JOSHUA’S COMMUNITY

The World’s First Truly Viable Community For The Homeless

The world’s only privately funded, self-contained, fully-functioning, sustainable, eco-friendly community providing direct housing and comprehensive and effective support services to individuals and families who experience chronic homelessness

1950 South Rainbow Boulevard, Suite 103-198, Las Vegas, Nevada 89146
Joshua’s Community

With innovation, strong leadership, and an underlying commitment to the dignity of each person helped, we have developed a program that proves that homelessness can be solved.

Joshua’s Community is a not-for-profit social service corporation serving the State of Nevada. The organization was founded in 1995 by Dr. Joseph D’Angelo who has both the practical experience and the education to lead the organization. Dr. D’Angelo is currently working with his team of advisors on the final designs and steps to bring Joshua’s Community to fruition and is seeking donors to contribute to the goal of eradicating homelessness.

Did you know, on any given day there are over 35,000 persons living on the streets of Southern Nevada and very few places for them to turn to for help? Although organizations exist for emergency situations, none will permanently alleviate the underlying causes of poverty, break the cycle of poverty, nor end the homelessness crisis. However, one of those desperately needed champions will soon be Joshua’s Community. With your help and support, Joshua’s Community will provide housing, food, clothing, education, employment and support to 250,000 homeless and disadvantaged individuals.

Joshua’s Community will be the first fully contained, fully sustainable, eco-friendly community, built with private start-up funds specifically for the economically disadvantaged in the State of Nevada. We will specialize in working with residents to move them from a cycle of insecurity and dependence to long-term self-sufficiency as contributing and productive members of society as determined by their individual capabilities and aspirations.

Residents will be received with outstanding care and treated like real persons by dedicated and compassionate health and wellness professionals in a warm and caring environment. We will exist to serve and lift our neighbors. Our team of directors, administrators, therapists and support staff - those working diligently to serve - join me in asking for your financial support.

Today you have the opportunity to make a difference in the lives of our mistreated veterans, abused mothers, and neglected children. Please kindly consider Joshua’s Community your worthy and noble legacy.

Thank you for your consideration and generous support!

Joe D’Angelo
Founder and President
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I. Fighting Poverty and Homelessness

Dr. Joseph D’Angelo introduced the idea of a truly viable community for the homeless in 1989 when reflecting on the alarming increase of disadvantaged individuals he encountered living in squalor on the streets of Las Vegas. Joshua’s Community, the first proactive empowerment initiative of its kind, is his permanent solution to end homelessness once and for all.

Joshua’s Community will be a turning point in people’s lives. Every year, thousands of families and individuals do not have a stable place to call home. Through comprehensive and relationship-based services and opportunities, Joshua’s Community will turn crisis into stability and empower people to realize the life they truly want.

**Fostering Self-Sufficiency Meets The Immediate and Future Needs Of The Homeless and Economically Disadvantaged**

Our thriving community will derive its strength from providing all members the opportunity to be self-reliant. We will provide a service continuum for those experiencing poverty and homelessness that begins with a safety net and links them to resources to achieve self-sufficiency. We believe in a “primary needs-first approach” in our efforts to end homelessness. We know that people must first secure a stable and safe living situation before they can address other areas of crisis in their lives. Once members establish stable housing, they can focus on opportunities for employment, physical and mental health services, education, and building a network of support. All of these, including permanent and transitional housing, will be available on-site with Joshua’s Community. The professional staff members at Joshua’s Community will facilitate this comprehensive approach; which is evidence-based and effective in helping people achieve self-sufficiency.
Self-Sufficiency Benefits All Americans: The Economics of Poverty

Middle-income supports -- such as Medicare, social security, and income tax breaks -- cost the average family about four times as much as do low-income supports such as homeless shelters and food. What makes poverty expensive to the rest of us is not those social supports but rather its large but indirect costs, especially in health care, crime, and lost productivity. Poor people who become more productive members of the economy spend all their income, which multiplies through the economy to become savings and thus capital for the rest of us. The new capital generated by eradicating poverty creates more jobs, which multiply even further through the economy to create more capital which creates still more jobs, and so on throughout the economy.

Eliminating the indirect costs of poverty in the simplest way - directly raising incomes to a low but decent level (60% of current median income) - would return almost four times the investment. In other words, the annual cost of eliminating poverty would be no more than about a quarter of the annual savings for the average non-low-income family (households with more than $60,000 annual income). These calculations are conservative and leave out many benefits of eradicating poverty, such as the savings of increased preventive health care and the productivity lost due to underemployment (employment below skill level). So the payoff from eliminating poverty is actually even larger than four-to-one.

Earlier studies done by Oppenheim and MacGregor show that targeted investments in high-quality pre-school education and energy efficiency return nine and seven times their investments, respectively. While some direct assistance to the poor such as grants of cash, food, and medicine will remain important during a transition period, other targeted investments to eradicate poverty might have similarly high payoffs. The following areas are rife with investment opportunities.

**HEALTH** - Studies show the effects of wealth disparities on the health of a population. The health of individuals in society is strongly and inversely correlated with inequality of income. The US is the wealthiest nation on earth -- ever -- but people live longer in Sweden and Japan, where incomes are more equal although per capita health expenditures are less than half. About a third of Americans under age 65 do not have year-round health insurance. When uninsured people get sick, they are less likely to seek medical attention until they are really sick and it is more expensive to treat them. Then, if they were not poor already, medical bills can push them into poverty. So poverty helps make people sick, and being sick helps make people poor.

**CRIME** - The cost of judicial, correctional, and security systems could be substantially reduced by removing the desperation that causes a large fraction of crime. In societies where inequality of income prevails, violence is more prevalent than in more equal societies. Half of male prisoners are unemployed when they are arrested, and up to 70 percent are functionally illiterate. Saving one child from a life of crime can save society around $2 million.

**EDUCATION** - Educating all our people so that all can take jobs at high skill levels would increase the income circulating through the economy. High school graduates typically earn 40% more than high school dropouts. This benefits everyone as the resulting additional savings (America’s savings rate is now negative) creates investment capital to create more jobs; the additional income creates economic demand to support businesses that create jobs; and the additional income also spreads the tax burden more broadly to support needed infrastructure maintenance such as for our failing roads and bridges. Education is the primary means by which people can lift themselves out of poverty, yet the amount spent on education targeting low-income children falls far short of the need.
EMPLOYMENT - Joblessness is a primary cause of both absolute and relative poverty in otherwise wealthy societies. About a quarter of Americans try to live on $26,640 or less while the rest live on incomes averaging more than $60,000. For the lower quarter, there is not enough income to heat and/or cool their homes, feed their children, and afford medical care. Providing good jobs at living wages permeates through the economy. A healthy economy means more new cars, air conditioners, home theaters and all the good things that money can buy -- which supports automobile manufacturers, department stores, dry cleaners, and grocers.

HOMELESSNESS - More than 3.5 million Americans are affected by homelessness for at least part of the year each year. Homelessness contributes to interrupted educations, lack of adequate health care, persistent hunger, and higher crime rates. Yet federal spending on housing is 20% less than what it was in 1976. If all American families could afford decent housing, it would save the economy nearly $70 billion a year.

HUNGER - An estimated 15 million American children live in homes where there is not enough food. In fact, almost 30 percent of Americans have to choose between medical care and food, and even more have to choose between food and rent. Hungry children can't learn, and hungry people are not healthy. Making sure every American has enough nutritious food to eat will redound throughout the economy in healthier, better educated, more fully employed citizens.
II. Poverty Profile: Nevada

Our problem has not changed despite enduring efforts

Population 2,800,768
Number in Poverty 426,730 (15%)

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<th>POVERTY RATES</th>
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<td><strong>Children</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Working-Age Women</strong></td>
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<th>RACE &amp; ETHNICITY</th>
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<td>African American</td>
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<th>CREATING GOOD JOBS</th>
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<td><strong>Income Inequality Ratio</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Unemployment</strong></td>
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* State rankings reflect best to worst
III. Joshua’s Community

Eradicating poverty through targeted opportunities to:

- Improve Health
- Expand Education
- Create Employment
- End Homelessness
- Quash Hunger

VISION

1. To be the first fully sustainable, eco-friendly community, built with private funds, specifically for the economically disadvantaged in the State of Nevada.

   The organization will break the cycle of homelessness and poverty, alleviate the underlying causes of poverty, and will enable individuals to attain their fullest potential as active members of society - making it the model for other communities in the United States and throughout the world.

WHO WE SERVE

- HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS
- VETERANS
- FAMILIES IN CRISIS
- REFUGEES

MISSION

To serve as a safe domicile for the economically disadvantaged in the State of Nevada by creating a virtual sanctuary where individuals and families will receive food, clothing, housing, education, employment and support on a specific basis, designed to meet their present needs as well as their future aspirations as determined by their individual capabilities.

WHAT WE DO

Joshua’s Community will provide basic needs, including homelessness relief, psychological and self-fulfillment services to people who experience chronic homelessness and offer assistance as they move from the cycle of insecurity and dependence, to long-term self-sufficient as contributing and productive members of society.

EMPOWERMENT

Self-Sufficiency

Housing Assistance

Security

Leisure

Employment

Education

Health

Food

Clothing

SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND LONG-TERM SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Case Management

Families/ \( \leftrightarrow \) Joshua’s Community

HOMELESSNESS RELIEF
Joshua’s Community, with its unwavering values and moral code, will make a significant impact on the State of Nevada. This will be accomplished through homelessness relief, long-term skill development, and empowerment of its once disadvantaged.

VALUES

‣ The work of Joshua’s Community is rooted in our strong spiritual conviction of the dignity of each person.

‣ We believe that all persons are entitled to decent, affordable housing and access to quality education, employment, and health care.

‣ We believe in the transformational power of building relationships and community as the ultimate answer to the degradation of homelessness and poverty.

‣ We believe that working to end homelessness and poverty enhances the quality of life for everyone in our community.

‣ We believe that the critical resources entrusted to us to achieve our mission must be managed honorably and professionally.

KEYS TO SUCCESS

‣ Build a strong, active support team

‣ Ensure that the offered facilities and services satisfy needs

‣ Design and implement strict financial controls and accountability

OBJECTIVES

1 Secure sufficient funding for startup

Create necessary infrastructure to support the self-sustaining, eco-friendly habilitating community that provides housing (permanent and transitional), food, clothing, medical care, education, employment opportunities, and a variety of empowering skills for its members

2 Develop a strong support team that can offer guidance, help with fundraising efforts, and oversee the smooth operation of the organization

3

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\begin{tabular}{l} 
\textbf{Funds Needed} & \textbf{Projected Income (2 Yr)} \\
$0$ & $18,000,000$ \\
$48,000,000$ & $235,071,750$ \\
$96,000,000$ & \\
$144,000,000$ & \\
$192,000,000$ & \\
$240,000,000$ & \\
\end{tabular}
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Joshua’s Community Profile

Joshua’s Community, to be established on 85,000 acres in Nevada, will be the world’s first privately funded, self-contained, fully functioning, sustainable, and eco-friendly community, that addresses the urgent and desperate needs of the homeless and economically disadvantaged in the State of Nevada. It is a unique, scalable strategy that will move economically challenged individuals and families from the cycle of poverty, dependency and instability, to long term productive security as self-sufficient and contributing members of society.

