

MILLER ENERGY

AND RESEARCH CENTER

ABSTRACT

New technology: This represents a significant advancement in the field of electrical power, offering a safe and reliable solution with no radiation or hazards. With an operational lifespan of 80 years, the system requires no additional fuel, making it a cost-effective solution for energy production. This system is capable of generating electricity at a cost that is one-quarter of the national consumer monthly average.

Martin Miller, Founder

Business Plan

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1.0 Executive Summary

Miller Energy is poised to implement a proprietary, long-duration, non-radiative 20-megawatt power generation technology capable of operating for 80 years without additional fuel. The system has been engineered for safe, low-maintenance baseload generation. It is intended for deployment as a power plant cooperative serving residential communities across the United States. The unique value proposition: The average reduction in household electricity bills is 75%, and the reduction in upfront power plant construction costs is 90%, when compared to traditional power generation.

1.1 Operations

As the prices of fuels have increased significantly (oil, natural gas, and coal), consumers are seeking economically viable alternatives. Consequently, research from Miller Energy, LLC, has discovered significant technologies to develop facilities that generate electricity from this new type of power plant. The company intends to operate a clean energy power plant that will produce approximately 20-megawatts of electricity. This electricity will be sold to a cooperative in the city grid.

1.2 The Financing Requested

Miller Energy, LLC, is seeking to raise \$3,592,333.00 from household investors. The preliminary terms of this agreement call for a household investor to receive payback plus 20% interest. The financing will be used for the following:

- 1) Development of the company's power plant location.
 - a) Financing for the startup of operation.
 - b) Design and engineering of the building, generator, site, and appurtenances.

1.3 Mission Statement

Miller Energy's mission is to develop the power plant into a profitable venture that will provide the company and its owners with a steady stream of income from the sale of energy production services, thereby offering citizens low-cost energy.

1.4 Miller Energy Team

The company was founded by Martin Miller. Mr. Miller has accumulated over 40 years of experience in the architectural industry. He is also an inventor with USPTO patents in construction and discoveries in mathematics. He will leverage his expertise to ensure the business achieves profitability within twenty-four months of operations.

The current stage of development is marked by the founder's initiative to recruit seasoned professionals in the fields of administration, maintenance, regulatory affairs, and utility partnerships. Key early hires included the Head of Regulatory Affairs and the Head of Business Development.

For the construction phase of operation, a plant engineering and consulting service will be selected that is customized for power plant performance testing, monitoring, and troubleshooting. Also for this design and construction project, consulting architects, security consultants, and engineering firms will be part of the team.

1.5 Sales Forecasts

Our customer cooperative will include 15,000 households and small businesses at a set fee of \$38.50 monthly. The company's initial month's income is set at \$577,500, with subsequent months following a similar pattern. We expect a minimum cooperative growth rate of 1% each month. If the growth rate necessitates an additional 20-megawatt Yireh Motor (generator) for 15,000 households in the area, it can be installed in conjunction with the existing plant and generator. The cooperative is offering a monthly electricity rate of \$38.50

for both households and small businesses. The power plant construction will include interior space for the addition of future Yireh Motors based on future households joining the co-op from the metro area population.

1.6 Expansion Plan

The founder anticipates that the business will undergo substantial growth during the first five years of operation. Mr. Miller intends to aggressively reinvest a significant portion of the company's after-tax income into the acquisition of new locations. Additionally, investors will be sought for financing a new power plant location.

2.0 Company and Financing Summary

2.1 Registered Name and Corporate Structure

Miller Energy, LLC. The company is registered as a limited liability company in the State of Georgia.

2.2 Required Funds

At this time, the power plant requires \$3,592,333 of investor funds. The following is a detailed breakdown of how these funds will be allocated:

- Business Administration: 5%
- Architects and Engineers: 10%
- Project site and construction: 65%
- Business development and security: 5%
- Working capital, staffing, and operations: 15%

2.3 Investor Equity

This will be further discussed during negotiation.

2.4 Miller Energy Equity

This will be further discussed during negotiation.

2.5 Exit Strategy

Miller Energy has discussed and planned for three possible exit strategies. The first strategy would be to sell the company to a larger entity at a significant premium. Given the energy industry's low risk profile once the business is established, Miller Energy believes the company could be sold for ten to fifteen times earnings. The second exit strategy would involve selling a portion of the company via an initial public offering. Following a thorough evaluation, it was determined that similar companies are trading at twenty times earnings on the open market.

However, the process of taking a company public is subject to significant legal requirements. Miller Energy, LLC, would be bound by the significant legal framework of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, in addition to the legal requirements set forth in form S1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The company would also have to comply with the Securities Act of 1933 and the Exchange Act of 1934. The final exit strategy would involve the use of a private placement memorandum to raise capital from private sources. This process is also costly and necessitates the expertise of both a securities law firm and an investment bank.

3.0 Operations

As stated in the executive summary, the company is developing a 20-megawatt power plant that will produce no emissions. The retail energy price of electricity is \$.09-14 per kWh, which is the average amount residential customers pay in the United States. Wholesale pricing is lower than that based on the utility's expenses and profits. For marketing, Miller Energy believes that a monthly flat fee with no per kWh cost is the most feasible for the company and co-op members with 200-amp electrical panels.

4.0 Strategic and Market Analysis

4.1 Economic Outlook

This section of the analysis will detail the economic climate, the energy industry, the customer profile, and the competition that the business will face as it progresses through its business operations.

Miller Energy has concluded that the current geopolitical environment indicates the likelihood of continued increases in energy prices in the near future. The ongoing instability in the Middle East has prompted many economists to suggest that there is currently a risk premium of 15-20% associated with the price of crude oil and related energy products.

While these issues are a cause for concern for the general economy, Miller Energy sees a significant opportunity to enter the market with a source of nonradioactive elements. Many politicians and special interest groups have promoted the development of alternative energy solutions to combat the continually increasing energy prices in the United States. However, Miller Energy surpasses these benchmarks. The rapid economic development of Asian nations, particularly India and China, has led to a significant increase in global energy demand. This trend is expected to continue in perpetuity.

Inflation is not a concern for the company, as we do not require additional fuel to supply our power plant. As the inflation rate decreases, the purchasing power parity of the American dollar increases in relation to other currencies. Consequently, our set fee is advantageous to cooperative members and encourages others to join our cooperative. This poses a significant risk to many companies should rampant inflation, similar to the inflation experienced in the late 1970s, occur again. However, Miller Energy is not vulnerable to this threat. In this event, the company will thrive while competitor's falter. The primary risk of rapid inflation in the economy would contribute to a slowdown in spending among consumers, but it would not

affect the company's ability to borrow funds for the expansion of the number of power plants for new business.

