

DenSco Investment Corporation

March 22, 2005

Warren Bush
PO Box 92080
Albuquerque, NM 87199

Warren:

I'm not sure what my dad has told you about what DenSco is all about, you've known him for a long time, you have to consider the source!

I know that you looked through the web site, you saw that I loan money to entities that are buying homes out of foreclosure, fixing them up and reselling them. I also fund a few spec homes. The term of the loans are very short, normally not more than 120 days. I can pay my investors a high rate of return because I'm charging my borrowers 18%. I don't charge them any fees, closing costs or pre-payment penalty, so the true costs of borrowing is quite low.

I have been doing this type of investing now for four years. I keep over a million dollars of my own money in the portfolio. I always have more demand than I have supply. There is a Billion, yes that's a "B", worth of homes auctioned off every year. I have a great group of borrowers. Many of them, this is their business; these are not weekend warriors running to Home Depot.

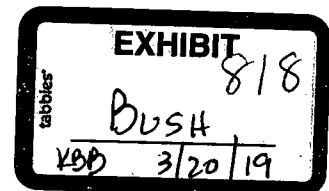
I believe that this is a great investment as a larger part of retirement portfolio. I can pay the interest, monthly, quarterly or just let it compound for even a higher return.

After you read through the material, give me a call with any questions. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Denny J. Chittick

6132 W. Victoria Place Chandler, AZ 85226
Cell: 602-469-3001 Home: 480-636-1180 Fax: 602-532-7737
denscoinvestment.com dcmoney@yahoo.com



Message

From: Denny Chittick [dcmoney@yahoo.com]
Sent: 9/21/2009 2:48:48 PM
To: WBush1120@comcast.net
Subject: Re: September Phoenix Real Estate Data

Investors coming in from out of state. i know that at nasha's office, two of the 5 biggest buyers are from out of state. they each have bought over 20 houses in the last 3 months. they are savvy guys, know that when you get to \$25 a sq ft, you can't go wrong.
i don't think things will go up in a straight line, you see a dip in August of sales, however, pendings are back up to where they were in June, so i think Sept will be better then August. i'm not sure what the impact of the new home buyer credit is presently nor what will happen with the govt on extending it or not.
thx
dc

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www.denscoinvestment.com/
602-469-3001
602-532-7737 f

--- On Mon, 9/21/09, WBush1120@comcast.net <WBush1120@comcast.net> wrote:

From: WBush1120@comcast.net <WBush1120@comcast.net>
Subject: Re: September Phoenix Real Estate Data
To: "Denny Chittick" <dcmoney@yahoo.com>
Date: Monday, September 21, 2009, 3:44 PM

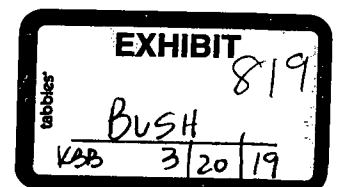
Thanks -- very interesting. Your reference to out of state buyers? -- do you mean individuals buying second houses at preceived low prices -- or RE investors buying portfolio of rentals? or both

----- Original Message -----

From: "Denny Chittick" <dcmoney@yahoo.com>
To: "Warren Bush" <wbush1120@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, September 21, 2009 10:57:19 AM GMT -07:00 US/Canada Mountain
Subject: Fw: RE: September Phoenix Real Estate Data

I thought you might find this interesting, slide 65 is why I'm so popular. the number of houses sold at auction is really through the roof. although we've still have pain, all the numbers are showing the recover and we are off the bottom. we may have some future pressure unless the number of filings starts to really slow down. although the momentum of buyers from out of state is picking up, so perhaps the uptick in demand will allow the flush out of more proprieties through foreclosure to occur with out creating more downward pressure.
dc

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602-532-7737 f

--- On Mon, 9/21/09, Rodney C. Niemann, P.E. <rod.niemann@cox.net> wrote:

From: Rodney C. Niemann, P.E. <rod.niemann@cox.net>

Subject: RE: September Phoenix Real Estate Data

To: "Denny Chittick" <dcmoney@yahoo.com>

Date: Monday, September 21, 2009, 10:31 AM

Rodney C. Niemann, P.E.
Dependable Project Services LLC
(Your One Call Solution)
1732 East Ross Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85024
(623) 582-8318 office
(602) 448-0593 mobile
(623) 328-9184 fax
Rod.Niemann@cox.net
www.DependableLLC.com

From: Denny Chittick [<mailto:dcmoney@yahoo.com>]

Sent: Monday, September 21, 2009 9:13 AM

To: P.E.Rodney C. Niemann

Subject: RE: September Phoenix Real Estate Data

Message

From: Denny Chittick [dcmoney@yahoo.com]
Sent: 3/8/2010 10:38:44 AM
To: WBush1120@comcast.net
Subject: Re: Fwd: ABQjournal message from Fay Bush

It says 2nds, i'm not sure how big of that was his business, but that's risky as hell.
dc

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From: "WBush1120@comcast.net" <WBush1120@comcast.net>
To: "Chittick, Denny" <dcmoney@yahoo.com>
Sent: Sun, March 7, 2010 2:58:31 PM
Subject: Fwd: ABQjournal message from Fay Bush

Denny,

Here is another article about the Doug Vaughn failure. I was surprised about the \$20 - \$25 million and 400 investors. A lot of the money must have gone for overhead expenses -- not just tied up in real estate.

Warren

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: "Fay Bush" <fbush1027@comcast.net>
To: wbush1120@comcast.net
Sent: Sunday, March 7, 2010 1:02:35 PM GMT -07:00 US/Canada Mountain
Subject: ABQjournal message from Fay Bush



link to story: <http://www.abqjournal.com/news/metro/0723428metro03-07-10.htm>



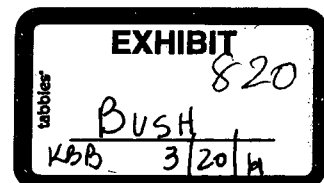
Fay Bush thought this article would be of interest.

Comments

Recommended by Fay Bush at fbush1027@comcast.net (Note: name and e-mail address have not been verified.)
Sunday, March 07, 2010

At First, Vaughan's Plan 'Worked Like A Charm'

By Richard Metcalf



Doug Vaughan was frustrated.

The year was 1992 and the Albuquerque real estate executive was trying to get First Interstate Bank to re-establish a line of credit so he could open a West Side office. He believed he had more than enough collateral to secure a loan and needed cash to upgrade his operation as the real estate market rebounded from the 1980s crash.

The bank turned him down.

That rejection and Vaughan's subsequent dislike of borrowing from banks sent him down a path that led to years of prosperity — but ultimately to U.S. Bankruptcy Court and a state investigation into the sale of unregistered securities through a creative financing scheme that raised tens of millions of dollars from hundreds of investors.

"I didn't want my competitors getting too far ahead of me," Vaughan said in a five-year-old "Executive Summary" explaining his decision to use private investors instead of banks to raise money and outlining how the strategy worked.

"I was really hamstrung without the financing that I needed."

So Vaughan embarked on a scheme to raise money by issuing promissory notes with lucrative interest rates, secured by second mortgages on Vaughan's real estate investments and backed by his personal guarantee, according to the summary document obtained by the Journal.

When the investment properties sold, the profits and sales commissions that went to Vaughan were used to pay the investors.

"This worked like a charm," Vaughan said in the summary, referring to his first attempt at the scheme with 10 investors putting up \$400,000.

The strategy expanded over the years, with Vaughan observing in the 2005 summary document: "What was a necessity in 1992 has become a very valuable tool for us."

The extent of the scheme today is still unclear.

There are about 400 investors with \$20 million to \$25 million invested, based on what Vaughan has said at private meetings, according to Albuquerque businessman Jules Appleman, an investor who was used as one of Vaughan's references.

Some families or entities such as trusts have \$1 million invested, Appleman told the Journal.

Vaughan did not return calls seeking comment.

The annual interest rates on Vaughan's promissory notes to investors appear to range from 12 percent to 25 percent, which are rates of return normally associated with high-risk investments like junk bonds.

Promissory notes are securities regulated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the Securities Division within the New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Department. The state Securities Division is investigating Vaughan's activities, although no charges have been filed.

'Not licensed to sell'

"The securities he was offering were not registered, and he was not licensed to sell securities," said department Superintendent Kelly O'Donnell. "The inquiry into Doug Vaughan extends beyond whether he was appropriately licensed and the securities were registered."

Promissory notes sold to the general public are often linked to fraud schemes, according to an SEC advisory to investors titled, "Broken Promises: Promissory Note Fraud." The SEC's main advice is to make sure the seller is licensed to sell securities and the security itself is registered.

Vaughan's financial problems exploded into public view earlier this month after both he and his residential real estate company, Vaughan Company Realtors, filed separate but related petitions for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. The filings give Vaughan, as an individual, and the company time to come up with plans to pay some or all of the debt owed to creditors.

Concerning the Chapter 11 petitions, O'Donnell said: "The bankruptcy is a separate but related issue to ours. The bankruptcy is providing information that may be valuable to us at some point."

In the late 1980s, Vaughan's businesses ran into financial problems when commercial real estate crashed, and many lenders, particularly savings and loan institutions, crashed with it. Banks tightened their loan requirements, much like what is happening today.

Needing cash in 1992, Vaughan consulted Albuquerque real estate attorney Sylvain Segal, according to the 2005 Executive Summary.

"He (Segal) said, 'Doug, you know many investors who know you quite well and have faith in you. You can borrow from them and give them what is in essence a second mortgage. They trust you,'" Vaughan said in the summary.

The promissory note scheme, secured by a second mortgage, was conceived. Segal was unavailable for comment due to illness, a spokeswoman said.

By definition, the word "scheme" is not necessarily negative.

The first definition listed in Webster's New World College Dictionary, Third Edition, is "a carefully arranged and systematic program of action for attaining some object or end."

The second definition is "a secret or underhanded plan or plot"; the third is "a visionary plan or project."

Investors have told the Journal that they were provided with references and the Executive Summary, which has no mention of any risk.

The Journal has learned that investigators are trying to determine whether the system functioned like a Ponzi scheme, in which money borrowed from new investors was being used to pay off earlier investors.

'Promises' to pay added

By the 2000s, the notes say Vaughan Company Realtors "promises" to pay the loan amount, plus the stipulated interest rate. In addition, Vaughan tacked on his own "Personal Guarantee" of payment.

Vaughan then tapped some of his more prominent investors to serve as investment references.

They were:

- Appleman, owner of Academy Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning & Electrical Inc.
- Herb Beatty, a chiropractor.
- Tucker Haltom, an orthodontist.
- Ron Heggem, a CPA.
- Chet Stewart, owner of French Mortuary.
- Lee Straughan, president of Dale Carnegie Training for New Mexico and part of Texas.

Haltom and Heggem were identified as "not currently invested" in the 2005 list of references.

Heggem told the Journal that he invested with Vaughan largely because he was a fraternity brother at the University of New Mexico. He said he cashed out to go "with a more secure type of investment."

Straughan, who said he thinks highly of Vaughan, also said he cashed out in favor of a more secure investment.

"If something sounds too good, it probably is," he said. "There were no hard feelings."

Appleman, an investor with Vaughan for 11 years, said he doesn't believe any wrongdoing led to the bankruptcy petitions or securities investigation. "The explanation is the real estate market has gone in the can," he said. "I have no reason to believe he pocketed the money."

In his personal bankruptcy filing, Vaughan indicated he had less than \$50,000 in assets.

Other endorsers

Another three investors provided signed letters of recommendation, all dated in 2000, that Vaughan distributed to prospective investors. They were:

- Ronald Allred, president of Adherent Technologies Inc.
- Melvin Robins, a retired lawyer.
- Chon-Chiun Yeh, an acupuncturist.

Those listed as references said they would get occasional phone calls from prospective investors and would tell the callers that their experience with Vaughan had been good. None said he received any commissions or referral fees.

"I'm surprised at the turn of events," said Robins, who cashed out his investment roughly 10 years ago. "When I was dealing with him (Vaughan), everything was first rate."

When the news broke

Vaughan was arrested Feb. 25 after state securities agents went to his home to ask him

questions. He left in a black Jaguar, and they followed him to a shopping center at Paseo del Norte and Barstow NE. They arrested Vaughan on charges of driving on a revoked license, which had been taken away after a DWI arrest.

The drunken driving charges were dismissed after an officer failed to appear and evidence was not available, but the revocation stood. After his Feb. 25 arrest, Vaughan was released on his own recognizance.

Vaughan has since resigned from the Vaughan Company Realtors he founded at the request of the management team.

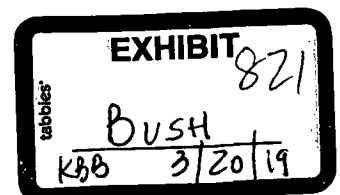
In this five-year-old "Executive Summary" distributed to prospective investors, Vaughan describes his strategy to raise money from individual investors by issuing promissory notes with lucrative interest rates, secured by second mortgages on Vaughan's real estate investments and backed by his personal guarantee. When the investment properties sold, the profits and sales commissions that went to Vaughan were used to pay the investors.

Message

From: Denny Chittick [dcmoney@yahoo.com]
Sent: 8/9/2010 12:00:14 PM
To: Warren Bush [wbush1120@comcast.net]
Subject: Suitability question

Dave just called, he said it's been a guide line but never requirement. because of the stipulation that you can no longer count home equity, he believes it will be dropped from the guidelines. thus he agrees i can remove it from my docs and i'm fine. i'm not going to resend another one, you and three others i talked to had an issue with it, so i'll just move forward without it in any new investors.
thx
dc

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6132 W. Victoria Place Chandler, AZ 85226
 Cell: 602-469-3001 Home: 480-636-1180 Fax: 602-532-7737
 DenScoInvestment.com dcmoney@yahoo.com

STATEMENT February 2011

INVESTOR

Name Warren & Fay Bush
Address PO Box 92080
 Albuquerque, NM 87199
Phone 505-856-7398

INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

Accrual Account \$67,138.21
 Interest \$671.38
Sub Total \$67,809.59
Quarterly Account
 Interest
 Interest Paid
Sub Total \$150,000.00
Monthly Account
 Interest \$1,500.00
 Interest Paid \$1,500.00
Sub Total \$150,000.00
Total Balance \$217,809.59

CURRENT INVESTMENT BALANCE

\$217,809.59

INVESTMENT HISTORY

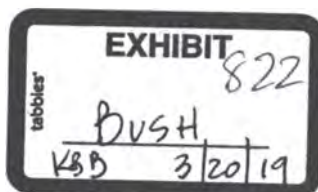
Investment	Date	Maturity
\$50,000.00	03/31/05	03/31/15
\$50,000.00	07/08/05	07/08/11
\$20,000.00	05/01/06	05/01/12

Total Investment \$120,000.00

INTEREST EARNED

Year	Earnings
2005	\$7,673.49
2006	\$15,312.83
2007	\$18,134.24
2008	\$20,434.12
2009	\$23,025.69
2010	\$25,393.11
2011	\$4,336.11

Total Earnings \$114,309.59



Thank you for investing with DenSco!

CH_EstateSDT_0005793

Message

From: Denny Chittick [dcmoney@yahoo.com]
Sent: 4/8/2011 9:04:40 AM
To: Warren Fay Bush [wbush1120@comcast.net]; Jeff Cindy Phalen [jphalen00@aol.com]; Tony, Sandra Smith [Aztonysmith@aol.com]
Subject: Fw: Breaking News: 10,000 residential sales in March 2011.
Attachments: March 2011 Res Focus2.pdf

so there was a reason why i was so busy last month. i typically do 25-30 deals a month. i did 76 last month. first week of april 34.
dc

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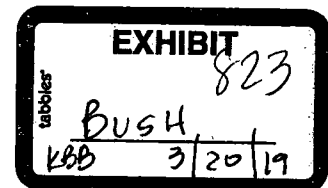
----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Princeville Grp/Kevin Potempa <princevillegroup@yahoo.com>
To: Denny Chittick <dcmoney@yahoo.com>
Sent: Fri, April 8, 2011 6:48:12 AM
Subject: Fw: Breaking News: 10,000 residential sales in March 2011.

Attached.....wow....

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Fletcher Wilcox <fwilcox@gcta.com>
Sent: Thu, April 7, 2011 6:43:14 PM
Subject: Breaking News: 10,000 residential sales in March 2011.



For only the fourth time ever in a month residential sales were over 10,000 this March. The three other months of sales over 10,000 were June 2004, June 2005 and August 2005.

Single family detached sales were 8,350 or 84% of the 10,000 sales. Seventy-seven percent of all single family sales were under \$200,000. Single family sales under \$50,000 were 862 with 90% purchased with cash. Page 8 breaks down single family sales by sold price range.

Overall, 46% percent of single family sales were purchased with cash, 26% with a conventional loan, 23% with an FHA loan, 4% VA loan and 2% with other financing. Page 9 breaks down how single family sales were purchased by sold price range.

Pages 4-6 looks at the twenty cities in Greater Phoenix that had over 100 single family sales in March 2011. Phoenix led all cities with 2,024 sales. This was a 19% increase in sales over March 2010. The cities with the highest percentage increase in sales in March 2011 over March 2010 were San Tan Valley with a 66% increase, Tempe at 39% and Maricopa

at 38%. Four cities had fewer sales in March 2011 than March 2010. They were Buckeye, Laveen, Casa Grande and Queen Creek. Queen Creek had the highest percentage decrease in sales at 31% decrease. Queen Creek however was the only city out of the twenty cities that had an increase in the single family median sales price in March 2011 over March 2010.

When combining all residential sales 43% were *lender-owned sales* (REOs), 19% were *short sales* and 38% categorized were neither a *short sale* nor a *lender-owned sale*, though many of sales in the *other* category were recent lender-owned sales that were fixed and flipped. See page 7 for a breakdown of the eight residential categories.

The single family rental market remained hot with a 1.5 month supply of single family rentals in Greater Phoenix. See page 10.

See page 12 for the April 29 event *Face-Off on the Future: What's Ahead for the Economy?* at Gainey Ranch Golf Club.

Fletcher Wilcox
V.P. Business Development
Real Estate Analyst
Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.

602-648-1230

www.GCTA.com

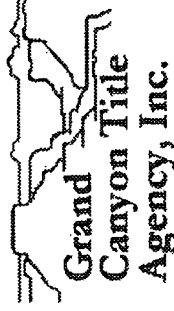
April 7, 2011

Residential Focus: March 2011 Results for Greater Phoenix

Spring Season Brings Sales

**Sales Hit 10,000 in March. Last Time Sales Over
10,000 was August 2005**

**By
Fletcher Wilcox
V.P. Business Development
Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.
FWilcox@GCTA.com 602-648-1230**



Residential Focus By Fletcher Wilcox, Vice President of Business Development, Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.
FWilcox@GCTA.Com 602-648-1230

Spring Season Brings Sales

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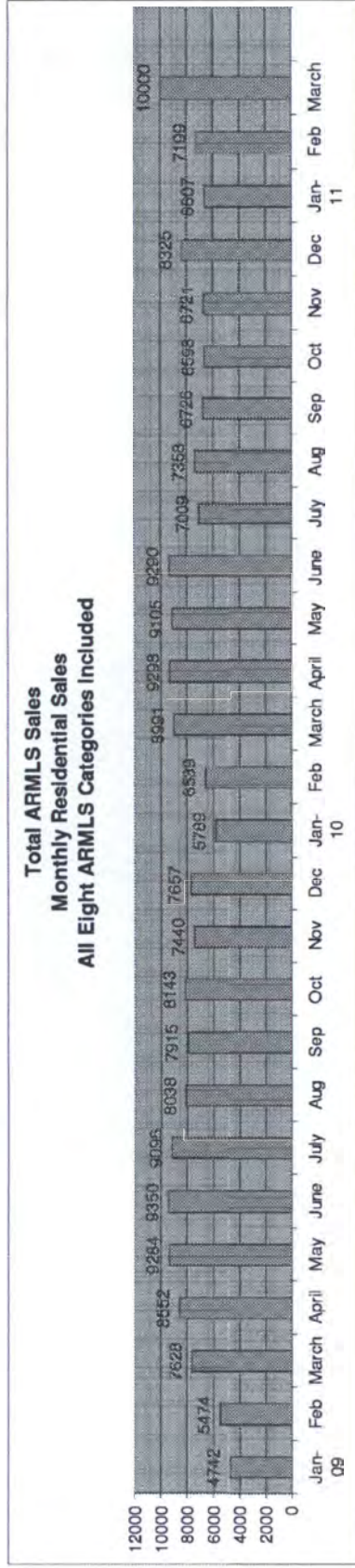
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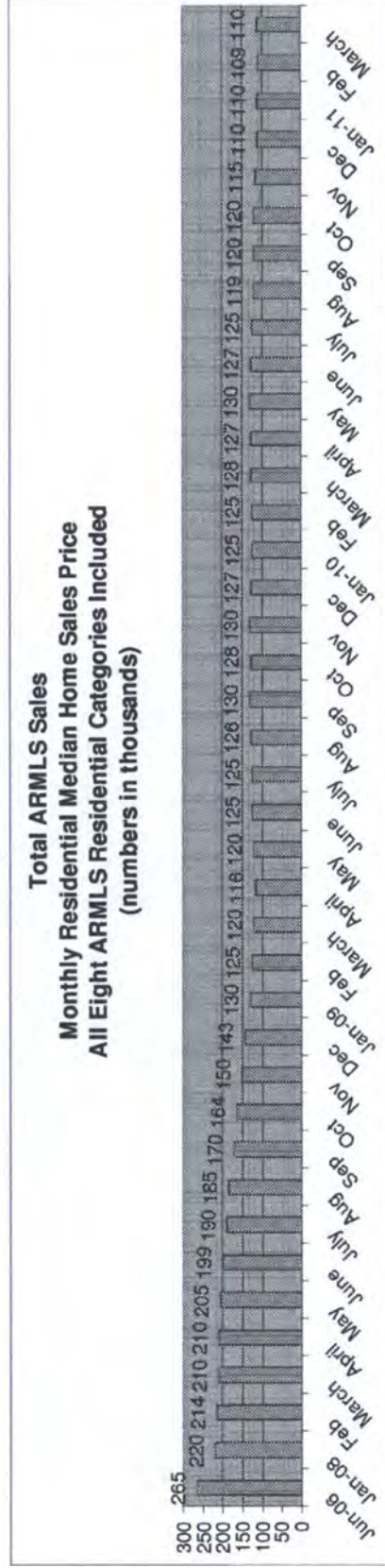
Residential Focus By Fletcher Wilcox, Vice President of Business Development, Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.
Fwilcox@GCTA.Com 602-648-1230

Total ARMLS Sales

(ARMLS stands for Arizona Regional Multiple Listing Service)



Median Home Sales Price Holds Steady



Cities with Over 100 Single Family Detached Sales in March 2011
Data from ARMLS

March 2011 City Ranking by Number of sales	March 2011 Number of sales
1. Phoenix	2024
2. Mesa	704
3. Gilbert	494
4. Scottsdale	445
5. Glendale	432
6. Chandler	417
7. Surprise	414
8. Peoria	363
9. San Tan Valley	311
10. Maricopa	299
11. Buckeye	242
12. Goodyear	214
13. Avondale	176
14. Queen Creek	169
15. Laveen	144
16. Tempe	125
17. Casa Grande	121
18. Sun City	109
19. El Mirage	105
20. Sun City West	103

Sales Comparison

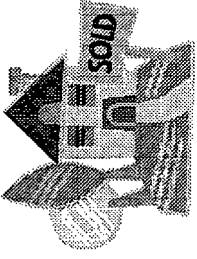
**March 2011 Compared to March 2010
Cities with Over 100 Single Family Detached Sales
Data from ARMLS**

March 2011 City Ranking by Number of sales	March 2011 Number of sales	March 2010 Number of sales	2011 Increase or Decrease	2011 Percentage Increase or Decrease
1. Phoenix	2024	1699	325	19%
2. Mesa	704	610	94	15%
3. Gilbert	494	434	60	14%
4. Scottsdale	445	442	3	*
5. Glendale	432	391	41	9%
6. Chandler	417	351	66	18%
7. Surprise	414	372	42	11%
8. Peoria	363	289	74	26%
9. San Tan Valley	311	187	124	66%
10. Maricopa	299	217	82	38%
11. Buckeye	242	244	2	1%
12. Goodyear	214	176	38	22%
13. Avondale	176	175	1	*%
14. Queen Creek	169	245	76	31%
15. Laveen	144	154	10	6%
16. Tempe	125	90	35	39%
17. Casa Grande	121	122	1	*%
18. Sun City	109	103	6	6%
19. El Mirage	105	91	14	15%
20. Sun City West	103	99	4	4%

Median Home Sales Price Comparison

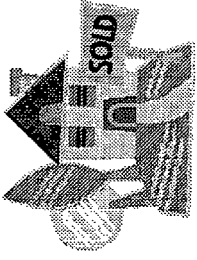
**March 2011 Compared to March 2010
Cities with Over 100 Single Family Detached Sales
Data from ARMLS**

March 2011 City Ranking by Number of sales	March 2011 Number of sales	March 2010 Number of sales	2011 Median Homes Sale Price	2010 Median Homes Sale Price
1. Phoenix	2024	1699	85,250	105,000
2. Mesa	704	610	115,000	133,000
3. Gilbert	494	434	165,000	185,450
4. Scottsdale	445	442	369,000	390,000
5. Glendale	432	391	89,900	110,000
6. Chandler	417	351	174,900	189,000
7. Surprise	414	372	121,900	135,350
8. Peoria	363	289	138,000	167,000
9. San Tan Valley	311	187	85,000	103,900
10. Maricopa	299	217	85,000	104,900
11. Buckeye	242	244	84,900	100,000
12. Goodyear	214	176	135,750	153,000
13. Avondale	176	175	91,450	106,000
14. Queen Creek	169	245	133,000	124,000
15. Laveen	144	154	104,500	120,000
16. Tempe	125	90	150,000	175,000
17. Casa Grande	121	122	95,000	101,900
18. Sun City	109	103	113,000	127,500
19. El Mirage	105	91	63,000	75,000
20. Sun City West	103	99	155,500	184,704



REPORT: March 2011
Sales Breakdown
What Type of Residential Properties Sold?
All Eight ARMLS Residential Categories Included

Category	Total Sales No.	%	Short Sales No.	%	Lender Owned No.	%	Other No.	%	Totals (total may be 99% -101% due to rounding)
Single Family Detached	8,350	84%	1,621	19%	3,668	44%	3,061	37%	100%
Townhouse	664	7%	141	21%	303	46%	220	33%	100%
Apartment Style/Flat	558	6%	94	17%	225	40%	239	43%	100%
Manufactured/Mobile	202	2%	17	8%	64	32%	121	60%	100%
Patio	132	1%	19	14%	27	20%	86	65%	99%
Gemini/Twin Home	67	*	3	4%	16	24%	48	72%	100%
Loft	19	*	4	21%	6	32%	9	47%	100%
Modular / Pre-Fab	8	*	1	13%	5	63%	2	25%	101%
Totals	10,000	100%	1,900	19%	4,314	43%	3,786	38%	100%



March 2011
Greater Phoenix
Single Family Detached Sales Only By Price Range
No Other ARMLS Residential Categories Included
(Some percentages may add up to 99% or 101% due to rounding)

Single Family Only Residential Sold Price Range	Sales	Active Listings April 7	Estimated Months of Supply	Short Sales (No.)	Short Sales (%)	Lender-Owned Sales (No.)	Lender-Owned Sales (%)	Other (No.)	Other (%)	Total
Under \$50,000	862	1,372	1.6	153	18%	575	67%	134	16%	100%
50,000 to 99,999	2,522	5,661	2.2	460	18%	1,504	60%	558	22%	100%
100,000 to 149,999	1,957	4,379	2.2	402	21%	811	41%	744	38%	100%
150,000 to 199,999	1,086	3,064	2.8	226	21%	371	34%	489	45%	100%
200,000 to 249,999	620	1,895	3.1	129	21%	169	27%	322	52%	100%
250,000 to 299,999	377	1,524	4.0	78	21%	87	23%	212	56%	99%
300,000 to 349,999	247	930	3.8	50	20%	46	19%	151	61%	100%
350,000 to 399,999	173	833	4.8	29	17%	26	15%	118	68%	100%
400,000 to 499,999	167	951	5.7	31	19%	26	16%	110	66%	101%
500,000 to 599,999	111	601	5.4	29	26%	18	16%	64	58%	101%
600,000 to 699,999	51	454	8.9	9	18%	6	12%	36	71%	100%
700,000 to 799,999	45	387	8.6	9	20%	8	18%	28	62%	100%
800,000 to 899,999	32	282	8.8	4	13%	4	13%	24	75%	100%
900,000 to 999,999	19	218	11.5	2	11%	2	11%	15	79%	100%
1,000,000 to 1,499,999	51	524	10.3	9	18%	7	14%	35	69%	99%
1,500,000 to 1,999,999	14	322	23.0	1	7%	3	21%	10	71%	100%
2,000,000 to 2,999,999	9	323	35.9	0	0%	2	22%	7	78%	101%
Over 3,000,000	7	215	30.7	0	0%	2	29%	5	71%	100%
TOTAL	8,350	23,935	2.9	1,621	19%	3,667	44%	3,062	37%	100%

March 2011
How Single Family Detached Homes Were Purchased
Greater Phoenix Single Family Detached Sales Only
No Other ARMLS Residential Categories Included
(Some percentages may add up to 99% or 101% due to rounding)

Single Family Only Residential Sold Price Range	Sales	Cash Purchase (No.)	Cash Purchase (%)	Conv. Loan (No.)	Conv. Loan (%)	FHA Loan (No.)	FHA Loan (%)	VA Loan (No.)	VA Loan (%)	Other (No.)	Other (%)
Under \$50,000	862	776	90%	45	5%	22	3%	3	0%	16	2%
50,000 to 99,999	2,522	1,408	56%	439	17%	569	23%	61	2%	45	2%
100,000 to 149,999	1,957	690	35%	513	26%	619	32%	99	5%	36	2%
150,000 to 199,999	1,086	339	31%	328	30%	338	31%	70	6%	11	1%
200,000 to 249,999	620	186	30%	224	36%	171	28%	25	4%	14	2%
250,000 to 299,999	377	103	27%	148	39%	96	25%	23	6%	7	2%
300,000 to 349,999	247	76	31%	106	43%	49	20%	12	5%	4	2%
350,000 to 399,999	173	53	31%	93	54%	15	9%	7	4%	5	3%
400,000 to 499,999	167	52	31%	105	63%	2	1%	5	3%	3	2%
500,000 to 599,999	111	35	32%	71	64%	0	0%	3	3%	2	2%
600,000 to 699,999	51	21	41%	29	57%	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%
700,000 to 799,999	45	18	40%	26	58%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%
800,000 to 899,999	32	13	41%	17	53%	0	0%	0	0%	2	6%
900,000 to 999,999	19	5	26%	14	74%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
1,000,000 to 1,499,999	51	29	57%	20	39%	0	0%	0	0%	2	4%
1,500,000 to 1,999,999	14	11	79%	3	21%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
2,000,000 to 2,999,999	9	3	33%	6	67%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Over 3,000,000	7	6	86%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTALS	8,350	3,824	46%	2,188	26%	1,861	23%	309	4%	148	2%

Rental Report: Data from ARMLS

March 2011

Number of Signed Leases and Estimated Months of Supply Data from ARMLS

Category	Inventory April 4	March leases signed	Estimated months of supply
Single family detached	2,910	1,893	1.5
Apartment style/flat	1,130	228	5.0
Townhouse	740	256	2.9
Patio	215	42	5.1
Totals	4,995	2,419	2.1

**History of Signed Leases for Last Ten Years
Data from ARMLS**

	All Residential Leases	Single Family Detached Leases
2001	5,451	4,149
2002	6,687	5,113
2003	8,710	6,853
2004	11,605	9,463
2005	17,147	14,082
2006	17,985	14,143
2007	22,502	17,845
2008	25,429	19,928
2009	27,410	21,275
2010	28,951	21,875
Total	171,877	134,726 78%

What's ahead for the economy?