Our members will include households of all sizes; many of whom will be veterans, women and children, all sharing a common reality - they do not have a safe and stable place to call home. Some have experienced homelessness for years and others have just found themselves without a place to call home. We believe that people lack not the motivation to improve their life, but the opportunity to do so. We will help people restore stability in their lives so people can pursue their life goals.

The community will remediate economic and social dysfunction with a holistic approach. In order to do so, the community will begin by addressing the basic physiological and safety needs of food, housing, clothing, and healthcare first. Then psychological and self-fulfillment needs are met with education, training, development of life skills, employment, and leisure activities.

Joshua’s Community is different. Rather than creating another ineffective entitlement program that offers only short-term results, Joshua’s Community aims at transforming the whole person from dependence to permanent independence. According to capabilities, individuals and families will be incorporated into a fully-functional, sustainable community. The model is based on producing more than it consumes; creating not simply a temporary haven for rehabilitation but rather a permanent, and model social entity.

The community is conceived to provide disadvantaged peoples with the chance at a new life, one in which they can develop new skills which are then put to use in the service of the community or ported to a new life outside of the community in a broader social context determined exclusively by the individual.

Joshua’s Community is conceived not only as a haven for personal change and radical growth, but also as a positive model for self-sustainability. To that end, the community will produce its own food and develop and generate its own sustainable resources of energy. It is intended that the community will be a net producer of both food and energy, and that these productive efforts will themselves be both a community resource for self-maintenance, and provide a stream of revenue for funding the community’s ongoing charitable, educational, psychological and rehabilitation activities. While opportunities are anticipated to be developed in all fields of endeavor, a special focus will be aimed at the creation and implementation of self-sustainable jobs in the areas of environmentally-friendly manufacturing, organic farming, eco-agriculture, transportation, and renewable green energy technologies.

Once established, the community will be self-sustaining, and as such, will never be dependent upon government grants, ongoing private inputs or charitable donation.
How It Works: Deceptively Simple, Intricately Complex

Part I: Services

Joshua’s Community will be an organization that provides basic, psychological and self-fulfillment services to people who experience chronic homelessness and societal disadvantages. We will offer assistance to economically challenged individuals, families and the frequently homeless, as they move from the cycle of insecurity and dependence to long-term self-sufficiency as contributing and productive members of society.

The community will house a great majority of Nevada’s homeless. A virtual sanctuary, this is the only community in the world where individuals and families will receive solutions all designed to meet immediate needs as well as future aspirations. This collaborative several-step approach to empowerment is the keystone to developing self-sufficiency.
Part II: Sustainability

Joshua’s Community will be the world’s first self-contained, fully functioning, self-sustainable, eco-friendly community providing housing and comprehensive and effective support services to individuals and families who experience homelessness and economic disadvantages.

It is important to note that the community ideal of self-sustaining existence extends not only to the development of the potential of the person as such but this transaction is accomplished within a context of eco-friendly and sustainable usage of resources and infrastructure.

The community is conceived not only as a haven for change, but also as a positive model of sustainable community living per se. To that end, the community will:

- Produce its own food using both conventional ranching and farming methods
- Rely heavily upon innovative, eco-friendly techniques
- Develop and generate its own sustainable resources of energy

Indeed, it is intended that the community will be a net producer of both food and energy, and that these productive efforts will themselves be both a community resource for self-maintenance, and provide a stream of revenue for funding the community’s ongoing charitable, educational, psychological and habilitating activities.

Eco-Friendly On-Site Primary Initiatives
LAND - A plot of land in Nevada has already been identified for the community. It is **87,000 acres**, for which 75,000 acres will be dedicated to the development of an initial ranch and farming enterprise as well as the placement of self-sustaining and profit producing mining and power generation sources. The remaining land will be for expansion and development of the community as it grows and as the population of members increases. It is in close proximity to crucial services, including a Veterans Affairs facility and a regional hospital. On-site natural resources will lend to mining opportunities, power generation within the existing grid corridor, as well as livestock grazing and agribusiness.

POWER/ENERGY - The energy component will consist of a **bio-fuel power plant and a generating plant** that will employ several hundred employees. We will grow a Sorghum-Sudan hybrid -- a dual use plant -- suitable for cattle feed as well as a fast-growing bio-mass with the same energy content as low grade coal. Our green, renewable power will be sold to several electrical co-ops. There will be a minimum 5-cent/kWh profit component. Approximately 70-100 megawatts will be assembled and commissioned, to be generated in 3–phases: 7-megawatts, then 30-megawatts and lastly 60-megawatts.

Our patented energy/power components are emerging technology breakthroughs with high efficiency ratings resulting not only in significant cost savings, but also meeting “green” standards of operation.

DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE: A new approach to potable water creation uses a novel, large scale, mostly subterranean design that extracts water from air in industrial scale quantities.

MULTI-CYCLE ENGINE: A detailed engineering analysis defines the credibility of this revolutionary power plant engine. To be assembled at the plant of our partner, Blue Marble Energy, the engine will be located within the confines of our mining processing facility. Described as a leveraged crank rotary valve system, it is notable for its low complexity, low cost and high efficiency. With only three moving parts/cylinders, this engine is **20% more efficient** than current steam turbines. And, as a patented, 2-cycle steam or diesel powered engine, it has been evaluated as having a **brake thermal efficiency of 61%**, making it a global leader in efficiency. By fueling with on-site bio-mass, the system meets green, renewable and carbon neutral status.

STEAM TURBINE ALTERNATIVE: This engine is a high efficiency, low complexity alternative to steam turbines, economically viable in modules from 25-kW to 2-megawatts. Arrays to 75 megawatts will have significant cost benefits as the global power industry is now favoring the distributed power model over centralized grid power distribution. The subject design geometry allows for the ingestion of wet, dirty steam with single cycle, thermal cycle efficiencies estimated to be 10% higher than the turbine. **Cost reduction is >85% when compared to turbine equivalents.**

DIRECT GEOTHERMAL FLUID INGESTION: This is a package for geothermal applications, able to operate with mixed phase liquid-solid-gaseous mixes. This capability transforms geothermal energy’s high capital cost, uses the 30-40% of potential energy currently wasted to achieve clean-dry steam and can utilize many more, readily available “marginal” geothermal fields. Hot rock, closed cycle geothermal systems are emerging that also favors this prime mover.
2-CYCLE BIO-FUEL DIESEL: A creditable engineering peer review analyzes performance in the 2-cycle diesel engines at 57% brake thermal efficiency (at 100kW), and in 2-megawatt arrays, 61%, matching ship engine Wartsila-Suiza diesels (the current global efficiency leader). This package, using 20:1 compression ratios and “lean” air-fuel mixes, closely matches the performance of combined cycle gas-steam turbine systems with over 70% capital cost reduction. Emerging acceptable fuels include algae oil, bio-oils, ethanol, and methanol.

COAL AS “BIO-MASS”: Another emerging program could transform the dying coal industry. Successfully tested at the 5 megawatt level is a digester based “dirty” methane gas, extracted from coal with zero emissions. This transforms coal to a bio-mass based syn-gas, with over 800 lbs. per ton of valuable humics (organic fertilizer), quadrupling the value of coal after processing costs. This is new, zero emission coal digester technology that replaces un-acceptable pyrolysis based syn-gas extraction, a failed coal gasification technology. This combination of 2-cycle diesel and digester coal based syn-gas can provide a low cost, high efficiency power plant package with minimal footprint. Capital cost savings will exceed 60% when the emissions cleanup costs are factored into the fiscal analysis.

ROLLING BROWNOUT SOLUTION: The above referenced, bio-fuel diesel is the most feasible, economical, renewable and environmentally acceptable solution for grid tie-in for rolling brownout solutions. Capital savings will exceed 60% when compared to the natural gas, combined cycle option. Longer term, zero emission, digester syn-gas from coal fueling Blue Marble’s diesel solution can create competitive power plants globally, from 2-megawatts through to 500-megawatts.

DRY BIO-FUEL OPTION: An Organic Rankine Cycle solution, using non-boiler expander technology, delivers a non-steam, air based condenser solution with minimal support infrastructure. Dry bio-fuel sources are another cost effective, environmentally acceptable energy solution. Bio-fuels such as powdered dry wood from the 1.5 million acre beetle pine infestations can supply a 20 year bio-fuel supply. When pelletized, this bio-fuel can replace coal, rendering marginal coal plants to bio-mass, renewable and carbon neutral status. This concept was disclosed to several coal utilities, each agreeing that it would significantly extend their life cycles as “carbon neutral” power providers. Bio-fuels are also derived from dried forage grasses, hybrids (such as “Linebacker” that grow to 15 feet in 5 months), agricultural stubble and rice husks, to name a few. Including recovery and reasonable transportation costs, the timber based bio-fuel option has a cost factor of <4-cents/kWh.

ELECTRICAL POWER AND DESALINATION: Our proprietary induced wave, gravity and hydro-motor technology is a combined electrical power and desalination unit. The system is scalable from a 1500 kW village electrification solution up to a 2,000 megawatt utility scale system. The technology deploys gravity to produce self-perpetuating power. No outside energy nor fuel is needed once the system is started and tuned. With zero emissions and a renewable baseline (7/24/365), it is the first known electrical power generation system to ever meet this desired format. The technology can be configured to output 1,000 psi of pressurized feed water to a reverse osmosis equipment package. At a 50% recovery rate, each module processes 634,000 USG/diem, with 317,000 USG of potable water. In addition to the desalination output, 100+ kWs are generated via the hydro-motor unit. This power is available for general
MINING - Exploration on the property has discovered geological environments permissive for targeted mineralization. A proprietary system for recovery will be controlled by principals allied with, and now part of Joshua’s Community. Dependable assays and over 100 completed test holes showed consistent, readily recoverable gold reserves, sufficient ore to last 200 years at the extraction rate of 10,000 tons/day. Our mining partner, Sage Hen, plans to mine and extract the precious metals, up to 10,000 tons per day within 30 months from existing mines on the community property. Semi-skilled employees from Joshua’s Community will be employed at the mining site and extraction plant. Sufficient revenues will come from this operation to supply all of the non-credit fiscal needs to fulfill community objectives.