The current economic climate is moderate. The economy is currently undergoing a period of transition due to shifts in global trade policy. Presently, interest rates have remained relatively stable due to the prudent and measured policies implemented by central banks. While there has been some volatility, this is expected to subside as the economy adapts to these changes. The Middle East is currently a concern for markets but has no effect on Miller Energy's business, except to increase those wanting to join the co-op.

4.2 Industry Analysis

There are approximately 171 publicly traded energy companies that provide power generation to the general public. Each year, all energy companies collectively provide more than \$15 trillion of energy to the open market. The demand for alternative energy sources is expected to increase significantly as the need for fuels and power grows. The rapid escalation in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels has prompted many consumers to explore alternative energy sources. Collectively, the industry employs more than 250,000 people. Aggregate payrolls exceed \$50 billion per year. The industry is expected to grow by 10% per year over the next five years.

4.3 Customer Profile

Miller Energy anticipates two primary purchaser segments for its electricity production capabilities: households with small businesses and commercial users. Among the first group, Miller Energy anticipates that metropolitan areas, such as counties and state governments, will procure large-scale electricity delivery contracts from Miller Energy with the objective of supplying energy to populations. At the onset of operations, the company will immediately begin developing relationships with local county governments as well as the state government for ongoing expansion and energy agreements.

4.4 Competitive Analysis

Energy production represents one of the most free-market-oriented sectors in the economy. These markets operate on a global scale, making it challenging to identify the specific competitors the company will encounter as it advances its business operations. Any company that generates electricity could be considered a competitor. However, clean coal-fired energy and nuclear energy are becoming increasingly popular methods of producing electricity. In this regard, the Miller Energy primary competitive advantage will be its low-cost operating infrastructure, its low consumer cost, and the demand among consumers for our ultimate low-cost, totally clean option to traditional oil, natural gas, and nuclear energy power plants.

The following entities are considered direct and indirect competitors:

- Traditional centralized generators (natural gas, coal) have an established role in the grid, but they also have higher fuel and lifecycle costs and emissions.
- Renewables plus storage providers (wind, wave, solar, and batteries) have the following strengths and weaknesses.
 - Strengths: Carbon-free generation.
 - Weaknesses: Higher cost per reliable kWh for baseload, land footprint, and intermittency management.
- Distributed generation firms and microgrid providers have the following strengths and weaknesses:
 - Strengths: local control, resilience
 - Weaknesses: scaling cost, complexity of interconnection

5.0 Marketing Plan

As the power plant intends to sell its produced energy directly into the electrical grid, the marketing required by the business will be minimal. However, Miller Energy is committed to increasing awareness of clean energy usage. Please find below a brief overview of the ways that the power plant will market its operations and energy production.

5.1 Marketing Objectives

- It is essential to establish relationships with communities and government agencies within the company's targeted market.
- To enhance visibility and increase awareness of coal-produced and natural gas energy, it is essential to develop an online presence. This involves creating a website and listing the company's name and contact information in online directories.

5.2 Marketing Strategies

Currently, there are a number of organizations, including the American Coalition for Clean Coal, that are promoting initiatives, lobbying legislatures, and informing the general public about the benefits of coal energy products. Miller Energy recognizes the importance of investing in public relations initiatives to demonstrate our lower-cost power and totally clean energy (even though they will not affect direct sales).

Additionally, the increased awareness of total clean Yireh-produced electricity, which has no emissions, and the ability to wean the United States off of foreign energy sources may prompt consumers and lawmakers to further expand with rebates, tax credits, and other incentive programs available for making totally clean Miller-produced electricity an economically viable energy product now and in the future. Approximately \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year will be allocated to support these causes.

Industry conventions, energy product trade shows, and other public relations campaigns will be implemented to promote the understanding of total clean Yireh electricity to the general and business public.

Retention strategies include long-term service and maintenance contracts, transparent customer billing showing comparative savings, proactive customer support, and community engagement programs. Consider offering loyalty or referral incentives to households that assist in recruiting neighbors into cooperative deployments.

5.2.1 Community Engagement Programs

Giving Back to the Co-op

- ❖ Miller Energy Co-op allocates funds annually to support the initiation, financing, and execution of our cooperative customers' new business concepts.
- ❖ Members of our cooperative can apply for no-interest, no-repayment starting cash, guidance, and assistance to launch and grow their new businesses. These new startups should benefit both the nation and the community.

Groundbreaking Technologies and Research

- ❖ Mr. Miller has a number of patents and remarkable discoveries from his research. The Miller Energy Co-op's Research Center will make yearly community investments by reviewing possible patent concepts that cooperative members submit. All concepts submitted for patenting will be kept private and undisclosed, and the submittal destroyed after our review. If chosen, the patent idea will be developed and patented for the individual by Miller Energy.

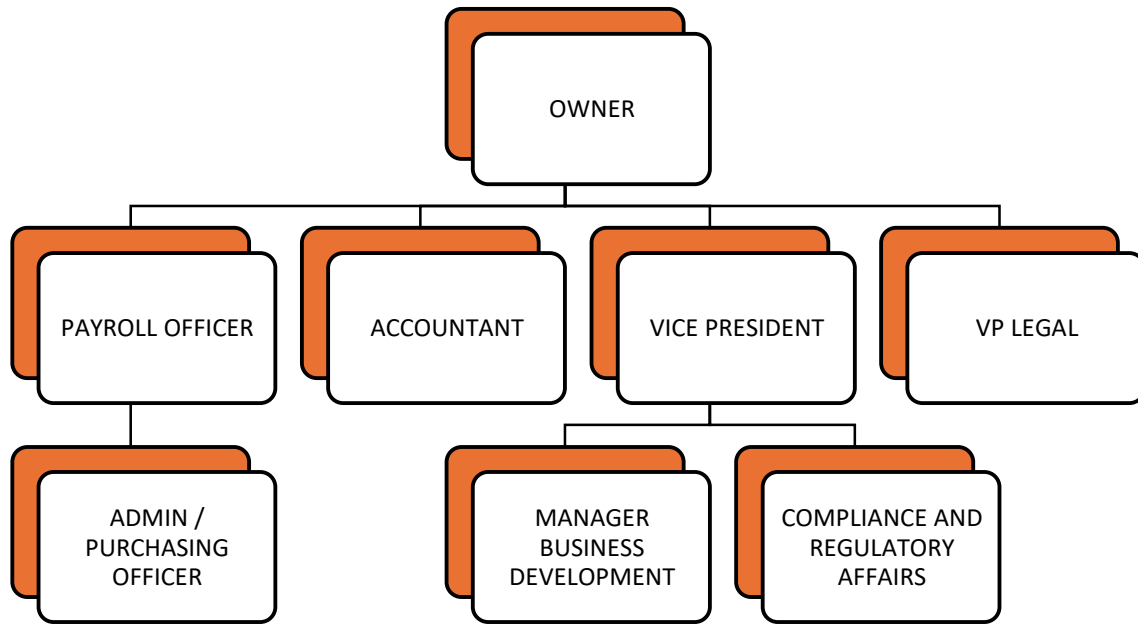
- ❖ The submitting individual will retain full ownership of the patents, which will be developed as a business with and for the individual to benefit the community and nation.

