

TAMPERING WITH WITNESS
a third degree felony (2 counts)

PATTERN OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY
a second degree felony (1 count)

COUNT 1
SECURITIES FRAUD
a second degree felony

Commencing on or about May 2003, in the State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, the defendant, in connection with the offer or sale of a security, directly or indirectly, to **Vicki and Mark Fleming**, made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or engaged in an act, practice, or course of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit, in violation of Utah Code Ann. §§61-1-1 and 61-1-21. This violation is a second degree felony under Utah Law.

COUNT 2
SECURITIES FRAUD
a second degree felony

Commencing on or about July 2003, in the State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, the defendant, in connection with the offer or sale of a security, directly or indirectly, to **K. And Faye Brady**, made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or engaged in an act, practice, or course of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit, in violation of Utah Code Ann. §§61-1-1 and 61-1-21. This

violation is a second degree felony under Utah Law.

COUNT 3
ABUSE, NEGLECT OR EXPLOITATION OF AN ELDER ADULT
a third degree felony

From on or about July 2003, the defendant, in a position of trust and confidence, or in a business relationship, with a vulnerable adult (**K. Brady**), and knowingly, by deception or intimidation, obtained or used, or endeavored to obtain or use, the vulnerable adult's funds, credit, assets, or other property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the vulnerable adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the adult's property, for the benefit of someone other than the vulnerable adult, in violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-5-111. This violation is a third degree felony.

COUNT 4
THEFT, a second degree felony

From on or about July 2003, the defendant obtained or exercised unauthorized control over the property of **K. And Faye Brady**, with a purpose to deprive them thereof. The value of the property is or exceeds \$5,000.00. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-404, a second degree felony.

COUNT 5
SECURITIES FRAUD
a third degree felony

Commencing on or about August 2004, in the State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, the defendant, in connection with the offer or sale of a security, directly or indirectly, to **Greg Cassat**, made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in

order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or engaged in an act, practice, or course of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit, in violation of Utah Code Ann. §§61-1-1 and 61-1-21. This violation is a third degree felony under Utah Law.

COUNT 6
THEFT, a second degree felony

From on or about August 2004, the defendant obtained or exercised unauthorized control over the property of **Greg Cassat**, with a purpose to deprive him thereof. The value of the property is or exceeds \$5,000.00. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-404, a second degree felony.

COUNT 7
SECURITIES FRAUD
a third degree felony

Commencing on or about April 2005, in the State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, the defendant, in connection with the offer or sale of a security, directly or indirectly, to **Ryan and Peggy Stephenson**, made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or engaged in an act, practice, or course of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit, in violation of Utah Code Ann. §§61-1-1 and 61-1-21. This violation is a third degree felony under Utah Law.

COUNT 8
THEFT, a second degree felony

From on or about April 2005, the defendant obtained or exercised unauthorized control

over the property of **Ryan and Peggy Stephenson**, with a purpose to deprive them thereof. The value of the property is or exceeds \$5,000.00. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-404, a second degree felony.

COUNT 9
SECURITIES FRAUD
a third degree felony

Commencing on or about July 2005, in the State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, the defendant, in connection with the offer or sale of a security, directly or indirectly, to **Teri Hunt**, made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or engaged in an act, practice, or course of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit, in violation of Utah Code Ann. §§61-1-1 and 61-1-21. This violation is a third degree felony under Utah Law.

COUNT 10
THEFT, a second degree felony

From on or about July 2005, the defendant obtained or exercised unauthorized control over the property of **Teri Hunt**, with a purpose to deprive her thereof. The value of the property is or exceeds \$5,000.00. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-404, a second degree felony.

COUNT 11
SECURITIES FRAUD
a second degree felony

Commencing on or about August 2005, in the State of Utah, County of Salt Lake, the

defendant, in connection with the offer or sale of a security, directly or indirectly, to **Mark Sanderson**, made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or engaged in an act, practice, or course of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit, in violation of Utah Code Ann. §§61-1-1 and 61-1-21. This violation is a second degree felony under Utah Law.

COUNT 12
THEFT, a second degree felony

From on or about August 2005, the defendant obtained or exercised unauthorized control over the property of **Mark Sanderson**, with a purpose to deprive him thereof. The value of the property is or exceeds \$5,000.00. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-404, a second degree felony.

COUNT 13
THEFT, a second degree felony

From on or about July 2004, the defendant obtained or exercised unauthorized control over the property of **Dave Cassity**, with a purpose to deprive him thereof. The value of the property is or exceeds \$5,000.00. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-404, a second degree felony.

COUNT 14
THEFT, a second degree felony

From on or about February 2005, the defendant obtained or exercised unauthorized control over the property of **Ryan and Peggy Stephenson**, with a purpose to deprive them

thereof. The value of the property is or exceeds \$5,000.00. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-404, a second degree felony.

COUNT 15
THEFT, a second degree felony

From on or about May 2006, the defendant obtained or exercised unauthorized control over the property of **Eugene Garrett**, with a purpose to deprive him thereof. The value of the property is or exceeds \$5,000.00. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-6-404, a second degree felony.

COUNT 16
ABUSE, NEGLECT OR EXPLOITATION OF AN ELDER ADULT
a third degree felony

From on or about May 2005, the defendant, in a position of trust and confidence, or in a business relationship, with a vulnerable adult (**Eugene Garrett**), and knowingly, by deception or intimidation, obtained or used, or endeavored to obtain or use, the vulnerable adult's funds, credit, assets, or other property with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive the vulnerable adult of the use, benefit, or possession of the adult's property, for the benefit of someone other than the vulnerable adult, in violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-5-111. This violation is a third degree felony.

COUNT 17
TAMPERING WITH WITNESS
a third degree felony

Commencing on or about September 2006, the defendant, believing that an official proceeding or investigation was pending or was about to be instituted, or with the intent to

prevent an official proceeding or investigation, attempted to induce or otherwise cause **Betty Little**, to (a) testify or inform falsely; (b) withhold any testimony, information, document, or item; (c) elude legal process summoning him to provide evidence; or (d) absent himself from any proceeding or investigation to which he has been summoned. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-8-508, a third degree felony.

