

iLamp Roadmap for The State of **Colorado**

This document covers information required to build a road map to commercial viability for the iLamp territorial license for the state of Colorado.



Colorado Population
5.8 Million

GDP
\$400 Billion

Colorado State Dept.
for Transportation Budget
\$1.55 Billion

Street lighting is the single largest source of carbon emissions from local government, typically accounting for 30-60% of their total emissions.

The crises in California and Texas are different, in scale and severity. One faced fire, the other an ice storm. But experts say the power outages in both states make one thing clear: neither is prepared for the chaos of the climate crisis.

iLamp.com
ILOCX.com/iLamp



ConFlowPower.com
Batteryware.com
PowerasaService.com
Droneready.com
Investinbatteries.com
ILOcasestudy.com

Exclusive License for iLamp in Colorado

In January 2021, Colorado released its Greenhouse Gas Pollution Reduction Roadmap. The GHG Roadmap represents the most action-oriented, ambitious and substantive planning process Colorado has ever undertaken on climate leadership, pollution reduction, and clean energy transition. It lays out an achievable pathway to meet the state's science-based climate targets of 26% by 2025, 50% by 2030, and 90% by 2050 from 2005 levels that were part of House Bill 19-1261 Climate Action Plan to Reduce Pollution.

1. Colorado is served by two investor-owned utilities: Xcel energy and Black Hills Energy. Xcel is the largest electric utility in the state, providing 53% of Colorado's electricity. Xcel Energy serves approx 1.4 million customers primarily in the Denver metropolitan area.
2. All potential partners can be found here. There are multiple, and some are state-owned www.publicpower.org/public-power-colorado

Deal Breakdown

Two steps to value and recurring revenue

1. Purchase exclusive license for Colorado for \$3 million.
Pay 500k on signing and \$2.5 million in a note payable on share of revenue or capital raised.
2. Repeat what CPG has done in California and now in Florida: agree to a pilot installation for both street lamps and traffic signals. Get a contract for installation and gain 20% of the PaaS revenue from each iLamp year-on-year. 10% of the market in Colorado would yield \$43 million in iLamp sales and \$3.4 million in annual mail box money.

Three steps to faster returns

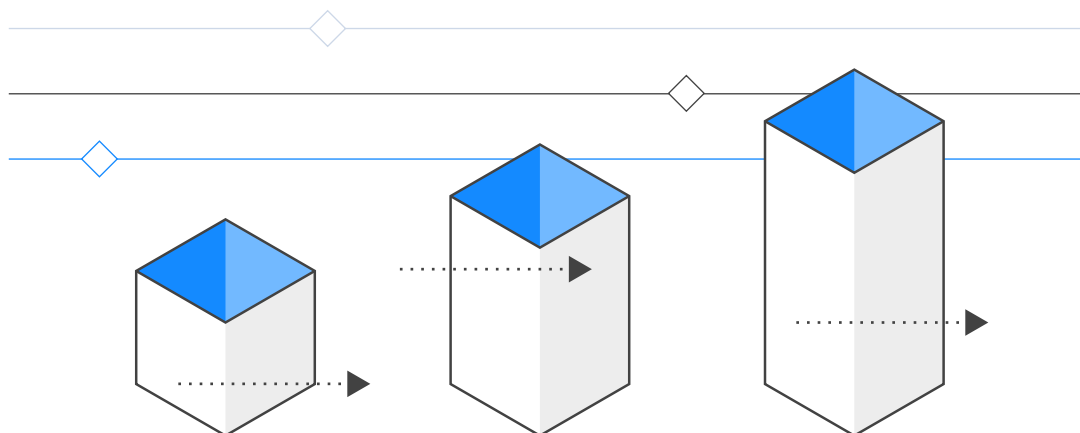
1. Buy \$1 million of iLamp units at current price, then do the above 2 steps. The result will be a double in value of the iLamp units with momentum.
2. Option to list iLamp Colorado on ILOCX and gain local support.
3. On signing we commit to supplying a sample iLamp to install in a strategic location in Colorado.



Creativity is the power to correct the seemingly unconnected.