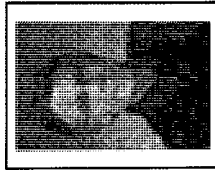
‘FACE-OFF ON THE FUTURE’

**Inflation? Hyperinflation? Deflation? Stagflation?
Residential Real Estate Market?**

Friday, April 29, 2011

**8:30a.m. to 9:00 a.m. Continental Breakfast
9:00a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Round Table**

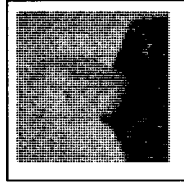
**Gainey Ranch Golf Club
7300 E. Gainey Club Drive
Scottsdale, Arizona 85258**



**Elliott D. Pollack
CEO
Elliott D. Pollack & Co. is
an Economic & Real Estate
Consulting Firm.**

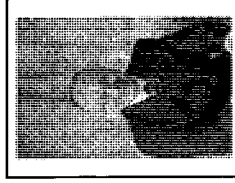
**His firm currently serves as
The Economic Department for**

**Residential Focus By Fletcher Wilcox, Vice President of Business Development, Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.
Fwilcox@GCTA.Com 602-648-1230**



**H.L. "Buster" Quist
Account Executive
DJM Wealth Strategies, LLC
A Registered Investment Advisor**

**Author of "How to Profit from the
Coming Inflationary BOOM"**



**Fletcher Wilcox
V.P. Business Development
Real Estate Analyst
Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.

Real Estate Analyst**

Note: This is an education program. Further meetings may be scheduled to solicit investment products or other related services.

Cost: \$25.00

Checks made payable to:

H. L. Quist and

Mailed to: Kas Baird

c/o Grand Canyon Title

10607 N. Hayden Rd., F-102

Scottsdale, AZ 85260 by April 15th,

Or

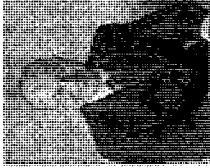
Pay by credit card

by contacting

HL_Quist@yahoo.com

The statistics in this report are based on information from the Arizona Regional Multiple Listing Service, Inc. for the time period listed on the table or chart.

This report is for real estate agents only. *Residential Focus* does not guarantee the accuracy of the data in this report. Some numbers will change. Report may not reflect all real estate activity. Information should be verified. This article is of a general nature, and is not intended as investment advice, real estate advice, lending advice or legal advice. Please consult your broker, your lender and your own independent legal counsel. The information in this report may not be the opinion of Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.



Residential Focus

By

Fletcher Wilcox

V. P. Business Development for Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc. Fwilcox@gcta.com 602.648-1230

- Fletcher is proud to be a part of Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc. The company has been closing escrows in the Valley for twenty-seven years and has seventeen escrow offices in the Valley.
- Born and raised in Arizona, Fletcher remained in the state to receive his Bachelor of Science degree and a Master of Arts degree from Arizona State University. Obtained an Arizona Real Estate license in 1985. Co-listed and closed a \$2.5 million dollar commercial property in 1986.
- He is a member of the following associations
 - Arizona State Escrow Association <http://www.azsea.org/>
 - Arizona Association of Realtors www.AAROnline.com
 - Scottsdale Area Association of Realtors www.SAAROnline.com
 - Education V.P. for the Arizona Mortgage Lenders Association www.azmortgage lenders.com/
 - Publicity coordinator and statistician for the Heart of Scottsdale Tour <http://www.saaronline.com/marketing/scottsdale.php>
 - Past statistician for the Scottsdale Luxury Tour <http://www.saaronline.com/marketing/scottsdale.php>
- Fletcher is author of "Residential Focus" a newsletter which provides statistics and analysis for real estate trends and market conditions in Greater Phoenix; he has been a guest speaker on KTAR, KJZZ/NPR, KFNN, Channel 3 & Channel 10. His market analysis has been mentioned in the Arizona Republic and AZCentral.com. He is a contributing columnist for the *Arizona Journal of Real Estate & Business* and has written for the Arizona Association of Realtors publication *Arizona Realtor Magazine*; He teaches renewal courses on the Residential Resale Real Estate Purchase Contract, short sales and foreclosures and on the new Good Faith Estimate and HUD-1. From 2006 through 2008 was chairman and MC for the Industry Partners Conference: a conference involving the Arizona Association of Realtors, the Arizona Mortgage Lenders Association and the Arizona State Escrow Association.
- Fletcher joined Alice Cooper's Solid Rock organization as a board member. He attends Living Streams Christian Church.
- He served eleven years as a citizen board member on the Phoenix Police Department's Disciplinary Review & Use of Force Boards.
- Fletcher started snowboarding in 2008 going on six trips. He is not very good.

Residential Focus By Fletcher Wilcox, Vice President of Business Development, Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.
Fwilcox@gcta.com 602-648-1230

Remember Grand Canyon Title when opening your next real estate transaction!

Locations for Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.

Arrowhead - 17235 N. 75th Ave. #A-125, Glendale, AZ 85308
→ **Tony Tice** – **Manager 602-474-5104** **Mickey Garcia, Sales Representative 602-474-5106**

Biltmore - 2730 E. Camelback Rd. Ste. 105 Phoenix, AZ 85106
→ **Denise Eagar** – **Manager 602-468-7715** **Call 602-648-1230**

Commercial - 2720 E. Camelback Rd. #100, Phoenix, AZ 85016
→ **602-468-7777** **Call 602-648-1230**

Fountains - 16150 N. Arrowhead Fountains Cir Dr. #175, Peoria, AZ 85382
→ **Heidi Velarde** – **Manager 602-474-5126** **Call 602-648-1230**

Fountain Hills - 17251 E. Shea Blvd. #2, Fountain Hills, AZ 85268
→ **Kristeen Garcia** – **Manager 602-474-5120** **Adam Saunders, Sales Representative 602-474-5218**

Gilbert - 725 W. Elliot Rd. Ste #114, Gilbert, AZ 85233
→ **Tiffany Malcom** – **Manager 602-474-5210** **Shannon Ellsworth, Sales Representative 602-474-5198**

Hayden - 10607 N. Hayden Park Rd. #F-102, Scottsdale, AZ 85260
→ **Peggy Mathews** – **Manager 602-474-5140** **Kas Baird, Sales Representative 602-474-5142**

Marketplace - 20329 N. 59th Ave. Ste. A4, Glendale, AZ 85308
→ **Judi Gonsbak** – **Manager 602-474-5148** **Call 602-648-1230**

Mesa Fairways - 2420 S. Power Rd., Ste. 101, Mesa AZ 85209
→ **Melissa Armstrong** – **Manager 602-474-5214** **Adam Saunders, Sales Representative 602-474-5218**

Metro - 10835 N. 25th Ave. #150, Phoenix, AZ 85029
→ **Jody Black** – **Manager 602-474-5158** **Call 602-648-1230**

Pinnacle Peak - 7308 E. Deer Valley Rd. #1110, Scottsdale, AZ 85255
→ **602-474-5170** **Sarah Green, Sales Representative 602-474-5224**

Scottsdale North - 6910 E. Chauncey Ln. #120, Phoenix, AZ 85054
→ **Jerry Budnik** – **Manager 602-474-5174** **Sarah Green, Sales Representative 602-474-5224**

Sonoran Village - 34406 N. 27th Dr. Bldg 9 Ste. 196, Phoenix, AZ 85085
→ **Cathy Weir** - **Manager 602-474-5110** **Call 602-648-1230**

Sun City - 10001 West Bell Rd. #107, Sun City, AZ 85351
→ **Kathy Brooks** – **Manager 602-474-5184** **Mickey Garcia, Sales Representative 602-474-5106**

Surprise - 14239 W. Bell Rd. #108, Surprise, AZ 85374
→ **Susan Sowers** – **Manager 602-474-5186** **Colleen Minetti, Sales Representative 602-474-5190**

Residential Focus By Fletcher Wilcox, Vice President of Business Development, Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.
Fwilcox@GCTA.Com 602-648-1230

Tempe 1 - 2055 E. Warner Rd. #103, Tempe, AZ 85284
→ Lisa Fletcher – Manager 602-474-5196

Tempe 2 - 2055 E. Warner Rd. #103, Tempe, AZ 85284
→ Steve Gowler – Manager 602-474-5202

Shannon Ellsworth, Sales Representative 602-474-5198

Greg Douthit, Sales Representative 602-474-5206

Residential Focus By Fletcher Wilcox, Vice President of Business Development, Grand Canyon Title Agency, Inc.
Fwilcox@GCTA.Com 602-648-1230

Message

From: Denny Chittick [dcmoney@yahoo.com]
Sent: 6/11/2011 11:33:03 AM
To: Warren Fay Bush [wbush1120@comcast.net]
Subject: Fw: DenSco 2011 POM draft and blackline attached
Attachments: PX01DOCS-688856-v3-DenSco 2011 Confidential Private Offering Memorandum.DOC; PX01DOCS-688856-vDOC-DenSco 2011 Confidential Private Offering Memorandum.DOC; Memorandum Changes 2011.docx

ok here it is! i would use the 2nd doc, that's the one it the red and blue lines in it. attached also are my changes.

send me back your questions or changes if you need to call me.

thx

dc

DenSco Investment Corp
www.denscoinvestment.com/
602-469-3001
602-532-7737 f

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: "Beauchamp, David G." <David.Beauchamp@bryancave.com>
To: Denny Chittick <dcmoney@yahoo.com>
Cc: "Schneider, Gus" <GE.Schneider@bryancave.com>
Sent: Fri, June 10, 2011 7:59:23 PM
Subject: DenSco 2011 POM draft and blackline attached

Denny:

At long last, attached is the revised POM with minor changes and notes in brackets of additional information or support we need in our file. Pursuant to our internal compliance procedures to comply with the new regulations and requirements, we needed to set up a due diligence file for the offering. This file is to support each of the statements included in the POM. Unfortunately, it took longer to review the POM and to identify what we had and what was still needed. Hopefully, you received this in time to be able to look at it during breaks in traveling.

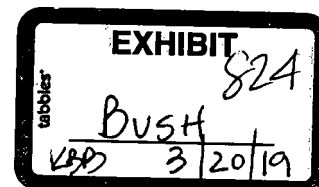
Please call if you have any questions or want to express your displeasure with the delay. (I deserve that and I am sorry).

Have fun on your trip.

Best, David

David G. Beauchamp, Esq.
Bryan Cave LLP
Two North Central Avenue, Suite 2200
Phoenix, Arizona 85004-4406

email: david.beauchamp@bryancave.com
(602) 364-7060 | Direct Tel.



(602) 716-8060 | Direct Fax
(602) 319-5602 | Mobile Tel.



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IRS Circular 230 Disclosure: To ensure compliance with requirements imposed by the IRS, we inform you that any U.S. federal tax advice contained in this communication (including any attachments) is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of (i) avoiding penalties under the Internal Revenue Code or (ii) promoting, marketing, or recommending to another party any transaction or matter addressed herein.

bcllp2011

Page 2, 1st paragraph

Yes this is a true statement, the only additionally size of the trust deeds is the excess capital created by profits. Example if I have 1 million in notes, I might have 1.1 million in trust deeds. However, for the statement that you have made I believe it's accurate and no reason to expand.

Page 4, 2nd paragraph – yes this is still true; however, I've allowed some borrowers to lengthen their term with me. I would state that the loans are written for 6 months. A majority of the loans are paid back within 3 months, however, I do allow for extending the notes on a case by case basis.

Page 5, 2nd paragraph – I have not participated in any as of yet. I do get pitched a few, but I've not seen one yet that I want to participate in.

Page 5, 3rd paragraph – I might change it to "competitive over all costs", because I don't charge fees, pts, etc, there aren't any of the typical upfront costs.

Page 21, 2nd paragraph – I've attached the agreement last time we did this, need to change his address to : 4350 E. Camelback Rd. Ste #120, Phoenix, 85018, then any other changes you wish to make.

Page 35, 2nd paragraph – I'll fill in the number when we are ready to print. However the % with the two blanks are still 8 and 12%.

Page 36, 1st paragraph – yes this is true, but I would like to change it to 10-15% to allow me some flexibility. I've got some borrowers, perhaps 5 that might exceed 10% for a few days or a week, while I lend them more money than the 10% as they are waiting for another deal to close. It's rare and short term, but it's more accurate.

Page 38 and 39 I'll fill in those numbers before I print.

Page 42, 3rd paragraph – 2.2 million, varies to 1.9 to 3.2 million

Confidential Private Offering Memorandum

DenSco Investment Corporation

_____, 2011

No: _____

Name of Payee: _____

Confidential Private Offering Memorandum

DenSco Investment Corporation

General Obligations Notes

Minimum Purchase \$50,000

The General Obligation Notes (the "Notes") are general obligations of DenSco Investment Corporation, an Arizona corporation (the "Company"). The Notes, together with all other outstanding notes and all other advances or liabilities owed by the Company to any holder of an outstanding note will be secured by a general pledge of all assets owned by or later acquired by the Company. The Company's largest assets will be the Trust Deeds, as defined herein, acquired by the Company and the Notes will be superior in priority and liquidation preference to Notes subscribed for by officers and shareholders of the Company. Interest will be paid monthly, quarterly or at maturity. The Notes are not insured or guaranteed by any state or federal government entity or any insurance company, and the Company will not establish a sinking fund for the Notes. The Company generally may transfer, sell or substitute collateral for the Notes. The Company may modify the interest rate to be paid on subsequently issued Notes. The Company will use good faith efforts to prepay Notes upon receipt of written request, but the Company will not be obligated to do so. The Notes may be redeemed by the Company prior to maturity upon notice at a price equal to the principal amount of the Notes plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. See "Description of Securities – Note Terms." Default may occur with respect to one Note and not another. The Notes may be purchased directly from the Company without commission. The Company intends to offer the Notes on a continuous basis until the earlier of (a) the sale of the maximum offering, or (b) two years from the date of this memorandum; provided, however, the Company reserves the right to amend, modify and/or terminate this offering if the Company changes its operations or method of offering in any material respect. See "Description of Securities" and "Plan of Distribution."

THE NOTES ARE SPECULATIVE AND INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. SEE "RISK FACTORS."

THE NOTES OFFERED HEREBY HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "ACT"), OR APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS, NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY REVIEWED, APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM OR ENDORSED THE MERITS OF THE PLACEMENT OF NOTES. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS UNLAWFUL. THE NOTES ARE OFFERED PURSUANT TO EXEMPTIONS PROVIDED BY SECTION 4(2) OF THE ACT, REGULATION D THEREUNDER, CERTAIN STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND CERTAIN RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED PURSUANT THERETO. THE NOTES MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED IN THE ABSENCE OF AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE ACT AND ANY APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS OR AN OPINION OF COUNSEL ACCEPTABLE TO THE COMPANY AND ITS COUNSEL THAT SUCH REGISTRATION IS NOT REQUIRED.

	Offering Price (1)	Underwriting Commissions (2)	Proceeds to the Company (3)
Note	\$50,000	-0-	\$50,000
Total Minimum Offering	\$500,000	-0-	\$475,000
Offering Maximum	\$50,000,000	-0-	\$49,975,000

- (1) The Notes are offered in \$50,000 initial investment with additional increments with a minimum of at least \$10,000. All subscriptions for Notes are subject to review and acceptance by the Company.
- (2) The Company's President, Denny J. Chittick, is making the private placement of the Notes on behalf of the Company. Mr. Chittick will not receive any sales commission in connection with the placement of the Notes. The Company reserves the right to pay costs and commission to a licensed broker-dealer with an approved custodian to facilitate procedures by investors using qualified funds (i.e., IRA, SEP IRA, ROTH IRA and KEOGH Plans), up to one percent (1%) of the principal Note amount.
- (3) Offering expenses, estimated at \$25,000, will be paid from the Company's general operating funds.

DenSco Investment Corporation
6132 W. Victoria Place
Chandler, Arizona 85226
(t) 602-469-3001
(f) 602-532-7737

THE NOTES ARE OFFERED ONLY TO PERSONS WHO ARE: (1) “ACCREDITED INVESTORS” WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 501(a) OF REGULATION D PROMULGATED UNDER THE ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAW; (2) ABLE TO BEAR THE ECONOMIC RISK OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES, INCLUDING A LOSS OF THE ENTIRE INVESTMENT; AND (3) SUFFICIENTLY KNOWLEDGEABLE AND EXPERIENCED IN FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MATTERS TO BE ABLE TO EVALUATE THE MERITS AND RISKS OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES EITHER ALONE OR WITH A PURCHASER REPRESENTATIVE. SEE “INVESTOR SUITABILITY.” THE NOTES ARE NOT OFFERED AND WILL NOT BE SOLD TO ANY PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR UNLESS SUCH INVESTOR HAS ESTABLISHED, TO THE SATISFACTION OF DENNY J. CHITTICK, THAT THE INVESTOR MEETS ALL OF THE FOREGOING CRITERIA. EACH INVESTOR MUST ACQUIRE THE NOTES FOR HIS, HER OR ITS OWN ACCOUNT, FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES ONLY, AND WITHOUT ANY INTENTION OF DISTRIBUTING OR RESELLING ANY OF THE NOTES, EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION TO ANYONE IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION IS NOT AUTHORIZED. IN ADDITION, THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM CONSTITUTES AN OFFER ONLY TO THE PERSON WHOSE IDENTITY APPEARS IN THE APPROPRIATE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE COVER PAGE HEREOF. THE RIGHT TO PURCHASE NOTES AS DESCRIBED HEREIN IS NOT ASSIGNABLE.

TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH CIRCULAR 230 GOVERNING STANDARDS OF PRACTICE BEFORE THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, POTENTIAL INVESTORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT: (A) ANY DISCUSSION OF FEDERAL TAX ISSUES IN THIS MEMORANDUM IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND IT CANNOT BE USED BY A POTENTIAL INVESTOR, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON A POTENTIAL INVESTOR UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE; (B) SUCH

DISCUSSION IS WRITTEN TO SUPPORT THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING OF THE NOTES OFFERED HEREBY; AND (C) POTENTIAL INVESTORS SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

CERTAIN “REPORTABLE TRANSACTIONS” REQUIRE THAT PARTICIPANTS AND CERTAIN OTHER PERSONS FILE DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS WITH THE IRS, AND IMPOSE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR THE FAILURE TO DO SO. AN INVESTOR (AND EACH EMPLOYEE, REPRESENTATIVE, OR OTHER AGENT OF THE INVESTOR) MAY DISCLOSE TO ANY AND ALL PERSONS, WITHOUT LIMITATION OF ANY KIND, THE TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES AND ALL MATERIALS OF ANY KIND (INCLUDING OPINIONS OR OTHER TAX ANALYSES) THAT ARE PROVIDED TO THE INVESTOR RELATING TO SUCH TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT SUCH DISCLOSURE IS RESTRICTED BY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS.

THE OBLIGATIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PARTIES TO THIS TRANSACTION WILL BE SET FORTH ONLY IN THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED HEREIN. NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPANY OTHER THAN AS CONTAINED IN THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM, AND IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH OTHER INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON. THE DELIVERY OF THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM DOES NOT IMPLY THAT THE INFORMATION SET FORTH IN IT IS CORRECT AS OF ANY TIME SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF.

THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM HAS BEEN PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF CERTAIN INVESTORS TO WHOM IT HAS BEEN DIRECTED. A PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR, BY ACCEPTING DELIVERY OF THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM, AGREES TO

RETURN THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM AND ALL ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS TO THE COMPANY IF THE HOLDER DOES NOT UNDERTAKE TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE NOTES OFFERED HEREBY.

PRIOR TO THE SALE OF ANY NOTES OFFERED HEREBY, THE COMPANY WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO EACH INVESTOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO ASK QUESTIONS OF AND RECEIVE ANSWERS FROM MR. CHITTICK CONCERNING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS OFFERING AND TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NECESSARY TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, TO THE EXTENT THE COMPANY OR MR. CHITTICK POSSESSES SUCH INFORMATION OR CAN ACQUIRE IT WITHOUT UNREASONABLE EFFORT OR EXPENSE.

ANY REPRODUCTION OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OR THE DISCLOSURE OF ANY OF ITS CONTENTS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF MR. CHITTICK IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT AND SUITABILITY QUESTIONNAIRE ATTACHED HERETO FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF INVESTORS WHO PURCHASE THE NOTES OFFERED HEREBY. CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF AGREEMENTS AND DOCUMENTS ARE SUMMARIZED IN THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM, AND THE SUMMARY IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY THE DETAILED INFORMATION OR AGREEMENT OR DOCUMENT APPEARING ELSEWHERE. IN CASE OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM AND SUCH AGREEMENTS OR DOCUMENTS, THE AGREEMENT OR DOCUMENT, AS THE CASE MAY BE, SHALL GOVERN. REFERENCE IS MADE HEREBY TO THE COMPLETE TEXT OF ALL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THIS PLACEMENT THAT ARE DESCRIBED HEREIN. A COPY OF ALL DOCUMENTS AND AGREEMENTS SO DESCRIBED BUT NOT INCLUDED HEREIN WILL BE MADE

AVAILABLE TO A PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR AND ITS COUNSEL, ACCOUNTANT AND ADVISER(S) UPON REQUEST.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE NOT TO CONSTRUE THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM OR ANY PRIOR OR SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COMPANY OR MR. CHITTICK OR THEIR AFFILIATES AS LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE. EACH INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT HIS, HER OR ITS OWN COUNSEL, ACCOUNTANT AND OTHER ADVISERS AS TO TAX MATTERS AND RELATED MATTERS CONCERNING AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY'S NOTES.

NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING CONTAINED IN THIS CONFIDENTIAL OFFERING MEMORANDUM TO THE CONTRARY, EXCEPT AS REASONABLY NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS, INVESTORS (AND EACH EMPLOYEE, REPRESENTATIVE OR OTHER AGENT OF THE INVESTORS) MAY NOT DISCLOSE TO ANY AND ALL PERSONS, WITHOUT LIMITATION OF ANY KIND, THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE OF THIS OFFERING AND ALL MATERIALS OF ANY KIND (INCLUDING OPINIONS OR OTHER TAX ANALYSES) THAT ARE PROVIDED TO THE INVESTORS RELATING TO SUCH TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE. FOR THIS PURPOSE, "TAX STRUCTURE" IS LIMITED TO FACTS RELEVANT TO THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF THIS OFFERING AND DOES NOT INCLUDE INFORMATION RELATING TO THE IDENTITY OF THE ISSUER, ITS AFFILIATES, AGENTS OR ADVISORS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MEMORANDUM SUMMARY.....	1
BUSINESS.....	4
RISK FACTORS	11
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	30
USE OF PROCEEDS	31
PRIOR PERFORMANCE	34
MANAGEMENT.....	38
PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDER.....	41
CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS	42
DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES	43
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION.....	47
DETERMINATION OF OFFERING PRICE	49
CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS	50
INVESTOR SUITABILITY	57

MEMORANDUM SUMMARY

The following summary should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Confidential Private Offering Memorandum.

The Company

DenSco Investment Corporation, an Arizona corporation (the "Company"), is an Arizona corporation, which has been in operation since April, 2001. In the ten years of operation from April, 2001 through _____, 2011, the Company has engaged in ____ loan transactions. The Company has been and will continue to be engaged primarily in the business of making high-interest loans with defined loan-to-value ratios to residential property remodelers ("Foreclosure Specialists") who purchase houses through pre-foreclosure process and foreclosure sales, all of which are secured by real estate deeds of trust ("Trust Deeds") recorded against Arizona residential properties, but the Company will not limit its efforts to this niche. In connection with its business, the Company will seek to maintain a diversity of builders, loan size, back-office commercial properties, medical offices, strip commercial centers, high-end specialty and custom residential properties and construction locations. The Company does not intend to exceed a maximum loan size of \$1,000,000.00. The Company intends to maintain a loan-to-value ratio below 70% percent in the aggregate for all loans in the loan portfolio.

The Company's office is currently located at 6132 W. Victoria Place, Chandler, Arizona 85226. Its current telephone number is 602-469-3001.

The Offering

Securities: The Company is offering the first \$500,000 in principal amount of Notes on an "all-or-none, best efforts basis" and on a "best efforts" basis with respect to the remaining \$49.5 million in principal amount of Notes. In addition to the Company's President's (Denny Chittick) initial capital contribution to the Company, Mr. Chittick maintains a \$1 million

investment in the Company at all times. This investment takes the form of Notes. Therefore, depending on the maturity of the Notes currently held by Mr. Chittick, the minimum offering may be met with his investment only. The interest rates of the Notes will vary and will depend on the denomination of the Note and the term selected by the investor. The Notes are offered in denominations ranging from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000.00, increasing in additional increments with a minimum of \$10,000. The Notes are paid “interest only” during their terms, with principal payable only at maturity. Investors may elect to have interest paid monthly, quarterly or at maturity. If interest is paid other than monthly, interest will compound monthly. The Notes are not transferable without obtaining the prior written consent of the Company. The Notes are general obligations of the Company and are not directly secured by any specific asset of the Company. At any particular point in time, the assets of the Company will consist primarily of Trust Deeds in an aggregate principal amount approximately equal to the amount of the outstanding Notes. See “Use of Proceeds” and “Description of Securities.” **[Denny, please confirm above statements.]**

Restricted Nature of

Securities: The Notes are not registered and are restricted securities. This is a private placement intended to be exempt from the registration requirements under federal and applicable state securities laws, and may only be made personally by a principal of the Company to a qualified investor who intends to hold the investment to maturity. See “Description of Securities.”

Risk Factors: An investment in the Notes involves a significant degree of risk. Only investors who can bear the economic risk of such an investment should purchase the Notes. See “Risk Factors” and “Investor Suitability.”

Use of Proceeds: The proceeds of the offering will be used as working capital primarily for lending secured by, and the purchase of, Trust Deeds within the guidelines set by the Company. See “Use of Proceeds” and “Business.”

Plan of Distribution: Notes may be purchased directly from the Company without commission. The Company intends to make a continuous offering of the Notes until the earlier of two years from the date of this memorandum or upon the sale of the maximum offering of \$50 million; provided, however, the Company reserves the right to amend, modify or terminate this offering if the Company changes its operations or method of offering in any material respect. See “Description of Securities” and “Plan of Distribution.”

BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated in Arizona on April 30, 2001 and is engaged primarily in the business of funding Foreclosure Specialists, who purchase houses through the preforeclosure process, and at foreclosure sales and through a sale of REO properties (Real Estate Owned by a financial institution after a foreclosure) or short sale transactions.

Target Markets and Potential Future Markets

The Company will target the funding and purchasing of Trust Deeds to qualified purchasers of foreclosed homes and qualified builders of Arizona commercial and residential projects. The primary focus is to lend money to qualified borrowers who can fulfill their loan obligation on highly marketable real properties with sufficient equity. When purchasing Trust Deeds, the Company intends to consider Trust Deeds that the loan-to-value ratio does not exceed 70 percent (70%) and the current yield is 18 percent (18%) or greater. Most of these purchased loans will have short-term maturities (less than one year), and under certain circumstances, Company may charge a higher interest rate or pass through additional costs incurred on short-term loans. Most Trust Deeds will range in size from \$25,000 to \$500,000, and the largest loan size is not intended to exceed \$1,000,000. Each loan will be secured by its underlying real property (or in rare instances, separate real properties) as well as by personal property involved in the construction projects and personal guaranties (as determined on a case by case basis). The target loan duration is to last between two to four months and all loans are structured to require monthly interest payments. **[Denny, is the last statement still correct?]**

For lending to Foreclosure Specialists who purchase foreclosed homes prior to or at the foreclosure sale, the Company will target remodelers, contractors and other entities engaged in this niche real estate market, but the Company will not limit its efforts to this niche. The Company intends to have these Trust Deeds have loan-to-value ratios, no greater than 70 percent but with an objective goal of 50 percent to 60 percent. The Company anticipates that the minimum loan size will continue to be \$25,000, and the maximum loan size will continue to be

\$1,000,000. The values of these homes are determined to be based on the value to which they will appraise at or sell for on the retail market.

For lending on commercial projects, the Company will target established, reputable contractors and developers who are developing back-office commercial properties, medical and other professional offices, strip and pre-sold commercial centers, multi-unit apartment complexes, build-outs and high-end specialty projects on Arizona land they own or have rights to purchase. The Company intends to have these Trust Deeds have loan-to-value ratios, no greater than 65 percent but with an objective goal of 50 percent to 60 percent. The maximum loan size is intended to be \$1,000,000, with subordinated participation from other lenders for larger projects, which will probably obligate the Company to act on behalf of the other participating lenders. The Company intends to directly (through an officer or employee) or indirectly (through a real estate consultant) perform due diligence to verify certain information in connection with funding a Trust Deed. The loan-to-value ratio is determined by calculating the reasonable market value of the property at the end of the construction project. **[Has DenSco done any participation loans? If so, we should review Participation Agreement due to recent case law.]**

For residential loans, the Company will seek reputable, licensed contractors who have pre-sold homes to build for qualified buyers. The Company also plans to finance builders' models, builders' "spec" homes and those projects that are highly marketable and have substantial builder equity. Most of these borrowers may qualify for conventional bank financing but they may use the Company because of the faster financing, competitive rates, better service and personal relationships with Mr. Chittick. The Company will not lend to natural persons for personal, family or household purposes. **[How can we say "competitive rates?"]**

The Company may elect to participate as an equity partner in some projects should the benefits warrant the risk. From time to time, a default occurs on a loan and the Company needs to conduct a Trustee's Sale or accept a Deed In Lieu of Foreclosure on the real property securing a loan. As such, if the Trustee conducting the Trustee's Sale does not receive a bid in excess of the Company's credit bid (in the amount of the loan, accrued interest and costs) at the Trustee's Sale, the Company becomes the owner of the subject real property. The Company intends to sell

such properties as quickly as possible in an effort to minimize resulting costs and losses, and to maintain a diversified financing operation. However, the Company reserves the right to lease any property obtained through a Trustee's Sale or a Deed in Lieu of Foreclosure until the Company determines that the property can be sold at a sufficient price. The Company may diversify its financing operations in the future to include other areas of finance. The Company does not anticipate entering any non-Arizona market without first attempting to contact the significant Note holders and discussing this market with them.