RANCH/FARMING - It is anticipated that the ranch will require as an initial stock approximately 650 head of cattle, including 600 cows and 50 bulls. Also, a small herd of sheep and free-range chickens will be purchased. The ranch will produce dairy products and protein, while JC Farms, the fruits and vegetables for initial community needs and for sale to outside markets. The community has been approached by Prime Beef Company to build a packing plant and dairy operation for both beef and milk related products. The cattle feed lot will support the meat packing operation. On-site cattle feed production is planned. Enhanced value-added organic dairy and beef will be supported with an organic, free-range chicken operation and on-site processing facility.

AQUAPONICS - While JC Farms will produce the majority of fruits and vegetables needed for consumption and excess for outside sale, Joshua’s Community will also develop and deploy an innovative large scale aquaponics facility with our partner, Blue Farms, to supply approximately 50% of the community’s food and fish needs on an ongoing basis. The Blue Farms food production system, compliant with US National Organic Program (NOP) standards, produces fish and plants in a protected cropping (greenhouse environment) - the fish waste providing nutrients for the plants. The benefits of this approach to food production are:

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<th>HIGH YIELDS</th>
<th>Vertical stacking (fish under plants), plus a computer controlled environment increase yields</th>
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<td>HIGH MARGINS</td>
<td>Premium prices are justified with organic produce and fish</td>
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<tr>
<td>LOW INPUTS</td>
<td>No petrochemical-based fertilizers or pesticides, less water, less labor, less energy</td>
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<td>LOW IMPACT</td>
<td>No waste by-products, effluent, residues, run-off or soil degradation</td>
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<td>LOW RISK</td>
<td>Protected cropping environment minimizes the impact of weather and protects against inconsistencies in the supply of water, pesticides, fertilizers, and other traditional inputs</td>
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<td>VERSATILITY</td>
<td>Numerous plant species (herbs, lettuce, Asian greens, tomatoes, etc.) and a variety of freshwater fish can be grown making it adaptable to local tastes and market conditions</td>
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Click to watch: Wave Technology Demo
WATER - The surface and aquifer water available on-site will be a valuable resource sufficient to meet the future needs of Joshua’s Community. The quality is good with minimal treatment to meet potable standards. One by-product of our energy program will be the delivery of industrial quantities of pure water from waste heat recovery. This will be a non-mechanical process.

TRANSPORTATION - We will provide transportation services of the highest and safest quality. This includes all means of travel, transportation, and distribution services that Joshua’s Community is involved with, including all third-party contracts. Buses, cars and air transport will all be needed modes of transportation as the community develops. Our transportation partner, Rev-TEC, has spent over $5 million dollars in the development of Electric Vehicles (EV) for the film industry. They are planning a joint venture with two other entities: Venus Motors (VEEP) & Aoxin Ibis Car from China. Several thousand jobs will arise from this EV operation. All vehicles in the community will be EV.

HOUSING - Our construction partner, Gigacrete, will license two manufacturing facilities to the community, creating single and multi-family, homes as well as jobs. Gigacrete promotes diverse residential and industrial construction. Their cost-effective and quick-assembly eco-friendly structures are estimated at $50/foot and feature low maintenance, energy efficiency and structural integrity, making this our construction system of choice. GigaCrete offers no VOC emissions, is fire resistant, mildew/mold/insect resistant and produces reduced CO2 emissions. While products achieve extreme building performance, they are also sustainable, healthy and environmentally sensitive.

Highlights:

- Ideal for low cost/affordable housing
- Unlimited design capabilities
- Lightweight components eliminate need for cranes
- Easily and rapidly assembled by unskilled labor
- Insect and fire resistant
- Non-combustible waterproof exterior
- No wood, no rot, no mold or mildew
- Engineered to withstand hurricane force winds and CA seismic zone 4
- No Portland cement creates low carbon footprint
- No VOC emissions

Partners

Joshua’s Community could not have been pursued had it not been for the support of its key partners. Our sincere gratitude goes to all who have believed in this solution to end homelessness and who have pioneered the future development of our community.
IV. Development

Strategic Initial Priorities

Joshua's Community will specify the resources that will be required to deliver our program. A set of key initial tasks and processes for development and implementation includes:

1) DEVELOPMENT OF JOSHUA'S COMMUNITY & RANCH
   ‣ Purchase land and farm animals (phase I)
   ‣ Erect housing for 1,000 habitants, security/first responders outpost, and health/wellness center (phase II)

2) FOSTER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, AND MUNICIPAL PROVIDERS
   ‣ Initiate joint ventures (power/energy plant, mining, transportation, aquaponics, food processing/packing) (phase I, II)
   ‣ Install utilities (water, power, electricity, communications, trash removal) (phase I-II)
   ‣ Arrange for clothing donations and living necessities (phase II)

3) DESIGN NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR CASE MANAGEMENT
   ‣ Create a systematic process for assessing individuals (phase I)

4) ESTABLISHMENT OF THREE INTAKE/OUTREACH SCREENING CENTERS
   ‣ Three centers will exist in heavily concentrated areas of homelessness: Reno/Sparks, Winnemucca and Las Vegas (phase III)

5) DEVELOPMENT OF STRONG HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS
   ‣ Design programs to include various types of treatments and therapies (phase II)
   ‣ Partner with medical management companies (phase II)

6) FORMATION OF TRAINING PROGRAMS AND JOB CREATION
   ‣ Implement training and self-sustainable on-site jobs leveraging opportunities within Joshua's Community (phase IV)

7) INITIATION OF SPORTS PROGRAMS, RECREATION, AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES
   ‣ Develop various areas of physical activities and sports education, giving the community many ways to participate, become active and enjoy life (phase V)
V. Start-Up Summary

The community will evolve gradually from a ranching, farming and mining enterprise, manned by an anticipated 1,000 individuals and their families, into a community which is eventually conceived to support an estimated 250,000 members, gainfully employed in diverse economically productive activities based upon personal aspirations and capabilities. To this end, resources will be needed for the implementation of the initial infrastructural development of an economically viable ranch, farm, mining enterprise and the development of necessary water resources and the required power generation station.

The following areas will need to be developed in order to achieve our vision of a self-sustaining, eco-friendly habilitating community:

1) DEVELOPMENT OF JOSHUA'S COMMUNITY RANCH
   - Purchase land and farm animals
   - Initiate joint ventures: food processing/packing, power/energy plant, mining
   - Erect housing for initial 1,000 habitants (expansion when appropriate), security/first responders outpost, and health/wellness center

A plot of land has been strategically selected in Nevada. It is 87,000 acres, for which 75,000 acres will be dedicated to the development of an initial ranch and farming enterprise, as well as the placement of a self-sustaining and profit-producing power generation source. The remaining land will be for community expansion and development. It is in close proximity to crucial services, including a Veterans Affairs facility and hospital. On-site natural resources lend to mining opportunities, power generation within the existing grid corridor, as well as livestock grazing and agribusiness. Power, mining, farming and agribusiness will all contribute to self-sustainability and sufficient revenues will come from these operations to supply fiscal needs to fulfill community objectives.

It is anticipated that the ranch will require as an initial stock, approximately 650 head of cattle, including 600 cows and 50 bulls. Additionally, a small herd of sheep and free-range chickens will be purchased. The ranch will produce dairy products and protein, while JC Farms, the fruits and vegetables for initial community needs and for sale to outside markets. The community has been approached by Prime Beef Company to build both a packing plant and dairy operation for both beef and milk related products. The cattle feed lot will support the meat packing operation. On-site cattle feed production is planned. Enhanced value-added organic dairy and beef will be supported with an organic, free-range chicken operation and on-site processing facility.

The energy component will consist of a bio-fuel power plant and a generating plant that will employ several hundred employees. We will grow a Sorghum-Sudan hybrid - a dual use plant - suitable for cattle feed as well as a fast-growing bio-mass with the same energy content as low grade coal. Our green, renewable power will be sold to several electrical co-ops. There will be a minimum 5-cent/kWh profit component. Approximately 70-100 megawatts will be assembled and commissioned, to be generated in 3–phases: 7-megawatts, then 30-megawatts and finally 60-megawatts. A revolutionary engine will be assembled at the Blue Marble Energy power plant to be located within the confines of the mining processing facility. With three moving parts/cylinders, this engine is 10% more efficient than current steam/gas turbines. As a patented, 2-cycle steam or diesel powered engine, it has been evaluated as having a brake thermal efficiency of 61%, making it a global leader in efficiency. By fueling with on-site bio-mass, the system meets green, renewable and carbon neutral status.

Exploration on the property has discovered geological environments permissive for targeted mineralization. A proprietary system for recovery will be controlled by principals allied with, and
now part of, Joshua’s Community. Dependable assays and over 100 completed test holes showed consistent, readily recoverable gold reserves, sufficient ore to last 200 years at the extraction rate of 10,000 tons/day. Our mining partner, Sage Hen, plans to mine and extract the precious metals, up to 10,000 tons per day within 30 months from existing mines on the community property. Semi-skilled employees from Joshua’s Community will be employed at the mining site and extraction plant. Sufficient revenues will come from this operation to supply all of the non-credit fiscal needs to fulfill community objectives.

Our construction partner, Gigacrete, will license two manufacturing facilities to the community, creating single and multi-family homes, the health/wellness center, additional buildings (including a future school), as well as jobs. Gigacrete promotes diverse residential and industrial construction. Their cost-effective and quick-assembly eco-friendly structures are estimated at $50/foot and feature low maintenance, energy efficiency and structural integrity, making this our construction system of choice.

As in every community, security is paramount. Joshua’s gated community will employ its own private security, fire, and first responder’s team. Numbers of personnel will coincide with State of Nevada standards. Licenses have been awarded.

Joshua’s Community will provide a state-of-the-art holistic healthcare facility and will employ the services of a regional hospital when needed. Management and oversight will be handled by a risk assessment/asset management team. Insurances, liabilities and commercial policies will be bonded with oversight through The Joshua’s Community Healthcare Group.

2) FOSTER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, AND MUNICIPAL PROVIDERS
   ‣ Initiate joint ventures (transportation, aquaponics)
   ‣ Install utilities (water, communications, trash removal, sewage)
   ‣ Arrange for clothing donations and living necessities

We will provide transportation services of the highest and safest quality. This includes all means of travel, transportation, and distribution services that Joshua’s Community is involved with, including all third-party contracts. Buses, cars and air transport will all be needed modes of transportation as the community develops. Our transportation partner, Rev TEC, has spent over $5 million in the development of Electric Vehicles (EV) for the film industry. They are planning a joint venture with two other entities: Venus Motors (VEEP) & Aoxin Ibis Car from China. Several thousand jobs will arise from this EV operation. All vehicles in the community will be EV.