- Nikola Tesla

Stages



1. Reservation

100,000 USD of iLamp ILO found here:

<https://ilo.ilamp.com/product/ilamp> must be purchased by logging into the account of the potential Licensee at ILOCX.

- Once this phase is complete, the potential licensee has 12 months to trigger the license or lose the option.

2. Get Started

Once triggered, the 10% deposit needs to be paid. In the case of Colorado, this totals \$300,000. This covers all costs to install a pilot scheme in the chosen location.

- This will include delivery and installation of an iLamp complete with a full tech stack and codes to operate and collect data and revenue from the iLamp as a demonstration to land sales and mass installations.
- This also covers:
 - The cost to list iLamp Colorado on the ILOCX for all upfront and first year listing fees.
 - The building and delivery of a website for Colorado.
 - All media and images, all data and point of sale aids, email addresses, and this detailed report covering competition, USP's, market size, list of potential partners, HQ assistance for news, and localised promotion of iLamp in the territory.

3. The Details

Once the option fee and deposit are paid, a local legal entity needs to be formed to hold the license. This is formed by the potential license. The territorial license agreement can be found here: ([Link](#)) the promissory note can be found here ([Link](#))

The Colorado Opportunity

The Traffic Signal Program (The Program) is part of Colorado Department of Transportation's (CDOT) Traffic Asset and Operations Services unit and in the Division of Maintenance and Operations. The objective of this program is to develop statewide policies, procedures, and guidelines on design, maintenance, life-cycle asset management, integration, and operation of traffic signals; manage various signal-related statewide funding programs and pools; and facilitate informed decision-making and project selection and prioritization. This includes implementation of advance technologies and innovative transportation solutions, integrating these and using them in conjunction with other ITS devices to more efficiently manage arterials and freeways as a smart system. The Program works collaboratively with CDOT Regions, FHWA, local agencies and MPOs to develop and implement policies, standards, and operational procedures.

The Program manages two funding pools; a Statewide Traffic Signal Pool (SGN), and a Statewide Traffic Signal Asset Management Pool (SGA). The SGN pool delivers funding to each Region on an annual basis. These funds are designated specifically for signal construction or signal system related improvements. The Regions rely on these funds to address safety, mobility and operational needs at locations with existing signals, or where signals are warranted but not yet constructed. In a typical application, these funds are prioritized and directed to activities such as new traffic signal or ramp meter construction, equipment or system upgrades, signal expansion due to intersection widening, signal interconnect, and operational improvements including minor hardware or software upgrades to facilitate safety and improve corridor traffic operations.

The SGA pool delivers funding for capital replacement to each Region on an annual basis for traffic signal infrastructure which are in poor or severe condition. CDOT owns approximately 1,850 signals statewide and is responsible for the eventual replacement of these signals at the end of their useful life. FASTER Safety Asset Management Program funding may be used for projects that include repair or replacement of traffic signal boxes, controllers, assemblies, and other associated signal infrastructure and projects that replace signal assets that are in deteriorating condition and do not meet the current standards as identified in the current version of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), CDOT M&S Standards, and other federal and state regulations.

CDOT's Traffic Signal Program collaborates with the Regions to identify, select, and prioritize the replacement of statewide traffic signal assets. The program has established capital replacement guidelines, including performance measures and targets that are focused on high-level core criteria. These performance measures serve as a basis for Regions to develop lists of traffic signal capital replacement projects.

Approximately 50% of the 1850 traffic signals are managed by CDOT and the other 50% are managed by local agencies under Senate Bill 8 (SB 8) signal maintenance agreements. It is assumed that CDOT is responsible for the eventual replacement of these traffic signals at the end of their useful life span. Historically, it is a common practice to assume each signal as an aggregate unit. However, a typical traffic signal is comprised of functional traffic signal elements from overhead equipment to underground infrastructure, poles, mast arms, pedestals, detection devices, communication network and roadside cabinet, and controller unit. A traffic signal is an integrated system of hardware, firmware, electrical and electronics components and communication devices required for a signal to properly function at an intersection. For asset management purposes, the signal inventory database consists of three separate components – traffic signal assembly, cabinets, and controllers.

