

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENT

Business Plan



Space Solar Power Satellite Program

Space Power Mission

November 7, 2007

A Presentation of Space Power Mission, Inc.



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Space Solar Power Satellites for Water and Electricity

Space Power Mission for Humanity

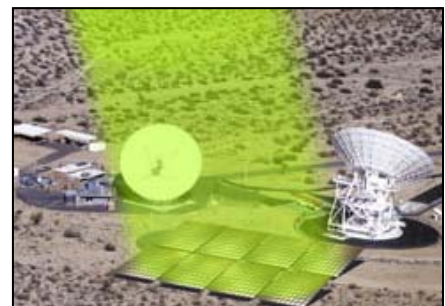
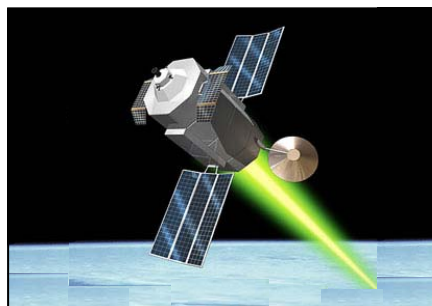
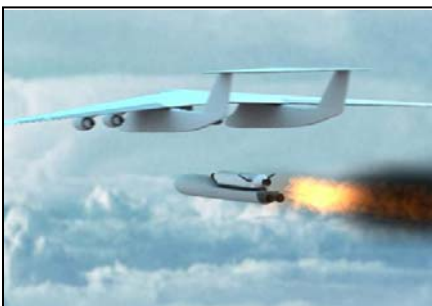
Space Power Mission, Inc. (SPM) is a technology and aeronautics company with an important clean energy program to bring a continuous supply of large amounts of electricity and water to selected geographic regions in order to build new economies with clean power that is friendly to the Earth's environment, to save the lives from starvation, and to support sustainable lifestyles to people.

Space Power Mission Company

Space Power Mission plans to use the platform of public company to strategically relate with thousands of individuals, companies, organizations, institutions, foundations, and agencies in the support of its missions to use Space Power Satellites to generate electricity and water and create sustainable economies. There is a worldwide community of individuals and businesses that are in support of green and socially responsible industries. Space Power Mission will form strategic relationships with socially responsible investors, alternative energy companies and funds, faith based organizations and funds, humanitarian companies, and other green and environmentally friendly individuals and businesses. The objective of Space Power Mission is to become a powerful global leader using superseding clean technologies to provide continuous clean energy without the need to deplete the Earth's natural resources to the aid of humanity.

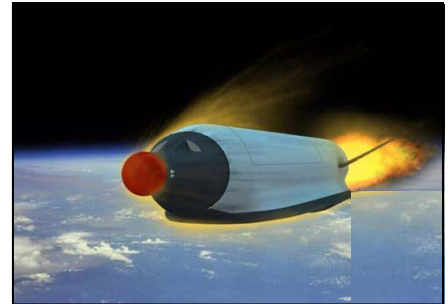
Space Solar Power Satellite Program

Space Power Mission will use its exclusive partnership with the key technology developer and intellectual property owner Earth Energy Industries Corporation (EEI). Proof of technology has already Tests successfully been demonstrated for the space solar power energy transmission by light emitting beams. The program is designed to launch power satellites which are placed into orbit outside the Earth's atmosphere. These power satellites are configured in space, collect energy directly from the Sun, and transmit that energy by special light emitting beams from orbit down to the receiving station on the ground, where it is converted into electricity. This resulting electricity provides the power to operate the water processing plant to create large amounts of usable water for distribution.



Advanced Technology

Our light emitting beam technology developed to transmit the Sun’s energy to the ground receiving station operates more than 2 times efficiently than today’s current technology. Our solar receivers on the ground for the conversion to electricity are 2 times more efficient than today’s current technology. The size of our solar receiving field occupies 80 times less space than today’s equivalent solar fields. We designed a re-usable air launch rocket to carry our power satellites into orbit that uses simpler fuels and our new heat shields. This design costs 7-10 times less than current ground launch systems of today, and allows us to launch more power satellites into orbit each year to transmit energy. down to our ground stations.



Cost Savings

It cost many billions of dollars to build just one power plant in today using existing technology. And the technologies available are not clean enough or global in scope to cause a major positive effect for the health of our planet. Our Space Solar Power Satellite Program is designed to cost less to build and even less to operate than the current cost of power generation plants existing today. Every time we launch a satellite it gives us back more electricity and water.

Power Plants for Electricity and Water

Our power plant station receives the Sun’s energy through the light emitting beams transmitting from the orbiting satellites, The Power Plant then processes the solar energy converting it to electricity. This resulting electricity provides the power to operate the water processing plant to create large amounts of usable water for distribution to millions of people around the world.



Advantages of the Program

There is no air in space, so the satellites would receive somewhat more intense sunlight, unaffected by weather. In a geosynchronous orbit, the Power Satellite would be illuminated over 99% of the time, and would be in Earth's shadow only a few days at the spring and fall equinoxes. The Space Solar Power Satellite Program is designed to provide an almost unlimited and timeless supply of power to produce usable electricity and water with no pollution. We do not need to discover new natural resources such as oil or coal, after 5-10 years of production as today's current power generation requires.

Clean Power Economies

The Space Solar Power Satellite Program is designed to collect the energy from the sun to the space based satellites and transmit the energy by light emitting beams to ground power stations at selected geographic locations in order to generate large electricity and water. This activity will enable the building of communities, and development of agriculture for food production, as well as employment and education for the people. By this process, Space Power Mission will be able to establish new development in many countries and create new sustainable economies for humanity.

History of Solar Power Satellites

The concept of Solar Power Satellites was first described in November 1968 and was considered impractical due to the lack of an efficient method of sending the power down to the Earth for use, and the feasibility of cost of launching and managing satellites in orbit. During the period from 1978-1981 congress authorized the DOE and NASA to study and evaluate the concept of and various issues of establishing a Satellite Power System, but no steps were taken on development. Mr. Howard Foote has developed a system for transmitting the solar energy by light emitting beams, and has successfully demonstrated and proven the power beaming at Jet Propulsion Laboratories. He has also designed solutions to reduce cost of space launches by privately building its own launch aircraft, transport vehicles, and engine and fuel management systems. Earth Energy Industries Corporation holds ownership of the technologies and intellectual properties for solar power satellite program. Feasibility now becomes reality to the aid of humanity.

Historical Importance Our Mission

Space Power Mission and its Space Solar Power Satellite Program with NASA/JPL represents an important global geo-political business arrangement designed to benefit millions of people around our world. Instead of depleting the environment of our Earth by mining its natural resources, the Space Power Mission company intends to provide an almost unlimited and continuous supply of natural and clean energy to power the production of large amounts of electricity and water.

Power Purchase Agreement

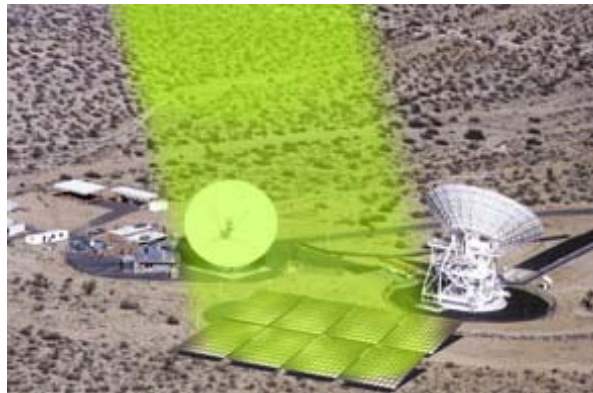
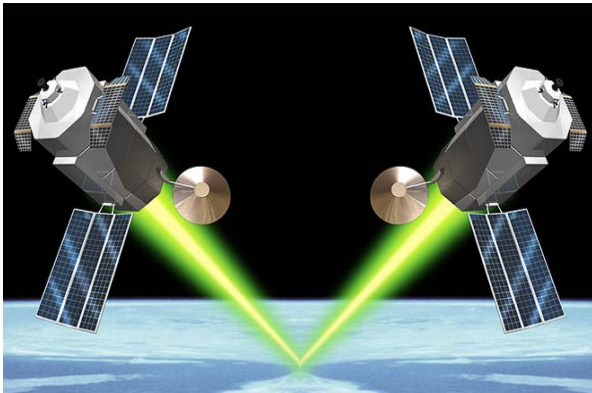
Earth Energy Industries Corporation has successfully signed a Master Power Purchase and Sales Agreement with the South Rapids Development company in Canada. This Power Purchase Agreement calls for the production of 1,200 Megawatts of electricity, and has a value for financing purposes estimated at \$9,600,000,000.

Our Humanitarian Missions

The mission is to place solar power satellites into orbit to collect and beam the Sun's energy down to receiving stations at selected geographic locations on the Earth, in order to produce large amounts of electricity and build communities, new economies, and to support sustainable lifestyle for humanitarian purposes. We intend to create opportunity for economic development, education, employment, aiding starvation, saving lives, and other activities to establish healthy lifestyle and cultural growth for our world and humanity. Our missions are for the benefit people and the environment, supporting holistic healthcare, nutritional products, non toxic products that do not harm people and our environment, missions that aid orphans and abused people, provide food and water to starving people, provide education promote literacy, provide medical surgery, medicine delivery, vision treatment, dental treatment, and even neonatal resuscitation services, help fight substance abuse for addictions such as drugs and alcohol, assist with community development, and support world peace. Providing electricity and water, our company will be in a powerful position to lend major support in times of crisis and disasters including floods, inadequate water supply, contaminated water, inadequate shelter, inadequate sanitation, inadequate health care, trauma of populations, death brought on by disease, dehydration, malnutrition, infections, and more.