COUNT 18
TAMPERING WITH WITNESS
a third degree felony

Commencing on or about September 2006, the defendant, believing that an official proceeding or investigation was pending or was about to be instituted, or with the intent to prevent an official proceeding or investigation, attempted to induce or otherwise cause **Evan Gray**, to (a) testify or inform falsely; (b) withhold any testimony, information, document, or item; (c) elude legal process summoning him to provide evidence; or (d) absent himself from any proceeding or investigation to which he has been summoned. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. § 76-8-508, a third degree felony.

COUNT 19
PATTERN OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY
a second degree felony

Commencing on or about June 2003, the defendant has engaged in conduct which constituted the commission of at least three episodes of unlawful activity as defined in Utah Code Ann. § 76-10-1601. The defendant: (1) received proceeds derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of unlawful activity as more fully defined in Counts 1 through 18 above, in which

he participated as a principal, or he used or invested, directly or indirectly, any part of that income, or the proceeds of the income, or the proceeds derived from the investment or use of those proceeds, in the acquisition of any interest in, or establishment or operation of, any enterprise; (2) through a pattern of unlawful activity acquired or maintained, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise; or (3) was employed by, or associated with any enterprise and conducted or participated, whether directly or indirectly, in the conduct of that enterprise's affairs through a pattern of unlawful activity. The unlawful activity included three or more violations of securities fraud and theft. This is a violation of Utah Code Ann. §76-10-1601 and § 76-10-1603(5) (1995), et seq. a second degree felony.

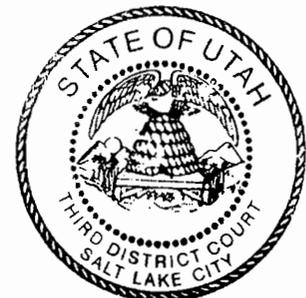
DATED this 12th day of October, 2006.

Jill Howe
JILL HOWE, Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on this 12 day of October, 2006.

[Signature]
JUDGE, Third Judicial District Court

STATE OF UTAH
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
SALT LAKE CITY
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT ON FILE IN THE DISTRICT COURT, SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH.
[Signature]
DEPUTY COURT CLERK



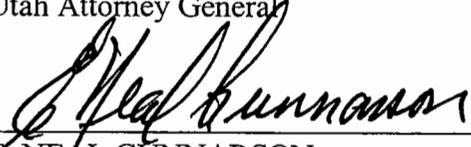
This CRIMINAL INFORMATION is based upon evidence from the following witnesses:

1. Vicki & Mark Fleming
2. K. And Faye Brady
3. Greg Cassat
4. Dave Cassity
5. Ryan Fish
6. Wade Frey
7. Eugene Garrett
8. Teri Hunt
9. Kory Koontz
10. Brook Neff
11. Quinn Perez
12. Zandra Perkins
13. Mark Sanderson
14. Ryan Stephenson
15. Marcello Surjopolos
16. Simon Timms
17. Patricia Tueller
18. Dean Becker
19. Evan Gray
20. Betty Little
21. Fred Wagner
22. Christine Williams
23. And Others.

AUTHORIZED for presentment and filing this 12 day of October,
2006.

MARK L. SHURTLEFF
Utah Attorney General

By:



E. NEAL GUNNARSON
Assistant Attorney General

investigating possible violations of securities fraud statutes and related criminal code violations by DENNIS T. WYNN.

2. The facts set forth in this affidavit are based upon the results of an investigation during which I have collected and reviewed business and personal records from witnesses and other sources. I have interviewed the following individuals: Scott Barnes; K. Brady; Greg Cassat; Dave Cassity; Ryan Fish; Vicki and Mark Fleming; Wade Frey; Eugene Garrett; Teri Hunt; Kory Koontz; Brook Neff; Quinn Perez; Zandra Perkins; Mark Sanderson; Ryan Stephenson; Marcello Surjopolos; Simon Timms; Patricia Tueller; Dean Becker; Evan Gray, Betty Little; Fred Wagner and Christine Williams.

PARTIES

3. DENNIS T. WYNN, at all pertinent times, resided at 1702 Chase Haven Lane, Salt Lake City, Utah 84121.

4. Records of the Utah Division of Corporations and Commercial Code reveal that Arizona Cyber Auto is not a registered entity in Utah. On May 15, 2003, Arizona Cyber Auto became a registered trade name in Arizona and Dennis Wynn Co., Inc. is its registered agent/owner.

5. Records of the Utah Division of Corporations and Commercial Code reveal that DFTF Financial Group LLC was registered as a Utah limited liability company on May 10, 2004. DFTF's business address is 9160 S. 300 W., #2, Sandy, Utah and its corporate status shows active. Dennis Wynn is listed as member and registered agent.

BACKGROUND ON SECURITIES FRAUD

6. From June 2003 to October 2005, Dennis Wynn offered or sold investments to at least six investors in the state of Utah and collected \$184,526. The six investors are Vicki and Mark Fleming, K. and Faye Brady, Greg Cassat, Ryan and Peggy Stephenson, Teri Hunt and Mark Sanderson. Individuals solicited to invest were either introduced to Wynn through a common acquaintance, while others had known Wynn for several years. When Wynn approached potential investors, he generally told them their money would be used to either “flip” vehicles or real property. Wynn stated that through his vehicle program, he would purchase vehicles at wholesale, and then sell the vehicles for a profit which would be split with the investor. Some investors were told the vehicle titles would secure their investment.

7. Wynn also stated he could facilitate an investment similar to the vehicle program with real property. Wynn said he would find foreclosed real property to purchase, and then sell the property for a profit. Wynn said profits would be continually reinvested in additional real property. Wynn gave some investors an unsecured promissory note, while other investors entered into verbal investment contracts with Wynn.

BACKGROUND ON THEFT

8. Between November 2004 through June 2005, Dennis Wynn offered to purchase automobiles for three individuals in the state of Utah and collected \$62,000. Wynn stated he could purchase automobiles from auctions and wholesale buyers through his Arizona Cyber Auto dealership. The three individuals who gave Wynn money to purchase automobiles are Dave Cassity, Ryan and

Peggy Stephenson and Eugene Garrett. Cassity, Stephenson and Garrett stated that Wynn failed to purchase their vehicles or return their money.

SECURITIES FRAUD

9. My investigation has revealed that DENNIS T. WYNN offered or sold investments to at least six investors in the state of Utah and collected \$184,526. The transactions cited above involve promissory notes and investment contracts which are securities as defined by Utah Code Annotated 1953 as amended §61-1-13.

