STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SECURITIES DIVISION

IN THE MATTER OF DETERMINING whether there has been a violation of the Securities Act of Washington by:

RICHARD CANO; BRUCE TRENGOVE; NORTHRIM SIDING & WINDOW LLC,

Respondents.

Order Number S-06-214-10-FO01

ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND FINAL ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST, IMPOSE FINES, AND RECOVER COSTS

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON TO:

Richard Cano Bruce Trengove Northrim Siding & Window LLC

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ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND FINAL ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST, IMPOSE FINES, AND RECOVER COSTS

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS Securities Division PO Box 9033 Olympia, WA 98507-9033 360-902-8760

On September 8, 2010, the Securities Administrator of the State of Washington issued Statement of Charges and Notice of Intent to Enter an Order to Cease and Desist, Impose Fines, and Recover Costs S-06-214-10-SC01, hereinafter referred to as "Statement of Charges," against Richard Cano, Bruce Trengove, and Northrim Siding & Window LLC.

The Statement of Charges, together with a Notice of Opportunity to Defend and Opportunity for Hearing, hereinafter referred to as "Notice of Opportunity for Hearing," and an Application for Adjudicative Hearing, hereinafter referred to as "Application for Hearing," were served on Bruce Trengove and Northrim Siding & Window LLC on September 11, 2010. The Notice of Opportunity for Hearing and Application for Hearing were served on Richard Cano on September 22, 2010.

The Notice of Opportunity for Hearing advised Richard Cano, Bruce Trengove, and Northrim

Siding & Window LLC that a written application for an administrative hearing on the Statement of

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Charges must be received within twenty days from the date of receipt of the notice.

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Bruce Trengove and Northrim Siding & Window LLC failed to request an administrative hearing within twenty days of receipt of the Statement of Charges, either on the Application for Hearing provided or otherwise.

Richard Cano returned the Application for Hearing and indicated that he waived the right to a hearing. In lieu of requesting a hearing, Richard Cano submitted a statement for consideration by the Securities Administrator.

Finding no grounds for amendment of the Statement of Charges, the Securities Administrator will therefore adopt as final the findings of fact and conclusions of law as set forth in the Statement of Charges.

FINDINGS OF FACT

Respondents

- 1. Richard Cano ("Cano") is an individual with a last known residence in Vancouver, Washington. At the time of the events described in this Statement of Charges, Richard Cano operated as a mortgage loan originator in the Vancouver, Washington area. Beginning in 2005, Cano offered and sold at least \$461,000 in various investments to Washington residents. These investments included at least \$301,000 invested in an investment opportunity involving overseas bank accounts, \$60,000 invested in a promissory note, and \$100,000 invested in Northrim Siding & Window LLC. Cano failed to screen investors for net worth, sophistication, or investing experience. At least some of the investors were not sophisticated or accredited.
- 2. Bruce Trengove ("Trengove") is an individual currently residing in Anchorage, Alaska.

 Trengove owned and operated Northrim Siding & Window LLC.

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Northrim Siding & Window LLC ("Northrim") was an Alaska limited liability company that was formed on June 4, 2004. Northrim was involuntarily dissolved on April 16, 2007 for failure to file a biennial report. Northrim offered and sold at least one investment in the company to a Washington resident.

Investments Involving Overseas Bank Accounts

- 4. Between 2005 and 2006, Richard Cano approached several individuals in the Vancouver, Washington area about an investment opportunity involving the repatriation of funds held overseas.
- 5. Cano represented to investors that he had several million dollars in an overseas bank account from an unspecified business deal. Cano represented that he was seeking funds in order to purchase an international identification number. According to Cano, the identification number would allow him to move his funds to a bank in the United States. Cano represented to several investors that he was just short of the amount of money needed to obtain the identification number.
- 6 Cano represented to investors that once he had access to his funds in the United States, he would pay them a return doubling the amount they invested. He told them the funds would be in the United States within 30 days. In addition, he told at least one investor that he would buy the investor a house. He represented to another investor that he would provide funds for the investor's business venture. Cano told at least one investor that there was no risk to the investment.
- 7. Based upon information and belief, it is not necessary to purchase an international identification number with outside funds in order to transfer funds held in an overseas bank account to the United States. A request that an individual pay an upfront fee in order to receive a larger windfall of money is often associated with advance fee scams.

