

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

☒ Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended May 31, 2015

☐ Transition report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

*Commission file number*  
333-196503

**PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION OF AMERICA**

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware	46-4600326
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
4174 Old Stockyard Road, Suite F Marshall, VA	20115
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip code)
(540) 364-8131	
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)	

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check One):

Large accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☐

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).  
Yes ☐ No ☒

As of July 14, 2015,, there were 10,307,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, outstanding.

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<u>Page</u>
<b><u>PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u></b>	<u>3</u>
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements</u>	3
<u>Balance Sheets (Unaudited)</u>	F-2
<u>Statement of Operations (Unaudited)</u>	F-3
<u>Statement of Stockholders' Deficit (Unaudited)</u>	F-4
<u>Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)</u>	F-5
<u>Notes To Financial Statements (Unaudited)</u>	F-6
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	4
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	11
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	11
<b><u>PART II. OTHER INFORMATION</u></b>	11
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	11
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	11
<u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	11
<u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	12
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	12
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	12
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	12
<b><u>SIGNATURES</u></b>	13

## **PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

### **Item 1. Financial Statements.**

The accompanying interim condensed financial statements and notes to the condensed financial statements for the interim period ended May 31, 2015, are unaudited. The accompanying interim unaudited financial statements have been prepared by Property Management Corporation of America (the “Company”) in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial statements and pursuant to the requirements for reporting on Form 10-Q. Accordingly, these interim unaudited financial statements do not include all the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three months ended May 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending February 28, 2016. The condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report, filed on Form 10-K with the SEC on May 29, 2015 as of and for the period March 1, 2014 through February 28, 2015 (year end).

Property Management Corporation of America

May 31, 2015 and 2014

Index to the Financial Statements

Contents	Page(s)
<a href="#"><u>Balance sheets at May 31, 2015 (Unaudited) and February 28, 2015</u></a>	F-2
<a href="#"><u>Statements of operations for the three months ended May 31, 2015 and 2014 (Unaudited)</u></a>	F-3
<a href="#"><u>Statement of changes in stockholders' deficit for the period ended May 31, 2015 (Unaudited)</u></a>	F-4
<a href="#"><u>Statements of cash flows for the three months ended May 31, 2015 and 2014 (Unaudited)</u></a>	F-5
<a href="#"><u>Notes to the financial statements (Unaudited)</u></a>	F-6

Property Management Corporation of America

Balance Sheets

	<u>May 31, 2015</u> <b>(Unaudited)</b>	<u>February 28, 2015</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash	\$ 1,167	\$ 1,030
Total Current Assets	<u>1,167</u>	<u>1,030</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 1,167</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,030</u></u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 22,682	\$ 23,053
Notes payable - related party	<u>23,500</u>	<u>17,500</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>46,182</u>	<u>40,553</u>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
Preferred stock par value \$0.0001: 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock par value \$0.0001: 18,000,000 shares authorized; 10,007,000 shares issued and outstanding	1,001	1,001
Additional paid-in capital	50,249	50,249
Accumulated deficit	<u>(96,265)</u>	<u>(90,773)</u>
Total Stockholders' Deficit	<u>(45,015)</u>	<u>(39,523)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	<u><u>\$ 1,167</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,030</u></u>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

Property Management Corporation of America

Statements of Operations

	For the Three Months Ended May 31, 2015 <u>(Unaudited)</u>	For the Three Months Ended May 31, 2014 <u>(Unaudited)</u>
Revenue	\$ 3,664	\$ 3,587
Cost of revenue	<u>1,608</u>	<u>1,614</u>
Gross margin	2,056	1,973
Operating expenses		
Professional fees	5,317	25,511
General and administrative	1,112	2,983
Rent	<u>1,050</u>	<u>1,050</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>7,479</u>	<u>29,544</u>
Loss from operations	(5,423)	(27,571)
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense	<u>(69)</u>	<u>(86)</u>
Other income (expense), net	(69)	(86)
Loss before income tax provision	(5,492)	(27,657)
Income tax provision	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (5,492)</u>	<u>\$ (27,657)</u>
Earnings per share		
- basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding		
- basic and diluted	<u>10,007,000</u>	<u>9,000,000</u>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