10. DENNIS T. WYNN made certain misrepresentations of material facts to one or more investors in connection with the offer or sale of a security, to-wit: that Brady, Cassat, Stephenson, Hunt and Sanderson were told their money would be used to purchase vehicles or real property, when in fact, Wynn used all of their money for business and operating expenses, and personal expenses, such as: payroll, payments to Wynn's wife and children, gasoline, food, cash withdrawals, car payments for Wynn's personal vehicle and payments to Wynn's companies, Wynn Company, Inc., DFTF, and Arizona Cyber Auto; that Sanderson was told his money would be used to purchase vehicles, a statement that was not true. In late April or early May 2006, Wynn contacted Sanderson and admitted to using Sanderson's investment for personal expenses; that Wynn gave Stephenson a \$1,000 check from Financially Fit's account and told him it was the profit from Stephenson's investment, when in fact, Dave Sullivan, the payroll specialist for Financially Fit told Stephenson the \$1,000 was for his employee training at Financially Fit; that Stephenson, Hunt and Sanderson were told they would receive principal plus interest from their investments, when in fact, Hunt is

owed a portion of her investment, while Stephenson and Sanderson have not received any interest or principal; that the Bradys were told their funds would be rolled into a qualified plan with American Pension Services, when in fact, Dean Becker, the Corporate Secretary of American Pension Services said they have never received any funds or established an account on behalf of the Bradys; that Cassat was told he could request to stop the investment and cash out the profits at any time, when in fact, Cassat has not received any interest or principal despite his requests; that Fleming and Stephenson were told their investment would be secured by the title to the vehicles purchased, when in fact, Wynn failed to deliver the titles; and, that Fleming was told she would receive new car contracts in lieu of unpaid interest, when in fact, Wynn failed to deliver additional car contracts.

11. DENNIS T. WYNN also made certain omissions of material facts to one or more investors in connection with the offer or sale of a security, to-wit: that Wynn filed for personal bankruptcy in 1989, and his company, Wynn Company, Inc., filed for bankruptcy in 2002; that Wynn had over \$2 million in outstanding civil judgments; that in 2001, the Internal Revenue Service filed a \$163,860 tax lien with the Maricopa County Recorder's office in Arizona, against all of Wynn's property and rights to property; that the state of Utah filed criminal charges against Wynn in 2002 for several violations of the Utah Motor Vehicle Business Regulation Act, and that in 2003, Wynn entered into a plea in abeyance with the state. The case was dismissed in 2004 after Wynn satisfied the terms of the plea in abeyance; that in 1988, the Utah Real Estate Commission revoked Wynn's real estate license; that Wynn was delinquent on principal and interest payments to a previous investor; that

Wynn failed to provide a previous investor with the title to the vehicle purchased; that Wynn gave Brady and Hunt a payment check without telling them it would not clear. Wynn also failed to disclose that a check given to a previous investor had been refused for payment because of insufficient funds; that Wynn failed to provide information relating to the business and operating history of DFTF or Arizona Cyber Auto; the identities of DFTF's or Arizona Cyber Auto's principals and their related experience; provide a prospectus or written disclosure information for DFTF or Arizona Cyber Auto; the risk factors associated with the investment; the total number of other investors; the liquidity of the investment; whether commissions or compensation would be paid; whether the investment is a registered security or exempt from registration; and, whether Wynn was licensed to sell the investment.

COUNT 1
SECURITIES FRAUD, a second degree felony
(Vicki & Mark Fleming)

12. In May 2003, Vicki and her husband, Mark, met with Wynn regarding an investment opportunity at Meridian Title in Draper, Utah. The Flemings said Amy Wynn was also present during the conversation. Wynn told the Flemings their investment would be used to purchase vehicles at wholesale, and those vehicles would later be sold to purchasers with poor credit. Wynn said he would arrange financing for the purchaser, with a fairly high interest rate, and when payments for the vehicle were received by Wynn, he would split the interest between Wynn and the Flemings. Wynn told the Flemings he would reinvest their principal and continue paying them their half of the interest received from vehicle purchasers. Wynn told the Flemings the investment was

secured by the vehicles purchased, and that the vehicle titles would be in their name. Wynn also told the Flemings a GPS unit would be installed on each vehicle, and if a client failed to pay, the GPS unit would shut down the car. Wynn said he was offering the same type of investment through his Arizona company, and those investors were receiving 15-20% returns.

13. The Flemings said based upon the representations made by Wynn, the Flemings decided to invest. Wynn told the Flemings that an investment of \$23,000 would allow them to invest in four separate car transactions which would provide them with a profit of \$1,245 per month. On June 5, 2003, the Flemings gave Wynn a \$23,116.18 check made out to WFG at Meridian Title. Wynn told the Flemings to set up a separate bank account and Wynn would wire the Flemings monthly interest payments beginning in July 2003.

14. The check written by Fleming was cashed by Wynn at America First Credit Union. An analysis was not performed on the uses of Fleming's investment. The Flemings had not been informed about the misrepresentations or omissions identified above prior to their investment.

COUNT 2
SECURITIES FRAUD, a second degree felony
(K. and Faye Brady)

15. In July 2003, the Bradys met with Wynn at the Colbalt Homes office in Draper, Utah. Wynn said he had a car dealership in Arizona that provided high interest financing for clients with bad credit. Wynn told the Bradys their money would purchase vehicles at wholesale, which would later be sold to clients when financing is arranged through Wynn. Wynn said the vehicles would be immediately repossessed and resold if the clients failed to pay. Wynn told the Bradys the investment

would provide them with a profit of \$5,000 per month without disturbing the principal invested. Wynn said he would reinvest the Bradys' principal in order to generate a monthly profit. Wynn showed the Bradys the car contracts that would be purchased with their funds.

16. The Brady's said they trusted Wynn and decided to invest based upon his representations. The Bradys told Wynn they would fund their investment with money from their Morgan Stanley retirement account. The Bradys said in order to invest, their retirements funds needed to be rolled into another qualified plan to avoid paying penalties and fees. Wynn told the Bradys to wire their funds from their Morgan Stanley account to Wynn's Arizona Cyber Auto account. From there, Wynn said he would roll the Bradys funds into a qualified plan with American Pension Services. The Bradys told Wynn that after their funds were rolled into an account at American Pension Services, they wanted to meet with Wynn to discuss their investment option before Wynn could invest any funds.