The City of Colorado Springs Utilities testing smart streetlight controllers for energy and operational efficiencies

The City of Colorado Springs and Colorado Springs Utilities (Springs Utilities) are collaborating through their joint SmartCOS program to implement a pilot smart streetlight project. Fifty smart streetlight controllers are being installed on existing LED streetlights around Colorado Springs. A group of 22 will be located along Pikes Peak Ave. between Hancock Ave. and Union Blvd. north of Memorial Park. The remaining controllers will go in various locations around the city where existing LED lights are located.



Smart Controllers

The smart streetlight controllers will receive and transfer streetlight related data through a secure cellular network. The smart controllers used in this pilot project will allow the City to:

- Remotely operate and control light levels
- Program lights to turn on and off, or dim to adapt to time of night, season, or event
- Monitor energy consumption data
- Receive notifications when a light goes out, and its exact location
- Enable future SmartCOS solutions



Goals

The goal of the pilot project is to collect data and analytics on streetlight usage to plan for the conversion of the city's streetlight infrastructure. The City and Springs Utilities want to establish a clear growth plan for streetlight advancement focused on energy and operational efficiency, asset management, reduced operation and maintenance costs, and future smart city technology.

Ultimately, smart LED streetlights:

- Reduce energy use
- Create safer environments
- Enhance asset management
- Lower operations and maintenance costs

The cost of the smart streetlight controller pilot, including the controllers and consulting fees, is \$33,250. The pilot is funded by the City of Colorado Springs Office of Innovation. Following the six-month pilot project, the City and Springs Utilities will assess results, scalability, and costs to potentially integrate smart controllers and accelerate the conversion of Colorado Springs' streetlights to LEDs.

Current street lighting

The City pays \$4 million annually for Springs Utilities to maintain approximately 29,000 streetlights in Colorado Springs. Approximately 10 percent of those streetlights have been converted to LEDs. Approximately 600 of the LEDs can integrate smart city technologies like the smart controllers. Through the SmartCOS program, the City and Springs Utilities standardized the use of LED fixtures that can enable future smart technologies for all new and replaced streetlights.

The city of Denver is in the midst of a nearly \$2 million project to replace lighting poles, fixtures, and bulbs on the 13-block 16th Street Mall.

On their way out: High-pressure sodium lights that have an orange hue. On their way in: White LEDs.

“These street lights are about 30 years old. It was time for an upgrade,” said Denver Public Works spokeswoman Heather Burke. “Technology changes. It was time to change with it.”

Denver planned for years before converting the iconic 1970s-era light fixtures along the 16th Street Mall sidewalks to LED lights. They meet new guidelines issued this June by the American Medical Association (AMA).

Across the country, more than 10 percent of outdoor lighting is powered by LEDs. Because the energy savings can be as much as 50 percent, many cities want to make the change. But there are also health implications to consider; LED lights that appear too blue can suppress melatonin production, which can lead to increased diabetes and depression.

The newer LED lights cost the same, provide the same cost savings and last as long as older versions, so “There’s absolutely no reason to put in bad lighting,” said Dr. Mario Motta, who serves on the AMA’s Council on Science and Public Health. “You can put in good lighting.”

Smarter Technology

In June, the AMA issued three core guidelines for cities. It suggested using lights that are 3000 degrees Kelvin or below, referring to the color temperature of lights, where lower numbers appear warmer. Most older versions of LED streetlights installed before 2016 were 4000 Kelvin or above.

The AMA also advised cities to properly shield LEDs to reduce glare, and to make lights dimmable.

Professional groups including the Illuminating Engineering Society criticized the guidelines as too specific. The U.S. Department of Energy pointed out that blue light is not unique to LEDs.

Lighting designer Nancy Clanton of the Boulder-based firm Clanton & Associates said the technology that comes with LEDs can offer cities new options.

Clanton has helped design LED streetlights for a number of cities, including San Diego and Anchorage. In San Jose, she worked to install smarter technology that allows the city to dim street lights.

The warning signs for Colorado

Alongside Nevada's Lake Mead, Powell is one of the two largest reservoirs in the nation, holding 24 million acre feet of water and spanning the Arizona-Utah border, and together they provide a vital water supply to a combined [40 million people](#) in the southwest. Lake Powell is also a major source of hydropower. The vast pressure of the Colorado River traveling through the Glen Canyon dam's 15-foot pipes, which spin turbines and then power eight generators, produces cheap and clean energy for as many as 5.8 million homes and businesses across seven states.

