NFTs (Non-Fungible Tokens

Mad Comedian Blockchain

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What are NFTs?

It’s a cryptocurrency tokenized by “Mad Comedian’s Blockchain”

NFTs are tokens that we can use to represent ownership of a unique item. They let us tokenize things like art, collectibles, even real state. This specific NFT only has one official owner with (Omar Dyer’s Call Warrant) that is secured on this blockchain known as Mad Comedian’s Blockchain—no can modify the record of ownership or copy/paste a new NFT into existence, that is worth any value. This specific **{NFT}** allows fans, artist, collectors, and investors become angel investors of this specific token. What makes this specific **{NFT}** special, would be the amount you invested into the collection of art that is decentralized around an NFT. Omar Dyer built a traditional currency using traditional dollar formula into a digital world outside of Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other cryptocurrencies.

NFT stands for non-fungible token, and “Non-fungible” is an economic term that you could use to describe things like your furniture, a song file, or your computer, since it’s not a commodity. These things are not interchangeable for other items because they have unique properties, described as intellectual properties.

Fungible items, on the other hand, can be exchanged because their value defines them rather than their unique properties. For example, ETH or dollars are fungible because 1 ETH / $1 USD is exchangeable for another 1 ETH / $1 USD. But an NFT is not exchangeable outside of the blockchain and marketplace.

Mad Comedian’s Blockchain was created from the profile of Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit Organization and has a service mark from the state of New Jersey – doubted with a trademark pending. Making the image of Mad Comedian, only vitally owned by Omar Dyer and Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit.

“When you find a passion, and you’ve educated on it;
you will find a way. –Omar Dyer 2021”

What are Blockchains?

Mad Comedian's Blockchain

Blockchains are tamper evident and tamper resistant digital ledgers implemented in a distributed fashion (i.e., without a central repository) and usually without a central authority (i.e., a bank, company or government). At their basic level, they enable a community of users to record transactions in a shared ledger within that community, such that under normal operation of the blockchain network no transaction can be changed once published. In 2008, the blockchain idea was combined with several other technologies and computing concepts to create modern cryptocurrencies: electronic cash protected through cryptographic mechanisms instead of a central repository or authority.

This technology became widely known in 2009 with the launch of the Bitcoin network, the first of many modern cryptocurrencies. In Bitcoin, and similar systems, the transfer of digital information that represents electronic cash takes place in a distributed system. Bitcoin users can digitally sign and transfer their rights to that information to another user and the Bitcoin blockchain records this transfer publicly, allowing all participants of the network to independently verify the validity of the transactions. The Bitcoin blockchain is independently maintained and managed by a distributed group of participants. This, along with cryptographic mechanisms, makes the blockchain resilient to attempts to alter the ledger later (modifying blocks or forging transactions). Blockchain technology has enabled the development of many cryptocurrency systems such as Bitcoin and Ethereum1 . Because of this, blockchain technology is often viewed as bound to Bitcoin or possibly cryptocurrency solutions in general. However, the technology is available for a broader variety of applications and is being investigated for a variety of sectors.

The core ideas behind blockchain technology emerged in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In 1989, Leslie Lamport developed the Paxos protocol, and in 1990 submitted the paper The PartTime Parliament to ACM Transactions on Computer Systems; the paper was finally published in a 1998 issue. The paper describes a consensus model for reaching agreement on a result in a network of computers where the computers or network itself may be unreliable.

In 1991, a signed chain of information was used as an electronic ledger for digitally signing documents in a way that could easily show none of the signed documents in the collection had been changed.

These concepts were combined and applied to electronic cash in 2008 and described in the paper, Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System; which was published pseudonymously by Satoshi Nakamoto, and then later in 2009 with the establishment of the Bitcoin cryptocurrency blockchain network. Nakamoto's paper contained the blueprint that most modern cryptocurrency schemes follow (although with variations and modifications). Bitcoin was just the first of many blockchain applications.