Property Management Corporation of America

Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Deficit  
For the Period Ended May 31, 2015  
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock Par Value \$0.0001		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Number of Shares	Amount			
Balance, February 28, 2014	9,000,000	\$ 900	\$ -	\$ (14,741)	\$ (13,841)
Common stock issued for cash at \$0.05 per share on July 28, 2014	1,007,000	101	50,249		50,350
Net loss				(76,032)	(76,032)
Balance, February 28, 2015	10,007,000	1,001	50,249	(90,773)	(39,523)
Net loss				(5,492)	(5,492)
Balance, May 31, 2015	<u>10,007,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,001</u>	<u>\$ 50,249</u>	<u>\$ (96,265)</u>	<u>\$ (45,015)</u>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*

Property Management Corporation of America

Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Three Months Ended May 31, 2015 <u>(Unaudited)</u>	For the Three Months Ended May 31, 2014 <u>(Unaudited)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (5,492)	\$ (27,657)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	-	6,250
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>(371)</u>	<u>21,965</u>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>(5,863)</u>	<u>558</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from notes payable - related party	<u>6,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>6,000</u>	<u>-</u>
NET CHANGE IN CASH	137	558
Cash at beginning of reporting period	<u>1,030</u>	<u>2,446</u>
Cash at end of reporting period	<u><u>\$ 1,167</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3,004</u></u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:		
Interest paid	<u>\$ 69</u>	<u>\$ 86</u>
Income taxes paid	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements.*



Property Management Corporation of America  
May 31, 2015 and 2014  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
(Unaudited)

**Note 1 - Organization and Operations**

Property Management Corporation of America (the “Company”) was incorporated on January 23, 2014 under the laws of the State of Delaware. The Company offers management and consulting services to residential and commercial real estate property owners who rent or lease their property to third party tenants.

**Note 2 - Significant and Critical Accounting Policies and Practices**

The Management of the Company is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies and the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. Critical accounting policies and practices are those that are both most important to the portrayal of the Company’s financial condition and results and require management’s most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company’s significant and critical accounting policies and practices are disclosed below as required by generally accepted accounting principles.

*Basis of Presentation - Unaudited Interim Financial Information*

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information, and with the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) related to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements.

The unaudited interim financial statements furnished reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company for the period ended February 28, 2015 and notes thereto contained in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on May 29, 2015.

*Fiscal Year End*

The Company elected the last day of February as its fiscal year end date upon its formation.

*Use of Estimates and Assumptions and Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date(s) of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period(s).

Critical accounting estimates are estimates for which (a.) the nature of the estimate is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change and (b.) the impact of the estimate on financial condition or operating performance is material. The Company’s critical accounting estimates and assumptions affecting the financial statements were:

- (i) *Assumption as a going concern:* Management assumes that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.
- (ii) *Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets:* Management assumes that the realization of the Company’s net deferred tax assets resulting from its net operating loss (“NOL”) carry-forwards for Federal income tax purposes that may be offset against future taxable income was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are offset by a full valuation allowance. Management made this assumption based on (a.) the Company has incurred recurring losses, (b.) general economic conditions, and (c.) its ability to raise additional funds to support its daily operations by way of a public or private offering, among other factors.

These significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to these estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such evaluations, if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly.

Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Paragraph 820-10-35-37”) to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

- Level 1      Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.
- Level 2      Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
- Level 3      Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The carrying amounts of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

#### Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents.

