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NEWS RELEASE

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TOP THREATS TO INVESTORS IDENTIFIED
Department of Finance Cautions Investors to Be Wary

Boise, ID – The Idaho Department of Finance today released its annual list of top investor threats and urged investors to use caution when approached with unsolicited investments, especially those involving promissory notes, oil and gas deals and real estate investment opportunities, including non-traded real estate investment trusts.

"Education, information and a healthy dose of skepticism are an investor's best defense against investment fraud," said Gavin Gee, Director of the Department of Finance.

The top threats to investors were determined by surveying members of the North American Securities Administrators Association, of which the Department of Finance is a member, to identify the five most problematic products, practices or schemes. The following were cited most often:

1. **Unregistered Products/Unlicensed Salesmen:** The offer of securities by an individual without a valid securities license should be a red alert for investors. Con artists also try to bypass stringent state registration requirements to pitch unregistered investments with a promise of "limited or no risk" and high returns.
2. **Promissory Notes:** In an environment of low interest rates, the promise of high-interest-bearing promissory notes may be tempting to investors, especially if the notes offer generous yields and are touted as "safe". Promissory notes generally are used by companies to raise capital. Legitimate promissory notes are marketed almost exclusively to sophisticated or corporate investors with the resources to thoroughly research the companies issuing the notes and to determine whether the issuers have the capacity to pay the promised interest and principal. Most promissory notes available to retail investors must be registered as securities with the SEC and the states in which they are sold. Average investors should be cautious about offers of promissory notes with a duration of nine months or less, which in some circumstances do not require registration at the federal level. Short-term notes that appear to be exempt from securities registration have been the source of most – but not all – of the fraudulent activity involving promissory notes identified by regulators.
3. **Oil/Gas Investments:** Many oil and gas investment opportunities, while involving varying degrees of risks to the investor, are legitimate in their marketing and responsible in their operations. However, as in many other investment opportunities, it is not unusual for unscrupulous promoters to attempt to take advantage of investors by engaging in fraudulent practices. Fraudulent oil and gas deals frequently are structured with the limited partnership (or

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other legal entity) in one state, the operation and physical presence of the field in a second state, and the offerings made to prospective investors in states other than the initial two states. As a result, there is less chance of an investor dropping by a well site or a nonexistent company headquarters. Such a structure also makes it difficult for authorities and victims to identify and expose the fraud.

4. **Real estate-related Investments:** Troublesome real estate-related investments identified by securities regulators included non-traded real estate investment trusts (REITs), timeshare resales, and brokered mortgage notes. These types of products often carry higher risk. For example, non-traded REITs are sold directly to investors and are not traded on exchanges (as are conventional REITs). Non-traded REITS can be risky and have limited liquidity, which may make them unsuitable for certain investors.
5. **Ponzi Schemes:** The premise is simple: pay early investors with money raised from later investors. The only people certain to make money are the promoters who set the Ponzi in motion.

“Investors should always be wary of unsolicited financial advice or investment opportunities,” Gee said. Before making any decisions with your money, ask questions, make sure you understand the risks, and contact the Idaho Securities Bureau for detailed background information about those who sell securities or give investment advice, as well as about the products being offered.

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Investors are encouraged to visit the department’s website at <http://finance.idaho.gov> for more information. To see if an individual or company is registered to sell securities in Idaho, Investors can contact the Department at (208) 332-8004 or by visiting for more information.