Clearinghouse NMTC, LLC – Nevada Subsidiaries (2019 Allocation)

Combined Financial Statements with Supplementary Information and Report of Independent Auditors

December 31, 2023 and 2022

Report of Independent Auditors

To the Members of the Companies of
Clearinghouse NMTC NV Subs (2019 Allocation):

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying combined financial statements of Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 55), LLC, Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 56), LLC, Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 57), LLC, and Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 58), LLC ("Clearinghouse NMTC NV Subs (2019 Allocation)"), which comprise the combined balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related combined statements of income, changes in members' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the combined financial statements.

In our opinion, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Clearinghouse NMTC NV Subs (2019 Allocation) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Combined Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Clearinghouse NMTC NV Subs (2019 Allocation) and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Combined Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these combined financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of combined financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the combined financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Clearinghouse NMTC NV Subs (2019 Allocation)'s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the combined financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Combined Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the combined financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the combined financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the combined financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the combined financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Clearinghouse NMTC NV Subs (2019 Allocation)'s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the combined financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Clearinghouse NMTC NV Subs (2019 Allocation)'s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Report on Supplementary Information

Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the combined financial statements as a whole. The combining information in the Supplementary Information is presented for purposes of additional analysis of the combined financial statements rather than to present the financial position and results of operations of the individual companies, and is not a required part of the combined financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the combined financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the combined financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the combined financial statements or to the combined financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the combined financial statements as a whole.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 2 to the combined financial statements, Clearinghouse NMTC NV Subs (2019 Allocation) adopted changes related to measuring and disclosing credit losses on financial assets. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Novogradac & Company LLP

Long Beach, California
April 8, 2024

CLEARINGHOUSE NMTC, LLC - NEVADA SUBSIDIARIES (2019 ALLOCATION)
Combined Balance Sheets
December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Interest receivable	$ 9,000	$ 9,000
Loans receivable	11,764,000	11,764,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 11,773,000	$ 11,773,000
MEMBERS' EQUITY	$ 11,773,000	$ 11,773,000

see accompanying notes

CLEARINGHOUSE NMTC, LLC - NEVADA SUBSIDIARIES (2019 ALLOCATION)

Combined Statements of Income

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023		2022	
REVENUE	$	226,000	$	226,000
EXPENSES	$	-	$	-
Net income	$	226,000	$	226,000

see accompanying notes

CLEARINGHOUSE NMTC, LLC - NEVADA SUBSIDIARIES (2019 ALLOCATION)
Combined Statements of Changes in Members' Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

BALANCE, JANUARY 1, 2022	$	11,773,000
Distributions		(226,000)
Net income		226,000
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2022		11,773,000
Distributions		(226,000)
Net income		226,000
BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2023	$	11,773,000

see accompanying notes

CLEARINGHOUSE NMTC, LLC - NEVADA SUBSIDIARIES (2019 ALLOCATION)
Combined Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

		2023		2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income	$	226,000	$	226,000
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Distributions		(226,000)		(226,000)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		-		-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		-		-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$	-	$	-

see accompanying notes

1. Organization and purpose

The combined financial statements include the 4 entities listed below (collectively referred to as the "Companies" and individually referred to as "Company"). The Companies are related under common ownership and management of Clearinghouse Community Development Financial Institution ("CDFI" and "Managing Member") in Lake Forest, California. The Companies have a primary mission of providing investment capital for low-income communities or organizations serving low-income persons. The Companies make capital or equity investments in, and loans to, Qualified Active Low-Income Community Businesses ("QALICBs"), as defined in the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act. The Companies' lending is available through tax credit allocations authorized by the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry and targets qualified businesses in distressed areas ("NMTC Allocations").

Companies

- Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 55), LLC ("Sub 55")
- Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 56), LLC ("Sub 56")
- Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 57), LLC ("Sub 57")
- Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 58), LLC ("Sub 58")

2. Summary of significant accounting policies and nature of operations

Basis of accounting
The Companies prepare their combined financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis of presentation
The combined financial statements of the Companies include the combined financial statements of the individual subsidiary entities. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in combination.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances on deposit with financial institutions and highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition.

