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9	SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA	
10	COUNTY OF MARICOPA	
11	Peter S. Davis, as Receiver of DenSco Investment Corporation, an Arizona	No. CV2017-013832
12	corporation,	DEFENDANT DAVID BEAUCHAMP'S
13	Plaintiff,	RESPONSES TO PLAINTIFF'S FIRST SET OF NON-UNIFORM
14	v.	INTERROGATORIES
15	Clark Hill PLC, a Michigan limited liability company; David G. Beauchamp and Jane	
16	Doe Beauchamp, husband and wife,	
17	Defendants.	
18	Defendant David G. Beauchamp responds as follows to Plaintiff's First Set of Non-	
19	Uniform Interrogatories dated May 15, 2018.	
20	GENERAL OBJECTIONS	
21	Each of Mr. Beauchamp's responses, in addition to any specifically stated objections,	
22	are subject to and incorporate the following General Objections. The assertion of these or	
23	similar objections, additional objections, or a partial response to an individual Interrogatory	
24	does not waive any of Mr. Beauchamp's General Objections.	
25	1. Mr. Beauchamp objects to these Interrogatories to the extent the Plaintiff seeks	
26	information that is protected from disclosure by the attorney client privilege	

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the work product doctrine, or any other applicable privilege or protection. To the extent that Mr. Beauchamp produces, provides or discloses exempt or protected information or documents, such production or disclosure shall not be construed as a waiver by Mr. Beauchamp or his attorneys of such privilege or protection. See Ariz. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(6)(B).

- 2. In response to Plaintiff's Interrogatories, Mr. Beauchamp does not concede that any of the responses or information contained therein are relevant or admissible. Mr. Beauchamp reserves the right to object, on the grounds of competency, privilege, relevance, materiality, or otherwise, to the use of this information for any purposes, in whole or in part, in this action or in any action.
- 3. Mr. Beauchamp objects to Instruction No. 1 on the ground that it imposes obligations broader than or inconsistent with the Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure. Mr. Beauchamp additionally objects to Instruction No. 1 on the ground that it requires information to be divulged in the possession of Mr. Beauchamp's attorneys which may be subject to the attorney-client privilege and/or work product doctrine.
- 4. Mr. Beauchamp objects to Instruction Nos. 3 and 4 on the ground that they are a Request for Production of Documents and therefore beyond the scope of Rule 33.
- 5. Mr. Beauchamp objects to Instruction No. 4 on the ground that it is unduly burdensome. The Instruction requires Mr. Beauchamp to not only "list and identify" a document without a Bates number, but also "describe each such responsive document, give the location of the document, and provide the name, address and telephone number of the individual with custody or control over the document." The Arizona Rules of Civil Procedure impose no such obligations on parties responding to interrogatories. It is Plaintiff's duty to

locate and review documents identified by Mr. Beauchamp in response to an interrogatory, not Mr. Beauchamp's duty to replicate the contents of such documents. Mr. Beauchamp will disregard that portion of Instruction No. 4 that imposes obligations on Mr. Beauchamp that go beyond the scope of Rule 33.

INTERROGATORY NO. 1:

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Defendants' Initial Disclosure Statement states, on page 5, lines 21-23, that "Mr. Beauchamp repeatedly advised DenSco that an update was necessary irrespective of DenSco's plans regarding the outstanding amount of its offerings, but Mr. Chittick continued to delay."

Are you aware of any document that contains such advice or reflects that it was given?

RESPONSE:

Yes. Mr. Beauchamp not only repeatedly advised DenSco that an update to the Private Offering Memoranda ("POMs") and related investor documents was necessary, but he worked diligently to update such documents throughout his relationship with DenSco. Mr. Beauchamp drafted DenSco's first POM in 2001 and updated it approximately every two years between 2001 and 2011 to reflect changes in the economy and DenSco's business. For example, the 2007 POM was issued in June of that year. Less than two years later, in April 2009, Mr. Beauchamp began updating the POM to reflect changes in "the economy and real estate collapse" and the updated POM was issued in June once again. Less than a year after the 2009 POM had been prepared, Mr. Beauchamp began work on the 2011 POM.

It is therefore unremarkable that on May 1, 2013, Mr. Beauchamp again began the process of updating the POM to reflect material changes with respect to DenSco, including the size of its portfolio. An invoice sent by Mr. Beauchamp to Mr. Chittick in June 2013, while Mr. Beauchamp was at Bryan Cave, confirms that Mr. Beauchamp worked on the 2013 POM throughout May of that year and that Mr. Beauchamp met with Mr. Chittick for several

hours on May 9, 2013 "to update private offering memorandum and to verify current information." Additionally, without conceding the admissibility of Mr. Chittick's business journals in this litigation, his May 9, 2013 entry corroborates that he met with Mr. Beauchamp for nearly two hours regarding updates to the 2013 POM. Work on updating the 2013 POM continued through June, July and August.