While JC Farms will produce the majority of fruits and vegetables needed for consumption and sale, Joshua’s Community will also develop and deploy a large scale innovative aquaponics facility with our partner Blue Farms to supply approximately 50% of additional foods and fish on an ongoing basis.

The surface and aquifer water available on-site will be a valuable resource sufficient to meet the future needs of Joshua’s Community. The quality is good with minimal treatment to meet potable standards. One by-product of our energy program will be the delivery of industrial quantities of pure water from waste heat recovery. This will be a non-mechanical process.

The municipality and/or reputable national companies will be responsible for communications, trash removal, sewage, etc.

Clothing and basic living necessities will be collected from local referral networks including The Salvation Army, churches, etc.
3) DESIGN NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR CASE MANAGEMENT

Create a systematic process of investigating individuals to assess the state of current resources such as lodging, mental and physical health, knowledge, abilities, interests, and approaches pertinent to the focus of the needs assessment such as concerns, aspiration, and intention.

4) ESTABLISHMENT THREE INTAKE/OUTREACH SCREENING CENTERS

Three centers will exist in heavily concentrated areas of homelessness: Reno/Sparks, Winnemucca and Las Vegas. Case workers will collect identifying documents, perform initial assessments, interviews applicants and arrange for resettlement.

5) DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING PROGRAMS AND JOB CREATION

Implement training opportunities and self-sustainable jobs in the areas of manufacturing, organic farms, eco-agriculture, transportation, and renewable green energy technologies. Joshua’s Community will be licensed for education from kindergarten through post graduate academics. Affiliations and licensing are already in process. Among the valuable tools available to members of the community, in addition to skills training and orientation for new careers, will be basic training in key areas such as how to manage financial resources, budgeting and investing, in order to begin to develop a strong sense of self-control and accomplishment. Additionally, the community will develop its own resources in terms of health insurance and other financial services which will be made available to members, community staff, administrators and their families.

6) FORMATION OF STRONG HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS

The programs include various types of treatments and therapies that meet the needs of Joshua’s Community. By partnering with medical management companies that specialize in therapeutic services (including but not limited to holistic alternative medicines, animal therapies, allopathic medical therapies) we will make Joshua’s Community one of the first communities to embrace broad based systems of rehabilitation for both humans and animals. Some of the benefits of these combination therapies are the development of motor skills, communication and cognitive skills, balance and trunk control, developing responsibilities and accountabilities, creating a strong sense of enthusiasm and willingness.

7) INITIATION OF SPORTS PROGRAMS, RECREATION, AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The intention is to develop various areas of physical activities and sports education, giving the community many ways to participate. Some prosed ideas are: horseback riding, gardening, badminton, volleyball and soccer teams, book club, crafting, etc.
## VI. Financials

### Funding

Joshua’s Community will require the following funds for the initial start-up phase:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expanses</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Start-Up Expenses</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start-Up Assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Current Fixed Assets</td>
<td>$45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Assets</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Start-Up Assets</td>
<td>$45,001,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Requirements</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start-Up Funding</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start-Up Expenses to Fund</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Funding Required</td>
<td>$18,000,000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Loan will finance the following start-up phase initiatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>$6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranch/Cattle</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power/Energy</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
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</table>

### Start-Up Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Start-Up Expenses</th>
<th>Liabilities and Capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>Liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Start-Up Expenses</td>
<td>Current Borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long-Term Liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Current Liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start-Up Assets</td>
<td>Capital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Planned Investment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Current Fixed Assets</td>
<td>Loan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Term Assets</td>
<td>Projected Income (Over 2 Yrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Start-Up Assets</td>
<td>Total Planned Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Requirements</td>
<td>Loss at Start-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Capital Needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Capital and Liabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Funding Required</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Cash Assets from Start-Up</td>
<td>$45,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash Req from Start-Up</td>
<td>$0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional Cash Raised</td>
<td>$1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Balance on Starting Date</td>
<td>$45,001,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>$45,001,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-philanthropic income will be generated from our profitable meat and dairy operations, mining, green electrical power sales, and produce/aquaponics sales, however, our largest sustainable initiative will fund and vastly exceed the majority of the community’s on-going expenses. Projected profits from this initiative will cover the costs for the screening centers, housing, transportation, security/first responders outpost, farming, health/wellness center, water/utilities, education/training initiatives, sports programs, recreation and leisure activities, administration, salaries, and all other business related needs.

MINING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAGE HEN MINING REVENUES</th>
<th>Mo. 1</th>
<th>Mo.2</th>
<th>Mo.3</th>
<th>Mo.4</th>
<th>Mo.5</th>
<th>Mo.6</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BiPolar Revenues (net 40%)</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$135,000</td>
<td>$92,500</td>
<td>$667,500</td>
<td>$1,125,000</td>
<td>$1,792,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>SageHen 100 tpd @ .875 net 50%</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$48,125</td>
<td>$48,125</td>
<td>$96,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals Mos 1-6</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$135,000</td>
<td>$92,500</td>
<td>$715,625</td>
<td>$1,173,125</td>
<td>$1,888,750</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER PRIMARY REVENUES</th>
<th>Mo.7</th>
<th>Mo.8</th>
<th>Mo.9</th>
<th>Mo.10</th>
<th>Mo.11</th>
<th>Mo.12</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BiPolar</td>
<td>$1,200,000</td>
<td>$1,200,000</td>
<td>$1,800,000</td>
<td>$3,000,000</td>
<td>$6,000,000</td>
<td>$8,900,000</td>
<td>$22,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SageHen (Mo 9: 1,000 tpd)</td>
<td>$346,500</td>
<td>$346,500</td>
<td>$3,465,000</td>
<td>$3,465,000</td>
<td>$3,465,000</td>
<td>$3,465,000</td>
<td>$14,553,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals Mos 7-12</td>
<td>$1,546,500</td>
<td>$1,546,500</td>
<td>$5,265,000</td>
<td>$6,465,000</td>
<td>$9,465,000</td>
<td>$12,365,000</td>
<td>$36,653,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OTHER PRIMARY REVENUES</th>
<th>Mo.13</th>
<th>Mo.14</th>
<th>Mo.15</th>
<th>Mo.16</th>
<th>Mo.17</th>
<th>Mo.18</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BiPolar</td>
<td>$7,700,000</td>
<td>$7,700,000</td>
<td>$7,700,000</td>
<td>$7,700,000</td>
<td>$7,700,000</td>
<td>$7,700,000</td>
<td>$46,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SageHen (Month 15: 10,000 tpd)</td>
<td>$3,465,000</td>
<td>$3,465,000</td>
<td>$34,650,000</td>
<td>$34,650,000</td>
<td>$34,650,000</td>
<td>$34,650,000</td>
<td>$145,530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals Months 13-18</td>
<td>$11,165,000</td>
<td>$11,165,000</td>
<td>$42,350,000</td>
<td>$42,350,000</td>
<td>$42,350,000</td>
<td>$42,350,000</td>
<td>$191,730,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals Mos 1-18</td>
<td>$230,271,750</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assumptions:  
- BiPolar Cell: 35 oz/ton recovery, 20 tpd,$1,100 Au, 40% BMM-JC Interest  
- SageHen: 0.225 oz/ton recovery, $1,100/oz, 28 days/Mo operations, 50% BMM-JC Interest

OTHER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOTAL PRIMARY REVENUES</th>
<th>Partner</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>Sage Hen</td>
<td>18 months</td>
<td>$230,271,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat and Dairy</td>
<td>Prime Beef</td>
<td>24 months</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce</td>
<td>Joshua’s Community</td>
<td>24 months</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquaponics</td>
<td>Blue Farms</td>
<td>24 months</td>
<td>$1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Blue Marble</td>
<td>24 months</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$235,071,750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VII. Leadership

The vision, passion and perseverance of Joshua’s Community’s president is founded in a deep seated belief that despite the most sincere and sustained efforts to reduce poverty, diminish economic dependence and promote higher standards of living, current humanitarian efforts and practices are not going to be able to meet the rising needs of the world’s growing homeless population. Joshua’s Community, the first proactive empowerment initiative and self-sustaining community is a revolutionary concept, and his permanent solution to end homelessness once and for all.

Dr. Joseph D’Angelo
Founder and President

Joseph D’Angelo is the Founder and President of Joshua’s Community. In 1989, while working in Las Vegas as the Associate Pastor for Voice of Love Ministries, and interacting with the homeless population on the streets, Joe realized with amazing insight and clarity, a proactive empowerment initiative which has become the foundation for the community’s collaborative approach to eradicating homelessness. Through his activism there was a revelation; unless the entire life of an individual was dealt with - spirit, soul and body - a true change in the individual was almost never realized. This began the motivation to develop Joshua’s Community, a virtual sanctuary, where all essential services needed by an individual deemed to be homeless or in a disadvantaged position within society, could obtain everything that was needed to re-enter society as a healed individual.

Dr. D’Angelo has a proven track record of business success (resume found in Appendix). Through his career he has developed a comprehensive network of personal and professional contacts with key state, community, and industry leaders. This will be instrumental in raising the profile of Joshua’s Community within the State of Nevada, the country, and around the globe.
VIII. Management

The management team at Joshua’s Community is comprised of visionary leaders, dedicated to empowering individuals to break the cycle of poverty and homelessness through housing, employment, health care, and education opportunities. Their guidance will foster homeless reform models and further advocate for the needs of the economically distressed in America and abroad. Within one decade, it is the intention of Joshua’s Community leaders to help 250,000 people break the cycle of homelessness and poverty. Our team has pledged to end chronic homelessness by helping 111,250 people who have been long-term street homeless, 27,500 veterans who are homeless, and 111,250 people who are homeless on the street but ready for recovery and work.

Three entities will manage the community and its on-going operations:

JOSHUA VENTURES INTERNATIONAL

A 16-year old for-profit corporation that has or will create and manage specific revenue sources to drive Joshua’s Community development programs. For example, state-of-the-art green technologies that are global leaders in the fields of construction, EVs, power generation and high-nutrient-value produce/fish will be demonstrated to US and global decision makers. Our critical goal is to show global decision makers a proven and better model for managing the disadvantaged.

CONSULTANTS

Advisers will be paid as needed for specialty community projects and aspects. These will include legal and fiscal experts in advanced hydroponics/aquaponics, construction, and power engineering (sub-station and grid tie-in).

EXECUTIVE TEAM/BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A Board of Directors, consisting of 5 officers, will establish corporate management policies and make decisions on major company issues. Officers are all experienced and have excelled in their respective fields. Each is fully committed to ensure that all of the Joshua’s Community goals are met, on time, and on budget. Their histories show creative, committed individuals, capable of executing this plan. Resumes are available upon request.

