁹ The
7 total coverage for general liability insurance for all the
8 Facilities Sunwest Management managed was \$1 million per
9 occurrence and \$5 million in aggregate. Since its inception,
10 Encore Indemnity received written premiums of \$29.9 million
11 and earned premiums of \$26.4 million for general liability
12 insurance from Sunwest Management and paid total losses of
13 only \$7.4 million. For fiscal year 2007-2008, Encore
14 Indemnity received written premiums of \$9.5 million and earned
15 premiums of \$6.7 million for general liability insurance from
16 Sunwest Management and paid total losses of only \$139,504.

17 66. In exchange for its services, Sunwest Management
18 received a fee equal to 7% of the revenue from the Facility
19 from the Master Tenant (the "Sunwest Management Fee").

20 7. Project Sale/Liquidation

21 67. Once a Facility was Stabilized, the Operator LLC
22 attempted to refinance the Project⁴⁰ and use the proceeds to 1)
23 exercise its option under the Master Lease Agreement to
24

25 ³⁹ As of May 31, 2008, Encore Indemnity had \$31 million in cash and
investments.

26 ⁴⁰ The Operator LLC would typically receive a 4-6% commission upon
refinancing.

1 purchase the TIC Investors' interests, 2) redeem the Preferred
2 B Interests, and/or 3) pay the Acquisition Loan and
3 Construction Loan. This allowed the Preferred A Interests to
4 realize any capital appreciation from the Project. As of
5 December 2007, the Sunwest Enterprise refinanced only 42 out
6 of 150 Projects.

7 **D. COMINGLING OF FUNDS**

8 **1. Additional Sources of Financing**

9 68. In addition to the monies raised through the TIC
10 Offering, the Preferred B Offering, and from Loans, Projects
11 at times also relied on 1) capital contributions from Canyon
12 Creek Development; 2) personal loans or contributions from the
13 Principals of the Sunwest Enterprise, including Jon Harder;⁴¹
14 and 3) the deferral of fees earned by Affiliates, Canyon Creek
15 Development, and Sunwest Management – including, but not
16 limited to, Acquisition Fees, Assignment Fees, Broker-Dealer
17 Commissions, Developer Fees, and the Sunwest Management Fees
18 (“Affiliate Fee Deferrals”)⁴² – to sustain its operations and
19 pay investors and creditors until the Project’s Facility
20 reached a stabilized occupancy rate. At times, the Sunwest
21 Enterprise and its Principals did not disclose to investors –
22 whether by means of a prospectus or otherwise – that the

23 _____
24 ⁴¹ Jon Harder’s ability to make personal loans and/or contributions was
25 significantly enhanced by his holdings in the Sunwest Enterprise, the
26 Affiliates, the Co-Owners, and the Operator LLCs as described above.

⁴² Purportedly, each Affiliate Fee Deferral was subject to a fee forbearance
agreement that the Affiliate would maintain as an account receivable on its
balance sheet.



1 Principal's ability to make personal loans or contributions
2 and/or the ability of the Affiliates to defer fees were
3 dependent on the performance of other Projects.

4 **2. Cash Management**

5 69. According to statements made to investors, Canyon
6 Creek Development managed a Project's funds until the Master
7 Tenant entered into the Sunwest Management Agreement as an
8 "administrative convenience." According to the terms of each
9 Operator LLC Agreement, Canyon Creek Development was not
10 allowed to comingle funds from one Operator LLC with that of
11 another Operator LLC.

12 70. Once the Master Tenant entered into the Sunwest
13 Management Agreement, Sunwest Management was required to
14 establish and maintain a bank account for each Facility in
15 order to maintain that Facility's finances (the "Facility
16 Account"). Under the Management Agreement, Sunwest Management
17 alone was authorized to withdraw funds, prepare and sign
18 checks, and make disbursements from the Facility Account.
19 Each Sunwest Management Agreement also required that Sunwest
20 Management account for each Project's funds separately.

21 **3. Liquidity Management**

22 71. As indicated above, as market and economic
23 conditions turned less favorable, many Projects faced
24 difficulty constructing Facilities on time and on budget or
25 improving the Facility's operations. As a result, many
26 Projects did not have enough liquid assets to meet obligations



1 to creditors and investors and were unable to secure
2 additional funds from the Principals of the Sunwest Enterprise
3 or the Affiliates. To manage those liquidity issues, the
4 Sunwest Enterprise, the Affiliates and each Project applied
5 their collective liquid assets in a manner that satisfied
6 short term capital requirements.⁴³ To that end, Canyon Creek
7 Development acted as a "financial hub" to ensure that each
8 Project had sufficient funds for its daily obligations.⁴⁴ The
9 Sunwest Enterprise, in connection with the offer or sale of
10 TIC and/or Preferred B Interests, made untrue statements of
11 material fact or omitted to state material facts regarding
12 that use of funds.

13 72. For example, the Sunwest Enterprise and each Project
14 would pool their assets in a number of ways:

15 Scenario 1 - One Facility would make a distribution to
16 its shareholders, including Principals, employees, and

17 ⁴³ For example, Sunwest Management managed one "continuing care retirement
18 community" - Hillside Senior Living Community LLC ("Hillside Community") -
19 in Oregon that was subject to ORS Chapter 101. As required under ORS
20 101.060, Sunwest Management collected entrance fees in advance of a
21 resident moving in to Hillside Community, and maintained certain reserves
22 to ensure the operation of the Hillside Community. The Hillside Community
23 reserves met the reserve requirements under ORS 101.060 on December 31,
24 2007 only because \$3.5 million was transferred into the reserves on that
25 day. The reserves, which should have been at or around \$3.55 million, had
26 been inadequate since at least May 31, 2007. Further, from January 1, 2006
through August 2008, there had been withdrawals of nearly \$12 million from
the "Entrance Fee Reserve" account (\$1.5 million withdrawn in 2006, \$6.3
million in 2007 and \$4 million in 2008) earmarked by the notation "To
Operations". None of the nearly \$1.8 million received in resident entrance
fees in 2008 were entered in this account. On August 31, 2008, the balance
left in the reserves was only \$7785. As of the date of this Order, the
Hillside Community reserves do not meet its current requirements.

⁴⁴ See the Prospectus for Hawthorne Gardens Confidential and Restated
Offering Memorandum (Portland Senior Living Property, LLC), dated May 28,
2008.



1 affiliates of the Sunwest Enterprise (the "Inside
2 Shareholders"). Certain Inside Shareholders would then
3 reinvest their proceeds from that distribution into a
4 different Facility. At times, these distributions were
5 disproportionate to their equity share relative to outside TIC
6 Investors and Preferred B Interests.

7 Scenario 2 - One Facility would distribute its surplus
8 funds to a checking account at Wells Fargo (the "Harder
9 Account"). Certain Principals, employees and affiliates had
10 check writing authority for that account. One of the check
11 writers on behalf of the Sunwest Enterprise would then
12 transfer funds from the Harder Account to the accounts of
13 other Facilities.

14 Scenario 3 - Canyon Creek Development would borrow funds
15 from one Facility and lend the funds to a different Facility.
16 As a result of this activity, by June 2008, Canyon Creek
17 Development held approximately \$59 million of receivables that
18 were due from Projects and had issued approximately \$54
19 million in notes payable to other Projects.

20 Scenario 4 - Surplus funds from one Facility were
21 distributed directly to other Facilities.

22 Scenario 5 - Funds from Land Acquisition Projects that
23 were stalled or which were not immediately needed for other
24 purposes were lent or given to other Land Acquisition
25 Projects. By January 2008, Canyon Creek Development had
26 authorized \$5,261,000 in such loans.





1 Scenario 6 - One Facility would overfund its payroll
2 account at Senenet and Senenet would use those excess funds to
3 meet the payroll obligations of other Facilities.

4 73. The Sunwest Enterprise claims that some of the
5 transfers described in Scenarios 2 - 6 were "loans" evidenced
6 as a note payable on the balance sheet of a Project that
7 received funds and a note receivable on the balance sheet of a
8 Project from which funds were taken. Not all loans, however,
9 incorporated important terms such as a payment due date.
10 Accordingly, the Director finds, those "loans" were actually
11 just cash transfers.

