

NowAuto Group, Inc.  
Form 10-Q/A  
May 25, 2010

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF  
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Commission  
fiscal file number:  
quarter  
ended:  
September 000-50709  
30, 2008

NOWAUTO GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

<u>Nevada</u>	<u>77-0594821</u>
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2090 East University, Suite 112, Tempe, Arizona 85281

(address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(480) 990-0007

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 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 is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Outstanding at September 30, 2008</u>
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	9,843,046



NowAuto Group, Inc  
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	Assets		June 30, 2008
	September 30, 2008 Unaudited Restated	September 30, 2008 Unaudited Restated	June 30, 2008
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash	\$	28,675	\$ 32,508
Accounts Receivable - Net		3,113,578	3,117,490
Inventory		247,676	414,515
Prepaid Expenses		25,159	63,887
Equipment - Net		106,938	84,293
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>3,522,026</b>	<b>\$ 3,712,693</b>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable	\$	197,559	\$ 341,612
Taxes Payable		5,146	4,679
Line of Credit		8,051,865	7,458,412
Accrued Payroll		28,874	50,604
Other Loans		101,462	129,440
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>8,384,906</b>	<b>\$ 7,984,747</b>
<b>Stockholders' Equity</b>			
Common Stock, authorized 100,000,000 shares, \$0.001 par value; Issued and outstanding			
June 30, 2008 - 9,843,046 shares; less 400,000 Treasury stock			
June 30, 2007 - 9,843,046 shares;	\$	9,853	\$ 9,853
Paid in Capital		4,649,920	4,649,920
Retained Earnings/(Deficit)		(9,510,154)	(8,919,328)
		(4,850,381)	(4,259,555)
Less: treasury stock, 400,000 at as of June 30, 2008		(12,500)	(12,500)
<b>Total Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)</b>		<b>(4,862,881)</b>	<b>(4,272,055)</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>3,522,025</b>	<b>\$ 3,712,693</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NowAuto Group, Inc  
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	3 Months Ended Sept 30, 2008 Unaudited	3 Months Ended Sept 30, 2007 Unaudited
Income		
Vehicle & Finance Income	\$ 1,106,226	1,086,539
Cost of Goods Sold	724,253	583,500
Gross Profit/Loss	381,973	503,039
Gross Margin	34.5%	46.3%
Expenses		
Selling and Financing Costs	471,892	536,210
General and Administrative	500,905	458,266
Profit/Loss before Income Taxes	(590,826)	(491,439)
Provision for Income Tax		
NOL Carry Forward		
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (590,826)	(491,439)
Earnings Per Share	\$ (0.06)	(0.05)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding	9,843,046	9,843,046

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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NowAuto Group, Inc  
Consolidated Stockholders' Equity

	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity
Balance June 30, 2007	9,843,046	\$ 9,842	\$ 4,565,631	\$ 0	\$ (4,356,721)	\$ 218,752
Restatement		11	84,289		(2,459,973)	(2,375,673)
Balance June 30, 2007	9,843,046	9,853	4,649,920	0	(6,816,694)	(2,156,921)
Treasury Stock Receivable				(12,500)		(12,500)
Net Income (Loss)					(2,102,634)	(2,102,634)
Balance June 30, 2008	9,843,046	9,853	4,649,920	(12,500)	(8,919,328)	(4,272,055)
Net Income (Loss)					(590,826)	
	9,843,046	\$ 9,853	\$ 4,649,920	\$ (12,500)	\$ (9,510,154)	\$ (6,374,689)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

NowAuto Group, Inc  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	3 Months Ended September 30, 2008 Unaudited	3 Months Ended September 30, 2007 Unaudited
Operating Activities		
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (590,824)	(491,439)
Adjustments to reconcile Net Income(Loss) to Net Cash used in Operating Activities		
Significant Non-Cash Transactions		
Depreciation/Amortization Expense	2,681	2,681
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	0	0
Interest expense capitalized into principle	222,677	216,071
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Investment in sales-type leases	41,993	12,528
Inventory	141,579	(122,465)
Prepaid Expenses	12,450	8,166
Accounts Payable	(133,718)	(11,037)
Other Liabilities	(46,120)	147,936
Net Cash (Used) by Operating Activities	(349,282)	(237,559)
Investing Activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(25,326)	(1,945)
Net Cash provided by (used in) Investing Activities	(25,326)	(1,945)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from line of credit	956,493	955,000
Prinipal payments on line of credit	(585,718)	(723,629)
Net cash provided by Financing Activities	370,775	231,371
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash	(3,833)	(8,132)
Cash, Beginning of Period	32,508	37,454
Cash, End of Period	\$ 28,675	29,322
Supplemental Information:		
Period interest	\$	\$
Income Taxes paid	\$	\$