5.3 Pricing

Miller Energy's pricing structure is straightforward: a fixed monthly fee of \$38.50, with potential annual inflation adjustments of up to 3%. The maximum electrical panel size for households and small businesses is 200 amps. Larger panels will be considered in the commercial package.

6.0 Organizational Plan and Personnel Summary

6.1 Corporate Organization



6.2 Organizational Budget

YEAR	3% Yearly Increase					PERCENTAGE
	\$	1	2	3	4	
OWNER	\$ 140,000	\$ 144,200.00	\$ 148,526.00	\$ 152,981.78	\$ 157,571.23	14.07%
VICE PRESIDENT	\$ 125,000	\$ 128,750.00	\$ 132,612.50	\$ 136,590.88	\$ 140,688.60	12.56%
PAYROLL OFFICER	\$ 90,000	\$ 92,700.00	\$ 95,481.00	\$ 98,345.43	\$ 101,295.79	9.05%
VP LEGAL	\$ 90,000	\$ 92,700.00	\$ 95,481.00	\$ 98,345.43	\$ 101,295.79	9.05%
ACCOUNTANT	\$ 75,000	\$ 77,250.00	\$ 79,567.50	\$ 81,954.53	\$ 84,413.16	7.54%
ADMIN/ PURCHASING	\$ 75,000	\$ 77,250.00	\$ 79,567.50	\$ 81,954.53	\$ 84,413.16	7.54%
MANAGER	\$ 75,000	\$ 77,250.00	\$ 79,567.50	\$ 81,954.53	\$ 84,413.16	7.54%
COMPLIANCE AND RELATIONS	\$ 75,000	\$ 77,250.00	\$ 79,567.50	\$ 81,954.53	\$ 84,413.16	7.54%
EMPLOYEES 5	\$ 250,000	\$ 257,500.00	\$ 265,225.00	\$ 273,181.75	\$ 281,377.20	25.13%
	\$ 995,000	\$ 1,024,850.00	\$ 1,055,595.50	\$ 1,087,263.37	\$ 1,119,881.27	100.00%

7.0 Financial Plan

7.1 Underlying Assumptions

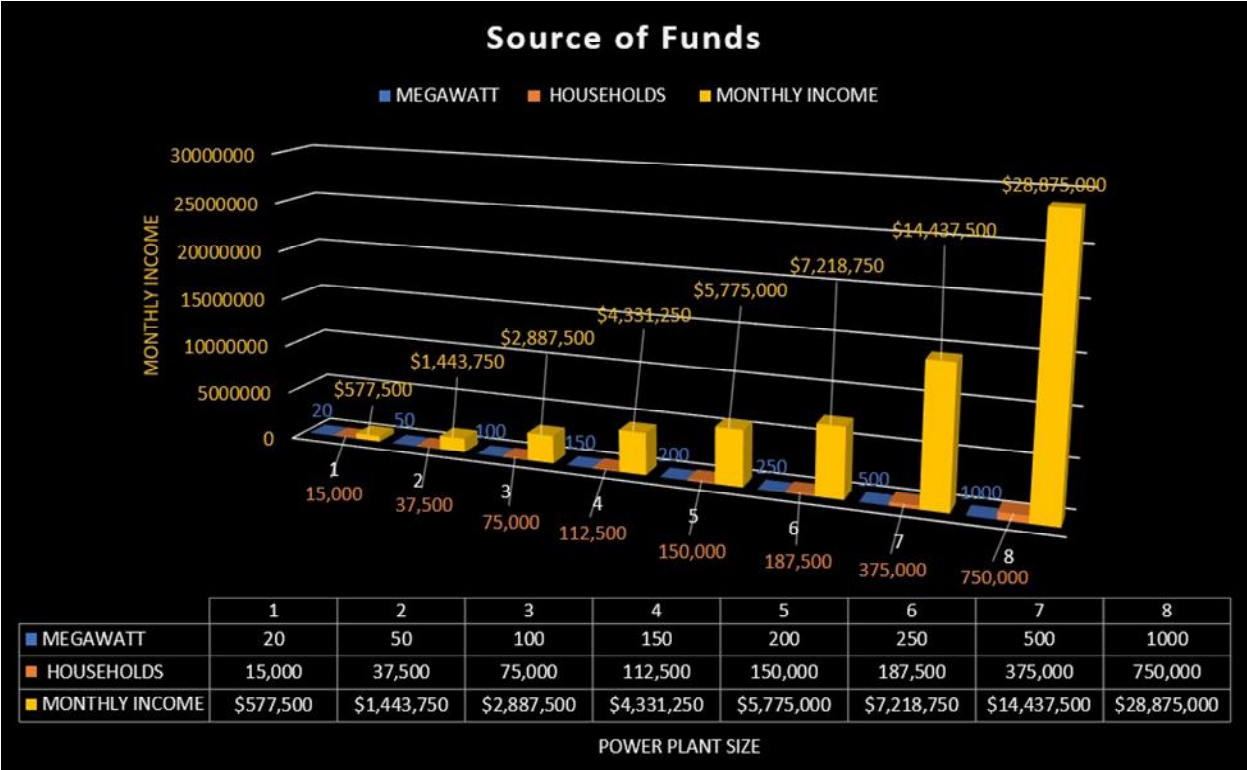
- The power plant is expected to achieve a 3% monthly revenue growth rate until the 15,000-household co-op rate is reached.
- Then, the owner will initiate discussions with the next municipality to augment existing power plants by recruiting new 15,000-member co-ops. The goal is to add an additional 20-megawatt power plant.
- The company will invest at least 25% of its after-tax profits back into its operating infrastructure.