Concentration of credit risk
The Companies maintain cash in bank deposit accounts that, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Companies have not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Companies believe they are not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash.

Economic and geographic concentrations
The Companies lend in the Nevada market. Future operations could be affected by changes in economic or other conditions in that market. Additionally, the Companies' revenues are derived from the loans made to the QALICBs located in low-income communities. Future operations could be affected by changes in economic or other conditions that would affect the businesses of the QALICBs.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies and nature of operations (continued)

Loans receivable and allowance for credit losses
Loans receivable are measured at amortized cost basis and presented at the amount expected to be collected, net of deferred loan origination fees and unearned discounts, as applicable. The Companies record an allowance for credit losses based on losses expected to arise over the contractual term of the financial asset. Assets are written off when the Companies deem the loan receivable to be uncollectable. Write-offs are recognized as a deduction from the allowance for credit losses. Expected recoveries of amounts previously written off, which do not exceed the aggregate of previous write-offs, are included in determining the allowance account. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, management believes that the Companies' loans receivable are fully collectable and as such, the allowance for credit losses is zero.

In developing estimates for expected credit losses, management considers historical loss information updated for current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect expected collectability using a discounted cash flow approach. Management considers factors such as the borrower's financial condition, the borrower's ability to make scheduled interest or principal payments based on the current and forecasted direction of the economic and business environment, the remaining payment terms of the loan, the remaining time to maturity, the value of underlying collateral and other qualitative factors. Although management uses many factors to estimate credit losses, because of uncertainties associated with local economic conditions, collateral values, and future cash flows, it is reasonably possible that a material change could occur in the allowance for credit loan losses in the near term. However, the amount of the change that is reasonably possible cannot be estimated.

Loans that are 90 days or more past due, based on the contractual terms of the loan, are classified on nonaccrual status. Uncollectable interest previously accrued is charged off, or an allowance is established by a charge to interest income. Interest income on nonaccrual loans is recognized only to the extent cash payments are received and the principal balance is believed to be collectable. A loan previously classified on nonaccrual status will resume accruing interest based on the contractual terms of the loan when payments on the loan become current. There were no loans on nonaccrual status at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Loan origination and commitment fees, as well as certain direct origination costs, are deferred and recognized into income ratably over the term of the loan. Amortization of deferred loan fees is discontinued when a loan is placed on nonaccrual status.

Variable interest entity
FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 810 addresses how a reporting company should evaluate whether it has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity ("VIE") through means other than voting rights and under what circumstances the reporting company should consolidate the entity. The Companies have concluded that the QALICBs are VIEs and that the Companies are not the primary beneficiaries as they do not have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the QALICBs' economic performance and the obligation to absorb the potential losses or right to receive the benefits that could be significant to the QALICBs. As a result, the Companies are not required to consolidate the QALICBs as a result of their variable interest. The Companies' maximum exposure to loss as a result of their variable interests in the QALICBs are limited to their loans receivable balances (see Note 3).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies and nature of operations (continued)

Use of estimates
The preparation of combined financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the combined financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. A material estimate that is particularly susceptible to significant change in the near term relates to the allowance for loan losses provision.

Income taxes
Income taxes on the Companies' income are levied on the members at the member level. Accordingly, income taxes are not recorded on the Companies' books and all profits and losses of the Companies are recognized by each member in its respective tax return.

The preparation of combined financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the Companies to report information regarding their exposure to various tax positions taken by the Companies. Management has determined whether any tax positions have met the recognition threshold and has measured the Companies' exposure to those tax positions. Management believes that the Companies have adequately addressed all relevant tax positions and that there are no unrecorded tax liabilities. Federal and state tax authorities generally have the right to examine and audit the previous three years of tax returns filed. Any interest or penalties assessed to the Companies are recorded in operating expenses. No interest or penalties from federal or state tax authorities were recorded in the accompanying combined financial statements.

