



completing paperwork. OSF apparently overlooked the fact that it lacked the \$20 million necessary to purchase the interest.

In a third release, OSF said that it was acquiring a mining interest for natural gas in New Guinea worth \$10 million. It seems that certain details – like title to the property, its precise location, the size of the reserves and costs of extraction – should probably have been known before publically announcing the acquisition.

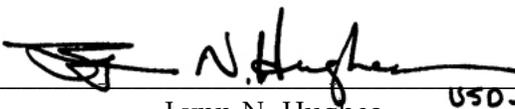
Though the first three releases give no indication, OSF was nominally a mortgage broker. In a fourth release, OSF published its financial data, including as “gross revenue” the value of the mortgages on the homes it placed. This artificially increased its apparent revenue, in violation of the Commission’s reporting standards and accounting norms.

The misleading character of the releases was open and obvious to Broussard at the time they were made. As president, Broussard is responsible for OSF’s misleading press releases even if, as he says, he did not write them. While some retractions were printed, they were released after the Commission began its investigation, and after it would have been helpful to owners of OSF securities.

Broussard agrees that he personally benefitted from the invalid sale of stock in the amount of \$32,169.

Broussard violated Section 5 and 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Signed December 27, 2006, at Houston, Texas.

  
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Lynn N. Hughes  
United States District Judge

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