7.2 Sensitivity Analysis

The company's revenues are not sensitive to changes in the general economy. Total clean atomic element product electricity is competitively priced compared to its petroleum-based counterparts, and in the event of a price decline, the company's revenues will remain stable. However, the price of oil is expected to continue to fluctuate due to limited reserves and significant annual fluctuations in price. Despite a potential decline in the price of oil-based energy products, Miller Energy does not foresee any issues with its power plant revenue projections.

7.3 Source of Funds

A 20-megawatt power plant has 15,000 households with a monthly income of \$577,500.00. A 1000-megawatt power plant has 750,000 households with a monthly income of \$28,875,000.00. See the following chart for generator size to income.



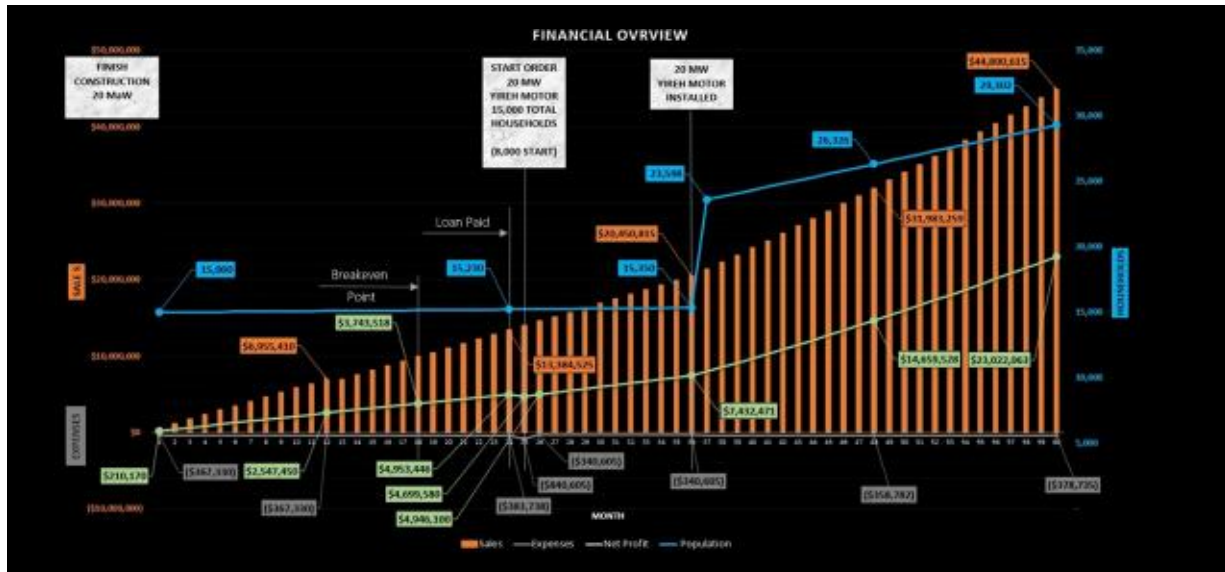
7.4 Legal Structure

Recommended legal structure: The Limited Liability Company (LLC) is in the process of transitioning to a S-Corporation status prior to a major institutional funding round. Rationale: an LLC structure offers several benefits for early-stage investors, including initial flexibility, limited owner liability, and pass-through tax benefits. Converting to an S-Corp later on can enhance its attractiveness to the owner.

7.5 Profit and Loss Statement

Profit Loss statement	Monthly
Co-op Revenue	\$ 577,500
Bank Interest	\$ -
Accounting Fees	\$ (250)
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -
Bank fees & charges	\$ -
Utilities (water)	\$ (100)
Telephone & Internet	\$ (500)
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (10,000)
Matenance	\$ (5,000)
Office Supplies	\$ (1,000)
Insurance	\$ (2,000)
Income Tax	\$ (173,250)
Travel	\$ -
Wages	\$ (82,917)
Miscellaneous	\$ (35,000)
After Taxes & Expenses	\$ 267,483
(Add 3% income Monthly, Next)	

7.6 Cash Flow Analysis



7.7 Breakeven Analysis

The breakeven period is estimated at 18 months.



Appendix A—SWAT Analysis

Strengths

- The ability to provide electricity at a much lower cost per kWh than any other company whether traditional or the economically viable alternatives; basically, no competitors.
- With the underground power plant structure, it is safe from above ground attack, fire, mischief, and most disasters.
- The Yireh Motor produces no hazards or emissions of any kind, type, or substance.
- Maintenance is minimal for the power plants; so, upkeep costs are rare as the only moving part is the bearing assembly. Giving Miller Energy the advantage of no added fuel and very low maintenance.
- Not affected by the addition of data centers, which cause higher prices or the high price increases from adding sustainable energy to community grids.
- With proper planning, a large municipality containing our 15,000 household co-op members could inspire all the other households in the metropolitan area (perhaps 1 million or more households) to join. Within a year or two, we could assimilate by using the plug-in technology of the Yeira Motor.

Weakness

- The only problem with using atomic elements (technology) is that people tend to confuse atomic with nuclear, which they see as dangerous. And this is not the case for the Yireh Motor as it uses propitiatory composite elements that are not radioactive, nor do they produce hazardous isotopes as in nuclear rods.

Opportunities

- Introduction of a new technology that can clean the environment and help the ecosystem.

- Provide economic prospects to those that are members of the co-op.
- Acquire capital to expand across the nation.
- Expand the research center opening new opportunities.

Threats

Growing or spending too fast and outpacing a stabilizing income period; we have no competitors with low prices or totally clean technology, so we should and can move cautiously.

Appendix B—Critical Risks

Development Risk—Low to Moderate

The technology of this innovation is the MVP of energy. To encourage the startup, the business is asking to secure capital of \$3.6 million in order to launch operations. With a cooperative of households, the business will have a monthly income of \$577,500, starting, from month one. The new technology will also need to navigate the governments regulatory authority.

Financing Risk—Low

The capital received will be invested in the process of constricting a power plant for consumers; thus, gaining a constant stream of revenue. With slow discerning steps, Miller Energy will develop to its ever-expanding market. We anticipate municipalities with large populations joining the initial households of 15,000, expanding into hundreds of thousands. The existing power plant building shall be constructed to accommodate the new consumer by simply plugging in a new Yireh Motor. The new motor will pay for itself by the second month of service. With this process of modular plug in Yireh Motor by Miller Energy could power a population of one million in one year, if the infrastructure is capable.