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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## Note 1. ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

NowAuto, Inc. (the Company) was organized in the state of Nevada on August 19, 1998 under the name WH Holdings, Inc. On June 8, 2004 the name was changed to Automotive Capital Group, Inc and the Company increased its authorized common stock. On August 31, 2004 the name was changed to NowAuto, Inc.

The Company focuses mainly on the "Buy Here/Pay Here" segment of the used car market. The Company primarily sells 1999 and newer model year used vehicles. Many of the Company's customers have limited financial resources and would not qualify for conventional financing as a result of limited credit histories or past credit problems. As of September 30, 2006, the Company had four operating lots located in metropolitan Phoenix and Tucson, Arizona. The Company also has a wholly owned subsidiary, Navicom GPS, Inc., which markets GPS tracking units.

On July 21, 2005 the Company was purchased by Global-E Investments, Inc. Since Global-E was a non-operating company, this purchase was accounted for as a recapitalization stock exchange reverse acquisition. This means that for legal purposes the continuing entity is Global-E Investments, Inc. and for historically accounting purposes the accounting records of Now Auto are shown. Global-E Investments has changed its name to NowAuto Group, Inc.

## Note 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of NowAuto Group, Inc. and its subsidiary. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The Company operates on a June 30 fiscal year.

### Use of Estimates

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 amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Concentration of Risk

The Company provides financing in connection with the sale of substantially all of its vehicles. Periodically, the Company maintains cash in financial institutions in excess of the amounts insured by the federal government.

### Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

The Company originates installment sale contracts from the sale of used vehicles at its dealerships. Finance receivables are collateralized by vehicles sold and consist of contractually scheduled payments from installment contracts.

### Used Car Inventory

Inventory consists of used vehicles and is valued at the lower of cost or market on a specific identification basis. Vehicle reconditioning costs are capitalized as a component of inventory. Repossessed vehicles are recorded at fair value, which approximates wholesale value. The cost of used vehicles sold is determined using the specific



identification method.

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## Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for additions, renewals and improvements are capitalized. Costs of repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated life of the improvement or the lease period. The lease period includes the primary lease term plus any extensions that are reasonably assured. Depreciation is computed principally using the straight-line method generally over the following estimated useful lives:

Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 7 years
Leasehold improvements	5 to 15 years

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying values of the impaired assets exceed the fair value of such assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

## Sales Tax

The Company pays sales taxes to local and state governmental agencies on vehicles sold and leased. For sales contracts, calculations for sales taxes are made on an accrual basis. Vehicle repossessions are allowed as a deduction from taxable sales in the month of repossession. Customers often make their down payments in periodic increments over a period of four to six weeks. The Company does not report the sale for sales tax purposes until the down payments are fully paid. This is congruent with industry standard and complies with state tax codes. For lease agreements, sales tax is paid when funds are received from the customer. Therefore, leases are reported for sales tax purposes in the period the lease is signed. There is no allowable deduction for vehicle repossessions. The Company is current with its filings of reports.

## Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply in the years in which these temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

## Revenue Recognition

Revenues from the sale of used vehicles are recognized when the sales contract is signed, the customer has taken possession of the vehicle and, if applicable, financing has been approved.

Revenue from GPS units devices is recognized when a unit has been ordered and shipped. Revenue from access time purchased is recognized ratably over the term of the access contracts. Access terms can vary from one month to 36 months. A Deferred Revenue account is set up for any access time paid for but not yet earned.

## Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and consist principally of radio, television and print media marketing costs. Advertising costs amounted to \$15,856 and \$20,779 for the quarters ended September 30, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

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## Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share takes into consideration the potentially dilutive effect of common stock equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and warrants, which if exercised or converted into common stock would then share in the earnings of the Company. In computing diluted earnings per share, the Company utilizes the treasury stock method and anti-dilutive securities are excluded.