But dwindling water levels at Lake Powell, which is now [at 28% of its 24m acre-feet capacity](#), have put the Glen Canyon dam at risk. In March, water levels [fell below 3,525 feet](#) – considered a critical buffer to protect hydropower – for the first time. If the lake drops just another 32ft, the dam will no longer be able to generate power for the millions who rely on it.

Such a calamity might not be far off. The Bureau of Reclamation, the US federal agency that manages the Colorado River's infrastructure, forecasts that even with significant proposed cuts to water allowances there is a [23% chance](#) power production could halt at the dam in 2024 due to low water levels and that it is within the realm of possibility that it will happen as soon as [July 2023](#).

As the lake vanishes, water managers are scrambling to find a solution, including an unprecedented conservation order. But some worry that efforts may fall short as states battle over whatever water is available –

foreshadowing fights for resources that are only set to intensify as drought further grips the arid southwest.

“It’s a gigantic warning,” says Lisa Meiman, a spokesperson for the [Western Area Power Administration](#) (Wapa), a federal company that provides wholesale hydropower to 15 states through 57 dams, including Glen Canyon. “The rapid decline of Lake Powell has been surprising. There’s no doubt we are heading towards a drier future.”

In Colorado, during Q4 of 2022, over 22,000 Denver residents suddenly found themselves [locked out of their own smart thermostats during a heat wave](#) and sweltering in 88 degree temperatures:

“I mean, it was 90 out, and it was right during the peak period,” Talarico said. “It was hot.”

That’s when he saw a message on the thermostat stating the temperature was locked due to an “energy emergency.”

“Normally, when we see a message like that, we’re able to override it,” Talarico said. “In this case, we weren’t. So, our thermostat was locked in at 78 or 79.”

On social media, dozens of Xcel customers complained of similar experiences — some reporting home temperatures as high as 88 degrees.

In this case, customers were enrolled in the [Colorado AC Rewards program](#), which gives them a \$100 credit for enrolling and \$25 off their bill annually. But it also locks them out of their own thermostat during moments of grid crisis. And while enrolling in the program is voluntarily, it’s pretty clear from news reports that consumers didn’t really know what they were signing up for.

Talarico said he had no idea that he could be locked out of the thermostat. While he has solar panels and a smart thermostat to save energy, he says he did not sign up to have this much control taken away.

“To me, an emergency means there is, you know, life, limb, or, you know, some other danger out there — some, you know, massive wildfires,” Talarico said. “Even if it’s a once-in-a-blue-moon situation, it just doesn’t sit right with us to not be able to control our own thermostat in our house.”

If you somehow hadn’t noticed by now, climate change isn’t going to be pleasant. It’s going to be a continual parade of very dangerous life and death

(or limb) situations. And it's going to be getting exponentially worse, especially in Central and Southern states (check out this recent map of the [expected spike in consecutive 100 degree days](#) if you haven't yet).

It's also going to require folks to make a significant number of concessions they won't like if we want to, you know, survive. And mandatory systems like these may be part of that, since science, empathy, reason, sacrifice, and collaboration clearly aren't modern Americans' strong suits.

At the same time, it's understandable that people want to control something they own. And a lot of these companies aren't really making these programs completely clear to consumers, even if consumers may not have the greatest track record when it comes to actually paying attention to what they sign up for.

These are also the same utilities (and in many instances governments) that prioritized profits over infrastructure hardening and climate change mitigation measures for fifty years, and would be more than happy to place the entire onus for adaptation on the backs of consumers and gimmicks, instead of developing more innovative, renewable, adaptive, and resilient energy solutions.

Read an article here regarding Colorado homes losing control of their thermostat Q4 2022 and over 500 comments from residents.

<https://theconservativetreehouse.com/blog/2022/09/01/22000-colorado-households-lose-control-of-their-home-thermostats-during-heat-wave-as-power-company-locks-out-air-conditioning-use/comment-page-2/>

Potential partners

Colorado Springs Utilities

<https://www.csu.org>

In 1924, Colorado Springs voted to create a four-service public utility.