Cash Flow

The Company uses a proprietary cash flow-management model for balancing the terms of the Trust Deeds the Company makes to its borrowers with the terms of the Notes purchased by the Company's investors. The Company's objective is to have sufficient cash coming in from Trust Deed payoffs to be able to redeem all Notes as they come due and maintain reserves without any need to sell assets or issue new Notes to repay the earlier maturing Notes. See "Risk Factors - Proceeds From Subsequently Issued Notes May Be Used to Repay Earlier Maturing Notes."

Limited Due Diligence

To the extent Trust Deeds are purchased, Trust Deeds will be purchased through a network of consultants, mortgage brokers and title companies that the Company believes are reliable referral sources. Prior 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. For purchases of foreclosed homes, the properties are inspected after purchase, before or during rehabilitation and after rehabilitation to insure the property is improved to a marketable condition. The Company will not make residential loans to natural persons for personal, family or household purposes.

Funding and Purchase of Loans

The Company reserves the right to approve or decline the funding of each direct loan or the purchase of each Trust Deed submitted for purchase.

Collections

The Company services the contracts it purchases and originates. If a customer misses a payment without making satisfactory arrangement prior to the due date, the Company's policy will be to contact the customer within three to five days and watch the account closely until the payment or satisfactory arrangement has been made. At the discretion of the Company, the Company's normal documents provide that a late charge of ten percent of the interest amount due is to be assessed on a delinquent payment that is not cured within five days. If payment on a Trust Deed is thirty (30) days delinquent, an accelerated default rate goes into effect and foreclosure proceedings may begin under the Deed of Trust; provided, however, the Company may elect not to begin foreclosure proceedings if the property secured by the loan is under contract for sale or is in the process of being refinanced. The goal of the Company is to recover the principal of a loan and any interest and or any late fees assessed. If the borrower is unable in a timely manner to sell or refinance the subject property, the Company may request that the borrower execute a Deed in Lieu of Foreclosure (a "Deed in Lieu") to the Company so that the Company will gain immediate control of the subject property rather than going through the ninety (90) day process and expense associated with a Trustee's Sale. Upon the Company gaining control of the property through a Deed in Lieu or a Trustee's Sale, the Company will decide either to market the subject property at retail, which may require additional monies to improve the property to retail ready condition, or to wholesale the subject property "as is." The Company may also decide to rent the subject property as an investment property. If applicable, the management of the rental properties will be maintained by a professional management company chosen by the Company.

Regulation

The financing of construction loans and other types of real estate transactions are regulated by various federal and state government agencies, including the Arizona Department of Financial Institutions. Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 6-901 to 910, §§ 6-941 to 948 and 6-971 to 985, and regulations issued thereunder, have specific mortgage broker and mortgage banker licensing and operating requirements. The Company's management believes that it is not required to be licensed by the Arizona Department of Financial Institutions as a mortgage broker or a mortgage banker nor under certain federal laws, such as Truth-In-Lending Act or the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act. The Company intends to take the necessary steps to ensure that the borrowers it lends to and the projects covered by such loans will not fall within the requirements imposed by the foregoing agency and acts.

The Company will not receive any points, commissions, bonuses, referral fees, loan origination fees or other similar fees in connection with its real estate loans. The Company will only receive periodic interest resulting from the application of the note rate of interest to the outstanding principal balance remaining unpaid from time to time. By limiting its compensation in this manner, the Company's management believes it does not need a license from the Arizona Department of Financial Institutions as either a mortgage loan broker or mortgage banker; provided, however, the Company reserves the right to work with and to pay a reasonable and customary mortgage broker fee to a licensed mortgage loan broker or mortgage banker for services in connection with its loans or to other third-party professionals in connection with due diligence for its loans.

Certain federal laws and regulations, such as the Truth-in-Lending Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and others contain specific requirements for lenders seeking to make loans to certain types of borrowers, which may or may not be secured by certain types of residential real property. Most of these statutes and regulations apply to transactions only if the loans are made to natural persons for personal, family or household purposes. The Company will not lend to natural persons for these purposes.

If new regulations are issued by the U.S. Federal Housing Administration (the “FHA”) or if a more strict interpretation of the current FHA regulations is implemented in the future, such regulations could reduce the demand for the Company’s loans from Foreclosure Specialists which could impair the Company’s ability to keep all of the proceeds from this offering fully invested in loans with borrowers.

Other states in the West have instituted additional restrictions concerning loans secured by private real estate, which are commonly referred to as “predatory mortgage lending laws.” Although Arizona has not passed a similar statute, such provisions may come into effect in Arizona either through law or regulation during this offering. The Company’s management believes that its practices will not need to change in order to comply with any of the current proposals if they should go into effect. However, there can be no assurance that such will be the case.

The Company’s management believes that it is not required to register or be licensed as an investment adviser with the State of Arizona or with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission (“SEC”) pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”), as amended. The Advisers Act and the analogous Arizona law generally requires all persons that are engaged in the business of providing investment advice for compensation to register with the SEC or Arizona provided that such adviser is not exempt from registration. The Company’s management believes that it is not engaged in the business of providing investment advice for compensation, and as such, is not required to register as an investment adviser with either the SEC and/or the State of Arizona. In addition, even if the Company were deemed to be engaged in the business of providing investment advice for compensation, the Company anticipates that it would exempt from registration as a “private investment adviser” under rules and regulations of the SEC and/or the State of Arizona given that the Company has fewer than the threshold number of clients that would trigger registration with the SEC and/or the State of Arizona.

Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (“Dodd-Frank Act”), the “private investment adviser” exemption was eliminated and replaced by a number of other specific exemptions. As directed by the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC is currently preparing

the final rules (the “Rules”) that will provide guidance as to the applicability of the additional specific exemptions that replace the “private investment adviser” exemption. The Company expects that the SEC will issue the Rules during this offering; however, until this occurs, the Company cannot determine whether it will be required to register as a result of the Dodd-Frank Act and the Rules promulgated thereunder. Should the Rules require the Company to register as an investment adviser, the Company intends to take the necessary steps to register as an investment adviser with the State of Arizona and/or the SEC within the time frame outlined in such Rules.

Diversity of Risk

The Company will attempt to maintain a diverse portfolio of Trust Deeds and loans by seeking a large borrowing base, participating in several local markets, acquiring Trust Deeds for any lending into residential and commercial projects, establishing loan-to-value guidelines and limiting financing to short terms. Currently, the Company’s base of borrowers exceed ____ approved and qualified borrowers. It is the Company’s plan that the base of borrowers eventually will exceed ____ qualified contractors and foreclosure specialists. The Company will maintain loans throughout the Phoenix metropolitan area to reduce its risk to fluctuations in values and conditions in markets within the metropolitan area. The Company also believes that it can reduce risk by participation in various types of financing: Trust Deeds on foreclosed properties, residential Trust Deeds and lending from \$50,000 tract homes and condominiums to \$1,000,000 custom “spec” homes; and commercial investments for flex-office, back-office, medical/general office and retail. In addition, the Company intends to maintain general loan-to-value guidelines that currently range from 50 percent to 65 percent (but it is intended not to exceed 70%), to help protect the Company’s portfolio of loans. Further, all loans are relatively short term.

Because of these varying degrees of diversification, the relatively short duration of each of the loans, and management’s knowledge of the Phoenix metropolitan area market, the Company’s management anticipates that it will not experience a significant amount of losses; however, there can be no assurance that the Company will not experience such losses. Mr. Chittick, individually, has made or participated in approximately _____ loans secured by real

estate over the last fourteen (14) years. As of the date of this Memorandum, Mr. Chittick and the Company have collectively experienced _____ loan defaults that required initiating a Trustee's sale process, with _____ of such loans being settled prior to the Trustee Sale auction. Various borrowers have conveyed _____ properties to the Company pursuant to a Deed in Lieu. To the extent the Company deems necessary, the Company intends to use the services of outside real estate lending consultants to assist in evaluating any loan or the security for the loan to reduce the risk of a loss of principal due to the default of a real estate loan by a borrower and the resulting foreclosure upon the security for the loan.

The Company will make available to each prospective investor, prior to the consummation of the offering and sale of a Note to such investor and such investor's representative and advisers, the opportunity to ask questions and receive answers concerning the terms and conditions of this offering and to obtain any additional information that the Company may possess or may be able to obtain without unreasonable effort or expense, and which may be necessary to verify the accuracy of the information furnished to such prospective investor.

Executive Offices

The Company's office is currently located at 6132 W. Victoria Place, Chandler, Arizona 85226. Its current telephone number is 602-469-3001.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Notes offered by the Company involves a significant degree of risk. The securities offered hereby should not be purchased by anyone who cannot tolerate significant risk, including the possibility of losing their total investment in the Notes. In analyzing a possible investment in the Notes, prospective investors should consider carefully the following factors, together with the information contained elsewhere in this Memorandum.

Operating History

In the Company's ten year operating history through _____, 2011, the Company has completed in excess of _____ loan transactions. However, even with these number of loans over ten years, the evaluation of prior company performance set forth in Prior Performance is limited in time. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to operate and achieve these results on a going-forward basis, which could limit the Company's ability to repay the Notes as planned.

Competition

The Company is engaged in a highly competitive industry. The Company competes with banks, savings and loan institutions, credit unions, mortgage brokers, finance companies and other private investors that are established in the finance business. Competition in the finance business is based upon the lowest overall loan cost, which consists of interest rates, fees, closing costs, document fees, reputation, and availability of funds and the length of time it takes to approve a loan. The cost of funds to many of our competitors is typically lower than the Company's, allowing them to compete for borrowers on better terms, such as interest rates, which is a significant component of loan cost. The competition usually has lower costs on longer-term loans. The Company's higher cost of capital and lending rates may result, in part, in the Company acquiring Trust Deeds and lending to borrowers who are unable to obtain financing from these larger competitors. In some cases, these types of borrowers have weaker credit worthiness than other borrowers, which could expose the Company to a greater risk of

nonpayment of its loans by borrowers. See “Business-Target Markets and Potential Future Markets.”

Ability to Generate Sufficient Cash Flow to Service the Outstanding Notes

The Company’s ability to generate cash in amounts sufficient to pay interest on the Notes and to repay or otherwise refinance the Notes as they mature depends upon the Company’s receipt of payments due under the loans that are in the Company’s portfolio. The Company’s financial performance and cash flow depends upon prevailing economic conditions and certain financial, business and other factors that are beyond the Company’s control. These factors include, among others, economic and competitive conditions, particularly in areas in which the borrowers operate their businesses, and general economic conditions that affect the financial strength of developers and real estate investors in the areas that the Company intends to make investments. In recent years the decline of real estate values has been the largest challenge facing the real estate finance industry. This development is something new to the industry that typically sees a slow rising in values of properties or at least a stability of prices. The dramatic and prolonged decrease in values has forced the Company to change how it operates, which is requiring monthly interest payments under its loans rather than allowing the interest to compound. The Company has also shortened the maturity of loans to borrowers in some cases and is only extending the loans to a few borrowers under strict conditions. Accordingly, an investment in the Notes offered hereby involves substantial risk and Notes should not be purchased by anyone who cannot tolerate substantial risk, including the possibility of losing their total investment in the Notes. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to operate and repay the Notes as planned.

Decrease in Value of Collateral for the Loans in Company’s Portfolio

The Company is responsible for collecting payments from loan obligors and for foreclosing under an applicable Trust Deed in the event of default by an obligor. If the Company is forced to conduct a Trustee’s Sale to obtain ownership and possession of a property securing a loan, the value of the property may have decreased between the time that the outstanding loan

was initially made to the time of repossession pursuant to a Deed in Lieu or a Trustee's Sale. Consequently, the Company's sale of such property may result in a loss as a result of the amount owed to the Company being in excess of the value received by the Company pursuant to a subsequent sale of the property. Accordingly, an investment in the Notes offered hereby involves substantial risk and Notes should not be purchased by anyone who cannot tolerate substantial risk, including the possibility of losing their total investment in the Notes. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to operate and repay the Notes as planned.

Expansion of Real Estate Loan Base

After giving effect to this offering and the application of the net proceeds, the Company will have significant outstanding indebtedness. The Company's ability to make scheduled principal and interest payments on the Notes will depend upon the Company's ability to generate adequate revenues from its real estate lending operations. The Company has historically received approximately ___% effective interest on its real estate loans but minimal interest on its cash accounts at its bank. Therefore, in order to pay the principal and interest due on the Notes, the Company will need to loan a significant amount of its capital to its real estate loan borrowers and reloan any repayment proceeds in a timely manner. As the Company receives the proceeds from this offering, the Company intends to expand its real estate loan base in order to keep its capital loaned to its real estate loan borrowers as opposed to being in its cash accounts at the bank. If the Company cannot continue to expand its real estate loan base, it may not generate enough revenues to service its debt obligations, including the Notes. Accordingly, the Company will continue to rely upon repeat borrowers, word of mouth referrals and the referral network of outside mortgage brokers and consultants that Mr. Chittick has developed. See "Business-Target Markets and Potential Future Markets."

Demand for Real Estate Loans

The Company's success depends, in part, upon its ability to continue to develop and achieve growth in its real estate lending operations and to manage this growth effectively. In

formulating and implementing its business plan, the Company relied on the judgment of its officer and consultants, and on their research and collective experience to determine customers, marketing strategy and procedure. The Company has not planned, conducted or contracted for any independent market studies concerning the anticipated demand for the Company's real estate lending services. Although the Company has reviewed general reports concerning the number of houses being built, houses for sale, jobs created and people relocating to Metropolitan Phoenix, the Company has not reviewed any specific analysis concerning the demand for its niche in real estate lending. Although Mr. Chittick and the Company have developed a network of qualified borrowers and referral sources of current borrowers and escrow officers, there can be no assurance that there will continue to be sufficient demand for loans by qualified borrowers. To the extent that there is insufficient demand for loans by qualified borrowers, this could have an adverse effect on the anticipated demand for the Company's real estate lending services and limit the Company in its efforts to generate sufficient revenues to make scheduled interest and principal payments on the Notes needed for growth. See "Business-Target Markets and Potential Future Markets."

Management of Rapid Growth

The Company's success depends, to a large extent, on its ability to achieve growth in the number of loan applications and closings, the due diligence and servicing of these loans and the ability to manage this growth effectively. This growth will challenge the Company's management, resources and systems. As part of its business strategy, the Company intends to pursue continued growth through its business contacts, marketing capabilities and marketing alliances. As the Company continues to grow, the Company will need to expand its resources and systems to manage future growth, but there can be no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to grow in the future or to even manage this growth effectively. Failure to do so could materially and adversely affect the Company's business and financial performance. See "Business," and "Management."

No Sinking Fund Provision; Lack of Governmental Insurance

The Notes represent general obligations of the Company and will not be subject to redemption through a sinking fund. As a result, the risk of loss on the Notes is greater than would be the case if the Notes were backed by a sinking fund. Repayment of the Notes by the Company is not secured by any property owned by the Company or any third party. There will be no limitation on the amount of future indebtedness that the Company may issue, create or incur, and the Company will not be prohibited from permitting liens to be placed on or creating senior liens on its property for any purpose, including for the purpose of securing payments or additional indebtedness. Furthermore, neither the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation nor any other state or federal government agency insures the Notes. See "Description of Securities."

Terms of Notes

The Company expects to redeem the Notes as they mature, including the initial principal balance of each Note and all accrued and unpaid interest. However, the Company has the right to redeem the Notes at any time prior to maturity upon 30 days' written notice to the Noteholder. In the case of early redemption, the Company has the absolute discretion to select the Notes that it will redeem, and there is no requirement that Notes be redeemed from Noteholders on a pro rata or any other basis. Notes redeemed prior to maturity would prevent Noteholders of the Notes called for redemption from receiving the anticipated return on such Notes. See "Description of Securities."

Proceeds From Subsequently Issued Notes May Be Used to Repay Earlier Maturing Notes

The Company may be dependent upon the proceeds of subsequently issued Notes to repay earlier maturing Notes. If sufficient proceeds from such subsequently issued Notes are not raised, the Company would rely on its cash reserves, its operating capital and proceeds from the sale of Trust Deeds to repay the earlier maturing Notes. Such funds may be insufficient to repay the earlier maturing Notes, in which event the Company may be unable to repay such Notes or the subsequently issued Notes. The ability of a Noteholder to obtain payment of principal and

interest on a Note in these circumstances could be limited to the Noteholder's ability to gain control over and sell assets of the Company. See "Use of Proceeds" and "Description of Securities."

Variable Rates and Maturities of Notes

Each Note bears a fixed rate of interest from the date of its issuance until maturity or early redemption. However, Notes issued subsequent to those purchased by an investor may be issued at higher or lower interest rates and shorter or longer maturities, depending upon market conditions and other factors. Notes outstanding at any given time will not be modified to reflect the terms and conditions of such subsequently issued Notes. Therefore, any particular investor risks investing in the Notes on terms less favorable than may be available at later dates to future investors. See "Description of Securities."

Management anticipates that the interest rate on each Note will be determined and agreed upon on the date of issuance, in significant part, by the demand for funds and the competitive environment in the foreseeable future by the Company. Since the interest rate the Company may charge for its loans to its customers is limited by competitive and other factors, the Company may not be able to increase the interest rates charged on its loans to compensate for increases in its funding rate to investors. Similarly, the Company may not be able to decrease the funding rate to its investors to compensate for decreases in the interest rates charged on its loans to its customers. Also, market forces could eliminate the interest rate difference between the interest rate paid to Investors and the interest rate charged to the Company's customers. See "Description of Securities."

Value of Company's Assets

The Notes, together with all other outstanding Notes and all other advances or liabilities owed by the Company to any holder of an outstanding Note, will be unsecured as to any and all assets owned by or later acquired by the Company (the "Company's Assets"). There can be no

assurance that the proceeds of any sale of the Company's Assets pursuant to and following an Event of Default (as defined in "Description of Securities") would be sufficient to repay the Notes. In addition, investors in the Notes will have no ability to cause a sale of Company assets. See "Use of Proceeds," "Business" and "Description of Securities."

Collections and Foreclosures

The Company is responsible for collecting payments from loan obligors and for foreclosing under the applicable Trust Deed in the event of default by an obligor. If the Company must complete a project repossessed by it, the Company may have to inject additional capital, which it may not be able to fully recover. Further, the completion time may be in excess of one year, causing a severe strain on the cash flow of the Company, depending upon the project size. The Company also is subject to strict state law requirements in the collection and repossession of its collateral securing each loan. Although the Company will make every effort to comply with all applicable laws, any failure to comply may subject the Company to severe monetary damages or penalties and may result in administrative or judicial action against the Company. See "Business-Regulation."

No Assurance of Conventional Financing for the Company's Operations

In addition to Note proceeds, the Company may establish lines of credit or obtain various forms of financing from a financial institution or any other person or entity. The Company's management believes that during the past few years, conventional financing for speculative business enterprises, such as the Company's lending operations, has become more difficult to obtain. If regular, continued sale of the Notes is not successful, and the Company is not able to obtain sufficient financing from other sources, the Company may be forced to sell Trust Deeds and/or loans in its portfolio to pay maturing Notes as they come due. Mr. Chittick has provided liquidity to the Company through an equity line of credit in the past and he intends to do so in the future. When Mr. Chittick advances funds to the Company from this equity line of credit, Mr. Chittick draws an interest rate of ___% per annum from the Company. Funds advanced in this

manner are generally only short term (3-5 days). If the Company were to require additional conventional financing, the lender will probably secure its loan through Mr. Chittick to the Company by requiring a lien on the Company's assets, including the Trust Deeds. The lender's lien would have priority to any claims of any of the investors in the Notes, which puts these investors at risk. There can be no assurance the Company would be able to receive sufficient proceeds from the sale of the loans or Trust Deeds to repay any additional financing, if applicable, and to repay all of the outstanding Notes. See "Use of Proceeds," "Business" and "Description of Securities."

Regulation

Because it will not make loans for personal, family or household purposes, the Company believes it has structured its operations to be exempt from various federal and state regulations, and particularly from regulations affecting lending and financial institutions. If it is determined that the Company has not structured its operations so that it is exempt from regulation, the Company could become subject to extensive regulation, including the Truth in Lending Act, the Homeownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, as well as various state laws and regulations. Failure to comply with any of these requirements, or any similar state law requirement, may result in, among other results, demands for indemnification or repurchase, rescission rights, lawsuits, administrative enforcement actions and civil and criminal liability. In addition, there can be no assurance that existing regulations will not be revised to govern the activities of the Company as currently structured. Compliance with existing or future regulation could be costly and could materially and adversely affect the operations of the Company. See "Business – Regulation," including the predatory mortgage lending discussion contained therein.

FHA Regulations

If new regulations are issued by the Federal Housing Administration or if a more strict interpretation of any of its regulations is implemented in the future, such regulations could

reduce the demand for the Company's loans from prospective borrowers, which could impair the Company's ability to keep all of the proceeds from this offering fully invested. See "Business – Regulation."

No Assurance of Successful Placement of the Notes

The Notes are being privately placed by the Company to qualified investors who intend to hold them for their own account until maturity. There is no underwriter, and there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in the continued placement of the Notes in a manner sufficient to satisfy its cash flow requirements to continue funding loans to its borrowers. See "Use of Proceeds" and "Business."

Absence of Public Market/ Non-Transferability of Notes

The Notes have not been registered under the Act or any state securities law and, unless so registered, may not be offered or sold except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Act and applicable state securities laws. The Company does not intend to register the Notes under the Act or any state securities law. In addition, the Notes are non-transferable without the prior written consent of the Company, which consent may be withheld in the Company's sole discretion. Accordingly, there is no public or private trading market for the Notes, and it is highly unlikely that a trading market will develop. The Company has no obligation to make any effort to cause a trading market to develop and does not intend to take any actions to cause a trading market to develop. Accordingly, and because the restricted nature of the security prohibits the purchase of the Notes for any purpose other than holding to maturity, an investor in the Notes must anticipate holding the Notes to maturity. See "Description of Securities."

Impact of Change in Economic Conditions

An unforeseen change of general economic conditions, and particularly in Arizona and the southwestern United States, may adversely impact the Company's business and its ability to generate sufficient operating income to satisfy its debt obligations, including its obligations under the Notes as they become due. The Company maintains the right to adjust the interest paid in subsequently offered Notes and on the Notes offered hereby with 30 days' written notice. In the past, Arizona's real estate market has been cyclical and has experienced severe fluctuations. Investors should anticipate that these real estate markets might experience cyclical fluctuations in the future. The Company would adjust its operations in response to changing conditions, but there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to operate as planned during periods of such fluctuation or adjust its operations to avoid the impact of such changed conditions. See "Business-Target Markets and Potential Future Markets."

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company is dependent on the continued services of Mr. Chittick. The Company's ability to continue its lending operations would be significantly and adversely affected by the loss of Mr. Chittick if a qualified replacement could not be found without undue delay. Although Mr. Chittick occasionally uses the services of outside consultants who have assisted Mr. Chittick in limited absences, it is unlikely that an outside consultant would be able to perform Mr. Chittick's duties as successfully as Mr. Chittick has done. If Mr. Chittick is disabled or unavailable for a long period of time, Mr. Chittick has developed a contingency plan for a consultant to wind down the Company's business, but there can be no assurance that such plan will be successful. See "Management-Contingency Plan in the Event of the Death or Disability of Mr. Chittick." **[Need to have previous agreement renewed.]**

Management's Outside Interests and Conflicts of Interest

Mr. Chittick may maintain some activity in personal investments outside of the Company and he may manage similar types of outside portfolios as those maintained by the Company.

Some of the Company's outside consultants who occasionally assist Mr. Chittick also make investments in loans secured by deeds of trust. In addition, Mr. Chittick invests in similar instruments on his own behalf. Since the Company plans to invest in portfolios similar to those of some of its consultants and Mr. Chittick, and because of the past (and limited present) consulting relationships between and among Mr. Chittick and some consultants, conflicts of interest exist and will continue to exist between the Company and the outside interests of Mr. Chittick and some consultants. See "Management."

No Protections From Investment Company Act Registration

The Company is not registered, and does not intend to register, under the Investment Company Act of 1940 in reliance upon an exclusion from the definition of an investment company provided in Section 3(c)(5) thereof. As a result, the operation and conduct of the Company's business will be subject to substantially less federal and state regulation and supervision than a registered investment company. If the Company was subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Company would be required to comply with significant, ongoing regulation which would have an adverse impact on its operations. This could occur if a significant proportion of the proceeds from the sale of the Notes were invested in short-term debt instruments for longer than a one-year period. The Company intends to take all reasonable steps to avoid such classification. See "Business."

No Protections From Investment Advisers Act of 1940 or Analogous Arizona Law

The Company is not registered or licensed, and does not intend to register or become licensed as an investment adviser with the State of Arizona or with the SEC pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 because the Company's management believes that the Company is not engaged in the business of providing investment advice for compensation. Accordingly, the operation and conduct of the Company's business will be subject to less federal and state regulation and supervision than a registered investment adviser. If the Company was subject to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 or the analogous Arizona law, the Company would be required to comply with significant, ongoing regulation which could cause the

Company to incur additional costs, adversely impacting its operations. This could occur if the Company were deemed to be engaged in the business of providing investment advice for compensation and the Company cannot avail itself of the private investment adviser exemption under Arizona law or the forthcoming exemptions under the Rules to be promulgated by the SEC pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act. The Company intends to take all reasonable steps to avoid such classification. See “Business.”

Control by and Benefits to Insiders

Noteholders will not be able to influence the management of the Company because Mr. Chittick owns all of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company. See “Management” and “Principal Shareholder.”

Difficulties and Costs of Continuous Offering

Until the maximum offering proceeds are attained or the Company terminates this offering, the Company expects to offer the Notes for placement on a continuing basis for two years from the date of this Memorandum unless the Company changes its operations or method of offering in any material respect prior to the expiration of the two year offering period. See “Plan of Distribution.” In order to continue offering the Notes during this period, the Company will need to update this Memorandum from time to time. Keeping the information in the Memorandum current will cause the Company to incur additional costs. A failure to update this Memorandum as required could result in the Company being subject to a claim under Section 10b-5 of the Securities Act for employing a manipulative or deceptive device in the sale of securities, subjecting the Company, and possibly the management of the Company, to claims from regulators and investors. In addition, an investor might seek to have the sale of the Notes hereunder rescinded which would have a serious adverse effect on the Company’s operations.

Certain Charter Provisions

Arizona law provides that Arizona corporations may include provisions in their articles of incorporation or bylaws relieving directors and officers of monetary liability for breach of their fiduciary duty as director or officers, respectively, except for the liability of a director or officer resulting from: (i) any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit; (ii) acts or omissions involving intentional misconduct or the absence of good faith; (iii) acts or omissions showing reckless disregard for the director's or officer's duty; or (iv) the making of an illegal distribution to shareholders or an illegal loan or guaranty.

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide that the Company's directors are not liable to the Company or its shareholders for monetary damages for the breach of their fiduciary duties to the fullest extent permitted by Arizona law. The Company's Bylaws provide that the Company may indemnify its directors and officers as to those liabilities and on terms and conditions permitted by Arizona law including the payment of expenses incurred by a director or officer in advance of final disposition of the proceeding following the furnishing of certain written representations.

Notes Are Unsecured General Obligations

The Notes are unsecured obligations of the Company, and Noteholders will be general unsecured creditors of the Company. The Notes do not limit the Company's ability to obtain additional capital from other sources and do not limit the Company's ability to grant such other financing sources liens or other security interests in the Company's assets and other property. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced by or against the Company, creditors of the Company who were granted a security interest in the Company's property will be entitled to repayment prior to any general unsecured creditors of the Company, including the Noteholders. The Company may also incur additional unsecured obligations, which could reduce the funds available for repayment of the Notes in a bankruptcy or other liquidation scenario. Title 11 of the United States Code (the Bankruptcy code") also specifies that certain other creditors be entitled to repayment prior to general unsecured creditors. There can be no assurance that the Noteholders will receive any payments in respect of the Notes if the indebtedness of any secured creditors of the Company exceeds the value of such secured creditors' collateral.

Changes in Investment and Financing Policies Without Noteholder Approval

The major business decisions and policies of the Company, including its investment and lending policies and other policies with respect to growth, operations, debt and distributions, will be determined by the Company's management. The Company's management will be able to amend or revise these and other policies, or approve transactions that deviate from these policies, from time to time without a vote of the Noteholders. Accordingly, the Noteholders will have no control over changes in strategies and policies of the Company, and such changes may not serve the interests of all the Noteholders and could materially and adversely affect the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Issuance of Additional Debt and Equity Securities

The Company will have authority to offer additional debt and equity securities for cash, in exchange for property, services or otherwise. The Noteholders will have no preemptive right to acquire any such securities. Further, the Company is not subject to any agreement that limits or restricts the amount or the terms of additional debt that the Company may incur in the future. To the extent that the Company incurs debt and grants its creditors security interests in or other liens upon the Company's assets or other collateral, those other creditors would enjoy priority in right of payment compared to the Noteholders, up to the value realizable from such collateral.

Concentration of Loans in Arizona

The Company's portfolio of loans is concentrated in Arizona. Consequently, the Company's operations and financial condition are dependent upon general trends in the Arizona market in which such concentration exists and, more specifically, its respective real estate market. A decline in a market in which the Company has a concentration may adversely affect the values of properties securing the Company's loans, such that the principal balance of such loans may equal or exceed the value of the underlying properties, making the Company's ability to recover losses in the event of a borrower's default unlikely. In addition, uninsured disasters

such as floods, terrorism, and acts of war may adversely impact the borrowers' ability to repay loans, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Possible Inadequacy of Allowances for Loan Losses

The Company's allowance for losses related to the loans is maintained at a level considered adequate by management to absorb anticipated losses, based upon historical experience and upon management's assessment of the collectibility of loans in the Company's portfolio from time to time. The amount of future losses is susceptible to changes in economic, operating and other conditions, including changes in interest rates that may be beyond the Company's control and such losses may exceed current estimates. Although management believes that the Company's allowance for losses related to the loans is adequate to absorb any losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible, there can be no assurance that the allowance will prove sufficient to cover actual losses related to the loans in the future.

Broad Management Discretion as to Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds to be received by the Company in connection with this offering will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes, including the funding of loans. Accordingly, management will have broad discretion with respect to the expenditure of such proceeds. Purchasers of the Notes will be entrusting their funds to the Company's management, upon whose judgment they must depend, with limited information concerning the specific working capital requirements and general corporate purposes to which the funds will ultimately be applied. See "Use of Proceeds."

Company Is Exposed to Risks of Being a Lender

The current economic downturn could severely disrupt the market for real estate loans and adversely affect the value of any outstanding real estate loans made by the Company, and in

turn the Notes. Non-performing real estate loans may require substantial negotiations by the Company with the borrower in order for the Company to ultimately obtain the underlying property used as collateral for the loan. The Company may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to negotiate with the borrower in order to obtain the underlying property. In the event the Company is unable to obtain the underlying property, because of the unique and customized nature of a real estate loan, certain real estate loans may not be sold easily. One or more non-performing real estate loans secured by property that the Company is unable to obtain could have a negative affect on the performance of the Company and the return on your investment.