#### Related Parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the related parties include (a.) affiliates of the Company (“Affiliate” means, with respect to any specified Person, any other Person that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such Person, as such terms are used in and construed under Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of the Company; (b.) entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825-10-15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; (c.) trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; (d.) principal owners of the Company; (e.) management of the Company; (f.) other parties with which the Company may deal if one party

controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and (g.) other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: (a.) the nature of the relationship(s) involved; (b.) a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; (c.) the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and (d.) amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

#### Commitment and Contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed.

#### Revenue Recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

#### Deferred Tax Assets and Income Taxes Provision

The Company accounts for income taxes under Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the statements of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted the provisions of paragraph 740-10-25-13 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under paragraph 740-10-25-13, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of paragraph 740-10-25-13.

The estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities are reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as tax credit carry-backs and carry-forwards. The Company periodically reviews

the recoverability of deferred tax assets recorded on its consolidated balance sheets and provides valuation allowances as management deems necessary.

Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged upon an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In addition, the Company operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. If actual taxable income by tax jurisdiction varies from estimates, additional allowances or reversals of reserves may be necessary.

#### Tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions

The Company discloses tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions pursuant to the ASC Paragraph 740-10-50-15.

#### Earnings per Share

Earnings per share ("EPS") is the amount of earnings attributable to each share of common stock. For convenience, the term is used to refer to either earnings or loss per share. EPS is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 260-10-45-10 through 260-10-45-16 Basic EPS shall be computed by dividing income available to common stockholders (the numerator) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. Income available to common stockholders shall be computed by deducting both the dividends declared in the period on preferred stock (whether or not paid) and the dividends accumulated for the period on cumulative preferred stock (whether or not earned) from income from continuing operations (if that amount appears in the income statement) and also from net income. The computation of diluted EPS is similar to the computation of basic EPS except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares had been issued during the period to reflect the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through contingent shares issuance arrangement, stock options or warrants.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 260-10-45-21 through 260-10-45-23 Diluted EPS shall be based on the most advantageous conversion rate or exercise price from the standpoint of the security holder. The dilutive effect of outstanding call options and warrants (and their equivalents) issued by the reporting entity shall be reflected in diluted EPS by application of the treasury stock method unless the provisions of paragraphs 260-10-45-35 through 45-36 and 260-10-55-8 through 55-11 require that another method be applied. Equivalents of options and warrants include non-vested stock granted to employees, stock purchase contracts, and partially paid stock subscriptions (see paragraph 260-10-55-23). Anti-dilutive contracts, such as purchased put options and purchased call options, shall be excluded from diluted EPS. Under the treasury stock method: (a.) exercise of options and warrants shall be assumed at the beginning of the period (or at time of issuance, if later) and common shares shall be assumed to be issued. (b.) the proceeds from exercise shall be assumed to be used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period. (See paragraphs 260-10-45-29 and 260-10-55-4 through 55-5.); and (c.) the incremental shares (the difference between the number of shares assumed issued and the number of shares assumed purchased) shall be included in the denominator of the diluted EPS computation.

There were no potentially dilutive common shares outstanding for the reporting period ended May 31, 2015 or 2014.

#### Cash Flows Reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect Method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a.) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b.) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

#### Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant

to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.



### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*” (“ASU 2014-09”).

This guidance amends the existing FASB Accounting Standards Codification, creating a new Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customer*. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps:

1. Identify the contract(s) with the customer,
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract,
3. Determine the transaction price,
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligations.

The ASU also provides guidance on disclosures that should be provided to enable financial statement users to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue recognition and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. Qualitative and quantitative information is required about the following:

1. Contracts with customers – including revenue and impairments recognized, disaggregation of revenue, and information about contract balances and performance obligations (including the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations),
2. Significant judgments and changes in judgments – determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations (over time or at a point in time), and determining the transaction price and amounts allocated to performance obligations, and
3. Assets recognized from the costs to obtain or fulfill a contract.

ASU 2014-09 is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period for all public entities. Early application is not permitted.

In August 2014, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15 “*Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*” (“ASU 2014-15”).