When Mr. Beauchamp left Bryan Cave and joined Clark Hill in September 2013, he had DenSco's files relating to the 2013 POM transferred to Clark Hill, and he promptly opened a New Matter Form to "[f]inish the private offering memorandum." Mr. Chittick, however, instructed Mr. Beauchamp to cease updating it and failed to provide the updated investment, loan, and financial information Mr. Beauchamp required. Efforts to complete the 2013 POM were further waylaid by Mr. Chittick's revelation in December 2013 that an unspecified number of loans made to Mr. Menaged were secured by two deeds of trust competing for priority, which did not comport with the representations in the investor documents. Further complicating the issue was the fact that several of the lenders who had provided loans that competed for first position with DenSco's loans threatened suit against DenSco in January 2014 regarding the double liened properties. Mr. Chittick assured Mr. Beauchamp that notwithstanding the threatened lawsuit, he had developed and implemented a plan with Mr. Menaged to rectify the situation.

Mr. Beauchamp advised Mr. Chittick that he should document this plan with Mr. Menaged in a Forbearance Agreement, which would then also need to be disclosed to investors. Though negotiating the terms of the Forbearance Agreement proved difficult, spanning nearly four months, Mr. Beauchamp consistently advised Mr. Chittick of his disclosure and update obligations to his investors during this time and reminded him that the terms of the Forbearance Agreement would have to be memorialized in the updated POM. Once the Forbearance Agreement was finally executed in April 2014, Mr. Beauchamp immediately turned to revising the POM again. These revisions included an explanation of

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the double liening issue and the Forbearance Agreement, as well as updates to investors on DenSco's finances. When Mr. Beauchamp presented Mr. Chittick with a draft of the updated POM, however, Mr. Chittick balked at disclosing the information regarding the double liens or the Forbearance Agreement and refused to proceed with the updated POM. At that point, Mr. Beauchamp terminated the attorney-client relationship.

INTERROGATORY NO. 2:

If you answered "yes" to Interrogatory No. 1, please list and identify each such document.

RESPONSE:

Mr. Beauchamp objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that is it overly broad and unduly burdensome. *See, e.g., Steil v. Humana Kansas City, Inc.*, 197 F.R.D. 445 (D. Kan. 2000) (contention interrogatories which seek "every fact and document" to support a contention are overly broad and unduly burdensome). Without waiving the foregoing objection, relevant information regarding the contention identified in Interrogatory No. 1 can be found in the following documents, in addition to others: DIC0000965, DIC0006068, DIC0006528, DIC0006625, DIC0006656, DIC0006703, DIC0006707, DIC0006738, DIC0006803, DIC0006904, DIC0008660, DIC0008802, DIC0008874, BC_000003, BC_000756, BC_000296, BC_001614, BC_002005, BC_002027, BC_002082, BC_002982, BC_003087, BC_003091, RECEIVER_000016, RECEIVER_000049, RECEIVER_000054. Defendants reserve the right to supplement this response as discovery progresses.

INTERROGATORY NO. 3:

Defendants' Initial Disclosure Statement states, on page 6, lines 23-26, that "Mr. Beauchamp advised Mr. Chittick, as he had done previously, that Mr. Chittick needed to fund DenSco's loans directly to the trustee or escrow company conducting the sale, rather

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than provide loan funds directly to the borrower, to ensure that DenSco's deed of trust was protected."

Are you aware of any document that contains such advice or reflects that it was given?

RESPONSE:

Yes. Mr. Beauchamp prepared all of DenSco's offering documents including the POMs and investor notes, and also reviewed and commented on the promissory notes from borrowers, deeds of trust, mortgages and guaranties, all of which disclosed to DenSco's investors the processes and procedures that DenSco used to protect the investments made in the company. Mr. Chittick did not grant Mr. Beauchamp the authority to draft any of the promissory notes from borrowers, deeds of trust, mortgages and guaranties.

For example, the 2007, 2009 and 2011 POMs describe that DenSco "intends to directly . . . or indirectly . . . perform due diligence to verify certain information in connection with funding a Trust Deed." The POMs explain that "[p]rior to purchasing a Trust Deed or funding a direct loan, the Company intends to have an officer, employee or an authorized representative conduct a due diligence review by interviewing its owner, verifying the documentation and performing limited credit investigations as are deemed appropriate by the Company and visiting the subject property in a timely manner." Further, every mortgage evidencing a property purchase made with a DenSco loan stated that the check purchasing the property was made to the Trustee.