Since then, as a municipal utility, our focus has been on the basics - providing exceptional customer service while keeping costs low.

Today we continue to provide electricity, natural gas, water, and wastewater services to the Pikes Peak region, and our customers still enjoy competitive prices, exceptional hometown service, responsible environmental practices, and a voice in how their utility operates.

Benefits of a Community-Owned Utility

- Citizen-owners elect our governing board, City Council.
- Utility decisions are made here in Colorado Springs, not by the Public Utilities Commission in Denver or at an out-of-state corporate headquarters.
- Low utility bills: Rates are set only high enough to cover the cost to provide service. There are no profits that go to stakeholders in another city.
- Excellent customer service: We're consistently a top performing utility according to J.D. Power and Associates.
- Reliable service: We're a national leader with power on an average 99.991% of the time.
- Protecting our environment: We live here too and want to keep our city clean and beautiful.
- Giving back: Employees, their families and friends volunteer more than 10,000 hours each year on community projects.
- Economic vitality: Employers are attracted to Colorado Springs because our staff and other government agencies work together to make it easy to do business here.
- Tax-free, low interest rates: Municipally-owned utilities can borrow money at a lower cost, which helps keep customer rates low.
- Four services, one efficient organization: Consolidated functions, such as billing, information technology, and human resources, help keep costs low.

Longmont Power & Communications

<https://www.longmontcolorado.gov/departments/departments-e-m/longmont-power-communications>

Longmont Power & Communications (LPC) is the City's not-for-profit electric and internet services utility, providing Power For Life™ along with NextLight™

internet speeds that are among the fastest in the nation . Our goal is to deliver outstanding electric and internet service experiences to our customer-owners, while providing exceptional value and benefit to our community. For more than 100 years, we have provided innovative service that has kept electric rates low while improving reliability and convenience for Longmont businesses and citizens.

Southeast Colorado Power

<https://www.secpa.com/>

Southeast Colorado Power Association's leadership and strength can only be improved through planning, goal setting, and constant renewal. We add value to our members' products and services through cooperation with our members, partnership with our communities, and participation in the programs and activities of our trade allies.

Southeast Colorado Power Association must provide the best service possible through the assimilation of new technologies and top quality equipment. We must maintain Southeast Colorado Power Association as a progressive, professional service organization of high integrity providing a valued service which helps our membership enjoy a high quality of life. We will perform our mission and beliefs with dedication and integrity.

Platte River Power Authority

<https://www.prpa.org/>

Platte River Power Authority is a not-for-profit, community-owned public power utility that generates and delivers safe, reliable, environmentally responsible, and financially sustainable energy and services to Estes Park, Fort Collins, Longmont and Loveland, Colorado, for delivery to their utility customers. Platte River's generation portfolio includes coal, wind, hydro, solar, and gas resources.

Our communities:

Platte River Power Authority is a Colorado political subdivision established to provide wholesale electric generation and transmission to the utilities of its owner communities – Estes Park, Fort Collins, Longmont and Loveland.

Grand Valley Power

<https://www.gvp.org>

Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc., (Grand Valley Power) a Colorado Corporation, came into existence on August 12, 1936, and was the first rural electric cooperative organized in Colorado. It was created by a group of rural people in the lower Grand Valley who had been unable to secure electric service from existing electric utilities, either because of its unavailability or because of the high construction costs to the individual user.

But, because of their need and desire for central station electric power, this group of farmers banded together to begin a neighbor-to-neighbor campaign to supply themselves with electricity under the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1935. The act provided for the granting of low-interest federal loans for the purpose of constructing electric distribution facilities to rural areas where central station electricity was not available.

Under the guidelines of the REA, Grand Valley Power was formed and construction began. Initially, electric service went to some 400 homes and farms in the lower Grand Valley on September 17, 1937. This accomplishment stirred strong interest and growth continued. Ironically, the electricity we have grown to expect in today's age and often take for granted was, back then, a blessing to those rural Americans - many of whom were receiving electricity for the first time!

Today, Grand Valley Power is a utility of significant size making recognizable contributions to the economy of Mesa, Delta and Garfield counties. In 1950, the company served 3,500 customers. In 2021, the company serves over 18,000 members and still growing.