17. On August 4, 2003, the Bradys authorized \$100,000 to be wired from their Morgan Stanley account to Wynn's Arizona Cyber Auto account. The Bradys said they received confirmation from Morgan Stanley that the wire transfer was completed. Wynn provided the Bradys with IRA forms from American Pension Services, which the Bradys signed and returned to Wynn.

18. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal Brady wired \$100,000 to Wynn's account at Utah Community Bank. Before Brady's money was deposited, Wynn's account had a previous balance of -\$886.98. All of the transactions that occurred after Brady's money was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such

as: a \$2,500 check to Evan Gray on August 4, 2003, a \$8,500 check to Utah Community Bank on August 4, 2003, a \$12,977 check to Utah Community Bank on August 4, 2003, a \$70,000 check to Colbalt Homes on August 5, 2003, cash withdrawals in the amount of \$5,000 from August 8 to August 15, 2003, an \$800 check to Michael Wynn on August 10, 2003 and a \$228 check to Amy Wynn on August 20, 2003. The ending balance after Brady's money was spent was \$18,992.52. (The ending balance includes a \$20,000 deposit on August 19, 2003) The Bradys had not been informed about the misrepresentations or omissions identified above prior to their investment.

COUNT 3
ABUSE, NEGLECT OR EXPLOITATION OF AN ELDER ADULT,
a third degree felony
(K. Brady)

19. Brady was 70 years of age at the time he invested. Wynn had a business relationship with Brady, and by deception, obtained or used Brady's funds with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive Brady of the use, benefit, or possession of his property.

COUNT 4
THEFT, a second degree felony
(K. and Faye Brady)

20. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal Brady wired \$100,000 to Wynn's account at Utah Community Bank. Before Brady's money was deposited, Wynn's account had a previous balance of -\$886.98. All of the transactions that occurred after Brady's money was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such as: a \$2,500 check to Evan Gray on August 4, 2003, a \$8,500 check to Utah

Community Bank on August 4, 2003, a \$12,977 check to Utah Community Bank on August 4, 2003, a \$70,000 check to Colbalt Homes on August 5, 2003, cash withdrawals in the amount of \$5,000 from August 8 to August 15, 2003, an \$800 check to Michael Wynn on August 10, 2003 and a \$228 check to Amy Wynn on August 20, 2003. The ending balance after Brady's money was spent was \$18,992.52. (The ending balance includes a \$20,000 deposit on August 19, 2003) The value of the Bradys' money that Wynn used for his own personal gain exceeded \$5,000.

COUNT 5
SECURITIES FRAUD, a third degree felony
(Greg Cassat)

21. In August 2004, Greg Cassat attended several meetings with Wynn at A Plus Mortgage in Salt Lake City, Utah. During the meetings, Wynn said he had some investment options available in real estate. Wynn told Cassat if he invested, Wynn would provide an 18% return on the investment. Wynn told Cassat his money would used to purchase real property, and the property would be resold to provide profits for Cassat. Wynn told Cassat he could cash out his profits or reinvest in additional properties. Wynn said he would be purchasing a property in a few weeks, and Cassat could invest before the closing. Wynn told Cassat the investment would provide a quick turn around in two or three months.

22. Cassat said he decided to invest based on the representations made by Wynn. Cassat told Wynn to reinvest his profits in additional properties. Wynn told Cassat he could request to stop the investment and cash out the profits any time. Wynn said he needed the money immediately and instructed Cassat to wire funds to Wynn's account. On August 6, 2004, Cassat wired \$8,000

to Wynn's account. Cassat said he was not told the location of the property or the name the property would be purchased under. Cassat said when he requested proof from Wynn that his funds were received, he was provided written confirmation from Andrew Mason.

23. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal Cassat wired \$8,000 to Wynn's account at Utah Community Bank. Before Cassat's money was deposited, Wynn's account had a previous balance of \$19.23. All of the transactions that occurred after Cassat's money was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such as: a \$6,875 check to Andrew Mason on August 6, 2004, a \$944.23 transfer to Wynn's Arizona Cyber Auto account on August 9, 2004 and a \$200 check to Cutler Construction on August 9, 2004. The ending balance after Cassat's money was spent was \$0. Cassat had not been informed about the misrepresentations or omissions identified above prior to his investment.

COUNT 6
THEFT, a second degree felony
(Greg Cassat)

24. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal Cassat wired \$8,000 to Wynn's account at Utah Community Bank. Before Cassat's money was deposited, Wynn's account had a previous balance of \$19.23. All of the transactions that occurred after Cassat's money was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such as: a \$6,875 check to Andrew Mason on August 6, 2004, a \$944.23 transfer to Wynn's Arizona Cyber Auto account on August 9, 2004 and a \$200 check to Cutler Construction on August 9, 2004. The ending balance after Cassat's money was spent was \$0. The value of Cassat's money

that Wynn used for his own personal gain exceeded \$5,000.

COUNT 7
SECURITIES FRAUD, a third degree felony
(Ryan & Peggy Stephenson)

25. On April 28, 2005, Wynn asked Stephenson if he was interested in working part-time for Financially Fit to help Wynn find automobiles to purchase. Stephenson said he was offered \$500 a week for the position and he accepted the offer. That same day, Wynn approached Stephenson at Financially Fit in Draper, Utah and asked him if he wanted to make \$500. Wynn said he has a client who needs to purchase a vehicle but has poor credit. Wynn asked Stephenson for \$7,000 that would be used to purchase the client's vehicle. Wynn said the client would pay Wynn \$7,500 within one week, at which time Wynn would pay Stephenson \$7,500. Wynn said the car title would remain in his possession until the client paid in full. Wynn said they would continue this process for other clients who were struggling financially.

26. Stephenson said based upon the representations made by Wynn, Stephenson decided to invest. Stephenson said he was instructed by Wynn to give cash for the transaction. On May 18, 2005, Stephenson obtained a \$7,000 cashier's check payable to himself. Stephenson said he cashed the check and gave Wynn \$7,000 cash at Financially Fit. A week later, Wynn said he received the \$7,500 back from the client and used it to purchase a vehicle for another client. Wynn told Stephenson he would make another \$500 in profits.