Not only did Mr. Beauchamp set out the proper method and procedures for funding a loan in the offering documents, but he also expressly told Mr. Chittick that he could not fund loans directly to Mr. Menaged. Mr. Chittick vaguely suggested by email to Mr. Beauchamp that he could "wire Scott the money, he could produce a cashiers check that says remitter is DenSco and it would have the exact same affect as if I got cashiers check that said I'm the remitter" [sic]. Mr. Beauchamp responded that this procedure was "quick and dirty," and that it "[did] not work." Mr. Beauchamp informed Mr. Chittick that the DenSco money to fund

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DenSco loans to borrowers had to be sent to the Trustee or Title Company, as applicable, in order to both comply with Mr. Chittick's fiduciary duty to DenSco investors and protect DenSco's recording position. That advice obviously went unheeded.

INTERROGATORY NO. 4:

If you answered "yes" to Interrogatory No. 3, please list and identify each such document.

RESPONSE:

Mr. Beauchamp objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that is it overly broad and unduly burdensome. *See, e.g., Steil v. Humana Kansas City, Inc.*, 197 F.R.D. 445 (D. Kan. 2000) (contention interrogatories which seek "every fact and document" to support a contention are overly broad and unduly burdensome). Without waiving the foregoing objection, relevant information regarding the contention identified in Interrogatory No. 3 can be found in the following documents, in addition to others: DIC0000965, DIC0002508, DIC0004474-75, DIC0007125-26, BC_000296, CH_001511, RECEIVER_000190. Defendants reserve the right to supplement this response as discovery progresses.

INTERROGATORY NO. 5:

Defendants' Initial Disclosure Statement states, on page 7, lines 17-26: "In December 2013, Mr. Chittick contacted Mr. Beauchamp for the first time in months. He told Mr. Beauchamp over the phone that he had run into an issue with some of his loans to Menaged, and specifically, that properties securing a few DenSco loans were each subject to a second deed of trust competing for priority with DenSco's deed of trust. Mr. Beauchamp reminded Mr. Chittick that he still needed to update DenSco's private offering memorandum. After briefly discussing the allegedly limited double lien issue, Mr. Chittick emphasized to Mr. Beauchamp that Mr. Chittick wanted to avoid litigation with other lenders. Mr. Chittick,

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however, did not request any advice or help. Accordingly, Mr. Beauchamp suggested that Mr. Chittick develop and document a plan to resolve the double liens, and nothing more came of the conversation."

Are you aware of any document that contains your notes from that conversation or reflects that it occurred?

RESPONSE:

Yes. On December 18, 2013, Mr. Chittick reached out to Mr. Beauchamp to finish the 2013 POM at the behest of an investor named Warren Bush who was demanding to see it. That same day, the invoices from Clark Hill reflect that Mr. Beauchamp and Mr. Chittick spoke by phone regarding the email and updates to the POM. It was during that brief phone call, spurred by discussing the revisions to the POM, that Mr. Chittick first noted that he was having an issue with a couple of the loans he had made to Mr. Menaged. After Mr. Chittick clarified that he didn't want to litigate the matter and that he didn't want Mr. Beauchamp's help, Mr. Beauchamp checked to see how the information he had been told conflicted with the representations in the POM and he advised Mr. Chittick to devise a plan to resolve the issue without litigation if he could.

It was not until January 7th, however, after receiving a letter from attorney Bob Miller threatening suit, that Mr. Chittick first divulged some of the details and scope of the alleged problem. He also notified Mr. Beauchamp that he and Mr. Menaged had developed a proposed plan to deal with the issue, that the plan had already been implemented, and that he had "cleared up 10% of the total \$'s in question."

INTERROGATORY NO. 6:

If you answered "yes" to Interrogatory No. 5, please list and identify each such document.

RESPONSE:

Mr. Beauchamp objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that is it overly broad and unduly burdensome. *See, e.g., Steil v. Humana Kansas City, Inc.*, 197 F.R.D. 445 (D. Kan. 2000) (contention interrogatories which seek "every fact and document" to support a contention are overly broad and unduly burdensome). Without waiving the foregoing objection, relevant information regarding the contention identified in Interrogatory No. 5 can be found in the following documents, in addition to others: DIC0007135 – DIC0007143, CH_0000637, CH_0000708, CH_0009800 - CH_0009809. Defendants reserve the right to supplement this response as discovery progresses.

INTERROGATORY NO. 7:

Defendants' Initial Disclosure Statement states, on page 10, lines 13-20: "Mr. Beauchamp's advice to Mr. Chittick regarding disclosures Mr. Chittick had to make to investors was immediate, clear, practical, consistent with his practice and experience, and consistent with the standard of care: (a) DenSco was not permitted to take new money without full disclosure to the investor lending the money; (b) DenSco was not permitted to roll over existing investments without full disclosure to the investor rolling over the money; and (c) DenSco needed to update its POM and make full disclosure to all investors. Mr. Beauchamp provided this advice to DenSco starting with his January 9, 2014 meeting with Mr. Chittick, and repeated it routinely over the next few months."