12 74. Initially, Canyon Creek Development and Sunwest
13 Management transferred funds from a Tier 1 Facility to Tier 2
14 - 4 Facilities. However, at some point it became Canyon Creek
15 Development's and Sunwest Management's practice to merely
16 review all account balances in the morning for overdraft
17 positions, and then find ways to transfer funds from other
18 accounts to cover those account shortfalls before banks deemed
19 them to be in overdraft status. As such, even Facilities that
20 did not have sufficient funds from operations transferred
21 funds to Facilities that did. As a result, the Sunwest
22 Enterprise operated all Projects as if they were one
23 integrated enterprise.

24 75. During this time, each Project and, by implication,
25 the entire Sunwest Enterprise and the affiliated Projects also
26 became increasingly reliant on Affiliate Fee Deferrals to



1 manage its liquidity. For example, by July 31, 2008 Canyon
2 Creek Financial had receivables owed from Projects in Broker-
3 Dealer Commissions of \$2,036,899. Of that balance, \$1,813,594
4 was over 120 days old.

5 76. Also during this time, Jon Harder was increasingly
6 unable to make Personal Loans and/or Contributions to a
7 Project, and, by implication, the entire Sunwest Enterprise
8 and the affiliated Projects. As indicated, numerous
9 Acquisition and Constructions Loans that Jon Harder had
10 personally guaranteed were past due.⁴⁵ As a result, Jon Harder
11 began to pay the interest out of his personal funds to prevent
12 those loans from going into default. In turn, Jon Harder
13 became increasingly reliant on distributions from his holdings
14 in Affiliates, including Canyon Creek Financial, to pay
15 interest on Acquisition and Construction Loans and to make
16 Personal Loans. Over time, those distributions became more
17 frequent.⁴⁶

18 **E. COLLAPSE OF THE SUNWEST ENTERPRISE**

19 77. On July 8, 2008, Canyon Creek Development informed
20 all TIC Investors and Preferred B Interests via letter that
21 some of their TIC Rent and Preferred Interest payments for

22 _____
23 ⁴⁵ At times, the Sunwest Enterprise and its Principals did not disclose to
24 investors - whether by means of a prospectus or otherwise - that some
Project Loans were not in compliance with their loan documents or were past
due.

25 ⁴⁶ For example, Canyon Creek Financial made distributions to Jon Harder in
26 the amount of \$50,000, \$79,000, \$50,000, \$50,000, and \$100,000 on May 15,
2008, May 16, 2008, June 10, 2008, June 19, 2008, and June 26, 2008,
respectively. Many of these distributions would not have been made but for
the near simultaneous receipt of Broker-Dealer Commissions from Projects.

1 July and August would be delayed (the "July 8 Investor
2 Letter"). Periodically, Canyon Creek Development sent further
3 correspondence to TIC Investors and Preferred B Interests
4 stating that subsequent payments would also be delayed or missed.
5 The Sunwest Enterprise paid a small minority of TIC and
6 Preferred B Interests in July 2008 and stopped paying all TIC
7 Investors and Preferred B Interests by October 2008.

8 78. On or about September 2008, Sunwest Management, and
9 Jon Harder, Darryl Fisher, and Wallace Gutzler as
10 equityholders of Sunwest Management hired Clyde A. Hamstreet &
11 Associates, LLC to provide professional interim management and
12 restructuring assistance to the Sunwest Enterprise, the
13 Affiliates, and the Projects and hired Clyde Hamstreet to act
14 as Chief Restructuring Officer.

15 79. Beginning on or about October 2008, a number of
16 Facilities began to go into receivership or into foreclosure.
17 The Sunwest Enterprise also began placing various Co-Owners
18 into bankruptcy as a way to stem further foreclosures and
19 receiverships.

20 80. On or about December 31, 2008, Jon Harder filed for
21 personal bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the
22 Bankruptcy Code.⁴⁷

23 81. On March 2, 2009, the SEC charged Sunwest
24 Management, Canyon Creek Development, Canyon Creek Financial,
25 and Jon Harder, with securities fraud and sought an emergency
26

⁴⁷ Civil No.: 08-37225





1 court order freezing their assets as well as the assets of
2 Darryl Fisher, Wallace Gutzler, Encore Insurance, Senenet,
3 Fuse, and KDA Constructions, among others (the "Complaint").⁴⁸

4 82. On the same day United States District Judge Michael
5 R. Hogan ("Judge Hogan" or the "Court") denied the relief
6 sought by the SEC in the Complaint except for certain terms
7 read into the record and issued by the Court in a temporary
8 restraining order (the "Temporary Restraining Order").⁴⁹

9 83. On March 10, 2009, Judge Hogan entered a preliminary
10 injunction (the "Preliminary Injunction") against the named
11 parties. The court also appointed Michael Grassmueck to act
12 as a receiver (the "Receiver") over Sunwest Management, Canyon
13 Creek Development, Canyon Creek Financial and several other
14 entities that were identified in Exhibit A of the Preliminary
15 Injunction⁵⁰ ("Exhibit A") to, among other things, pursue
16 claims against third parties and to examine the past conduct
17 of the Sunwest Enterprise and its Affiliates.

18 The Court also gave Clyde A. Hamstreet & Associates,
19 LLC, Clyde Hamstreet, and a Management Committee certain
20 powers with respect to the operations, asset disposition, and
21 restructuring of Sunwest Management, Canyon Creek Development,
22 Canyon Creek Financial and the entities in Exhibit A, as
23 supplemented.

24

25 _____
⁴⁸ Civil No.: 09-CV-6056-TC.

26 ⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Includes most Co-Owners and Master Tenants.

1 **F. Canyon Creek Financial Compliance Examination**

2 **1. Books and Records Violations**

3 84. From September 10 - 12, 2008, the Division conducted
4 a broker-dealer examination of Canyon Creek Financial at the
5 Fairview Location (the "Examination"). The Division devoted
6 151.5 hours towards the Examination; its normal and customary
7 charge for examination expenses is \$75 (Seventy-Five Dollars)
8 per hour.

9 85. At the outset of the Examination, two of the
10 Division's Securities Examiners provided Canyon Creek
11 Financial with a written request for information, including:
12 1) a list of current and terminated Canyon Creek Financial
13 employees, 2) due diligence documentation for Project
14 Offerings in which it offered or sold securities, 3) Canyon
15 Creek Financial's financial information, 4) history of checks
16 written, 5) investor correspondence and complaints, and 6) a
17 detail of sales commissions paid to its salespersons. The
18 information requested is the type of information that Canyon
19 Creek Financial is required to maintain as a licensed broker-
20 dealer.

21 Findings from the broker-dealer Examination missing
22 records and erroneous documentation, including:

23 **a) List of Current and Terminated Canyon**
24 **Creek Financial Employees**

25 86. The list of current and terminated Canyon Creek
26 Financial employees provided to the Division was inaccurate;
it did not include at least 17 individuals that were listed as

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Labor and Industries Building
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Salem, OR 97301-3881
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1 employed or terminated by Canyon Creek Financial in the CRD
2 database maintained by FINRA.

3 **b) Due Diligence Documentation**

4 87. The due diligence documentation provided to the
5 Division was incomplete and revealed inconsistencies in the
6 review and approval process. For example, some Project files
7 did not indicate whether a property and business appraisal had
8 been completed. A number of Project files lacked any due
9 diligence documentation prior to the solicitation of
10 investors.

11 **c) Canyon Creek Financial Financial**
12 **Information**

13 88. The financial documentation produced by Canyon Creek
14 Financial was incomplete. For example, Canyon Creek
15 Financial's income and expense statements for 2006, 2007, and
16 YTD 2008 did not reflect distributions to and/or contributions
17 from Jon Harder.

18 **d) History of Checks Written by Canyon**
19 **Creek Financial**

20 89. The check history report provided by Canyon Creek
21 Financial was inconsistent with its general ledger. For
22 example, the check history report shows nine (9) distributions
23 to Jon Harder from January 1, 2005 to July 31, 2008 totaling
24 \$613,000. The general ledger for the same time period for the
25 same time period shows seventeen (17) distributions to Jon
26 Harder totaling \$2,455,000. In addition, nine (9)



1 distributions in the general ledger report corresponded to
2 checks written to Jon Harder, but did not identify Jon Harder
3 as the recipient. One payment to Jon Harder in the check
4 history report was incorrectly characterized as a contribution
5 rather than a distribution.