27. On June 17, 2005, Wynn gave Stephenson a \$1,000 check from Financially Fit's account, and told him it was the profit from the sale and purchase of the two vehicles. Wynn asked

Stephenson if he would rather invest the \$1,000 in the purchase of another vehicle. Stephenson said he agreed to reinvest the \$1,000, cashed the check he received from Financially Fit, and gave it to Wynn the very same day. Sometime in the following week, Stephenson said he talked to Dave Sullivan, Financially Fit's payroll specialist who told Stephenson the \$1,000 check was Stephenson's training pay and was not intended to be the profit from any vehicle transactions involving Wynn. Sullivan told Stephenson that Financially Fit did not have a bank account dedicated to vehicle transactions.

28. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal that Stephenson's cash was deposited in Wynn's account on May 18, 2005. Before Stephenson's cash was deposited, Wynn's account had a previous balance of -\$40. All of the transactions that occurred after Stephenson's cash was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such as: a \$500 check to Ruan Wynn on May 18, 2005, a \$3,850 check to Amy Wynn on May 18, 2005, a \$1,200 check to Amy Wynn on May 18, 2005, a \$1,000 check to the Wynn Co. on May 18, 2005 and a \$300 check to Ryan Fish on May 20, 2005. The ending balance after Stephenson's money was spent was \$1,281.29. The Stephensons had not been informed about the misrepresentations or omissions identified above prior to their investment.

COUNT 8
THEFT, a second degree felony
(Ryan & Peggy Stephenson)

29. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal that Stephenson's cash was deposited in Wynn's account on May 18, 2005. Before Stephenson's cash was

deposited, Wynn's account had a previous balance of -\$40. All of the transactions that occurred after Stephenson's cash was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such as: a \$500 check to Ruan Wynn on May 18, 2005, a \$3,850 check to Amy Wynn on May 18, 2005, a \$1,200 check to Amy Wynn on May 18, 2005, a \$1,000 check to the Wynn Co. on May 18, 2005 and a \$300 check to Ryan Fish on May 20, 2005. The ending balance after Stephenson's money was spent was \$1,281.29. The value of the Stephensons' money that Wynn used for his own personal gain exceeded \$5,000.

COUNT 9
SECURITIES FRAUD, a third degree felony
(Teri Hunt)

30. Teri Hunt met with Wynn at Financially Fit in Draper, Utah, where they were both employed as financial consultants, providing personal finance coaching to individual clients. In July 2005, Wynn described an investment opportunity in his company Arizona Cyber Auto, which involved "flipping" vehicles. Wynn said he could buy cars at wholesale and sell them for retail through his Arizona Cyber Auto dealership. Wynn told Hunt that each vehicle transaction produces a \$500 profit, which is split evenly with the investor. Wynn told Hunt she would initially need to invest at least \$6,500 to start the vehicle-flipping process.

31. Hunt said based upon Wynn's representations, Hunt decided to invest. On August 31, 2005, Hunt said she obtained a cash advance of \$6,500 from her credit card and turned it into a cashier's check made payable to Arizona Cyber Auto. Wynn told Hunt it would expedite the process if Hunt deposited the money directly into Wynn's personal bank account at U.S. Bank.

That same day, Hunt said she cashed the cashier's check, and deposited the cash into Wynn's account at U.S. Bank. Wynn gave Hunt a promissory note in return for her investment. The note stated that Wynn would pay Hunt \$6,750 on or before September 10, 2005, and bore Wynn's signature.

32. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal that Hunt's \$6,500 cash was deposited in Wynn's account. Before Hunt's cash was deposited, Wynn's account had a previous balance of \$111.48. The previous balance was spent by August 31, 2005 when a check was written to Ruan Wynn for \$400. All of the transactions that occurred after Hunt's cash was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such as: a \$6,040 check to Amy Wynn on August 31, 2005 and three purchases totaling \$62.21 at Supersonic, Phillips 66 and Skool Lunch on September 1, 2005. The ending balance after Hunt's money was spent was -\$959.73. Hunt had not been informed about the misrepresentations or omissions identified above prior to her investment.

COUNT 10
THEFT, a second degree felony
(Teri Hunt)

33. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal that Hunt's \$6,500 cash was deposited in Wynn's account. Before Hunt's cash was deposited, Wynn's account had a previous balance of \$111.48. The previous balance was spent by August 31, 2005 when a check was written to Ruan Wynn for \$400. All of the transactions that occurred after Hunt's cash was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such

as: a \$6,040 check to Amy Wynn on August 31, 2005 and three purchases totaling \$62.21 at Supersonic, Phillips 66 and Skool Lunch on September 1, 2005. The ending balance after Hunt's money was spent was -\$959.73. The value of Hunt's money that Wynn used for his own personal gain exceeded \$5,000.

COUNT 11
SECURITIES FRAUD, a second degree felony
(Mark Sanderson)

34. Mark Sanderson met with Wynn at Financially Fit in Draper, Utah, where they were both employed as financial consultants, providing financial coaching to individual clients. In August 2005, at Financially Fit's offices, Wynn approached Sanderson about an investment opportunity involving the purchase of a vehicle for one of Wynn's Financially Fit clients. Wynn said he had a client who needed to purchase a vehicle, but would not have the funds for a couple of weeks. Wynn asked Sanderson to invest \$6,500 with Wynn, which would be used to purchase a vehicle for his client. Wynn said once his client obtained financing, Wynn would pay Sanderson his principal plus \$300 in interest.

35. Sanderson said based upon Wynn's representations, Sanderson decided to invest. Sanderson said he was instructed by Wynn to wire the funds to his account. On August 31, 2005, Sanderson wired \$6,500 to Wynn's Zion's bank account in Salt Lake City. In return for Sanderson's investment, Wynn gave Sanderson a promissory note for \$6,500, with a maturity date of September 10, 2005. For collateral, Wynn also gave Sanderson the original title to the vehicle purchased. On March 23, 2006, Sanderson said he received a \$6,800 payment check

from Wynn for the first promissory note, which cleared the bank.

36. In October 2005, Wynn said some of his DFTF clients wanted to purchase vehicles, and that Wynn needed \$36,000 to cover the cost of purchasing the vehicles until his clients obtained financing. Wynn told Sanderson if he invested \$36,000 in the purchase of these vehicles, Wynn would give Sanderson a promissory note that would include his principal plus 18% interest. Wynn said he would keep the profits from the investment to help pay business expenses.