The difference with Mad Comedian's Blockchain

Mad Comedian's Blockchain is organize by an "Angel Investor" named Omar Dyer who is employed by Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit, with specific goals, which are to raise funds for MCCM01 (Mad Comedian On Canvass 01). Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit is an organization that is a private foundation, with a subsidiary organization – that has a different employer identification number that is tax exempt. The initial funds from this group, and the healthy plus longevity of this group is monitored by the State of New Jersey and can only be dissolved by an arbitrator of the state. And because to the popularity of the online image, Mad Comedian was able to build a blockchain based off of Omar Dyer's call warrant, that will be monitored by the state of New Jersey and since Omar Dyer is an accredited and skilled investor, as a former public figure, he meets the current qualifications.

Omar Dyer building a call warrant, allows him to organize this blockchain under the state sponsored service mark, and state sponsored trademark for the foundation fund known as ***"My Plan Challenge Foundation Fund."*** Building a call warrant allows Omar Dyer to trade and organize this **{NFTs}** under the classification of "Meme Art," and "Meme Stocks". Doing this allows the company as a non-profit company to organize a community offering as a nonprofit organization with a (DPO) Direct Public Offering. Direct Public Offerings allows nonprofit organizations to market on an open exchange, where it gives them the ability to crowdfund. Crowdfunding is one of the biggest tools that can help nonprofit organizations raise money, and not make a profit. This works as a tool for organizations that aren't allowed to make a profit and give them the same chances at funding that for-profit would be able to achieve.

Since Bitcoin was pseudonymous, it was essential to have mechanisms to create trust in an environment where users could not be easily identified. Prior to the use of blockchain technology, this trust was typically delivered through intermediaries trusted by both parties. Without trusted intermediaries, the needed trust within a blockchain network is enabled by four key characteristics of blockchain technology, described below:

- Ledger – the technology uses an append only ledger to provide full transactional history. Unlike traditional databases, transactions, and values in a blockchain are not overridden.
- Secure – blockchains are cryptographically secure, ensuring that the data contained within the ledger has not been tampered with, and that the data within the ledger is attestable.
- Shared – the ledger is shared amongst multiple participants. This provides transparency across the node participants in the blockchain network.
- Distributed – the blockchain can be distributed. This allows for scaling the number of nodes of a blockchain network to make it more resilient to attacks by bad actors. By increasing the number of nodes, the ability for a bad actor to impact the consensus protocol used by the blockchain is reduced.

The U.S. maintains a generally ositive outlock on the uses of Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies through a few formal rules have actually been introduced. Most of the regulatory discussion surrounding blockcain has been at the agency level, including the Department of Treasury, Security Exchange Commission, (SEC)) Federal Trade Commission, (FTC)Internal Revenue Service, (IRS) Office of Currency Comptroller, (OCC) and Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)—all of which hold differ in their definitions of "cryptocurrency" as well as their stances on how to regulate the industry.

While FinCEN does not consider cryptocurrency to be legal tender, it does consider exchanges as money transmitters subjected to their jurisdiction. Meanwhile, the IRS has begun considering cryptocurrency property, and has issued tax guidance accordingly. What makes this offering a little different on this chain is that the funding is part of a crowdfunding source that has venture capitalist funding. Mad Comedian is solely funded by Credit One Bank, Merrick Bank, First Premier Bank, and Mission Lane Bank.

What are DPO (Direct Public Offering)?

Mad Comedian's Blockchain

A direct public offering (DPO) is a type of offering in which a company offers its securities directly to the public to raise capital. An issuing company using a DPO eliminates the intermediaries—investment banks, broker-dealers, and underwriters—that are typical in initial public offerings (IPO), and self-underwrites its securities.

- The SEC (Securities Exchange Commission) allows nonprofit companies to organize community offerings, also known as DPOs to be organized by accredited investors.
  - Accredited investors don't have to register as a representative agent, if the investor meets the strict criteria.
  - Omar Dyer meets the strict criteria as a former political candidate and current treasurer of a political action committee that has raised more then, $200,000.

How a Direct Public Offering Works

When a firm issues security through a direct public offering (DPO), it raises money independently without the restrictions associated with bank and venture capital financing. The terms of the offering are solely up to the issuer who guides and tailors the process according to the company's best interests. The issuer sets the offering price, the minimum investment per investor, the limit on the number of securities that any one investor can buy, the settlement date, and the offering period within which investors can purchase the securities and after which the offering will be closed.