6 **e) Investor Correspondence**

7 90. Canyon Creek Financial did not treat some investor
8 complaints properly. For example, some investor complaints
9 were not segregated by sales representative and recorded in a
10 customer complaint log in the business records of Canyon Creek
11 Financial.

12 **f) Sales Commissions Paid**

13 91. The report of sales commissions paid provided by
14 Canyon Creek Financial was inconsistent with the other
15 financial documentation provided by Canyon Creek Financial.
16 For example, the sales commission report indicated total
17 commissions payable for 2007 of \$7,169,304.10. By contrast,
18 the income/expense statement for 2007 shows commissions of
19 \$7,329,330.57 - a difference of \$160,026.40. The sales
20 commission report did not accurately reflect the correct name
21 of the broker-dealer salesperson that facilitated the
22 transaction. At least one offering report did not provide an
23 accounting of the sales commissions earned. One offering
24 report shows a seven percent commission paid to Canyon Creek
25 Financial, but only one percent was actually credited. Canyon
26 Creek Financial did not provide a record of the remaining six



1 percent commission.

2 **2. Suitability of Canyon Creek Financial's Broker-**
3 **Dealer Salesperson Recommendations**

4 92. Many Project prospectuses indicated that a TIC
5 Investor or Preferred B Interest must: 1) have substantial
6 means with no need for liquidity from their investment, 2) not
7 invest an amount in a Project that is disproportionate to
8 their individual net worth, 3) have adequate means to provide
9 for their current and anticipated financial requirements
10 without reliance on the TIC Interest or Preferred Return.

11 93. Notwithstanding the above, Canyon Creek Financial
12 and their broker-dealer salespersons sold TIC and/or Preferred
13 B Interests to investors that were financially dependent on
14 the TIC Interest and/or Preferred B Return and had little or
15 no financial reserves beyond what was invested in the
16 Project(s). At least one investor obtained a second mortgage
17 on her home to invest in a Project. Some investors were
18 reduced to living on Social Security or relying on other
19 financial reserves when their Project(s) stopped paying
20 returns starting on or about July 2008.

21 **3. Hiring of Richard Wielde**

22 94. On or about November 1, 2006, Canyon Creek Financial
23 requested a copy of the Stipulation entered into by Richard
24 Wielde with the Division. On or about November 8, 2006, the
25 Division provided Canyon Creek Financial with a copy of that
26 Stipulation. Accordingly, as of November 8, 2006, Canyon

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1 Creek Financial knew or should have known about Richard
2 Wielde's agreement with the Division not to engage in the
3 offer or sale of securities in Oregon

4 95. On February 27, 2007, Richard Wielde entered into an
5 Independent Contractor Engagement Agreement with Canyon Creek
6 Financial and Canyon Creek Development. Under the terms of
7 that agreement, Richard Wielde agreed to offer and sell
8 interests in various Co-Owners and Master Tenants in Arizona,
9 California, Hawaii, Illinois, Montana, and Washington.

10 96. On or about January 17, 2008, attorney Jack Platten
11 contacted the Division to inquire about the possibility of
12 reinstating Richard Wielde's broker-dealer salesperson
13 license.

14 97. On or about June 9, 2008, Richard Wielde and Canyon
15 Creek Financial applied for reinstatement of Richard Wielde's
16 Oregon securities broker-dealer salesperson license through
17 the CRD database. In a letter of the same date, Canyon Creek
18 Financial forwarded a copy of Richard Wielde's license
19 application to the Division. In its letter, Canyon Creek
20 Financial noted that Richard Wielde would be selling
21 securities on its behalf.

22 98. The Division did not reinstate Richard Wielde's
23 license at that time and Richard Wielde has not been licensed
24 with the Division since he entered into the Stipulation in
25 1985.

26 99. During the Examination, the Division found at least



1 five Oregon investors with Oregon transactions who listed
2 Richard Wielde as their sales representative in their
3 accredited investor questionnaire.

4 **4. Insolvency of Canyon Creek Financial**

5 100. On September 3, 2008, Canyon Creek Financial
6 notified FINRA that from August 28, 2008 to September 3, 2008
7 its Net Capital was at least 120 percent below its required
8 Net Capital⁵¹ as a result of its inactivity and insufficient
9 capital contributions from Jon Harder. Accordingly, the
10 Director finds that Canyon Creek Financial is in such
11 financial condition that it cannot continue in business with
12 safety to its customers or prospective customers.

13 **G. Representative Examples of Projects in which the Sunwest
14 Enterprise and Affiliates Offered or Sold Securities**

15 The following examples illustrate the organization,
16 operation and financing of Projects, including disclosures and
17 misstatements to investors.

18 **1. Example #1: Chestnut Lane Facility Acquisition**

19 101. On July 16, 2007, Canyon Creek Development entered
20 into a Real Property and Asset Purchase and Sale Agreement
21 (the "Chestnut Lane Purchase Agreement") to acquire
22 substantially all of the assets used in the operation of an
23 existing 70 unit assisted living facility, including the
24 accompanying land, located on Chestnut Lane in Gresham, Oregon

25 _____
26 ⁵¹ Specifically, on September 3, 2008 Canyon Creek Financial's net capital was <\$15,502>, which was <250.72%> of its net capital requirement of \$6,183.



1 for \$6,700,000 (the "Chestnut Lane Acquisition Price"). The
2 transaction closed on February 1, 2008 (the "Chestnut Lane
3 Closing Date").

4 102. The Facility known as "Chestnut Lane" was developed
5 in 2003 and is only one of three senior living facilities in
6 the United States that caters to deaf and blind residents.
7 The Chestnut Lane Facility was 73% occupied as of September
8 2007.

9 103. On September 4, 2007, Wallace Gutzler on behalf of
10 Canyon Creek Development formed Gresham Chestnut Senior Living
11 Property, LLC (previously defined as the "Chestnut Lane
12 Property LLC" or the "Chestnut Lane Co-Owner") to act as the
13 Co-Owner and Gresham Chestnut Senior Living, LLC (previously
14 defined as the "Chestnut Lane Master Tenant" or the "Chestnut
15 Lane Operator LLC") to act as the Operator LLC and Master
16 Tenant for the Project.

17 104. On October 3, 2007, Canyon Creek Development secured
18 a term sheet (the "Chestnut Lane Term Sheet") from an
19 Acquisition Loan Lender for a \$5,400,000 Mortgage Loan (the
20 "Chestnut Lane Mortgage Loan"). The Chestnut Lane Mortgage
21 Loan was for a 10 year term with a variable interest rate.

22 Jon Harder and Darryl Fisher jointly and severally fully
23 guaranteed the completion, accrued interest, cost of
24 collection, and principal repayment of the proposed Chestnut
25 Lane Mortgage Loan.

26 105. According to materials provided to prospective





1 Chestnut Lane TIC Investors, the Chestnut Lane Property LLC
2 planned to use 82% of the proceeds for the acquisition of the
3 Property and Facility, 13% for the Conduit Loan to the Master
4 Tenant,⁵² and the remainder for cost and fees associated with
5 the purchase of the Property and Facility and for securing the
6 Mortgage Loan.

7 106. On or about October 22, 2007, the Chestnut Lane
8 Property LLC commenced a TIC Offering for \$2,325,000 – or a
9 33% equity interest⁵³ – in the Chestnut Lane Property LLC.
10 According to materials provided to investors, the Chestnut
11 Lane Property LLC intended to use 91% of the TIC Offering
12 proceeds for the Chestnut Lane Acquisition Price, 7% for
13 Broker-Dealer Commissions, and the remainder for costs and
14 fees incurred in connection with the purchase of the Chestnut
15 Lane Facility and the TIC Offering.⁵⁴ Canyon Creek Development
16 sponsored the offering.

17 107. The TIC Offering was conducted in a manner that was
18 consistent with the standard TIC Offering described in Section
19 (I) (C) (1) (a) herein. According to materials provided to
20 prospective Chestnut Lane TIC Investors, the Chestnut Lane
21 Operator LLC would pay each TIC Investor a TIC Rent of 9.7%,
22 which was guaranteed by Lease Reserve. In addition, pursuant

23 ⁵² \$150,000 from the Conduit Loan was to be set aside for both the Reserve
24 Account and Debt Service Reserves; \$25,000 from the Conduit Loan was to set
aside for TIC Rent guaranty fees, which were purportedly paid to Lease
Reserve.