37. Sanderson said he decided to invest, based upon the representations made by Wynn. Sanderson told Wynn that Sanderson would invest his retirement funds from his IRA account. Sanderson said he drafted a promissory note for \$39,910, which included interest. Sanderson said the note was signed by Wynn on October 18, 2005. Sanderson said he was instructed by Wynn to wire the funds to Wynn's account. On October 19, 2005, Sanderson said he instructed American Pension Services to wire \$36,000 to Wynn's account. Sanderson said American Pension Services wired an incorrect amount of \$39,910, and only \$36,000 should have been transferred.

38. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal that Sanderson wired \$39,910 from his American Pension Services account to Wynn's account at U.S. Bank. Before Sanderson's money was deposited, Wynn's account had a previous balance of -\$356.40. All of the transactions that occurred after Sanderson's money was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such as: a \$1,200 payroll check to Jason Jones on October 19, 2005, a \$1,300 car payment to Scott Barnes on October 19, 2005, a \$1,500

check to Amy Wynn for Verizon payments on October 27, 2005, a \$4,180 check to Amy Wynn on October 31, 2005, a \$1,397 check to Ryan Fish on November 1, 2005, a \$4,600 check to DFTF Financial Group on November 3, 2005 and a \$1,760.24 check to Builders Market Place on November 7, 2005. The ending balance after Sanderson's money was spent was -\$481.60. Sanderson had not been informed about the misrepresentations or omissions identified above prior to his investment.

COUNT 12
THEFT, a second degree felony
(Mark Sanderson)

39. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal that Sanderson wired \$39,910 from his American Pension Services account to Wynn's account at U.S. Bank. Before Sanderson's money was deposited, Wynn's account had a previous balance of -\$356.40. All of the transactions that occurred after Sanderson's money was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such as: a \$1,200 payroll check to Jason Jones on October 19, 2005, a \$1,300 car payment to Scott Barnes on October 19, 2005, a \$1,500 check to Amy Wynn for Verizon payments on October 27, 2005, a \$4,180 check to Amy Wynn on October 31, 2005, a \$1,397 check to Ryan Fish on November 1, 2005, a \$4,600 check to DFTF Financial Group on November 3, 2005 and a \$1,760.24 check to Builders Market Place on November 7, 2005. The ending balance after Sanderson's money was spent was -\$481.60. The value of Sanderson's money that Wynn used for his own personal gain exceeded \$5,000.

COUNT 13
THEFT, a second degree felony
(Dave Cassity)

40. In July 2004, Cassity met with Wynn at his office in Sandy, Utah. Cassity said he wanted to purchase a truck and asked Wynn for purchasing advice. Wynn said he had a dealership in Arizona where he could buy vehicles at wholesale from various auctions. Wynn said he could buy Cassity the truck of his choice for \$24,000. Wynn told Cassity he needed to pay Wynn 50% of the total purchase price and the remaining balance could be paid when the truck is delivered. Cassity said he decided to purchase a truck from Wynn, but needed time to collect the money.

41. On November 2, 2004, Cassity wrote a \$12,000 check made payable to Dennis Wynn. Cassity said Wynn picked up the check from Cassity in Park City where Cassity was working. Wynn said he would be purchasing the truck that week from an auction in Phoenix.

42. Cassity said when he did not receive the truck, he confronted Wynn. Wynn said he did not make it to the auction, but would be going soon. In December 2004, Wynn phoned Cassity stating he had a truck for Cassity that could be picked up. Cassity said Wynn did not purchase the truck, but rented the truck for Cassity from a rental company. Wynn told Cassity to drive the truck for a week, and if he was interested, Wynn would purchase the same model for Cassity. After a couple of weeks, Wynn said he needed the rental back and told Cassity he could drive Wynn's car until the purchase was made. Cassity said he gave Wynn the rental back and demand the truck he had purchased from Wynn.

43. In late December 2004, after Wynn failed to deliver the truck, Cassity said he requested his money back. On December 28, 2004, Wynn gave Cassity a \$12,000 check that would not clear the bank. After contacting Wynn's bank, Cassity said he was told there was a freeze on Wynn's account. Cassity said he has not received a return on his money, and Wynn has failed to return Cassity's phone calls.

44. The check written by Cassity was cashed by Wynn at Cassity's bank. Wynn's driver's license number and expiration date appear on the front of the check. An analysis was not performed on the uses of Cassity's funds.

COUNT 14
THEFT, a second degree felony
(Ryan & Peggy Stephenson)

45. In February 2005, Ryan Stephenson and his wife, Peggy, met with Wynn at Financially Fit in Draper, Utah. The Stephensons told Wynn they were interested in purchasing a vehicle. Wynn told the Stephensons the different purchase options available for owning new and used automobiles. Wynn stated that automobiles are purchased from auctions and wholesale buyers.

46. In late February or early March 2005, Wynn told the Stephensons to select five automobiles they were interested in purchasing. Wynn told the Stephensons to provide a copy of their credit report to determine if they were eligible for financing. A few days later, the Stephensons said they provided a list of automobiles and their credit report to Wynn's secretary. The Stephensons said they received an email from Wynn's secretary showing the cost breakdown of each automobile. The Stephensons said they wanted to purchase an Infiniti G-35

coupe and a Chrysler Town and Country mini-van. Wynn said both vehicles were available at a dealership in California and were ready to be purchased. Wynn told the Stephensons to take out a second mortgage to purchase the vehicles, which would decrease their car payments and allow a tax break at the end of the year.

47. The Stephensons said they decided to purchase the vehicles from Wynn. In March 2005, the Stephensons said they secured a second mortgage on their home. In April 2005, Wynn told the Stephensons “not to tell anyone at Financially Fit about the automobile purchases.” Wynn said “Financially Fit has prohibited Wynn from purchasing any vehicles.” Wynn told the Stephensons to make the check payable to Arizona Cyber Auto, because the California dealership would only transact business with another dealership. On April 8, 2005, the Stephensons obtain a \$20,000 cashier’s check made payable to Arizona Cyber Auto to purchase a Chrysler Town and Country mini-van. On April 15, 2005, the Stephensons wrote a personal check for \$25,000 to Arizona Cyber Auto to purchase an Infiniti G-35 coupe. The Stephensons said they delivered the checks to Wynn at Financially Fit. A few days after the checks’ issue date, Wynn told the Stephensons the dealership in California did not put the automobiles on the truck to be shipped to Utah. Wynn said he would find the Stephensons some vehicles at other auctions or dealerships.

