

GREEN MOUNTAIN RECOVERY, INC.
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2008

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2008

£ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____

GREEN MOUNTAIN RECOVERY, INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

<u>Delaware</u>	<u>333- 144982</u>	<u>26-0252191</u>
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Commission file number)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

39 Broadway

New York, New York 10006

(Address of principal executive offices)

(212) 363-7500

(Issuer's telephone number)

Check whether the issuer (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the issuer 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 a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company filer. See definition of "accelerated filer" and "large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-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

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: 2,500,000 shares of Common Stock, as of May 14, 2008.

GREEN MOUNTAIN RECOVERY, INC.

FORM 10-Q

March 31, 2008

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SIGNATURE

ITEM 1. Financial Information

GREEN MOUNTAIN RECOVERY, INC.

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Item 1 Financial Information**GREEN MOUNTAIN RECOVERY, INC.**

Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2008 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 2,484	\$ 12,822
Purchased accounts receivable	9,698	9,698
Total current assets	12,182	22,520
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 12,182	\$ 22,520
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current Liabilities		
Accrued expenses	\$ 12,187	\$ 22,310
Due to officers/shareholders	16,500	12,500
Total current liabilities	28,687	34,810
Stockholders' Deficit:		
Preferred stock: \$0.0001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock: \$0.0001 par value; 99,000,000 shares authorized; 2,500,000 shares issued and outstanding	2,500	2,500
Additional paid-in capital	40,400	40,400
Accumulated deficit	(59,405)	(55,190)
Total stockholders' deficit	(16,505)	(12,290)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ 12,182	\$ 22,520

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

GREEN MOUNTAIN RECOVERY, INC.

Statement of Operations

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

Operating Expenses:		
Professional fees	\$	3,500
General and administrative		715
Total operating expenses		4,215
Loss before income taxes		(4,215)
Provision for income taxes		-
Net loss	\$	(4,215)
Net loss per common share basic and diluted	\$	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic and diluted		2,500,000

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

GREEN MOUNTAIN RECOVERY, INC.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Net loss	\$ (4,215)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Decrease in accrued expenses	(10,123)
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(14,338)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Due to officer/shareholders	4,000
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	4,000

NET DECREASE IN CASH (10,338)

CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD 12,822

CASH AT END OF PERIOD \$ 2,484

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE OF CASH FLOW ACTIVITIES:

Cash Paid For:	
Income taxes	\$ 400

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

GREEN MOUNTAIN RECOVERY, INC.

Notes to the Financial Statements

March 31, 2008

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 -

ORGANIZATION

Green Mountain Recovery, Inc. (GMR or the Company) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on May 17, 2007. The Company provides accounts receivable management and collection for purchased portfolios of receivables that have been charged off by their original holders. The Company focuses on charged-off credit card receivables. The portfolios are purchased at a discount to their face value, and then the Company uses third party collection agencies to maximize the recovery on these receivables.

NOTE 2 -

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10 and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles 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 March 31, 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2008. For further information, refer to the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's Transitional Report on Form 10-KSB, filed on March 31, 2008.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States 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 of the financial statements as well as the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Net loss per common share

Basic net loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during each period. There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding as of March 31, 2008.

Recently issued accounting standards

In June 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted final rules under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Section 404), as amended by SEC Release No. 33-8889 on February 1, 2008. Commencing with its annual report for the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2009, the Company will be required to include a report of management on its internal control over financial reporting. The internal control report must include a statement of management's responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over its financial reporting; of management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of year end; and of the framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Furthermore, in the following fiscal year, it is required to file the auditor's attestation report separately on the Company's internal control over financial reporting on whether it believes that the Company has maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting.

On September 15, 2006, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 157 *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this statement will have a material effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

On February 15, 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 159 *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities: Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 permits all entities to elect to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value with changes in fair value reported in earnings. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, with earlier adoption permitted. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this statement will have a material effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

In June 2007, the Emerging Issues Task Force of the FASB issued EITF Issue No. 07-3 *Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services to be Used in Future Research and Development Activities* (EITF Issue No. 07-3) which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. EITF Issue No. 07-3 requires that nonrefundable advance payments for future research and development activities be deferred and capitalized. Such amounts will be recognized as an expense as the goods are delivered or the related services are performed. The Company does not expect the adoption of EITF Issue No. 07-3 to have a material impact on the financial results of the Company.

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 141 (Revised 2007) *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141(R)), which requires the Company to record fair value estimates of contingent consideration and certain other potential liabilities during the original purchase price allocation, expense acquisition costs as incurred and does not permit certain restructuring activities previously allowed under Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 95-3 to be recorded as a component of purchase accounting. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements, which shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The Company will adopt this standard at the beginning of the Company's fiscal year ending December 31, 2008 for all prospective business acquisitions. The Company has not determined the effect that the adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) will have on the financial results of the Company.