Governmental Action May Reduce Recoveries on Non-Performing Real Estate Loans

In the event the Company decides to foreclose on a real estate loan, legislative or regulatory initiatives by federal, state or local legislative bodies or administrative agencies, if enacted or adopted, could delay foreclosure, provide new defenses to foreclosure or otherwise impair the ability of the Company to foreclose on a real estate loan in default. Various jurisdictions have considered or are currently considering such actions, and the nature or extent of the limitation on foreclosure that may be enacted cannot be predicted. Bankruptcy courts could, if this legislation is enacted, reduce the amount of the principal balance on a real estate loan, reduce the interest rate, extend the term to maturity or otherwise modify the terms of a bankrupt borrower's real estate loan.

Property Owners Filing for Bankruptcy May Adversely Affect the Company and the Notes

The filing of a petition in bankruptcy automatically stops or "stays" any actions to enforce the terms of a real estate loan. Further, the bankruptcy court may take other actions that prevent the Company from foreclosing on the underlying property. A court may require modifications of the terms of a real estate loan, including reducing the amount of each monthly payment, changing the rate of interest and altering the payment schedule, thus allowing the borrower to keep the underlying property and thus preventing foreclosure by the Company

and/or making the sale of the real estate less profitable. A court may also permit a borrower to cure a monetary default relating to a real estate loan by paying arrearages within a reasonable period and reinstating the original real estate loan payment schedule, even if a final judgment of foreclosure has been entered in a state court. Any bankruptcy proceeding will, at a minimum, delay the Company in achieving its investment objectives and may adversely affect the Company's profitability.

Violation of Various Federal, State and Local Laws May Result in Losses

Violations of certain federal, state or local laws and regulations relating to the protection of consumers, unfair and deceptive practices and debt collection practices may subject the Company to damages and administrative enforcement. In the event that a real estate loan issued by the Company was not originated in compliance with applicable federal, state and local law, the Company may be subject to monetary penalties and could result in the borrowers rescinding the affected real estate loan. As a result, the Company may not be able to achieve its financial projections with respect to the particular underlying property.

Delays in Liquidation Due to State and Local Laws

Property foreclosure actions are regulated by state and local statutes and rules and are subject to many of the delays and expenses of other lawsuits, sometimes requiring several years to complete. As a result, if the Company is not able to obtain the property voluntarily from the borrower, the Company may not be able to quickly foreclose on and subsequently sell a property securing a real estate loan.

An Investment in the Notes May Not Be Consistent With Section 404 of ERISA

Persons acting as fiduciaries on behalf of a qualified profit sharing, pension or other retirement trusts subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") should satisfy themselves that an investment in the Notes is consistent with Section 404 of

ERISA and that the investment is prudent, taking into consideration cash flow and other objectives of the investor.

There Can Be no Assurance of Confidentiality

As part of the subscription process, investors will provide significant amounts of information about themselves to the Company. Pursuant to applicable laws, such information may be made available to third parties that have dealings with the Company, and governmental authorities (including by means of securities law-required information statements that are open to public inspection). Investors that are highly sensitive to such issues should consider taking steps to mitigate the impact upon them of such disclosures (such as by investing in the Notes through an intermediary entity).

Legal Counsel to the Company and Its President Does Not Represent the Noteholders

Each investor must acknowledge and agree in the Subscription Agreement that legal counsel representing the Company and its President does not represent, and shall not be deemed under the applicable codes of professional responsibility, to have represented or to be representing, any or all of the investors.

Legal Counsel to the Company Will Represent the Interests Solely of the Company and Its President

Documents relating to the purchase of Notes, including the Subscription Agreement to be completed by each investor, will be detailed and often technical in nature. Legal counsel to the Company will represent the interests solely of the Company and its President, and will not represent the interests of any investor. Accordingly, each prospective investor is urged to consult with its own legal counsel before investing in the Company and the purchase of the Notes. Finally, in advising as to matters of law (including matters of law described in this Memorandum), legal counsel has relied, and will rely, upon representations of fact made by the

Company's President. Such advice may be materially inaccurate or incomplete if any such representations are themselves inaccurate or incomplete, and legal counsel generally will not undertake independent investigation with regard to such representations.

Federal Income Tax Risks

The discussion entitled "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" includes a discussion of certain U.S. income tax risks involved in an investment in the Notes. The section does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to any particular investor and cannot address any investor's specific investment circumstances. In addition, the section does not include a discussion of state, local or foreign tax laws. Each investor should consult its own tax advisor with respect to these and other tax consequences of an investment in the Notes.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Confidential Private Offering Memorandum, including information incorporated by reference in this Memorandum, contains forward-looking statements regarding the Company's plans, expectations, estimates and beliefs. Actual results could differ materially from those discussed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. When used in this Memorandum, the words "anticipate," "intend," "believe," "estimate," and other similar expressions generally identify forward-looking statements, which are found throughout this Memorandum whenever statements are made that are not historical facts. Accordingly, such forward-looking statements might not accurately predict future events or the actual performance of an investment in the Notes. In addition, you must disregard any projections and representations, written or oral, which do not conform to those contained in this Confidential Private Offering Memorandum.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Company intends to use the net proceeds received from the sale of the Notes, primarily for operating capital, to purchase and fund Trust Deeds and to acquire interests in properties or notes, which the Company's management anticipates to be able to resell or collect as applicable. The proceeds from the sale of Notes may be used to repay earlier maturing Notes; provided, however, the Company will limit the amount of money that may be raised for this purpose so that the Company will not become subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940. See "Risk Factors – Proceeds From Subsequently Issued Notes May Be Used to Repay Earlier Maturing Notes."

The Company may use proceeds from this private placement for general business purposes, including rent, advertising, labor and administrative expenses, if needed, investment, expansion or the purchase of capital assets and to fund loans to borrowers and purchase Trust Deeds. However, the Company expects that no more than .05 percent of the proceeds of the offering will be allocated to general business purposes. The Company is not required to maintain reserves or to deposit any of the proceeds of the offering, into a reserve account, for the purpose of providing liquidity to service interest payments on, and redemption of, the Notes as they mature. The Company does not intend to maintain reserves from the proceeds of the offering in a cash reserve account. The remaining proceeds, net of cash reserves, if any, should be available to fund and purchase Trust Deeds. The Company is not required or obligated to give Noteholders notice of any changes in the Company's intended use of proceeds of the offering. See "Business."

The following table sets forth the Company's best estimates of the use of the minimum and maximum target gross proceeds from the sale of the Notes.

	<i>Minimum Amount Raised</i>	<i>Percent of Offering</i>	<i>Target Amount Raised</i>	<i>Percent of Offering</i>
<i>Gross Offering Proceeds</i>	\$500,000	100%	\$50,000,000	100%
<i>Commissions & Costs (1)</i>	-0-	0%	-0-	0%
<i>Cash Reserve (2)</i>	-0-	0%	-0-	0%
<i>General Business (3)</i>	\$25,000	5%	\$25,000	.05%
<i>Proceeds Available For Funding/ Purchase of Construction Loans (4)</i>	\$475,000	95%	\$49,975,000	99.95%

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- (1) The Company does not anticipate paying costs and commissions in excess of the costs associated with this offering. The Notes may be purchased directly from the Company without commission. Notes maturing more than two years also may be purchased by investors using qualified funds (i.e., IRA, SEP IRA, ROTH IRA and Keogh Plans), through a licensed broker-dealer and with an approved custodian; provided, that such investments meet the investor suitability requirement. Transaction costs for Notes purchased with qualified funds may be paid, solely at the Company's discretion, by the Company up to one percent (1%) of the principal Note amount.
- (2) Company intends (but is not required) to maintain cash reserves (or access to other funds) approximately equal to a minimum of one percent of the aggregate balance of Notes outstanding in its general accounts to provide funds to service interest payments and to facilitate redemption of the Notes. This amount will be calculated using a proprietary cash-flow management model. Interest accruing in the general accounts will belong to the Company.
- (3) Company anticipates that its current facilities are adequate to fund real estate loans and to service the volume of contracts that would be purchased at the minimum level of proceeds. If its business is significantly increased, the Company may invest in additional personnel, computer equipment and facilities capable of processing increased data. General business expenses may also include the offering expenses.

- (4) This use of the proceeds is only an estimate and the Company reserves the right to allocate the proceeds in a different manner consistent with the Confidential Private Offering Memorandum.

PRIOR PERFORMANCE

Mr. Chittick organized the Company in April of 2001 to provide a short-term funding source for primarily real estate developers and foreclosure specialists. Mr. Chittick has arranged for the funding and administration of real estate loans since that time.

Mr. Chittick initially capitalized the company with one million dollars of his personal funds. From July 2001 through December 2001, an additional \$500,000 was raised from investors. In 2002, an additional \$930,000 was raised from investors. In 2003, an additional \$1,550,000 was raised from existing and new investors. In 2004, the amount from both old and new investors increased to an additional \$2,450,000. In 2005, an additional \$2,670,000 was raised from existing and new investors. In 2006, an additional \$2,800,000 was raised from existing and new investors. In 2007, an additional \$2,400,000 was raised from existing and new investors. In 2008, an additional \$3,000,000 was raised from existing and new investors. In 2009, an additional \$ _____ was raised from existing and new investors. In 2010, an additional \$ _____ was raised from existing and new investors. From January 2011 to _____, 2011, an additional \$ _____ was raised from existing and new investors. Mr. Chittick uses an equity line of credit to help facilitate cash flow for the Company. All of the money raised from investors has been through the sale of promissory notes like those being offered in this placement. Such notes were for terms of 6 to 60 months and have, to date, drawn interest at the rate of ___ to ___% per annum. The Company has never defaulted on either interest or principal for any of such notes.

The money raised by the Company from investors has historically been divided into a large portfolio of loans secured by marketable properties with varying values and locations in the Phoenix metro area. The Company is currently lending in approximately ___ cities in the Phoenix metro area, which includes Maricopa and Pinal Counties. The Company will have loans secured by properties in many of these cities simultaneously. The Company has endeavored to maintain a large and diverse base of borrowers as well as a diverse selection of properties as collateral for its loans to the borrowers. However, in response to the more recent challenging conditions in the real estate market, the Company has focused on maintaining relationships with borrowers that have a proven track record with a good payment history and performance. The

Company continues to strive to achieve a diverse borrower base by attempting to ensure that one borrower will not comprise more than ten percent (10%) of the total portfolio. **[Is this still accurate?]**

All real estate loans funded by the Company have been and are intended to be secured through first position trust deeds. The loan to value ratio of the Company's overall portfolio has averaged less than 70% and the Company intends to maintain a loan to value ratio of 50% to 65%.

In 2001, the Company funded 37 loans in its first year of operation. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$3,378,000, with the value of underlying homes totaling \$6,393,000. Of those 37 loans, 15 were repaid in 2001. The repaid loans totaled \$1,452,000, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$2,431,000. All interest due from all loans was collected.

In 2002, the Company funded 69 loans in its first full year of operation. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$5,685,000, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$8,780,000. Of the 69 new loans in 2002 and the remaining unpaid loans from late 2001, 66 were repaid in 2002. These repaid loans totaled \$5,267,000, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$9,076,300. All interest due from all loans was collected.

In 2003, the Company funded 124 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$11,673,000, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$17,530,500. Of the 124 new loans in 2003 and the remaining unpaid loans from late 2002, 106 were repaid in 2003. These repaid loans totaled \$9,693,500, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$14,488,500. All interest due from all loans was collected.

In 2004, the Company funded 185 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$19,907,000, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$30,422,600. Of the 185 new loans in 2004 and the remaining unpaid loans from late 2003, 170 were repaid in 2004. These repaid loans totaled \$17,951,700, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$26,939,500. All interest due from all loans was collected.

In 2005, the Company funded 236 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$34,955,700, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$50,487,300. Of the 236 new loans in 2005 and the remaining unpaid loans from late 2004, 232 were repaid in 2005. These repaid loans totaled \$31,001,940, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$45,111,500. All interest due from all loans was collected.

In 2006, the Company funded 215 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$34,468,100, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$52,784,000. Of the 215 new loans in 2006 and the remaining unpaid loans from 2005, 212 were repaid in 2006. These repaid loans totaled \$35,301,250, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$53,057,200. One loan that was foreclosed on, and successfully resold, did not pay all the interest due. However, the small uncollected amount was absorbed by the Company.

In 2007, the Company funded 271 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$42,269,767, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$65,574,500. Of the 271 new loans in 2007 and the remaining unpaid loans from 2006, 257 were repaid in 2007. These repaid loans totaled \$41,424,815, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$65,482,800. One condominium loan, two house loans, and one land loan were foreclosed. While the condominium and houses were sold with minimal principal loss, much of the interest was collected on all four loans. The loss was absorbed by the Company.

In 2008, the Company funded 364 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$47,329,758, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$77,616,000. Of the 364 new loans in 2008 and the remaining unpaid loans from 2007, 257 were repaid in 2008. Such repaid loans totaled \$34,578,755 with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$56,255,500. While one condominium and six homes were sold with minimal principal loss, much of the interest was collected on all the loans. The loss was absorbed by the Company. There were 15 more homes that were either foreclosed on or ownership was acquired through the deed in lieu process. These houses are presently either for sale on the retail market, or have been rented and are for sale on the investor market.

In 2009, the Company funded ___ loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$_____, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$_____. Of the _____ new loans in 2009 and the remaining unpaid loans from 2008, _____ were repaid in 2009. Such repaid loans totaled \$_____ with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$_____. **[PLEASE DESCRIBE LOSSES/FORECLOSURES FOR 2009]**

In 2010, the Company funded ___ loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$_____, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$_____. Of the _____ new loans in 2010 and the remaining unpaid loans from 2009, _____ were repaid in 2010. Such repaid loans totaled \$_____ with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$_____. **[PLEASE DESCRIBE LOSSES/FORECLOSURES FOR 2010]**

From January 1, 2011, through _____, 2011, the Company has funded ___ loans for a total of \$_____, with the underlying homes valued at \$_____. There have been _____ loans repaid in 2011 for a total of \$_____, and house values of \$_____. **[PLEASE DESCRIBE CURRENT LOSSES/FORECLOSURES FOR 2011]**

Since inception through _____, 2011, the Company has participated in _____ loans, with an average loan amount of \$_____, with the highest single loan being \$_____ and lowest being \$_____. The aggregate amount of loans funded is \$_____ with property values totaling \$_____. The total amount of loans that have funded and closed is \$_____ with home values equaling \$_____. These loans have borne interest rates of ___% to ___% per annum. The interest rate paid to noteholders has ranged from ___% to ___% per annum through such date. Each and every Noteholder has been paid the interest and principle due to that Noteholder in accordance with the respective terms of the Noteholder's Notes. Despite any losses incurred by the Company from

its borrowers, no Noteholder has sustained any diminished return or loss on their investment in a Note from the Company.

MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

The Director and Executive Officer of the Company are: Denny J. Chittick, 4_, President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary.

Denny J. Chittick worked at Insight Enterprises, Inc, a publicly traded company, for nearly 10 years, holding many different positions from finance, accounting, operations and held the position of Sr. Vice President and CIO when he left the company in 1997. Since leaving Insight, he has been involved in several different companies, including a software company, internet company and finance company. Mr. Chittick holds a degree in Finance from Arizona State University.

Real Estate Consultant

The Company will have only one employee, which will require the Company to use outside consultants on a periodic basis to provide various services. These consultants may be retained to assist with any necessary due diligence in connection with these loans and, to the extent necessary, to assist with the closing of a loan.

Employees

With the assistance of outside consultants on an as-needed basis, Mr. Chittick intends to operate the Company as its primary employee, analyzing, negotiating, originating, purchasing and servicing Trust Deeds by himself. As the portfolio of contracts increases, the Company may add additional personnel.

Contingency Plan in the Event of Death or Disability of Mr. Chittick

In the event that Mr. Chittick is unable to perform his duties to continue the operation of the Company in any capacity, Mr. Chittick has a written agreement with Robert Koehler, an owner of RLS Capital, Inc. to provide or arrange for any necessary services for the Company. Robert has twelve (12) years of experience supporting real estate loan portfolios similar to the portfolio of the Company. Robert holds a real estate license in Arizona and has worked as a loan officer in the residential and commercial transactions and has conducted due diligence effort for hundreds of private purchase of notes and trust deeds. Robert is respected as a member of the Arizona real estate investment community by investors, borrowers, mortgage brokers, escrow officers and real estate agents. As part of this contingency plan, Robert is a signatory on the Company's bank account. On a weekly basis, Robert receives an updated spreadsheet of all properties currently being used as collateral for a loan. On a monthly basis, Robert receives a spreadsheet of all the investors and what is owed to each of them, and receives the monthly statements for all investors. Pursuant to the agreement with Robert, upon Robert's receipt of instructions from Denny Chittick, or from other designated individuals, or upon medical confirmation that Mr. Chittick is unable to continue to perform his duties as President of the Company for an extended period of time, Robert will act to close down the Company's business by collecting all of the monies due on the Trust Deeds and Robert will return all of the principal and interest owed to the investors pursuant to the Notes. **[Need to have written agreement with Robert renewed and his written consent to this Section and description.]**

Management Compensation

As the sole shareholder, Mr. Chittick receives a salary consistent with IRS guidelines. Salary adjustments are made at year-end in order for Mr. Chittick to fund his 401(K) and to pay his income taxes. Year-end profits are taxed to Mr. Chittick pursuant to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code rules applicable to Subchapter S corporations. Therefore, year-end profits may be distributed to Mr. Chittick. In addition, Mr. Chittick is paid interest on Notes funded by Mr. Chittick in the same manner as the other investors. See "Management – Management Compensation." As the Company expands its lending operations and increases the workload of

Mr. Chittick, he reserves the right to receive an increased salary so long as there is no current default under the Notes.

Ownership Compensation

The Company receives its revenue primarily from interest earned on trust deeds, rents on properties owned by the Company, interest on cash reserve accounts, and interest earned on investments made by the Company after subtracting interest paid on its debts. The amount of profits, and therefore, compensation to Mr. Chittick, will be dependent upon the amount of Notes sold, Trust Deeds acquired, loans made and the terms of such loans. After payment of its principal and interest obligations under the Notes, the Company intends to retain earnings in the Company up to the level of “reserve” or “retained earnings” goals that the Company deems adequate. Subject to the need to adjust these goals due to special liquidity needs due to plans to repay Notes or to fund future Trust Deeds, the Company anticipates that it will be able to achieve and maintain adequate reserve goals to meet the Company’s obligations.

Mr. Chittick may have significant investments in the Notes, for which the Company will pay him monthly interest on the same basis as other Noteholders which investment amount will be subordinated to all other Notes placed pursuant to this Memorandum. (Mr. Chittick currently has invested approximately \$_____ in Notes, but this amount varies from \$1 million to \$1.8 million.) See “Description of Securities.” The Company intends to pay to Mr. Chittick all retained earnings in excess of any reserves deemed necessary or desirable by Mr. Chittick to meet the Company’s obligations.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDER

The following table sets forth the beneficial ownership of shares of the Company's outstanding common stock.

Name and Address	Number of Shares	Percent
Denny J. Chittick 6132 W. Victoria Place Chandler, AZ 85226	500,000	100%

The Company is authorized to issue up to 25,000,000 shares of common stock, but has no intent to issue additional common stock at this time.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Ownership

Based on his 100 percent ownership of the Company's common stock, Denny J. Chittick maintains the exclusive ability to elect directors, appoint officers and manage the operations of the Company.

Competing Businesses

During the four years prior to forming the Company, Denny Chittick personally invested in companies and in real estate loans that are substantially similar to the Company's investments in Trust Deeds. In addition to his activities on behalf of the Company, Mr. Chittick reserves the right to continue his personal investments in real estate and instruments similar to Trust Deeds, which are considered competing businesses of the Company. See "Risk Factors – Management's Outside Interests and Conflicts of Interest."

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The Company is offering up to \$50 million in Notes. The minimum denomination is \$50,000, and the maximum denomination is \$1,000,000 in a single note. An investor may purchase more than \$1,000,000 in Notes, but it will be distributed over different Notes. Denominations increase from the minimum to the maximum in additional increments with a minimum incremental increase of \$10,000. Until the maximum offering proceeds are attained or the Company terminates this offering, the Company expects to offer the Notes for placement on a continuing basis for two years from the date of this Memorandum. Absent an earlier termination, the offering will continue for so long as the Company has not changed its operations or method of offering in any material respect. If the Company changes its operations or method of offering in any material respect, the Company will update the Memorandum as necessary to provide correct information to investors. The Company may experience difficulties in conducting a continuous offering of Notes. See “Risk Factors – Difficulties and Costs of Continuous Offering.”

The Notes are general obligations of the Company and are superior in priority and liquidation preference to any Notes payable to Mr. Chittick. Mr. Chittick has agreed to subordinate any Notes to which he subscribes to Notes with similar maturities placed with other investors. Although the Company has never defaulted with respect to a Note, including any regular interest payment or the principal and interest due upon the maturity of the Note, if the Company should ever be in default with respect to any Note, Mr. Chittick will subordinate any Notes he may hold until the default is cured and Mr. Chittick will also defer any compensation until the default is cured. While Mr. Chittick has agreed and will act as set forth above in this Memorandum, such agreement is not evidenced in a separate writing signed by Mr. Chittick.

The Notes will bear interest at the rates stated for the term selected. The investor may elect to have interest paid monthly, quarterly or accrue and be paid at maturity. If the investor elects to have interest paid at maturity or quarterly, the interest will accrue monthly and earn compounded interest. Interest is payable on the last day of each period to the investors of the Notes at the principal office of the Company in Chandler, Arizona. At the option of the

Company, interest payments may be paid by check mailed to the address of the investor entitled thereto as it appears on the Subscription Agreement for the Notes. An investor may request in writing to the Company that a deposit be made to a designated bank or investment account.

The Notes are not transferable without the prior written consent of the Company, which the Company may withhold in its sole discretion. The Company anticipates withholding its consent if the transfer could jeopardize the Company's exemption under Regulation D or any applicable state blue-sky law or the Company's exclusion from the definition of an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The Notes are unsecured and are not insured or guaranteed by any state or federal government entity or any insurance company. In event of default, an investor could look only to the Trust Deeds or other assets of the Company for repayment.

As unsecured, general obligations of the Company, the Notes will not have any specific collateral. The Company's Assets include all of the Company's right, title and interest in Trust Deeds owned by the Company, together with all payments and instruments received thereto and all proceeds of the conversion of any of the foregoing into cash or other liquid property. So long as the Company is not in default on the Notes, the Company is permitted to freely transfer, sell or substitute, in the normal course of business, any Trust Deeds it owns, subject to general restrictions concerning transfers of property; provided, however, the Company may transfer, sell or substitute one or more Trust Deeds if such transfer, sale or substitution is done in connection with a plan to cure a default.

On an annual basis, the Company will retain an independent accounting firm to prepare the 1099's to be issued by the Company to the investors and to prepare the tax return for the Company. On an annual basis and upon written request from an investor, the Company will certify to the requesting investor(s) that the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all cash accounts, other property and Trust Deeds is at least equal to the principal amount of outstanding Notes as of the date of the request.

The Company may, in its discretion, modify the interest rate paid on subsequently issued Notes or the term of such Notes. Any such modification of the interest rate or term will not affect Notes then issued and outstanding.

Notes are initially being offered at the following rates and maturities:

<u>Note Terms (2)(3)</u>			
Note Amount (1)	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years to 5 Years
\$50,000 and up	8% ⁽⁴⁾	10% ⁽⁴⁾	12% ⁽⁴⁾

- (1) Note amounts are issued in varied denominations from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000, and in additional increases with a minimum of \$10,000. For qualified funds, the Company will accept minimum contributions in such amounts as reasonably determined by the Company.
- (2) Although the Company intends to use its good faith efforts to accommodate written requests from an investor to prepay any Note prior to maturity and the Company has in fact been able to satisfy such requests in a timely manner with interest paid in full, the Company has no obligation to do so and the investor has no right to require the Company to redeem the Note prior to maturity. Upon the Company's election to honor an investor's request to prepay any Note prior to maturity, the Company reserves the right to adjust any interest payable to the investor to the interest rate that would have been payable for the actual outstanding term of the Note.
- (3) The Notes may be redeemed by the Company at any time prior to maturity upon 30 days written notice to the investor at a price equal to the principal amount of the Note plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.
- (4) The Company also reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to adjust the interest paid on outstanding Notes on 30 days written notice to Noteholders.

The Company has the right to sell, encumber, mortgage, create a lien on or otherwise dispose of any or all of its property, or in any manner secure an indebtedness so that such indebtedness shall have a claim against the assets of the Company securing such indebtedness, all without the consent of the investors of the outstanding Notes provided no Notes are in default. Any security interest granted in any of the Company's assets to secure an indebtedness will be superior in priority to the general claim of a Noteholder.

Default may occur with respect to one Note and not another. The Company shall be in default of a particular Note if any of the following events ("Event of Default") occurs with respect to that Note: (a) default for 30 days in any payment of interest on a Note when due; (b) default for 15 days in any payment of principal on a Note when due after maturity; (c) a filing for protection by the Company under Chapters 11 or 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or a filing for the Company under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code by creditors of the Company which filing is not dismissed within 90 days of the filing date; or (d) default for 90 days after receiving appropriate notice of a breach of any other covenant applicable to a Note. Notwithstanding the events listed above, Mr. Chittick may defer any payment of interest or principal due to Mr. Chittick or an entity controlled by him on any of the Notes subscribed to personally by Mr. Chittick without creating an Event of Default.

The Company may not consolidate with or merge into any corporation, or transfer substantially all of its assets to any person, unless the successor corporation or transferee assumes the Company's obligations on the Notes. The Company has no present intention of merging with another company or consolidating with another company or transferring its assets.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Notes may be purchased directly from the Company without commission. Notes maturing in two through five years also may be purchased with qualified monies (such as IRA, SEP IRA, ROTH IRA and KEOGH plans) through a licensed broker-dealer and with an approved custodian; provided, that such investments meet the investor suitability requirements. Transaction costs for Notes purchased with qualified funds will be paid by the Company up to one percent of the Note's face amount. The principal amount of the Note will be equal to the amount paid by the investor, and interest would be calculated on that amount.

The Notes are not registered with the SEC or any other state or federal regulatory agency. No state or federal agency has made any finding or determination as to the fairness of this offering for investment, the adequacy or accuracy of the disclosures, nor any recommendation or endorsement of the Notes.

The offering and sale of the Notes is intended to be exempt from registration under the Act by virtue of one or more of the following exemptions provided by: (i) Section 4(2) of the Act; and (ii) Regulation D promulgated under the Act. See "Investor Suitability." In accordance therewith, substantial restrictions are placed on the offering and purchase of the Notes, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) The transaction may not include any public offering. The offer to sell Notes must be directly communicated to the investor by an officer of the Company and at no time may the Company advertise or solicit by means of any leaflet, public promotional meeting, newspaper or magazine article, radio or television advertisement or any other form of general advertising or general promotion.
- (2) The Notes may be purchased only for the investor's own account, for investment purposes only and not with a view to distribution, assignment, hypothecation, resale or to fractionalization in whole or in part.
- (3) An investor must meet certain suitability requirements, which are set forth under "Investor Suitability."

- (4) The Company must have furnished and made available for inspection all documents and information that the investor has reasonably requested relating to an investment in the Company, including its Articles of Incorporation, stock records and financial account records.

DETERMINATION OF OFFERING PRICE

The rate of return for the Notes offered hereby will be set from time to time by management of the Company to approximate a rate of return competitive with similar securities of other companies engaged in the finance industry. The Company has been in operation since April 2001. There is no market for the Company's securities and none is expected to develop. Accordingly, the rate of return on any Note bears no relation to the results of the Company, to any market price for the Company's securities, to the level of risk involved, or to any recognized measure of valuation or return on investment.

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general discussion of certain U.S. federal tax considerations and consequences that may be relevant to a decision to acquire, own and dispose of Notes by an initial holder thereof. This summary only applies to Notes held as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Except as set forth below, this summary does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular Noteholder and it is not intended to be applicable to Noteholders that are subject to special tax rules, such as financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, grantor trusts, U.S. expatriates, partnerships or other pass-through entities, tax-exempt organizations or dealers or traders in securities or currencies, or to Noteholders that will hold Notes as part of a position in a straddle or as part of a hedging, conversion or integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes or that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar. Moreover, except as set forth below, this summary does not address the U.S. federal estate and gift tax law, the tax laws of any state, local or foreign government or alternative minimum tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership or other disposition of Notes and does not address the U.S. federal income tax treatment of Noteholders that do not acquire Notes as part of the initial distribution at their initial issue price. Each prospective investor should consult its tax advisor, attorney and accountant with respect to the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of Notes.

This summary is based on current provisions of the Code, as amended, existing and proposed U.S. Treasury Regulations, current administrative pronouncements and judicial decisions, each as available and in effect on the date hereof. All of the foregoing are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, or differing interpretations which could affect the tax consequences described herein. No advance tax ruling has been sought or obtained from the Internal Revenue Service regarding the tax consequences of the transactions described herein. This discussion does not address tax considerations arising under the laws of any particular state, local or foreign jurisdiction.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS, ATTORNEYS AND ACCOUNTANTS REGARDING THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE NOTES IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS, AS WELL AS ANY TAX CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY ARISE UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY FOREIGN, STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER TAXING JURISDICTION.

For purposes of this summary, a “U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of Notes who for U.S. federal income tax purposes is (i) a citizen or resident (or is treated as a resident for U.S. federal income tax purposes) of the United States; (ii) a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof; (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust (1) that validly elects to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes or (2) (a) the administration over which a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision and (b) all of the substantial decisions of which one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control. A “Non-U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of Notes who for U.S. federal income tax purposes is (i) a non-resident alien individual; (ii) a foreign corporation; or (iii) a foreign estate or trust the fiduciary of which is a nonresident alien.

If a partnership (or any other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Notes, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Such partner should consult its own tax advisor as to its consequences of holding and disposing of the Notes.

U.S. Holders

Interest

Except as set forth below, interest paid on a Note generally will be includible in a U.S. Holder's gross income as ordinary interest income at the time it is paid or accrued in accordance with the U.S. Holder's usual method of tax accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Market Discount

A holder of Notes may in very limited circumstances, transfer their Notes to third parties. If the Company authorizes such a transfer, Notes sold on a secondary market after their original issue for a price lower than their stated redemption price at maturity are generally said to be acquired at market discount. Code Section 1278 defines "market discount" as the excess, if any, of the stated redemption price at maturity of the Note, over the purchaser's initial adjusted basis in the Note. If, however, the market discount with respect to a Note is less than 1/4th of one percent (.0025) of the stated redemption price at maturity of the Note multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity from the date the subsequent purchaser has acquired the Note, then the market discount is considered to be zero. Notes acquired by holders at original issue and Notes maturing not more than one year from the date of issue are not subject to the market discount rules.