Are you aware of any document that contains the advice you say was given on January 9, 2014 or reflects that it was given?

RESPONSE:

Yes. Throughout 2014, when Mr. Beauchamp was preparing the Forbearance Agreement and later the updated POM that would apprise investors of the double liening issue and Mr. Chittick's plan to resolve it, Mr. Beauchamp consistently reminded Mr. Chittick of

his fiduciary obligations to his investors, his obligation to provide full disclosure to his investors (including his obligation to inform investors as to what had occurred prior to taking new investor money or rolling over investor money), as well as his obligation to update the 2013 POM as soon as possible.

This is evidenced first by the fact that Mr. Beauchamp diligently worked to update the 2013 POM between May and August of 2013, until he was ordered to stop by Mr. Chittick. Once Mr. Chittick reinitiated contact with Mr. Beauchamp in mid-December 2013 and informed him of the allegedly limited double liening issue, Mr. Beauchamp immediately advised Mr. Chittick of his general obligation to disclose the problem and his specific obligation to disclose the problem to any investors from whom he was receiving additional money (whether in the form of a new investment or rollover of an existing investment). Mr. Chittick appears to have informed Mr. Beauchamp that he had done so, telling him in a January 12, 2014 email, shortly after the initial January 9, 2014 meeting where Mr. Beauchamp first instructed Mr. Chittick that disclosures were required prior to accepting additional funds, that "I've spent the day contacting every investor that has told me they want to give me more money." The clear implication was that Mr. Chittick was contacting those investors to make adequate disclosures.

In the following months, as Mr. Beauchamp worked with Mr. Chittick, Mr. Menaged, and Mr. Menaged's counsel to finalize the Forbearance Agreement and POM, Mr. Beauchamp continually reminded Mr. Chittick of his fiduciary obligations with respect to executing the Forbearance Agreement and updating the POM, as well as his obligations to keep his investors apprised of the double liening issue. For example, on January 21, 2014, as Mr. Chittick continued to work out the loan issues with the other hard money lenders who had threatened suit earlier in the month, Mr. Beauchamp reminded Mr. Chittick that the Forbearance Agreement needed to be finalized and that he was "very concerned about the payoffs getting so far ahead of the documentation. I have authorized the preparation of the

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Forbearance Agreement and the related documents. Under normal circumstances, this should be finalized and signed before you advance all of this additional money."

Then, as negotiations regarding the language of the Forbearance Agreement stretched on between February and April 2014, Mr. Beauchamp consistently rejected changes to the Forbearance Agreement proposed by Mr. Chittick and Mr. Menaged in favor of Mr. Menaged that did not comport with Mr. Chittick's fiduciary obligations. On February 4, 2014, for instance, Mr. Beauchamp rejected proposed changes to the Forbearance Agreement by Mr. Menaged's counsel, Mr. Goulder. Mr. Beauchamp explained that those changes "transfer[red] significant risk to [Mr. Chittick] and [his] investors" and that if even a portion of the changes proposed were allowed to remain, the Forbearance Agreement would no longer have a description of the double liening issue "that you HAVE to provide to your investors." That same day, Mr. Beauchamp reminded Mr. Chittick that he needed to be clear about what he could and could not do with regards to the Forbearance Agreement "without going back to all of [his] investors for approval." Mr. Beauchamp acknowledged that while DenSco had helped Mr. Menaged in the past on the double liened properties, Mr. Chittick could not "OBLIGATE DenSco to further help Scott, because that would breach your fiduciary duty to your investors."

On February 7, 2014, Mr. Beauchamp again rejected changes proposed by Mr. Goulder explaining that "the agreement needs to comply with Denny's fiduciary obligations to his investors." Mr. Beauchamp clarified that though the parties "had intended to make the document as balanced as possible," the Forbearance Agreement needed "to set forth the necessary facts for Denny to satisfy his securities obligations to his investors." Two days later, Mr. Beauchamp again reminded Mr. Chittick that his ability to force DenSco to assume risk or liability related to the double liened properties in the Forbearance Agreement was limited by his fiduciary duty to his investors.

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On February 14th, Mr. Beauchamp reminded Mr. Chittick yet again that the Forbearance Agreement had to comply with Mr. Chittick's fiduciary obligations to his investors. He warned Mr. Chittick explicitly that Mr. Menaged was trying to get him to accept a "watered down agreement" where DenSco "give[s] up substantial rights that [DenSco] should not have to give up," but that he could not do so because "it is not your money. It is your investors' money. So you have a fiduciary duty." Mr. Beauchamp further admonished Mr. Chittick and reminded him that his "duty and obligation [was] not to be fair to Scott, but to completely protect the rights of your investors. I am sorry if Scott is hurt through this, but Scott's hurt will give Scott the necessary incentive to go after his cousin. Your job is to protect the money that your investors have loaned to DenSco."