United Power

<https://www.unitedpower.com>

United Power is a rural electric cooperative, providing electric service to homes and businesses throughout Colorado's northern front range. The service territory extends from the mountains of Coal Creek and Golden Gate Canyon, along the I-25 corridor and Carbon Valley region, to the farmlands of Brighton, Hudson and Keenesburg. In June 2021, the cooperative surpassed 100,000 meters representing more than 300,000 members.

United Power serves 900 square miles along the north central range of the

Colorado Rockies. Our service territory wraps around the north and west borders of Denver International Airport, and includes the north metropolitan development corridors, including Interstate 25, Interstate 76, State Highway 85, and E-470.

Xcel Energy

<https://my.xcelenergy.com/s/>

Xcel Energy is using digital technology to help bring you cleaner, safer, more reliable energy. We are going to integrate this new technology in the next generation of our energy grid—the advanced grid — to serve you better.

One building block of the advanced grid are the new, smart electric meters. We will use smart meters to provide you with access to detailed energy usage information and pricing plans that can maximize your savings.

In the future, the advanced grid will make it possible for you to better understand how energy is being used, manage your bill to save money, and identify specific, measurable actions to make energy-saving improvements to your home or business. The advanced grid technologies will provide improved reliability and faster outage restoration. [Learn more about Advanced Grid & Smart Meters.](#)

Advancements in technology along with our focus on cleaner energy can reduce carbon emissions and lead us to achieve our goal of becoming a net-zero energy provider by 2050. We're the first major U.S. energy provider to set goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions across all the ways our customers use energy, including electricity, heating and transportation. [Check out our Net Zero Plan](#) for more details.

Holy Cross Electric Association

<https://www.holycross.com>

Holy Cross Electric Association, Inc. was organized in 1939 by a strong and independent group of farmers and ranchers in the Roaring Fork and Eagle River valley to bring electric service to these rural areas for the first time. Efforts to obtain electricity from private power companies had failed. Their first meeting was held in Eagle, Colorado, to incorporate the Association and to elect the first Board of Directors. There were ten original Directors, two of whom were women. "Holy Cross" was accepted as the official name of the

Rural Electrification Administration REA cooperative at the meeting. Paul W. Brown, a county extension agent, suggested the co-op be named after the Mount of the Holy Cross near Minturn, Colorado.

These rural leaders turned to the REA for a loan to build power lines in the two valleys. They were successful in obtaining a \$119,000 loan. In September of 1941, the first lines were energized, bringing the benefits of electricity to about 175 families in the Roaring Fork and upper Eagle River valley. From 1941 through 1961, Holy Cross grew and expanded its service area by purchasing the Eagle River Electric Company in 1943 and Mountain Utilities of Aspen in 1954. Power was extended in 1950 to portions of the lower valley, Cattle Creek, Spring Valley, Woody Creek, Crystal River valley, Fryingpan, and Sweetwater. Eventually, in 1958, it was extended to the upper Vail Valley, Gunnison County, and Marble.

In 1962, a tremendous growth era began and has been taking place ever since. The development of the Vail area began in 1962 and "Ski Country, USA" was born. In 1962, Holy Cross served about 2,300 consumers. By 1971 (less than 10 years later), Holy Cross had almost quadrupled in size, serving approximately 8,700 consumers. This period also saw the birth and development of another major ski area and resort, Snowmass Village. The growth of other Aspen skiing facilities also continued at a fast pace. In 1998, Holy Cross Electric Association, Inc. changed its name to Holy Cross Energy (hereinafter "Holy Cross") in response to a movement in the electric utility industry to deregulate the industry and introduce open competition. Similarly, the logo featuring the Mount of the Holy Cross gave way to a three-part circular laurel design.

The new name and logo exhibited energy, forward movement, and diversity to convey Holy Cross's expanded services and direction. The expansion of Holy Cross has come a long way and will certainly present a challenge during the years to come. Holy Cross' mission statement states: "Holy Cross Energy provides safe, reliable, affordable, and sustainable energy and services that improve the quality of life for our members and their communities."