## Stock Option Plans

As of September 30, 2008 the Company had no employee stock ownership plan.

## Repossession Accrual

The repossession accrual represents the amount of the loss expected to be experienced upon repossession of cars adjusted by the actual loss experienced. The Company believes that it is more profitable to keep the customer in the vehicle. Great effort was made to accomplish this goal. The Company is currently reviewing these efforts for their effectiveness and revising the approach to be more proactive rather than reactive.

## Note 3. FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES - NET

### Financed Contract Receivable-net

The Company originates installment sale contracts from the sale of used vehicles at its lots. These installment sale contracts typically a) include interest rates of up to 29.99% per annum, b) are collateralized by the vehicle sold and c) provide for payments over a period of 39 months. As of September 30, 2008 the Company was holding financed contracts. These are shown below.

	September 30, 2008	June 30, 2008
Total Minimum Lease Payments to be Received	5,208,312	5,373,748
Residual Value	147,850	131,400
Lease Carrying Value	5,356,162	5,505,148
Less: Allowance for Uncollectible Amounts	(1,114,497)	(1,302,209)
Less: Unearned Income	(1,128,087)	(1,085,449)
Net Investment in Sales-Type Leases	3,113,578	3,117,490

During the Quarter ending June 30, 2007, the Company began leasing as well as selling vehicles. This has two immediate advantages. First, all sales tax on sale contracts is due and payable when the down payment is fully satisfied even though the cash flow generated from the sale is spread over approximately 36 months. Sales tax on leases is due only on monies received spreading the obligation evenly with the cash flow. Secondly, the vehicle is titled differently making it a little easier should the Company need to retake possession of the vehicle.

Accounting for leases is different though the results are very similar to sale contracts. The principle balance of sales contracts is recorded as Notes Receivable. The agreed sale price of the vehicle is the revenue recognized. According to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as stated in SFAS No. 13, the Company recognizes its leases as sales-type capital leases. In this case, the total remaining payments plus residual value is recorded as Notes Receivable. Interest is recorded as Deferred Revenue and recognized as appropriate during the lease period. The present value of the annuity due on the monthly payment is the recognized revenue. This amount tends to be lower than the sales price. The cost of the vehicle minus the present value of the residual value is recognized as the cost of

sales. These differences will initially have a negative affect on gross margin. In the long term, it will increase the amount of interest income.

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## Note 4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

A summary of equipment and accumulated depreciation as follows:

	June 30, 2008	September 30, 2008
Furniture, fixtures and Equipment	\$ 41,622	\$ 41,622
Leasehold improvements	58,235	61,451
Computers & Software	18,100	40,210
Less accumulated depreciation	(33,664)	(36,345)
Net Equipment	\$ 84,293	\$ 106,938

## Note 5. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes for the fiscal quarters ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 were as follows below. A valuation account has been set up in the amount of the deferred asset.

Quarter ended September 30,	2007	2008
Provision for income taxes:		
Current taxes payable	\$ 0	\$ 0
Change in the deferred tax asset (net of the valuation account)	0	0
Total	\$ 0	\$ 0

## Note 6. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

## Common Stock

NowAuto, Inc. (the Company) was organized in the state of Nevada on August 19, 1998 under the name WH Holdings, Inc. On June 8, 2004 the name was changed to Automotive Capital Group, Inc and the Company increased its authorized common stock to 100,000,000 shares with a par value of \$0.001. On August 31, 2004 the name was changed to NowAuto, Inc.

No shares have been issued since June 30, 2006.

## Note 7. NAVICOM

The Company has two segments, its cars sales and its GPS unit sales (Navicom). Currently, Navicom is in the process of changing its product brand and business model. Great effort has been made to seek products with more cost effective feature sets that will better serve its customers. At this time, Navicom has minimal activity only serving NowAuto Group.

#### Note 8. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Currently the Company has no outstanding options or warrants.