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8. Cano raised at least \$301,000 from at least seven investors in the overseas bank account opportunity. For several investors, Cano directed that they write checks to his office assistant's bank account. Cano then had his office assistant wire the funds as he directed. Other investors made payments directly to Cano or wired funds as directed by Cano.

9. After several weeks, Cano failed to return the investors' money or provide the expected returns. Cano told investors that the money had not yet arrived in the United States. Cano had various explanations for why the money had not arrived, including that there were now additional wire and other bank fees to pay, and that an account representative had messed up the paperwork. Cano accepted additional funds from at least one investor, purportedly to pay the new bank fees and allow the release of Cano's funds. Cano told at least one investor that he traveled to England to attempt to solve the problem. However, he ultimately failed to return any funds to investors.

Promissory Note Investment

10. In August 2005, Cano solicited a \$60,000 investment from his client, Investor B, purportedly as a loan to another client ("Client A"). Investor B was not in the business of loaning money for business or investment purposes. Cano induced Investor B to provide funds under the premise that Investor B was making a loan to Client A through Countrywide Home Loans, the company Cano worked for at the time. Cano told Investor B that he and Client A planned to invest Investor B's funds and split the profits amongst themselves. In exchange, Cano represented that Investor B would receive a promissory note secured by a deed of trust on Client A's property. The promissory note would have a term of 120 days at 14% interest. Cano represented that he would record the deed of trust.

11. Cano supplied Investor B with a promissory note and deed of trust purportedly signed by Client A. The deed of trust and promissory note were forgeries; Client A had no knowledge of a loan transaction with Investor B and had no intention of going into business with Cano.

12. Cano failed to record the deed of trust, and used Investor B's funds for his own purposes. After making a few payments to Investor B in the name of Client A, Cano let Investor B's note default. Client A did not have notice of the promissory note Client A purportedly signed until Investor B made demand for payment on Client A.

Northrim Siding & Window LLC Investment

- 13. Investor C first met Cano several years ago when Investor C refinanced his mortgage. He subsequently maintained a social relationship with Cano. Investor C suffered from cognitive disabilities after sustaining a head injury in a car accident in 1998. Investor C was unable to work and lived on disability payments.
- 14. In June 2006, Cano contacted Investor C about a potential investment in a company in Alaska called Northrim Siding & Window LLC ("Northrim"). Northrim was run by an acquaintance of Cano's named Bruce Trengove ("Trengove"). Cano discussed the investment with Investor C by phone on numerous occasions in June and July 2006. Trengove and Cano then met with Investor C in person to discuss the proposed investment.
- 15. Investor C agreed to invest a total of \$500,000 in Northrim, starting with an initial investment of \$100,000. Investor C understood that he would receive \$1,000 a month in interest from an investment of \$100,000.
- 16. Investor C wired \$100,000 to Trengove in August 2006. The funds originated from a settlement Investor C received in 2006 relating to the car accident in which he was injured.

- 17. Shortly after Investor C's investment, Trengove wired \$14,000 of Investor C's funds to Cano as a finder's fee. Neither Cano nor Trengove disclosed to Investor C that Northrim would pay Cano a finder's fee.
- 18. Investor C received only \$3,000 in payments from Northrim before the monthly payments ceased. Northrim failed to return Investor C's funds. In April 2007 the company was dissolved.

Misrepresentations and Omissions

- 19. Cano failed to provide material information to investors concerning the investments relating to the purported funds held overseas, including but not limited to the source of the overseas funds, the identities of his business partners, and the general risks of the investment.
- 20. Cano failed to provide material information concerning the promissory note investment, including but not limited to the fact that the deed of trust purportedly securing the promissory notes was not authorized by the property owners, and that the purported borrower had no knowledge of the transaction.
- 21. Cano, Trengove, and Northrim failed to provide material information regarding the investment in Northrim Siding & Window LLC, including but not limited to the background of the company; the prior bankruptcy by its owner Bruce Trengove; financial statements; the general risk factors related to investing in securities; and the specific risk factors of investing in a siding and window company.