Marketing Risk—Low

Marketing a product that is 75% less than the competitors is an exponential explosion of telling a friend, "You need this; look at Miller Energy prices". We expect the country will know of our low-cost, clean elemental energy quickly, mostly by word of mouth. We suspect municipalities and governments will be breaking down our doors to have a power plant built in their area.

Management Risk—Low

Martin Miller is a highly experienced nationally certified architect. He specializes in commercial masonry and reinforced concrete structures matching the power plant configuration. He is experienced in leading design and construction projects to successful completions over the last forty years.

Valuation Risk—Low

The valuation risk is offset by:

- Demand for low priced energy remaining strong.
- Reoccurring income with no power plant fuel costs.
- This innovation is used by residential, commercial, and industrial applications, which we all require.

Exit Risk—Low

As documented earlier, Miller Energy can easily expand the business tenfold with very little cost to product ratio. Given a crack in the municipality wall of having 15,000 households in the co-op, we will then see the entire municipality burst into membership of the low-cost Miller Energy. To be solvent we need only one power plant, but if a second is built, and our income is left to accrue, any risk dissipates.

Appendix C—Expanded Profit and Loss Statements

Profit and Loss Statement (First Year)							
Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Co-op Revenue Running Total	\$577,500	\$1,155,385	\$1,733,655	\$2,312,310	\$2,891,350	\$3,470,775	
Cost Of Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Gross Profit (0.05% ≈ increase)	\$ 577,500	\$ 577,885	\$ 578,270	\$ 578,655	\$ 579,040	\$ 579,425	
Accounting Fees	\$ (250)	\$ (250)	\$ (250)	\$ (250)	\$ (250)	\$ (250)	\$ (250)
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bank fees & charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Utilities (water)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)
Telephone & Internet	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ (500)
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)
Matenance	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)
Office Supplies	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)
Insurance	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)
Payroll Tax	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)
Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Wages	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)
Miscellaneous	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)
New Yireh Motor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Operating Expenses	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)
Federal Income Tax	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)
State Income Tax	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)
Interest Expense Loan	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)
Depreciation Expense	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)
Net Profit	\$ 210,170	\$ 210,555	\$ 210,940	\$ 211,325	\$ 211,710	\$ 212,095	
Net Profit Running Total	\$ 210,170	\$ 420,725	\$ 631,665	\$ 842,990	\$ 1,054,700	\$ 1,266,795	

Appendix C—Expanded Profit and Loss Statements Continued

Profit and Loss Statement (First Year) Cont.							
Months	7	8	9	10	11	12	Year 1
Co-op Revenue Running Total	\$4,050,585	\$4,630,780	\$5,211,360	\$5,792,325	\$6,373,675	\$6,955,410	
Cost Of Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gross Profit (0.05% ≈ increase)	\$ 579,810	\$ 580,195	\$ 580,580	\$ 580,965	\$ 581,350	\$ 581,735	\$ 6,955,410
Accounting Fees	\$ (250)	\$ (250)	\$ (250)	\$ (250)	\$ (250)	\$ (250)	\$ (3,000)
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bank fees & charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Utilities (water)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (1,200)
Telephone & Internet	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ (500)	\$ (6,000)
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (120,000)
Matenance	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (10,000)	\$ (120,000)
Office Supplies	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (12,000)
Insurance	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (24,000)
Payroll Tax	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)	\$ (6,906)	\$ (82,872)
Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Wages	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)	\$ (82,917)	\$ (995,004)
Miscellaneous	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)	\$ (24,650)	\$ (295,800)
New Yireh Motor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Operating Expenses	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)	\$ (138,323)	\$ (1,659,876)
Federal Income Tax	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)	\$ (138,600)	\$ (1,663,200)
State Income Tax	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)	\$ (29,972)	\$ (359,667)
Interest Expense Loan	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (718,967)
Depreciation Expense	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (6,250)
Net Profit	\$ 212,480	\$ 212,865	\$ 213,250	\$ 213,635	\$ 214,020	\$ 214,405	\$ 2,547,450
Net Profit Running Total	\$1,479,275	\$1,692,140	\$1,905,390	\$2,119,025	\$2,333,045	\$2,547,450	

Appendix C—Expanded Profit and Loss Statements Continued

Profit and Loss Statement (Second Year)							
Months	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Co-op Revenue Running Total	\$6,955,795	\$ 7,538,300	\$ 8,121,190	\$ 8,704,465	\$ 9,288,125	\$ 9,872,170	
Cost Of Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Gross Profit (0.05% ≈ increase \$385)	\$ 582,120	\$ 582,505	\$ 582,890	\$ 583,275	\$ 583,660	\$ 584,045	
Accounting Fees	\$ (263)	\$ (263)	\$ (263)	\$ (263)	\$ (263)	\$ (263)	
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Bank fees & charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Utilities (water)	\$ (103)	\$ (103)	\$ (103)	\$ (103)	\$ (103)	\$ (103)	
Telephone & Internet	\$ (515)	\$ (515)	\$ (515)	\$ (515)	\$ (515)	\$ (515)	
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (10,500)	\$ (10,500)	\$ (10,500)	\$ (10,500)	\$ (10,500)	\$ (10,500)	
Matenance	\$ (11,000)	\$ (11,000)	\$ (11,000)	\$ (11,000)	\$ (11,000)	\$ (11,000)	
Office Supplies	\$ (1,050)	\$ (1,050)	\$ (1,050)	\$ (1,050)	\$ (1,050)	\$ (1,050)	
Insurance	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	
Payroll Tax	\$ (8,978)	\$ (8,978)	\$ (8,978)	\$ (8,978)	\$ (8,978)	\$ (8,978)	
Travel	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	
Wages	\$ (85,405)	\$ (85,405)	\$ (85,405)	\$ (85,405)	\$ (85,405)	\$ (85,405)	
Miscellaneous	\$ (25,390)	\$ (25,390)	\$ (25,390)	\$ (25,390)	\$ (25,390)	\$ (25,390)	
New Yireh Motor							
Total Operating Expenses	\$ (146,302)	\$ (146,302)	\$ (146,302)	\$ (146,302)	\$ (146,302)	\$ (146,302)	
Federal Income Tax	\$ (145,530)	\$ (145,530)	\$ (145,530)	\$ (145,530)	\$ (145,530)	\$ (145,530)	
State Income Tax	\$ (31,471)	\$ (31,471)	\$ (31,471)	\$ (31,471)	\$ (31,471)	\$ (31,471)	
Interest Expense Loan	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	
Depreciation Expense	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	
Net Profit	\$ 198,382	\$ 198,767	\$ 199,152	\$ 199,537	\$ 199,922	\$ 200,307	
Net Profit Running Total	\$ 2,745,832.51	\$ 2,944,599.62	\$ 3,143,751.73	\$ 3,343,288.84	\$ 3,543,210.95	\$ 3,743,518.07	