Pointing from the Skies to the Earth

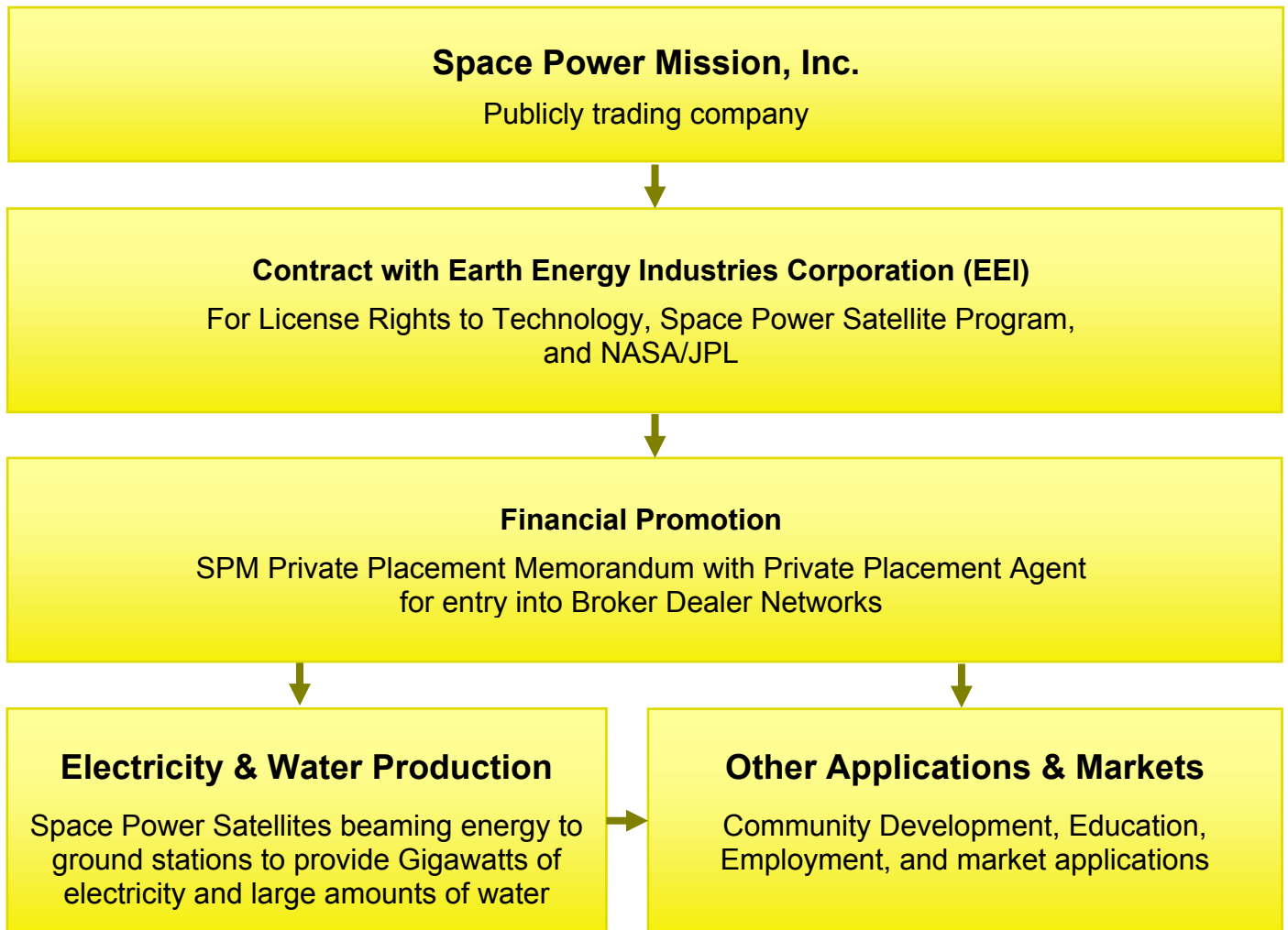
Space Power Mission can pinpoint different geographic locations on the sea or in the desert, to provide electricity and water. Our company intends to support organizations and institutions to facilitate their objectives by providing power in the form of electricity and water, and by having the financial capability as a company to enhance and enable the growth of their humanitarian missions.



Corporate Structure Diagram

The strategy is to purchase a fully reporting non operating public company and to contract with private placement company for financial promotions through broker dealer networks.

Space Power Mission will enter the marketplace as a humanitarian organization and alternative energy company with proprietary patented technology to produce clean energy to locations around the world.





National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Space Power Missions strategic partner Earth Energy Industries Corporation has signed NASA Prime Contract Number NAS7-03001 under Space Act Agreement Number 82-11458, and opened the Task Plan for “Space Power Beaming Systems Study” and “Space Power Transmission Stations”. Under this plan, EEI will receive the Jet Propulsion Laboratory’s (JPL) assistance in developing the space based power beaming system for collection of solar energy in geosynchronous orbit and delivery to ground based collectors. This system will consist of multiple solar power satellites that transmit energy to ground based collectors connected to the power grid. The scope of work for JPL will be to provide its technical assistance in the design, development, and eventual deployment of a space based power beaming system under the guidelines of the Space Act Agreement. The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) is a government-owned contractor operated by Federally Funded Research and Development Center (FFRDC) that conducts programs in Space Science and other scientific areas approved by its sponsor, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Jet Propulsion Laboratories (JPL) is operated for NASA by the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), which is a private educational institution.

Space Power Mission - Director and Chairman of the Board

Howard A. Foote

Mr. Howard A. Foote is the Founder and Chairman of Science and Flight Industries, Inc. Mr. Foote began flying gliders and power airplanes when he was fifteen years old. He is also an accomplished helicopter pilot. Mr. Foote holds four high altitude records by flying a glider over 40,000 feet. For his accomplishment, he received the Symons Wave Memorial Award – 1 of 22 people ever to have received this award in recognition of unassisted flight at over 40,000 feet. The four records set by Howard A. Foote remain standing today. In 1994, Mr. Foote enlisted in The United States Marine Corp., and served as a jet mechanic and plane captain for A-6E Intruders. Mr. Foote is qualified as a pilot in 25 different types of aircraft, including Russian military fighter aircraft and RAF military aircraft as well. From 1989 to 1992, Mr. Foote was privately educated by the world leading Aeronautical Engineering Professor, Svenn Ridder of the Swedish Institute of Technology. It was here where Mr. Foote worked on an advanced flying wing design in Swedish wind-tunnel facilities, to successfully design an advanced flying wing configuration vehicle; the vehicle used Wireless Power Transmissions to power the aircraft instead of conventional fuel. This unique aircraft design configuration is considered state-of-the-art, even after 12 years since test completion. Mr. Foote is the first to successfully demonstrate the use of wireless technology to power an air vehicle. A wireless beam was directed from a remote transmitter to the prototype air vehicle, successfully powering the motor, which in-turn operated the propeller. These advanced technology programs consist of the advanced aircraft design, and also the complex systems architecture utilized by the aircraft. Through Mr. Foote’s efforts, \$2,000,000 (two million U.S. Dollars) in funding was generated to complete the design of the system. It was at this time that Mr. Foote took his initial system design to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of NASA, (JPL). There, he handpicked his design team and then contracted

with the JPL Technical Division of NASA where project management was established and directed by Mr. Foote. The work was performed and executed with staggering success, resulting in the creation of a functional wireless powered aircraft; to be used as a communications or surveillance platform. Aside from the business aspects, to insure commercial viability for the corporation, Mr. Foote paid close attention to scalability in order to define the mass to orbit issues. Today there are many terrestrial applications for this technology. Mr. Foote has been contracting with JPL-NASA since 1991. From 1992 to 1996 Mr. Foote developed an orbital power station utilizing these technology developments. The orbital power station is the ultimate offshore oil rig. It does not deplete the Earth's resources, and has no residual negative impacts on the environment. In 1998 the new Magnesium metal process for the space based power generators, received validation and better than excellent test reports from many different independent labs and government agencies which brought economic viability to the technologies. This wireless technology combined with lightweight metal paves the way to the development of power aerospace vehicles and space-based power stations, and for the manufacturing and distribution of many other important advanced technology products. Developing and proving these technologies has established Mr. Foote to become one of the most progressive aeronautical engineers today.

As CEO of Space Power Mission, Howard Foote will direct operations through the use of section managers in order to assure that the company grows in the direction as it was conceived. Mr. Foote will direct the company's technology, business development, business philosophy, business operations, contracts, profit distributions, management of funds and finances to assure it stays on course with its humanitarian mission.

International Business Development

Elliott Winfield

Mr. Winfield began his career in 1970 earning a Bachelor of Science Degree in Industrial Design, applying his artistic talents as a filmmaker and multi-media design specialist. As an independent designer, he consulted with companies and institutions for graphic branding, technology integration, business management systems, media, and marketing. Mr. Winfield began his international career in 1979 initiating a consultancy for international finance, corporate structuring and mergers, and large scale business development projects spending his time in Europe and other countries around the world. For over thirty years, Mr. Winfield has been integrating environmentally friendly materials and advanced alternative technologies into humanitarian oriented business projects. As an entrepreneur, he has owned several companies including an art gallery, publishing company, human resource company, and successful automobile brokerage. He has established national distribution networks for alternative vehicles, organized strategic partnerships, arranged nine digit dollars in purchase orders, corporate financing, and works in a principal capacity with advanced technologies including clean power for the generation of large amounts of electricity and water. Mr. Winfield works with corporate industry applying his diverse professional history as an artist, designer, entrepreneur, and international business development specialist to large scale projects with superseding technologies that offer real global solutions to make our future healthier and to sustain our environment.

Capital Requirements

Our objective as a superseding solution to provide clean electricity and clean water sustain humanity is to provide enough power to support the over 6 billion and growing people on our Earth. The cost to

build each Space Power Mission Electricity and Water Power is \$5,520,000,000, plus annual operations and management of \$150,000,000 per year.

Funds will be used to acquire will include acquisition of the reporting public company, establish offices, open company bank account, hire attorneys and accounts, contract with private placement agent and financial promotion company, make payments to NASA/JPL and to other necessary sub contracting companies and individuals, obtain official approvals from necessary U.S. Government and other regulatory agencies, deploy Space Solar Power Satellite Program, agreements with sub-contractors for building of product, launching vehicles, and facilities for infrastructure, management of solar satellites, construction and operation of power plants, build launch rockets, solar panels, satellites, space management and ground production facilities, launch first satellites, complete infrastructure for space light beaming and ground station receiving facility, beaming and receiving and processing of solar energy to ground station, production of electricity and water, management of earned revenues from sales of electricity and water, expansion of Space Solar Power Satellite Program to selected geographic locations. Funds may be provided as a line of credit, and will be incrementally drawn against by submission of statements of work in the form of invoices for scheduled work to be performed and materials to be purchased. Final decision on release of funds will be solely with individual or individuals appointed by Mr. Howard Foote, President of Space Power Mission.