- The IRS, allows nonprofit organization to have ***disqualified Persons*** are board-members, angel investors, family members of the organization and have rights to issue no more than 100 shares of their option as a board member of the organization.
  - Qualifying Members must not have more than 1% retention and can't benefit from the monies raised on the security. Meaning 100% of the money outside of the allocated funds, are donated to the benefit of the organization.
  - Disqualified Person: "Under Internal Revenue Service's rules for nonprofit organizations and foundations, this can be any person who was in a position to exercise substantial influence over the affairs of the applicable tax-exempt organization at any time during the lookback period.

It is not necessary that the person actually exercise substantial influence, only that the person be in a position to do so. For this purpose, donors, and donor advisors with respect to a donor advised fund are treated as disqualified persons with respect to the transaction with the fund. Moreover, the entire amount-involved paid to such a person is treated as an excess benefit. Finally, a person who is able to exercise substantial influence over a section 509(a)(3) supporting organization is organized and operated to benefit. Family Members of the disqualified person and entities controlled by the disqualified person are also disqualified persons. For this purpose, the term control is defined as owning more than 35% of the voting power of a corporation, more than 35% of the profits interest in a partnership, or more than 35% of the beneficial interest in a trust.

- The SEC, allows nonprofits to employ "Angel Investors" once regulated and approved from a state monitoring board to organize a prospectus for a security.
    - Nonprofits are allowed to have securities and not stock options.

How a DPO Is Traded

Although an issuing company can raise funds from the company through a DPO, a trading exchange platform for its securities will still not be available. Unlike an IPO that usually trades on the NYSE or Nasdaq after its offering, a DPO will not have such a trading platform but can opt to trade in the over-the-counter markets (OTC). Like OTC securities, DPO securities may face illiquidity and risk if they are not registered and do not conform to the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

- Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit trades securities to with financing firms in a private and OTC market using service marks from the state of New Jersey.
    - Omar Dyer was able to organize Loan Stocks, which are securities that are secured by loans purchased and repaid in full on the liability of Omar Dyer's personal credit. And each loan stock was donated to the organization as a security.
    - The My Plan Challenge Foundation Fund is also organized by Omar Dyer as a private family fund that is open to the public via membership to the organization.

The SEC, allows each company to market a DPO with $2,500 to start up, and $100,000 to fully register with the commission.

- Registering with the commission allows the company to be listed on an exchange;
- Being listed on an exchange allows a company to offer an ICO (Initial Coin Offering);
- Each DPO and ICO are not insured by the FDIC, and are protected by the SEC monitoring service for the amount of $100,000 per prospectus;

If a DPO is under the threshold of $100,000 which is according to the information provided by the SEC; a company can organize a security in the amount of $2,500. Which is also the limited threshold a qualifying member can raise per donation for a non-profit.

Please note that this specific NFT is organized by Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit, and the major goal is to organize this NFT in the over-the-counter market, also known as the private market.

What are the rules and regulations for this NFT?

Mad Comedian's Blockchain

Some of the basic rules of trading an NFT is creating one, and this specific NFT was created by Omar Dyer, and donated to Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit Organization.

Determining the precise value of an NFT is difficult since the asset class is relatively new. While tangible artworks like the Mona Lisa or physical collectibles like NBA player cards have defined values, investors looking at NFTs may have a hard time deciding whether a given asset or collectible is worth their money and whether they really want or need it. But as NFTs make their way into a lot of industries in less than a year and reach high levels of valuation, three main factors have emerged for gauging their worth.

1. Rarity

This factor translates literally into how rare and "hard-to-get" a specific NFT is. Good examples of rarity are a first-of-its-kind artwork from a famous creator in the digital arts industry, or an NFT created by a famous celebrity. Another factor of rarity is the effect such an NFT would provide in, for example, a video game.

People are drawn to such NFTs because of their intrinsic value, where the owner of the NFT holds the blockchain proof of ownership. This gives a sense of distinction and determines the premium value of an NFT.

Solid examples of the unique effect in the crypto industry are the first CryptoKitties, Everydays - The First 5000 Days by Beeple and others.