25 ⁵³ Assumes a purchase price of \$7,035,000, which includes the Chestnut Lane
Acquisition Price, costs and fees, and the portion of the Mortgage Loan
26 that does not include the Conduit Loan.

⁵⁴ According to materials provided to investors.

1 to the Chestnut Lane Master Tenant Agreement the Chestnut Lane
2 Master Tenant had the option to purchase the TIC Investor's
3 TIC interest any time after 18 months at fair market value
4 determined as either: 1) the purchase price paid by the TIC
5 Investor plus 2% per year, or 2) an independent appraisal.

6 108. Canyon Creek Financial, the Third Party Brokers, and
7 Principals of the Sunwest Enterprise offered and sold the TICs
8 by means of a Prospectus, dated October 22, 2007 (the
9 "Chestnut Lane TIC Prospectus"), an Executive Summary, dated
10 September 19, 2007, and through Principal Meetings
11 (collectively, the "Chestnut Lane Selling Materials").

12 109. According to the Financial Projections, dated
13 October 23, 2007, prepared by Canyon Creek Development with
14 information provided by Sunwest Management and included in the
15 Chestnut Lane TIC Prospectus, the Chestnut Lane Facility was
16 projected to 1) achieve a 97% stabilized rate after its 20th
17 month of operation, 2) achieve positive cash flow after its
18 12th month of operation, 3) have its monthly cash flow improve
19 from <\$25,345> in its first month of operation to \$9,123 in
20 its 24th month, and 4) meet its obligations to TIC Investors
21 without having to rely funds from the Reserve Account or
22 outside funding after its 12th month of operation.

23 110. The Chestnut Lane Selling Materials indicated that
24 payment of the a TIC Investor's TIC Rent was solely linked to
25 the operational success of the Chestnut Lane Facility – which
26 included the ability of Sunwest Management to increase the



1 Facility's occupancy, the Facility's ability to meet its
2 Financial Projections, the Facility's ability to fund the
3 Reserve Account, and, if necessary, the Facility's ability to
4 obtain loans from Principals and associates of the Sunwest
5 Enterprise and Affiliate Fee Deferrals from Affiliates.

6 111. The Chestnut Lane Selling Materials did not disclose
7 that payment of a TIC Investor's TIC return was actually tied
8 to the financial and operating health of other Projects.

9 112. The Chestnut Lane TIC Prospectus also stated
10 explicitly that the Chestnut Lane Co-Owner was not controlled
11 by Jon Harder and/or Darryl Fisher and did not disclose that
12 Jon Harder owned 33% and Darryl Fisher owned 20% of Senior
13 Living Property III, the sole member of the Chestnut Lane Co-
14 Owner.

15 113. Many of the Chestnut Lane TIC Investors would not
16 have purchased interests in the Chestnut Lane Co-Owner if they
17 knew about the misleading or omitted statements.

18 114. Prior to the Closing Date, Canyon Creek Financial
19 and the Third Party Brokers sold \$2,776,144, or 39.4%, worth
20 of TIC interests to 18 TIC Investors, including 10 Oregon
21 investors. Those TIC Investors assumed \$1,334,000 of the
22 Chestnut Lane Mortgage Loan. Subsequent to the Closing Date,
23 Canyon Creek Financial and another Third Party Broker sold an
24 additional \$365,000 worth of TICs to three of the 18 TIC
25 Investors, including two of the Oregon investors.⁵⁵ According

26 ⁵⁵ The three additional TIC investors did not assume any additional debt.





1 to disclosures made in the Chestnut Lane TIC Prospectus, the
2 \$400,000 in excess funds raised through the TIC Offering were
3 used to either reduce the amount of the Chestnut Lane Mortgage
4 Loan or loaned to the Master Tenant to increase the Master
5 Tenant's operating reserves.

6 115. On the Closing Date, immediately after the sale to
7 the Chestnut Lane Co-Owner, the Chestnut Lane Co-Owner leased
8 the Property to the Chestnut Lane Master Tenant. The Chestnut
9 Lane Co-Owner then conveyed a security interest in the
10 Property to the Acquisition Loan Lender and conveyed the TIC
11 interests to the TIC Investors according to their percentage
12 share. The TIC Investors executed a Purchase Agreement, a
13 Master Lease Agreement, a Tenants-in-Common Agreement, a Debt
14 Assumption Agreement, and a Master Tenant Purchase Option
15 Agreement. In addition, according to disclosures made in the
16 Chestnut Lane TIC Prospectus, Affiliates accrued approximately
17 \$312,750 – 7% of the TIC Offering – in fees and expenses.
18 Those fees included the Acquisition Fee, the Broker-Dealer
19 Commissions, and the guarantor fee to Lease Reserve.

20 116. Consistent with the business model described herein,
21 the Chestnut Lane Master Tenant then entered into the Sunwest
22 Management Agreement and relied on Affiliates, including
23 Senenet and Encore Insurance, for their services.

24 117. The Chestnut Lane Master Tenant paid each TIC
25 Investor its TIC Rent in full monthly beginning in March 2008.
26 Those payments stopped after the July 2008 payment and have

1 not resumed as of the date of this Order.

2 118. The Receiver estimates that as of February 2009,
3 Chestnut Lane was a Tier 2 Facility.

4 **2. Example #2: West Salem Senior Living Land**
5 **Acquisition Phase I**

6 119. On December 12, 2006, a third-party entered into a
7 Purchase and Sale Agreement and Receipt of Earnest Money
8 Agreement (the "Cottonwood Purchase Agreement") to acquire
9 approximately 18.3 acres of undeveloped land located at 1417
10 Orchard Heights Road in Salem, Oregon ("Cottonwood") for
11 \$4,086,000 (the "Cottonwood Acquisition Price"). That party
12 subsequently assigned its right to acquire Cottonwood to
13 Canyon Creek Development.

14 120. On September 10, 2007, Wallace Gutzler on behalf of
15 Canyon Creek Development formed West Salem Senior Living
16 Property, LLC (previously defined as the "Cottonwood Property
17 LLC" or the "Cottonwood Co-Owner") to act as the Co-Owner, and
18 West Salem Senior Living, LLC (previously defined as the
19 "Cottonwood Master Tenant," or the "Cottonwood Operator LLC")
20 to act as the Operator and Master Tenant of the Cottonwood
21 Project.

22 121. On October 1, 2007, the Cottonwood Co-Owner acquired
23 Cottonwood by making a minimum down payment of \$1,000,000⁵⁶ and
24 obtaining a \$3,000,000 loan from the sellers of the Property.⁵⁷

25 _____
⁵⁶ Canyon Creek Development provided a Bridge Loan for the down payment.

26 ⁵⁷ The Seller Loan was secured by a first deed on Phase I of the Project and the personal guarantees of Jon Harder and a third party. The Seller Loan was to accrue interest at 7% per year and was due and payable on or before





1 122. According to materials provided to investors, the
2 Sunwest Enterprise and Affiliates expected to begin
3 construction of 1) 272,000 square foot three story main
4 building that had 108 independent living units, 120 assisted
5 living units, and 16 memory care units, and 2) 28 two-bedroom
6 cottages totaling 37,100 square feet (the "Cottonwood
7 Facility") by Spring 2008 at an estimated total cost of
8 \$47,723,880. Canyon Creek Development and Hill Architects,
9 among others, were to coordinate the development and obtaining
10 permits for the Cottonwood Project.

11 123. On or about September 2007, the Cottonwood Property
12 LLC (the "Cottonwood TIC Issuer") commenced a TIC Offering for
13 \$4,715,000 – or a 98% equity interest – in the Cottonwood
14 Property LLC. According to materials provided to investors,
15 the Cottonwood Property LLC intended to use 87% of the TIC
16 Offering proceeds for the Cottonwood Acquisition Price, 7% for
17 Broker-Dealer Commissions, 3% for the Assignment Fee, 1.31%
18 for architectural and related fees, and the remainder for
19 costs and fees incurred by Canyon Creek Development in
20 connection with the purchase of the Property and the
21 Cottonwood TIC Offering. Canyon Creek Development sponsored
22 the offering.