#### Note 9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

##### Facility Leases

The Company leases certain car lots and office facilities under various operating leases. Lot leases are generally for periods from one to three years and may contain multiple renewal options. As of September 30, 2008, the aggregate rentals due under such leases, including renewal options that are reasonably assured, are as follows:

2008 182,741  
2009 139,463  
2010 138,612  
2011 138,612  
2012 138,612

#### Note 10. COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS

Scott Miller, CEO entered into an agreement with the Company on January 20, 2005 for \$250,000 as a retention bonus. The Company has been unable to honor the full agreement. Currently, Mr. Miller receives a salary of \$130,000 per year. He drives a company-owned vehicle most of the time as does other Company management. Theodore Valenzuela serves as the COO. He receives an annual salary of \$128,000. The other officer currently receives salary of less than \$100,000.

#### Note 11. CONTRACT FINANCING

During the quarter ended September 30, 2006 the Company initiated relations with a new finance company to finance installment contracts from customers. The monies advanced are based upon the contract price and vary per car. The individual car is used as collateral for the advanced funds. Substantially all of the installment contracts financed requires the Company's customers to make their monthly payments via ACH (automatic account withdrawal). The Company pays a variable interest rate over the Prime Rate for its financing. The finance company receives all of the payments from the customers, removes its portion (interest and principal) and then makes the remainder available for the Company to pull from when needed. The Company retains ownership of these contracts and is active in the collection of delinquent accounts from these contracts. The Company also has contracts, which it administers itself.

#### Note 12. FINANCIAL REPORTS

The Statement of Operations has been changed to report selling and financing costs as a separate line item. In the past, only the selling costs have been broken out. It is believed that this gives the reader better information about the operations of the Company. Prior period statements are adjusted to reflect the change.

#### Note 13. TREASURY STOCK

In the quarter ending June 30, 2008 and September 30, 2008, we repurchase stock from a shareholder. These shares are still in transit and are therefore still reported as being outstanding.

#### Note 14 THE EFFECT OF RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Below is a listing of the most recent accounting standards SFAS 150-154 and their effect on the Company.

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Statement No. 150 Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity (Issued 5/03)

This Statement establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity.

Statement No. 151 Inventory Costs-an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4 (Issued 11/04)

This statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, Inventory Pricing, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Paragraph 5 of ARB 43, Chapter 4, previously stated that "...under some circumstances, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight and re-handling costs may be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges...." This Statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal." In addition, this Statement requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities.

Statement No. 153 Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets (an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29)

The guidance in APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Non-monetary Transactions, is based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The guidance in that Opinion, however, includes certain exceptions to the principle. This Statement amends Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A non-monetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange.

Statement No. 154 - Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3)

This Statement replaces APB Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes, and FASB Statement No. 3, Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements, and changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. This Statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle. It also applies to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. When a pronouncement includes specific transition provisions, those provisions should be followed.

The adoption of these new Statements is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's current financial position, results or operations, or cash flows.

SFAS No. 13 - Accounting for Leases is used to determine the method of accounting for leases. (See Note 3)

Note 15. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern. We sustained a material loss in the year ended June 30, 2005. This loss continued through June 30, 2008 and at September 30, 2008. This raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from this uncertainty.

Management has made efforts to improve our profitability by increasing the margins on cars sold. They have also hired new finance and accounting personnel to better track our profitability and negotiate selling contracts. Additionally, we may need to attract capital investors to continue in existence. No assurance can be made that these

investors will be forthcoming.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report.

### Forward-looking Information

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a "safe harbor" for certain forward-looking statements. Certain information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB contains, and other materials filed or to be filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (as well as information included in oral statements or other written statements made or to be made by the Company or its management) contain or will contain, forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The words "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "project" and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date the statement was made. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based upon management's current plans or expectations and are subject to a number of uncertainties and risks that could significantly affect current plans, anticipated actions and the Company's future financial conditions and results. As a consequence, actual results may differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company as a result of various factors. Any forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and, as such, speak only as of the date made.

### Overview

Since 2004, NowAuto Group, Inc., a Nevada corporation (the "Company") is a publicly held retailer focused on the "Buy Here/Pay Here" segment of the used vehicle market. The Company generally sells 1999 and newer model-year used vehicles and provides financing for substantially all of its customers. Many of the Company's customers have limited financial resources and would not qualify for conventional financing as a result of limited credit histories or past credit problems. As of September 30, 2008 the Company had three stores, all of which are located in the State of Arizona.