In connection with preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, an entity’s management should evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the *financial statements are issued* (or within one year after the date that the *financial statements are available to be issued* when applicable). Management’s evaluation should be based on relevant conditions and events that are known and reasonably knowable at the date that the *financial statements are issued* (or at the date that the *financial statements are available to be issued* when applicable). Substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern exists when relevant conditions and events, considered in the aggregate, indicate that it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). The term *probable* is used consistently with its use in Topic 450, Contingencies.

When management identifies conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, management should consider whether its plans that are intended to mitigate those relevant conditions or events will alleviate the substantial doubt. The mitigating effect of management’s plans should be considered only to the extent that (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented and, if so, (2) it is probable that the plans will mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, but the substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management’s plans, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following (or refer to similar information disclosed elsewhere in the footnotes):

- a. Principal conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern (before consideration of management’s plans),

- b. Management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations, and
- c. Management's plans that alleviated substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and substantial doubt is not alleviated after consideration of management's plans, an entity should include a statement in the footnotes indicating that there is *substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern* within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). Additionally, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following:

- a. Principal conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern,
- b. Management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations, and
- c. Management's plans that are intended to mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The amendments in this Update are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted.

In January 2015, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-01 "*Income Statement—Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items*" ("ASU 2015-01").

This Update eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items and the requirements in Subtopic 225-20 for reporting entities to separately classify, present, and disclose extraordinary events and transactions.

The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption.

Management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, when adopted, will have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

### **Note 3 – Going Concern**

The Company has elected to adopt early application of Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15, "*Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*" ("ASU 2014-15").

The Company's financial statements have been prepared assuming that it will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As reflected in the financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit at May 31, 2015, a net loss and net cash used in operating activities for the reporting period then ended. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company is attempting to generate sufficient revenue; however, the Company's cash position may not be sufficient to support its daily operations. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to grow operations and generate sufficient revenue and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to further implement its business plan and generate sufficient revenue and in its ability to raise additional funds.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

### **Note 4 – Stockholders' Deficit**

#### Shares Authorized

Upon formation the total number of shares of all classes of stock which the Company is authorized to issue is Nineteen Million (19,000,000) shares of which One Million (1,000,000) shares shall be Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and Eighteen Million (18,000,000) shares shall be Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share.

### Common Stock

On January 23, 2014, upon formation, the Company sold an aggregate of 9,000,000 shares of its common stock to the two founders of the Company valued at par value of \$0.0001 or \$900 in aggregate.

On July 28, 2014, the Company sold 1,007,000 shares of its common stock to 32 investors at \$0.05 per share for an aggregate consideration of \$50,350.

#### **Note 5 – Related Party Transactions**

Related parties with whom the Company had transactions are:

<b><u>Related Parties</u></b>	<b><u>Relationship</u></b>
Washington Capital Advisors LLC	An entity owned and controlled by the president and chief executive officer of the Company

#### **Notes Payable – Officer/Stockholder**

On January 17, 2014, February 10, 2014, June 6, 2014, July 21, 2014, October 7, 2014, November 6, 2014, May 15, 2015 and May 26, 2015 Washington Capital Advisors LLC, provided \$20,000, \$2,500, \$5,000, \$16,000, \$10,000, \$4,000, \$3,500 and \$2,500 loans, respectively, to the Company for working capital purposes. The notes bear interest at 1.5% per annum and are due on demand.

On August 1, 2014, the Company repaid \$40,000 to Washington Capital Advisors LLC. The repayment included principal and interest through that date.

#### **Revenue**

One hundred percent (100%) of the Company's revenue comes from the management of two properties under management services contracts. These properties are owned in part by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

#### **Office Space**

The Company sublets an approximate 250 square foot office space in Marshall, Virginia, which serves as its principal executive offices. The sublease is on a month-to-month basis for \$350 per month. The sublease is with Washington Capital Advisors, a company controlled by C. Thomas McMillen, the Company's Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer.

Rent expense related to its office space was \$1,050 and \$1,050 for the reporting periods ended May 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

#### **Note 6 – Subsequent Events**

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that there were certain reportable subsequent event(s) to be disclosed as follows:

On June 22, 2015, the Company sold 300,000 shares of its common stock to three (3) investors at \$0.05 per share for stock subscriptions receivable of \$15,000.