In late February 2014, while still negotiating the Forbearance Agreement, Mr. Beauchamp learned that the double liening issue was much bigger than Mr. Chittick had suggested initially. As noted in Mr. Chittick's corporate journal (the admissibility of which is not conceded), "I told david the dollars today, he about shit a brick." Mr. Beauchamp once again advised Mr. Chittick to disclose the issue to his investors. As documented in Mr. Chittick's journal, Mr. Chittick recognized that "I have to tell [my investors] and hope they stick with me." On February 21st, Mr. Beauchamp advised Mr. Chittick to inform his investors of what he knew regarding the double liening issue at DenSco's upcoming annual investors meeting on March 8th, Mr. Beauchamp encouraged Mr. Chittick to explain the issue in person at the meeting, as well as provide a summary of the issue in the notice that was sent to the investors before the meeting. Whether Mr. Chittick followed Mr. Beauchamp's advice is unknown, as Mr. Beauchamp was expressly uninvited from the meeting that year, but Mr. Beauchamp again discussed with Mr. Chittick on February 27th what Mr. Chittick should include in the notice to the investors.

Throughout March, Mr. Beauchamp continued to be clear in his advice that Mr. Chittick needed to keep his investors in the loop about the double liening issue and get to

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work on the POM. For example, in mid-March, Mr. Beauchamp warned Mr. Chittick that he was "very late in providing information to your investors about this problem and the resulting material changes from your business plan. We cannot give Scott and his attorney any time to cause further delay in getting this Forbearance Agreement finished and the necessary disclosure prepared and circulated." Similarly on March 11th, Mr. Beauchamp discussed with Mr. Chittick a cover email to the POM that would explain the double liening issue. Finally, after the Forbearance Agreement was executed, Mr. Beauchamp moved swiftly to include in the revised 2013 POM a detailed description of what had occurred. In the prior performance section of the POM, Mr. Beauchamp explained the work out agreement, the total amount of outstanding loans, and why a work out was the most beneficial approach for the investors. Mr. Chittick chose to never complete the POM and Mr. Beauchamp promptly terminated the attorney-client relationship.

INTERROGATORY NO. 8:

If you answered "yes" to Interrogatory No. 7, please list and identify each such document.

RESPONSE:

Mr. Beauchamp objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that is it overly broad and unduly burdensome. *See, e.g., Steil v. Humana Kansas City, Inc.*, 197 F.R.D. 445 (D. Kan. 2000) (contention interrogatories which seek "every fact and document" to support a contention are overly broad and unduly burdensome). Without waiving the foregoing objection, relevant information regarding the contention identified in Interrogatory No. 7 can be found in the following documents, in addition to others: DIC0005439, DIC0005442, DIC0006068, DIC0006528, DIC0006625, DIC0006656, DIC0006703, DIC0006673, DIC0006803, DIC0006904, DIC0007085, DIC0008874, RECEIVER_000051. Defendants reserve the right to supplement this response as discovery progresses.

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INTERROGATORY NO. 9:

Defendants' Initial Disclosure Statement states, on page 10, lines 13-20: "Mr. Beauchamp's advice to Mr. Chittick regarding disclosures Mr. Chittick had to make to investors was immediate, clear, practical, consistent with this practice and experience, and consistent with the standard of care: (a) DenSco was not permitted to take new money without full disclosure to the investor lending the money; (b) DenSco was not permitted to roll over existing investments without full disclosure to the investor rolling over the money; and (c) DenSco needed to update its POM and make full disclosure to all investors. Mr. Beauchamp provided this advice to DenSco starting with his January 9, 2014 meeting with Mr. Chittick, and repeated it routinely over the next few months."

Are you aware of any document that contains the advice you say was given on January 9, 2014 or reflects that it was given?

RESPONSE:

Yes. Throughout 2014, when Mr. Beauchamp was preparing the Forbearance Agreement and later the updated POM that would apprise investors of the double liening issue and Mr. Chittick's plan to resolve it, Mr. Beauchamp consistently reminded Mr. Chittick of his fiduciary obligations to his investors, his obligation to provide full disclosure to his investors (including his obligation to inform investors as to what had occurred prior to taking new investor money or rolling over investor money), as well as his obligation to update the 2013 POM as soon as possible.