23 124. The TIC Investors' ownership interest was to be
24 subject to a Construction Loan of an estimated \$41,950,000

25

26 December 31, 2007. The remainder of the Cottonwood Acquisition Price was also secured by a first deed.

1 that the Cottonwood Operator LLC and Canyon Creek Development
2 intended to arrange in Phase II.

3 125. The Cottonwood TIC Issuer conducted the TIC Offering
4 in a manner that was consistent with the standard Phase I TIC
5 Offering described in Section (I) (C) (1) (a) herein. According
6 to materials provided to TIC Investors, the Cottonwood Master
7 Tenant would pay each TIC Investor a TIC Rent of 10%. In
8 addition, the Cottonwood Master Tenant had the option to
9 purchase the TIC Investor's interest any time after 18 months
10 at fair market value determined as either: 1) the purchase
11 price paid by the TIC Investor plus 2% per year, or 2) and
12 independent appraisal.

13 126. Canyon Creek Development through Canyon Creek
14 Financial and other Selling Brokers and Principals of the
15 Sunwest Enterprise offered and sold the TICs by means of a
16 Prospectus dated September 12, 2007 (the "Cottonwood TIC
17 Prospectus"), an Executive Summary, dated September 19, 2007,
18 and through Principal Meetings (collectively, the "Cottonwood
19 TIC Selling Materials").

20 127. According to the Financial Projections, dated
21 September 5, 2007, prepared by Canyon Creek Financial with
22 information provided by Sunwest Management and included in the
23 Cottonwood TIC Prospectus, the Cottonwood Facility was
24 projected to 1) achieve a 97% stabilized occupancy rate after
25 its 22nd month of operation, and 2) achieve a positive net
26 operating income after its fifth month of operation.





1 128. The Cottonwood TIC Selling Materials through
2 misleading statements or omissions indicated that payment of a
3 TIC Investor's TIC Rent was solely linked to the operational
4 success of the Cottonwood Project – which included the ability
5 of Sunwest Management to complete construction of the
6 Cottonwood Facility, the Project's ability to meet its
7 Financial Projections, the Project's ability to fund the
8 Reserve Account from the funds raised from the Phase II
9 Offering, and, if necessary, the Project's ability to obtain
10 loans from Principals and associates of the Sunwest Enterprise
11 and Affiliate Fee Deferrals from Affiliates.

12 129. The Cottonwood Selling Materials did not disclose
13 that payment of a TIC Investor's TIC Return was tied to the
14 financial and operating health of other Projects. Further,
15 the Cottonwood Selling Materials also did not disclose that a
16 number of similar Land Acquisition construction projects had
17 been delayed, suspended or cancelled, that other Projects were
18 not in compliance with their loan documents, or that other
19 Projects were not meeting their Financial Projections.

20 130. Many of the Cottonwood TIC Investors would not have
21 purchased interests in the Cottonwood Co-Owner if they knew
22 about the misleading or omitted statements.

23 131. Between October 22, 2007 and February 21, 2008, the
24 Cottonwood Property LLC raised \$4,713,910.02, or 97.98%, in
25 equity from 19 TIC Investors,⁵⁸ including 10 Oregon investors.

26

⁵⁸ Seventeen TIC Investors relied on 1031 Exchanges.



1 132. Upon the sale of each TIC Investor's interest, the
2 TIC Investor executed a Purchase Agreement, a standard Master
3 Lease Agreement, a Tenants-in-Common Agreement, and a Master
4 Tenant Purchase Option Agreement. According to the Cottonwood
5 TIC Prospectus, the Cottonwood Property LLC used the proceeds
6 from the sale of the TIC Offering to pay the Seller Loan. In
7 addition, Affiliates accrued an estimated \$900,000, or 19% of
8 the TIC Offering, in fees and expenses. These fees included
9 an Assignment Fee,⁵⁹ real estate broker fees, and Broker Dealer
10 Commissions.⁶⁰

11 **3. Example #2 (cont'd): West Salem Senior Living**
12 **Land Acquisition Phase II**

13 133. On or about September 4, 2007, the Cottonwood
14 Operator LLC commenced a Preferred B Interest Offering for
15 \$5,773,000 – or a 40% interest – in the Cottonwood Operator
16 LLC (the "Cottonwood Preferred B Interest Offering"). The
17 Offering was conducted in a manner that was consistent with
18 the standard Preferred B Interest Offering as described herein
19 with a Preferred Return of 10% (the "Cottonwood Preferred B
20 Return").

21 134. The Preferred B Interests were offered and sold by
22 means of a Prospectus dated September 4, 2007 (the "Cottonwood
23 Preferred B Prospectus"), a Prospectus supplement, dated
24 February 12, 2008 (the "Cottonwood Preferred B Prospectus
25

26 ⁵⁹ Approximately \$125,000 paid to Canyon Creek Development.

⁶⁰ Approximately \$330,050 paid to Canyon Creek Financial.

1 Supplement”), an Executive Summary and Principal Meetings
2 (collectively, the “Cottonwood Preferred B Selling
3 Materials”).

4 135. Subject to the modifications made in the Cottonwood
5 Preferred B Prospectus Supplement, the Cottonwood Preferred B
6 Prospectus made the same types of disclosures (and
7 nondisclosures) as the Cottonwood TIC Prospectus.

8 136. According to the Cottonwood Preferred B Prospectus,
9 the Cottonwood Operator LLC intended to use the proceeds from
10 the Cottonwood Preferred B Interest Offering and the proceeds
11 from an anticipated \$41,950,000 Construction Loan 1) to
12 construct a Facility on the Property,⁶¹ 2) to fund the Reserve
13 Accounts,⁶² and 3) to pay any fees and expenses associated with
14 the Cottonwood Preferred B Interest Offering.

15 137. The Cottonwood Preferred B Prospectus Supplement
16 materially reduced the size and scope of the Project,
17 including the projected costs and financing for construction
18 of the Facility. The scope of the Project went from a three
19 story 272,000 square foot building with 108 independent living
20 units, 120 assisted living units and 16 memory care units and
21 28 two-bedroom cottages totaling approximately 37,100 square
22 feet to a three story 245,000 square foot building with 82
23 independent living units, 120 assisted living units and 16
24 memory care units and 8 two-bedroom cottages totaling
25

26 ⁶¹ Approximately 78% of the combined proceeds.

⁶² Approximately 20% of the combined proceeds.



1 approximately 10,800 square feet. Accordingly, the estimated
2 cost of the Project was reduced from \$47,723,880 to
3 \$39,832,780 and the amount of Construction Loan was reduced
4 from \$41,950,000 to \$34,052,000. The amount of the Preferred
5 B Interest Offering was not reduced.

6 138. The Cottonwood Preferred B Prospectus Supplement
7 also modified the Cottonwood Preferred B Prospectus to
8 indicate that 1) reserves held for the Cottonwood Project and
9 other Projects sponsored by Canyon Creek Development in a
10 comingled account were loaned to other Projects if those funds
11 were not immediately needed by a Project despite restrictions
12 in the Operator LLC Agreement. The Cottonwood Preferred B
13 Prospectus Supplement further modified the Cottonwood
14 Preferred B Prospectus to indicate that similar Operator LLCs
15 for Land Acquisition Projects sponsored by Canyon Creek
16 Development 1) were experiencing negative cash flow, 2) were
17 delayed, suspended or cancelled, 3) had experienced cost
18 overruns, and 4) were not meeting their Financial
19 Projections.⁶³

20 139. Canyon Creek Financial and other Selling Brokers
21 sold \$3,620,000 – or 25.08% – worth of Preferred B Interests
22 in the Cottonwood Operator LLC to 5 investors, including 3
23 Oregon Investors between September 6, 2007 and February 12,

24 _____
⁶³ Importantly, in similar Projects, the Sunwest Enterprise and its
25 Principals did not disclose to investors – whether by means of a prospectus
or otherwise – that some Land Acquisition Projects 1) were experiencing
26 negative cash flow, 2) were delayed, suspended or cancelled, 3) had
experienced cost overruns, and 4) were not meeting their Financial
Projections.