IX. Legal Entity

Living Water Ministries is a charitable organization doing business as (DBA) Joshua’s Community.

Joshua’s Community was formed as a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization registered with the Internal Revenue Service/Department of the Treasury. All donations are tax-deductible to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law. All donors receive an acknowledgment that includes a confirmation of their donation for their tax records.

Please Note: Joshua’s Community never solicits financial support on the street or in the subway. Please do not give money to individuals soliciting in such public places who claim to be collecting funds on our behalf.
X. Questions and Answers

Where do we get our funds?
Answer: Joshua’s Community has private funds from personal business ventures, private loans, pledges and contractual commitments from private corporations. Ongoing funds are generated through our “Income Stream.”

What is your “Income Stream?”
Answer: Our primary “Income Stream” is created through state of the art renewable energy, mining, eco-agriculture and ranching (secondary income will be created through LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Certified Housing and transportation). These technologies will not only create ongoing funds but also jobs. I would like to emphasize that through statistical percentages, enough of our residents will want to participate in this state of the art vocational training and work.

How do you create sustainability?
Answer: Sustainability is created through our “Income Stream,” internal job creation and through the sales of our community outreach products, programs and excess or overproduced products. As an example, after the power necessary to run the community is utilized, excess energy can be sold back to the energy companies. Remediation will not only take care of the waste from within the community but outside materials can be brought in through contractual agreements. The organic food necessary for the community is distributed and stored with the excess being sold directly to the public, local markets and restaurants. Housing will be used first within the community and then sold to the public. All of this generates jobs from within the community for the community and benefits the local economy.

Who profits from Joshua’s Community?
Answer: The residents of Joshua’s Community profit from the community as well as the surrounding local towns and cities through social service tax dollar savings. Those that work, regardless of the venture or job, will be paid. We are not asking for “volunteers” or “free” labor. We will establish a Credit Union owned by the members where all of the resident’s funds can be deposited for their investment and for their safety. Business ventures will be established within the community helping to insure the sustainability of the community. Giving back to others is never a wrong or bad thing and this sustains them.

How do you intend on feeding so many people?
Answer: Our organic farm system can feed 1,000 people per day, per one (1) acre of land with organic fruits and vegetables. We will also have an eco-friendly ranch to support our needs for dairy and protein.

Do you live off government grants and donations like so many of the homeless organizations?
Answer: No! This is what makes Joshua’s Community so very different from other non-profit organizations. Many of those that help the homeless depend solely on private or government grants or donations from the public. Joshua’s Community will never solicit for donations from private entities, the public or for government grants or subsistence. The reason behind this is
simple. First, by depending on others for your survival you are very dependent upon the continual giving of that entity. This is not a sustainable way to live. If, as in these economic times, funding does not occur, those in need suffer the consequences. The ones who run the organizations will be the last to go without food, their paychecks, retirement and benefits. This also creates a situation whereby the homeless or those in need can never get out of the system. This system is big business. Homelessness is big business and one of the major reasons why homelessness has never decreased in numbers but in fact, has always increased. Many large organizations make millions of dollars yearly off the suffering of others and this goes on to burden taxpayers through your social service dollars and donations. Our position is simple; Joshua’s Community is for the people, by the people!

What makes Joshua’s Community different from other shelters or programs?

Answer: First, Joshua’s Community is not a shelter. Secondly, Joshua’s Community makes a “lifetime” commitment to all of the residents. There is never a time when the residents are not free to leave the community as within any town or city. We preserve the rights of all human beings. We know there are many homeless that are handicapped, mentally challenged and addicted to substances. Many of the major organizations limit their care to one (1) or two (2) year programs and then release the people back to the streets. Others allow the individuals to “extend” their program stay, only to keep others in need, out of or delayed from entering the program. Joshua’s Community makes a full commitment to these individuals to care for, feed, train, rehabilitate and employ for the life of the individual. In some cases, we know we will have those that will never be able to care for themselves or who choose not to contribute. Therefore, rather than putting these people out into the streets to be at the mercy of an uncaring and violent society, we make the commitment to care for them for their lifetime. In addition, the elderly of our society are an unwanted and large section of our population that is growing and yet is still a viable working and mentoring populace if given the opportunities. Many of the elderly can still work and want to work even on a part-time basis. Many love to garden and to grow food and work with their hands. Joshua’s Community will have a lot of beautification, on-going construction and food growth within the community. These individuals with years of practical experience and knowledge can be used as teachers and vocational training instructors. We believe that all human beings have value.

All homeless are lazy, mentally ill, drug addicted or criminals. How will you deal with these?

Answer: First let us clarify that all of those on the streets or those in need are not all lazy, drug addicts, criminals or mentally ill. We know that these problems do exist and Joshua’s Community is prepared to handle these situations. Those that want the help and are in need will never be turned away; they are human beings. Our “Ellis-Island Principle” is our intake facility where security, health, documentation and placement of the individual are primary for their safety and rehabilitation. To live on the streets of any city puts an individual into survival mode. You are placed into an unknowing environment that can encompass drugs, alcohol, prostitution, violence, rape and murder and the individual has no protection. Statistics have shown that over 80% of all women living on the streets have been raped or gang raped some repeatedly. The violence is abhorrent. The people on the street are in a Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) situation similar to our troops returning from war. Living in makeshift housing without sanitation, safety and fighting nature’s elements, will lead one to alcohol or drugs for the numbing factor to survive their conditions. In our society today, many people are
addicted to alcohol, drugs and even pain medication but because they work, have a home to return too and are a tax base for the government, they are considered “viable citizens.” The only difference between the “viable citizens” and the homeless is the permanent housing. How many people drink and drive in Las Vegas, Nevada every day? The difference between the “viable citizen” and the homeless are when the homeless get drunk they do not drive; but because they may pass out on our streets rather than in a night club, casino or in their cars while parked or driving, they are considered “bums,” “alcoholics” or even “trash” by the “viable citizen.” We will address these issues with a realistic understanding of what and with whom we are dealing.

**Government hates competition. Why do you believe that they will allow you to do this?**

**Answer:** Let me start by saying that “we the people” are in fact the government and as such “we the people” pay for all of the homelessness and those in need throughout our country through our tax dollars. This is still America and we still have more freedoms available to us than in any other country on earth. Joshua’s Community fills several major roles that benefit government and our governing officials. One is renewable energy. We expect the resistance to come from the private sector rather than from the government. Secondly, is food growth and feeding the people. We have just about eliminated all of our own food growth in the US for many reasons but in all cases, we the people give up our freedoms and sustainability's due to money. We sell off for money. Three, Joshua’s Community will not only create viable working people, but tax paying citizens. We are not an independent off the grid, hippie community that is rebelling against our country or community; but rather we are here to help human beings first and foremost and then to help our country, by sharing in the reduction of the burdens that have helped to create our economic crisis. In Clark County Nevada in 2009, there were 136,724 people receiving food stamps. The cost to Clark County was $15,335,168 for the year. When Joshua’s Community takes in their residents, Social Service subsistence stops! If we take in to capacity 40,000 individuals, that is a yearly savings to Clark County of $4,505,600.00 just in Food Stamps per year! This does not include all of the other Social Service payments that are given to those in need. Rental assistance can be as much as $400.00 per month per individual, utility payments and food, clothing and medical. Clark County's Hospital, University Medical Center (UMC) has been stated as being in the red, in part, due to indigents and undocumented people. If Joshua’s Community were allowed to be built, how much would be saved? Let’s analyze. First, our police force could take back the streets and not have to cater to the homeless since they would have their needs met completely. Valuable time is lost from protecting our citizens when police have to stop to administer to those that are drunk, drug addicted or practicing unsanitary conditions in our neighborhoods. The police then have to wait for the ambulance to arrive if the individual is hurt or cannot care for themselves. The ambulance company then comes to care and transport the individual to the county hospital; many of these homeless just looking for warmth, food and a bed for the night and many are returning patients. We now have the police and the ambulance company wasting valuable time, person-hours and additional tax dollars on these homeless. Then, it’s onto the intake at the emergency room of the hospital and the doctors, medications if needed, nurses, food and all of the other basic services given by and through County taxpayer dollars. Does anyone realize the amount of dollars that can be put back into the city, county and state budgets to help relieve the deficits? Joshua’s Community can be counted on to put back as much as 10% to 25% of the cities, county and state fiscal year’s deficit without the cutting off Medicaid, Educational Budgets and job layoffs. This is a huge benefit to all levels of government and to the citizens. If
Joshua’s Community were expanded to each state, you can see how much money the local and federal governments would save.

**What services will the community encompass and will these services be operated by the Community or by the County?**

**Answer:** Joshua’s Community will employ through private contracts and special development agreements with private business, law enforcement, fire departments, education, medical, vocational training, rehabilitation programs and all other such services as needed to make Joshua’s Community complaint with all N.R.S Statutes. It is our intention to create a new, viable and prosperous community for our residents and for the betterment of the city, county, state or region where a Joshua’s Community exists.

Joshua’s Community represents all Americans and those in need throughout the world. It is for the people, by the people.
XI. Appendix

A. Background

B. Research Commentary
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C. Articles
   1. Nevada’s increase in homeless individuals largest in nation
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D. Resume of Joseph D’Angelo, President
A. Background

Among the most important concerns urged in public discussions of economic news is the fact that despite the most sincere and sustained efforts to reduce poverty, diminish economic dependence and promote higher standards of living, populations remain mired in intractable levels of stagnant to slow growth, high unemployment, and historically low labor participation rates. Hardly a day goes by that one does not hear news of career dissatisfaction, underemployment, low wages, unemployment and the accompanying blights of shelter and food insecurity, and homelessness. According to the most recent data, despite ostensibly rosy reports of recovery since the so “Great Recession,” from high stock market performance to low “official unemployment,” the underlying reality continues to remain dark for many of our people.

Information readily available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the U6 measure of unemployment remains intractably high, hovering around 10%.\(^1\) The personal savings rate plummeted to 5.4% in the most recent data release.\(^2\) Meanwhile, the percentage of people on public assistance has ballooned in the last decade, and increasing numbers of people report little to no safety net in terms of savings plans and emergency preparedness, resulting in historically high levels of economic anxiety and distress.\(^3\) These trends can be seen across demographics and, among all ethnicities.\(^4\) Record numbers of young adults are living at home with parents, as decisions for marriage and the formation of new households are increasingly deferred. Meanwhile, rising rates of birth into single parent households and spiking levels of substance abuse, alcoholism, domestic violence and crime are witnessed in communities across the nation. These problems are exacerbated in areas where educational choices are poor and government resources to meet basic needs are increasingly strained.