This is evidenced first by the fact that Mr. Beauchamp diligently worked to update the 2013 POM between May and August of 2013, until he was ordered to stop by Mr. Chittick. Once Mr. Chittick reinitiated contact with Mr. Beauchamp in mid-December 2013 and informed him of the allegedly limited double liening issue, Mr. Beauchamp immediately advised Mr. Chittick of his general obligation to disclose the problem and his specific obligation to disclose the problem to any investors from whom he was receiving additional

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money (whether in the form of a new investment or rollover of an existing investment). Mr. Chittick appears to have informed Mr. Beauchamp that he had done so, telling him in a January 12, 2014 email, shortly after the initial January 9, 2014 meeting where Mr. Beauchamp first instructed Mr. Chittick that disclosures were required prior to accepting additional funds, that "I've spent the day contacting every investor that has told me they want to give me more money." The clear implication was that Mr. Chittick was contacting those investors to make adequate disclosures.

In the following months, as Mr. Beauchamp worked with Mr. Chittick, Mr. Menaged, and Mr. Menaged's counsel to finalize the Forbearance Agreement and POM, Mr. Beauchamp continually reminded Mr. Chittick of his fiduciary obligations with respect to executing the Forbearance Agreement and updating the POM, as well as his obligations to keep his investors apprised of the double liening issue. For example, on January 21, 2014, as Mr. Chittick continued to work out the loan issues with the other hard money lenders who had threatened suit earlier in the month, Mr. Beauchamp reminded Mr. Chittick that the Forbearance Agreement needed to be finalized and that he was "very concerned about the payoffs getting so far ahead of the documentation. I have authorized the preparation of the Forbearance Agreement and the related documents. Under normal circumstances, this should be finalized and signed before you advance all of this additional money."

Then, as negotiations regarding the language of the Forbearance Agreement stretched on between February and April 2014, Mr. Beauchamp consistently rejected changes to the Forbearance Agreement proposed by Mr. Chittick and Mr. Menaged in favor of Mr. Menaged that did not comport with Mr. Chittick's fiduciary obligations. On February 4, 2014, for instance, Mr. Beauchamp rejected proposed changes to the Forbearance Agreement by Mr. Menaged's counsel, Mr. Goulder. Mr. Beauchamp explained that those changes "transfer[red] significant risk to [Mr. Chittick] and [his] investors" and that if even a portion of the changes proposed were allowed to remain, the Forbearance Agreement would no longer

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have a description of the double liening issue "that you HAVE to provide to your investors." That same day, Mr. Beauchamp reminded Mr. Chittick that he needed to be clear about what he could and could not do with regards to the Forbearance Agreement "without going back to all of [his] investors for approval." Mr. Beauchamp acknowledged that while DenSco had helped Mr. Menaged in the past on the double liened properties, Mr. Chittick could not "OBLIGATE DenSco to further help Scott, because that would breach your fiduciary duty to your investors."

On February 7, 2014, Mr. Beauchamp again rejected changes proposed by Mr. Goulder explaining that "the agreement needs to comply with Denny's fiduciary obligations to his investors." Mr. Beauchamp clarified that though the parties "had intended to make the document as balanced as possible," the Forbearance Agreement needed "to set forth the necessary facts for Denny to satisfy his securities obligations to his investors." Two days later, Mr. Beauchamp again reminded Mr. Chittick that his ability to force DenSco to assume risk or liability related to the double liened properties in the Forbearance Agreement was limited by his fiduciary duty to his investors.

On February 14th, Mr. Beauchamp reminded Mr. Chittick yet again that the Forbearance Agreement had to comply with Mr. Chittick's fiduciary obligations to his investors. He warned Mr. Chittick explicitly that Mr. Menaged was trying to get him to accept a "watered down agreement" where DenSco "give[s] up substantial rights that [DenSco] should not have to give up," but that he could not do so because "it is not your money. It is your investors' money. So you have a fiduciary duty." Mr. Beauchamp further admonished Mr. Chittick and reminded him that his "duty and obligation [was] not to be fair to Scott, but to completely protect the rights of your investors. I am sorry if Scott is hurt through this, but Scott's hurt will give Scott the necessary incentive to go after his cousin. Your job is to protect the money that your investors have loaned to DenSco."

In late February 2014, while still negotiating the Forbearance Agreement, Mr. Beauchamp learned that the double liening issue was much bigger than Mr. Chittick had suggested initially. As noted in Mr. Chittick's corporate journal (the admissibility of which is not conceded), "I told david the dollars today, he about shit a brick." Mr. Beauchamp once again advised Mr. Chittick to disclose the issue to his investors. As documented in Mr. Chittick's journal, Mr. Chittick recognized that "I have to tell [my investors] and hope they stick with me." On February 21st, Mr. Beauchamp advised Mr. Chittick to inform his investors of what he knew regarding the double liening issue at DenSco's upcoming annual investors meeting on March 8th. Mr. Beauchamp encouraged Mr. Chittick to explain the issue in person at the meeting, as well as provide a summary of the issue in the notice that was sent to the investors before the meeting. Whether Mr. Chittick followed Mr. Beauchamp's advice is unknown, as Mr. Beauchamp was expressly uninvited from the meeting that year, but Mr. Beauchamp again discussed with Mr. Chittick on February 27th what Mr. Chittick should