Interest on loans
Interest on loans is calculated using the simple-interest method on principal amounts outstanding. The accrual of interest on impaired loans is discontinued when a loan becomes 90 days delinquent or, in management's opinion, the borrower may be unable to make payments as they become due. When the accrual of interest is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed. Interest income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received and the principal balance is believed to be collectible.

Revenue recognition
Interest income is recognized when earned in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreements and promissory notes.

Subsequent events
Subsequent events have been evaluated through April 8, 2024, which is the date the combined financial statements were available to be issued, and there are no subsequent events requiring disclosure.

Change in accounting principle
In June 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses* (Topic 326): *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* to provide financial statement users with improved information about expected credit losses on financial assets, as well as improve users' ability to understand the realizability of assets held at each reporting period.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies and nature of operations (continued)

Change in accounting principle (continued)
The Companies adopted ASU 2016-13 effective January 1, 2023, and any necessary adjustment was recognized through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the effective date. Credit loss disclosures for the year ended December 31, 2022 are made under the prior guidance provided by FASB ASC 310.

With respect to measuring expected credit losses for the Companies' loans receivable, ASU 2016-13 did not have a material impact on the combined financial statements.

3. Loans receivable

The Companies' loan portfolio is composed of loans that are primarily secured by real estate and commercial properties. This collateral is concentrated in Nevada. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, real estate-secured loans accounted for approximately 100% of total loans.

The Companies evaluate each borrower's creditworthiness on a case-by-case basis. Collateral held generally consists of first-trust deeds on real estate and income-producing commercial properties. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Companies' loan portfolio consisted of loans receivable in the amount of $11,764,000.

4. Community development subsidiary entities

CDFI was awarded the authority to allocate $11,764,000 in qualified equity investments ("QEIs") to the Companies pursuant to Nevada New Markets Job Act Certification between CDFI and the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry Director's Office (the "Nevada Allocation Agreement").

Equity investments received will be designated as QEIs ("Nevada QEIs") if they meet the requirements of Senate Bill 357 and the Nevada New Markets Tax Credit Program. Members of the Companies will be allowed to claim NMTCs ("Nevada NMTCs") over five years commencing two years after the initial QEI is made, spanning six years and a day, for any equity investment made by such member that is designated a QEI by CDFI. It is intended that the investor members' capital contributions shall constitute Nevada QEIs in accordance with NRS 231A Nevada New Markets Job Act.

In order to qualify for Nevada NMTCs, CDFI must comply with requirements of Senate Bill 357 and NRS 231A Nevada New Markets Job Act during the seven-year credit period. These requirements include, but are not limited to, ensuring that at least 85% of the Nevada QEIs will be deployed to qualified low-income communities as QLICIs and 30% will be in severely distressed census tracts. Because the tax credits are subject to certain requirements, there can be no assurance that the aggregate amount of tax credits will be realized and failure to meet all such requirements may result in generating a lesser amount of tax credits than expected.

An aggregate of $6,824,000 of Nevada NMTCs will be generated as a result of $11,764,000 of Nevada QEIs in the Companies deployed as of December 31, 2023 and 2022. As a result of the Nevada QEIs, the members of the investment funds were eligible for $3,530,000 and $2,118,000, respectively, of Nevada NMTCs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

4. Community development subsidiary entities (continued)

Future Nevada NMTC amounts resulting from Nevada QEIs are expected to be as follows:

Year ending December 31,		
2024	$	1,353,000
2025		1,294,000
2026		647,000
Total	$	3,294,000

CDFI's board of directors has established an advisory board for CDFI's NMTC activities ("Advisory Board"). The Advisory Board provides insight and guidance to CDFI regarding its NMTC activities. The Advisory Board also ensures that CDFI maintains accountability to the residents of low-income communities within its service areas, as defined in the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act Certification, in accordance with the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act. The Advisory Board solicits feedback from the residents of the low-income communities that they represent as to the investment needs of those particular low-income communities and the success of CDFI in addressing such needs.

Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 55)
In December 2019, Sub 55 entered into the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of Sub 55 (the "Sub 55 Operating Agreement"). Sub 55 is owned 0.01% by CDFI and 99.99% by Stonehenge Nevada NMTC Investment Fund III, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Sub 55 Investor Member") (CDFI and the Sub 55 Investor Member are collectively referred to as the "Sub 55 Members"). Sub 55 received $2,941,000 in NMTC Allocations from the Nevada Department of Business and Industry under the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Sub 55 received $2,941,000 of QEIs and made $2,941,000 of QLICIs.

Pursuant to the Sub 55 Operating Agreement, CDFI and the Sub 55 Investor Member are required to make capital contributions in the amount of $294 and $2,941,176, respectively. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, CDFI and the Sub 55 Investor Member made capital contributions in the amount of $294 and $2,941,176, respectively.

Profits of Sub 55 shall be allocated in the following order of priority: (1) to the members to the extent of the amount by which the cumulative losses previously allocated exceed the cumulative profits previously allocated to each member, (2) to the members in proportion to their respective percentage interests. Losses shall be allocated first, to the members in proportion to their adjusted capital account balances until their respective adjusted capital account balances have been reduced to zero; and second, to the members in proportion to their respective percentage interests. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Sub 55 made cumulative distributions in the amount of $296,000 and $193,000, respectively.

4. Community development subsidiary entities (continued)

Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 56)
In December 2019, Sub 56 entered into the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of Sub 56 (the "Sub 56 Amended and Restated Operating Agreement"). On December 30, 2020, Sub 56 entered into the Second Amended and Restated Operating Agreement (the "Sub 56 Operating Agreement"). Sub 56 is owned 0.01% by CDFI and 99.99% by Stonehenge Nevada NMTC Investment Fund III, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Sub 56 Investor Member") (CDFI and the Sub 56 Investor Member are collectively referred to as the "Sub 56 Members"). Sub 56 received $2,941,000 in NMTC Allocations from the Nevada Department of Business and Industry under the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Sub 56 received $2,941,000 of QEIs and made $2,941,000 of QLICIs.

Pursuant to the Sub 56 Operating Agreement, CDFI and the Sub 56 Investor Member are required to make capital contributions in the amount of $294 and $2,941,176, respectively. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, CDFI and the Sub 56 Investor Member made capital contributions in the amount of $294 and $2,941,176, respectively.

Profits of Sub 56 shall be allocated in the following order of priority: (1) to the members to the extent of the amount by which the cumulative losses previously allocated exceed the cumulative profits previously allocated to each member, (2) to the members in proportion to their respective percentage interests. Losses shall be allocated first, to the members in proportion to their adjusted capital account balances until their respective adjusted capital account balances have been reduced to zero; and second, to the members in proportion to their respective percentage interests. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Sub 56 made cumulative distributions in the amount of $195,000 and $130,000, respectively.

Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 57)
In December 2019, Sub 57 entered into the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of Sub 57 (the "Sub 57 Operating Agreement"). Sub 57 is owned 0.01% by CDFI and 99.99% by Stonehenge Nevada NMTC Investment Fund III, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Sub 57 Investor Member") (CDFI and the Sub 57 Investor Member are collectively referred to as the "Sub 57 Members"). Sub 57 received $2,941,000 in NMTC Allocations from the Nevada Department of Business and Industry under the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Sub 57 received $2,941,000 of QEIs and made $2,941,000 of QLICIs.

Pursuant to the Sub 57 Operating Agreement, CDFI and the Sub 57 Investor Member are required to make capital contributions in the amount of $294 and $2,941,176, respectively. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, CDFI and the Sub 57 Investor Member made capital contributions in the amount of $294 and $2,941,176, respectively.