Gain on the sale, redemption or other disposition of a Note, including full or partial redemption thereof, having "market discount" will be treated as interest income to the extent the gain does not exceed the accrued market discount on the Note at the time of the disposition. A holder may elect to include market discount in taxable income for the taxable years to which it is attributable. The amount included is treated as interest income. If this election is made, the rule requiring interest income treatment of all or a portion of the gain upon disposition is inapplicable. Once the election is made to include market discount in income currently, it cannot be revoked without the consent of the IRS. The election applies to all market discount notes acquired by the holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies.

Sale, Exchange or Disposition of Notes

A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Note generally will equal the cost of the Note to such U.S. Holder, increased by any original issue discount ("OID") or market discount previously included by the holder in income with respect to the Note. Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Note, a U.S. Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition (less an amount equal to the accrued but unpaid interest which will be taxable as ordinary income) and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Note. Any such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss. In the case of a noncorporate U.S. Holder, capital gains derived in respect of a Note that is held as a capital asset and that is held for more than one year are eligible for reduced income tax rates and may be deemed a long-term capital gain. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Non-U.S. Holders

Interest

Subject to the discussion below under the heading "U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting," payments of principal of, and interest on (including any OID), a Note to (i) a controlled foreign corporation, as such term is defined in Section 957 of the Code, which is related to the Company, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership, (ii) a person owning, actually or constructively, securities representing at least more than 50% of the total combined outstanding voting power of all classes of the Company's voting stock and (iii) banks which acquire such Note in consideration of an extension of credit made pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of business, will not be subject to any U.S. withholding tax provided that the beneficial owner of the Note provides certification completed in compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, which requirements are discussed below under the heading "U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting," or an exemption is otherwise established.

If a Non-U.S. Holder cannot satisfy the requirements above, payments of interest made to a Non-U.S. Holder will be subject to a U.S. withholding tax equal to 30% of the gross payments

made to the Non-U.S. Holder unless the Non-U.S. Holder provides the Company or the Company's paying agent, as the case may be, with a properly executed (1) IRS Form W-8BEN claiming an exemption from or reduction in withholding under the benefit of an applicable income tax treaty or (2) IRS Form W-8ECI stating that interest paid on the note is not subject to withholding tax because it is effectively connected with the beneficial owner's conduct of a trade or business in the United States. Alternative documentation may be applicable in certain situations.

If a Non-U.S. Holder is engaged in a trade or business in the United States and interest on a note is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business, the Non-U.S. Holder, although exempt from withholding as discussed above (provided the certification requirements described above are satisfied), will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such interest (including OID) on a net income basis in the same manner as if the Non-U.S. Holder were a U.S. Holder. In addition, if such Non-U.S. Holder is a foreign corporation, it may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or lesser rate under an applicable income tax treaty) of such amount, subject to adjustments.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Notes

Subject to the discussion below under the heading "U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting," any gain realized by a Non-U.S. Holder upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Note generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax, unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by such Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States or (ii) in the case of any gain realized by an individual Non-U.S. Holder, such Non-U.S. Holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of such sale, exchange or disposition and certain other conditions are met. Special rules may apply upon the sale, exchange or disposition of a Note to certain Non-U.S. Holders, such as "controlled foreign corporations," "passive foreign investment companies," "foreign personal holding companies" and certain expatriates, that are subject to special treatment under the Code. Such entities and individuals should consult their own tax advisors to determine the U.S. federal, state, local and other tax consequences that may be relevant to them.

U.S. Federal Estate Taxes

A Note that is held by an individual who at the time of death is not a citizen or resident (as specially defined for United States federal estate tax purposes) of the United States will not generally be subject to U.S. federal estate tax as a result of such individual's death, provided that such individual is not a shareholder owning actually or constructively more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote and, at the time of such individual's death, payments of interest with respect to such note would not have been effectively connected with the conduct by such individual of a trade or business in the United States.

U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

U.S. Holders

Information reporting requirements will apply to certain payments of principal and interest and the accrual of OID, if any, on an obligation and to proceeds of the sale, exchange or other disposition of an obligation, to certain U.S. Holders. This obligation, however, does not apply with respect to certain U.S. Holders including, corporations, tax-exempt organizations, qualified pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts. In general, the Company is required to file with the IRS each year a Form 1099 information return reporting the amount of interest that was paid or that is considered earned by a U.S. Holder with respect to the Notes held during each calendar year, and a U.S. Holder is required to report such amount as income on its federal income tax return for that year. A U.S. backup withholding tax currently at a rate of 28% will apply to such payments if a U.S. Holder fails to provide a correct taxpayer identification number or certification of other tax-exempt status or fails to report in full dividend and interest income. Any amount withheld under the backup withholding rules is allowable as a credit against the taxpayer's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders

Information reporting will generally apply to payments of interest on a Note to a Non-U.S. Holder and the amount of tax, if any, withheld with respect to such payments. Copies of the information returns reporting such interest payments and any withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which the Non-U.S. Holder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty. Payments of principal and interest on any Notes to Non-U.S. Holders will not be subject to any U.S. backup withholding tax if the beneficial owner of the Note (or a financial institution holding the note on behalf of the beneficial owner in the ordinary course of its trade or business) provides an appropriate certification to the payor and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know, that the certification is incorrect. Payments of principal and interest on Notes not excluded from U.S. backup withholding tax discussed above generally will be subject to United States withholding tax at a rate of 28%, except where an applicable United States income tax treaty provides for the reduction or elimination of such withholding tax.

In addition, information reporting and, depending on the circumstances, backup withholding, will apply to the proceeds of the sale of a Note within the United States or conducted through United States-related financial intermediaries unless the beneficial owner provides the payor with an appropriate certification as to its non-U.S. status and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the certification is incorrect.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against a Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

THE ABOVE SUMMARY IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP, DISPOSITION OR RETIREMENT OF THE NOTES. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS OF NOTES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS, ATTORNEYS AND ACCOUNTANTS CONCERNING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS.

INVESTOR SUITABILITY

General

An investment in the Notes involves significant risks and is suitable only for persons of adequate financial means who have no need for liquidity with respect to this investment and who can bear the economic risk of a complete loss of their investment. This private placement is made in reliance on exemptions from the registration requirements of the Act and applicable state securities laws and regulations.

The suitability standards discussed below represent minimum suitability standards for prospective investors. The satisfaction of such standards by a prospective investor does not necessarily mean that the Notes are a suitable investment for such prospective investor. Prospective investors are encouraged to consult their personal financial advisors to determine whether an investment in the Notes is appropriate. The Company may reject subscriptions, in whole or in part, in its absolute discretion.

The Company will require each investor to represent in writing, among other things, that (i) by reason of the investor's business or financial experience, or that of the investor's professional advisor, the investor is capable of evaluating the merits and risks of an investment in the Notes and of protecting its own interest in connection with the transaction, (ii) the investor is acquiring the Notes for its own account for investment only and not with a view toward the resale or distribution thereof, (iii) the investor is aware that the Notes have not been registered under the Act or any state securities laws and that there is no market for the Notes, (iv) such investor meets the suitability requirements set forth below and (v) they have read and taken full cognizance of the Risk Factors and other information set forth in this Confidential Private Offering Memorandum.

Suitability Requirements

Except as set forth below, each investor must represent in writing that it: (a) is “sophisticated” in so far as it is sufficiently knowledgeable and experienced in financial and business matters to be able to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in the Notes either alone or with a purchaser representative; (b) is able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes, including a loss of the entire investment; and (c) qualifies as an “accredited investor,” as such term is defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Act and must demonstrate the basis for such qualification. To be an accredited investor, an investor must fall within any of the following categories at the time of sale of Notes to that investor:

- (1) A bank as defined in Section 3(a)(2) of the Act or a savings and loan association or other institution as defined in Section 3(a)(5)(A) of the Act whether acting in its individual or fiduciary capacity; a broker or dealer registered pursuant to Section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; an insurance company as defined in Section 2(13) of the Act; an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or a business development company as defined in Section 2(a)(48) of that Act; a Small Business Investment Company licensed by the United States Small Business Administration under Section 301(c) or (d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; a plan established and maintained by a state, its political subdivisions, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or its political subdivisions, for the benefit of its employees, if such plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000; an employee benefit plan within the meaning of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, if the investment decision is made by a plan fiduciary, as defined in Section 3(21) of such act, which is either a bank, savings and loan association, insurance company, or registered investment adviser, or if the employee benefit plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or, if a self-directed plan, with investment decisions made solely by persons that are accredited investors;
- (2) A private business development company as defined in Section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940;
- (3) An organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, corporation, Massachusetts or similar business trust or partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the Notes, with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000;

- (4) Any director, executive officer, or general partner of the Company, or any director, executive officer, or general partner of a general partner of the Company;
- (5) Any natural person whose individual net worth, or joint net worth with that person's spouse, at the time of such person's purchase of the Notes exceeds \$1,000,000 (excluding the value of such person's primary residence);
- (6) Any natural person who had an individual income in excess of \$200,000 in each of the two most recent years or joint income with that person's spouse in excess of \$300,000 in each of those years and has a reasonable expectation of reaching the same income level in the current year;
- (7) Any trust with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000 not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the Notes, whose purchase is directed by a sophisticated person as described in Rule 506(b)(2)(ii) of Regulation D; and
- (8) An entity in which all of the equity owners are accredited investors (as defined above).

As used in this Memorandum, the term "net worth" means the excess of total assets over total liabilities. In determining income an investor should add to the investor's adjusted gross income any amounts attributable to tax exempt income received, losses claimed as limited partner in any limited partnership, deductions claimed for depletion, contributions to an IRA, KEOGH, SEP IRA or ROTH IRA retirement plan, alimony payments, and any amount by which income from long-term capital gains has been reduced in arriving at adjusted gross income.

Confidential Private Offering Memorandum

DenSco Investment Corporation

_____, 2011

No: _____

Name of Payee: _____

Confidential Private Offering Memorandum

DenSco Investment Corporation

General Obligations Notes

Minimum Purchase \$50,000

The General Obligation Notes (the "Notes") are general obligations of DenSco Investment Corporation, an Arizona corporation (the "Company"). The Notes, together with all other outstanding notes and all other advances or liabilities owed by the Company to any holder of an outstanding note will be secured by a general pledge of all assets owned by or later acquired by the Company. The Company's largest assets will be the Trust Deeds, as defined herein, acquired by the Company and the Notes will be superior in priority and liquidation preference to Notes subscribed for by officers and shareholders of the Company. Interest will be paid monthly, quarterly or at maturity. The Notes are not insured or guaranteed by any state or federal government entity or any insurance company, and the Company will not establish a sinking fund for the Notes. The Company generally may transfer, sell or substitute collateral for the Notes. The Company may modify the interest rate to be paid on subsequently issued Notes. The Company will use good faith efforts to prepay Notes upon receipt of written request, but the Company will not be obligated to do so. The Notes may be redeemed by the Company prior to maturity upon notice at a price equal to the principal amount of the Notes plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. See "Description of Securities – Note Terms." Default may occur with respect to one Note and not another. The Notes may be purchased directly from the Company without commission. The Company intends to offer the Notes on a continuous basis until the earlier of (a) the sale of the maximum offering, or (b) two years from the date of this memorandum; provided, however, the Company reserves the right to amend, modify and/or terminate this offering if the Company changes its operations or method of offering in any material respect. See "Description of Securities" and "Plan of Distribution."

THE NOTES ARE SPECULATIVE AND INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. SEE "RISK FACTORS."

THE NOTES OFFERED HEREBY HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "ACT"), OR APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS, NOR HAS THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY REVIEWED, APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM OR ENDORSED THE MERITS OF THE PLACEMENT OF NOTES. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS UNLAWFUL. THE NOTES ARE OFFERED PURSUANT TO EXEMPTIONS PROVIDED BY SECTION 4(2) OF THE ACT, REGULATION D THEREUNDER, CERTAIN STATE SECURITIES LAWS AND CERTAIN RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED PURSUANT THERETO. THE NOTES MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED IN THE ABSENCE OF AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE ACT AND ANY APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS OR AN OPINION OF COUNSEL ACCEPTABLE TO THE COMPANY AND ITS COUNSEL THAT SUCH REGISTRATION IS NOT REQUIRED.

	Offering Price (1)	Underwriting Commissions (2)	Proceeds to the Company (3)
Note	\$50,000	-0-	\$50,000
Total Minimum Offering	\$500,000	-0-	\$480,000 <u>475,000</u>
Offering Maximum	\$50,000,000	-0-	\$49,980,000 <u>49,975,000</u>

- (1) The Notes are offered in \$50,000 initial investment with additional increments with a minimum of at least \$10,000. All subscriptions for Notes are subject to review and acceptance by the Company.
- (2) ~~As~~ The Company's President, Denny J. Chittick, is making the private placement of the Notes on behalf of the Company. Mr. Chittick will not receive any sales commission in connection with the placement of the Notes. The Company reserves the right to pay costs and commission to a licensed broker-dealer with an approved custodian to facilitate procedures by investors using qualified funds (i.e., IRA, SEP IRA, ROTH IRA and KEOGH Plans), up to one percent (1%) of the principal Note amount.
- (3) Offering expenses, estimated at ~~\$20,000~~ \$25,000, will be paid from the Company's general operating funds.

DenSco Investment Corporation
6132 W. Victoria Place
Chandler, Arizona 85226
(t) 602-469-3001
(f) 602-532-7737

THE NOTES ARE OFFERED ONLY TO PERSONS WHO ARE: (1) "ACCREDITED INVESTORS" WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 501(a) OF REGULATION D PROMULGATED UNDER THE ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAW; (2) ABLE TO BEAR THE ECONOMIC RISK OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES, INCLUDING A LOSS OF THE ENTIRE INVESTMENT; AND (3) SUFFICIENTLY KNOWLEDGEABLE AND EXPERIENCED IN FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MATTERS TO BE ABLE TO EVALUATE THE MERITS AND RISKS OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES EITHER ALONE OR WITH A PURCHASER REPRESENTATIVE. SEE "INVESTOR SUITABILITY." THE NOTES ARE NOT OFFERED AND WILL NOT BE SOLD TO ANY PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR UNLESS SUCH INVESTOR HAS ESTABLISHED, TO THE SATISFACTION OF DENNY J. CHITTICK, THAT THE INVESTOR MEETS ALL OF THE FOREGOING CRITERIA. EACH INVESTOR MUST ACQUIRE THE NOTES FOR HIS, HER OR ITS OWN ACCOUNT, FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES ONLY, AND WITHOUT ANY INTENTION OF DISTRIBUTING OR RESELLING ANY OF THE NOTES, EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION TO ANYONE IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH SUCH AN OFFER OR SOLICITATION IS NOT AUTHORIZED. IN ADDITION, THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM CONSTITUTES AN OFFER ONLY TO THE PERSON WHOSE IDENTITY APPEARS IN THE APPROPRIATE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE COVER PAGE HEREOF. THE RIGHT TO PURCHASE NOTES AS DESCRIBED HEREIN IS NOT ASSIGNABLE.

TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH CIRCULAR 230 GOVERNING STANDARDS OF PRACTICE BEFORE THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, POTENTIAL INVESTORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT: (A) ANY DISCUSSION OF FEDERAL TAX ISSUES IN THIS MEMORANDUM IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND IT CANNOT BE USED BY A POTENTIAL INVESTOR, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED ON A POTENTIAL INVESTOR UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE; (B) SUCH

DISCUSSION IS WRITTEN TO SUPPORT THE PROMOTION OR MARKETING OF THE NOTES OFFERED HEREBY; AND (C) POTENTIAL INVESTORS SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

CERTAIN “REPORTABLE TRANSACTIONS” REQUIRE THAT PARTICIPANTS AND CERTAIN OTHER PERSONS FILE DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS WITH THE IRS, AND IMPOSE SIGNIFICANT PENALTIES FOR THE FAILURE TO DO SO. AN INVESTOR (AND EACH EMPLOYEE, REPRESENTATIVE, OR OTHER AGENT OF THE INVESTOR) MAY DISCLOSE TO ANY AND ALL PERSONS, WITHOUT LIMITATION OF ANY KIND, THE TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE OF AN INVESTMENT IN THE NOTES AND ALL MATERIALS OF ANY KIND (INCLUDING OPINIONS OR OTHER TAX ANALYSES) THAT ARE PROVIDED TO THE INVESTOR RELATING TO SUCH TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE, EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT THAT SUCH DISCLOSURE IS RESTRICTED BY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS.

THE OBLIGATIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS OF THE PARTIES TO THIS TRANSACTION WILL BE SET FORTH ONLY IN THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED HEREIN. NO PERSON HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS CONCERNING THE COMPANY OTHER THAN AS CONTAINED IN THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM, AND IF GIVEN OR MADE, SUCH OTHER INFORMATION OR REPRESENTATIONS MUST NOT BE RELIED UPON. THE DELIVERY OF THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM DOES NOT IMPLY THAT THE INFORMATION SET FORTH IN IT IS CORRECT AS OF ANY TIME SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE HEREOF.

THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM HAS BEEN PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF CERTAIN INVESTORS TO WHOM IT HAS BEEN DIRECTED. A PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR, BY ACCEPTING DELIVERY OF THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM, AGREES TO

RETURN THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM AND ALL ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS TO THE COMPANY IF THE HOLDER DOES NOT UNDERTAKE TO PURCHASE ANY OF THE NOTES OFFERED HEREBY.

PRIOR TO THE SALE OF ANY NOTES OFFERED HEREBY, THE COMPANY WILL MAKE AVAILABLE TO EACH INVESTOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO ASK QUESTIONS OF AND RECEIVE ANSWERS FROM MR. CHITTICK CONCERNING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS OFFERING AND TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NECESSARY TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, TO THE EXTENT THE COMPANY OR MR. CHITTICK POSSESSES SUCH INFORMATION OR CAN ACQUIRE IT WITHOUT UNREASONABLE EFFORT OR EXPENSE.

ANY REPRODUCTION OR DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OR THE DISCLOSURE OF ANY OF ITS CONTENTS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF MR. CHITTICK IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT AND SUITABILITY QUESTIONNAIRE ATTACHED HERETO FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF INVESTORS WHO PURCHASE THE NOTES OFFERED HEREBY. CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF AGREEMENTS AND DOCUMENTS ARE SUMMARIZED IN THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM, AND THE SUMMARY IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY THE DETAILED INFORMATION OR AGREEMENT OR DOCUMENT APPEARING ELSEWHERE. IN CASE OF A CONFLICT BETWEEN THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM AND SUCH AGREEMENTS OR DOCUMENTS, THE AGREEMENT OR DOCUMENT, AS THE CASE MAY BE, SHALL GOVERN. REFERENCE IS MADE HEREBY TO THE COMPLETE TEXT OF ALL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THIS PLACEMENT THAT ARE DESCRIBED HEREIN. A COPY OF ALL DOCUMENTS AND AGREEMENTS SO DESCRIBED BUT NOT INCLUDED HEREIN WILL BE MADE

AVAILABLE TO A PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR AND ITS COUNSEL, ACCOUNTANT AND ADVISER(S) UPON REQUEST.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE NOT TO CONSTRUE THE CONTENTS OF THIS CONFIDENTIAL PRIVATE OFFERING MEMORANDUM OR ANY PRIOR OR SUBSEQUENT COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE COMPANY OR MR. CHITTICK OR THEIR AFFILIATES AS LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE. EACH INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT HIS, HER OR ITS OWN COUNSEL, ACCOUNTANT AND OTHER ADVISERS AS TO TAX MATTERS AND RELATED MATTERS CONCERNING AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY'S NOTES.

NOTWITHSTANDING ANYTHING CONTAINED IN THIS CONFIDENTIAL OFFERING MEMORANDUM TO THE CONTRARY, EXCEPT AS REASONABLY NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS, INVESTORS (AND EACH EMPLOYEE, REPRESENTATIVE OR OTHER AGENT OF THE INVESTORS) MAY NOT DISCLOSE TO ANY AND ALL PERSONS, WITHOUT LIMITATION OF ANY KIND, THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE OF THIS OFFERING AND ALL MATERIALS OF ANY KIND (INCLUDING OPINIONS OR OTHER TAX ANALYSES) THAT ARE PROVIDED TO THE INVESTORS RELATING TO SUCH TAX TREATMENT AND TAX STRUCTURE. FOR THIS PURPOSE, "TAX STRUCTURE" IS LIMITED TO FACTS RELEVANT TO THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF THIS OFFERING AND DOES NOT INCLUDE INFORMATION RELATING TO THE IDENTITY OF THE ISSUER, ITS AFFILIATES, AGENTS OR ADVISORS.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MEMORANDUM SUMMARY	1
BUSINESS	4
RISK FACTORS	11
FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS	30
USE OF PROCEEDS	31
PRIOR PERFORMANCE	34
MANAGEMENT	38
PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDER	41
CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS	42
DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES	43
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	47
DETERMINATION OF OFFERING PRICE	49
CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS	50
INVESTOR SUITABILITY	57

MEMORANDUM SUMMARY

The following summary should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Confidential Private Offering Memorandum.

The Company

DenSco Investment Corporation, an Arizona corporation (the "Company"), is an Arizona corporation, which has been in operation since April, 2001. In the ten years of operation from April, 2001 through _____, 2011, the Company has engaged in ____ loan transactions. The Company has been and will continue to be engaged primarily in ~~funding purchases of houses through preforeclosure~~ the business of making high-interest loans with defined loan-to-value ratios to residential property remodelers ("Foreclosure Specialists") who purchase houses through pre-foreclosure process, and foreclosure sales and funding and purchasing construction loans, all of which will be secured by real estate deeds of trust ("Trust Deeds") ~~to recorded against Arizona builders of new commercial and residential properties with defined loan-to-value ratios. The,~~ but the Company will not limit its efforts to this niche. In connection with its business, the Company will seek to maintain a diversity of builders, loan size, back-office commercial properties, medical offices, strip commercial centers, high-end specialty and custom residential properties and construction locations. The Company does not intend to exceed a maximum loan size of \$1,000,000.00. The Company intends to maintain a loan-to-value ratio below 70% percent in the aggregate for all loans in the loan portfolio.

The Company's office is currently located at 6132 W. Victoria Place, Chandler, Arizona 85226. Its current telephone number is 602-469-3001.

The Offering

Securities: The Company is offering the first \$500,000 in principal amount of Notes on an "all-or-none, best efforts basis" and on a "best efforts" basis with respect to the remaining \$49.5 million in principal amount of Notes. In

addition to the Company's President's (Denny Chittick) initial capital contribution to the Company, Mr. Chittick maintains a \$1 million investment in the Company at all times. This investment takes the form of Notes. Therefore, depending on the maturity of the Notes currently held by Mr. Chittick, the minimum offering may be met with his investment only. The interest rates of the Notes will vary and will depend on the denomination of the Note and the term selected by the investor. The Notes are offered in denominations ranging from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000.00, increasing in additional increments with a minimum of \$10,000. The Notes are paid "interest only" during their terms, with principal payable only at maturity. Investors may elect to have interest paid monthly, quarterly or at maturity. If interest is paid other than monthly, interest will compound monthly. The Notes are not transferable without obtaining the prior written consent of the Company. The Notes are general obligations of the Company and are not directly secured by any specific asset of the Company. At any particular point in time, the assets of the Company will consist primarily of Trust Deeds in an aggregate principal amount approximately equal to the amount of the outstanding Notes. See "Use of Proceeds" and "Description of Securities." [Denny, please confirm above statements.]

Restricted Nature of

Securities:

The Notes are not registered and are restricted securities. This is a private placement intended to be exempt from the registration requirements under federal and applicable state securities laws, and may only be made personally by a principal of the Company to a qualified investor who intends to hold the investment to maturity. See "Description of Securities."

Risk Factors: An investment in the Notes involves a significant degree of risk. Only investors who can bear the economic risk of such an investment should purchase the Notes. See “Risk Factors” and “Investor Suitability.”

Use of Proceeds: The proceeds of the offering will be used as working capital primarily for lending secured by, and the purchase of, Trust Deeds within the guidelines set by the Company. See “Use of Proceeds” and “Business.”

Plan of Distribution: Notes may be purchased directly from the Company without commission. The Company intends to make a continuous offering of the Notes until the earlier of two years from the date of this memorandum or upon the sale of the maximum offering of \$50 million; provided, however, the Company reserves the right to amend, modify or terminate this offering if the Company changes its operations or method of offering in any material respect. See “Description of Securities” and “Plan of Distribution.”

BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated in Arizona on April 30, 2001 and is engaged primarily in the business of funding Foreclosure Specialists, who purchase houses through the preforeclosure process, and at foreclosure sales and through a sale of REO properties (Real Estate Owned by a financial institution after a foreclosure) or short sale transactions.

Target Markets and Potential Future Markets

The Company will target the funding and purchasing of Trust Deeds to qualified purchasers of foreclosed homes and qualified builders of Arizona commercial and residential projects. The primary focus is to lend money to qualified borrowers who can fulfill their loan obligation on highly marketable real properties with sufficient equity. When purchasing Trust Deeds, the Company intends to consider Trust Deeds that the loan-to-value ratio does not exceed 70 percent (70%) and the current yield is 18 percent (18%) or greater. Most of these purchased loans will have short-term maturities (less than one year), and under certain circumstances, Company may charge a higher interest rate or pass through additional costs incurred on short-term loans. Most Trust Deeds will range in size from \$25,000 to \$500,000, and the largest loan size is not intended to exceed \$1,000,000. Each loan will be secured by its underlying real property (or in rare instances, separate real properties) as well as by personal property involved in the construction projects and personal guaranties (as determined on a case by case basis). The target loan duration is to last between two to four months and all loans are structured to require monthly interest payments. **[Denny, is the last statement still correct?]**

For lending to Foreclosure Specialists who purchase foreclosed homes prior to or at the foreclosure sale, the Company will target remodelers, contractors and other entities engaged in this niche real estate market, but the Company will not limit its efforts to this niche. The Company intends to have these Trust Deeds have loan-to-value ratios, no greater than 70 percent but with an objective goal of 50 percent to 60 percent. The Company anticipates that the minimum loan size will continue to be \$25,000, and the maximum loan size will continue to be

\$1,000,000. The values of these homes are determined to be based on the value to which they will appraise at or sell for on the retail market.

For lending on commercial projects, the Company will target established, reputable contractors and developers who are developing back-office commercial properties, medical and other professional offices, strip and pre-sold commercial centers, multi-unit apartment complexes, build-outs and high-end specialty projects on Arizona land they own or have rights to purchase. The Company intends to have these Trust Deeds have loan-to-value ratios, no greater than 65 percent but with an objective goal of 50 percent to 60 percent. The maximum loan size is intended to be \$1,000,000, with subordinated participation from other lenders for larger projects, which will probably obligate the Company to act on behalf of the other participating lenders. The Company intends to directly (through an officer or employee) or indirectly (through a real estate consultant) perform due diligence to verify certain information in connection with funding a Trust Deed. The loan-to-value ratio is determined by calculating the reasonable market value of the property at the end of the construction project. **[Has DenSco done any participation loans? If so, we should review Participation Agreement due to recent case law.]**

For residential loans, the Company will seek reputable, licensed contractors who have pre-sold homes to build for qualified buyers. The Company also plans to finance builders' models, builders' "spec" homes and those projects that are highly marketable and have substantial builder equity. Most of these borrowers may qualify for conventional bank financing but they may use the Company because of the faster financing, competitive rates, better service and personal relationships with Mr. Chittick. The Company will not lend to natural persons for personal, family or household purposes. **[How can we say "competitive rates?"]**

The Company may elect to participate as an equity partner in some projects should the benefits warrant the risk. From time to time, a default occurs on a loan and the Company needs to conduct a Trustee's Sale or accept a Deed In Lieu of Foreclosure on the real property securing a loan. As such, if the Trustee conducting the Trustee's Sale does not receive a bid in excess of the Company's credit bid (in the amount of the loan, accrued interest and costs) at the Trustee's Sale, the Company becomes the owner of the subject real property. The Company intends to sell

such properties as quickly as possible in an effort to minimize resulting costs and losses, and to maintain a diversified financing operation. However, the Company reserves the right to lease any property obtained through a Trustee's Sale or a Deed in Lieu of Foreclosure until the Company determines that the property can be sold at a sufficient price. The Company may diversify its financing operations in the future to include other areas of finance. The Company does not anticipate entering any non-Arizona market without first attempting to contact the significant Note holders and discussing this market with them.

Cash Flow

The Company uses a proprietary cash flow-management model for balancing the terms of the Trust Deeds the Company makes to its borrowers with the terms of the Notes purchased by the Company's investors. The Company's objective is to have sufficient cash coming in from Trust Deed payoffs to be able to redeem all Notes as they come due and maintain reserves without any need to sell assets or issue new Notes to repay the earlier maturing Notes. See "Risk Factors - Proceeds From Subsequently Issued Notes May Be Used to Repay Earlier Maturing Notes."

Limited Due Diligence

To the extent Trust Deeds are purchased, Trust Deeds will be purchased through a network of consultants, mortgage brokers and title companies that the Company believes are reliable referral sources. Prior 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. For purchases of foreclosed homes, the properties are inspected after purchase, before or during rehabilitation and after rehabilitation to insure the property is improved to a marketable condition. The Company will not make residential loans to natural persons for personal, family or household purposes.

Funding and Purchase of Loans

The Company reserves the right to approve or decline the funding of each direct loan or the purchase of each Trust Deed submitted for purchase.

Collections

The Company services the contracts it purchases and originates. If a customer misses a payment without making satisfactory arrangement prior to the due date, the Company's policy will be to contact the customer within three to five days and watch the account closely until the payment or satisfactory arrangement has been made. At the discretion of the Company, the Company's normal documents provide that a late charge of ten percent of the interest amount due is to be assessed on a delinquent payment that is not cured within five days. If payment on a Trust Deed is thirty (30) days delinquent, an accelerated default rate goes into effect and foreclosure proceedings may begin under the Deed of Trust; provided, however, the Company may elect not to begin foreclosure proceedings if the property secured by the loan is under contract for sale or is in the process of being refinanced. The goal of the Company is to recover the ~~principle~~principal of a loan and any interest and or any late fees assessed. If the borrower is unable in a timely manner to sell or refinance the subject property, the Company may request that the borrower execute a Deed in Lieu of Foreclosure (a "Deed in Lieu") to the Company so that the Company will gain immediate control of the subject property rather than going through the ninety (90) day process and expense associated with a Trustee's Sale. Upon the Company gaining control of the property through a Deed in Lieu or a Trustee's Sale, the Company will decide either to market the subject property at retail, which may require additional monies to improve the property to retail ready condition, or to wholesale the subject property "as is." The Company may also decide to rent the subject property as an investment property. If applicable, the management of the rental properties will be maintained by a professional management company chosen by the Company.