While government action is salutary and reflects the generosity of citizens and their representatives, even the most socially progressive recognize the value of private sector involvement and faith based efforts to address problems and mitigate the destructive impact of macroeconomic forces which can crush individuals and families, and drive communities into long term cycles of poverty, despair and social dysfunction. According to information from the USDA, nationwide, more than 45 Million people were still receiving SNAP benefits through FY 2015.\(^5\)

Poverty

Homelessness and poverty are inextricably linked. Poor people are frequently unable to pay for housing, food, childcare, health care, and education. Difficult choices must be made when limited resources cover only some of these necessities. Often it is housing, which absorbs a high proportion of income that must be dropped. If you are poor, you are essentially an illness, an accident, or a paycheck away from living on the streets.

- In 2011, the official poverty rate was 15.0%. There were 46.2 million people in poverty.
- 2016-17 projection is 21.0% with over 65 million Americans in poverty.

*Two factors help account for increasing poverty:*

- **LACK OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES** – With unemployment rates remaining high, jobs are hard to find in the current economy. Even if people can find work, this does not automatically provide an escape from poverty.

- **DECLINE IN AVAILABLE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE** – The declining value and availability of public assistance is another source of increasing poverty and homelessness and many families
leaving welfare struggle to get medical care, food, and housing as a result of loss of benefits, low wages, and unstable employment. Additionally, most states have not replaced the old welfare system with an alternative that enables families and individuals to obtain above-poverty employment and to sustain themselves when work is not available or possible.

Other major factors, which can contribute to homelessness, include:

• **LACK OF AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE** – For families and individuals struggling to pay the rent, a serious illness or disability can start a downward spiral into homelessness, beginning with a lost job, depletion of savings to pay for care, and eventual eviction.

• **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE** – Battered women who live in poverty are often forced to choose between abusive relationships and homelessness. In addition, 50% of the cities surveyed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors identified domestic violence as a primary cause of homelessness (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 2005).

• **MENTAL ILLNESS** – Approximately 16% of the single adult homeless population suffers from some form of severe and persistent mental illness (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 2005).

• **ADDICTION** – The relationship between addiction and homelessness is complex and controversial. Many people who are addicted to alcohol and drugs never become homeless, but people who are poor and addicted are clearly at increased risk of homelessness.

The State of Nevada has chronically high levels of homelessness and food insecurity as reflected in these statistics, demonstrating persistently elevated per capita receipt of assistance (in excess of 15% of the total population) as well as chronically lofty levels of food insecurity, shelter instability and homelessness. On any given night, more than 35,000 individuals experience homelessness in Southern Nevada alone, compared to New York at 60,600 per night; but relative to the city populations. As is the case nationwide, these statistics closely correlate with persistently high unemployment, job insecurity, reports of underemployment, low wages, and regrettably poor levels in the labor participation rate. Such correlations of course are accompanied by the full range of the “usual suspects” referenced above in terms of the incidence of social dysfunction, crime, substance abuse, domestic violence and despair.

Obviously, the community at large needs all the help it can get to address these conditions. It is a good thing that US communities have not wanted for many private and faith based organizations dedicated to meeting the demands of needy populations. However, typically, both government input (in the form of grants, subsidies and “programs”) and private efforts, by charitable and faith based community responses, have been actuated by ongoing commitments requiring a flow of resources to sustain the charitable work. Well intended money flows in, and is often used to good effect during “good” times. But, in times of economic downturn, when needs are often most acute, resources can dry up, ironically leaving large, often growing, segments of disadvantaged peoples underserved or unserved altogether. Despite the best of intentions, this can leave gaping holes in the safety net and can exacerbate stress on systems which are already stretched to the limit. As exemplified in the already cited statistics (and as corroborated by a glance at figures related to government indebtedness at all levels, from municipalities to states to the nation as a whole), the so-called “Great Recession” has called into play every conceivable resource of the government. Meanwhile, private charitable activity has continued on the upswing, despite recession, as evidenced by the more than 30% growth in revenues among public nonprofits and 40.6% inflation adjusted increase among private charities between 2003 and 2013 as reported by the Urban Institute. Nevertheless, the problems remain. There is always room for thoughtful, promising approaches and Joshua’s Community is just such an approach. A community where individuals and families will receive food, clothing, medical treatment, housing, education, employment and support on a specific basis, designed to meet their present needs as well as their future aspirations as determined by their individual
capabilities. Joshua's Community will provide a refreshing and comprehensive action plan aimed at reversing the vicious cycle of economic downturn from disadvantage and despair to contributing members of society.

References:
4 Ibid.
B. Research Commentary

A Perspective on Social Spending and Homelessness

Timothy S. Melnyk, M.A.
April 28, 2014

Malcolm Gladwell’s 2006 article, ‘Million-Dollar Murray’ tells the story of a homeless man in Reno, NV who cost the city approximately $1 million over a ten year period to cover his doctor’s fees, substance abuse treatments, hospital visits, and numerous police pick-ups. And the result of this seven-figure investment? Murray died unceremoniously of intestinal bleeding one morning inside a police department building. Gladwell’s main argument is that “homelessness may be easier to solve than to manage”. The word “easier” in this sentence could be interpreted as efficient, cost-effective, logical, and perhaps, more humane.

One of the key inefficiencies in how we typically deal with homelessness in the United States is that certain people are obliged to perform services for which they were not designed to do. More often than not, city police, firefighters, nurses, and primary care doctors are acting as the front line responders to homeless individuals who enter the system as petty criminals or with illness and injury acquired on the streets (Culhane, 2008). A Canadian study estimated the yearly costs of detaining a homeless individual in a prison or hospital to be $66,000 to $120,000 which is roughly ten times the cost of low-rent housing at approximately $8,000 or transitional housing at $18,000 (Gaetz, 2012). In addition, the current model of treating the symptoms of homelessness disproportionately absorbs the time and resources of emergency responders which could be distributed elsewhere.

Research has shown consistently that providing low-cost or supportive housing to the homeless is a more cost-effective way to spend social funds, and in some cases, proves to be a money saver compared to relying on our already overworked police departments and hospital staffs. For instance, Culhane, Metraux, and Hadley (2002) found that spending $17,000 to house homeless people with severe mental illnesses in New York City offset about $16,000 worth of services in shelters, hospitals, and correctional facilities. In other words, for roughly the same monetary investment, severely mentally ill people received supportive housing instead of remaining homeless while burdening other social services. Another study of homeless veterans found that clients who received Section-8 housing vouchers through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), along with supportive counseling, spent 25% more days housed than a control group who did not receive vouchers, and they reported improved social networks (Rosenheck et al., 2003). Stephen Gaetz (2012) estimates the monthly cost of a hospital bed at $10,900, and a jail cell at $4,333, compared to a rental supplement at $701 or social housing at $200.

The recurring moral of these stories is that we waste substantial sums of government money, in addition to wasted human potential, by focusing merely on the symptoms of homelessness when we could target the root causes. Living on the streets in extreme poverty takes its toll on individuals who must later be treated by our social systems. This is especially the case among those who are chronically homeless, who by some estimates account for 60% of social expenditure on homelessness despite being 20% of the homeless population (Poulin et al., 2010). The homeless are far more likely than the general public to be sick with Hepatitis C, heart disease, cancer, and asthma (Gaetz, 2012). And poverty in general, especially child poverty, costs this country in terms of lost productivity and economic output, increased crime,
and the loss of ‘health capital’ carried throughout their lives by those born into poverty (Holzer et al., 2008).

In short, we need to think carefully and logically about how we approach the problem of homelessness in Nevada. Our social systems are likely being overburdened by homeless people who are forced into using and sometimes abusing available services just for mere survival. There are other options, and research has shown that the most readily available and effective solution is low-cost housing with supports when necessary. People deserve a chance not only to survive, but also to thrive. And to thrive in the long-term, individuals must have access to safe accommodations in the short-term. Meeting these simple, basic needs is the foundation for human dignity, aspiration, and community, with the ultimate goal of fellowship and prosperity for all.

References:


Twenty states saw an increase in the number of homeless individuals between 2013 and 2014, with Nevada experiencing the largest surge of 1,733 more individuals, according to a report released Thursday by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Homeless individuals are defined as people who are not part of a family during their episode of homelessness, according to the 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress.

Officials in Southern Nevada were not surprised by the increase, which was apparent in the 2014 Southern Nevada Homeless Census & Survey released in May, said Michele Fuller-Hallauer, continuum of care coordinator for the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition.

"Our largest increase took place in the individuals category," she said. "Many things contribute to that, especially given that we are a transient community. We have a lot of folks who come to our community thinking they will have a job opportunity and that's not the case. This is such a complex issue, you can't just give one answer."

Other states with large increases in the number of homeless individuals include Colorado, Washington and Hawaii, according to the report. The largest decreases in homeless individuals since 2013 were in California, Florida and Texas, among others states, according to the report.

Fourteen states and the District of Columbia saw an increase in overall homelessness, which includes homeless individuals, homeless families, homeless children and youth, homeless
veterans and chronically homeless people. New York experienced the largest increase for homelessness.

Nevada has an estimated homeless population of 10,556, according to the report.

Leslie Carmine, spokeswoman with Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada, said in September, the average number of men staying at the day shelter for increment weather, which is open from May through September, was 314. The shelter was only funded for 130 men, but the organization had to fund raise money to pick up the additional costs.

The nonprofit is trying to keep the day shelter open through November. The day shelter has community providers that help veteran homeless and homeless with a mental illness.

"If it's not available, they are just going to end up on the streets," she said.

In September, the average number of men staying at the nonprofit's year-round emergency night shelter was 488, Carmine said.

This year, Catholic Charities' food pantry is serving over 4,500 families per month, she said. Last year, it served about 3,300 to 3,500 families per month.

"We continuously have to try to be as efficient as possible with the funding that is given," she said.

The report found that there were 578,424 people across the country experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2014. Seventy percent of those people were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing. The first part of the report offers a snapshot of the homeless population on a single night and is based on data reported by state and local planning agencies.

The one-night counts are conducted in late January by 414 Continuums of Care organizations nationwide, according to the report.

Overall, homelessness has declined by 62,042 people since 2010, according to the report. That represents a 10 percent reduction.

In 2010, the Obama administration launched Opening Doors, the nation's first comprehensive strategy to prevent and end homelessness, according to the report.

The homelessness issue is a "primary focus" for HUD and the Obama administration, U.S. Housing and Urban Development Secretary Julián Castro said Thursday during a conference call. Since 2010, veteran homelessness fell by 33 percent, chronic homelessness declined by 21 percent and homelessness among families decreased by 15 percent.