Mobile Demonstration Vehicles - Clean Energy Education for Humanity

Space Power Mission will build and operate a fleet of Mobile Demonstration Vehicles (MDV's) built on a truck or bus platform to provide a powerful simulated experience of the Space Solar Power Satellite Program, and to educate people and children on this important clean energy technology and how it benefits the health and sustainability of life on Earth. This mobile demonstration vehicle will show Solar Power Satellites, and demonstrate the collection of the Sun's energy and the transmission of that energy by light emitting beams to the ground power plant, and how this process converts the sun's energy into electricity and water. The design and production of the MDV includes but is not limited to the following: design, engineering, art, graphics, signage, writers, multimedia, film production, flight engineering, component and equipment manufacturing, model construction, hydraulics, special materials design, laser simulation engineering, software programming, graphics, animation, 3D CAD rendering, production of special effects, technical consulting, vehicle platform purchase, custom vehicle conversion, NASA/JPL payments, consulting services, and manufacturing components. Each MDV that we produce will serve as an invaluable tool to educate and inform the public about the clean energy solutions that will make a significant contribution towards the future of our humanity. Cost is \$5,000,000,000 each times the first 100 Mobile Demonstration Vehicles is \$500,000,000.

Estimated Cost of Production for Electricity and Water*

Electricity. Once the first EEI Space Solar Power Program is launched, and the satellites are continuously transmitting, and the cost of construction for the power plant is paid off, then EEI's cost for generating electricity is based solely on its cost of operations and management, and the EEI cost per Kilowatt becomes minimal. EEI estimates it can reach that point in about 36 (thirty six) months from the launch of the program. At that point EEI's cost per Kilowatt will be only its cost of operations and management of the program. And EEI will further be subsidized by the availability of green credits, environmental subsidies, and tax advantages. This reduces EEI's cost per Kilowatt from today's current \$.065 (six and one half cent) per Kilowatt down to our goal of \$.03 (three cents) per Kilowatt. EEI will be able to make a healthy profit margin on the sale of Kilowatts of electricity.

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Production Costs for Water. Because the Space Solar Power Program will be continuously generating and supplying its own Kilowatts of electricity at the minimal cost of its operations and management, EEI will be able to substantially reduce its cost for water production to well below the current costs of today's companies for producing water. The company will conduct both desalinization and atmospheric condensation technologies based on industry rates of 50-74 Kilowatts of electricity to produce 1,000 (one thousand) gallons of water. The average subscriber using 30,000 (thirty thousand) gallons of water per month, divided by 748 (seven hundred and forty eight) gallons at \$1.00 (one U.S. dollar) equals \$40 (forty U.S. dollars), plus a service charge of \$6 (six U.S. dollars) totals \$46 (forty six) per month per subscriber. One million subscribers would generate gross revenues of \$552,000,000 (five hundred and fifty two million U.S. dollars) annually. The goal is to reach a water production cost of .00037 of one cent per gallon, times 360,000 gallons per year, the EEI cost would be \$133.20 (one hundred and thirty three dollars and twenty cents) per year per subscriber; times 1 million subscribers is \$133,200,000 (one hundred and thirty three million U.S. dollars). The gross profit margin to EEI would be \$418,800,000 (four hundred and eighteen million eight hundred thousand U.S. dollars) per year.

* The above costs and numbers are projections and estimated only, and are based solely upon the performance of the Space Solar Power Program infrastructure, satellite collection, energy transmissions, plant processing, project timelines, political influences, natural events, and business operations, and may change at any time.

Summary of EEI NASA/JPL Agreements

Earth Energy Industries Corporation has entered into two contracts with NASA/JPL. The first contract is the NASA Task Plan No. 82-11458, which establishes the functional operations for the development and deployment of the Space Solar Power Program and in accordance with the Space Act Agreement. The second contract is the Aircraft Telemetry System Evaluation for Civilian Space Flight Training.

NASA/JPL Task Plan No. 82-11458 – Space Power Transmission Stations

Earth Energy Industries Corporation has contracted for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory's (JPL) assistance in developing a space based power beaming system for collection of solar energy in geosynchronous orbit and delivery to ground based collectors. This system will consist of multiple Space Solar Power Satellites in orbit that transmits their collected energy to ground based collectors connected to the power grid. JPL is qualified to perform this work for several reasons. JPL is uniquely qualified to develop large space based systems, large deployable structures, and technologies such as formation flying, precision location determination, and optical / radio frequency communications, based on past and current experience. JPL routinely develops and deploys highly complex, long duration flight qualified systems in all of these areas. There are no industrial companies that have this unique combination of experience. Payments are due now to NASA/JPL for the Space Power Transmission Stations Task Plan.

Space Act Agreement. This agreement is pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2473(c)(5) and (6), section 203(c) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. This Space Act Agreement establishes the authorization and approval guidelines for Earth Energy Industries Corporation and its strategic partners to conduct business.

NASA/JPL Task Plan No. 82-11382 – Aircraft Telemetry System for Civilian Space Flight Training. The JPL Task Plan No. 82-11382 is between NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Earth Energy Industries Corporation (EEIC) for Aircraft Telemetry System Evaluation for Civilian Space Flight Training. JPL's flight Telecommunications Equipment Section will support Flight Operations to best accomplish the operational requirements for Earth Energy Industries Corporation. JPL will install a radio frequency based telemetry package to facilitate pilot training, which includes GPS receiver, data recorder, software tools for flight planning and tracking software. This Task Plan is designed to meet the requirements as specified by the Central Coordinating Committee Edwards Air Force Base California.

Civilian Space Flight Training - National Test Pilot School. The National Test Pilot School (NTPS) has a very well qualified staff of test pilots, flight test engineers and systems specialists. The former military test pilots and flight test engineers are all graduates of a military test pilot school. Most of the staff either have a masters degrees or a Ph.D. Each staff member has at least fifteen years of flight test experience and some have up to thirty years experience in major aircraft and aircraft systems programs. Several staff members are FAA Designated engineering representatives (DER). The NTPS has excellent facilities at the Mojave, California airport including three runways (one 10,000 ft. long), test and launch range capability for civilian space flight training, launching of spacecraft flight test instrumentation and telemetry systems, large hangars, ample classroom and office space, and maintenance capabilities. Many companies and organizations that require technical assistance in all aspects of civil or military aircraft flight-testing use the expertise of the staff and the facilities of NTPS under technical service contracts. The technical services often involve test planning, technical and safety review boards, first flight review structural and flutter clearance, instrumentation installation and calibration, test pilot and flight test engineer services, data analysis, reporting, civil FAA certification and military acceptance of aircraft and aircraft systems. The technical services sometimes are performed at the customer's facilities and involve NTPS supplying professional consultants to assist or perform specialized flight test tasks.

Power Purchase Agreement - Financial Build Out Valuation = \$9.6 Billion U.S. Dollars

1.2 Gigawatts (GW) = 1200 Megawatts (MW) = 1,200,000 Kilowatts (KW), At 8760 Hours (HRS) per year, $1,200,000\text{KW} \times 8760\text{HRS} \times \$0.06 = \$630,720,000$. per year gross income. To construct a wind generation plant today would cost about \$1,800.per KW but they are only able to produce power about 30% of production per year. To equal what we are capable of would cost them \$5,400.per KW. As we know wind is unreliable as to when it is available. All Power Company's are looking for something they can rely on. Current solar energy construction costs about \$4,000.per KW to build, but they still can only produce power a maximum of 8 hours per day if the sun shines. To match our production, their cost would be \$12,000.per KW. This cost is a lot more than Wind, but a lot easier to find a location to place their field. If we can build our Enhanced Solar at \$8,000 per KW, we are 2/3rd the cost of normal solar for the equivalent amount of energy produced. If we can produce 1,200,000 KW for \$8,000.per KW, with reliability we can be financed on the open market. This is \$4,000 for ground power plant facility, and \$4,000 for space based power facility. Our ground facilities will cost about the same as normal solar at about \$4,000 per KW. This cost is \$4,000 per KW less than normal solar because we are continuously producing power, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This is \$2,000 - \$3,000 per KW more than wind, but with reliability and portability. We can put the power plant facility anywhere we choose, and preferably near to the large trunk lines. These are many of the factors that Financial Institutions are looking at for financing Power Purchase Agreements. There are benefits such as Tax Advantages for Solar, Green Credits, and other State, Federal, and Governmental Subsidies, all adding financial value to the Power Purchase Agreement.

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The resulting financial value to build our 1,200,000Kw facilities at \$8,000 (eight thousand U.S. Dollars) per Kw is \$9,600,000,000 (\$9.6 Billion U.S. Dollars).

Energy Comparisons

Fossil Fuels. The low price of energy today is dominated by the cheap access to carbon based fossil fuels, such as petroleum (crude Oil), Coal, and Natural Gas. Combustion of fossil fuels emits enormous quantities of Carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is a greenhouse gas. A large body of research supports claims that this greenhouse gas emission is causing global warming and climate change. Following the Kyoto Treaty, 141 countries introduced the first system of mandatory control via carbon credits. The ultimate direction of such policies suggest that fossil fuels might eventually be completely banned in some countries or even globally. At the same time, energy demands of countries such as China and India are increasing steadily. As a result, there is little doubt that energy prices will continue to increase.

Nuclear Power. Space Power Satellites do not have the problem of nuclear proliferation, or disposal and storage of radioactive waste, prevention of fissile material from being obtained by terrorists, the public perception of danger, consequences of major accident, and the possibility of control of nuclear power by political and military agencies. The Nuclear Fusion process is still in development in order to become commercially viable, may not be as explosive as nuclear fission, but operating within the Earth's gravity is still potentially explosive, and the technology is an expensive undertaking.

Terrestrial Solar Power. Terrestrial solar power systems require large solar arrays built in a well sunlit areas, whereas a Solar Power Satellite receiving stations require much less ground area per kilowatt. A terrestrial solar station receives an absolute maximum of only one third of the solar energy that an array of equal size could receive in space, since no power is generated at night and less light strikes the panels when the Sun is low in the sky or weather interferes. Terrestrial systems are vulnerable to weather conditions such as wind abrasion, causing wear and tear on solar collectors, and to acts of terrorism. Terrestrial systems are expensive, complex, intolerant of partial damage, and harder to repair/replace.