Regulation

The financing of construction loans and other types of real estate transactions are regulated by various federal and state government agencies, including the Arizona Department of Financial Institutions. Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 6-901 to 910, §§ 6-941 to 948 and 6-971 to 985, and regulations issued thereunder, have specific mortgage broker and mortgage banker licensing and operating requirements. The Company's management believes that it is not required to be licensed by the Arizona Department of Financial Institutions as a mortgage broker or a mortgage banker nor under certain federal laws, such as Truth-In-Lending Act or the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act. The Company intends to take the necessary steps to ensure that the borrowers it lends to and the projects covered by such loans will not fall within the requirements imposed by the foregoing agency and acts.

The Company will not receive any points, commissions, bonuses, referral fees, loan origination fees or other similar fees in connection with its real estate loans. The Company will only receive periodic interest resulting from the application of the note rate of interest to the outstanding principal balance remaining unpaid from time to time. By limiting its compensation in this manner, the Company's management believes it does not need a license from the Arizona Department of Financial Institutions as either a mortgage loan broker or mortgage banker; provided, however, the Company reserves the right to work with and to pay a reasonable and customary mortgage broker fee to a licensed mortgage loan broker or mortgage banker for services in connection with its loans or to other third-party professionals in connection with due diligence for its loans.

Certain federal laws and regulations, such as the Truth-in-Lending Act, Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and others contain specific requirements for lenders seeking to make loans to certain types of borrowers, which may or may not be secured by certain types of residential real property. Most of these statutes and regulations apply to transactions only if the loans are made to natural persons for personal, family or household purposes. The Company will not lend to natural persons for these purposes.

If new regulations are issued by the U.S. Federal Housing Administration (the "FHA") or if a more strict interpretation of the current FHA regulations is implemented in the future, such regulations could reduce the demand for the Company's loans from Foreclosure Specialists which could impair the Company's ability to keep all of the proceeds from this offering fully ~~vested~~invested in loans with borrowers.

Other states in the West have instituted additional restrictions concerning loans secured by private real estate, which are commonly referred to as "predatory mortgage lending laws." Although Arizona has not passed a similar statute, ~~it is likely that some of these~~such provisions ~~will become in~~may come into effect in Arizona either through law or regulation during this offering. The Company's management believes that ~~the Company's~~sits practices will not need to change in order to ~~be in compliance~~comply with any of the current proposals ~~that may if they~~should go into effect. However, there can be no assurance that such will be the case.

The Company's management believes that it is not required to register or be licensed as an investment adviser with the State of Arizona or with the U.S. Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC") pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"), as amended. The Advisers Act and the analogous Arizona law generally requires all persons that are engaged in the business of providing investment advice for compensation to register with the SEC or Arizona provided that such adviser is not exempt from registration. The Company's management believes that it is not engaged in the business of providing investment advice for compensation, and as such, is not required to register as an investment adviser with either the SEC and/or the State of Arizona. In addition, even if the Company were deemed to be engaged in the business of providing investment advice for compensation, the Company anticipates that it would exempt from registration as a "private investment adviser" under rules and regulations of the SEC and/or the State of Arizona given that the Company has fewer than the threshold number of clients that would trigger registration with the SEC and/or the State of Arizona.

Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act ("Dodd-Frank Act"), the "private investment adviser" exemption was eliminated and replaced by a number of other specific exemptions. As directed by the Dodd-Frank Act, the SEC is currently preparing

the final rules (the “Rules”) that will provide guidance as to the applicability of the additional specific exemptions that replace the “private investment adviser” exemption. The Company expects that the SEC will issue the Rules during this offering; however, until this occurs, the Company cannot determine whether it will be required to register as a result of the Dodd-Frank Act and the Rules promulgated thereunder. Should the Rules require the Company to register as an investment adviser, the Company intends to take the necessary steps to register as an investment adviser with the State of Arizona and/or the SEC within the time frame outlined in such Rules.

Diversity of Risk

The Company will attempt to maintain a diverse portfolio of Trust Deeds and loans by seeking a large borrowing base, participating in several local markets, acquiring Trust Deeds for any lending into residential and commercial projects, establishing loan-to-value guidelines and limiting financing to short terms. Currently, the Company’s base of borrowers exceed ____ approved and qualified borrowers. It is the Company’s plan that the base of borrowers eventually will exceed ____ qualified contractors and foreclosure specialists. The Company will maintain loans throughout the Phoenix metropolitan area to reduce its risk to fluctuations in values and conditions in markets within the metropolitan area. The Company also believes that it can reduce risk by participation in various types of financing: Trust Deeds on foreclosed properties, residential Trust Deeds and lending from \$50,000 tract homes and condominiums to \$1,000,000 custom “spec” homes; and commercial investments for flex-office, back-office, medical/general office and retail. In addition, the Company intends to maintain general loan-to-value guidelines that currently range from 50 percent to 65 percent (but it is intended not to exceed 70%), to help protect the Company’s portfolio of loans. Further, all loans are relatively short term.

Because of these varying degrees of diversification, the relatively short duration of each of the loans, and management’s knowledge of the Phoenix metropolitan area market, the Company’s management anticipates that it will not experience a significant amount of losses; however, there can be no assurance that the Company will not experience such losses. Mr. Chittick, individually, has made or participated in approximately _____ loans secured by real

estate over the last fourteen (14) years. As of the date of this Memorandum, Mr. Chittick and the Company have collectively experienced _____ loan defaults that required initiating a Trustee's sale process, with _____ of such loans being settled prior to the Trustee Sale auction. Various borrowers have conveyed _____ properties to the Company pursuant to a Deed in Lieu. To the extent the Company deems necessary, the Company intends to use the services of outside real estate lending consultants to assist in evaluating any loan or the security for the loan to reduce the risk of a loss of principal due to the default of a real estate loan by a borrower and the resulting foreclosure upon the security for the loan.

The Company will make available to each prospective investor, prior to the consummation of the offering and sale of a Note to such investor and such investor's representative and advisers, the opportunity to ask questions and receive answers concerning the terms and conditions of this offering and to obtain any additional information that the Company may possess or may be able to obtain without unreasonable effort or expense, and which may be necessary to verify the accuracy of the information furnished to such prospective investor.

Executive Offices

The Company's office is currently located at 6132 W. Victoria Place, Chandler, Arizona 85226. Its current telephone number is 602-469-3001.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Notes offered by the Company involves a significant degree of risk. The securities offered hereby should not be purchased by anyone who cannot tolerate significant risk, including the possibility of losing their total investment in the Notes. In analyzing a possible investment in the Notes, prospective investors should consider carefully the following factors, together with the information contained elsewhere in this Memorandum.

Operating History

In the Company's ten year operating history through _____, 2011, the Company has completed in excess of _____ loan transactions. However, even with these number of loans over ten years, the evaluation of prior company performance set forth in Prior Performance is limited in time. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to operate and achieve these results on a going-forward basis, which could limit the Company's ability to repay the Notes as planned.

Competition

The Company is engaged in a highly competitive industry. The Company competes with banks, savings and loan institutions, credit unions, mortgage brokers, finance companies and other private investors that are established in the finance business. Competition in the finance business is based upon the lowest overall loan cost, which consists of interest rates, fees, closing costs, document fees, reputation, and availability of funds and the length of time it takes to approve a loan. The cost of funds to many of our competitors is typically lower than the Company's, allowing them to compete for borrowers on better terms, such as interest rates, which is a significant component of loan cost. The competition usually has lower costs on longer-term loans. The Company's higher cost of capital and lending rates may result, in part, in the Company acquiring Trust Deeds and lending to borrowers who are unable to obtain financing from these larger competitors. In some cases, these types of borrowers have weaker credit worthiness than other borrowers, which could expose the Company to a greater risk of

nonpayment of its loans by borrowers. See “Business-Target Markets and Potential Future Markets.”

Ability to Generate Sufficient Cash Flow to Service the Outstanding Notes

The Company’s ability to generate cash in amounts sufficient to pay interest on the Notes and to repay or otherwise refinance the Notes as they mature depends upon the Company’s receipt of payments due under the loans that are in the Company’s portfolio. The Company’s financial performance and cash flow depends upon prevailing economic conditions and certain financial, business and other factors that are beyond the Company’s control. These factors include, among others, economic and competitive conditions, particularly in areas in which the borrowers operate their businesses, and general economic conditions that affect the financial strength of developers and real estate investors in the areas that the Company intends to make investments. In recent years the decline of real estate values has been the largest challenge facing the real estate finance industry. This development is something new to the industry that typically sees a slow rising in values of properties or at least a stability of prices. The dramatic and prolonged decrease in values has ~~foree~~forced the Company to change how it operates, which is requiring monthly interest payments under its loans rather than allowing the interest to compound. The Company has also shortened the maturity of loans to borrowers in some cases and is only extending the loans to a few borrowers under strict conditions. Accordingly, an investment in the Notes offered hereby involves substantial risk and Notes should not be purchased by anyone who cannot tolerate substantial risk, including the possibility of losing their total investment in the Notes. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to operate and repay the Notes as planned.

Decrease in Value of Collateral for the Loans in Company’s Portfolio

The Company is responsible for collecting payments from loan obligors and for foreclosing under an applicable Trust Deed in the event of default by an obligor. If the Company is forced to conduct a Trustee’s Sale to obtain ownership and possession of a property securing a loan, the value of the property may have decreased between the time that the outstanding loan

was initially made to the time of repossession pursuant to a Deed in Lieu or a Trustee's Sale. Consequently, the Company's sale of such property may result in a loss as a result of the amount owed to the Company being in excess of the value received by the Company pursuant to a subsequent sale of the property. Accordingly, an investment in the Notes offered hereby involves substantial risk and Notes should not be purchased by anyone who cannot tolerate substantial risk, including the possibility of losing their total investment in the Notes. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to operate and repay the Notes as planned.

Expansion of Real Estate Loan Base

After giving effect to this offering and the application of the net proceeds, the Company will have significant outstanding indebtedness. The Company's ability to make scheduled principal and interest payments on the Notes will depend upon the Company's ability to generate adequate revenues from its real estate lending operations. The Company has historically received approximately ___% effective interest on its real estate loans but minimal interest on its cash accounts at its bank. Therefore, in order to pay the principal and interest due on the Notes, the Company will need to loan a significant amount of its capital to its real estate loan borrowers and reloan any repayment proceeds in a timely manner. As the Company receives the proceeds from this offering, the Company intends to expand its real estate loan base in order to keep its capital loaned to its real estate loan borrowers as opposed to being in its cash accounts at the bank. If the Company cannot continue to expand its real estate loan base, it may not generate enough revenues to service its debt obligations, including the Notes. Accordingly, the Company will continue to rely upon repeat borrowers, word of mouth referrals and the referral network of outside mortgage brokers and consultants that Mr. Chittick has developed. See "Business-Target Markets and Potential Future Markets."

Demand for Real Estate Loans

The Company's success depends, in part, upon its ability to continue to develop and achieve growth in its real estate lending operations and to manage this growth effectively. In

formulating and implementing its business plan, the Company relied on the judgment of its officer and consultants, and on their research and collective experience to determine customers, marketing strategy and procedure. The Company has not planned, conducted or contracted for any independent market studies concerning the anticipated demand for the Company's real estate lending services. Although the Company has reviewed general reports concerning the number of houses being built, houses for sale, jobs created and people relocating to Metropolitan Phoenix, the Company has not reviewed any specific analysis concerning the demand for its niche in real estate lending. Although Mr. Chittick and the Company have developed a network of qualified borrowers and referral sources of current borrowers and escrow officers, there can be no assurance that there will continue to be sufficient demand for loans by qualified borrowers. To the extent that there is insufficient demand for loans by qualified borrowers, this could have an adverse effect on the anticipated demand for the Company's real estate lending services and limit the Company in its efforts to generate sufficient revenues to make scheduled interest and principal payments on the Notes needed for growth. See "Business-Target Markets and Potential Future Markets."

Management of Rapid Growth

The Company's success depends, to a large extent, on its ability to achieve growth in the number of loan applications and closings, the due diligence and servicing of these loans and the ability to manage this growth effectively. This growth will challenge the Company's management, resources and systems. As part of its business strategy, the Company intends to pursue continued growth through its business contacts, marketing capabilities and marketing alliances. As the Company continues to grow, the Company will need to expand its resources and systems to manage future growth, but there can be no assurance that the Company will continue to be able to grow in the future or to even manage this growth effectively. Failure to do so could materially and adversely affect the Company's business and financial performance. See "Business," and "Management."

No Sinking Fund Provision; Lack of Governmental Insurance

The Notes represent general obligations of the Company and will not be subject to redemption through a sinking fund. As a result, the risk of loss on the Notes is greater than would be the case if the Notes were backed by a sinking fund. Repayment of the Notes by the Company is not secured by any property owned by the Company or any third party. There will be no limitation on the amount of future indebtedness that the Company may issue, create or incur, and the Company will not be prohibited from permitting liens to be placed on or creating senior liens on its property for any purpose, including for the purpose of securing payments or additional indebtedness. Furthermore, neither the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation nor any other state or federal government agency insures the Notes. See "Description of Securities."

Terms of Notes

The Company expects to redeem the Notes as they mature, including the initial principal balance of each Note and all accrued and unpaid interest. However, the Company has the right to redeem the Notes at any time prior to maturity upon 30 days' written notice to the Noteholder. In the case of early redemption, the Company has the absolute discretion to select the Notes that it will redeem, and there is no requirement that Notes be redeemed from Noteholders on a pro rata or any other basis. Notes redeemed prior to maturity would prevent Noteholders of the Notes called for redemption from receiving the anticipated return on such Notes. See "Description of Securities."

Proceeds From Subsequently Issued Notes May Be Used to Repay Earlier Maturing Notes

The Company may be dependent upon the proceeds of subsequently issued Notes to repay earlier maturing Notes. If sufficient proceeds from such subsequently issued Notes are not raised, the Company would rely on its cash reserves, its operating capital and proceeds from the sale of Trust Deeds to repay the earlier maturing Notes. Such funds may be insufficient to repay the earlier maturing Notes, in which event the Company may be unable to repay such Notes or the subsequently issued Notes. The ability of a Noteholder to obtain payment of principal and

interest on a Note in these circumstances could be limited to the Noteholder's ability to gain control over and sell assets of the Company. See "Use of Proceeds" and "Description of Securities."

Variable Rates and Maturities of Notes

Each Note bears a fixed rate of interest from the date of its issuance until maturity or early redemption. However, Notes issued subsequent to those purchased by an investor may be issued at higher or lower interest rates and shorter or longer maturities, depending upon market conditions and other factors. Notes outstanding at any given time will not be modified to reflect the terms and conditions of such subsequently issued Notes. Therefore, any particular investor risks investing in the Notes on terms less favorable than may be available at later dates to future investors. See "Description of Securities."

Management anticipates that the interest rate on each Note will be determined and agreed upon on the date of issuance, in significant part, by the demand for funds and the competitive environment in the foreseeable future by the Company. Since the interest rate the Company may charge for its loans to its customers is limited by competitive and other factors, the Company may not be able to increase the interest rates charged on its loans to compensate for increases in its funding rate to investors. Similarly, the Company may not be able to decrease the funding rate to its investors to compensate for decreases in the interest rates charged on its loans to its customers. Also, market forces could eliminate the interest rate difference between the interest rate paid to Investors and the interest rate charged to the Company's customers. See "Description of Securities."

Value of Company's Assets

The Notes, together with all other outstanding Notes and all other advances or liabilities owed by the Company to any holder of an outstanding Note, will be unsecured as to any and all assets owned by or later acquired by the Company (the "Company's Assets"). There can be no

assurance that the proceeds of any sale of the Company's Assets pursuant to and following an Event of Default (as defined in "Description of Securities") would be sufficient to repay the Notes. In addition, investors in the Notes will have no ability to cause a sale of Company assets. See "Use of Proceeds," "Business" and "Description of Securities."

Collections and Foreclosures

The Company is responsible for collecting payments from loan obligors and for foreclosing under the applicable Trust Deed in the event of default by an obligor. If the Company must complete a project repossessed by it, the Company may have to inject additional capital, which it may not be able to fully recover. Further, the completion time may be in excess of one year, causing a severe strain on the cash flow of the Company, depending upon the project size. The Company also is subject to strict state law requirements in the collection and repossession of its collateral securing each loan. Although the Company will make every effort to comply with all applicable laws, any failure to comply may subject the Company to severe monetary damages or penalties and may result in administrative or judicial action against the Company. See "Business-Regulation."

No Assurance of Conventional Financing for the Company's Operations

In addition to Note proceeds, the Company may establish lines of credit or obtain various forms of financing from a financial institution or any other person or entity. The Company's management believes that during the past few years, conventional financing for speculative business enterprises, such as the Company's lending operations, has become more difficult to obtain. If regular, continued sale of the Notes is not successful, and the Company is not able to obtain sufficient financing from other sources, the Company may be forced to sell Trust Deeds and/or loans in its portfolio to pay maturing Notes as they come due. Mr. Chittick has provided liquidity to the Company through an equity line of credit in the past and he intends to do so in the future. When Mr. Chittick advances funds to the Company from this equity line of credit, Mr. Chittick draws an interest rate of ___% per annum from the Company. Funds advanced in this

manner are generally only short term (3-5 days). If the Company were to require additional conventional financing, the lender will probably secure its loan through Mr. Chittick to the Company by requiring a lien on the Company's assets, including the Trust Deeds. The lender's lien would have priority to any claims of any of the investors in the Notes, which puts these investors at risk. There can be no assurance the Company would be able to receive sufficient proceeds from the sale of the loans or Trust Deeds to repay any additional financing, if applicable, and to repay all of the outstanding Notes. See "Use of Proceeds," "Business" and "Description of Securities."

Regulation

Because it will not make loans for personal, family or household purposes, the Company believes it has structured its operations to be exempt from various federal and state regulations, and particularly from regulations affecting lending and financial institutions. If it is determined that the Company has not structured its operations so that it is exempt from regulation, the Company could become subject to extensive regulation, including the Truth in Lending Act, the Homeownership and Equity Protection Act of 1994, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Credit Reporting Act, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, as well as various state laws and regulations. Failure to comply with any of these requirements, or any similar state law requirement, may result in, among other results, demands for indemnification or repurchase, rescission rights, lawsuits, administrative enforcement actions and civil and criminal liability. In addition, there can be no assurance that existing regulations will not be revised to govern the activities of the Company as currently structured. Compliance with existing or future regulation could be costly and could materially and adversely affect the operations of the Company. See "Business – Regulation," including the predatory mortgage lending discussion contained therein.

FHA Regulations

If new regulations are issued by the Federal Housing Administration or if a more strict interpretation of any of its regulations is implemented in the future, such regulations could

reduce the demand for the Company's loans from prospective borrowers, which could impair the Company's ability to keep all of the proceeds from this offering fully invested. See "Business – Regulation."

No Assurance of Successful Placement of the Notes

The Notes are being privately placed by the Company to qualified investors who intend to hold them for their own account until maturity. There is no underwriter, and there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in the continued placement of the Notes in a manner sufficient to satisfy its cash flow requirements to continue funding loans to its borrowers. See "Use of Proceeds" and "Business."

Absence of Public Market/ Non-Transferability of Notes

The Notes have not been registered under the Act or any state securities law and, unless so registered, may not be offered or sold except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Act and applicable state securities laws. The Company does not intend to register the Notes under the Act or any state securities law. In addition, the Notes are non-transferable without the prior written consent of the Company, which consent may be withheld in the Company's sole discretion. Accordingly, there is no public or private trading market for the Notes, and it is highly unlikely that a trading market will develop. The Company has no obligation to make any effort to cause a trading market to develop and does not intend to take any actions to cause a trading market to develop. Accordingly, and because the restricted nature of the security prohibits the purchase of the Notes for any purpose other than holding to maturity, an investor in the Notes must anticipate holding the Notes to maturity. See "Description of Securities."

Impact of Change in Economic Conditions

An unforeseen change of general economic conditions, and particularly in Arizona and the southwestern United States, may adversely impact the Company's business and its ability to generate sufficient operating income to satisfy its debt obligations, including its obligations under the Notes as they become due. The Company maintains the right to adjust the interest paid in subsequently offered Notes and on the Notes offered hereby with 30 days' written notice. In the past, Arizona's real estate market has been cyclical and has experienced severe fluctuations. Investors should anticipate that these real estate markets might experience cyclical fluctuations in the future. The Company would adjust its operations in response to changing conditions, but there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to operate as planned during periods of such fluctuation or adjust its operations to avoid the impact of such changed conditions. See "Business-Target Markets and Potential Future Markets."

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company is dependent on the continued services of Mr. Chittick. The Company's ability to continue its lending operations would be significantly and adversely affected by the loss of Mr. Chittick if a qualified replacement could not be found without undue delay. Although Mr. Chittick occasionally uses the services of outside consultants who have assisted Mr. Chittick in limited absences, it is unlikely that an outside consultant would be able to perform Mr. Chittick's duties as successfully as Mr. Chittick has done. If Mr. Chittick is disabled or unavailable for a long period of time, Mr. Chittick has developed a contingency plan for a consultant to wind down the Company's business, but there can be no assurance that such plan will be successful. See "Management-Contingency Plan in the Event of the Death or Disability of Mr. Chittick." **[Need to have previous agreement renewed.]**

Management's Outside Interests and Conflicts of Interest

Mr. Chittick may maintain some activity in personal investments outside of the Company and he may manage similar types of outside portfolios as those maintained by the Company.

Some of the Company's outside consultants who occasionally assist Mr. Chittick also make investments in loans secured by deeds of trust. In addition, Mr. Chittick invests in similar instruments on his own behalf. Since the Company plans to invest in portfolios similar to those of some of its consultants and Mr. Chittick, and because of the past (and limited present) consulting relationships between and among Mr. Chittick and some consultants, conflicts of interest exist and will continue to exist between the Company and the outside interests of Mr. Chittick and some consultants. See "Management."

No Protections From Investment Company Act Registration

The Company is not registered, and does not intend to register, under the Investment Company Act of 1940 in reliance upon an exclusion from the definition of an investment company provided in Section 3(c)(5) thereof. As a result, the operation and conduct of the Company's business will be subject to substantially less federal and state regulation and supervision than a registered investment company. If the Company was subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940, the Company would be required to comply with significant, ongoing regulation which would have an adverse impact on its operations. This could occur if a significant proportion of the proceeds from the sale of the Notes were invested in short-term debt instruments for longer than a one-year period. The Company intends to take all reasonable steps to avoid such classification. See "Business."

No Protections From Investment Advisers Act of 1940 or Analogous Arizona Law

The Company is not registered or licensed, and does not intend to register or become licensed as an investment adviser with the State of Arizona or with the SEC pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 because the Company's management believes that the Company is not engaged in the business of providing investment advice for compensation. Accordingly, the operation and conduct of the Company's business will be subject to less federal and state regulation and supervision than a registered investment adviser. If the Company was subject to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 or the analogous Arizona law, the Company would be required to comply with significant, ongoing regulation which could cause the

Company to incur additional costs, adversely impacting its operations. This could occur if the Company were deemed to be engaged in the business of providing investment advice for compensation and the Company cannot avail itself of the private investment adviser exemption under Arizona law or the forthcoming exemptions under the Rules to be promulgated by the SEC pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act. The Company intends to take all reasonable steps to avoid such classification. See “Business.”

Control by and Benefits to Insiders

Noteholders will not be able to influence the management of the Company because Mr. Chittick owns all of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company. See “Management” and “Principal Shareholder.”

Difficulties and Costs of Continuous Offering

Until the maximum offering proceeds are attained or the Company terminates this offering, the Company expects to offer the Notes for placement on a continuing basis for two years from the date of this Memorandum unless the Company changes its operations or method of offering in any material respect prior to the expiration of the two year offering period. See “Plan of Distribution.” In order to continue offering the Notes during this period, the Company will need to update this Memorandum from time to time. Keeping the information in the Memorandum current will cause the Company to incur additional costs. A failure to update this Memorandum as required could result in the Company being subject to a claim under Section 10b-5 of the Securities Act for employing a manipulative or deceptive device in the sale of securities, subjecting the Company, and possibly the management of the Company, to claims from regulators and investors. In addition, an investor might seek to have the sale of the Notes hereunder rescinded which would have a serious adverse effect on the Company’s operations.

Certain Charter Provisions

Arizona law provides that Arizona corporations may include provisions in their articles of incorporation or bylaws relieving directors and officers of monetary liability for breach of their fiduciary duty as director or officers, respectively, except for the liability of a director or officer resulting from: (i) any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit; (ii) acts or omissions involving intentional misconduct or the absence of good faith; (iii) acts or omissions showing reckless disregard for the director's or officer's duty; or (iv) the making of an illegal distribution to shareholders or an illegal loan or guaranty.

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide that the Company's directors are not liable to the Company or its shareholders for monetary damages for the breach of their fiduciary duties to the fullest extent permitted by Arizona law. The Company's Bylaws provide that the Company may indemnify its directors and officers as to those liabilities and on terms and conditions permitted by Arizona law including the payment of expenses incurred by a director or officer in advance of final disposition of the proceeding following the furnishing of certain written representations.

Notes Are Unsecured General Obligations

The Notes are unsecured obligations of the Company, and Noteholders will be general unsecured creditors of the Company. The Notes do not limit the Company's ability to obtain additional capital from other sources and do not limit the Company's ability to grant such other financing sources liens or other security interests in the Company's assets and other property. If a bankruptcy proceeding is commenced by or against the Company, creditors of the Company who were granted a security interest in the Company's property will be entitled to repayment prior to any general unsecured creditors of the Company, including the Noteholders. The Company may also incur additional unsecured obligations, which could reduce the funds available for repayment of the Notes in a bankruptcy or other liquidation scenario. Title 11 of the United States Code (the Bankruptcy code") also specifies that certain other creditors be entitled to repayment prior to general unsecured creditors. There can be no assurance that the Noteholders will receive any payments in respect of the Notes if the indebtedness of any secured creditors of the Company exceeds the value of such secured creditors' collateral.

Changes in Investment and Financing Policies Without Noteholder Approval

The major business decisions and policies of the Company, including its investment and lending policies and other policies with respect to growth, operations, debt and distributions, will be determined by the Company's management. The Company's management will be able to amend or revise these and other policies, or approve transactions that deviate from these policies, from time to time without a vote of the Noteholders. Accordingly, the Noteholders will have no control over changes in strategies and policies of the Company, and such changes may not serve the interests of all the Noteholders and could materially and adversely affect the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Issuance of Additional Debt and Equity Securities

The Company will have authority to offer additional debt and equity securities for cash, in exchange for property, services or otherwise. The Noteholders will have no preemptive right to acquire any such securities. Further, the Company is not subject to any agreement that limits or restricts the amount or the terms of additional debt that the Company may incur in the future. To the extent that the Company incurs debt and grants its creditors security interests in or other liens upon the Company's assets or other collateral, those other creditors would enjoy priority in right of payment compared to the Noteholders, up to the value realizable from such collateral.

Concentration of Loans in Arizona

The Company's portfolio of loans is concentrated in Arizona. Consequently, the Company's operations and financial condition are dependent upon general trends in the Arizona market in which such concentration exists and, more specifically, its respective real estate market. A decline in a market in which the Company has a concentration may adversely affect the values of properties securing the Company's loans, such that the principal balance of such loans may equal or exceed the value of the underlying properties, making the Company's ability to recover losses in the event of a borrower's default unlikely. In addition, uninsured disasters

such as floods, terrorism, and acts of war may adversely impact the borrowers' ability to repay loans, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Possible Inadequacy of Allowances for Loan Losses

The Company's allowance for losses related to the loans is maintained at a level considered adequate by management to absorb anticipated losses, based upon historical experience and upon management's assessment of the collectibility of loans in the Company's portfolio from time to time. The amount of future losses is susceptible to changes in economic, operating and other conditions, including changes in interest rates that may be beyond the Company's control and such losses may exceed current estimates. Although management believes that the Company's allowance for losses related to the loans is adequate to absorb any losses on existing loans that may become uncollectible, there can be no assurance that the allowance will prove sufficient to cover actual losses related to the loans in the future.

Broad Management Discretion as to Use of Proceeds

The net proceeds to be received by the Company in connection with this offering will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes, including the funding of loans. Accordingly, management will have broad discretion with respect to the expenditure of such proceeds. Purchasers of the Notes will be entrusting their funds to the Company's management, upon whose judgment they must depend, with limited information concerning the specific working capital requirements and general corporate purposes to which the funds will ultimately be applied. See "Use of Proceeds."

Company Is Exposed to Risks of Being a Lender

The current economic downturn could severely disrupt the market for real estate loans and adversely affect the value of any outstanding real estate loans made by the Company, and in

turn the Notes. Non-performing real estate loans may require substantial negotiations by the Company with the borrower in order for the Company to ultimately obtain the underlying property used as collateral for the loan. The Company may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to negotiate with the borrower in order to obtain the underlying property. In the event the Company is unable to obtain the underlying property, because of the unique and customized nature of a real estate loan, certain real estate loans may not be sold easily. One or more non-performing real estate loans secured by property that the Company is unable to obtain could have a negative affect on the performance of the Company and the return on your investment.

Governmental Action May Reduce Recoveries on Non-Performing Real Estate Loans

In the event the Company decides to foreclose on a real estate loan, legislative or regulatory initiatives by federal, state or local legislative bodies or administrative agencies, if enacted or adopted, could delay foreclosure, provide new defenses to foreclosure or otherwise impair the ability of the Company to foreclose on a real estate loan in default. Various jurisdictions have considered or are currently considering such actions, and the nature or extent of the limitation on foreclosure that may be enacted cannot be predicted. Bankruptcy courts could, if this legislation is enacted, reduce the amount of the principal balance on a real estate loan, reduce the interest rate, extend the term to maturity or otherwise modify the terms of a bankrupt borrower's real estate loan.

Property Owners Filing for Bankruptcy May Adversely Affect the Company and the Notes

The filing of a petition in bankruptcy automatically stops or "stays" any actions to enforce the terms of a real estate loan. Further, the bankruptcy court may take other actions that prevent the Company from foreclosing on the underlying property. A court may require modifications of the terms of a real estate loan, including reducing the amount of each monthly payment, changing the rate of interest and altering the payment schedule, thus allowing the borrower to keep the underlying property and thus preventing foreclosure by the Company

and/or making the sale of the real estate less profitable. A court may also permit a borrower to cure a monetary default relating to a real estate loan by paying arrearages within a reasonable period and reinstating the original real estate loan payment schedule, even if a final judgment of foreclosure has been entered in a state court. Any bankruptcy proceeding will, at a minimum, delay the Company in achieving its investment objectives and may adversely affect the Company's profitability.

Violation of Various Federal, State and Local Laws May Result in Losses

Violations of certain federal, state or local laws and regulations relating to the protection of consumers, unfair and deceptive practices and debt collection practices may subject the Company to damages and administrative enforcement. In the event that a real estate loan issued by the Company was not originated in compliance with applicable federal, state and local law, the Company may be subject to monetary penalties and could result in the borrowers rescinding the affected real estate loan. As a result, the Company may not be able to achieve its financial projections with respect to the particular underlying property.