"These statistics represent more than numbers on a page," he said. "They are folks getting a fresh start."

Southern Nevada saw a 28 percent increase in its homeless population from the previous year with a total count of 9,417 homeless individuals in 2014, according to the Southern Nevada Homeless Census & Survey released in May.

However, the 2013 Southern Nevada Homeless Census & Survey had indicated that there was a 22 percent drop in the number of people living on the streets in Clark County over the past two years.
The survey found that the number of homeless people in 2013 had decreased to 7,355 from 9,432 in 2011.

"We prioritize (services) to those people who have been homeless the longest and have serious barriers to housing," said Fuller-Hallauer.

Reference:
The suicide of a 76-year-old former Navy man in the parking lot of a New York VA hospital where he was allegedly denied care has raised new questions about the federal agency, and his family and friends hope his death won't be in vain.

Peter A. Kaisen, 76, of Islip, shot and killed himself outside the Northport Veterans Affairs Medical Center, where he had been a patient.

Kaisen's body was reportedly found in a car in the parking lot.

"He went there for help with depression," said Thomas Farley, a friend of Kaisen's for 40 years. "That was his last hope, and he didn't get any help."

"Maybe he can be used as an example to make things better," said Farley, who spoke on behalf of the family. "Maybe we can save someone else's life."

"That way, he would not have died in vain," he said.

Kaisen served in the Navy and was later a police officer. (Kaisen family)

Kaisen served in the U.S. Navy from 1958 to 1962, working on the USS Denebola, a ship that delivered refrigerated items and equipment to ships in the fleet, his friend said.

According to Farley, Kaisen was severely injured in a car accident while working as an officer for the Long Beach Police Department in the late 60’s. After that, he was disabled, Farley said, and "had been on constant medication since."

The Suffolk County Police Department declined to comment on Kaisen's death. The FBI confirmed to FoxNews.com on Thursday that the agency had investigated the death because it occurred on federal property, but said there was nothing criminal involved.

An online obituary in Kaisen's name describes him as a "devoted husband, beloved father, grandfather, cherished friend and brother."

Two sources connected to the hospital told the New York Times that Kaisen was upset he was unable to see an emergency-room physician for reasons related to his mental health.

"He went to the E.R. and was denied service," one of the people, who currently works at the hospital, told the Times. "And then he went to his car and shot himself."

"Someone dropped the ball," the worker, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told the paper. "They should not have turned him away."
The hospital, meanwhile, reportedly said there was no indication Kaisen showed up at the E.R. prior to the incident.

Hospital spokesman Christopher Goodman told the paper that “the employees here at Northport feel this loss deeply and extend their thoughts and prayers to all those impacted by this tragedy.”

Rep. Lee Zeldin, R-N.Y., who is on the House Committee on Veterans Affairs and whose district is near the hospital, was trying to confirm the details of Kaisen's death, according to a spokeswoman.

The federal agency has been under fire for more than two years, following a stunning national review that revealed widespread corruption at facilities across the nation -- from rejected medical claims to delays in treatment and cover-ups by high-level officials.

The review, by the Inspector General, was triggered when a whistle-blower revealed that as many as 40 veterans died waiting for as long as 21 months for care at a Phoenix facility. The whistle-blower claimed -- and the review confirmed -- that officials cooked the books to hide the wait times and deaths so hospital executives could qualify for bonuses.

Doctors and whistle-blowers from other VA hospitals came forward, citing long wait times and similar bookkeeping. A yearlong investigation by Sen. Tom Coburn, R-Okla., suggested that the number of veterans who died awaiting care or treatment over the past decade could top 1,000.

Secretary Eric Shinseki resigned in May 2014 and was replaced by current VA Secretary Robert McDonald.
Farley described Kaisen as a devoted father and grandfather who never stopped caring for friends and family.

"I'm a Vietnam vet -- disabled from Agent Orange -- and he was always looking out for me. He was such a faithful guy," Farley said.

"He was such a big advocate for veterans and that's what makes it's so sad," he said.

Reference:
Accessed August 2016
3. Homeless census: Fewer veterans on the streets, but more unaccompanied minors

Published May 15, 2015
LasVegasSun.com

Volunteers conduct a census of the homeless in Clark County on A Street and Washington Avenue in downtown Las Vegas early in the morning on Thursday, January 24, 2013.

The most recent estimate of the homeless population in Southern Nevada, based on a overnight headcount on Jan. 28, offers both good and bad news: The number of homeless veterans has dropped about 44 percent from the previous year, but the number of unaccompanied homeless minors has increased.

The overall homeless number has remained about the same.

This year, 7,509 homeless were counted on Jan. 28 — a point-in-time snapshot that was extrapolated for an estimate of 34,397 homeless people in Southern Nevada. Here are four takeaways from the results released on Wednesday:

By the end of the year, Southern Nevada could reduce veteran homelessness to a "functional zero".

The Obama administration has made it a priority to end veteran homelessness by the end of 2015. Phoenix and Salt Lake City have already declared their veteran homeless populations to be at "functionally zero", meaning the demand for housing is less than the number of housing placements available.

"We're totally on track," said Cynthia Dodge, program manager of the Veterans Administration Community Resource and Referral Center in North Las Vegas.

A 44 percent decrease from the same time last year, 692 homeless veterans were enumerated during the point-in-time count. However, Dodge estimates her team will need to house 1,458
homeless veterans in Southern Nevada who seek housing to achieve "functional zero". From January to April, the agency placed 469 homeless veterans into permanent housing. She said they plan to increase their rate from 150 to 200 per month to meet the goal.

A joint HUD and Veterans Affairs program helps with rental vouchers, case management and medical services. But not all homeless veterans want housing; Dodge maintains a list of veterans who have declined housing.

**About half of those surveyed said it was the first time they had been homeless.**

During the homeless count, more than 900 individuals were asked if they were newly homeless, and 54 percent said yes. It's an eight percent increase over last year.

But the homeless population is declining overall, said Tim Burch, director of Clark County’s Department of Social Services. "We don't have the same funding for chronic and family and youth homelessness as vets, but we hope that comes."

Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget calls for money to end chronic homelessness by 2017 and family, children and youth homelessness by 2020.

**Most of Southern Nevada's homeless are local rather than from out-of-state.**

About 71 percent said they were from Clark County prior to becoming homeless, and 24 percent said they were from outside Nevada. As in past years, most were renting and lost their jobs, the survey found.
Unaccompanied homeless ages 24 and under make up a large segment of the homeless population.

In Southern Nevada, unaccompanied homeless ages 24 and under accounted for about 30 percent of the homeless.

It’s a serious and growing issue, said Arash Ghafoori, executive director of the Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth, a nonprofit that provides emergency shelter, transitional housing and a family reunification program.

In 2014, Nevada surpassed Texas, becoming the state with the fourth highest population of unaccompanied homeless age 24 and under, according to HUD’s annual homeless assessment report.

And for at least two years in a row, Nevada is the state with the most unsheltered homeless age 24 and under, according to the same report.

The latest point-in-time count, estimates 825 unsheltered and unaccompanied homeless under the age of 18, with 574 derived from data provided by the Clark County School District. From 2014 to 2015, the number of unsheltered, unaccompanied students in the school district grew 48 percent, 388 to 574. Still, the latest figure is dramatically lower than the Clark County School District's numbers of homeless students which span into the thousands. The reason for the difference is because the January count included only those children who were not under the direct care of a guardian. It also does not include any individual sharing living quarters with other families, staying in hotels or motels, or couch-surfing.

Reference:
Accessed May 15, 2015
4. 10 Statistics you didn’t know about veteran homelessness

Published June 17, 2015
NewsMax.com

Veteran homelessness not only affects those who experienced the Iraqi and Afghanistan wars, but also includes people who served in Vietnam, Korea and even during World War II. Vets serving in the Vietnam and the post-Vietnam era have the greatest risk of becoming homeless, according to the National Alliance to End Homelessness.

Here are 10 statistics you might not know about veteran homelessness.

1. Declining Homelessness
The number of homeless veterans in America was estimated at 49,933 in January 2014, according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness. That was a decline by 33 percent, or 24,837 people, from 2010 due to national efforts to deal with the problem.

2. Gender
Veteran homelessness is mostly faced by returning male vets, but females make up about eight percent of homeless vets.

3. Minorities
About 40 percent of homeless vets are African American or Hispanic, according to the National Coalition for Homeless Veterans. African Americans account for just over 10 percent of the veteran population while Hispanics represent less than four percent of vets in the United States.

4. Age
Some 50 percent of homeless vets are between the ages of 18 and 50, whereas less than 30 percent of all veterans are between 18 and 50. More than 40 percent of homeless vets are between ages 31 and 50.

5. Service
About one-third of homeless veterans were stationed in a war zone at some time. Two-thirds of homeless vets served their country for at least three years.

6. Risk
Poverty, lack of support from groups or networks, and substandard housing put about 1.4 million veterans at risk for homelessness.

7. Compensation
More than 40,000 homeless vets receive compensation or pension benefits each month, but that's not enough to find affordable housing, according to the National Coalition for Homeless Veterans. Many vets have skills learned through the military that are not applicable for occupations in civilian life.

8. Likelihood
Returning veterans are twice as likely to become chronically homeless as other Americans, according to Veterans Inc. Women veterans are four times as likely to become homeless as male veterans.
9. Disabilities
More than 50 percent of homeless veterans suffer from disabilities. About two-thirds of them have substance abuse issues.

10. Duration
Veteran homelessness affects vets for nearly six years on average, compared to four years on average among non-veterans, according to Green Doors.

Reference:
Accessed June 2015
5. Why we may have the homeless count all wrong

Published July 3, 2015
National.DeseretNews.com

Homeless people living on the street are perhaps the most visible poverty indicator, and, according to government reports, their numbers have declined by almost a third since 2007.

But those findings have left some scratching their heads, as in many cities the number of homeless on the streets appear to be as high as ever. A new report from the American Enterprise Institute may be able to explain the gap — it casts doubt on the decrease reported by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, claiming that changed counting methods and underreporting account for most of the reported "decreases."

Drastic changes in street counts and miscounting may be a playing a major role, said Kevin Corinth in his AEI report, and criminalizing the homeless — making them eligible for arrest and jail — may be leading the homeless to stay out of sight.

"Another red flag is that sheltered homeless counts, which are more reliable than street counts, have been remaining steady," says Corinth.

The country's homeless population is determined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or HUD, once a year in January, when thousands of canvassers hit the streets with maps and tally sheets.