Comparison with Other Renewables. Other renewable energy sources such as wind energy, tidal, hydro-electric, and geothermal energy only have the capacity to supply a tiny fraction of the global demand for energy. The limitation is geography. There simply are very few sites in the world where generating systems of these types can be built. Ocean based wind power is one possibility, but that is dominated by the extremely high cost of long distance power transmission.

Comparison Charts

Solar Power Satellites are designed to operate effectively for an almost infinite period of time, with inexpensive maintenance, repairs, and part replacements. The following pages compares the development cost, return on investment, and profit for a four Gigawatt system operating over twenty years for Hydro Electric, Natural Gas, Coal, Nuclear Electric Power Systems, Terrestrial Solar Power Electric System, and Solar Power Satellite Electric System.

Hydro-Electric Power System

**4 Gigawatt Hydro
Electric System**

0.0 electricity revenue per kilowatt

Operating cost \$0.04 /kw-

Year Number	Number of Kilowatts per Hour	Electrical Revenue per Hour	Power System Costs	Revenue/Year	Cumulative Revenue	Profit/Loss per Year	Cash on Hand
1	0	\$0	\$1,440,000,00	\$0	\$0	-	\$7,200,000,00 \$5,760,000,00
2	0	\$0	\$1,440,000,00	\$0	\$0	-	\$4,320,000,00
3	0	\$0	\$1,440,000,00	\$0	\$0	-	\$2,880,000,00
4	0	\$0	\$1,440,000,00	\$0	\$0	-	\$1,440,000,00
5	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,440,000,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$1,014,760,00	\$2,454,760,00
6	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$4,909,520,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$3,506,960,00
7	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$7,364,280,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$4,559,160,00
8	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$9,819,040,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$5,611,360,00
9	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$12,273,800,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$6,663,560,00
10	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$14,728,560,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$7,200,000,00 \$515,760,00
11	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$17,183,320,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$1,567,960,00
12	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$19,638,080,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$2,620,160,00
13	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$22,092,840,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$3,672,360,00
14	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$24,547,600,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$4,724,560,00
15	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$27,002,360,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$5,776,760,00
16	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$29,457,120,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$6,828,960,00
17	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$31,911,880,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$7,881,160,00
18	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$34,366,640,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$8,933,360,00
19	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$36,821,400,00	\$1,052,200,00	\$9,985,560,00
20	4,000,00	\$280,000	\$1,402,560,00	\$2,454,760,00	\$39,276,160,00	\$1,052,200,00	Net Profits - \$11,037,760,00

Principal payoff in Year

All amounts in 2003

Natural Gas Electric Power System

**4 Gigawatt
Natural Gas**

Electric System

0.16 electricity revenue per kilowatt hour

Operating Cost \$0.09/kw/hr

6% fuel cost escalation

Year Number	Number of Kilowatts per Hour	Electrical Revenue per Hour	Power System Costs	Revenue/Year	Cumulative Revenue	Profit/Loss per Year		Cash on Hand
								\$2,240,000,000
1	0	\$0	\$448,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$448,000,000		\$1,792,000,000
2	0	\$0	\$448,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$448,000,000		\$1,344,000,000
3	0	\$0	\$448,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$448,000,000		\$896,000,000
4	0	\$0	\$448,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$448,000,000		\$448,000,000
5	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$448,000,000	\$5,610,880,000	\$5,610,880,000	\$5,162,880,000	\$2,240,000,000	\$3,370,880,000
6	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$3,155,760,000	\$5,610,880,000	\$11,221,760,000	\$2,455,120,000		\$5,826,000,000
7	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$3,345,105,600	\$5,610,880,000	\$16,832,640,000	\$2,265,774,400		\$8,091,774,400
8	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$3,545,811,936	\$5,610,880,000	\$22,443,520,000	\$2,065,068,064		\$10,156,842,464
9	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$3,758,560,652	\$5,610,880,000	\$28,054,400,000	\$1,852,319,348		\$12,009,161,812
10	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$3,984,074,291	\$5,610,880,000	\$33,665,280,000	\$1,626,805,709		\$13,635,967,521
11	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$4,223,118,749	\$5,610,880,000	\$39,276,160,000	\$1,387,761,251		\$15,023,728,772
12	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$4,476,505,874	\$5,610,880,000	\$44,887,040,000	\$1,134,374,126		\$16,158,102,898
13	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$4,745,096,226	\$5,610,880,000	\$50,497,920,000	\$865,783,774		\$17,023,886,672
14	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$5,029,802,000	\$5,610,880,000	\$56,108,800,000	\$581,078,000		\$17,604,964,672
15	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$5,331,590,120	\$5,610,880,000	\$61,719,680,000	\$279,289,880		\$17,884,254,553
16	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$5,651,485,527	\$5,610,880,000	\$67,330,560,000	-\$40,605,527		\$17,843,649,026
17	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$5,990,574,658	\$5,610,880,000	\$72,941,440,000	-\$379,694,658		\$17,463,954,367
18	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$6,350,009,138	\$5,610,880,000	\$78,552,320,000	-\$739,129,138		\$16,724,825,229
19	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$6,731,009,686	\$5,610,880,000	\$84,163,200,000	-\$1,120,129,686		\$15,604,695,543
20	4,000,000	\$640,000	\$7,134,870,267	\$5,610,880,000	\$89,774,080,000	-\$1,523,990,267	Net Profits ->	\$14,080,705,276

Principal payoff in Year 5

All amounts in 2003 dollars

Coal Electric Power System

**4 Gigawatt Coal
Fired Electric
System**

0.07 electricity revenue per kilowatt hour

Operating Cost \$0.06/kw/hr

Year Number	Number of Kilowatts per Hour	Electrical Revenue per Hour	Power System Costs	Revenue/Year	Cumulative Revenue	Profit/Loss per Year		Cash on Hand
1	0	\$0	\$900,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$900,000,000		\$4,500,000,000
2	0	\$0	\$900,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$900,000,000		\$3,600,000,000
3	0	\$0	\$900,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$900,000,000		\$2,700,000,000
4	0	\$0	\$900,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$900,000,000		\$1,800,000,000
5	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$900,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$1,554,760,000		\$900,000,000
6	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$4,909,520,000	\$350,920,000		\$2,454,760,000
7	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$7,364,280,000	\$350,920,000		\$2,805,680,000
8	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$9,819,040,000	\$350,920,000		\$3,156,600,000
9	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$12,273,800,000	\$350,920,000		\$3,507,520,000
10	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$14,728,560,000	\$350,920,000		\$3,858,440,000
11	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$17,183,320,000	\$350,920,000	\$4,500,000,000	\$4,209,360,000
12	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$19,638,080,000	\$350,920,000		\$60,280,000
13	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$22,092,840,000	\$350,920,000		\$411,200,000
14	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$24,547,600,000	\$350,920,000		\$762,120,000
15	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$27,002,360,000	\$350,920,000		\$1,113,040,000
16	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$29,457,120,000	\$350,920,000		\$1,463,960,000
17	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$31,911,880,000	\$350,920,000		\$1,814,880,000
18	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$34,366,640,000	\$350,920,000		\$2,165,800,000
19	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$36,821,400,000	\$350,920,000		\$2,516,720,000
20	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$2,103,840,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$39,276,160,000	\$350,920,000	Net Profits ->	\$2,867,640,000
								\$3,218,560,000

Principal payoff in Year 11

All amounts in 2003 dollars

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Nuclear Electric Power System

**4 Gigawatt
Nuclear Electric
System**

0.13 electricity revenue per kilowatt hour

Operating Cost \$0.10/kw/hr

Year Number	Number of Kilowatts per Hour	Electrical Revenue per Hour	Power System Costs	Revenue/Year	Cumulative Revenue	Profit/Loss per Year		Cash on Hand
								\$6,760,000,000
1	0	\$0	\$1,352,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$1,352,000,000		\$5,408,000,000
2	0	\$0	\$1,352,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$1,352,000,000		\$4,056,000,000
3	0	\$0	\$1,352,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$1,352,000,000		\$2,704,000,000
4	0	\$0	\$1,352,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$1,352,000,000		\$1,352,000,000
5	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$1,352,000,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$3,206,840,000		\$4,558,840,000
6	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$9,117,680,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$5,611,280,000
7	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$13,676,520,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$6,663,720,000
8	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$18,235,360,000	\$1,052,440,000	\$6,760,000,000	\$956,160,000
9	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$22,794,200,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$2,008,600,000
10	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$27,353,040,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$3,061,040,000
11	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$31,911,880,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$4,113,480,000
12	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$36,470,720,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$5,165,920,000
13	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$41,029,560,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$6,218,360,000
14	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$45,588,400,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$7,270,800,000
15	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$50,147,240,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$8,323,240,000
16	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$54,706,080,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$9,375,680,000
17	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$59,264,920,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$10,428,120,000
18	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$63,823,760,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$11,480,560,000
19	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$68,382,600,000	\$1,052,440,000		\$12,533,000,000
20	4,000,000	\$520,000	\$3,506,400,000	\$4,558,840,000	\$72,941,440,000	\$1,052,440,000	Net Profits ->	\$13,585,440,000

Principal payoff in Year 8

All amounts in 2003 dollars

Terrestrial Solar Power Electric System

4 Gigawatt

Terrestrial Solar Power System

Industry has not demonstrated large enough electricity generation yet to compare 20 Year projected revenues.

The Terrestrial Solar Power industry is a new developing industry with a history consisting of mostly rooftop systems on houses and commercial buildings, and solar farms with small Kilowatts / Megawatts of electricity production operating at about 30% (thirty percent) efficiency. Recently, due to advances in solar technology, large scale solar power plants are finally being built. These large scale terrestrial solar power plants require thousands of solar arrays operating in well sunlit areas about 8 (eight) hours per day.

Two of the leading technologies are Solar Thermal, which requires large structures for gathering and focusing the Sun's rays, and Photovoltaic, which requires tremendous numbers of acres/hectares and thousands of solar panels. The cost of expanding small scale Terrestrial Solar Power Systems or Farms is too expensive to make it financially feasible to increase electricity output on a large scale. However, in recent years, there have been developments in solar technology that enables the construction of larger Terrestrial Solar Power Plants to be built, but they require tremendous number of acres/hectares and enormous numbers of solar panels.