Today, Holy Cross Energy is a cooperative corporation with 167 employees serving more than 43,000 members with 58,000 meters. Holy Cross Energy proudly serves its members from major ski resorts in the Aspen and Vail areas as well as farms, ranches, and friendly rural communities that provide people and resources for the tourist and outdoor recreation industries.

Further potential contacts

Free Energy & Solar Panels

Solar energy company
Thornton, CO, United States
+1 303-865-7557

[website](#)

Power One Electrical Contractors ILC

Electrician
Commerce City, CO, United States
+1 720-434-9901

[website](#)

Peakview Energy Co LLC

Electric Utility Company
Denver, CO, United States
+1 720-402-3080

[website](#)

C & R Electric

Electrical Sub-station
Denver, CO, United States
+1 303-450-7229

[website](#)

Head Electric

Electric Utility Company
Denver, CO, United States
+1 303-922-3395

[website](#)

PUREnergy

Solar energy company
Denver, CO, United States
+1 720-427-3504

[website](#)

Solar of Brighton

Solar energy company
Brighton, CO, United States

[website](#)

Golden Solar

Solar energy company
Denver, CO, United States
+1 855-768-3437

[website](#)

Apollo Energy

Solar energy company
Brighton, CO, United States
+1 720-582-8258

[website](#)

Insta PV Solar

Solar energy company
Denver, CO, United States
+1 720-464-4141

[website](#)

Imperia Energy

Solar energy company
Thornton, CO, United States
+1 720-615-4829

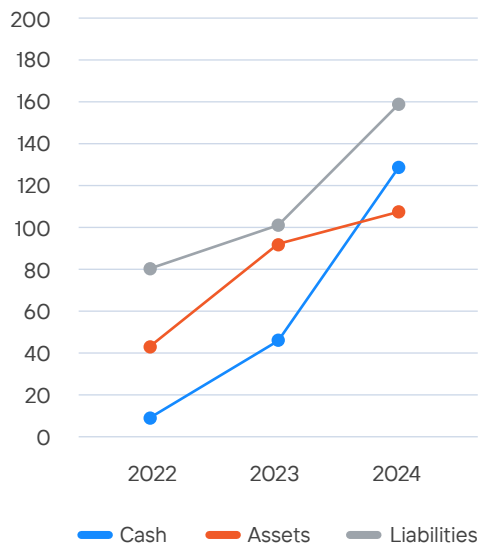
[website](#)

Cascade Solar & Electric

Electrician
Commerce City, CO, United States
+1 303-928-4123

[website](#)

Financials



Balance Sheet

Company name, iLamp Colorado Inc

Dec, 31, 201X

Assets

Current Assets

Cash	7,314	-392,686
Accounts receivable		
Inventory	5,560	5,560
Prepaid expenses		
Short-term investments		

Total current assets	12,874	-387,126
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Fixed (Long-Term) Assets

Long-term investment	2,310	102,310
Property, plant and equipment	14,442	14,442
(Less accumulated depreciation)	-2,200	-2,200
Intangible assets		3,000,000

Total fixed assets	14,552	3,114,552
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Other Assets

Deferred income tax		0
Other		0

Total other assets	0	0
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Total Assets	27,426	2,727,426
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Liabilities and Owner's Equity

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable	9060	9,060
Short-term loans		0
Income taxes payable	3349	3,349
Accrued salaries and wages		0
Unearned revenue		0
Current portion of long-term debt		0

Total current assets	12,409	12,409
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Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term debt	3450	2,703,450
Deferred income tax		
Other		