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 160 *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS No. 160), which causes noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries to be included in the equity section of the balance sheet. SFAS No. 160 applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements, which shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The Company will adopt this standard at the beginning of the Company's fiscal year ending December 31, 2008 for all prospective business acquisitions. The Company has not determined the effect that the adoption of SFAS No. 160 will have on the financial results of the Company.

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

NOTE 3 - GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. At March 31, 2008, the Company's revenues have been insignificant, has incurred losses since inception and has an accumulated deficit of \$59,405.

While the Company is attempting to generate revenues, the Company's cash position may not be significant enough to support the Company's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement its business plan and generate revenues provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to increase revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to achieve profitable operations or obtain adequate financing. 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 in existence.

NOTE 4 DUE TO OFFICER/SHAREHOLDERS

During the quarter the two officers/shareholders of the Company advanced \$4,000 to the Company. These advances are payable on demand and bear no interest.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Safe Harbor Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

Information set forth herein contains "forward-looking statements" which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "believes," "expects," "may," "should" or "anticipates" or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy. No assurance can be given that the future results covered by the forward-looking statements will be achieved. The Company cautions readers that important factors may affect the Company's actual results and could cause such results to differ materially from forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company. These factors include the Company's lack of historically profitable operations, dependence on key personnel, the success of the Company's business, ability to manage anticipated growth and other factors identified in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases and/or other public communications.

Plan of Operation

Since May 17, 2007 (inception) until March 31, 2008, the Company's revenues have been insignificant. Over the next twelve months, we intend on generating revenues by purchasing and attempting to collect defaulted or charged-off accounts receivable portfolios from consumer credit originators. Charged-off receivables are the unpaid obligations of individuals to credit originators, such as credit card issuers, consumer finance companies, retail merchants and utility providers. Since these receivables are delinquent or past due, we are able to purchase them at a substantial discount.

Our primary source of revenue is derived from cash collections on our purchased charged-off receivables portfolios. Since the credit originator, and in most cases other collection companies, have unsuccessfully attempted to collect these receivables, we are able to purchase them at a substantial discount to face value.

We will use unaffiliated third parties, primarily attorneys and other collection agencies, to collect account balances on our behalf. The cash flows generated by the collections on our purchased receivable portfolios are the primary driver of our business. We record the gross proceeds received by third party collection agencies and attorneys as cash collections. We monitor the collections on our charged-off receivables portfolios, as well as the collections by our collectors. This data will help us evaluate our collection performance and collection strategies, test and refine our purchasing methodologies and improve collector productivity.

From time to time, we may sell previously acquired charged-off consumer receivables to third parties, retaining no claims to any of the subsequent collections. When we sell receivables prior to attempting any collection efforts, we record a gain or loss on sale by comparing the price paid for the receivables to the price received from the purchaser.

If we sell receivables out of a portfolio that has received collections, we determine the basis of the sold receivables by using the pro rata share of the face amount sold to the current carrying value of the portfolio and then record the gain or the loss on sale by comparing the basis of the sold receivable to the price received from the purchaser.

On June 20, 2007, we purchased a portfolio of charged-off receivable having an aggregate face value of \$877,266.67 and a total value, including accrued interest, of \$1,270,323.33 (the Portfolio). The price we paid for the Portfolio was 1.14% of face value. On June 21, 2007, we placed the Portfolio with Investors Portfolio Management Services, LLC (IPMS) that will manage the third-party collection agencies that will collect the Portfolio. IPMS retains 45% of all collected receivables of which 40% is used to compensate the third-party collection agencies and 5% is used to compensate IPMS for their services. On May 8, 2008, we received \$2,899.37 in collection proceeds. On June 20, 2007, we entered into an agreement with RB Consulting, LLC in which RB Consulting agreed to purchase the portion of the Portfolio that remains uncollected after 180 days at a rate of 50 basis points of face value.

We continue to look for portfolios of charged-off receivables to purchase that meet our criteria. Prices for charged-off accounts receivable portfolios have increased over the past 12 months and prices appear to be relatively high at the current time. Although we cannot give any assurances that prices will stabilize, we are determined to remain disciplined and purchase portfolios only when we believe we can achieve acceptable returns.

We do not have sufficient resources to effectuate our business. As of March 30, 2008 we had approximately \$2,484 in cash. We expect to require approximately \$25,000 to fund operations over the next twelve months including general overhead expenses such as for salaries, corporate legal and accounting fees, office overhead and general working capital. Accordingly, we will have to raise the funds to pay for these expenses. We may have to borrow money from shareholders or issue debt or equity or enter into a strategic arrangement with a third party. Our officers will fund any expenses which arise until such time as the Company raises sufficient funds. There can be no assurance that additional capital will be available to us. We currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with any person to obtain funds through bank loans, lines of credit or any other sources. Since we have no such arrangements or plans currently in effect, our inability to raise funds for operations will have a severe negative impact on our ability to remain a viable company.