The market for used vehicle sales in the United States is significant. Used vehicle retail sales typically occur through franchised new vehicle dealerships that sells used vehicles, or independent used vehicle dealerships. The Company operates in the "Buy Here/Pay Here" segment of the independent used vehicle sales and finance market. Buy Here/Pay Here dealers sell and finance used vehicles to individuals with limited credit histories or past credit problems. Buy Here/Pay Here dealers typically offer their customers certain advantages over more traditional financing sources, such as broader and more flexible credit terms, attractive payment terms, including scheduling payments on a weekly or bi-weekly basis to coincide with a customer's payday, and the ability to make payments in person, an important feature to individuals who may not have checking accounts. In turn, interest rates on vehicle loans provided by the Company are generally higher than those offered to individuals who purchase from other new or used vehicle dealers or who have better credit histories.

The Company's primary focus is on sales end collections. The Company is responsible for its own collections through its internal collection department with supervisory involvement of the corporate office. For the twelve months ended June 30, 2008 estimated credit losses as a percentage of contracts declined over the prior year. In the past nine months the Company implemented new and stricter underwriting criteria at the store level. In addition the Company implemented stricter contract criteria which, in the short term, resulted in higher repossessions and charge-off accounts. In addition, credit losses are also imparted, to some degree, by economic conditions in the markets in which the Company serves. In recent months, energy costs have risen at a rate much faster than the general rate of inflation. While the Company believes that most significant factor affecting credit losses is the proper execution (or lack

therefore) of its business practices, the Company also believes that higher energy and fuel costs have a negative impact on collection results.

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Hiring, training and retaining qualified personnel are critical to the Company's success. The number of trained managers the Company has at its disposal will limit the rate at which the Company adds new stores. Excessive turnover, particularly at the store manager level, could impact the Company's ability to add new stores. During the twelve months ended June 30, 2006 the Company added resources to train and develop personnel. The Company expects to continue to invest in the development of its workforce.

The Company also offers GPS tracking services through its NaviCom GPS, Inc. subsidiary that allows users, including vehicle dealers and others, to locate, track and monitor motor vehicles and other personal property.

#### Three Months Ended September 30, 2008 vs. Three Months Ended September 30, 2007

Revenue for the quarter ended September 30, 2008 was \$1,106,226 versus revenue of \$1,086,539 for the quarter ended September 30, 2007. The 2% increase in revenue was a result of significantly lower contract purchases during the September 30, 2008 quarter caused by an increased volume of credit applications that did not meet the Company's standards.

The Company's gross profit as a percentage of sales during the quarter ending September 30, 2008 was 34.5% vs. 46.3% for the quarter ended September 30, 2007. Old inventory was liquidated at local auctions during the quarter and this has reduced margins. Gross profit excluding the auction sales was 44.2% which is well within historical parameters. Interest earnings remain strong.

During the year ended June 30, 2007, the Company experienced higher than normal increase in bad debt expense due to higher than normal repossessions. While the Company believes that proper execution (or lack thereof) of its business practices is the most significant factor affecting credit losses, the Company also believes that general economic conditions, including but not limited to higher energy, fuel costs, and the troubled credit market adversely affected collection efforts and resulted in higher than normal vehicle repossessions during the year ended June 30, 2007. While the quarter ended September 30, 2008 showed an improvement in bad debt expense, the Company expects that current economic conditions will continue for the foreseeable future and higher than normal repossessions may be experienced.

General and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales were 45% for the three months ended September 30, 2008 versus 42% for the three months ended September 30, 2007. Interest expense has increased substantially as a result of line of credit financing (See Note 12) increasing administrative costs. Furthermore, because the Company now retains its own contracts, it created a collections department thereby increasing financing expenses. The Company has also become more cost-effective in other areas.

#### Financial Condition

The following sets forth the major balance sheet accounts of the Company as of the dates specified.

	September 2008	June 2008
Accounts Receivable (net)	3,113,578	3,117,490
Inventory	247,676	414,515
Equipment	106,938	84,293
Accounts Payable	197,559	341,612
Taxes Payable	5,146	4,679
Line of Credit	8,051,865	7,458,412

Inventory increases are due to improved supply lines and Goodwill decrease after the Tucson lot was merged into the Phoenix operations. (See 10K for Year Ending June 30, 2008, Note 5) The decrease in Accounts Payable and Taxes Payable are due to improved controls on cash.



## Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the twelve months ended June 30, 2006 the Company had investment equity infusions to shore up the lack of cash flow. The Company has not had any investments since September 30, 2005. Since the middle of August 2005 the Company has also kept most of its contracts as opposed to selling the contracts to third parties. This has put a severe strain on the cash flow of the Company and has made it difficult to pay normal overhead expenses on an ongoing basis. During the three month period ended September 30, 2006 the Company executed a finance agreement with an independent finance company to fund the Company's installment contracts. Without a source to finance or purchase the contracts the Company has only as its cash flow cash sales and monthly payments from its contracts receivable portfolio. Currently, this cash flow stream is not adequate to meet weekly overhead cash needs.

## Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions in determining the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from the Company's estimates. The Company believes the most significant estimate made in the preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements relates to the determination of its allowance for doubtful accounts, which is discussed below.

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts on an aggregate basis at a level it considers sufficient to cover estimated losses in the collection of its finance receivables. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based primarily upon recent historical credit loss experience, with consideration given to trends in the industry, delinquency levels, collateral values, and economic conditions and collections practices. The allowance for doubtful accounts is periodically reviewed by management with any changes reflected in current operations. Although it is at least reasonably possible that events or circumstances could occur in the future that are not presently foreseen which could cause actual credit losses to be materially different from the recorded allowance for credit losses, the Company believes that it has given appropriate consideration to all factors and has made reasonable assumptions in determining the allowance for doubtful accounts.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 123R, "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS 123R), which is a revision of SFAS 123. SFAS 123R supersedes APB Opinion No. 25. Generally, the approach in SFAS 123R is similar to the approach described in SFAS 123, except that SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statements based on fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative under SFAS 123R. SFAS 123R was originally issued with the implementation required for interim and annual periods beginning after June 15, 2005. On April 15, 2005 the Securities and Exchange Commission delayed the required effective date of SFAS 123R to the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after June 15, 2005.

The Company has a policy of immediate compliance with all new accounting standards. It has complied with these new requirements since the beginning of its prior fiscal year, July 1, 2004.

## Seasonality

The Company's vehicle sales and finance business is seasonal in nature. The period October through December is historically the slowest period for vehicle sales. Many of the Company's operating expenses such as administrative personnel, rent and insurance are fixed and cannot be reduced during period of decreased sales. Conversely, the period

January through May is historically the busiest time for vehicle sales as many of the Company's customers use income tax refunds as down payment on the purchase of a vehicle.

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Item 3. Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

As of September 30, 2006 the Company had obtained long term institutional financing in the form of collateral debt, and as such the Company's earnings are impacted by interest paid. Interest rates charged by the Company on the vehicles financed by the Company are fixed and are within lending rate regulations in the State of Arizona.

The Company generally finances vehicles on behalf of high risk borrowers with poor credit histories. A portion of these loans become delinquent and require repossession of the vehicles. Charges in the company's delinquency expense caused by changes in economic conditions or other factors could increase the Company's bad debt charge-offs and provision for losses which would adversely affect profitability. Moreover, increased credit losses could substantially reduce the Company's working capital and limit operations.

Item 4T. Controls and Procedures

(a) EVALUATION OF DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company carried out, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based on their evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer concluded that, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the end of the period covered by this report, because of the material weakness identified as of June 30, 2009. Notwithstanding the existence of the material weakness identified as of March 31, 2008, management has concluded that the consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-Q/A fairly present, in all material respects, the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods and dates presented.

(b) CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II  
Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None

Item 6. Exhibits

31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) certification

31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) certification

32.1 Rule Section 1350 certification

Exhibit Index

31.1. Rule 13a-14(a) certification

31.2. Rule 13a-14(a) certification

32.1. Rule Section 1350 certification

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NOW AUTO GROUP, INC.

Date: 5/6/10 By: /s/ Scott Miller,  
Scott Miller,  
Chief Executive Officer

NOW AUTO GROUP, INC.

Date: 5/6/10 By: /s/ Faith Forbis  
Faith Forbis  
Chief Financial Officer, Principle Accounting Officer

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