Examples of these new projects are plants are: (1) Serpa Solar Power Plant, Portugal, 11 Megawatts, 52,000 photovoltaic modules, 60 hectare (150-acres), (2) California plans to build 10 (ten) square miles of solar panels to produce 1 Gigawatt of electricity, (3) Bavaria Solarpark, 62 acres, 57,600 photovoltaic panels for production of 10 Megawatts, (5) Solar Station, Seville Spain, 600 mirrors focusing sunlight onto water pipes at the top of a 40 (forty) story concrete tower, 11 Megawatts.

In 2006, a plan was presented in China to build a 100 Megawatt Solar Power Plant at an estimated cost of 6.03 billion yuan (about \$766 million). Using this example, as an estimated base cost for building Solar Power Plants, the building of a 4 (four) Gigawatt Solar Power Plant would be over 30,000,000,000 (thirty billion U.S Dollars), instead of the range of 2,000,000,000 (two billion U.S. Dollars) to 7,000,000,000 (two-seven billion U.S. Dollars), as indicated in the other technologies this section.

Estimated Cost of Construction of (four) 4 Gigawatt Terrestrial Solar Power Electric System: \$30,000,000,000

Space Solar Satellite Electric Power System

**4 Gigawatt
Space Solar
Power System**

0.07 electricity revenue per kilowatt hour

Year Number	Number of Kilowatts per Hour	Electrical Revenue per Hour	Power System Costs	Revenue/Year	Cumulative Revenue	Profit/Loss per Year		Cash on Hand
								\$7,000,000,000
1	0	\$0	\$2,500,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$2,500,000,000		\$4,500,000,000
2	0	\$0	\$2,800,000,000	\$0	\$0	-\$2,800,000,000		\$1,700,000,000
3	600,000	\$42,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$368,214,000	\$368,214,000	-\$631,786,000		\$1,068,214,000
4	1,200,000	\$84,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$736,428,000	\$1,104,642,000	-\$263,572,000		\$804,642,000
5	1,800,000	\$126,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,104,642,000	\$2,209,284,000	\$104,642,000		\$909,284,000
6	2,400,000	\$168,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,472,856,000	\$3,682,140,000	\$472,856,000		\$1,382,140,000
7	3,000,000	\$210,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,841,070,000	\$5,523,210,000	\$841,070,000		\$2,223,210,000
8	3,600,000	\$252,000	\$500,000,000	\$2,209,284,000	\$7,732,494,000	\$1,709,284,000		\$3,932,494,000
9	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$10,187,254,000	\$2,404,760,000		\$6,337,254,000
10	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$12,642,014,000	\$2,404,760,000	\$7,000,000,000	\$1,742,014,000
11	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$15,096,774,000	\$2,404,760,000		\$4,146,774,000
12	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$17,551,534,000	\$2,404,760,000		\$6,551,534,000
13	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$20,006,294,000	\$2,404,760,000		\$8,956,294,000
14	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$22,461,054,000	\$2,404,760,000		\$11,361,054,000
15	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$24,915,814,000	\$2,404,760,000		\$13,765,814,000
16	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$27,370,574,000	\$2,404,760,000		\$16,170,574,000
17	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$29,825,334,000	\$2,404,760,000		\$18,575,334,000
18	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$32,280,094,000	\$2,404,760,000		\$20,980,094,000
19	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$34,734,854,000	\$2,404,760,000		\$23,384,854,000
20	4,000,000	\$280,000	\$50,000,000	\$2,454,760,000	\$37,189,614,000	\$2,404,760,000	Net Profits ->	\$25,789,614,000

Principal payoff in Year 10

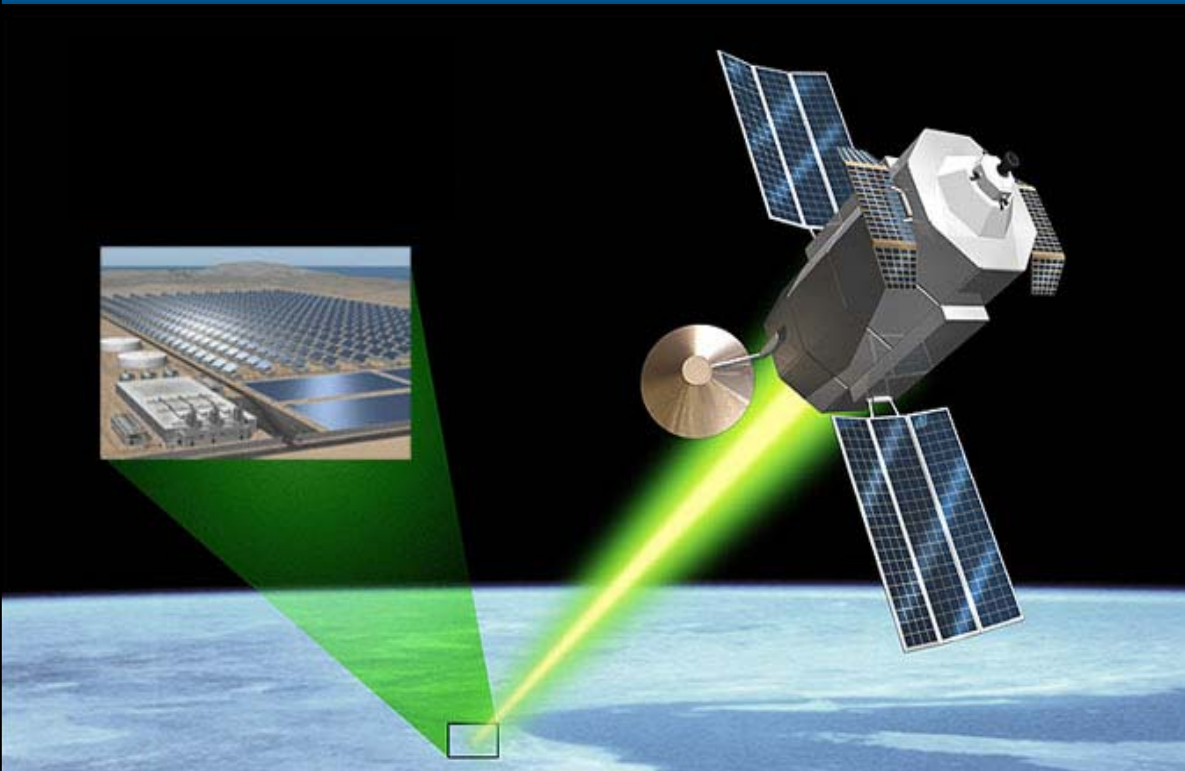
All amounts in 2003 dollars

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Space Solar Power Satellites for Water & Electricity



Space Solar Power Satellite Program



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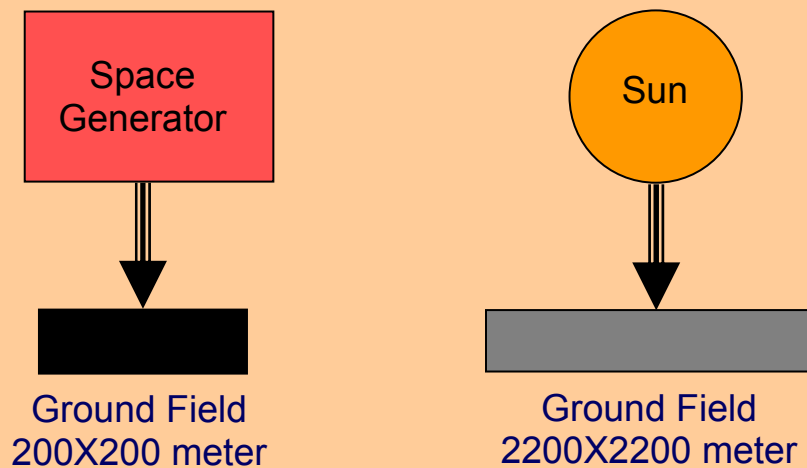
What is Power Beaming?

Energy from the Sun is collected in space, converted into radiant energy, and laser beamed to a ground based receiving station where it is converted to electricity and used to produce usable water.



How Does it Compare?

SOLAR RECEIVING FIELD SIZE COMPARISON
(ONE GIGAWATT)





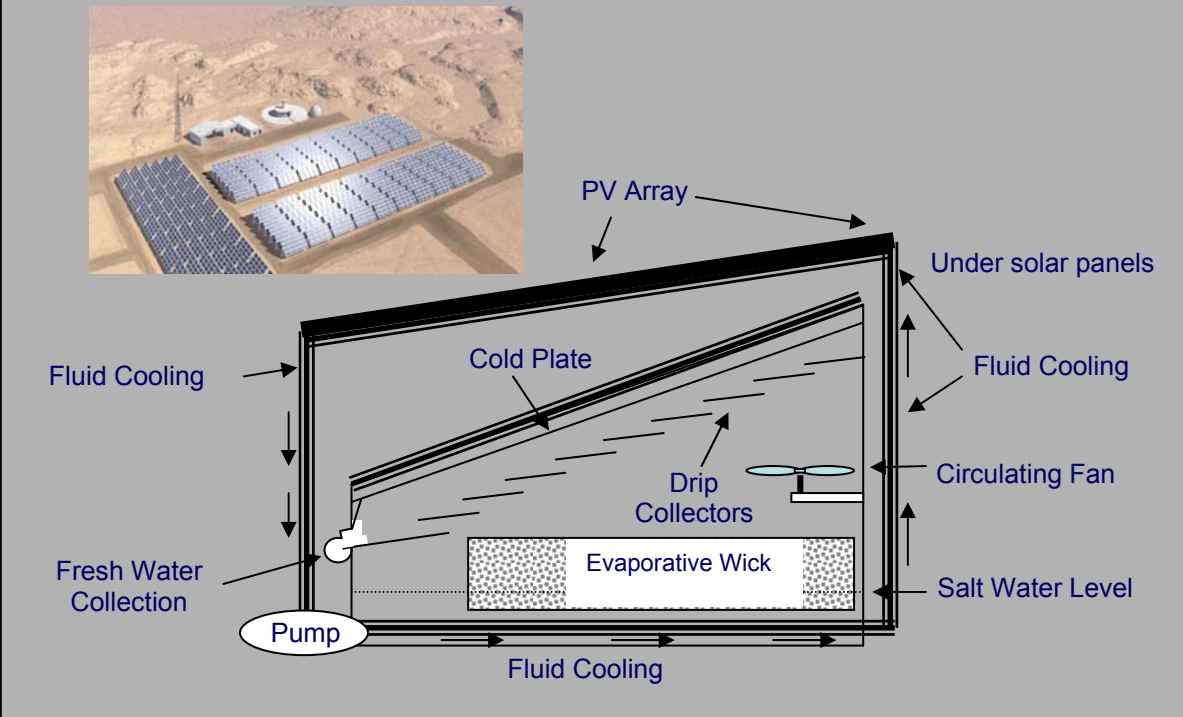
Water & Electricity Power Plant

- **Receives Solar Beams**
- **Generates and Stores Electricity**
- **Processes Water**