Delays in Liquidation Due to State and Local Laws

Property foreclosure actions are regulated by state and local statutes and rules and are subject to many of the delays and expenses of other lawsuits, sometimes requiring several years to complete. As a result, if the Company is not able to obtain the property voluntarily from the borrower, the Company may not be able to quickly foreclose on and subsequently sell a property securing a real estate loan.

An Investment in the Notes May Not Be Consistent With Section 404 of ERISA

Persons acting as fiduciaries on behalf of a qualified profit sharing, pension or other retirement trusts subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") should satisfy themselves that an investment in the Notes is consistent with Section 404 of

ERISA and that the investment is prudent, taking into consideration cash flow and other objectives of the investor.

There Can Be no Assurance of Confidentiality

As part of the subscription process, investors will provide significant amounts of information about themselves to the Company. Pursuant to applicable laws, such information may be made available to third parties that have dealings with the Company, and governmental authorities (including by means of securities law-required information statements that are open to public inspection). Investors that are highly sensitive to such issues should consider taking steps to mitigate the impact upon them of such disclosures (such as by investing in the Notes through an intermediary entity).

Legal Counsel to the Company and Its President Does Not Represent the Noteholders

Each investor must acknowledge and agree in the Subscription Agreement that legal counsel representing the Company and its President does not represent, and shall not be deemed under the applicable codes of professional responsibility, to have represented or to be representing, any or all of the investors.

Legal Counsel to the Company Will Represent the Interests Solely of the Company and Its President

Documents relating to the purchase of Notes, including the Subscription Agreement to be completed by each investor, will be detailed and often technical in nature. Legal counsel to the Company will represent the interests solely of the Company and its President, and will not represent the interests of any investor. Accordingly, each prospective investor is urged to consult with its own legal counsel before investing in the Company and the purchase of the Notes. Finally, in advising as to matters of law (including matters of law described in this Memorandum), legal counsel has relied, and will rely, upon representations of fact made by the

Company's President. Such advice may be materially inaccurate or incomplete if any such representations are themselves inaccurate or incomplete, and legal counsel generally will not undertake independent investigation with regard to such representations.

Federal Income Tax Risks

The discussion entitled "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations" includes a discussion of certain U.S. income tax risks involved in an investment in the Notes. The section does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to any particular investor and cannot address any investor's specific investment circumstances. In addition, the section does not include a discussion of state, local or foreign tax laws. Each investor should consult its own tax advisor with respect to these and other tax consequences of an investment in the Notes.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Confidential Private Offering Memorandum, including information incorporated by reference in this Memorandum, contains forward-looking statements regarding the Company's plans, expectations, estimates and beliefs. Actual results could differ materially from those discussed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. When used in this Memorandum, the words "anticipate," "intend," "believe," "estimate," and other similar expressions generally identify forward-looking statements, which are found throughout this Memorandum whenever statements are made that are not historical facts. Accordingly, such forward-looking statements might not accurately predict future events or the actual performance of an investment in the Notes. In addition, you must disregard any projections and representations, written or oral, which do not conform to those contained in this Confidential Private Offering Memorandum.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Company intends to use the net proceeds received from the sale of the Notes, primarily for operating capital, to purchase and fund Trust Deeds and to acquire interests in properties or notes, which the Company's management anticipates to be able to resell or collect as applicable. The proceeds from the sale of Notes may be used to repay earlier maturing Notes; provided, however, the Company will limit the amount of money that may be raised for this purpose so that the Company will not become subject to the Investment Company Act of 1940. See "Risk Factors – Proceeds From Subsequently Issued Notes May Be Used to Repay Earlier Maturing Notes."

The Company may use proceeds from this private placement for general business purposes, including rent, advertising, labor and administrative expenses, if needed, investment, expansion or the purchase of capital assets and to fund loans to borrowers and purchase Trust Deeds. However, the Company expects that no more than 0405 percent of the proceeds of the offering will be allocated to general business purposes. The Company is not required to maintain reserves or to deposit any of the proceeds of the offering, into a reserve account, for the purpose of providing liquidity to service interest payments on, and redemption of, the Notes as they mature. The Company does not intend to maintain reserves from the proceeds of the offering in a cash reserve account. The remaining proceeds, net of cash reserves, if any, should be available to fund and purchase Trust Deeds. The Company is not required or obligated to give Noteholders notice of any changes in the Company's intended use of proceeds of the offering. See "Business."

The following table sets forth the Company's best estimates of the use of the minimum and maximum target gross proceeds from the sale of the Notes.

	<i>Minimum Amount Raised</i>	<i>Percent of Offering</i>	<i>Target Amount Raised</i>	<i>Percent of Offering</i>
<i>Gross Offering Proceeds</i>	\$500,000	100%	\$50,000,000	100%
<i>Commissions & Costs (1)</i>	-0-	0%	-0-	0%
<i>Cash Reserve (2)</i>	-0-	0%	-0-	0%
<i>General Business (3)</i>	\$20,000 <u>25,000</u>	4 <u>5</u> %	\$20,000 <u>25,000</u>	4 <u>5</u> %
<i>Proceeds Available For Funding/ Purchase of Construction Loans (4)</i>	\$480,000 <u>475,000</u>	96 <u>95</u> %	\$49,980,000 <u>49,999,975,000</u>	99.96 <u>99.95</u> %

-
- (1) The Company does not anticipate paying costs and commissions in excess of the costs associated with this offering. The Notes may be purchased directly from the Company without commission. Notes maturing more than two years also may be purchased by investors using qualified funds (i.e., IRA, SEP IRA, ROTH IRA and Keogh Plans), through a licensed broker-dealer and with an approved custodian; provided, that such investments meet the investor suitability requirement. Transaction costs for Notes purchased with qualified funds may be paid, solely at the Company's discretion, by the Company up to one percent (1%) of the principal Note amount.
- (2) Company intends (but is not required) to maintain cash reserves (or access to other funds) approximately equal to a minimum of one percent of the aggregate balance of Notes outstanding in its general accounts to provide funds to service interest payments and to facilitate redemption of the Notes. This amount will be calculated using a proprietary cash-flow management model. Interest accruing in the general accounts will belong to the Company.
- (3) Company anticipates that its current facilities are adequate to fund real estate loans and to service the volume of contracts that would be purchased at the minimum level of proceeds. If its business is significantly increased, the Company may invest in additional personnel, computer equipment and facilities capable of processing increased data. General business expenses may also include the offering expenses.

- (4) This use of the proceeds is only an estimate and the Company reserves the right to allocate the proceeds in a different manner consistent with the Confidential Private Offering Memorandum.

PRIOR PERFORMANCE

Mr. Chittick organized the Company in April of 2001 to provide a short-term funding source for primarily real estate developers and foreclosure specialists. Mr. Chittick has arranged for the funding and administration of real estate loans since that time.

Mr. Chittick initially capitalized the company with one million dollars of his personal funds. From July 2001 through December 2001, an additional \$500,000 was raised from investors. In 2002, an additional \$930,000 was raised from investors. In 2003, an additional \$1,550,000 was raised from existing and new investors. In 2004, the amount from both old and new investors increased to an additional \$2,450,000. In 2005, an additional \$2,670,000 was raised from existing and new investors. In 2006, an additional \$2,800,000 was raised from existing and new investors. In 2007, an additional \$2,400,000 was raised from existing and new investors. In 2008, an additional \$3,000,000 was raised from existing and new investors. ~~From January 2009 to the end of June~~In 2009, there has been an additional \$800,000 raised. From July 2009 to the end of _____, 2011,

_____ was raised from existing and new investors. In 2010, an additional \$ _____ was raised from existing and new investors. From January 2011 to _____, 2011, an additional \$ _____ was raised from existing and new investors. Mr. Chittick uses an equity line of credit to help facilitate cash flow for the Company. All of the money raised from investors has been through the sale of promissory notes like those being offered in this placement. Such notes were for terms of 6 to 60 months and have, to date, drawn interest at the rate of ___ to ___% per annum. The Company has never defaulted on either interest or principal for any of such notes.

The money raised by the Company from investors has historically been divided into a large portfolio of loans secured by marketable properties with varying values and locations in the Phoenix metro area. The Company is currently lending in approximately _____ cities in the Phoenix metro area, which includes Maricopa and Pinal Counties. The Company will have loans secured by properties in many of these cities simultaneously. The Company has endeavored to

maintain a large and diverse base of borrowers as well as a diverse selection of properties as collateral for its loans to the borrowers. However, in response to the more recent challenging conditions in the real estate market, the Company has focused on maintaining relationships with borrowers that have a proven track record with a good payment history and performance. The Company continues to strive to achieve a diverse borrower base by attempting to ensure that one borrower will not comprise more than ten percent (10%) of the total portfolio. **[Is this still accurate?]**

All real estate loans funded by the Company have been and are intended to be secured through first position trust deeds. The loan to value ratio of the Company's overall portfolio has averaged less than 70% and the Company intends to maintain a loan to value ratio of 50% to 65%.

In 2001, the Company funded 37 loans in its first year of operation. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$3,378,000, with the value of underlying homes totaling \$6,393,000. Of those 37 loans, 15 were repaid in 2001. The repaid loans totaled \$1,452,000, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$2,431,000. All interest due from all loans was collected.

In 2002, the Company funded 69 loans in its first full year of operation. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$5,685,000, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$8,780,000. Of the 69 new loans in 2002 and the remaining unpaid loans from late 2001, 66 were repaid in 2002. These repaid loans totaled \$5,267,000, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$9,076,300. All interest due from all loans was collected.

In 2003, the Company funded 124 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$11,673,000, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$17,530,500. Of the 124 new loans in 2003 and the remaining unpaid loans from late 2002, 106 were repaid in 2003. These repaid loans totaled \$9,693,500, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$14,488,500. All interest due from all loans was collected.

In 2004, the Company funded 185 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$19,907,000, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$30,422,600. Of the 185 new loans in 2004 and the remaining unpaid loans from late 2003, 170 were repaid in 2004. These repaid loans totaled \$17,951,700, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$26,939,500. All interest due from all loans was collected.

In 2005, the Company funded 236 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$34,955,700, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$50,487,300. Of the 236 new loans in 2005 and the remaining unpaid loans from late 2004, 232 were repaid in 2005. These repaid loans totaled \$31,001,940, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$45,111,500. All interest due from all loans was collected.

In 2006, the Company funded 215 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$34,468,100, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$52,784,000. Of the 215 new loans in 2006 and the remaining unpaid loans from 2005, 212 were repaid in 2006. These repaid loans totaled \$35,301,250, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$53,057,200. One loan that was foreclosed on, and successfully resold, did not pay all the interest due. However, the small uncollected amount was absorbed by the Company.

In 2007, the Company funded 271 loans. ~~the~~ The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$42,269,767, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$65,574,500. Of the 271 new loans in 2007 and the remaining unpaid loans from 2006, 257 were repaid in 2007. these repaid loans totaled \$41,424,815, with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$65,482,800. One condominium loan, two house loans, and one land loan were foreclosed. While the condominium and houses were sold with minimal ~~principle~~principal loss, much of the interest was collected on all four loans. The loss was absorbed by the Company.

In 2008, the Company funded 364 loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$47,329,758, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$77,616,000. Of the 364 new loans in 2008 and the remaining unpaid loans from 2007, 257 were repaid in 2008. Such repaid loans totaled \$34,578,755 with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$56,255,500. While one condominium and six homes were sold with minimal ~~principle~~principal loss, much of the

interest was collected on all the loans. The loss was absorbed by the Company. There were 15 more homes that were either foreclosed on or ownership was acquired through the deed in lieu process. These houses are presently either for sale on the retail market, or have been rented and are for sale on the investor market.

In 2009, the Company funded ___ loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$_____, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$_____. Of the _____ new loans in 2009 and the remaining unpaid loans from 2008, _____ were repaid in 2009. Such repaid loans totaled \$_____ with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$_____. **[PLEASE DESCRIBE LOSSES/FORECLOSURES FOR 2009]**

In 2010, the Company funded ___ loans. The aggregate amount of these loans totaled \$_____, with the value of the underlying homes totaling \$_____. Of the _____ new loans in 2010 and the remaining unpaid loans from 2009, _____ were repaid in 2010. Such repaid loans totaled \$_____ with the value of the underlying homes equaling \$_____. **[PLEASE DESCRIBE LOSSES/FORECLOSURES FOR 2010]**

From January 1, 2011, through _____, 2011, the Company has funded ___ loans for a total of \$_____, with the underlying homes valued at \$_____. There have been ___ loans repaid in 2011 for a total of \$_____, and house values of \$_____. **[PLEASE DESCRIBE CURRENT LOSSES/FORECLOSURES FOR 2011]**

Since inception through _____, 2011, the Company has participated in _____ loans, with an average loan amount of \$_____, with the highest single loan being

\$ _____ and lowest being \$ _____. The aggregate amount of loans funded is \$ _____ with property values totaling \$ _____. The total amount of loans that have funded and closed is \$ _____ with home values equaling \$ _____. These loans have borne interest rates of ___% to ___% per annum. The interest rate paid to noteholders has ranged from ___% to ___% per annum through such date. Each and every Noteholder has been paid the interest and principle due to that Noteholder in accordance with the respective terms of the Noteholder's Notes. Despite any losses incurred by the Company from its borrowers, no Noteholder has sustained any diminished return or loss on their investment in a Note from the Company.

MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

The Director and Executive Officer of the Company are: Denny J. Chittick, 4_, President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary.

Denny J. Chittick worked at Insight Enterprises, Inc, a publicly traded company, for nearly 10 years, holding many different positions from finance, accounting, operations and held the position of Sr. Vice President and CIO when he left the company in 1997. Since leaving Insight, he has been involved in several different companies, including a software company, internet company and finance company. Mr. Chittick holds a degree in Finance from Arizona State University.

Real Estate Consultant

The Company will have only one employee, which will require the Company to use outside consultants on a periodic basis to provide various services. These consultants may be retained to assist with any necessary due diligence in connection with these loans and, to the extent necessary, to assist with the closing of a loan.

Employees

With the assistance of outside consultants on an as-needed basis, Mr. Chittick intends to operate the Company as its primary employee, analyzing, negotiating, originating, purchasing and servicing Trust Deeds by himself. As the portfolio of contracts increases, the Company may add additional personnel.

Contingency Plan in the Event of Death or Disability of Mr. Chittick

In the event that Mr. Chittick is unable to perform his duties to continue the operation of the Company in any capacity, Mr. Chittick has a written agreement with Robert Koehler, an owner of RLS Capital, Inc. to provide or arrange for any necessary services for the Company. Robert has twelve (12) years of experience supporting real estate loan portfolios similar to the portfolio of the Company. Robert holds a real estate license in Arizona and has worked as a loan officer in the residential and commercial transactions and has conducted due diligence effort for hundreds of private purchase of notes and trust deeds. Robert is respected as a member of the Arizona real estate investment community by investors, borrowers, mortgage brokers, escrow officers and real estate agents. As part of this contingency plan, Robert is a signatory on the Company's bank account. On a weekly basis, Robert receives an updated spreadsheet of all properties currently being used as collateral for a loan. On a monthly basis, Robert receives a spreadsheet of all the investors and what is owed to each of them, and receives the monthly statements for all investors. Pursuant to the agreement with Robert, upon Robert's receipt of instructions from Denny Chittick, or from other designated individuals, or upon medical confirmation that Mr. Chittick is unable to continue to perform his duties as President of the Company for an extended period of time, Robert will act to close down the Company's business by collecting all of the monies due on the Trust Deeds and Robert will return all of the principal and interest owed to the investors pursuant to the Notes. **[Need to have written agreement with Robert renewed and his written consent to this Section and description.]**

Management Compensation

As the sole shareholder, Mr. Chittick receives a salary consistent with IRS guidelines. Salary adjustments are made at year-end in order for Mr. Chittick to fund his 401(K) and to pay his income taxes. Year-end profits are taxed to Mr. Chittick pursuant to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code rules applicable to Subchapter S corporations. Therefore, year-end profits may be distributed to Mr. Chittick. In addition, Mr. Chittick is paid interest on Notes funded by Mr. Chittick in the same manner as the other investors. See "Management – Management Compensation." As the Company expands its lending operations and increases the workload of

Mr. Chittick, he reserves the right to receive an increased salary so long as there is no current default under the Notes.

Ownership Compensation

The Company receives its revenue primarily from interest earned on trust deeds, rents on properties owned by the Company, interest on cash reserve accounts, and interest earned on investments made by the Company after subtracting interest paid on its debts. The amount of profits, and therefore, compensation to Mr. Chittick, will be dependent upon the amount of Notes sold, Trust Deeds acquired, loans made and the terms of such loans. After payment of its principal and interest obligations under the Notes, the Company intends to retain earnings in the Company up to the level of “reserve” or “retained earnings” goals that the Company deems adequate. Subject to the need to adjust these goals due to special liquidity needs due to plans to repay Notes or to fund future Trust Deeds, the Company anticipates that it will be able to achieve and maintain adequate reserve goals to meet the Company’s obligations.

Mr. Chittick may have significant investments in the Notes, for which the Company will pay him monthly interest on the same basis as other Noteholders which investment amount will be subordinated to all other Notes placed pursuant to this Memorandum. (Mr. Chittick currently has invested approximately \$_____ in Notes, but this amount varies from \$1 million to \$1.8 million.) See “Description of Securities.” The Company intends to pay to Mr. Chittick all retained earnings in excess of any reserves deemed necessary or desirable by Mr. Chittick to meet the Company’s obligations.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDER

The following table sets forth the beneficial ownership of shares of the Company's outstanding common stock.

Name and Address	Number of Shares	Percent
Denny J. Chittick 6132 W. Victoria Place Chandler, AZ 85226	500,000	100%

The Company is authorized to issue up to 25,000,000 shares of common stock, but has no intent to issue additional common stock at this time.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Ownership

Based on his 100 percent ownership of the Company's common stock, Denny J. Chittick maintains the exclusive ability to elect directors, appoint officers and manage the operations of the Company.

Competing Businesses

During the four years prior to forming the Company, Denny Chittick personally invested in companies and in real estate loans that are substantially similar to the Company's investments in Trust Deeds. In addition to his activities on behalf of the Company, Mr. Chittick reserves the right to continue his personal investments in real estate and instruments similar to Trust Deeds, which are considered competing businesses of the Company. See "Risk Factors – Management's Outside Interests and Conflicts of Interest."

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

The Company is offering up to \$50 million in Notes. The minimum denomination is \$50,000, and the maximum denomination is \$1,000,000 in a single note. An investor may purchase more than \$1,000,000 in Notes, but it will be distributed over different Notes. Denominations increase from the minimum to the maximum in additional increments with a minimum incremental increase of \$10,000. Until the maximum offering proceeds are attained or the Company terminates this offering, the Company expects to offer the Notes for placement on a continuing basis for two years from the date of this Memorandum. Absent an earlier termination, the offering will continue for so long as the Company has not changed its operations or method of offering in any material respect. If the Company changes its operations or method of offering in any material respect, the Company will update the Memorandum as necessary to provide correct information to investors. The Company may experience difficulties in conducting a continuous offering of Notes. See "Risk Factors – Difficulties and Costs of Continuous Offering."

The Notes are general obligations of the Company and are superior in priority and liquidation preference to any Notes payable to Mr. Chittick. Mr. Chittick has agreed to subordinate any Notes to which he subscribes to Notes with similar maturities placed with other investors. Although the Company has never defaulted with respect to a Note, including any regular interest payment ~~on~~ the payment principal and interest due upon the maturity of the Note, if the Company should ever be in default with respect to any Note, Mr. Chittick will subordinate any Notes he may hold until the default is cured and Mr. Chittick will also defer any compensation until the default is cured. While Mr. Chittick has agreed and will act as set forth above in this Memorandum, such agreement is not evidenced in a separate writing signed by Mr. Chittick.

The Notes will bear interest at the rates stated for the term selected. The investor may elect to have interest paid monthly, quarterly or accrue and be paid at maturity. If the investor elects to have interest paid at maturity or quarterly, the interest will accrue monthly and earn compounded interest. Interest is payable on the last day of each period to the investors of the

Notes at the principal office of the Company in Chandler, Arizona. At the option of the Company, interest payments may be paid by check mailed to the address of the investor entitled thereto as it appears on the Subscription Agreement for the Notes. An investor may request in writing to the Company that a deposit be made to a designated bank or investment account.

The Notes are not transferable without the prior written consent of the Company, which the Company may withhold in its sole discretion. The Company anticipates withholding its consent if the transfer could jeopardize the Company's exemption under Regulation D or any applicable state blue-sky law or the Company's exclusion from the definition of an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The Notes are unsecured and are not insured or guaranteed by any state or federal government entity or any insurance company. In event of default, an investor could look only to the Trust Deeds or other assets of the Company for repayment.

As unsecured, general obligations of the Company, the Notes will not have any specific collateral. The Company's Assets include all of the Company's right, title and interest in Trust Deeds owned by the Company, together with all payments and instruments received thereto and all proceeds of the conversion of any of the foregoing into cash or other liquid property. So long as the Company is not in default on the Notes, the Company is permitted to freely transfer, sell or substitute, in the normal course of business, any Trust Deeds it owns, subject to general restrictions concerning transfers of property; provided, however, the Company may transfer, sell or substitute one or more Trust Deeds if such transfer, sale or substitution is done in connection with a plan to cure a default.

On an annual basis, the Company will retain an independent accounting firm to prepare the 1099's to be issued by the Company to the investors and to prepare the tax return for the Company. On an annual basis and upon written request from an investor, the Company will certify to the requesting investor(s) that the aggregate outstanding principal amount of all cash accounts, other property and Trust Deeds is at least equal to the principal amount of outstanding Notes as of the date of the request.

The Company may, in its discretion, modify the interest rate paid on subsequently issued Notes or the term of such Notes. Any such modification of the interest rate or term will not affect Notes then issued and outstanding.

Notes are initially being offered at the following rates and maturities:

Note Terms (2)(3)

Note Amount (1)	6 Months	1 Year	2 Years to 5 Years
\$50,000 and up	8% ⁽⁴⁾	10% ⁽⁴⁾	12% ⁽⁴⁾

- (1) Note amounts are issued in varied denominations from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000, and in additional increases with a minimum of \$10,000. For qualified funds, the Company will accept minimum contributions in such amounts as ~~reasonable~~ reasonably determined by the Company.
- (2) Although the Company intends to use its good faith efforts to accommodate written requests from an investor to prepay any Note prior to maturity and the Company has in fact been able to satisfy such requests in a timely manner with interest paid in full, the Company has no obligation to do so and the investor has no right to require the Company to redeem the Note prior to maturity. Upon the Company's election to honor an investor's request to prepay any Note prior to maturity, the Company reserves the right to adjust any interest payable to the investor to the interest rate that would have been payable for the actual outstanding term of the Note.
- (3) The Notes may be redeemed by the Company at any time prior to maturity upon 30 days written notice to the investor at a price equal to the principal amount of the Note plus accrued interest to the date of redemption.
- (4) The Company also reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to adjust the interest paid on outstanding Notes on 30 days written notice to Noteholders.

The Company has the right to sell, encumber, mortgage, create a lien on or otherwise dispose of any or all of its property, or in any manner secure an indebtedness so that such indebtedness shall have a claim against the assets of the Company securing such indebtedness, all without the consent of the investors of the outstanding Notes provided no Notes are in default. Any security interest granted in any of the Company's assets to secure an indebtedness will be superior in priority to the general claim of a Noteholder.

Default may occur with respect to one Note and not another. The Company shall be in default of a particular Note if any of the following events ("Event of Default") occurs with respect to that Note: (a) default for 30 days in any payment of interest on a Note when due; (b) default for 15 days in any payment of principal on a Note when due after maturity; (c) a filing for protection by the Company under Chapters 11 or 7 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or a filing for the Company under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code by creditors of the Company which filing is not dismissed within 90 days of the filing date; or (d) default for 90 days after receiving appropriate notice of a breach of any other covenant applicable to a Note. Notwithstanding the events listed above, Mr. Chittick may defer any payment of interest or principal due to Mr. Chittick or an entity controlled by him on any of the Notes subscribed to personally by Mr. Chittick without creating an Event of Default.

The Company may not consolidate with or merge into any corporation, or transfer substantially all of its assets to any person, unless the successor corporation or transferee assumes the Company's obligations on the Notes. The Company has no present intention of merging with another company or consolidating with another company or transferring its assets.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Notes may be purchased directly from the Company without commission. Notes maturing in two through five years also may be purchased with qualified monies (such as IRA, SEP IRA, ROTH IRA and KEOGH plans) through a licensed broker-dealer and with an approved custodian; provided, that such investments meet the investor suitability requirements. Transaction costs for Notes purchased with qualified funds will be paid by the Company up to one percent of the Note's face amount. The principal amount of the Note will be equal to the amount paid by the investor, and interest would be calculated on that amount.

The Notes are not registered with the ~~Securities and Exchange Commission~~ SEC or any other state or federal regulatory agency. No state or federal agency has made any finding or determination as to the fairness of this offering for investment, the adequacy or accuracy of the disclosures, nor any recommendation or endorsement of the Notes.

The offering and sale of the Notes is intended to be exempt from registration under the Act by virtue of one or more of the following exemptions provided by: (i) Section 4(2) of the Act; and (ii) Regulation D promulgated under the Act. See "Investor Suitability." In accordance therewith, substantial restrictions are placed on the offering and purchase of the Notes, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) The transaction may not include any public offering. The offer to sell Notes must be directly communicated to the investor by an officer of the Company and at no time may the Company advertise or solicit by means of any leaflet, public promotional meeting, newspaper or magazine article, radio or television advertisement or any other form of general advertising or general promotion.
- (2) The Notes may be purchased only for the investor's own account, for investment purposes only and not with a view to distribution, assignment, hypothecation, resale or to fractionalization in whole or in part.
- (3) An investor must meet certain suitability requirements, which are set forth under "Investor Suitability."

- (4) The Company must have furnished and made available for inspection all documents and information that the investor has reasonably requested relating to an investment in the Company, including its Articles of Incorporation, stock records and financial account records.

DETERMINATION OF OFFERING PRICE

The rate of return for the Notes offered hereby will be set from time to time by management of the Company to approximate a rate of return competitive with similar securities of other companies engaged in the finance industry. The Company has been in operation since April 2001. There is no market for the Company's securities and none is expected to develop. Accordingly, the rate of return on any Note bears no relation to the results of the Company, to any market price for the Company's securities, to the level of risk involved, or to any recognized measure of valuation or return on investment.

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general discussion of certain U.S. federal tax considerations and consequences that may be relevant to a decision to acquire, own and dispose of Notes by an initial holder thereof. This summary only applies to Notes held as capital assets (generally, property held for investment) within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). Except as set forth below, this summary does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular Noteholder and it is not intended to be applicable to Noteholders that are subject to special tax rules, such as financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, regulated investment companies, grantor trusts, U.S. expatriates, partnerships or other pass-through entities, tax-exempt organizations or dealers or traders in securities or currencies, or to Noteholders that will hold Notes as part of a position in a straddle or as part of a hedging, conversion or integrated transaction for U.S. federal income tax purposes or that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar. Moreover, except as set forth below, this summary does not address the U.S. federal estate and gift tax law, the tax laws of any state, local or foreign government or alternative minimum tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership or other disposition of Notes and does not address the U.S. federal income tax treatment of Noteholders that do not acquire Notes as part of the initial distribution at their initial issue price. Each prospective investor should consult its tax advisor, attorney and accountant with respect to the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of Notes.

This summary is based on current provisions of the Code, as amended, existing and proposed U.S. Treasury Regulations, current administrative pronouncements and judicial decisions, each as available and in effect on the date hereof. All of the foregoing are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect, or differing interpretations which could affect the tax consequences described herein. No advance tax ruling has been sought or obtained from the Internal Revenue Service regarding the tax consequences of the transactions described herein. This discussion does not address tax considerations arising under the laws of any particular state, local or foreign jurisdiction.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS, ATTORNEYS AND ACCOUNTANTS REGARDING THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE NOTES IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS, AS WELL AS ANY TAX CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY ARISE UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY FOREIGN, STATE, LOCAL OR OTHER TAXING JURISDICTION.

For purposes of this summary, a “U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of Notes who for U.S. federal income tax purposes is (i) a citizen or resident (or is treated as a resident for U.S. federal income tax purposes) of the United States; (ii) a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any State or political subdivision thereof; (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or (iv) a trust (1) that validly elects to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes or (2) (a) the administration over which a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision and (b) all of the substantial decisions of which one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control. A “Non-U.S. Holder” is a beneficial owner of Notes who for U.S. federal income tax purposes is (i) a non-resident alien individual; (ii) a foreign corporation; or (iii) a foreign estate or trust the fiduciary of which is a nonresident alien.

If a partnership (or any other entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds Notes, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Such partner should consult its own tax advisor as to its consequences of holding and disposing of the Notes.

U.S. Holders

Interest

Except as set forth below, interest paid on a Note generally will be includible in a U.S. Holder's gross income as ordinary interest income at the time it is paid or accrued in accordance with the U.S. Holder's usual method of tax accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Market Discount

A holder of Notes may in very limited circumstances, transfer their Notes to third parties. If the Company authorizes such a transfer, Notes sold on a secondary market after their original issue for a price lower than their stated redemption price at maturity are generally said to be acquired at market discount. Code Section 1278 defines "market discount" as the excess, if any, of the stated redemption price at maturity of the Note, over the purchaser's initial adjusted basis in the Note. If, however, the market discount with respect to a Note is less than 1/4th of one percent (.0025) of the stated redemption price at maturity of the Note multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity from the date the subsequent purchaser has acquired the Note, then the market discount is considered to be zero. Notes acquired by holders at original issue and Notes maturing not more than one year from the date of issue are not subject to the market discount rules.

Gain on the sale, redemption or other disposition of a Note, including full or partial redemption thereof, having "market discount" will be treated as interest income to the extent the gain does not exceed the accrued market discount on the Note at the time of the disposition. A holder may elect to include market discount in taxable income for the taxable years to which it is attributable. The amount included is treated as interest income. If this election is made, the rule requiring interest income treatment of all or a portion of the gain upon disposition is inapplicable. Once the election is made to include market discount in income currently, it cannot be revoked without the consent of the IRS. The election applies to all market discount notes acquired by the holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which such election applies.

Sale, Exchange or Disposition of Notes

A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Note generally will equal the cost of the Note to such U.S. Holder, increased by any original issue discount ("OID") or market discount previously included by the holder in income with respect to the Note. Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Note, a U.S. Holder will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other disposition (less an amount equal to the accrued but unpaid interest which will be taxable as ordinary income) and such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Note. Any such gain or loss generally will be capital gain or loss. In the case of a noncorporate U.S. Holder, capital gains derived in respect of a Note that is held as a capital asset and that is held for more than one year are eligible for reduced income tax rates and may be deemed a long-term capital gain. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Non-U.S. Holders

Interest

Subject to the discussion below under the heading "U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting," payments of principal of, and interest on (including any OID), a Note to (i) a controlled foreign corporation, as such term is defined in Section 957 of the Code, which is related to the Company, directly or indirectly, through stock ownership, (ii) a person owning, actually or constructively, securities representing at least more than 50% of the total combined outstanding voting power of all classes of the Company's voting stock and (iii) banks which acquire such Note in consideration of an extension of credit made pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of business, will not be subject to any U.S. withholding tax provided that the beneficial owner of the Note provides certification completed in compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, which requirements are discussed below under the heading "U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting," or an exemption is otherwise established.