Profits of Sub 57 shall be allocated in the following order of priority: (1) to the members to the extent of the amount by which the cumulative losses previously allocated exceed the cumulative profits previously allocated to each member, (2) to the members in proportion to their respective percentage interests. Losses shall be allocated first, to the members in proportion to their adjusted capital account balances until their respective adjusted capital account balances have been reduced to zero; and second, to the members in proportion to their respective percentage interests. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Sub 57 made cumulative distributions in the amount of $74,000 and $45,000, respectively.

4. Community development subsidiary entities (continued)

Clearinghouse NMTC (Sub 58)
In December 2019, Sub 58 entered into the Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of Sub 58 (the "Sub 58 Operating Agreement"). Sub 58 is owned 0.01% by CDFI and 99.99% by Stonehenge Nevada NMTC Investment Fund III, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the "Sub 58 Investor Member") (CDFI and the Sub 58 Investor Member are collectively referred to as the "Sub 58 Members"). Sub 58 received $2,941,000 in NMTC Allocations from the Nevada Department of Business and Industry under the Nevada New Markets Jobs Act. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Sub 58 received $2,941,000 of QEIs and made $2,941,000 of QLICIs.

Pursuant to the Sub 58 Operating Agreement, CDFI and the Sub 58 Investor Member are required to make capital contributions in the amount of $294 and $2,941,176, respectively. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, CDFI and the Sub 58 Investor Member made capital contributions in the amount of $294 and $2,941,176, respectively.

Profits of Sub 58 shall be allocated in the following order of priority: (1) to the members to the extent of the amount by which the cumulative losses previously allocated exceed the cumulative profits previously allocated to each member, (2) to the members in proportion to their respective percentage interests. Losses shall be allocated first, to the members in proportion to their adjusted capital account balances until their respective adjusted capital account balances have been reduced to zero; and second, to the members in proportion to their respective percentage interests. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, Sub 58 made cumulative distributions in the amount of $66,000 and $37,000, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CLEARINGHOUSE NMTC, LLC - NEVADA SUBSIDIARIES (2019 ALLOCATION)
Combining Balance Sheets
December 31, 2023

	Sub 55	Sub 56	Sub 57	Sub 58	Total
ASSETS					
Interest receivable	$ 9,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,000
Loans receivable	2,941,000	2,941,000	2,941,000	2,941,000	11,764,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,950,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 11,773,000
MEMBERS' EQUITY	$ 2,950,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 11,773,000

CLEARINGHOUSE NMTC, LLC - NEVADA SUBSIDIARIES (2019 ALLOCATION)
Combining Balance Sheets
December 31, 2022

	Sub 55	Sub 56	Sub 57	Sub 58	Total
ASSETS					
Interest receivable	$ 9,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 9,000
Loans receivable	2,941,000	2,941,000	2,941,000	2,941,000	11,764,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 2,950,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 11,773,000
MEMBERS' EQUITY	$ 2,950,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 2,941,000	$ 11,773,000

CLEARINGHOUSE NMTC, LLC - NEVADA SUBSIDIARIES (2019 ALLOCATION)
Combining Statements of Income
For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Sub 55	Sub 56	Sub 57	Sub 58	Total
REVENUE	$ 103,000	$ 65,000	$ 29,000	$ 29,000	$ 226,000
EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	$ 103,000	$ 65,000	$ 29,000	$ 29,000	$ 226,000

CLEARINGHOUSE NMTC, LLC - NEVADA SUBSIDIARIES (2019 ALLOCATION)
Combining Statements of Income
For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Sub 55	Sub 56	Sub 57	Sub 58	Total
REVENUE	$ 103,000	$ 65,000	$ 29,000	$ 29,000	$ 226,000
EXPENSES	-	-	-	-	-
Net income	$ 103,000	$ 65,000	$ 29,000	$ 29,000	$ 226,000

see report of independent auditors