1 2008 and sold \$300,000 – or 2.08% – worth of Preferred B
2 Interests in the Cottonwood Operator LLC to 2 investors, both
3 were Oregon Investors, between February 13, 2008 and June 11,
4 2008. In total, Affiliates accrued an estimated \$837,000⁶⁴ or
5 2% of the Phase II Offering in fees and expenses. Those fees
6 included a Development Fee,⁶⁵ an insurance placement fee,⁶⁶
7 Broker-Dealer Commissions,⁶⁷ and construction costs.⁶⁸

8 140. Upon the close of sale of each Cottonwood Preferred
9 B Interest, the Cottonwood Preferred B Interests entered into
10 the Cottonwood Operator LLC Agreement.

11 **a) A Sale of Cottonwood Preferred B**
12 **Interests to an Oregon Trust**

13 141. On April 23, 2008, a Canyon Creek Financial
14 salesperson/principal sold \$200,000 – or 1.39% – worth of
15 Preferred B Interests in the Cottonwood Operator LLC to a
16 living trust located in Oregon (the “Trust”) for a monthly
17 Preferred Return of \$1,667.⁶⁹ The trustee for the Trust (the
18 “Trustee”) had 30 years of experience purchasing timber land,
19 but had no experience in acquiring senior living properties.
20 The Trustee was seeking a secure return with minimal risk and
21 effort for the Trust’s excess cash.

22 ⁶⁴ Does not include the Architect and Design Fees that were paid to Hill
23 Architects.

23 ⁶⁵ Approximately \$125,000 paid to Canyon Creek Development

24 ⁶⁶ Approximately \$3,000 paid to Encore Insurance

24 ⁶⁷ Approximately \$384,880 paid to Canyon Creek Financial and third party
broker-dealers.

25 ⁶⁸ Approximately \$325,000 paid to KDA Construction.

26 ⁶⁹ The Trust also purchased \$300,000 – or 1.64% – worth of Preferred B
Interests in Paragon Gardens, LLC for a monthly Preferred Return of \$2,500
on April 23, 2008.





1 142. Prior to purchasing the Preferred B Interests, on
2 April 9, 2008 the Trustee completed an accredited investor
3 questionnaire. After completing the accredited investor
4 questionnaire, but prior to investing, the Trustee received a
5 copy of the Cottonwood Preferred B Prospectus and the
6 Cottonwood Preferred B Prospectus Supplement and met with Jon
7 Harder and the Canyon Creek Financial salesperson/principal.
8 Jon Harder and the Canyon Creek Financial
9 salesperson/principal stressed the Sunwest Enterprise's
10 history of never having missed a payment to a TIC Investor or
11 a Preferred B Interest. Neither Jon Harder nor the Canyon
12 Creek Financial salesperson/principal disclosed that payment
13 of Preferred B Return was actually tied to the financial and
14 operating health of other Projects. The Trustee invested the
15 Trust's funds in the Cottonwood Operator LLC based primarily
16 on the statements made by Jon Harder in the Principal Meeting.

17 143. On May 23, 2008 the Trust closed on the purchase of
18 its Cottonwood Preferred B Interests. The Trust received its
19 Preferred B Return payments for May through August, but
20 payments stopped after the August payment.

21 II. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

22 The Director **CONCLUDES** that:

23 A. ORS 59.015 Definitions

24 144. The TICs described in this Order that were offered
25 or sold between March 2001 and June 2008, including but not
26 limited to the illustrative examples of the Chestnut Lane TICs



1 and the Cottonwood TICs, are "securities" under ORS
2 59.015(19) (a) inasmuch as they were purchased by investors
3 with a sum of money and/or debt, with the expectation that the
4 investment would return a profit and/or a favorable tax
5 treatment from their investment under Section 1031 of the
6 Federal Tax Code. The money raised from the TIC Investors was
7 pooled to pay applicable fees and expenses, and to enter into
8 a Master Lease Agreement with the Project's Master Tenant.
9 The TIC Investors had little or no control over the operation
10 of the investment, with only a vote in certain decisions of
11 the Operator LLC, and depended solely and exclusively on the
12 efforts of Canyon Creek Development, Sunwest Management, the
13 Affiliates, and the Master Tenant for the management,
14 maintenance, leasing, and (if necessary) construction of a
15 Facility during the term of the Master Lease Agreement.

16 145. The Preferred B Interests described in this Order
17 that were offered or sold between March 2001 and June 2008,
18 including but not limited to the illustrative example of the
19 Cottonwood Preferred B Interests, are "securities" under ORS
20 59.015(19) (a). As indicated above, each Preferred B Interest
21 invested a sum of money in an Operator LLC with the
22 expectation that they would receive a return. The investor
23 funds were, at times, pooled for the Operator LLC to finance
24 the development and construction costs of a Facility and pay
25 and fees and expenses. In addition, each Preferred B Interest
26 was dependent solely upon the efforts of the Managers of their

1 Operator LLC and the Preferred A Interests for the management
2 operations and control of the Operator LLC and Canyon Creek
3 Development, Sunwest Management, and the Affiliates for the
4 management, operation, control, and construction, of a
5 Facility.

6 146. At all times material herein, Senior Living
7 Properties II and Senior Living Properties III "controlled"
8 various Co-Owners, as that term is defined under ORS 59.015(2)
9 because they possessed, directly or indirectly, the power to
10 direct or cause the direction of the management of those
11 entities through the ownership of voting securities in those
12 entities.

13 **B. Violations of ORS 59.135(2) and ORS 59.205(2)**

14 147. At all times material herein, Canyon Creek
15 Development, Sunwest Management, Canyon Creek Financial,
16 Senior Living Property II, and Senior Living Property III and
17 their respective control persons (the "ORS 59.135(2)
18 Entities") directly or indirectly in connection with the
19 purchase or sale of securities continuously made untrue
20 statements of a material fact or omitted to state a material
21 fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light
22 of the circumstances under which they were made, not
23 misleading in violation of ORS 59.135(2).

24 148. Further to that end, Canyon Creek Financial and its
25 control persons also engaged in dishonest, fraudulent, or
26 illegal practices or conduct in connection with the purchase



1 of securities by engaging in acts, practices, and/or courses
2 of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon investors
3 in violation of ORS 59.205(2).

4 **1. Material Omissions**

5 149. Specifically, the ORS 59.135(2) Entities omitted to
6 state, whether in writing or orally, to certain investors:

- 7 • That Canyon Creek Development and Sunwest Management
8 allowed funds from one Project (Project #1) to be loaned
9 to other Projects if Project #1 did not have an immediate
10 use for the funds.
- 11 • That Project #1 faced risk of nonpayment of
12 principal and nonpayment of interest on the "loan" from
13 the borrowing Project.
- 14 • That Canyon Creek Development and Sunwest Management
15 lacked the internal controls necessary to ensure that a
16 Project's reserve funds were not comingled with other
17 Project's reserve accounts.
- 18 • That payment of TIC Interest and Preferred B Returns
19 depended on the success of other existing Projects.
- 20 • That payment of TIC Interest and Preferred B Returns
21 depended, in part, on Canyon Creek Development's ability
22 to find new Projects and new Investors.
- 23 • That Jon Harder's ability to make Personal Loans
24 and/or Contributions was dependent, in part, on the
25 performance of other Projects.
- 26 • That an Affiliate's ability to make fee deferrals





1 was dependent on the performance of other Projects.

2 • That similar Projects were not meeting their

3 Financial Projections.

4 • That construction on similar Land Acquisition

5 Projects were abandoned, suspended, or delayed.

6 • That similar Land Acquisition Projects were

7 experiencing cost overruns.

8 • That similar Projects were not in compliance with

9 their Acquisition or Construction Loan documents.

10 • That Jon Harder's personal guarantees of various

11 Acquisition and/or Construction Loans were cross-

12 defaulted to other guarantees and other loan commitments.

13 150. Further:

14 • The ORS 59.135(2) Entities made statements to

15 investors that the Sunwest Enterprise had never missed a

16 TIC Interest and/or Preferred B Interest payment that -

17 although true until June 2008 - were misleading because

18 they omitted to state that the Sunwest Enterprise was

19 able to do so because it comingled Project funds in

20 violation of the Operator LLC Agreements and Sunwest

21 Management Agreements.

22 • The ORS 59.135(2) Entities did not - whether through

23 Prospectuses, Executive Summaries, or otherwise - provide

24 to prospective investors financial statements or

25 projections for the entire Sunwest Enterprise, the

26 Affiliates and other Projects that would materially



1 impact a potential investor's investment decision.

2 • The ORS 59.135(2) Entities provided Financial
3 Projections and Sunwest Operating Histories to investors
4 that were misleading.