## **Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**

### **CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

*This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including, without limitation, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains "forward-looking statements." The forward-looking information is based on various factors and was derived using numerous assumptions. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, that address activities, events or developments that we intend, expect, project, believe or anticipate will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Such statements are based upon certain assumptions and assessments made by our management in light of their experience and their perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors they believe to be appropriate. These forward-looking statements are usually accompanied by words such as "believe," "anticipate," "plan," "seek," "expect," "intend" and similar expressions.*

*Forward-looking statements necessarily involve risks and uncertainties, and our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements due to a number of factors. These factors as well as other cautionary statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, should be read and understood as being applicable to all related forward-looking statements wherever they appear herein. The forward-looking statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q represent our judgment as of the date hereof. We encourage you to read those descriptions carefully. We caution you not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements contained in this report. These statements, like all statements in this report, speak only as of the date of this report (unless an earlier date is indicated) and we undertake no obligation to update or revise the statements except as required by federal securities law. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results will likely differ, perhaps materially, from those suggested by such forward-looking statements. In this report, the "Company," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Property Management Corporation of America.*

### **Overview**

Property Management Corporation of America offers management and consulting services to residential and commercial real estate property owners who rent or lease their property to third party tenants. The Company currently has two management services agreements, one with Marsh Road LLC (Beaeton, Virginia) and one with Main Street Heritage LLC (Marshall, Virginia), both residential and commercial properties. Our two executive officers and directors together have a 55% ownership interest in these initial properties.

We intend to expand our services in 2015 and 2016 and execute additional management services agreements with other residential and commercial property owners over the next several months. Our initial expansion and growth plans include establishing satellite offices in counties contiguous with Fauquier County, Virginia and eventually statewide.

We offer exceptional customer service and very competitive pricing, which we believe sets us apart from other property management companies. As we grow, we plan to add additional employees with specific skills to enhance our service offerings. We believe the in-house skill set will enable us to enhance our profitability as we will not need to sub-contract these services.

Additionally, management has been reviewing and considering other business opportunities in industries outside of the property management industry.

### **Results of Operations**

#### ***Three Month Period Ended May 31, 2015 Compared to the Three Month Period Ended May 31, 2014***

### **Revenue**

We recorded \$3,664 in revenue from operations for the period ended May 31, 2015 compared to \$3,587 for the period ended May 31, 2014. The increase of \$77 reflects our higher management fee as a result of increased rents at the properties under management.

Our main source of revenue is derived from our management service agreements, currently with two clients, both of which are affiliated with our directors and officers. It is our intention in the short term to seek to add additional third party clients. Management believes the local market is underserved and property management companies such as ours can successfully add new clients.

### **Cost of revenue**

We recorded \$1,608 in cost of revenue for the period ended May 31, 2015 compared to \$1,614 for the period ended May 31, 2014. The decrease of \$6 reflects decreased fees for our sub-contracted services.

Since our inception, cost of revenue has consisted of direct costs associated with the delivery of services under our management service agreements, primarily sub-contractor costs. Other costs that will be associated with our cost of revenue in the future are materials needed to freshen up rentable space, printing, equipment rental such as carpet cleaning devices, and insurance.

### **Operating expenses**

We recorded \$7,479 in operating expenses for the period ended May 31, 2015 compared to \$29,544 for the period ended May 31, 2014. The decrease of \$22,065 reflects the normalizing of operating expenses after our initial public filing.

Our startup phase operating expenses consisted primarily of professional fees and administrative expenses. Future operating expenses will consist of indirect personnel costs, including fringe benefits, insurance and facility costs, travel and entertainment, depreciation and amortization, marketing and sales, professional services such as legal and accounting, and other general and administrative costs.

### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

From January 23, 2014 (inception) through May 31, 2015, we relied on funds loaned to us by Washington Capital Advisors LLC, a company controlled by C. Thomas McMillen, our President and Chief Executive Officer. Those loans were in the cumulative amount of \$63,870, including interest, and were used to fund our working capital requirements. On July 29, 2014, we repaid Washington Capital Advisors \$40,000, including interest and principal, from funds received from the sale of our common stock, which totaled \$50,350 (see below). At May 31, 2015, the outstanding loan amount due Washington Capital Advisors was \$23,870, including accrued interest of \$370.

Washington Capital Advisors has agreed to loan us additional amounts of up to a total of \$50,000 (inclusive of the currently outstanding loan amount). See Note 5 “Related Party Transactions” for the terms of these loans. Additionally, Mr. McMillen and Michael T. Brigante, our Chief Financial Officer and a director, purchased shares of common stock from us at a price of \$900 and these funds have also been used in our operations.

We completed our public offering on July 28, 2014. We used the proceeds of this offering, after the repayment of a portion of our working capital loans, to expand our company, primarily in our marketing efforts and for general working capital purposes. We will need to raise additional capital to carry out our business plan. We believe that our additional capital needs will be approximately \$100,000 over the next 12 months to fully carry out our business plan. We expect to raise these additional funds through the issuance of debt obligations and private placements of our Common Stock; however, there can be no assurance that we will be able to raise additional capital or if we are able to raise additional capital that the terms will be acceptable to us. We do not currently have any agreements or understandings with any potential financing sources, other than Washington Capital Advisors, and we have not identified any other potential lenders to provide capital.

On June 22, 2015, the Company completed the sale of 300,000 shares of its Common Stock through three (3) private placements of 100,000 shares each. The Company received \$15,000 dollars in proceeds from this sale (\$0.05/share). The shares were sold privately as unregistered shares, subject to Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. See Note 6 – “Subsequent Events.”

Our current expansion and growth plans include establishing satellite offices in counties contiguous to Fauquier County, Virginia during 2015 and eventually statewide throughout 2016. Initially, we will seek to establish these offices in properties that we manage or alternatively focus on geographic areas we identify as in need of our services. This expansion will require additional capital. We plan to raise this additional capital through debt obligations and private placements of our Common Stock. Failure to raise additional capital will lengthen the time and decrease the scope of our expansion and growth plans.

The Company had cash on hand of \$1,167 at May 31, 2015. Our primary needs for cash are to fund and grow our ongoing operations. However, we will require additional capital to fully carry out our business plan.

During the three months ended May 31, 2015, the Company had a net increase in cash of \$137. The Company's sources and uses of cash were as follows:

#### **Cash Flows From Operating Activities**

We used net cash of \$5,863 in our operating activities during the three months ended May 31, 2015, consisting of a net loss of \$5,492, increased by net uses of cash totaling \$371 due to changes in our operating assets and liabilities.

#### **Cash Flows From Financing Activities**

We provided net cash of \$6,000 in our financing activities during the three months ended May 30, 2015 consisting of the proceeds of loans to us by Washington Capital Advisors.

As of May 31, 2015, the Company had negative working capital of \$45,015.

#### **Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

The Company was not a party to any off-balance sheet arrangements during the quarter ended May 31, 2015.

#### **Significant and Critical Accounting Policies and Practices**

The Management of the Company is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies and the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. Critical accounting policies and practices are those that are both most important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and results and require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company's significant and critical accounting policies and practices are disclosed below as required by generally accepted accounting principles.

##### *Fiscal Year End*

The Company elected February 28th as its fiscal year end date upon its formation.

##### *Use of Estimates and Assumptions and Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date(s) of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period(s).

Critical accounting estimates are estimates for which: a. the nature of the estimate is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change and b. the impact of the estimate on financial condition or operating performance is material. The Company's critical accounting estimates and assumptions affecting the financial statements were:



- (i) *Assumption as a going concern*: Management assumes that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.
- (ii) *Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets*: Management assumes that the realization of the Company's net deferred tax assets resulting from its net operating loss ("NOL") carry-forwards for Federal income tax purposes that may be offset against future taxable income was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are offset by a full valuation allowance. Management made this assumption based on (a) the Company has incurred recurring losses, (b) general economic conditions, and (c) its ability to raise additional funds to support its daily operations by way of a public or private offering, among other factors.

These significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to these estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such evaluations, if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly.

Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Related Parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the related parties include (a.) affiliates of the Company; (b.) entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825-10-15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; (c.) trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; (d.) principal owners of the Company; (e.) management of the Company; (f.) other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and (g.) other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: (a.) the nature of the relationship(s) involved; (b.) a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; (c.) the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and (d.) amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

### Commitment and Contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed.

### Revenue Recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

### Earnings per Share

Earnings per share ("EPS") is the amount of earnings attributable to each share of common stock. For convenience, the term is used to refer to either earnings or loss per share. EPS is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 260-10-45-10 through 260-10-45-16 Basic EPS shall be computed by dividing income available to common stockholders (the numerator) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. Income available to common stockholders shall be computed by deducting both the dividends declared in the period on preferred stock (whether or not paid) and the dividends accumulated for the period on cumulative preferred stock (whether or not earned) from income from continuing operations (if that amount appears in the income statement) and also from net income. The computation of diluted EPS is similar to the computation of basic EPS except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares had been issued during the period to reflect the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through contingent shares issuance arrangement, stock options or warrants.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 260-10-45-21 through 260-10-45-23 Diluted EPS shall be based on the most advantageous conversion rate or exercise price from the standpoint of the security holder. The dilutive effect of outstanding call options and warrants (and their equivalents) issued by the reporting entity shall be reflected in diluted EPS by application of the treasury stock method unless the provisions of paragraphs 260-10-45-35 through 45-36 and 260-10-55-8 through 55-11 require that another method be applied. Equivalents of options and warrants include non-vested stock granted to employees, stock purchase contracts, and partially paid stock subscriptions (see paragraph 260-10-55-23). Anti-dilutive contracts, such as purchased put options and purchased call options, shall be excluded from diluted EPS. Under the treasury stock method: (a.) exercise of options and warrants shall be assumed at the beginning of the period (or at time of issuance, if later) and common shares shall be assumed to be issued. (b.) the proceeds from exercise shall be assumed to be used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period. (See paragraphs 260-10-45-29 and 260-10-55-4 through 55-5.), and (c.) the incremental shares (the difference between the number of shares assumed issued and the number of shares assumed purchased) shall be included in the denominator of the diluted EPS computation.

There were no potentially dilutive common shares outstanding for the reporting period ended November 30, 2014.

### Cash Flows Reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method (“Indirect Method”) as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a.) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b.) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

### Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

### **Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements**

In May 2014, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*” (“ASU 2014-09”).

This guidance amends the existing FASB Accounting Standards Codification, creating a new Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customer*. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps:

1. Identify the contract(s) with the customer,
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract,
3. Determine the transaction price,
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligations.

The ASU also provides guidance on disclosures that should be provided to enable financial statement users to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue recognition and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. Qualitative and quantitative information is required about the following:

1. Contracts with customers – including revenue and impairments recognized, disaggregation of revenue, and information about contract balances and performance obligations (including the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations),
2. Significant judgments and changes in judgments – determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations (over time or at a point in time), and determining the transaction price and amounts allocated to performance obligations, and
3. Assets recognized from the costs to obtain or fulfill a contract.

ASU 2014-09 is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period for all public entities. Early application is not permitted.

In August 2014, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15 “*Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*” (“ASU 2014-15”).



In connection with preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, an entity's management should evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the *financial statements are issued* (or within one year after the date that the *financial statements are available to be issued* when applicable). Management's evaluation should be based on relevant conditions and events that are known and reasonably knowable at the date that the *financial statements are issued* (or at the date that the *financial statements are available to be issued* when applicable). Substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern exists when relevant conditions and events, considered in the aggregate, indicate that it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). The term *probable* is used consistently with its use in Topic 450, Contingencies.