What makes this commodity special is the notion that this idea is technology based, since Mad Comedian is more of a technology than a product? Mad Comedian was created using gaming software on an older version of Web3 or basically known as machimin technology from MovieStorm.

2. Utility

The utility of an NFT comes from its real application, in either physical or digital worlds. For example, some NFTs are more than just collectibles, since they can be used in games, like virtual lands, spells, or characters. This characteristic of NFTs gives them immediate value, which accrues over time depending on the popularity of the underlying project. As the community of a decentralized game's players grows, more of them will be willing to pay top dollar for a unique card.

Examples of such NFTs are the Euro 2020 NFT Tickets, Decentraland property, or collectible cards like Geralt of Rivia in The Witcher Universe Gwent Card Game.

3. Tangibility

Some NFTs are tethered to real-world objects, which gives value in terms of tangibility backed by ownership immutability. In essence, anything can be backed by an NFT to solidify ownership rights, but that does not make the object unique or high-demand. The underlying value of such an object will be determined by its practicality, scarcity, and the personal satisfaction it gives users.

For example, having an NFT ticket to an exclusive event full of celebrities is considerably more valuable, both intrinsically and on a personal level, than owning an NFT tethered to a bottle cap.

In terms of market practicality, such NFTs with tangible value are best suitable for short-term trading on the marketplace. That is because such NFTs may have expiry dates, like tickets. Meanwhile, other collectibles like NFT-tethered limited-edition sneakers can accrue value over time as the number of items in circulation dwindles.

As a direct offering from a private foundation this source can be distributed on the secondary market, with the state issues service mark. Even though the organization that controls the copyrights and controls the function of Mad Comedian—the technology is widely public.

<u>Mad Comedian on Canvass Model 01</u>: Please inquire with Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit to learn more about the prospectus. This collection of art was organized by Omar Dyer using software from Moviestorm LTD. The cost of this collection was $3,500 which includes the cost of making the meme art on canvass. A fundraiser was developed to help build the fund in the amount of $2500. And the continuous goal is to raise $100,000 on the collection of digital art work.

<u>Meme Stock</u>: is a stock option organized by financial firms, and is part of the block chain known as NFTs (Non-Fungible Tokens). The first ***<u>Meme Stock</u>*** was organized by Coaches 101 A NJ Non-Profit's angel investor Omar Dyer on 9/26/2017. ***Mad Comedian*** is the first officially known ***Meme Stock*** that has a service mark which is protected by the state of New Jersey: SM #25416.

- With a Meme Stock, the option is only listed once the product art hit the market exchange and has a price value and set to the market.
- **M x V = P x Q** is the evaluated formula for Meme Stocks and Meme Art:
    - M = the total value of the chips
    - V = the velocity of the chips, that is to say the number of times they have been traded over a given period.
    - P = in the case of cryptoassets, P represents the price of resources monetized by the network. If we take the example of SiaCoin, it will be used to determine the dollar price of Gigabite available storage, represented in $ / GB.
    - Q = total resources used by the network. In the case of SiaCoin, this would be the number of Gigabites available on the network. If we multiply P and Q (where P = $ / GB and Q = GB), we get an amount in $.

PQ represents the exchange of value in the ecosystem. It is in a way the GDP of the micro-economy created by the protocol and the network.

MCCM01 opening price is the amount raised to start the evaluation, which is $2,500. So, in the equation M x V = P x Q: placing the money value of $2,500 will replace the letter (M).

For MCCM01, since this collection of art work has a call number, and a call warrant the letter (V) in the formula is 100.

For MCCM01, since this collection of art work is worth $25 the price of the NFT under this blockchain that is covered by the call warrant. So, $25 would replace the letter (P) in the formula.

For MCCM01, since this collection of art work has a storage shell of $25 per token and 100 tokens are the max. The letter (Q) is divided into the number of tokens that is priced.

For MCCM01 the formula to find out what is the evaluation of this specific NFT is
2,500 x 100 = 25/1 x 1/25. The answer to this formula of an NFT that is on this blockchain known as MCCM01 is $25,000 = 1; which means each NFT under this blockchain is $25 per NFT and the purchaser of this NFT is maxed out at 100, whereas $2,500 is the holding shell and $25,000 is the evaluation of this blockchain.