5 • The ORS 59.135(2) Entities made statements to
6 investors that that fees paid to third party affiliates
7 were not negotiated at arms length, that - although true
8 - were misleading because they omitted to state that
9 those fees may be greater than otherwise would be payable
10 to independent third parties.

11 • The ORS 59.135(2) Entities omitted to state that
12 Project funds would be used in a manner inconsistent with
13 stated uses in the Selling Materials, including that
14 Project funds would be comingled with funds from other
15 Projects.

16 2. Untrue Statements

17 • The ORS 59.135(2) Entities provided investors with
18 Operator LLC Agreements and/or Sunwest Management
19 Agreements that contained provisions - such as that the
20 Operator LLC would not comingle funds - that had
21 historically not been followed by similar Projects and
22 would not be followed for that Project.

23 • The ORS 59.135(2) Entities made untrue statements to
24 some investors through Prospectuses and/or Executive
25 Summaries about how the investor's funds would be used.

26 • The ORS 59.135(2) Entities made untrue statements to

1 some investors through Prospectuses and/or Executive
2 Summaries that the Project's Co-Owner was not controlled
3 by Jon Harder, Darryl Fisher, and Wallace Gutzler.

4 **C. Violations of ORS 59.135(3) – Direct Participants**

5 151. At all times material herein, Canyon Creek
6 Development, Sunwest Management, Senior Living Properties II,
7 Senior Living Properties III, Encore Insurance, Encore
8 Indemnity, Silver Insurance, Silver Indemnity and their
9 respective control persons, (the "Direct ORS 59.135(3)
10 Entities") in connection with the purchase of sale or
11 securities directly engaged in acts, practices, and/or courses
12 of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon investors
13 in violation of ORS 59.135(3).

14 152. Specifically, through common ownership and control
15 and by extensively comingling funds, the Direct ORS 59.135(3)
16 Entities fraudulently and deceptively operated the Sunwest
17 Enterprise as a single integrated enterprise that paid certain
18 of its investors their returns, including TIC Rent or
19 Preferred Returns, from funds that belonged to investors in
20 previous Projects, existing investors, or subsequent
21 investors; and not as a loose collection of affiliated
22 Projects in which each Project paid its investors their
23 returns, including TIC Rent or Preferred Returns, from the
24 operations of that particular Project.

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



25
26



1 **D. Violations of ORS 59.135(3) – Indirect Participants –**
2 **and ORS 59.205(2)**

3 153. Canyon Creek Financial, KDA Construction, Senenet,
4 and their respective control persons (the "Indirect ORS
5 59.135(3) Entities") in connection with the purchase or sale
6 of securities directly engaged in acts, practices, and/or
7 courses of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon
8 investors in violation of ORS 59.135(3).

9 154. Further to that end, Canyon Creek Financial and its
10 control persons engaged in dishonest, fraudulent, or illegal
11 practices or conduct in connection with the purchase of
12 securities by engaging in acts, practices, and/or courses of
13 business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon investors in
14 violation of ORS 59.205(2).

15 155. Specifically, the Indirect ORS 59.135(3) Entities
16 deferred Affiliate Fees it was owed from Projects and/or made
17 direct cash contributions to Projects and/or the Sunwest
18 Enterprise in a way that allowed the Direct ORS 59.135(3)
19 Entities to mislead current and potential investors about the
20 true financial condition of a Project, thereby allowing the
21 Sunwest Enterprise to further perpetuate its scheme.

22 **E. Offers and/or Sales of Unregistered Securities under ORS**
23 **59.055**

24 156. From 2001 to June 2008, Canyon Creek Financial,
25 Canyon Creek Development, each Co-Owner and their respective
26 control persons offered or sold securities in Oregon for which

1 there were no exemptions under ORS 59.025 or ORS 59.035
2 without those securities first being registered under ORS
3 59.065 or filed under ORS 59.049.

4 **F. Hiring Unlicensed Broker-Dealer and Broker Dealer**
5 **Salespersons under ORS 59.165(3) and Willfully or**
6 **Repeatedly Violating or Failing to Comply with**
7 **Provisions of the Oregon Securities Laws under ORS**
8 **59.205(3)**

9 157. From March 2001 to June 2008, each Project that
10 offered or sold securities and Canyon Creek Development and/or
11 Canyon Creek Financial, acted as and/or employed broker-
12 dealers and/or broker-dealer salespersons or issuer
13 salespersons to sell securities in Oregon without their first
14 being licensed under the Oregon Securities Law.

15 158. Specifically, from March 2001 to June 2008 various
16 Co-Owners offered and sold TICs to investors either directly
17 through Canyon Creek Development, Canyon Creek Financial, or
18 its control persons or through Real Estate Brokers, including
19 Richard Wielde, that were not licensed as broker-dealers or
20 salespersons in Oregon.

21 159. In addition, Canyon Creek Financial and its control
22 persons willfully or repeatedly violated or failed to comply
23 with provisions of the Oregon Securities Law in violation of
24 ORS 59.205(3) by allowing Richard Wielde to act as a broker-
25 dealer salesperson in Oregon when he was unlicensed to do so.

26 **G. Canyon Creek Financial's Book and Records Violations**





1 **under ORS 59.195, ORS 59.205(14) and OAR Chapter 441,**
2 **Division 195**

3 160. From June 2006 to August 2008 Canyon Creek Financial
4 and its control persons failed to comply with the requirements
5 to make and keep records prescribed by rule or order of the
6 Director, to produce such records required by the Director, or
7 to file any financial reports or other information the
8 Director by rule or order may require in violation of ORS
9 59.195, ORS 59.205(14) and OAR Chapter 441 Division 195.

10 161. Specifically, Canyon Creek Financial and its control
11 persons failed to: 1) produce an accurate listing of current
12 and terminated employees; 2) produce complete due diligence
13 documentation for securities sales; 3) produce complete
14 income/expense statements; 4) produce an accurate check
15 history report and/or general ledger; 5) treat investor
16 complaints properly; and 6) produce complete reports.

17 **H. Failure to Supervise Broker-Dealer Salespersons of**
18 **under ORS 59.205(13) and OAR 441-205-0210 promulgated**
19 **thereunder**

20 162. From June 2006 to August 2008, Canyon Creek
21 Financial and its control persons failed to reasonably
22 supervise its broker-dealer salespersons in violation of ORS
23 59.205(13) and OAR 441-205-0210 promulgated thereunder.

24 **I. Unsuitable Recommendations under ORS 59.205(2) and**
25 **OAR 441-205-0140 promulgated thereunder**

26 163. From June 2006 to August 2008, Canyon Creek



1 Financial and its control persons recommended to prospective
2 investors the purchase, sale, or exchange of securities
3 without having reasonable grounds to believe that the
4 recommendations was suitable for that particular customer on
5 the basis of information furnished by that customer after a
6 reasonable inquiry concerning the customer's investment
7 objectives, financial situation, and needs and any other
8 information known by a Canyon Creek Financial broker-dealer
9 salesperson in violation of ORS 59.205(2) and OAR 441-205-0140
10 promulgated thereunder.

11 **J. Insolvency under ORS 59.205(1)**

12 164. Canyon Creek Financial is insolvent under ORS
13 59.201(1) either in the sense that its liabilities exceed its
14 assets, or that its cannot meet its obligations as they
15 mature, or that it is such financial condition that it cannot
16 continue in business with safety to its customers.

17 **K. Actual Expenses Incurred at the Examination under**
18 **ORS 59.235**

19 165. The Division's actual expenses incurred in the
20 Examination is \$11,362.50 (Eleven Thousand Three-Hundred
21 Sixty-Two Dollars and Fifty Cents).

22 **III. ORDERS**

23 **A. Oregon Securities Law Violations**

24 **1. Cease and Desist**

25 The Director pursuant to her authority under ORS 59.245,
26 hereby **ORDERS** that:

1 166. Canyon Creek Development, Sunwest Management, Canyon
2 Creek Financial, Senior Living Properties II, Senior Living
3 Properties III, KDA Construction, Senenet, Encore Insurance,
4 Encore Indemnity, Silver Insurance, Silver Indemnity and any
5 other successor business over which the Respondents would be
6 deemed officers or control persons or assigns of the
7 Respondents, shall **CEASE and DESIST** from violating any
8 provision of the Oregon Securities Law.