Non-Compliance with Subpoena

22. The Securities Administrator lawfully issued Subpoena Duces Tecum and to Testify, S-06-214-07-DI01 that was served via personal service at the residence of Respondent Richard Cano

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1	on or about November 11, 2009. The Subpoena sought records relating to investments offered by
2	Richard Cano in Washington, and required Richard Cano to appear for testimony at the Securities
3	Division. As of the date this Statement of Charges was entered, Richard Cano has failed to comply
4	with the Subpoena, by failing to appear for testimony and by failing to provide any documents in
5	response to the subpoena.
6	Registration Status
7	23. Richard Cano is not currently registered as a securities salesperson or broker-dealer in the
8	State of Washington and has not previously been so registered.
9	24. Bruce Trengove is not currently registered as a securities salesperson or broker-dealer in
10	the State of Washington and has not previously been so registered.
11	25. Northrim Siding & Window LLC is not currently registered to sell its securities in the
12	State of Washington and has not previously been so registered.
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14	Based upon the above Findings of Fact, the following Conclusions of Law are made:
15	CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
16	1. The offer and/or sale of the investments described above constitute the offer or sale of a
17	security as defined in RCW 21.20.005(10) and (12).
18	2. Respondents Richard Cano, Bruce Trengove, and Northrim Siding & Window LLC
19	violated RCW 21.20.140, the securities registration provision of the Securities Act, because
20	Respondents offered and/or sold securities for which there was no registration on file with the
21	Securities Administrator.
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23	ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT AND 7 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND FINAL ORDER TO DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS Securities Division

CEASE AND DESIST, IMPOSE FINES, AND RECOVER

COSTS

ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND FINAL ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST, IMPOSE FINES, AND RECOVER COSTS

3. Respondents Richard Cano and Bruce Trengove violated RCW 21.20.040, the section of the Securities Act requiring registration of securities salespersons, because Respondents offered and/or sold securities while not registered as securities salespersons in the State of Washington.

4. The offer or sale of securities was made in violation of RCW 21.20.010, the anti-fraud provision of the Securities Act, because Respondents Richard Cano, Bruce Trengove, and Northrim Siding & Window LLC, in connection with the offer or sale of said securities, directly or indirectly made untrue statements of material fact or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

Based upon the foregoing and finding it in the public interest:

FINAL ORDER

It is hereby ORDERED that the Respondents, Richard Cano, Bruce Trengove, and Northrim Siding & Window LLC, and their agents and employees, each cease and desist from offering or selling securities in violation of RCW 21.20.140, the securities registration section of the Securities Act of Washington.

It is further ORDERED that the Respondents Richard Cano and Bruce Trengove cease and desist from violating RCW 21.20.040, the section of the Securities Act of Washington requiring registration of securities salespersons, broker-dealers, investment advisers, and investment adviser representatives.

It is further ORDERED that the Respondents, Richard Cano, Bruce Trengove, and Northrim Siding & Window LLC, and their agents and employees, each cease and desist from violating RCW 21.20.010, the anti-fraud section of the Securities Act of Washington.

It is further ORDERED that Respondent Richard Cano shall be liable for and pay a fine of \$10,000.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS Securities Division PO Box 9033 Olympia, WA 98507-9033 360-902-8760

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It is further ORDERED that Respondents Richard Cano and Bruce Trengove shall be jointly and severally liable for and pay costs in the amount of \$2,000.

AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURE

This Final Order is entered pursuant to the provisions of RCW 21.20.390 and RCW 21.20.395 and is subject to the provisions of RCW 21.20.440 and Chapter 34.05 RCW. Respondents each have the right to petition the superior court for judicial review of this agency action under the provisions of chapter 34.05 RCW. For the requirements for filing a Petition for Judicial Review, see RCW 34.050.510 and sections following. Pursuant to 21.20.395, a certified copy of this order may be filed in Superior Court. If so filed, the clerk shall treat the order in the same manner as a Superior Court judgment as to the fine, and the fine may be recorded, enforced, or satisfied in like manner.

WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

DATED AND ENTERED this _29th___ day of October, 2010.

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WILLIAM M. BEATTY Securities Administrator

Approved by:

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SUZANNE SARASON Chief of Enforcement Presented by:

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JILL VALLELY Enforcement Attorney

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ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND FINAL ORDER TO CEASE AND DESIST, IMPOSE FINES, AND RECOVER COSTS DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS Securities Division PO Box 9033 Olympia, WA 98507-9033 360-902-8760