48. In June 2005, when Stephenson confronted Wynn about the vehicle purchases, Wynn said he was in the process of finding vehicles for the Stephensons. In mid-June 2005, Stephenson said he took a trip with Wynn to Idaho to look at vehicles to purchase. During the

trip, Wynn told Stephenson about Wynn's prior bankruptcy and a tax lien issued against Wynn's property. On June 30, 2005, Stephenson said Wynn purchased a Honda Odyssey mini-van for Stephenson from Woody's car dealership in Idaho. Wynn gave Stephenson a \$19,200 check made payable to Woody's and told Stephenson to give the check to the dealership. Stephenson said upon delivering the check, he signed a purchase order with Woody's dealership.

Stephenson said after the vehicle was in his possession, he was contacted by the dealership twice when the check for the vehicle bounced. Stephenson said the dealership was going to repossess the vehicle if payment was not made. Stephenson said he confronted Wynn about the check and Wynn said "not to worry because he had the title in his possession." Stephenson said the check finally cleared and he was able to keep the vehicle. Wynn said he would refund Stephenson's \$800 since he originally paid \$20,000 towards the vehicle purchase.

49. In mid-August 2005, Wynn said he attended an auction for purposes of purchasing another vehicle for Stephenson. Wynn said he paid 50% towards the purchase an Acura for Stephenson. Shortly thereafter, Wynn said the auction did not deliver the vehicle and kept the 50% down payment. In September 2005, Stephenson said the owner of Financially Fit found out that Wynn was selling automobiles after being prohibited from engaging in vehicle transactions. Stephenson said Wynn was fired shortly after.

50. On November 11, 2005, Stephenson said he received a \$15,000 payment check from Wynn. Wynn told Stephenson not to cash the check because the funds would not be immediately available. Stephenson said he attempted to cash the check on January 23, 2006, but

the check would not clear. Between June and August 2006, Stephenson said he received three checks from Wynn, totaling \$7,000. Stephenson said it was not clear if the \$7,000 was payment towards his investment or if it is a partial refund of Stephenson's money he gave to Wynn for the purchase of two personal vehicles for Ryan and his wife.

51. Analysis of the deposits and expenditures on Wynn's account reveal that Stephenson's \$25,000 check was deposited in Wynn's account on April 18, 2005. Before Stephenson's check was deposited, the account had a previous balance of \$3,700.58. The previous balance was spent by April 20, 2005 when a check was written to Kory Koontz for \$7,000. All of the transactions that occurred after Stephenson's check was deposited were business and operating expenditures, and personal expenditures, such as: a \$19,934 check to Thomas Vawdrey on April 21, 2005, a \$175 check to Evan Gray on April 22, 2005, a \$230 payment to Verizon Wireless on April 25, 2005, a \$119.57 payment to U-Haul on April 26, 2005 and a \$1,000 check to Patricia Tueller on May 12, 2005. (A portion of Stephenson's funds went to pay two previous investors. Of the \$7,000 paid to Koontz, \$3,253.15 came from Stephenson's funds. \$89.13 of the \$1,000 paid to Tueller also came from Stephenson's funds). The ending balance after Stephenson's money was spent was -\$910.87. The value of Stephenson's money that Wynn used for his own personal gain exceeded \$5,000.

COUNT 15
THEFT, a second degree felony
(Eugene Garrett)

52. In May 2005, Garrett attended several meetings with Wynn at Financially Fit in Draper,

Utah. Garrett said he was interested in selling his Buick to purchase a Toyota Avalon. Wynn said he had a potential buyer for Garrett's Buick, and Wynn would purchase an Avalon for Garrett at wholesale.

53. In June 2005, Wynn said he was attending an auction in Arizona and asked Garrett for \$25,000 to purchase the Avalon. On June 29, 2005, Garrett gave Wynn a \$25,000 check made payable to D.F.T.F and delivered the check to Wynn at Financially Fit. Garrett said Wynn returned from the auction with a Cadillac despite Garrett's request for an Avalon. When Garrett said he did not want a Cadillac, Wynn said he would sell it. Shortly thereafter, Wynn said he was attending an auction in Las Vegas and would purchase an Avalon for Garrett. After returning from the auction, Wynn said the purchase was complete and the avalon was being transported. Wynn said he paid additional fees for transportation costs and requested that Garrett reimburse Wynn for the fees. Garrett said he did not agree to additional costs and refused to pay Wynn. A few days later, Wynn told Garrett the vehicle was not delivered, but Wynn said he would take care of it.

54. From June through September 2005, Garrett said he confronted Wynn about the vehicle but never received it. In September 2005, Garrett said he requested his money back from Wynn. On September 22, 2005, Garrett said Wynn delivered a \$25,000 check to Garrett at his home. Garrett said he tried to deposit the check, but it would not clear the bank. Garrett said he tried to contact Wynn about the check, but was unable to speak with Wynn. In October 2005, Wynn contacted Garrett and requested his account number to wire funds to his account. On October

18, 2005, Garrett said Wynn wired \$9,000 to Garrett's account. Despite several demands, Garrett said he has not received any more money Wynn, and is still owed \$16,000.

55. The check written by Garrett was cashed by Amy Wynn. Amy Wynn's driver's license number and expiration date appear on the back of the check. An analysis was not performed on the uses of Garrett's funds.

COUNT 16
ABUSE, NEGLECT OR EXPLOITATION OF AN ELDER ADULT,
a third degree felony
(Eugene Garrett)

56. Garrett was 74 years of age at the time he gave Wynn money to purchase a vehicle. Wynn had a business relationship with Garrett, and by deception, obtained or used Garrett's funds with the intent to temporarily or permanently deprive Garrett of the use, benefit, or possession of his property.

COUNT 17
TAMPERING WITH WITNESS, a third degree felony
(Betty Little)

57. From March to September 2006, Betty Little was employed by Dennis Wynn as the receptionist of DFTF Financial Group LLC. Little currently resides in Herriman, Utah.