Appendix C—Expanded Profit and Loss Statements Continued

Profit and Loss Statement (Second Year) Cont.								
Months	19	20	21	22	23	24	Year 2	
Co-op Revenue Running Total	\$ 10,456,600	\$ 11,041,415	\$ 11,626,615	\$ 12,212,200	\$ 12,798,170	\$ 13,384,525		
Cost Of Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Gross Profit (0.05% ~ increase \$385)	\$ 584,430	\$ 584,815	\$ 585,200	\$ 585,585	\$ 585,970	\$ 586,355	\$ 7,010,850	
Accounting Fees	\$ (263)	\$ (263)	\$ (263)	\$ (263)	\$ (263)	\$ (263)	\$ (3,150)	
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Bank fees & charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Utilities (water)	\$ (103)	\$ (103)	\$ (103)	\$ (103)	\$ (103)	\$ (103)	\$ (1,236)	
Telephone & Internet	\$ (515)	\$ (515)	\$ (515)	\$ (515)	\$ (515)	\$ (515)	\$ (6,180)	
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (10,500)	\$ (10,500)	\$ (10,500)	\$ (10,500)	\$ (10,500)	\$ (10,500)	\$ (126,000)	
Matenance	\$ (11,000)	\$ (11,000)	\$ (11,000)	\$ (11,000)	\$ (11,000)	\$ (11,000)	\$ (132,000)	
Office Supplies	\$ (1,050)	\$ (1,050)	\$ (1,050)	\$ (1,050)	\$ (1,050)	\$ (1,050)	\$ (12,600)	
Insurance	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (2,100)	\$ (25,200)	
Payroll Tax	\$ (8,978)	\$ (8,978)	\$ (8,978)	\$ (8,978)	\$ (8,978)	\$ (8,978)	\$ (107,734)	
Travel	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (1,000)	\$ (12,000)	
Wages	\$ (85,405)	\$ (85,405)	\$ (85,405)	\$ (85,405)	\$ (85,405)	\$ (85,405)	\$ (1,024,854)	
Miscellaneous	\$ (25,390)	\$ (25,390)	\$ (25,390)	\$ (25,390)	\$ (25,390)	\$ (25,390)	\$ (304,674)	
New Yireh Motor							\$ -	
Total Operating Expenses	\$ (146,302)	\$ (146,302)	\$ (146,302)	\$ (146,302)	\$ (146,302)	\$ (146,302)	\$ (1,755,628)	
Federal Income Tax	\$ (145,530)	\$ (145,530)	\$ (145,530)	\$ (145,530)	\$ (145,530)	\$ (145,530)	\$ (1,746,360)	
State Income Tax	\$ (31,471)	\$ (31,471)	\$ (31,471)	\$ (31,471)	\$ (31,471)	\$ (31,471)	\$ (377,650)	
Interest Expense Loan	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (59,914)	\$ (718,967)	
Depreciation Expense	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (6,250)	
Net Profit	\$ 200,692	\$ 201,077	\$ 201,462	\$ 201,847	\$ 202,232	\$ 202,617	\$ 2,405,995	
Net Profit Running Total	\$ 3,944,210.18	\$ 4,145,287.29	\$ 4,346,749.40	\$ 4,548,596.51	\$ 4,750,828.62	\$ 4,953,445.73		

Appendix C—Expanded Profit and Loss Statements Continued

Profit and Loss Statement (Third Year)							
Months	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Co-op Revenue Running Total	\$ 13,971,265	\$ 14,558,390	\$ 15,145,900	\$ 15,733,795	\$ 16,322,075	\$ 16,910,740	
Cost Of Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Gross Profit (0.05% ~ increase)	\$ 586,740	\$ 587,125	\$ 587,510	\$ 587,895	\$ 588,280	\$ 588,665	
Accounting Fees	\$ (276)	\$ (276)	\$ (276)	\$ (276)	\$ (276)	\$ (276)	
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Bank fees & charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Utilities (water)	\$ (106)	\$ (106)	\$ (106)	\$ (106)	\$ (106)	\$ (106)	
Telephone & Internet	\$ (530)	\$ (530)	\$ (530)	\$ (530)	\$ (530)	\$ (530)	
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (11,025)	\$ (11,025)	\$ (11,025)	\$ (11,025)	\$ (11,025)	\$ (11,025)	
Matenance	\$ (12,100)	\$ (12,100)	\$ (12,100)	\$ (12,100)	\$ (12,100)	\$ (12,100)	
Office Supplies	\$ (1,103)	\$ (1,103)	\$ (1,103)	\$ (1,103)	\$ (1,103)	\$ (1,103)	
Insurance	\$ (2,205)	\$ (2,205)	\$ (2,205)	\$ (2,205)	\$ (2,205)	\$ (2,205)	
Payroll Tax	\$ (11,671)	\$ (11,671)	\$ (11,671)	\$ (11,671)	\$ (11,671)	\$ (11,671)	
Travel	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	
Wages	\$ (87,967)	\$ (87,967)	\$ (87,967)	\$ (87,967)	\$ (87,967)	\$ (87,967)	
Miscellaneous	\$ (26,151)	\$ (26,151)	\$ (26,151)	\$ (26,151)	\$ (26,151)	\$ (26,151)	
New Yireh Motor	\$ (500,000)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Total Operating Expenses	\$ (654,234)	\$ (154,234)	\$ (154,234)	\$ (154,234)	\$ (154,234)	\$ (154,234)	
Federal Income Tax	\$ (152,807)	\$ (152,807)	\$ (152,807)	\$ (152,807)	\$ (152,807)	\$ (152,807)	
State Income Tax	\$ (33,044)	\$ (33,044)	\$ (33,044)	\$ (33,044)	\$ (33,044)	\$ (33,044)	
Interest Expense Loan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Depreciation Expense	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	
Net Profit	\$ (253,865)	\$ 246,520	\$ 246,905	\$ 247,290	\$ 247,675	\$ 248,060	
Net Profit Running Total	\$ 4,699,580.36	\$ 4,946,099.98	\$ 5,193,004.61	\$ 5,440,294.23	\$ 5,687,968.86	\$ 5,936,028.48	