If a Non-U.S. Holder cannot satisfy the requirements above, payments of interest made to a Non-U.S. Holder will be subject to a U.S. withholding tax equal to 30% of the gross payments

made to the Non-U.S. Holder unless the Non-U.S. Holder provides the Company or the Company's paying agent, as the case may be, with a properly executed (1) IRS Form W-8BEN claiming an exemption from or reduction in withholding under the benefit of an applicable income tax treaty or (2) IRS Form W-8ECI stating that interest paid on the note is not subject to withholding tax because it is effectively connected with the beneficial owner's conduct of a trade or business in the United States. Alternative documentation may be applicable in certain situations.

If a Non-U.S. Holder is engaged in a trade or business in the United States and interest on a note is effectively connected with the conduct of such trade or business, the Non-U.S. Holder, although exempt from withholding as discussed above (provided the certification requirements described above are satisfied), will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such interest (including OID) on a net income basis in the same manner as if the Non-U.S. Holder were a U.S. Holder. In addition, if such Non-U.S. Holder is a foreign corporation, it may be subject to a branch profits tax equal to 30% (or lesser rate under an applicable income tax treaty) of such amount, subject to adjustments.

Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Notes

Subject to the discussion below under the heading "U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting," any gain realized by a Non-U.S. Holder upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Note generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax, unless (i) such gain is effectively connected with the conduct by such Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States or (ii) in the case of any gain realized by an individual Non-U.S. Holder, such Non-U.S. Holder is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of such sale, exchange or disposition and certain other conditions are met. Special rules may apply upon the sale, exchange or disposition of a Note to certain Non-U.S. Holders, such as "controlled foreign corporations," "passive foreign investment companies," "foreign personal holding companies" and certain expatriates, that are subject to special treatment under the Code. Such entities and individuals should consult their own tax advisors to determine the U.S. federal, state, local and other tax consequences that may be relevant to them.

U.S. Federal Estate Taxes

A Note that is held by an individual who at the time of death is not a citizen or resident (as specially defined for United States federal estate tax purposes) of the United States will not generally be subject to U.S. federal estate tax as a result of such individual's death, provided that such individual is not a shareholder owning actually or constructively more than 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote and, at the time of such individual's death, payments of interest with respect to such note would not have been effectively connected with the conduct by such individual of a trade or business in the United States.

U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

U.S. Holders

Information reporting requirements will apply to certain payments of principal and interest and the accrual of OID, if any, on an obligation and to proceeds of the sale, exchange or other disposition of an obligation, to certain U.S. Holders. This obligation, however, does not apply with respect to certain U.S. Holders including, corporations, tax-exempt organizations, qualified pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts. In general, the Company is required to file with the IRS each year a Form 1099 information return reporting the amount of interest that was paid or that is considered earned by a U.S. Holder with respect to the Notes held during each calendar year, and a U.S. Holder is required to report such amount as income on its federal income tax return for that year. A U.S. backup withholding tax currently at a rate of 28% will apply to such payments if a U.S. Holder fails to provide a correct taxpayer identification number or certification of other tax-exempt status or fails to report in full dividend and interest income. Any amount withheld under the backup withholding rules is allowable as a credit against the taxpayer's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders

Information reporting will generally apply to payments of interest on a Note to a Non-U.S. Holder and the amount of tax, if any, withheld with respect to such payments. Copies of the information returns reporting such interest payments and any withholding may also be made available to the tax authorities in the country in which the Non-U.S. Holder resides under the provisions of an applicable income tax treaty. Payments of principal and interest on any Notes to Non-U.S. Holders will not be subject to any U.S. backup withholding tax if the beneficial owner of the Note (or a financial institution holding the note on behalf of the beneficial owner in the ordinary course of its trade or business) provides an appropriate certification to the payor and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know, that the certification is incorrect. Payments of principal and interest on Notes not excluded from U.S. backup withholding tax discussed above generally will be subject to United States withholding tax at a rate of 28%, except where an applicable United States income tax treaty provides for the reduction or elimination of such withholding tax.

In addition, information reporting and, depending on the circumstances, backup withholding, will apply to the proceeds of the sale of a Note within the United States or conducted through United States-related financial intermediaries unless the beneficial owner provides the payor with an appropriate certification as to its non-U.S. status and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the certification is incorrect.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or credit against a Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability provided the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

THE ABOVE SUMMARY IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSEQUENCES RELATING TO THE ACQUISITION, OWNERSHIP, DISPOSITION OR RETIREMENT OF THE NOTES. PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS OF NOTES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS, ATTORNEYS AND ACCOUNTANTS CONCERNING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS.

INVESTOR SUITABILITY

General

An investment in the Notes involves significant risks and is suitable only for persons of adequate financial means who have no need for liquidity with respect to this investment and who can bear the economic risk of a complete loss of their investment. This private placement is made in reliance on exemptions from the registration requirements of the Act and applicable state securities laws and regulations.

The suitability standards discussed below represent minimum suitability standards for prospective investors. The satisfaction of such standards by a prospective investor does not necessarily mean that the Notes are a suitable investment for such prospective investor. Prospective investors are encouraged to consult their personal financial advisors to determine whether an investment in the Notes is appropriate. The Company may reject subscriptions, in whole or in part, in its absolute discretion.

The Company will require each investor to represent in writing, among other things, that (i) by reason of the investor's business or financial experience, or that of the investor's professional advisor, the investor is capable of evaluating the merits and risks of an investment in the Notes and of protecting its own interest in connection with the transaction, (ii) the investor is acquiring the Notes for its own account for investment only and not with a view toward the resale or distribution thereof, (iii) the investor is aware that the Notes have not been registered under the Act or any state securities laws and that there is no market for the Notes, (iv) such investor meets the suitability requirements set forth below and (v) they have read and taken full cognizance of the Risk Factors and other information set forth in this Confidential Private Offering Memorandum.

Suitability Requirements

Except as set forth below, each investor must represent in writing that it: (a) is “sophisticated” in so far as it is sufficiently knowledgeable and experienced in financial and business matters to be able to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in the Notes either alone or with a purchaser representative; (b) is able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes, including a loss of the entire investment; and (c) qualifies as an “accredited investor,” as such term is defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D under the Act and must demonstrate the basis for such qualification. To be an accredited investor, an investor must fall within any of the following categories at the time of sale of Notes to that investor:

- (1) A bank as defined in Section 3(a)(2) of the Act or a savings and loan association or other institution as defined in Section 3(a)(5)(A) of the Act whether acting in its individual or fiduciary capacity; a broker or dealer registered pursuant to Section 15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; an insurance company as defined in Section 2(13) of the Act; an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or a business development company as defined in Section 2(a)(48) of that Act; a Small Business Investment Company licensed by the United States Small Business Administration under Section 301(c) or (d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; a plan established and maintained by a state, its political subdivisions, or any agency or instrumentality of a state or its political subdivisions, for the benefit of its employees, if such plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000; an employee benefit plan within the meaning of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, if the investment decision is made by a plan fiduciary, as defined in Section 3(21) of such act, which is either a bank, savings and loan association, insurance company, or registered investment adviser, or if the employee benefit plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or, if a self-directed plan, with investment decisions made solely by persons that are accredited investors;
- (2) A private business development company as defined in Section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940;
- (3) An organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, corporation, Massachusetts or similar business trust or partnership, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the Notes, with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000;

- (4) Any director, executive officer, or general partner of the Company, or any director, executive officer, or general partner of a general partner of the Company;
- (5) Any natural person whose individual net worth, or joint net worth with that person's spouse, at the time of such person's purchase of the Notes exceeds \$1,000,000 (~~including~~excluding the value of such person's primary residence);
- (6) Any natural person who had an individual income in excess of \$200,000 in each of the two most recent years or joint income with that person's spouse in excess of \$300,000 in each of those years and has a reasonable expectation of reaching the same income level in the current year;
- (7) Any trust with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000 not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the Notes, whose purchase is directed by a sophisticated person as described in Rule 506(b)(2)(ii) of Regulation D; and
- (8) An entity in which all of the equity owners are accredited investors (as defined above).

As used in this Memorandum, the term "net worth" means the excess of total assets over total liabilities. ~~In computing net worth for the purpose of (5) above, the principal residence of the investor must be valued at cost, including cost of improvements, or at recently appraised value by an institutional lender making a secured loan net of encumbrances.~~ In determining income an investor should add to the investor's adjusted gross income any amounts attributable to tax exempt income received, losses claimed as limited partner in any limited partnership, deductions claimed for depletion, contributions to an IRA, KEOGH, SEP IRA or ROTH IRA retirement plan, alimony payments, and any amount by which income from long-term capital gains has been reduced in arriving at adjusted gross income.

Message

From: Denny Chittick [dcmoney@yahoo.com]
Sent: 8/4/2011 8:03:53 PM
To: Warren Bush [wbush1120@comcast.net]
Subject: update

since the sky is falling in the stock market, congress can't do anything correct, the economy is slow, people are talking about a double dip. i thought i would give you some good news.

1. i have 330 loans, all current. this is the first time in i don't know how long i don't have a single loan in foreclosure. my last one went to auction today, no one bought. i sold it to one of my guys (this was planned). i received all my principle, legal costs and nearly all my interest due. This is how it used to work!

2. i have turned down 2 million worth of loans in the last 48 hours because i'm out of cash. i would have done every one of them. i have 700k planned to be reserved, plus 500k in my acct reserved. another 500k ready to be deployed to guys that buy with cash and just want me to take them out of it when i can.

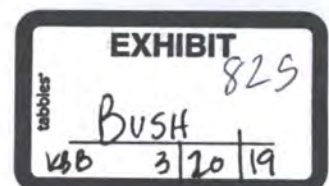
3. i just met with a guy today, that with help of a private equity group wants to buy 20 a month, they have been buying about 10 to 15 a month. they have a source for the rental units to be sold as they buy, fix up and put a tenant in them, then flip some too. i checked them out on line, through their bidding company, whom i've known for years, and they are legit. sadly i said call me in two weeks, see if have funds.

6. i've taken in 600k this week, poof! all put to work.

demand is just off the charts, so despite the world coming to end, the ones that are either smart enough to know it's not, or don't believe it, are buying houses in phoenix.

thought you'd like to know.
dc

DenSco Investment Corp
www.denscoinvestment.com/
602-469-3001
602-532-7737 f



DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush Abuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 150,000.00
 Date of Issue: 5/31/2012
 Maturity Date: 5/31/2017

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%
 Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity
 First Interest Payment Date: 5/31/2012

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.



 Denny J. Chittick - President

EXHIBIT
 826
 BUSH
 3 20 19

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL


Principal Amount: \$ 78,724.84 ✓
 Date of Issue: 5/31/2012 ✓
 Maturity Date: 5/31/2017

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%
 Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity
 First Interest Payment Date: 5/31/2017

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issuance shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.


 Denny J. Chittick - President
 + Accrued Interest 28445.44
 12-31-14 107,170.28

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION

GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and to pay interest on the subscription agreement which by this certificate is made a part thereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren Bank Address: PO Box 9200

Name: Foy L. Gull Address: Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 75,724.84
 Date of Issue: 5/21/2012
 Maturity Date: 5/21/2017

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 5%
 Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity
 First Interest Payment Date: 5/21/2017

NOTICE TO BISHOP

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.


 Denny J. Chittick, President

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush

Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush

Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 150,000.00

Date of Issue: 5/31/2012

Maturity Date: 5/31/2017

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%

Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity

First Interest Payment Date: 5/31/2012

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.


Denny J. Chitusk - President

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush

Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush

Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 150,000.00

Date of Issue: 5/31/2012

Maturity Date: 5/31/2017

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%

Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity

First Interest Payment Date: 5/31/2012

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.


Denny J. Chittick - President

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

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REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

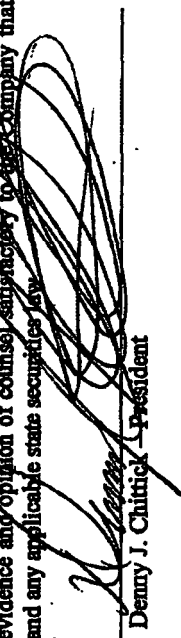
Principal Amount: \$ 78,724.84 ✓
 Date of Issue: 5/31/2012 ✓
 Maturity Date: 5/31/2017

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%
 Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity
 First Interest Payment Date: 5/31/2017

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issuance shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.


 Denny J. Chittick, President

+ Accrued Interest 28445.44
12-31-14 107,170.28

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren Bush Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 31,925.27

Date of Issue: 5/1/2012

Maturity Date: 5/1/2014

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%

Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity

First Interest Payment Date: 5/1/2012

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities laws.


Denny J. Chirpuck - President

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 27,209.58

Date of Issue: 7/8/2011

Maturity Date: 7/8/2013

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%

Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity

First Interest Payment Date: 7/31/2011

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.


Denny J. Chittick - President

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush

Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush

Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 70,751.11

Date of Issue: 7/8/2011

Maturity Date: 7/8/2013

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%

Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity

First Interest Payment Date: 7/8/2013

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable State securities law.


Denny J. Chittick - President

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren Bush Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush Albuquerque, NM 87199-2080

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 31,925.27

Date of Issue: 5/1/2010

Maturity Date: 5/1/2012

INTEREST

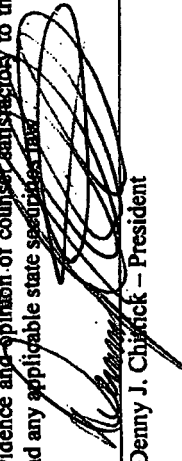
Annual Rate: 12%

Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity

First Interest Payment Date: 5/31/2012

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel ~~attestatory~~ attesting to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.



Denny J. Chiswick - President

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush

Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush

Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 90,865.15

Date of Issue: 3/31/2010

Maturity Date: 3/31/2012

INTEREST

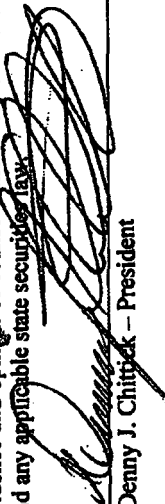
Annual Rate: 12%

Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity

First Interest Payment Date: 4/30/2012

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.



Denny J. Chittick - President

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DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush

Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush

Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 80,666.40

Date of Issue: 7/8/2009

Maturity Date: 7/8/2011

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%

Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity

First Interest Payment Date: 7/8/2011

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.


Denny J. Chittick - President

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10/1/07

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush

Address: PO Box 92080

Foy L. Bush

Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 63,530.10

Date of Issue: 7/8/2007

Maturity Date: 7/8/2009

*True copy of
new issue*

INTEREST


Annual Rate: 12%

Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity

First Interest Payment Date: 7/8/2009

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities laws.



Denny J. Chittick - President

orig. in
Box A
Safe Day. Box
5-10-06
Note # 3

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Fay L. Bush Address: PO Box 92080

Warren V. Bush Albuquerque, NM 87199-2080

PRINCIPAL

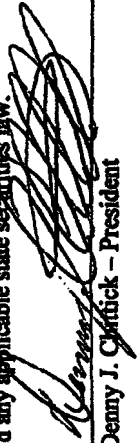
Principal Amount: \$ 20,000.00
Date of Issue: 5/1/2006
Maturity Date: 5/1/2008

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%
Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity
First Interest Payment Date: 5/1/2008

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.


Denny J. Chaffuck - President

orig. in
No. 1108
7/8/07

DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Fay L. Bush Address: PO Box 92080

Warren V. Bush Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

Principal Amount: \$ 50,000.00
Date of Issue: 7/8/2005
Maturity Date: 7/8/2007

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%
Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity
First Interest Payment Date: 7/8/2007

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities law.


Denny J. Chitnick - President

**DENSCO INVESTMENT CORPORATION
GENERAL OBLIGATION NOTE**

*orig. in
safe dep. box
No. 1*

This certificate evidences the Company's unconditional promise to pay to the registered holder the principal amount at maturity together with interest at the rate and terms described herein and further described in the subscription agreement which by this reference is made a part hereof.

REGISTERED HOLDER

Name: Warren V. Bush Address: PO Box 92080

Fay L. Bush Albuquerque, NM 87199

PRINCIPAL

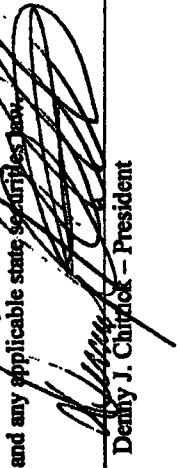
Principal Amount: \$ 50,000.00
Date of Issue: 3/31/2005
Maturity Date: 3/31/2010

INTEREST

Annual Rate: 12%
Payable: Monthly Quarterly At Maturity
First Interest Payment Date: 3/31/2010

NOTICE TO HOLDER

The investment in the Company's General Obligation Note(s) represented by this Certificate have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, and is a restricted security within the meaning of the regulations promulgated pursuant to such Act. Such Note(s) may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred in any manner in the absence of an effective registration of such Note(s) under the Securities Act of 1933 unless the transaction is such that registration under such Act is not required. No request for transfer or re-issue shall be honored unless the holder produces evidence and opinion of counsel satisfactory to the Company that such transaction does not violate the registration requirements of both such Act and any applicable state securities laws.


Denny J. Chirrick - President

Message

From: Denny Chittick [dennychittick@cox.net]
Sent: 6/29/2016 2:22:18 PM
To: 'wbush1120@comcast.net' [wbush1120@comcast.net]
BCC: 'dcmoney@yahoo.com' [dcmoney@yahoo.com]
Subject: DenSco Statement June
Attachments: Statement_10.pdf

Investors: Warren & Fay

Attached is your statement.

I'm sending these out a little early. We are headed to Idaho for the 4th.

I've updated my newsletter: (or it should be soon)

<http://denscoinvestment.com/newsletter.html>

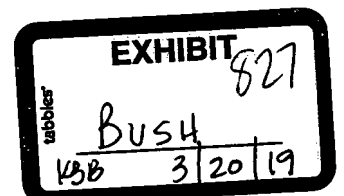
I've updated the sample photos of houses

<http://denscoinvestment.com/properties.html>

Have a great 4th of July!

Thx

dc



DenSco Investment Corporation

6132 W. Victoria Place Chandler, AZ 85226
 Cell: 602-469-3001 Home: 480-636-1180 Fax: 602-532-7737
 DenScoInvestment.com dcmoney@yahoo.com

STATEMENT
 June 2016

INVESTOR

Name Warren & Fay Bush
 Address PO Box 92080
 Albuquerque, NM 87199
 Phone 505-856-7398

CURRENT INVESTMENT BALANCE

\$257,170.28

INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

Accrual Account

Interest

Sub Total

Quarterly Account

Interest

Interest Paid

Sub Total

\$257,170.28

Monthly Account

Interest \$2,571.70

Interest Paid \$2,571.70

Sub Total

\$257,170.28

Total Balance

\$257,170.28

INVESTMENT HISTORY

Investment	Date	Maturity
\$50,000.00	03/31/05	05/31/17
\$70,000.00	07/08/05	05/31/17

Total Investment

\$120,000.00

INTEREST EARNED

Year	Earnings
2005	\$7,673.49
2006	\$15,312.83
2007	\$18,134.24
2008	\$20,434.12
2009	\$23,025.69
2010	\$25,393.11
2011	\$26,430.50
2012	\$27,499.70
2013	\$28,704.50
2014	\$30,062.10
2015	\$30,860.40
2016	\$15,430.20

Total Earnings

\$268,960.88

Thank you for investing with DenSco!

Message

From: Warren Bush [wbush1120@comcast.net]
Sent: 8/8/2016 6:11:53 AM
To: Beauchamp, David G. [dbeauchamp@clarkhill.com]
Subject: Re: Additional DenSco Information

David,

The possibility of preferential prepayments to certain investors should be checked. This would reduce the payout to all the rest.

Warren Bush

Sent from my iPad

On Aug 7, 2016, at 11:01 PM, Beauchamp, David G. <DBeauchamp@ClarkHill.com> wrote:
Craig:

We have already interviewed a couple of forensic accountants, but the Director of Enforcement for the ACC Securities Division wants to be involved in the decision concerning who should be hired for this very important position. That should be discussed as part of the Wednesday meeting.

Regards,
David Beauchamp

Sent from my iPhone. Please excuse any typos.

On Aug 7, 2016, at 9:12 PM, Craig Brown <trovita@gmail.com> wrote:
David Beauchamp

In speaking to another persons i know who is in the real estate business, he asked if we had considered hiring someone to do financial forensic work on this.

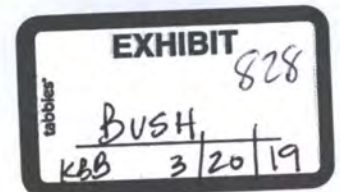
Apparently, experts can tract movement of these home sales and follow the money as to see the shell game being played. what entities the money is moving from and to..

I don't know much about it, just conveying the question on to the experts

craig

480 322 8611

On Sun, Aug 7, 2016 at 3:03 PM, Thomas Byrne <thomasbyrne11@gmail.com> wrote:



David,

Just trying to process this like everyone else - the concentration of dollars out to one related person/entity is staggering - but trying to better understand why 83 loan documents (w deeds of trust) would not have been filed against those properties? How and why would this occur? without those secured claims being recorded, what claims (if any) does DenSco have to the properties? And thus does this put DenSco into an unsecured creditor position for that amount as well?

On Aug 5, 2016, at 8:29 PM, Beauchamp, David G. <DBeauchamp@ClarkHill.com> wrote:

DenSco Investors:

As I indicated in my email that was sent out to each of you late Wednesday, we have been working as fast as possible to go through DenSco's paper files and computer records. We are continuing our efforts to obtain as much information as possible concerning DenSco's outstanding loans to its borrowers and what assets might be available to recover on loans in default. Unfortunately, the information is not good. Accordingly, we have been in communication with the AZ Corporation Commission – Securities Division to work with that office to discuss the best plan to maximize the recovery of funds owed to DenSco. We will be meeting with the Director of Enforcement next Wednesday to work through the necessary steps so that the State of Arizona can lend its oversight, if not its direct assistance, in this effort to recover the money that is owed to DenSco and its Investors. We will be able to provide more information after that meeting.

In the interim, we have had someone quickly go through the boxes of files and other information in DenSco's office to help determine the exact status. Please understand that this is very preliminary information and it will be subject to further review and supplemental information that we hope to obtain. The following estimates are derived from the information that was found after Denny's passing. These estimates were compiled in a very short period of time and all information provided will need to be revisited, reviewed and confirmed at a later date preferably by a third party, but this is what we now believe to be the case. Obviously, further information will also need to be obtained concerning the bankruptcy of Scott Menaged and the various claims that he supposedly owes to DenSco.

DenSco has in excess of one million dollars in its bank accounts. As additional interest is collected on the paying loans, this amount should increase.

There are approximately 138 loans listed in the DenSco portfolio.

50 of these 138 loans appear to be secured by first position deeds of trust and the documents indicate that these loans should be available for liquidity within 0-6 months through normal business or the accelerated sale of notes. These 50 loans (secured by first position deeds of trust) represent roughly \$4,981,736.00 of principal and accrued interest (*principal \$4,925,614.31 interest \$56,121.69*) and continue to earn interest at the rate of 18% per annum.

An additional 5 of these 138 loans appear to be first position deeds of trust which will require collection via foreclosure or collection through bankruptcy court and appear to be related to Scott Menaged in some form. (One property with a deed of trust to secure one of these loans was supposedly released from the protections of the automatic stay of the bankruptcy court earlier this week.) These 5 loans represent roughly \$2,533,000 of principal and interest (*principal \$1,980,000 and estimated collectable accrued interest \$553,000*).

The 83 remaining loans do not appear to be secured via first position Deed of Trust recordings. While they all do appear

to have signed promissory notes and deeds of trust in each file, there is no evidence of recording and involve Arizona Home Foreclosures, LLC and Scott Menaged and represent approximately \$28,178,600.

Additionally, there appears to be an unsecured note (accounts receivable) from Scott Menaged to DenSco in an approximate amount of \$14,339,339.79.

Summary:

\$4,981,736 notes that are believed to be secured by deeds of trust and should be liquidated in the near future;

\$2,533,000 notes that are supposedly secured but require collection/involve Scott Menaged;

\$28,178,600 that involve Scott Menaged but we are unsure of security, will require collection via courts;

\$14,339,339 supposedly unsecured note from Scott Menaged, will require collection via courts, and

\$1,000,000 (Estimated in DenSco bank accounts)

\$51,032,675.00

Last stated investor balance per Denny's spreadsheet as of June 2016

\$51,184,005.27

As noted above and in my previous email to each of you, Scott Menaged is in personal bankruptcy and he claimed in his bankruptcy filing that he does not have any assets. According to third parties involved in Scott's bankruptcy, we have obtained the following information that we believe to be reliable. Scott filed his personal bankruptcy in April 2016 (proper, which means without legal counsel) and he failed to provide the necessary schedules of creditors and notices to the creditors as the bankruptcy law requires. The US Trustee appointed for this bankruptcy case, Jill H. Ford, took action to require that Scott's bankruptcy estate retain legal counsel and comply with the bankruptcy requirements. The bankruptcy estate has now retained Cody Jess of Schian Walker, PLC as Debtor's legal counsel. Cody Jess informed me that he was retained in early July and that the notice to DenSco was mailed either late last Monday / early Tuesday, so Denny likely received the notice on Wednesday, which was Denny's first notice of the bankruptcy filing. Supposedly, Denny talked to Scott on Wednesday and Scott confirmed the information in the notice. Unfortunately, that probably led to Denny taking his life the next day on Thursday.

Cody Jess also claimed that both of Scott's other entities that are on the \$14,000,000 (+) unsecured note (or guaranteed that note) are not in the bankruptcy, but Arizona Home Foreclosure has conveyed all of its homes and it no longer has any assets. However, that is contrary to the information in DenSco's files. Further, Cody Jess also claimed that Furniture King is not in the bankruptcy, but it does not matter because it has no value due to the several liens already filed against it. Cody said that DenSco never filed a UCC-1 to secure its security interest in the assets of Furniture King. That UCC-1 was part of the forbearance package that we prepared in 2014. That package was supposed to be signed in my office, but Scott convinced Denny to not do the signing in my office. I gave all of the documents to Denny

and told Denny to get them all signed (where the stickers were) and to have certain documents notarized and to have the UCC-1 filed with the Arizona Secretary of State. Denny subsequently told me that the UCC-1 had been filed. However, I checked today and that UCC-1 was never filed and made of record against Furniture King.

Based upon all of the new information set forth above, please understand that we now believe that a different strategy might be more effective with respect to the collection of the money owed to DenSco, the liquidation of DenSco and the return of funds to DenSco's Investors. That is why we have reached out to the State of Arizona to determine if the Securities Division can lend assistance in the collection of the money owed to DenSco.

We will keep you informed as we obtain more information.

Sincerely, David

David G. Beauchamp

CLARK HILL PLC

14850 N Scottsdale Rd | Suite 500 | Scottsdale, Arizona 85254
480.684.1126 (direct) | 480.684.1166 (fax) | 602.319.5602 (cell)
dbeauchamp@clarkhill.com | www.clarkhill.com

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Message

From: WBush1120@comcast.net [WBush1120@comcast.net]
Sent: 8/11/2016 8:05:37 AM
To: Beauchamp, David G. [dbeauchamp@clarkhill.com]
CC: Burdett, Anthony [burdett.anthony@gmail.com]; Butler, Van [butlerv@yahoo.com]; Hey, Ralph [hey.ralph01@gmail.com]
Subject: Another Thought

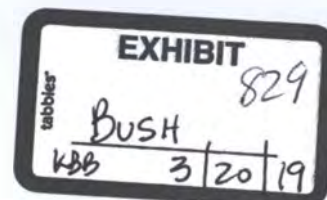
David,

There were several investors who were also borrowers -- so, when it comes to creating a pay out plan and sequence -- these investor/borrowers may want to try to exercise some sort of offset logic, which needs to be addressed.

Also, I wanted to reiterate the need to look for any preferential early payback to preferred investors --- which would have the effect of increasing the loss for the rest of us.

Thank you.

Warren V, Bush, CPA



Message

From: Beauchamp, David G. [/O=CLARKHILL/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=DBEAUCHAMP]
Sent: 8/11/2016 9:30:54 PM
To: WBush1120@comcast.net
CC: Burdett, Anthony [burdett.anthony@gmail.com]; Butler, Van [butlerv@yahoo.com]; Hey, Ralph [hey.ralph01@gmail.com]
Subject: RE: Another Thought

Warren:

We have had two requests for offsets between an Investor's investment and one or more outstanding loans. We have told them that we cannot do that based upon the order from the Securities Division.

As far as a preferred early payback, there will be a number of issues to address with respect to that. Based upon other troubled hard money loan entities that went into receivership, each payback going back for a certain period of time was examined. (Also confirmed this statement with the former Receiver of Mortgages Ltd. and the Securities Division.) For example, if the pay-off date of an Investor Note came due and it was a planned payback (i.e. going into retirement, etc.) with advance notice to Denny, as opposed to insider knowledge, then that might be allowed. However, any paybacks of Investor's Notes in the last year or two years should be reviewed to determine the reasons and if it should be recaptured or should be allowed to remain.

I do not know if there were any paybacks in the last year or two years. If so, those paybacks will be reviewed by the Receiver.

Sincerely, David

David G. Beauchamp

CLARK HILL PLC

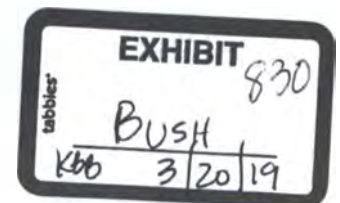
14850 N Scottsdale Rd | Suite 500 | Phoenix, Arizona 85254
480.684.1126 (direct) | 480.684.1166 (fax) | 602.319.5602 (cell)
dbeauchamp@clarkhill.com | www.clarkhill.com

From: WBush1120@comcast.net [mailto:WBush1120@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, August 11, 2016 8:06 AM
To: Beauchamp, David G.
Cc: Burdett, Anthony; Butler, Van; Hey, Ralph
Subject: Another Thought

David,

There were several investors who were also borrowers -- so, when it comes to creating a pay out plan and sequence -- these investor/borrowers may want to try to exercise some sort of offset logic, which needs to be addressed.

Also, I wanted to reiterate the need to look for any preferential early payback to preferred investors --- which would have the effect of increasing the loss for the rest of us.



Thank you.

Warren V, Bush, CPA