58. On September 7, 2006, Little was interviewed by the Division of Securities concerning the details of her investment and her experience in working with Wynn at DFTF Financial. Little was told the Division was collecting information for an investigation involving Wynn that may lead to potential criminal charges.

59. On September 8, 2006, Little was informed that the Division of Securities issued an Order to Show Cause against Wynn relating to an administrative action by the Division.

60. On September 11, 2006, Little said she was contacted by Wynn. During the conversation, Wynn told Little to stop spreading false rumors. Wynn said he received a phone call from Linda Narzisi who was upset with Wynn after learning that someone had been served a subpoena relating to an investigation on Wynn. Little told Wynn that she informed Narzisi that someone was served a subpoena to appear at a grand jury. When Wynn asked Little where she heard that information, Little said from Evan Gray. Wynn told Little to keep her big mouth shut and hung up the phone.

COUNT 18
TAMPERING WITH WITNESS, a third degree felony
(Evan Gray)

61. In 2002, Evan Gray was employed by Dennis Wynn to work at his car dealership in Arizona. In 2005, Gray moved to Utah where he began working for Wynn at DFTF Financial Group LLC in April 2006. In September 2006, Gray left DFTF intending never to return.

62. On September 5, 2006, Gray appeared, unannounced, at the Division of Securities and met with Jen Korb, Jill Howe and Diana Parrish. The purpose of the meeting was to notify the Division of Wynn's continuing illegal activity relating to investments. Gray was told the Division was collecting information for an investigation involving Wynn that may lead to potential criminal charges.

63. On September 8, 2006, Gray was informed that the Division of Securities issued an Order to Show Cause against Wynn relating to an administrative action by the Division.

64. On September 11, 2006, Gray said he was contacted by Wynn. Wynn told Gray to be careful who he talks to and to keep his mouth shut. Wynn said he had been served by the Division of Securities. Wynn told Gray that he was in trouble and had opened a can of worms. Wynn said he would implicate Gray if any charges are filed against Wynn. Wynn asked Gray who he had been contacted by and whether he knew anything about the federal investigation. Gray said he declined to answer Wynn's questions. At the end of the conversation, Gray told Wynn never to contact Gray again.

COUNT 19
PATTERN OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY,
a second degree felony

65. Commencing on or about June 2003, the defendant engaged in conduct which constituted the commission of at least three episodes of unlawful activity as defined in Utah Code Ann. §76-10-1603. The defendant: (1) received proceeds derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of unlawful activity as more fully defined in Counts 1 through 16 above, in which he participated as principal, or he used or invested, directly or indirectly, any part of that income, or the proceeds derived from the investment or use of proceeds from those persons identified in Counts 1 through 16 above, in the acquisition of any interest in, or establishment or operation of, any enterprise; (2) through a pattern of unlawful activity acquired or maintained, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise; or (3) was employed by, or associated with any enterprise and conducted or participated, whether directly or indirectly, in the conduct of that enterprise's affairs through a pattern of unlawful activity. The unlawful activity included three or more violations of securities fraud. This is a violation of the Utah Code Ann. §76-10-

1603(5), a second degree felony.

SUMMARY

66. Based on my review of the evidence there is probable cause to believe that DENNIS T. WYNN has committed the crimes of:

SECURITIES FRAUD
a second degree felony, 3 counts

SECURITIES FRAUD
a third degree felony, 3 counts

THEFT
a second degree felony, 8 counts

ABUSE, NEGLECT OR EXPLOITATION OF AN ELDER ADULT
a third degree felony, 2 counts

TAMPERING WITH WITNESS
a third degree felony, 2 counts

PATTERN OF UNLAWFUL ACTIVITY
a second degree felony, 1 count

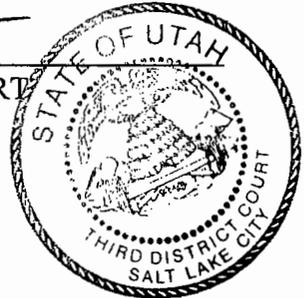
Dated this 12th day of October, 2006.

Jill Howe
JILL HOWE, Affiant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me on this
12 day of October, 2006.

[Signature]
JUDGE, THIRD DISTRICT COURT

STATE OF UTAH
I CERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE COPY OF
THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT ON FILE IN THE
THIRD DISTRICT COURT, SALT LAKE
CITY, STATE OF UTAH.
DATE: 10-12-06
[Signature]
DEPUTY COURT CLERK



FILED DISTRICT COURT
Third Judicial District

OCT 12 2006

SALT LAKE COUNTY

By _____ Deputy Clerk

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IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR
SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH

THE STATE OF UTAH, : Bail \$ _____
 :
 Plaintiff, :
 : **WARRANT OF ARREST**
 vs. :
 :
 DENNIS T. WYNN : Case No: 0190074
 DOB: May 26, 1954 :
 : Judge _____
 Defendant. :

THE STATE OF UTAH TO ANY PEACE OFFICER IN THE STATE OF UTAH,
GREETINGS:

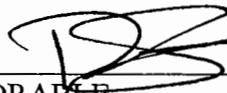
An Information, upon oath, having been this day made before me by Investigator Jill Howe, and it appearing from the Information, or affidavit filed with the Information, that there is probable cause to believe that the public offense of: **Securities Fraud, a second degree felony, 3 counts; Securities Fraud, a third degree felony, 3 counts; Theft, a second degree felony,**

8 counts; Abuse, Neglect or Exploitation of an Elder Adult, a third degree felony, 2 counts; Tampering with Witness, a third degree felony, 2 counts; and, Pattern of Unlawful Activity, a second degree felony, 1 count, has been committed, and that the defendant, DENNIS T. WYNN, has committed these offenses,

YOU ARE THEREFORE COMMANDED to arrest the above named defendant forthwith and bring the defendant before this court, or before the nearest or most accessible magistrate for setting bail. If the defendant has fled justice, you shall pursue the defendant into any other county of this state and there arrest the defendant. The offenses listed above are felonies.

Bail is set in the amount of \$ \$100,000.00

DATED this 13 day of October, 2006


HONORABLE,
JUDGE, THIRD DISTRICT COURT



Defendant's Address:

1702 Chase Haven Lane
Salt Lake City, UT 84121