Appendix C—Expanded Profit and Loss Statements Continued

Profit and Loss Statement (Third Year)								
Months	31	32	33	34	35	36	Year 3	
Co-op Revenue Running Total	\$ 17,499,790	\$ 18,089,225	\$ 18,679,045	\$ 19,269,250	\$ 19,859,840	\$ 20,450,815		
Cost Of Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Gross Profit (0.05% ≈ increase)	\$ 589,050	\$ 589,435	\$ 589,820	\$ 590,205	\$ 590,590	\$ 590,975	\$ 7,066,290	
Accounting Fees	\$ (276)	\$ (276)	\$ (276)	\$ (276)	\$ (276)	\$ (276)	\$ (3,308)	
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Bank fees & charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Utilities (water)	\$ (106)	\$ (106)	\$ (106)	\$ (106)	\$ (106)	\$ (106)	\$ (1,273)	
Telephone & Internet	\$ (530)	\$ (530)	\$ (530)	\$ (530)	\$ (530)	\$ (530)	\$ (6,365)	
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (11,025)	\$ (11,025)	\$ (11,025)	\$ (11,025)	\$ (11,025)	\$ (11,025)	\$ (132,300)	
Matenance	\$ (12,100)	\$ (12,100)	\$ (12,100)	\$ (12,100)	\$ (12,100)	\$ (12,100)	\$ (145,200)	
Office Supplies	\$ (1,103)	\$ (1,103)	\$ (1,103)	\$ (1,103)	\$ (1,103)	\$ (1,103)	\$ (13,230)	
Insurance	\$ (2,205)	\$ (2,205)	\$ (2,205)	\$ (2,205)	\$ (2,205)	\$ (2,205)	\$ (26,460)	
Payroll Tax	\$ (11,671)	\$ (11,671)	\$ (11,671)	\$ (11,671)	\$ (11,671)	\$ (11,671)	\$ (140,054)	
Travel	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (13,200)	
Wages	\$ (87,967)	\$ (87,967)	\$ (87,967)	\$ (87,967)	\$ (87,967)	\$ (87,967)	\$ (1,055,600)	
Miscellaneous	\$ (26,151)	\$ (26,151)	\$ (26,151)	\$ (26,151)	\$ (26,151)	\$ (26,151)	\$ (313,814)	
New Yireh Motor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (500,000)	
Total Operating Expenses	\$ (154,234)	\$ (154,234)	\$ (154,234)	\$ (154,234)	\$ (154,234)	\$ (154,234)	\$ (2,350,804)	
Federal Income Tax	\$ (152,807)	\$ (152,807)	\$ (152,807)	\$ (152,807)	\$ (152,807)	\$ (152,807)	\$ (1,833,678)	
State Income Tax	\$ (33,044)	\$ (33,044)	\$ (33,044)	\$ (33,044)	\$ (33,044)	\$ (33,044)	\$ (396,533)	
Interest Expense Loan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Depreciation Expense	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (6,250)	
Net Profit	\$ 248,445	\$ 248,830	\$ 249,215	\$ 249,600	\$ 249,985	\$ 250,370	\$ 2,479,026	
Net Profit Running Total	\$ 6,184,473.11	\$ 6,433,302.74	\$ 6,682,517.36	\$ 6,932,116.99	\$ 7,182,101.61	\$ 7,432,471.24		

Appendix C—Expanded Profit and Loss Statements Continued

Profit and Loss Statement (Fourth Year)							
Months	37	38	39	40	41	42	
Co-op Revenue Running Total	\$ 21,359,338	\$ 22,277,409	\$ 23,205,028	\$ 24,142,195	\$ 25,088,910	\$ 26,045,173	
Cost Of Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Gross Profit (2,5% ~ increase + 8,000)	\$ 908,523	\$ 918,071	\$ 927,619	\$ 937,167	\$ 946,715	\$ 956,263	
Accounting Fees	\$ (289)	\$ (289)	\$ (289)	\$ (289)	\$ (289)	\$ (289)	(289)
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Bank fees & charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Utilities (water)	\$ (109)	\$ (109)	\$ (109)	\$ (109)	\$ (109)	\$ (109)	(109)
Telephone & Internet	\$ (546)	\$ (546)	\$ (546)	\$ (546)	\$ (546)	\$ (546)	(546)
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (11,576)	\$ (11,576)	\$ (11,576)	\$ (11,576)	\$ (11,576)	\$ (11,576)	(11,576)
Matenance	\$ (13,310)	\$ (13,310)	\$ (13,310)	\$ (13,310)	\$ (13,310)	\$ (13,310)	(13,310)
Office Supplies	\$ (1,158)	\$ (1,158)	\$ (1,158)	\$ (1,158)	\$ (1,158)	\$ (1,158)	(1,158)
Insurance	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,315)	(2,315)
Payroll Tax	\$ (15,172)	\$ (15,172)	\$ (15,172)	\$ (15,172)	\$ (15,172)	\$ (15,172)	(15,172)
Travel	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	(1,100)
Wages	\$ (90,606)	\$ (90,606)	\$ (90,606)	\$ (90,606)	\$ (90,606)	\$ (90,606)	(90,606)
Miscellaneous	\$ (26,936)	\$ (26,936)	\$ (26,936)	\$ (26,936)	\$ (26,936)	\$ (26,936)	(26,936)
New Yireh Motor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Total Operating Expenses	\$ (163,118)	\$ (163,118)	\$ (163,118)	\$ (163,118)	\$ (163,118)	\$ (163,118)	(163,118)
Federal Income Tax	\$ (160,447)	\$ (160,447)	\$ (160,447)	\$ (160,447)	\$ (160,447)	\$ (160,447)	(160,447)
State Income Tax	\$ (34,697)	\$ (34,697)	\$ (34,697)	\$ (34,697)	\$ (34,697)	\$ (34,697)	(34,697)
Interest Expense Loan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Depreciation Expense	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	(521)
Net Profit	\$ 549,741	\$ 559,289	\$ 568,837	\$ 578,385	\$ 587,933	\$ 597,481	
Net Profit Running Total	\$ 7,982,211.94	\$ 8,541,500.64	\$ 9,110,337.34	\$ 9,688,722.04	\$ 10,276,654.74	\$ 10,874,135.45	