9 **2. Denial of Exemptions**

10 The Director pursuant to her authority under ORS 59.045
11 hereby **ORDERS** that:

12 167. The use by the Respondents, and/or their licensed or
13 unlicensed salespersons on their behalf or for their benefit,
14 and/or any affiliate, successor or assign of the Respondents
15 of any exemptions to securities registration requirements
16 authorized by ORS 59.025 and ORS 59.035 are hereby **DENIED**
17 until further order of the Director.

18 **3. Actual Examination Expenses**

19 The Director pursuant to her authority under ORS 59.235
20 **ORDERS:**

21 168. That Canyon Creek Financial pay \$11,362.50 (Eleven
22 Thousand Three-Hundred Sixty-Two Dollars and Fifty Cents) for
23 actual expenses incurred during the Examination.

24 169. The Examination expenses shall be due and payable no
25 later than TEN (10) days after the final entry of this Order.

26 **4. Civil Penalties**





1 The Director pursuant to her authority under ORS 59.995
2 hereby assesses the following **CIVIL PENALTIES**:

3 **a) Violations of ORS 59.135(2)**

4 170. Canyon Creek Development, Sunwest Management, Canyon
5 Creek Financial, Senior Living Properties II, and Senior
6 Living Properties III are each ordered to pay a **CIVIL PENALTY**
7 of \$700,000 (Seven-Hundred Thousand Dollars) for seven
8 continuing violations of ORS 59.135(2) as described herein.

9 **b) Direct violations of ORS 59.135(3)**

10 171. Canyon Creek Development, Sunwest Management, Encore
11 Insurance, Encore Indemnity, Silver Insurance, Silver
12 Indemnity, Senior Living Properties II, and Senior Living
13 Properties III are each ordered to pay a CIVIL PENALTY of
14 \$100,000 (One Hundred Thousand Dollars) for one continuing
15 violation of ORS 59.135(3) as described herein.

16 **c) Indirect violations of ORS 59.135(3)**

17 172. Canyon Creek Financial, Senenet, and KDA
18 Construction, are each ordered to pay a CIVIL PENALTY of
19 \$100,000 (One Hundred Thousand Dollars) for one continuing
20 violation of ORS 59.135(3) as described herein.

21 **d) Violations of ORS 59.055**

22 173. Canyon Creek Development and Canyon Creek Financial
23 are each ordered to pay a CIVIL PENALTY of \$100,000 (One
24 Hundred Thousand Dollars) for one continuing violation of ORS
25 59.055 as described herein.

26



1 **e) Violations of ORS 59.165**

2 174. Canyon Creek Development and Canyon Creek Financial
3 are each ordered to pay a CIVIL PENALTY of \$100,000 for one
4 (1) continuing violation of ORS 59.165 as described herein.

5 **f) Violations of ORS 59.205(2) and OAR**
6 **441-205-0140 promulgated thereunder**

7 175. Canyon Creek Financial is ordered to pay a CIVIL
8 PENALTY of \$100,000 (One Hundred Thousand Dollars) for one
9 continuing violation of ORS 59.205(2) and OAR 441-205-0140
10 promulgated thereunder as described herein.

11 **g) Violations of ORS 50.205(13) and OAR**
12 **441-205-0210 promulgated thereunder**

13 176. Canyon Creek Financial is ordered to pay a CIVIL
14 PENALTY of \$100,000 (One Hundred Thousand Dollars) for one
15 continuing violation of ORS 50.205(13) and OAR 441-205-0210
16 promulgated thereunder as described herein.

17 **h) Violations of ORS 59.195 and ORS**
18 **59.205(14)**

19 177. Canyon Creek Financial is ordered to pay a CIVIL
20 PENALTY of \$20,000 (Twenty Thousand Dollars) for one violation
21 of ORS 50.205(14) as described herein.

22 **B. Summary of Civil Penalties**

23 178. In summary, Canyon Creek Development is ordered to
24 pay a total of \$1,100,000 (One Million One Hundred Thousand
25 Dollars) in CIVIL PENALTIES; Sunwest Management is ordered to
26 pay a total of \$800,000 (Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars) in



1 CIVIL PENALTIES; Canyon Creek Financial is ordered to pay a
2 total of \$100,000 (One Hundred Thousand Dollars) in CIVIL
3 PENALTIES; Senior Living Properties II is ordered to pay a
4 total of \$800,000 (Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars) in CIVIL
5 PENALTIES; Senior Living Properties III is ordered to pay a
6 total of \$800,000 (Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars) in CIVIL
7 PENALTIES; KDA Construction is ordered to pay a total of
8 \$100,000 (One Hundred Thousand Dollars) in CIVIL PENALTIES;
9 Silver Insurance, Silver Indemnity, Encore Insurance, and
10 Encore Indemnity are ordered to pay a total of \$100,000 (One
11 Hundred Thousand Dollars) in CIVIL PENALTIES.

12 The Respondents shall be joint and severally liable
13 for payment of the assessed CIVIL PENALTIES. Pursuant to ORS
14 183.745(2), the assessed CIVIL PENALTIES shall be due and
15 payable TEN (10) days after the final entry of this Order.

16 179. The collection of the assessed CIVIL PENALTIES shall
17 be held **IN ABEYANCE** so long as the Respondents comply with the
18 terms of any order and/or judgment issued by the United States
19 District Court, District of Oregon or the Receiver in
20 *Securities and Exchange Commission v. Sunwest Management, Inc.*
21 *et.al.*, United States District Civil Number: 09-CV-6056-HO
22 (the "SEC Litigation"). The entire CIVIL PENALTY shall be
23 immediately due and payable 1) if any of the Respondents fail
24 to comply with any court order and/or conditions imposed
25 during the pendency of the SEC Litigation, 2) if any of the
26

1 Respondents fail to comply with the terms of this Order,⁷⁰ or
2 3) upon the conclusion of the SEC Litigation.

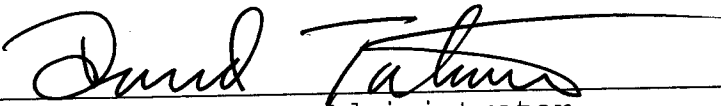
3 180. Any monies collected by the Director as CIVIL
4 PENALTIES will be remitted to the Receiver to satisfy any
5 money judgment or order for payment of monies against any of
6 the Respondents including, but not limited to, an order of
7 restitution or disgorgement of monies issued in the SEC
8 Litigation.

9 The entry of this Order in no way limits any further
10 remedies which may be available to the Director under Oregon
11 law.

12 IT IS SO ORDERED.

13 Dated this 21st day of September, 2009, in Salem,
14 Oregon.

15 DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES
16 CORY STREISINGER, DIRECTOR

17 
18 David C. Tatman, Administrator
19 Division of Finance and Corporate Securities



20
21
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23
24
25
26 ⁷⁰ Encore Indemnity, Ltd. is not a party to or named in the SEC Litigation as of the date of this Order.



1 The hearing will be conducted pursuant to the contested
2 case procedures as described in ORS 183.310 through 183.550.
3 Failure by any Respondent to attend a hearing requested may
4 result in the allegations of this Order being taken as true
5 and the proceeding being determined against the party failing
6 to attend.

7 In the event a Respondent fails to request a hearing or
8 fail to appear for a hearing on this matter, the Director
9 designates the Division's investigative reports and
10 accompanying files as the evidentiary record in this case as
11 to that Respondent.

12 **STATEMENT OF REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION**

13 All proceedings will be conducted in a wheelchair
14 accessible location. Written materials may be provided and/or
15 graphic displays may be presented during the proceeding. For
16 any other accommodation needed by individuals due to a
17 disability, please contact the person whose name appears
18 below:

19 Jason Ambers, Financial Enforcement Officer
20 Division of Finance and Corporate Securities
21 Telephone: (503) 378-4140 (voice and TDD)
22 (503) 947-7862 (fax)

23 Questions concerning the issues raised in this Order may
24 be directed to Kevin Anselm or Jason Ambers, Oregon Department
25 of Consumer and Business Services, Division of Finance and
26 Corporate Securities, Enforcement Section, telephone (503)
378-4140.
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Cross Reference:

Defined Terms and parties by First Appearance

		Cottonwood Preferred B Prospectus, 63
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