In Los Angeles, for example, the city with the largest number of street homeless, about 6,000 people helped with the three-day count. But critics are wary of this method that pinpoints just one point in time and its narrow definition of homelessness — which relies on those who can be found on the street and doesn't account for the "invisible" homeless who are squatting, couch surfing or moving from one family member's home to the next.

HUD counted 578,424 people on the streets and in shelters in January 2014, down 11 percent from 2007. But the Department of Education reported child and family homelessness doubled over the past 10 years.

Chip Halbach, executive director of Minnesota Housing Partnership, told Al Jazeera that HUD numbers don’t reflect the “pretty significant change in the makeup of the homeless population — from individuals to families with children,” a shift he traces to the recession.

Stephanie Van Housen, who works with homeless youths in Iowa City, Iowa, agreed that counts might be missing families and youths who are homeless, who are more likely to crash with friends or family or jump from motel to motel. She described one such 18-year-old with whom she worked who was sleeping on a friend’s floor with several other kids.

"He is not homeless according to HUD," Van Housen told Al Jazeera, but "he is constantly tired, misses classes, wears dirty clothes and fails to turn in homework" — all "telltale educational barriers that go with homelessness."

“The only way HUD will help him is if he goes to an adult shelter or sleeps outside in the Iowa weather,” she said.
AEI's Stan Veuger said the new findings on counting methods should make everyone rethink the effects of the recession on families and the homeless. The new report "ought to instill caution in those who believe that while the country was going through the deepest economic downturn since the Great Depression, the homeless flourished," he said.

Reference:
http://national.deseretnews.com/article/5037/why-we-may-have-the-homeless-count-all-wrong
Accessed September 2016
6. America’s Tent Cities Are Booming

Published September 14, 2016
ProphecyNewsWatch.com

Just like during the last economic crisis, homeless encampments are popping up all over the nation as poverty grows at a very alarming rate.

According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, more than half a million people are homeless in America right now, but that figure is increasing by the day. And it isn't just adults that we are talking about.

It has been reported that that the number of homeless children in this country has risen by 60 percent since the last recession, and Poverty USA says that a total of 1.6 million children slept either in a homeless shelter or in some other form of emergency housing at some point last year.

Yes, the stock market may have been experiencing a temporary boom for the last couple of years, but for those on the low end of the economic scale things have just continued to deteriorate.

Tonight, countless numbers of homeless people will try to make it through another chilly night in large tent cities that have been established in the heart of major cities such as Seattle, Washington, D.C. and St. Louis. Homelessness has gotten so bad in California that the L.A. City Council has formally asked Governor Jerry Brown to officially declare a state of emergency. And in Portland the city has extended their "homeless emergency" for yet another year, and city officials are really struggling with how to deal with the booming tent cities that have sprung up...

There have always been homeless people in Portland, but last summer Michelle Cardinal noticed a change outside her office doors.

Almost overnight, it seemed, tents popped up in the park that runs like a green carpet past the offices of her national advertising business. She saw assaults, drug deals and prostitution. Every morning, she said, she cleaned human feces off the doorstep and picked up used needles.

"It started in June and by July it was full-blown. The park was mobbed," she said. "We've got a problem here and the question is how we're going to deal with it."

But of course it isn't just Portland that is experiencing this. The following list of major tent cities that have become so well-known and established that they have been given names comes from Wikipedia...

Camp Hope, Las Cruces, New Mexico
Camp Quixote, Olympia, Washington State
Camp Take Notice, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Dignity Village, Portland, Oregon
Opportunity Village, Eugene, Oregon
Maricopa County Sheriff's Tent City, Phoenix, Arizona
New Jack City and Little Tijuana, Fresno, California
Nickelsville, located in Seattle
Right 2 Dream Too, Portland, Oregon
River Haven, Ventura County, California
Safe Ground, Sacramento, California
The Jungle, San Jose, California
Temporary Homeless Service Area (THSA), Ontario, California
Tent City (100+ residents) of Lakewood, New Jersey
Tent City, Avenue A and 13th Street, Lubbock, Texas
Tent City, New Jersey forest
Tent City, Bernalillo County, New Mexico
Tent City, banks of the American River, Sacramento, California
Tent City 3, Seattle
Tent City, Chicago, Illinois
Tent City 4, eastern King County outside of Seattle
The Point, where the Gunnison River and Colorado River meet
The Village of Hope and Community of Hope, Fresno, California
Transition Park, Camden, New Jersey
Tent City, Fayette County, Tennessee,
Camp Unity Eastside, Woodinville, WA
China Hat Road, Bend, Oregon

Most of the time, those that establish tent cities do not want to be discovered because local authorities have a nasty habit of shutting them down and forcing homeless people out of the area. For example, check out what just happened in Elkhart, Indiana...

A group of homeless people in Elkhart has been asked to leave the place they call home. For the last time, residents of 'Tent City' packed up camp.

City officials gave residents just over a month to vacate the wooded area; Wednesday being the last day to do so.

The property has been on Mayor Tim Neese's radar since he took office in January, calling it both a safety and health hazard to its residents and nearby pedestrian traffic.

"This has been their home but you can't live on public property," said Mayor Tim Neese, Elkhart.

If they can't live on "public property", where are they supposed to go?

They certainly can't live on somebody's "private property".

This is the problem - people don't want to deal with the human feces, the needles, the crime and the other problems that homeless people often bring with them. So the instinct is often to kick them out and send them away.

Unfortunately, that doesn't fix the problem. It just passes it on to someone else.

As this new economic downturn continues to accelerate, our homelessness boom is going to spiral out of control. Pretty soon, there will be tent cities in virtually every community in America. In fact, there are people that are living comfortable middle class lifestyles right at this moment - this will end up in tents. We saw this during the last economic crisis, and it will be even worse as this next one unfolds.

Just like last time around, the signs that the middle class is really struggling can be subtle at first, but when you learn to take note of them you will notice that they are all around you. The following comes from an excellent article in the New York Post...
Do you see grocery stores closing? Do you see other retailers, like clothing stores and department stores, going out of business?

Are there shuttered storefronts along your Main Street shopping district, where you bought a tool from the hardware store or dropped off your dry cleaning or bought fruits and vegetables?

Are you making as much money annually as you did 10 years ago?

Do you see homes in neighborhoods becoming run down as the residents either were foreclosed upon, or the owner lost his or her job so he or she can't afford to cut the grass or paint the house?

Did that same house where the Joneses once lived now become a rental property, where new people come to live every few months?

Do you know one or two people who are looking for work? Maybe professionals, who you thought were safe in their jobs?

Don't look down on those that are living in tents, because the truth is that many "middle class Americans" will ultimately end up joining them.

The correct response to those that are hurting is love and compassion. We all need help at some point in our lives, and I know that I am certainly grateful to those that have given me a helping hand at various points along my journey.

Sadly, hearts are growing cold all over the nation, and the weather is only going to get colder over the months ahead. Let us pray for health and safety for the hundreds of thousands of Americans that will be sleeping in tents and on the streets this winter.

Reference:
http://www.prophecynewswatch.com/article.cfm?recent_news_id=644
Accessed September 2016
D. Resume

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Academics:

• Doctor of Religious Philosophy/Theology & Urban Studies, 2004 Logos Christian College and Graduate School, Jacksonville, Florida
• Master of Theological Studies/Pastor Counseling, 2000 Logos Christian College and Graduate School, Jacksonville, Florida
• Bachelor of Arts/Finance, 1974 San Jose State University

Summary of Qualifications in Education:

• Sarasota Florida Academy of Christian Counseling (Certification in Creation Therapy), 1998
• ACSI Educators Certificate #73994 – School Counselor Specialist, 2008
• CASA Endorsement for Substance Abuse Counseling, 2008
• Socrates Facilitator’s Assessment Course – eLearning College (Online Teaching), 2009

Professional Experience:

Non-Profit Experience encompasses 21 years in all capacities

• Founder/President – Living Water Ministries, 501(c)(3) – 1995 – Present
  ‣ 21 year old non-profit whose budget has exceeded $4 Million USD – JC REO Program
• Founder/President – Joshua Ventures International, Inc. – 1999 - Present.
• Founder - Joshua’s Deliverance Ministries, Texas, 2008 - Present Faith-based substance Abuse Center – Exemption number: FB3086
• Executive Director – Project Southern Nevada – Affordable Foods - State of Nevada, 2009 2010
  ‣ Founder – Joshua’s Community, 2009 - Present
    ‣ The first fully sustainable, eco-friendly community to be built with private funds, specifically for the economically disadvantaged

http://www.facebook.com/pages/Joshuas-Community/201186000822
http://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=Joshua%27s+Community&aq=f

Argosy University Online Division
Adjunct Online Professor, (2010 - Present)
College of Psychology and Behavioral Sciences/College of Health Sciences – Doctorate Classes
• Course Name: Contemporary Ethical Issues in Pastoral Counseling
• Course Name: Non-Western Helping and Healing
• Course Name: Spiritual and Religious Issues in Counseling
• Course Name: Family Mediation and Conflict Resolution
Course Name: Holistic Health Theory and Practice
Course Name: Professional Development in Pastoral Community Counseling

University Nevada Las Vegas Educational Outreach Programs
Course Instructor – World Instructor Training Schools, (2007 – Present)
Course Name: World Instructor Training Schools - Fitness Certification
Physical Fitness – Weight Training, Aerobic Conditioning and Nutrition

College of Southern Nevada, Las Vegas
Adjunct Faculty, (2005 – 2006)
Philosophy Department – Liberal Arts
Course Name: Philosophy 101, 102, Religious Studies and Critical Thinking

Affiliations and Licenses:
- Private and Event Security – EDC and Hakkasan Night Club 2013
- ACSM/AFAA Certified and Insured Personal Trainer and Fitness Instructor, 1985
- State of Nevada, Contractors Licenses C-3; C-4, 1991
- State of Nevada, Contractors Licenses B-General; C-16; C-19; C-20, 1992
- Screen Actors Guild Affiliate, 1996
- IDEA Personal Trainer Affiliate, 2006
- State of Nevada Licensed Life and Health Agent, 2008
- State of Nevada Licensed Social Worker (Applied - Provisional License) 2011

Awards:
- Businessman of the Year in Nevada – NRCC Award, 2000
- Businessman of the Year in Nevada – NRCC Award, 2001
- National Leadership award – Nevada Republican of the Year, 2001
- NRCC – Congressional Gold Medal of Distinction Award, 2001
- NRCC – Congressional Gold Medal of Distinction Award, 2002
- National Leadership award – Honorary Co-Chairman/Business Advisory Council, 2002
- Republican Speaker's Circle Life Membership, 2002

Books Authored:
- “The World is Crying for Deliverance”
XII. Contact Us

Have a question? We’ve got answers. Want to create lasting change and eliminate homelessness once and for all? We do too.

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