This NFT known as Mad Comedian On Canvass (MCCM01) is organized by Omar Dyer for the benefit of Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit. The formula presented for this exclusive NFT as a traditional work of art on the blockchain of Omar Dyer follows as: There is a registration fee that must be included when purchasing one NFT. And because this is a class a mutual fund and apart of the My Plan Challenge Foundation Fund, the minimum requirement for administrative processing is $25. And each NFT after that is $25 dollars, which allows 1 person to purchase or invest up to $2,500 on this blockchain, which will give an investor 100 NFTs on a blockchain for MCCM01.

How does an Investor make a profit of this NFT?

Mad Comedian’s Blockchain

An investor, that has purchased at least 1 NFT will get a packet that has a call warrant (personalized); a letter welcoming them into the NFT program. They will get an IPS (Investment Policy Statement), plus a securities ledger of the entire fund portfolio, a minted stock certificate. Plus, a pledge card with a specific date to purchase 99 other NFTs in order to complete the blockchain.

> *Please note any investor that purchases an NFT will not make any money off an incomplete blockchain on this NFT. To complete the blockchain an investor must purchase all 100 NFTs at the market price of $2,500. And once the blockchain is complete the ledger will be rated at the maturity rate of one year in a separate certificate deposit, from a brokerage account disclosed by the parent company. And at the discretion of the administrator, each blockchain may be resold on the market place of choosing, until the 100 NTFs are repurchased by another or different investor. And once the initial 100 NFTs are purchased and that blockchain is closed, the initial investor will have the option to cash out of hold on to the chain, until the chain is maxed out at $25,000.*

Mad Comedian’s Blockchain is unique because its digital currency based on a security that is a commodity. And the actual art on Canvass, has been printed in a one-of-a-kind canvass; that is being held in an exclusive place by the organizer Omar Dyer. And based on this formula, an investor may not see a profit on this investment until the blockchain is sold at $25,000 – which means, once the investor makes the purchase on this blockchain; that investor must find a replacement to sell their 100 NFTs to the next buyer in order to make a return on that investment. Now if an investor sells all 100 of their NFTs, they will owe the ledger $25 for closing out the NFT. The investor can return the 100 NFTs to the blockchain and pay a withdrawal fee that is administered by the administrators of the My Plan Challenge Foundation Fund.

- **Security of the NFT:**

  Each Blockchain has one stock certificate that is backed by the full price of the NFT; which is the opening price of the initial call warrant that was issued by the Angel Investor hired by Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit in Omar Dyer. Omar Dyer, opened this specific NFT at $2,500. This NFT named MCCM01 has a certificate of deposit attached to the NFT. It also has a company issued, minted stock certificate that has a 100-year maturity date on the certificate.

  - **Maturity Date:** Omar Dyer has elected to increase the value of the security on this NFT so it can become a secured asset and not a crypted coin with no asset. And in order to create longevity with the asset, the minted certificate can't be cashed until 100-years as passed, under this certificate of deposit.
  - **Stock Certificate**: For the Call Warrant under Omar Dyer, a minted certificate that is signed by Omar Dyer, with full inscription on the paper. This certificate is outside the scopes of the banking institution and will be notarized and sealed with a corporate seal, and a banking seal.
  - **Certificate of Deposit**: The current bank that is issuing the certificate of deposit, will require a bank check, and the maximum amount of withdrawal per day is capped at $2,500. And each call warrant outside of has a separate interest rate, with a maturity date set on the opening of the certificate of deposit. The secured measures of this model are to make sure the resale of the asset is matched.
    - In order for this model to be a security and not a crypted coin, Omar Dyer elected to use minted paper that has a corporate seal and is has his hand written signature. The only change in this format is the signature. And the signature must be a blood relative within the Omar Dyer family line.
    - Money can be added onto this blockchain, and it can be taken out – yet the full blockchain can't be cashed out until 100-years has passed.
    - Once the blockchain reaches market cap of $100k, a dividend will be paid out to the investors.
  - **Crypto-wallet**: A crypto wallet may be organized as a stock option by the investment firm, to secure market rate viability. Please check with the managers of the fund for more information.