When management identifies conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, management should consider whether its plans that are intended to mitigate those relevant conditions or events will alleviate the substantial doubt. The mitigating effect of management's plans should be considered only to the extent that (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented and, if so, (2) it is probable that the plans will mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, but the substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following (or refer to similar information disclosed elsewhere in the footnotes):

- a. Principal conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (before consideration of management's plans),
- b. Management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations, and
- c. Management's plans that alleviated substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and substantial doubt is not alleviated after consideration of management's plans, an entity should include a statement in the footnotes indicating that there is *substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern* within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). Additionally, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following:

- a. Principal conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern,
- b. Management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations, and
- c. Management's plans that are intended to mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The amendments in this Update are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted.

In January 2015, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-01 "*Income Statement—Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items*" ("ASU 2015-01").

This Update eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items and the requirements in Subtopic 225-20 for reporting entities to separately classify, present, and disclose extraordinary events and transactions.

The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption.

Management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, when adopted, will have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

### **Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide information under this item.

### **Item 4. Controls and Procedures**

#### ***Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, have concluded that, based on such evaluation, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

#### ***Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting***

During the most recently completed fiscal quarter, there has been no significant change in our internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15 and 15d-15 of the Exchange Act.

## **PART II. OTHER INFORMATION.**

### **Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

As of July 14, 2015, we were not subject to any legal proceedings.

### **Item 1A. Risk Factors.**

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide information under this item.

### **Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.**

#### **(a) Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities**

On June 22, 2015, the Company completed the sale of 300,000 shares of its Common Stock through three (3) private placements of 100,000 shares each. The Company received \$15,000 dollars in proceeds from this sale (\$0.05/share). The shares were sold privately as unregistered shares, subject to Rule 144 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

#### **(b) Initial Public Offering and Use of Proceeds from Sales of Registered Securities**

On June 26, 2014, the SEC declared the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No: 333-196503) (the "Registration Statement") effective under the Securities Act. The Company originally filed the Registration Statement with the SEC on March 14, 2014, registering under the Securities Act, an aggregate of 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for sale by the Company at an offering price of \$0.05 per share. As of July 28, 2014, the Company sold 1,007,000 shares of its Common Stock included on the Registration Statement, and has received \$50,350 in proceeds from such sales. There were no underwriters or underwriting commissions involved in the offering. The Company's common stock offered pursuant to the Registration Statement was sold on the Company's behalf by the Company's officers and directors.



Of the initial proceeds from the offering, \$40,000 has been used to repay working capital loans provided by Washington Capital Advisors, a firm controlled by our Chairman and CEO. The remaining proceeds from the offering were used for working capital purposes, mostly marketing.

**Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.**

None.

**Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.**

Not applicable.

**Item 5. Other Information.**

None.

**Item 6. Exhibits**

<b>Exhibit</b>	<b>Description</b>
3.1*	Certificate of Incorporation of Property Management Corporation of America
3.2*	Bylaws of Property Management Corporation of America
10.1*	Subscription Agreement
10.2*	Escrow Agreement
10.3*	Secured Promissory Note between Washington Capital Advisors and Property Management Corporation of America
10.4*	Management Services Agreement between Marsh Road LLC and Property Management Corporation of America
10.5*	Management Services Agreement between Main Street Heritage LLC and Property Management Corporation of America
21.1*	Subsidiaries of Property Management Corporation of America
31.1**	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2**	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a) As Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1**	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2**	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definitions Document



101.LAB

XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Document

101.PRE

XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentations Document

\* Incorporated by reference to the exhibits filed with the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-196503), effective June 26, 2014.

\*\* Exhibit filed with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

## **SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

### **PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CORPORATIO OF AMERICA**

Date: July 14, 2015

*/s/ Michael T. Brigante*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Michael T. Brigante, Chief Financial Officer

(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Financial Officer)