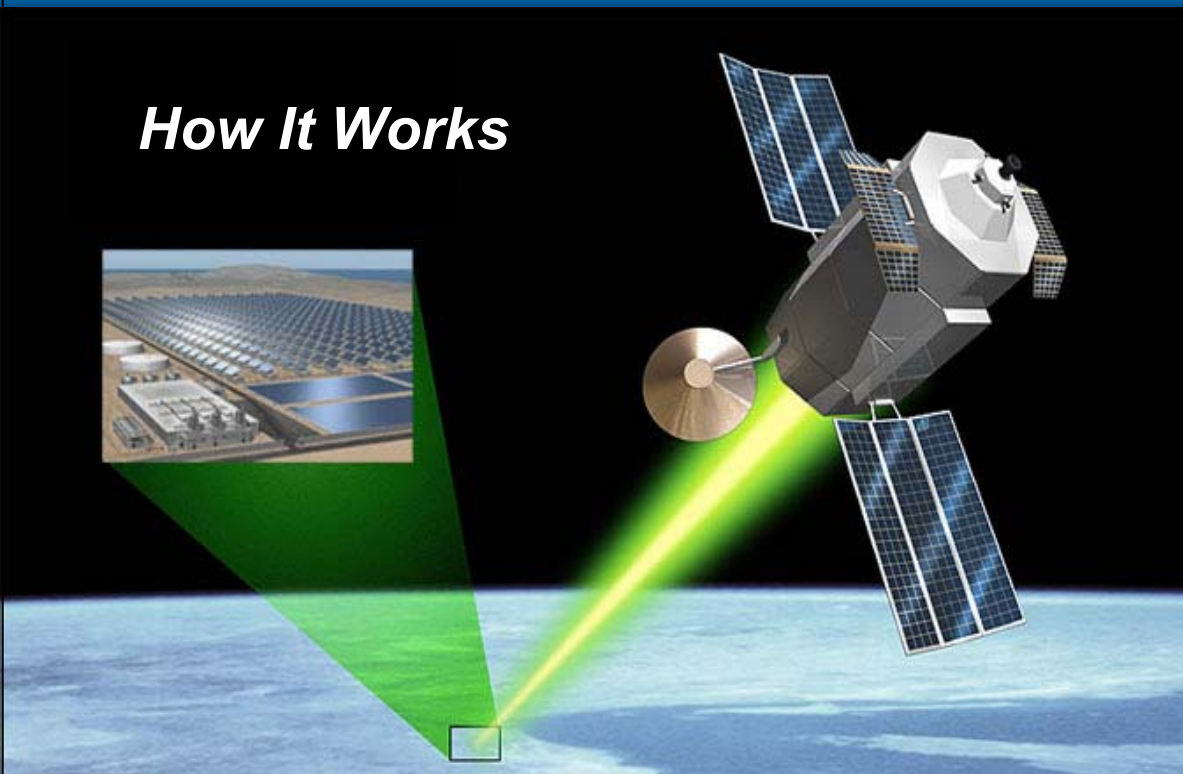
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Desalinization and Water Condensation System



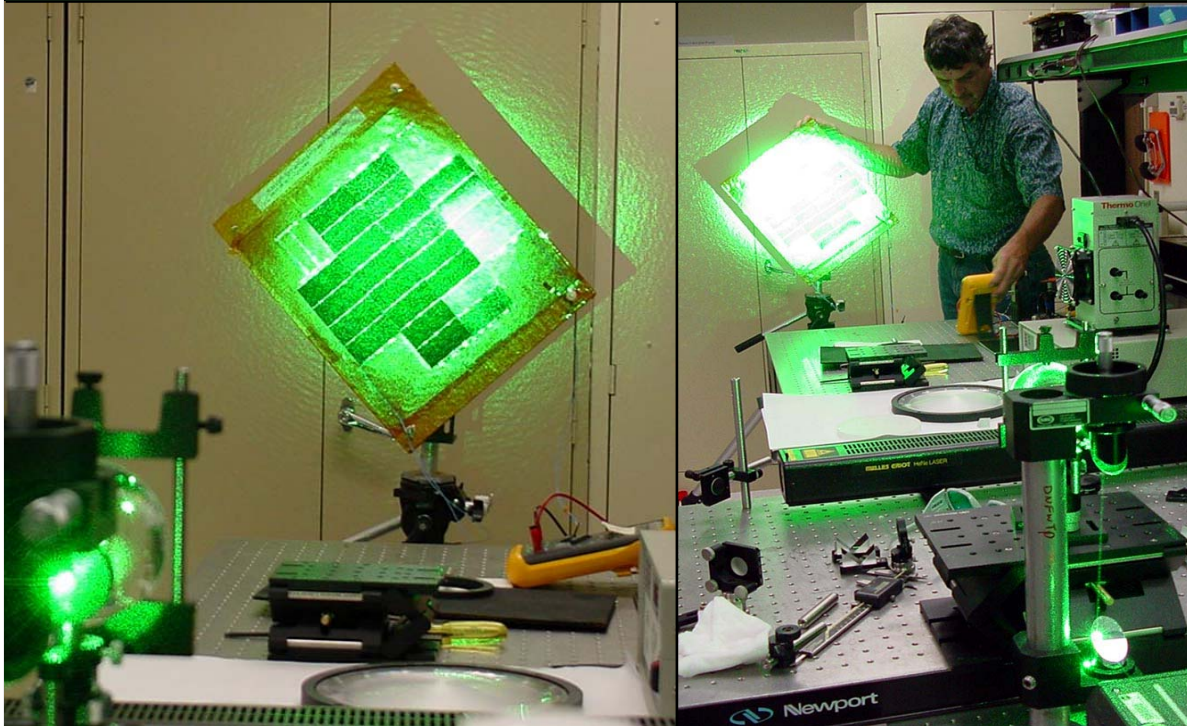
Space Solar Power Satellite Program

How It Works

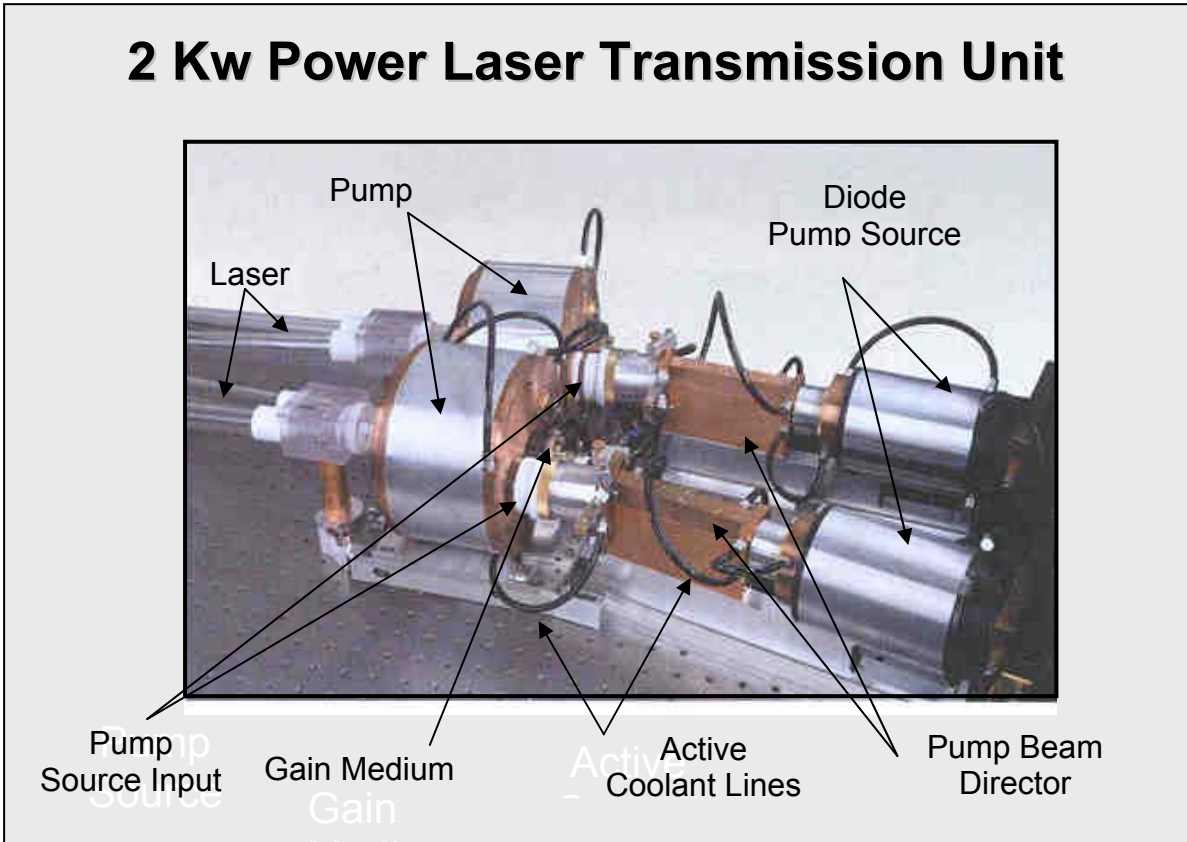


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Power Beam Photovoltaic Cell Development



2 Kw Power Laser Transmission Unit



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Power Beaming Safety

- Beam will not heat the atmosphere.
- Birds and insects flying into the direct path of the beam will feel heat and will generally avoid the area.
- Aircraft flying through the central beam will not be risk.
- Beam is not designed to highly concentrate power and cannot be used as a weapon.
- No environmental impacts.