Throughout March, Mr. Beauchamp continued to be clear in his advice that Mr. Chittick needed to keep his investors in the loop about the double liening issue and get to work on the POM. For example, in mid-March, Mr. Beauchamp warned Mr. Chittick that he was "very late in providing information to your investors about this problem and the resulting material changes from your business plan. We cannot give Scott and his attorney any time to cause further delay in getting this Forbearance Agreement finished and the necessary disclosure prepared and circulated." Similarly on March 11th, Mr. Beauchamp discussed with Mr. Chittick a cover email to the POM that would explain the double liening issue. Finally, after the Forbearance Agreement was executed, Mr. Beauchamp moved swiftly to include in the revised 2013 POM a detailed description of what had occurred. In the prior performance section of the POM, Mr. Beauchamp explained the work out agreement, the total amount of outstanding loans, and why a work out was the most beneficial approach for the investors.

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include in the notice to the investors.

Mr. Chittick chose to never complete the POM and Mr. Beauchamp promptly terminated the attorney-client relationship.

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INTERROGATORY NO. 10:

If you answered "yes" to Interrogatory No. 9, please list and identify each such document.

RESPONSE:

Mr. Beauchamp objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that is it overly broad and unduly burdensome. *See, e.g., Steil v. Humana Kansas City, Inc.*, 197 F.R.D. 445 (D. Kan. 2000) (contention interrogatories which seek "every fact and document" to support a contention are overly broad and unduly burdensome). Without waiving the foregoing objection, relevant information regarding the contention identified in Interrogatory No. 9 can be found in the following documents, in addition to others: DIC0005439, DIC0005442, DIC0006068, DIC0006528, DIC0006625, DIC0006656, DIC0006703, DIC0006673, DIC0006803, DIC0006904, DIC0007085, DIC0008874, RECEIVER_000051. Defendants reserve the right to supplement this response as discovery progresses.

INTERROGATORY NO. 11:

Defendants' Initial Disclosure Statement states, on page 11, lines 14-15, "Mr. Chittick told Mr. Beauchamp that he was seeking such advice from what Mr. Chittick described as an 'advisory council.'"

Are you aware of any document that contains your notes from that conversation or reflects that it occurred?

RESPONSE:

Yes. The majority of DenSco's investors were family, friends and acquaintances of Mr. Chittick. He accordingly sought guidance from a subset of these investors throughout

DenSco's operations. Though the admissibility of Mr. Chittick's suicide letter to his investors is not conceded, it documents the many times Mr. Chittick approached this group of investors for advice on DenSco's operations. For example, the letter notes that DenSco weathered the 2008 housing crash by "talk[ing] to a few of you to help me make decisions on what I should do. . . . Gladly after consultations from several of you, you agreed with my strategy . . ."

With respect to Mr. Menaged specifically, Mr. Chittick requested permission in 2012 from a select group of investors that he be allowed to waive the 10-15% loan cap to any one borrower for Mr. Menaged. Mr. Chittick explained that after he "talked to a few of you investors and got a positive response," and based on Mr. Menaged's "track record, the down payments etc, the comfort level was there." Mr. Chittick's also noted that "many" of the investors were aware of how DenSco was making loans directly to Mr. Menaged rather than to a trustee. The letter recites that "for efficiency [sic] sake," Mr. Chittick would fund loans directly to borrowers like Mr. Menaged and that "[m]any of you [investors] knew this and I told you this is how I operated. Some of you that were also borrowers and investors have experienced this way of doing business and know it's common." Mr. Chittick also informed his investors that he may have to return some of their investments in DenSco because DenSco's portfolio was reaching the \$50 million limit due to the loans made to Mr. Menaged.

Mr. Chittick even sought advice from individual investors regarding updates to his investor offering documents. In 2011, for example, Mr. Chittick updated the POM with the advice and consent of one of his investors named Warren Bush. Mr. Chittick would send to Mr. Bush the revisions that Mr. Beauchamp had made and solicit Mr. Bush's opinion on those changes. It was ultimately Mr. Bush that approved of the revisions to the POM, directing Mr. Chittick "time to wrap it up."

In addition to seeking explicit advice from his investors for various company actions, Mr. Chittick also kept his investors apprised of DenSco's processes and the issues with Mr. Menaged specifically. Generally, Mr. Chittick met with DenSco's investors periodically to

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keep them apprised of DenSco's business. He also sent investors quarterly updates on DenSco's operations.