- **Securing the asset:**

  Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit wants to secure each investment as a commodity, and with that commodity – the nonprofit organization want to standout in the NFT market, where the trading or bidding on this asset doesn't lose value.

  - **Token Price**: Based on the formula set in this pamphlet, each NFT under MCCM01 is set at $25 per token. And there are only 100 tokens in this blockchain that is worth $2,500.
    - As each blockchain is organized into a certificate of deposit, each blockchain will have a maturity date and rate set by the bank.
    - For this specific NFT known as MCCM01, the cap limit is $2,500 on 100 NFTs.
  - **Investment Price**: The price on the investment is based on the managers cap, and the availability of the manager to create securities with a maturity date, that are exchangeable under crypto currency.
    - **Ways an Investor makes cash**: Each investor has the opportunity to resell the NFT at the listed price of $2,500; and once the NFT is sold, there's $25 registration fee, and a $150 resale fee, with a $25 annual fee for after the maturity date of the NFT's certificate of deposit.
    - **Collection of Fee**: Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit will be collecting fees on registration, and holding of the product.
      - Legal Fees are conducted by the arbitrator – as Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit, will have sole right to conduct, sue, arbitrate and mitigate anyone who violates the service mark rights of Mad Comedian out of the state of New Jersey. All issues will be conducted in municipal court – or with the jurisdiction of the New Jersey's supreme courts.
      - Registration Fee: Because of the filing status of a nonprofit, collecting a registration fee will help keep the fund afloat. As required by the SEC (Security Exchange Commission) $25 is the maximum any one issuing a fund account can charge.

- Annual Fee: Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit wants to make this investment a safe and secure investment that will be resold and tracked on the open market. The annual fee of $25 is required by the FINRA monitoring board for mutual fund accounts.
- Resale Fee: If a person purchases an NFT on one of our market exchanges, that has been approved to whole sale and distribute our product through a smart contract or traditional ledger that has a digital wallet – Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit is requesting that all resold NFTs be subjected to a $150 post-charge.
    - Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit reserves the right to distribute their collectable art in any which why the organization may please.
    - Any investor, or purchaser of MCCM01, violates our terms and conditions that involve with this specific NFT – will result in legal action at the basic jurisdiction in New Jersey.
    - No NFT, that is protected by Mad Comedian's service mark and copyright are allowed to be sold without express written and monitored approval from Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit.
        - Any violation of Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit's service mark protect will be arbitrated by the local jurisdiction of the state of New Jersey.
    - Non-Fungible Tokens for MCCM01 are at the price listed above and can't be changed are altered without the express written consent from Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit.

- **What makes this NFTs the most secured NFT?**

This is the million-dollar question on why Mad Comedian On Canvass is the safest and most secured NFT that is not on a blockchain and is organized in more conventional and traditional separate chain. Non-Fungible Tokens has been around for years. Disney used tokens to create value to their product outside of the stock market exchange. Atari, uses it to create marketable currency outside of their cash flow on a private market exchange that is public because of the amount of money raised.

NFTs are unique because each one has a different story behind it, and many are considered securities or commodities. This NFT (MCCM01) has been organized by Omar Dyer who wanted to create value and security into the market. Plus make the investment secure, and covered by the banking system. And that is why each NFT is capped on a blockchain at $2,500 and there is only 100 NFTs that are able to be sold on that block chain. And in order to make MCCM01 a more safe and secured investment. Omar Dyer as a skilled angel investor, has developed a system that will allow investors to be protected with a certificate of deposit, a maturity date, a close off on the account – with a call warrant, the biggest possible number of tokens and any level of security add on to the investment in order to make it a sound and creditable investment.

Securing this NFT is the right and best way to make sure the investment into Omar Dyer's initial call warrant is worth the price of admission. Because NFTs and cryptocurrencies have a high-risk shelf life and a low-rewards on the transaction of the NFT. Also, once an NFT moves in the market place, there is no way to value and track the currency. Plus, it would be hard to collect on the NFT without a solid foundation. Which is why Omar Dyer made, the choice to cap his NFT as blockchains on call warrants, that are secured by a certificate of deposit in a bank of the parent company's choice. And once an NFT on that call warrant and blockchain is reaches the max limit of $250k, the investors in that chain will be closed off from investors, and a new call warrant must be organized.