Critical Accounting Principles

Purchased Accounts Receivable:

The Company applies American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement of Position 03-3, Accounting for Loans or Certain Securities Acquired in a Transfer (SOP 03-3). SOP 03-3 addresses accounting for differences between contractual versus expected cash flows over an investor's initial investment in certain loans when such differences are attributable, at least in part, to credit quality.

The Company uses all available information to forecast the cash flows of its purchased accounts receivable including, but not limited to, credit scores of the underlying debtors, seller's credit policies, and location of the debtor.

The Company acquired the accounts receivable in a portfolio that was recorded at cost, which includes external costs of acquiring portfolios. Once a portfolio is acquired, the accounts in the portfolio are not changed, unless replaced, returned or sold. All acquired accounts receivable have experienced deterioration of credit quality between origination and the Company's acquisition of the accounts receivable, and the amount paid for a portfolio of accounts receivable reflects the Company's determination that it is probable the Company will be unable to collect all amounts due according to each loan's contractual terms. The Company considers expected collections, and estimates the amount and timing of undiscounted expected principal, interest, and other cash flows (expected at acquisition). The Company determines the nonaccretable difference, or the excess of the portfolio's contractual principal over all cash flows expected at acquisition as an amount that should not be accreted. The remaining amount represents accretable yield, or the excess of the portfolio's cash flows expected to be collected over the amount paid, and is accreted into earnings over the remaining life of the portfolio.

At acquisition, the Company derives an internal rate of return (IRR) based on the expected monthly collections over the estimated economic life of the portfolio of accounts receivable compared to the original purchase price. Collections on the portfolios are allocated to revenue and principal reduction based on the estimated IRR for each accounts receivable. Revenue on purchased accounts receivable is recorded monthly based on applying the effective IRR for the quarter to its carrying value. Over the life of a portfolio, the Company continues to estimate cash flows expected to be collected. The Company evaluates at the balance sheet date whether the present value of its portfolio determined using the effective interest rates has decreased, and if so, records an expense to establish a valuation allowance to maintain the original IRR established at acquisition. Any increase in actual or estimated cash flows expected to be collected is first used to reverse any existing valuation allowance for that portfolio, or aggregation of portfolios, and any remaining increases in cash flows are recognized prospectively through an increase in the IRR. The updated IRR then becomes the new benchmark for subsequent valuation allowance testing.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Under this method, income taxes are provided for amounts currently payable and for amounts deferred as tax assets and liabilities based on differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are measured using the enacted tax rates that are assumed will be in effect when the differences reverse.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted final rules under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Section 404), as amended by SEC Release No. 33-8889 on February 1, 2008. Commencing with its annual report for the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2009, the Company will be required to include a report of management on its internal control over financial reporting. The internal control report must include a statement of management's responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over its financial reporting; of management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of year end; and of the framework used by management to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Furthermore, in the following fiscal year, it is required to file the auditor's attestation report separately on the Company's internal control over financial reporting on whether it believes that the Company has maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 141 (Revised 2007) *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141(R)), which requires the Company to record fair value estimates of contingent consideration and certain other potential liabilities during the original purchase price allocation, expense acquisition costs as incurred and does not permit certain restructuring activities previously allowed under Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 95-3 to be recorded as a component of purchase accounting. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements, which shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The Company will adopt this standard at the beginning of the Company's fiscal year ending December 31, 2008 for all prospective business acquisitions. The Company has not determined the effect that the adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) will have on the financial results of the Company.

In December 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 160 *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of ARB No. 51* (SFAS No. 160), which causes noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries to be included in the equity section of the balance sheet. SFAS No. 160 applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008, except for the presentation and disclosure requirements, which shall be applied retrospectively for all periods presented. The Company will adopt this standard at the beginning of the Company's fiscal year ending December 31, 2008 for all prospective business acquisitions. The Company has not determined the effect that the adoption of SFAS No. 160 will have on the financial results of the Company.

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

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is subject to certain market risks, including changes in interest rates and currency exchange rates. The Company does not undertake any specific actions to limit those exposures.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), the Company carried out an evaluation, with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Accounting Officer (CAO) (the Company's principal financial and accounting officer), of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's CEO and CAO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's CEO and CAO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of consolidated financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's management, including the Company's CEO and CAO, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or the Company's internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of the controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2008.

This quarterly report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this quarterly report.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Currently we are not aware of any litigation pending or threatened by or against the Company.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

None.

Item 5. Other Information.

None

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports of Form 8-K.

(a) Exhibits

31.1 Certifications pursuant to Section 302 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

32.1 Certifications pursuant to Section 906 of Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002

(b) Reports of Form 8-K

None.

SIGNATURES

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

GREEN MOUNTAIN RECOVERY, INC.

(Registrant)

/s/ Joseph Levi

Joseph Levi

Title: President and

Chief Executive Officer

May 15, 2008

/s/ Eduard Korsinsky

Eduard Korsinsky

Title: Secretary and

Chief Financial Officer

Principle Accounting Officer

May 15, 2008