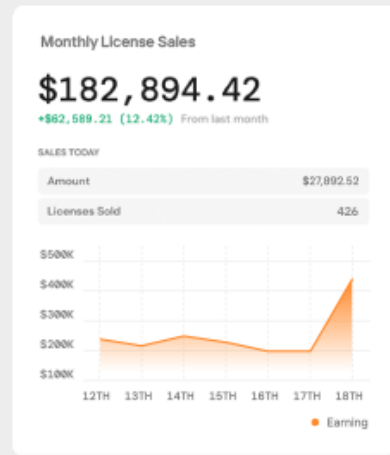
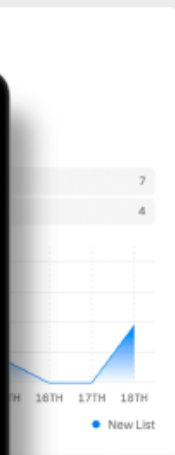
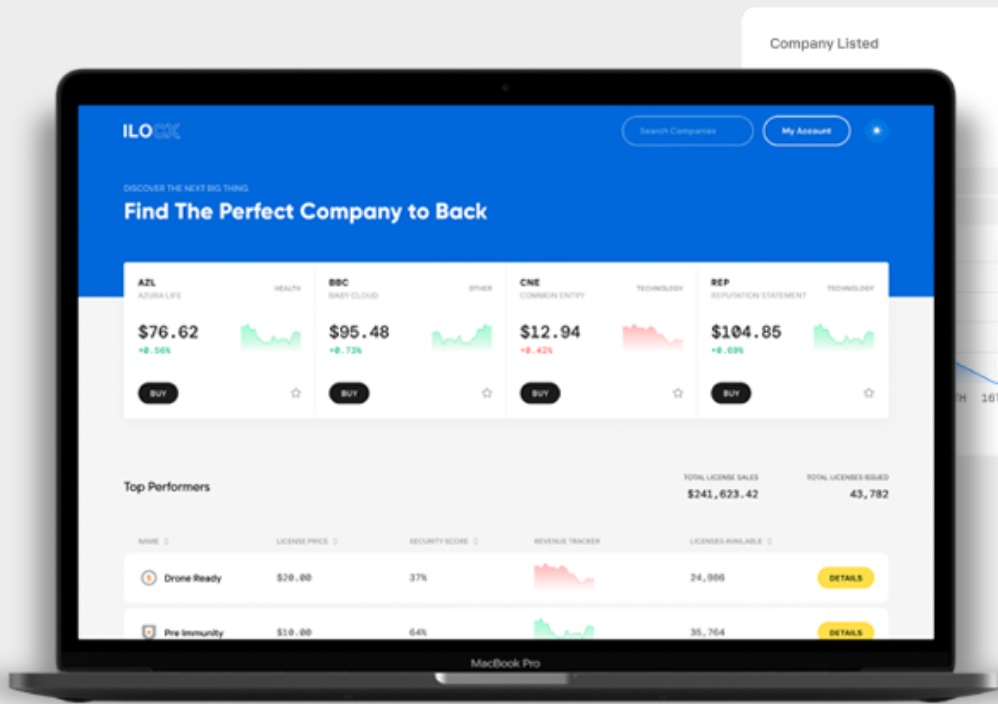
Total fixed assets	3,450	2,703,450
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Owner's Equity

Owner's investment	6000	6,000
Retained earnings	5567	5,567
Other		

Total owner's equity	11,567	11,567
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Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity	27,426	2,727,426
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Your ILO listing

List using the ILO Framework to raise money to finance your exclusive iLamp license while building local support and an online sales team to drive pre-sales.



RAISE MONEY AS YOU NEED IT

Get access to the funds you need, as you need them, smoothing your fundraising process.



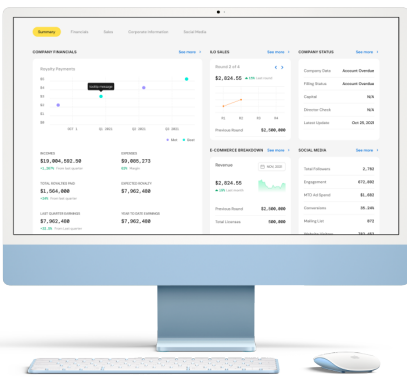
BUILD A TEAM

ILOCX framework helps companies to build effective teams that are properly rewarded.



REWARD PARTICIPATION

Incentivize buyers with ILOCX rewards, your own affiliate program, and license classes.



Listing Requirements

iLamp licenses are prequalified to list and receive an ILO instance and will be priority listed through our streamlined process with a dedicated listing manager.

Listing fees for iLamp licenses are waived for the first year, then only \$25,000 per year.

Listings with over \$1 million in sales are listed on the board at ILOCX.com.

100+

Total companies listed

Millions

Total licenses issued

10X

Returns already booked