Why, is the price so high and the cap so low? It's an NFT (Non-fungible Token) and with that package you are getting a collection of art that is a smaller version on the real asset. Plus, Omar Dyer is raising money for the future and long-term investment into the company, while adding growth to the company.

Omar Dyer wants Mad Comedian to rival some of the biggest brands in the market for animated entertainment and by growing these NFTs, and making them have long term success – where others have failed is a major goal of Omar Dyer persona. Also, note that most cryptocurrencies are what they are, a very risky investment – in which if you invest $25 into the market exchange, you will lose money until you either purchase or buy into the full stock. With a secured NFT, you will not lose that investment until you're maxed out at $250k.

- **My Plan Challenge Foundation Fund**: Goals

When Omar Dyer first thought of the My Plan Challenge it was about making dance art and reality a possibility? Like most initiatives the process is a daunting challenge without money or a million to multi-millions in bankroll. So, in order to met the demands of a successful challenge, Omar Dyer needed to raise money. And raise a lot of money fast with out any hassle. Since this was a challenge that was basically started from scratch with zero help and influence from family and friends. The goal was to get the challenge legal and make enough money to go public. This allowed Omar Dyer to build a strong portfolio for his challenge.

a) Foundation Building:

One of Omar Dyer's biggest obstacles in building this foundation from scratch, and when we write the word scratch, we really mean it. Omar Dyer built this foundation with little to no money. And in fact, he used his own $5,000 just to organize a bank account. After he organized a bank account, Omar Dyer was able to get a few credit cards that allowed him to have cash advances. And then he took out a personal loan and donated $7,000 to the bank account. The mention on the spread head where it shows, $12,000 in the bank with a corporate letter head, allowed Omar Dyer to raise money from other sources. And when Congress froze student loans and created the Paycheck Prevention Program. Omar Dyer took advantage of the program, to secure back taxes and future taxes.

Omar Dyer then started reading books, and studying online on money market accounts, and mutual funds. Doing this allowed him to understand the complexity of securing an asset and taking the asset to the market exchange. One of the major things about Omar Dyer's Road, and Path was the notion that he was a former public servant, and current public figure; with a public profile. Having a public appearance made much of his journey very scrutinized and very demanding to achieve. Some people believe that a public figure has an easy road to success, and because you are a public figure that road maybe really challenging.

b) Call and Put Warrants

Omar Dyer in securing the NFT and building his brand of Meme Art and Meme Stocks realized that since the company is a nonprofit organization with two different employer identification numbers; one is tax exempt and the other is pending. That you would need a Call Warrant to buy securities in order to create the asset. Omar Dyer's knowledge of creating loan stocks, helped him build a small fund for the foundation. For the MCCM01 there will be no put warrant because the Meme Art is not for physical sale. If you invest into the call warrant, the amount of money you invest will allow you to buy into the art.

c) Call and Put Options

Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit through selected and targeted options, will allow Meme Art and Meme Stocks to be sold and each sale will have a service and administration fee attached. And when the new investor, enter into Omar Dyer's blockchain; the new investor replaces the old investor. The old investor's account is closed out and is archived – as the new has a new ledger and a new maturity date.

- **NFTs Experience**

As an investor, when you purchase one of the Mad Comedian's blockchain of NFTs; your investment will grant you a few things:

1. A small copy of the collection of art:

   The original NFT is not for sale, and the depending on the market or platform in which the NFT is sold, all investors will receive a replica copy for their benefit. Replica copies are in letter format and comes with the contract plus the call warrant, or IPS (Investment Policy Statement).

2. Album Cover NFTs:

   Omar Dyer is an artist in the musical and sports world, and he has opened up his investment portfolio to benefit the organization and any future growth. Under this small section of the program an investor will get a packet that will include the album art work. Some album work, will cover the cost of the NFT, which shall include: the cover of the album, the album as sold in stores or on digital stores. (Physical copies) Plus everything that is meant to be included in the smart contract and physical leger; which is a certificate and welcoming letter.