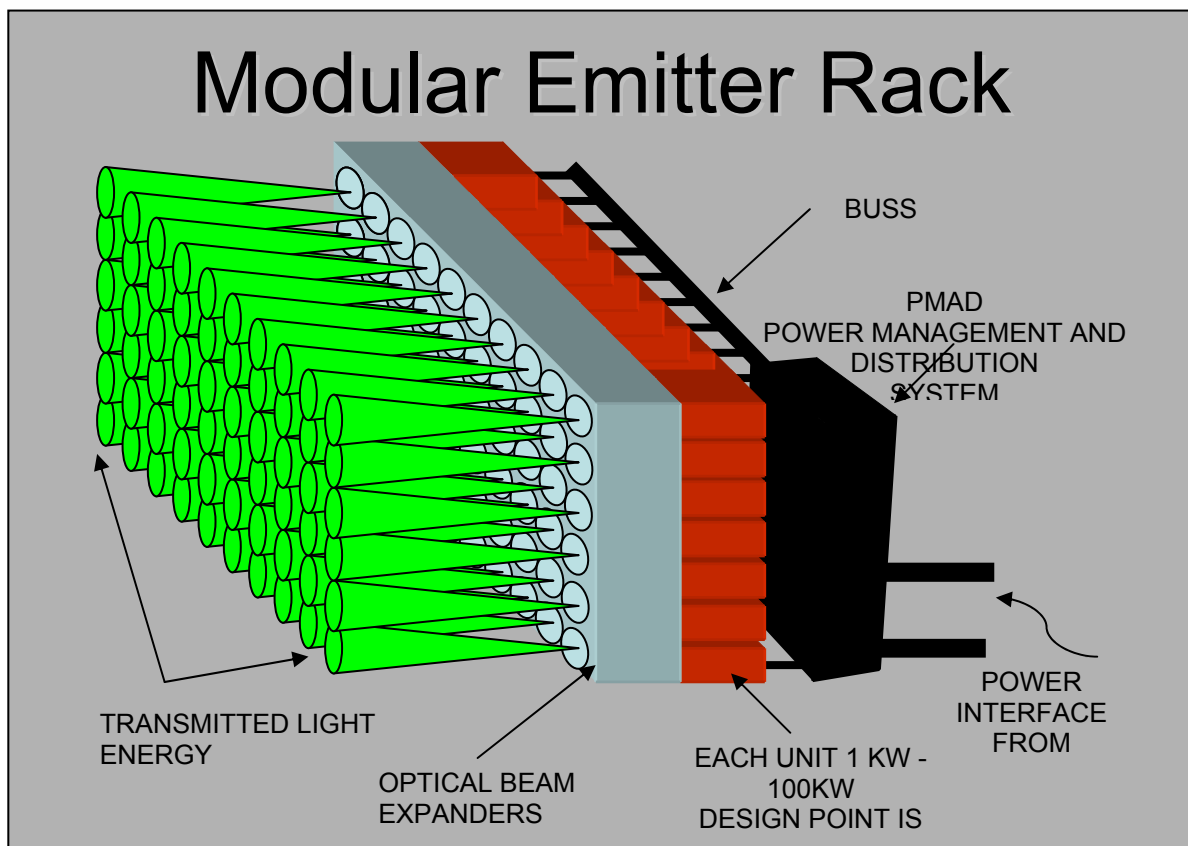
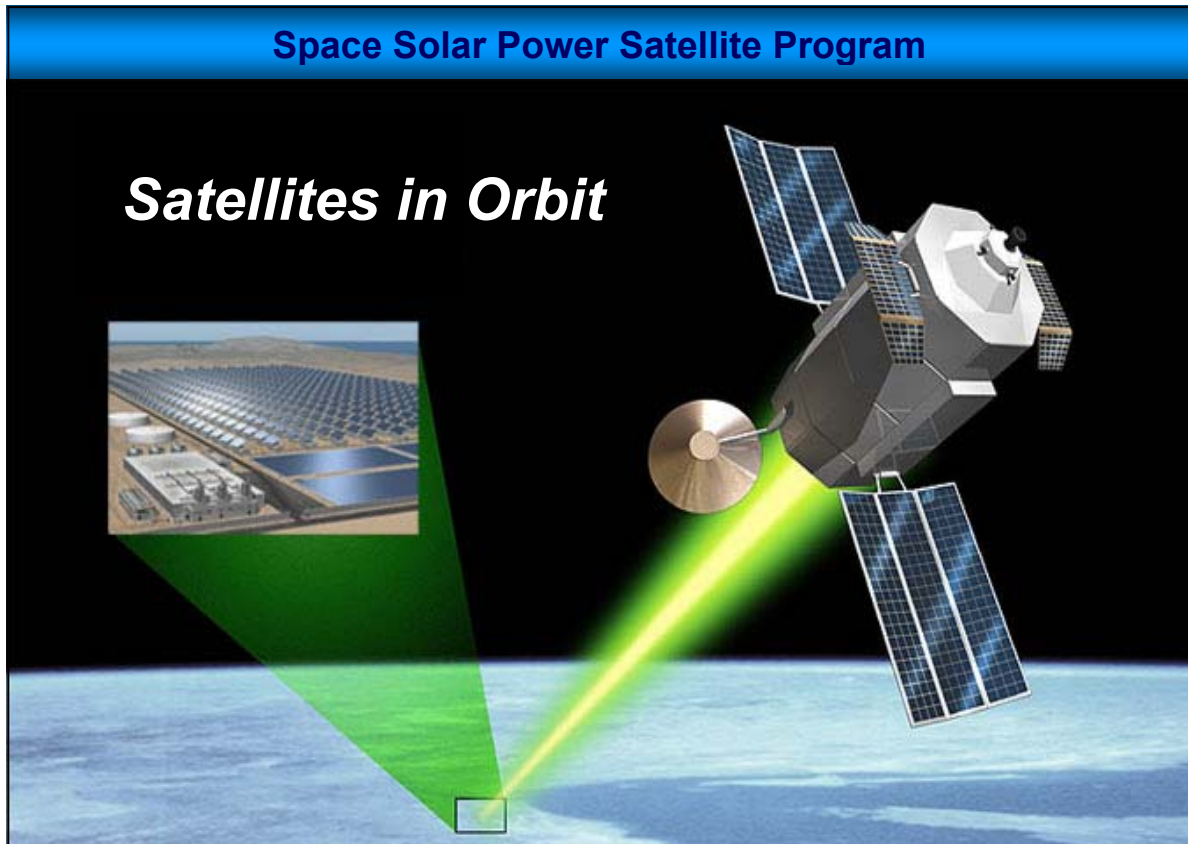


Ground Laser Beam Powers Aircraft – 9/17/03

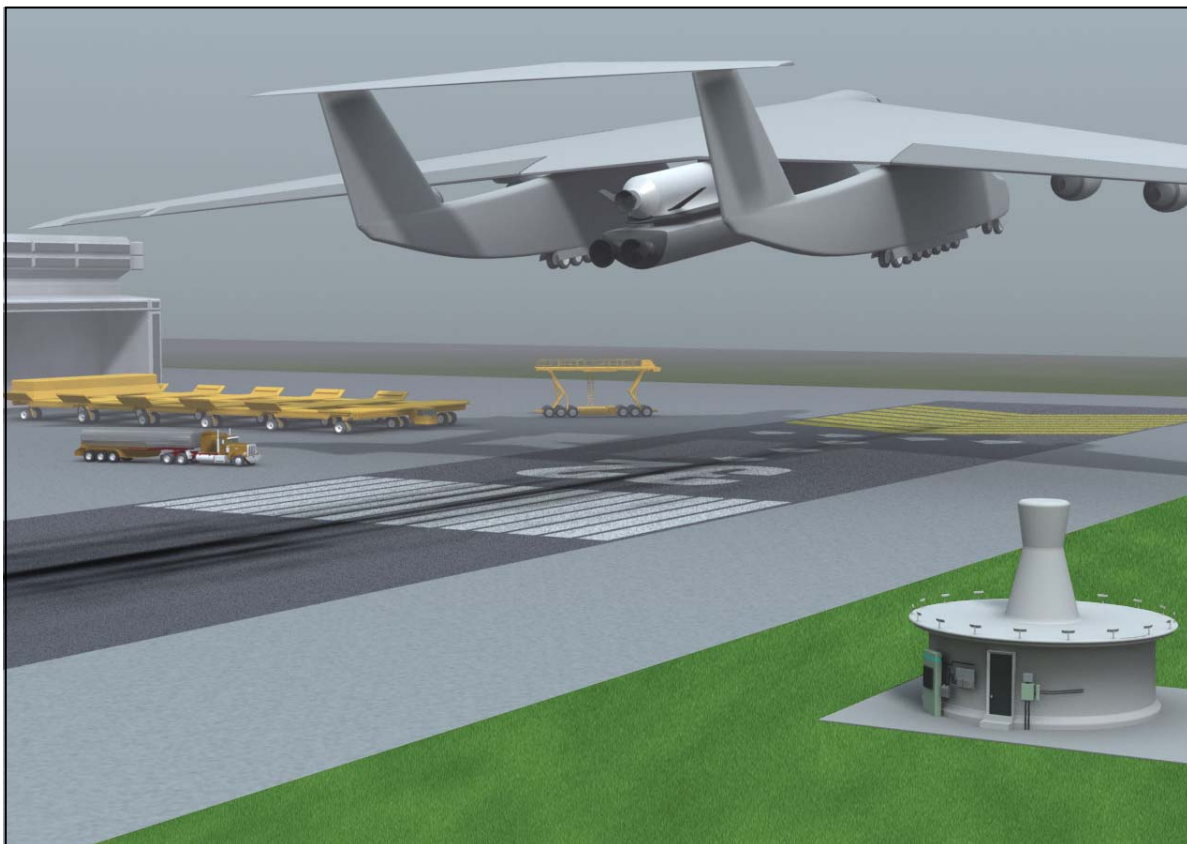
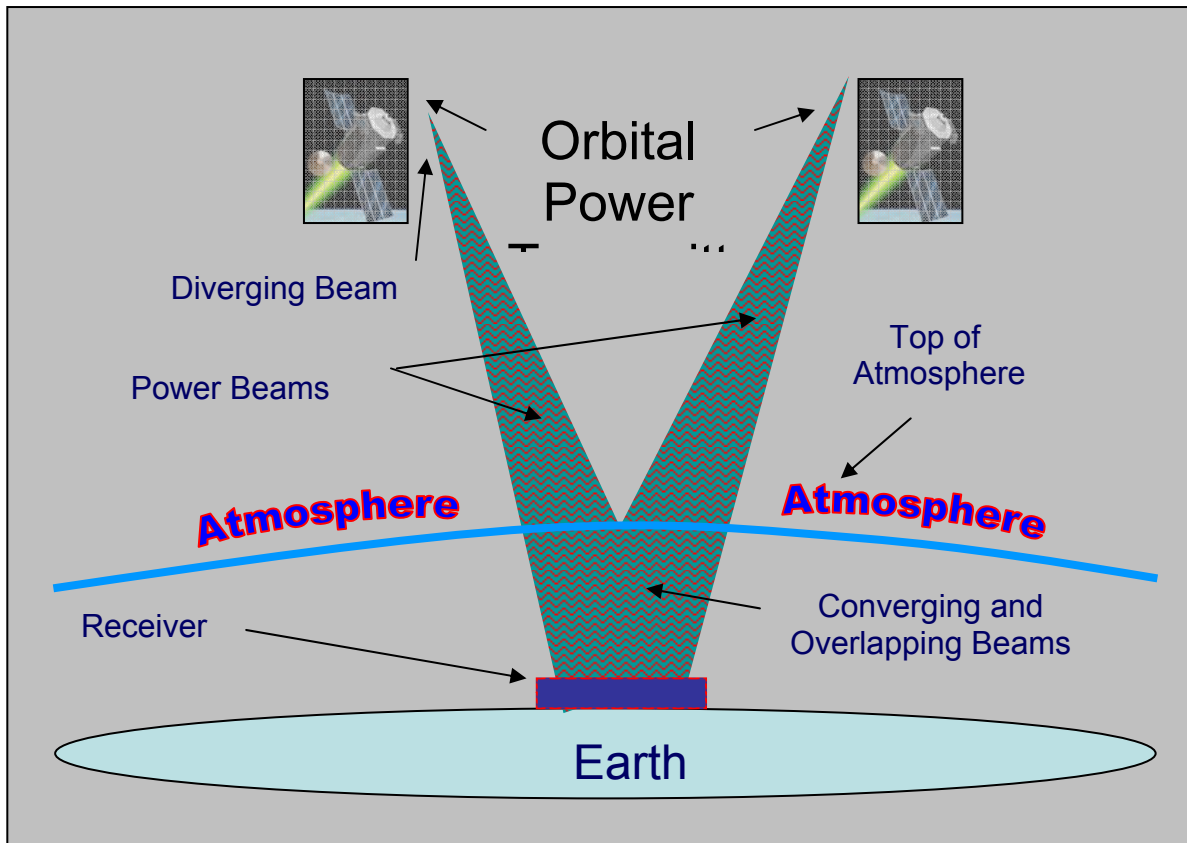