Appendix C—Expanded Profit and Loss Statements Continued

Profit and Loss Statement (Fourth Year) Cont.								
Months	43	44	45	46	47	48	Year 4	
Co-op Revenue Running Total	\$ 27,010,984	\$ 27,986,343	\$ 28,971,250	\$ 29,965,705	\$ 30,969,708	\$ 31,983,259		
Cost Of Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Gross Profit (2,5% ≈ increase + 8,000)	\$ 965,811	\$ 975,359	\$ 984,907	\$ 994,455	\$ 1,004,003	\$ 1,013,551	\$ 11,532,444	
Accounting Fees	\$ (289)	\$ (289)	\$ (289)	\$ (289)	\$ (289)	\$ (289)	\$ (3,473)	
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Bank fees & charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Utilities (water)	\$ (109)	\$ (109)	\$ (109)	\$ (109)	\$ (109)	\$ (109)	\$ (1,311)	
Telephone & Internet	\$ (546)	\$ (546)	\$ (546)	\$ (546)	\$ (546)	\$ (546)	\$ (6,556)	
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (11,576)	\$ (11,576)	\$ (11,576)	\$ (11,576)	\$ (11,576)	\$ (11,576)	\$ (138,915)	
Maintenance	\$ (13,310)	\$ (13,310)	\$ (13,310)	\$ (13,310)	\$ (13,310)	\$ (13,310)	\$ (159,720)	
Office Supplies	\$ (1,158)	\$ (1,158)	\$ (1,158)	\$ (1,158)	\$ (1,158)	\$ (1,158)	\$ (13,892)	
Insurance	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,315)	\$ (2,315)	\$ (27,783)	
Payroll Tax	\$ (15,172)	\$ (15,172)	\$ (15,172)	\$ (15,172)	\$ (15,172)	\$ (15,172)	\$ (182,070)	
Travel	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (13,200)	
Wages	\$ (90,606)	\$ (90,606)	\$ (90,606)	\$ (90,606)	\$ (90,606)	\$ (90,606)	\$ (1,087,268)	
Miscellaneous	\$ (26,936)	\$ (26,936)	\$ (26,936)	\$ (26,936)	\$ (26,936)	\$ (26,936)	\$ (323,229)	
New Yireh Motor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Total Operating Expenses	\$ (163,118)	\$ (163,118)	\$ (163,118)	\$ (163,118)	\$ (163,118)	\$ (163,118)	\$ (1,957,416)	
Federal Income Tax	\$ (160,447)	\$ (160,447)	\$ (160,447)	\$ (160,447)	\$ (160,447)	\$ (160,447)	\$ (1,925,362)	
State Income Tax	\$ (34,697)	\$ (34,697)	\$ (34,697)	\$ (34,697)	\$ (34,697)	\$ (34,697)	\$ (416,360)	
Interest Expense Loan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Depreciation Expense	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (6,250)	
Net Profit	\$ 607,029	\$ 616,577	\$ 626,125	\$ 635,673	\$ 645,221	\$ 654,769	\$ 7,227,056	
Net Profit Running Total	\$ 11,481,164.15	\$ 12,097,740.85	\$ 12,723,865.55	\$ 13,359,538.25	\$ 14,004,758.95	\$ 14,659,527.65		

Appendix C—Expanded Profit and Loss Statements Continued

Profit and Loss Statement (Fifth Year)							
Months	49	50	51	53	53	54	
Co-op Revenue Running Total	\$ 33,006,358	\$ 34,039,005	\$ 35,081,200	\$ 36,132,943	\$ 37,194,234	\$ 38,265,073	
Cost Of Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Gross Profit (0.05% ≈ increase)	\$ 1,023,099	\$ 1,032,647	\$ 1,042,195	\$ 1,051,743	\$ 1,061,291	\$ 1,070,839	
Accounting Fees	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (304)
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bank fees & charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Utilities (water)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)
Telephone & Internet	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (563)
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)
Matenance	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)
Office Supplies	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)
Insurance	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)
Payroll Tax	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)
Travel	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)
Wages	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)
Miscellaneous	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)
New Yireh Motor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Operating Expenses	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)
Federal Income Tax	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)
State Income Tax	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)
Interest Expense Loan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Depreciation Expense	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)
Net Profit	\$ 644,364	\$ 653,912	\$ 663,460	\$ 673,008	\$ 682,556	\$ 692,104	
Net Profit Running Total	\$ 15,303,891.60	\$ 15,957,803.55	\$ 16,621,263.49	\$ 17,294,271.44	\$ 17,976,827.39	\$ 18,668,931.34	

Appendix C—Expanded Profit and Loss Statements Continued

Profit and Loss Statement (Fifth Year) Cont.								
Months	55	56	57	58	59	60	Year 5	
Co-op Revenue Running Total	\$ 39,345,460	\$ 40,435,395	\$ 41,534,878	\$ 42,643,909	\$ 43,762,488	\$ 44,890,615		
Cost Of Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Gross Profit (0.05% ≈ increase)	\$ 1,080,387	\$ 1,089,935	\$ 1,099,483	\$ 1,109,031	\$ 1,118,579	\$ 1,128,127	\$ 12,907,356	
Accounting Fees	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (304)	\$ (3,647)
Advertising & Marketing	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Bank fees & charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Utilities (water)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (113)	\$ (1,351)
Telephone & Internet	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (563)	\$ (6,753)
Rent / Mortgage	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (12,155)	\$ (145,861)
Matenance	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (14,641)	\$ (175,692)
Office Supplies	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (1,216)	\$ (14,586)
Insurance	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (2,431)	\$ (29,172)
Payroll Tax	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (19,724)	\$ (236,691)
Travel	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (1,100)	\$ (13,200)
Wages	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (93,324)	\$ (1,119,886)
Miscellaneous	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (27,744)	\$ (332,926)
New Yireh Motor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Operating Expenses	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (173,314)	\$ (2,079,763)
Federal Income Tax	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (168,469)	\$ (2,021,630)
State Income Tax	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (36,431)	\$ (437,177)
Interest Expense Loan	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Depreciation Expense	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (521)	\$ (6,250)
Net Profit	\$ 701,652	\$ 711,200	\$ 720,748	\$ 730,296	\$ 739,844	\$ 749,392	\$ 8,362,535	
Net Profit Running Total	\$ 19,370,583.28	\$ 20,081,783.23	\$ 20,802,531.18	\$ 21,532,827.13	\$ 22,272,671.07	\$ 23,022,063.02		