3. Movie Cover NFTs:

   Omar Dyer is also a short-films director, and Mad Comedian was created from short-films, with Celebrity vs Character's War, which is a standup and sit-down comedy special with a musical performance attached to the album. Making it the first one of a kind musical / comedy double album, only because it has a standup element, and a sit-down element; with a few musical performances, plus a built-in documentary. Celebrity vs Characters' War was made for the big screens but has failed to live up to the mustard and standards in terms of big-ticket budget. So, Omar Dyer broke it up into a few marketable items, and may release it to the big screens in the future depending on the scope of the budget.

- **Mad Comedian**

The story of Mad Comedian is a unique story to follow. And if it wasn't for the online feud with Marlon Wayans, Lil Duval, and Kevin Hart on the mocked and infamous writer – where would this unique character be? Omar Dyer created Mad Comedian on two things, he was bored – his career in writing was failing, and he burnt his life span in politics in New Jersey, cleaning up the most corrupted political system in America.

- **Donations Rules**

When donating and trading with Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit, the donation must also be for a valid charitable purpose. The IRS sets out legitimate charitable purpose, such as religious, scientific, or community benefit. Omar Dyer helped organized this effort with an employee-based company that donates to political candidates. Since the IRS sets out legitimate charitable purposes, such as religious, scientific, or community benefit. To qualify to accept 501© (3) donations, your nonprofit must have already dempstrated one of those purposes.

(a) As you can expect with IRS compliance issues, however, it's much more complicated than it appears. There are several subcategories of 501(c)(3) public charities, including 509(a)(1), 509(a)(2), 509(a)(3), and 509(a)(4). We'll focus primarily on 509(a)(1) and (a)(2).

(b) When an organization first requests 501(c)(3) determination from the IRS, the Form 1023 application asks which subcategory the nonprofit is seeking status under, based on its purpose, programs, and revenue sources.

(c) 509(a)(1) status has several sub-subcategories, some of which are self-defining by the organization's purpose: church (170(b)(1)(A)(i)), school (170(b)(1)(A)(ii)), hospital (170(b)(1)(A)(iii)).

(d) Others falling into 509(a)(1) are more generically defined by source of revenue (donations and grants), assuming their purpose doesn't fit a predefined category. They are considered 509(a)(1)/170(b)(1)(A)(vi).
509(a)(2) are those charities that are not slotted into 509(a)(1) status by virtue of purpose, plus have a mix of donor support and program revenue. At this point, you may be getting lost in the weeds. But stick with us…the public support test is calculated differently on Form 990, Schedule A, depending on 509(a)(1) or 509(a)(2) status, and source of revenue.

a. The amount you can deduct for a charitable contribution, generally is limited to no more than 60% of your adjusted gross income.
b. Your deduction may be further limited to 50%, 30%, or 20% of your adjusted gross income, depending on the type of property you give and the type of organization you give it to.

- **Mad Comedian's Blockchain**

As Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit, work hard to follow the rules and regulations of what is noted as non-fungible tokens, and create a price-standards for the call warrant. The organization would like to remain in the realms of a nonprofit organization. This is why we created a call to action for donations and call warrants, in order to abide by the laws that regulate the organization on being exempted from paying income taxes. And in the process of exchanging a security, the organization will hold free teaching course on the role of an NFT, and the correct way with a legal prospectus to organize an NFT; outside of a blockchain.

Most crypto currencies are built on a digital wallet and have a smart contract or a digital ledger. The major difference with what Coaches 101 A NJ Nonprofit is doing when it comes to digital technology is a different route than bitcoin and other crypto currencies. Those blockchains are minted and minded using smart contracts, which allows coding and processing to be a large part of the trading of currency. And since Bitcoins and other currencies have no value outside of trading, the market exchange considers bit coin to be a stock.

Omar Dyer who has a public profile as a former public political figure; created his very own system and platform. His system and platform use, certificate deposits and what is also known as money market mutual fund accounts. These type-of-accounts are blocked into a Mutual Fund, in which is the signature calling for a Direct Public Offering. Direct Public Offering allows Omar Dyer to raise money from the general public and donate the cash flow to an organization that is a nonprofit entity. In normal conditions nonprofit entities are not allowed to offer stocks. They are allowed to employ angel investors, or investment agents to help with raising money. And that is what Omar Dyer has done, when he created his system.