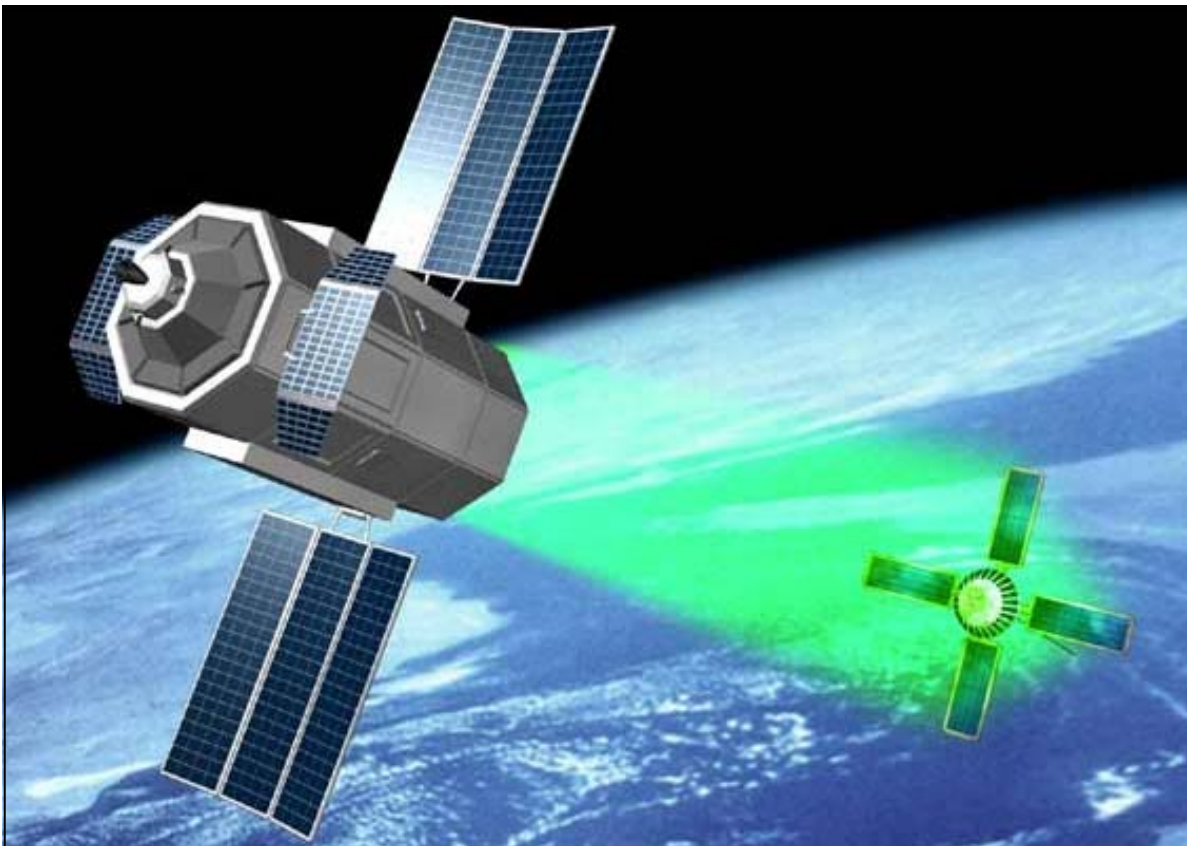
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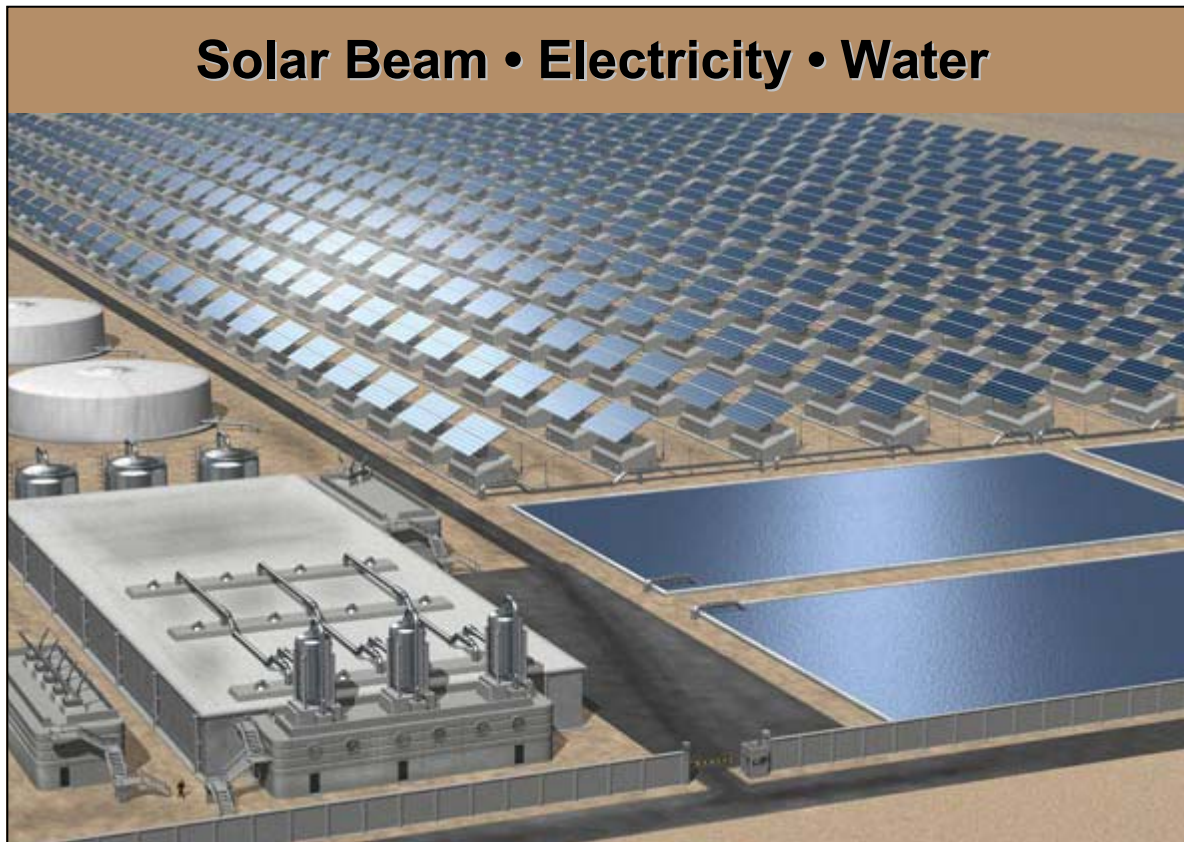


OUR MISSION

Production of Water & Electricity

A world map showing the continents of North America, South America, Europe, and Africa, along with the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean and includes labels for various countries and geographical features.

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Solar Beam • Electricity • Water

Build-Out Plan

Phase One

- **Build ground infrastructure and get permits**
- **NASA-JPL for engineering**
- **Begin building of satellites**

Phase Two

- **Delivery of satellites to orbit**
- **Power beaming for electricity and water production**

Phase Three

- **Continued build out and operations of program**

Advantages of Program

- **Savings on cost of electricity and water production.**
- **Source of power almost unlimited by beams from Sun to Earth.**
- **Long distance distribution of water to remote locations.**
- **Maintenance cost of program less than 10%.**
- **More efficient storage and processing of power.**
- **Water available for emergencies.**
- **No pollution.**

Space Solar Power Satellite Program



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