INTERROGATORY NO. 12:

If you answered "yes" to Interrogatory No. 11, please list and identify each such document.

RESPONSE:

Mr. Beauchamp objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that is it overly broad and unduly burdensome. *See, e.g., Steil v. Humana Kansas City, Inc.*, 197 F.R.D. 445 (D. Kan. 2000) (contention interrogatories which seek "every fact and document" to support a contention are overly broad and unduly burdensome). Without waiving the foregoing objection, relevant information regarding the contention identified in Interrogatory No. 11 can be found in the following documents, in addition to others: BC_000750, BC_000753, BC_000767, BC_001174, BC_001198, BC_001273-74, BC_001828, DIC0000459, DIC0000487-89, DIC0000609, DIC0000493-95, DIC0002044, DIC0002465, DIC0004056-59, DIC0009462, DIC0011987, CH_0013624-13946. In addition, please see all of the DenSco quarterly newsletters, DenSco invitations to attend investor meetings in Arizona, Idaho, and other locations, and the correspondence between DenSco and individual investors. Defendants reserve the right to supplement this response as discovery progresses.

INTERROGATORY NO. 13:

Defendants' Initial Disclosure Statement states, on page 15, lines 16-20, "Mr. Beauchamp informed Mr. Chittick that Beauchamp and Clark Hill could not and would not represent DenSco any longer."

Please list and identify any document through which you conveyed that information to Mr. Chittick.

RESPONSE:

After Mr. Chittick made clear in May 2014 that he would not issue a revised POM, Mr. Beauchamp terminated the attorney-client relationship and no further securities work was done on behalf of DenSco other than cleaning up the documents related to the Forbearance Agreement that had been executed in April 2014. The Clark Hill invoices make clear that Mr. Beauchamp did not take on any new work on behalf of DenSco after May 20, 2014. Once a clean up of the Forbearance Agreement documents was complete in July 2014, the invoices show that no further work was done for DenSco until March 2016 when the Arizona Department of Financial Institutions ("ADFI") informed Mr. Chittick that DenSco was being investigated and Mr. Chittick reached back out to Mr. Beauchamp.

The communications between the parties corroborate that the attorney-client relationship was terminated. The parties did not exchange any written communications between July 2014 and March 2016, save for a few emails in March 2015, and a single email exchange in September 2015 that related to spam being sent to Mr. Beauchamp from Mr. Chittick's email address. After a single meeting in March 2015, the parties did not speak for nearly a year until Mr. Chittick approached Mr. Beauchamp about the ADFI investigation. Though the admissibility of Mr. Chittick's business journal is not conceded, it confirms these facts.

INTERROGATORY NO. 14:

Please list and identify any document through which you conveyed to persons within Clark Hill that you had "informed Mr. Chittick that Beauchamp and Clark Hill could not and would not represent DenSco any longer?

RESPONSE:

Mr. Beauchamp objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that is it overly broad and unduly burdensome. See, e.g., Steil v. Humana Kansas City, Inc., 197 F.R.D. 445 (D. Kan.

2000) (contention interrogatories which seek "every fact and document" to support a contention are overly broad and unduly burdensome). Without waiving the foregoing objection, relevant information regarding the contention identified in Interrogatory No. 13 can be found in the following documents, in addition to others: CH 0009825 – CH 0009845, CH_0006602 - CH_0006605, RECEIVER 000063 - RECEIVER 000146. Defendants reserve the right to supplement this response as discovery progresses. DATED this 21st day of June, 2018. COPPERSMITH BROCKELMAN PLC John E. De Wulf ∠Marvin C. Ruth Vidula U. Patki 2800 North Central Avenue, Suite 1900 Phoenix, Arizona 85004 Attorneys for Defendants ORIGINAL mailed and emailed this 21st day of June, 2018 to: Colin F. Campbell, Esq. Geoffrey M. T. Sturr, Esq. Joshua M. Whitaker, Esq. OSBORN MALEDON, P.A. 2929 N. Central Ave., Suite 2100 Phoenix, AZ 85012-2793 Attorneys for Plaintiff leina Colwell_

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VERIFICATION

STATE OF ARIZONA) ss.
COUNTY OF Maricopa)

David G. Beauchamp, being first duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says:

I, David G. Beauchamp, am a Defendant in the matter Peter S. Davis, as Receiver for DenSco Investment Corp. v. Clark Hill PLC; David G. Beauchamp and Jane Doe Beauchamp, Maricopa County Superior Court Case No. CV2017-013832. I have read the foregoing Defendant David Beauchamp's Responses to Plaintiff's First Set of Non-Uniform Interrogatories and know its contents. The matters stated in the foregoing Responses are true and correct to the best of my knowledge except as to those matters that are stated upon information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Arizona that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this 21st day of June, 2018.

David G. Beauchamp