

NUWAY MEDICAL INC
Form 10KSB
June 29, 2005

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

FORM 10-KSB
(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 33-43423

NUWAY MEDICAL, INC.
(Name of Small Business Issuer in its Charter)

Delaware 65-0159115
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation (IRS Employer Identification No.)
or organization)

2603 Main Street, Suite 1150, Irvine, CA 92614
(Address of principal executive offices, Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code: (949) 235-8062

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:
Common Stock, \$0.00067 par value

Check whether the issuer (1) 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) been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No .

Check if disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB .

Issuer's revenue for its most recent fiscal year: \$ -0-

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of December 31, 2004 was \$0.01.

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The number of shares outstanding of the issuer's class of common equity as of May 31, 2005 was 51,981,236.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes No

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PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Use of Forward Looking Statements in this Report

This Annual Report on Form 10-KSB (the "Annual Report") contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include predictions regarding our future:

- business plans;
- financing plans;
- general and administrative expenses;
- liquidity and sufficiency of existing cash;
- the outcome of pending or threatened litigation; and
- the effect of recent accounting pronouncements on our financial condition and results of operations.

You can identify these and other forward-looking statements by the use of words such as "may," "will," "expects," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "continues," or the negative of such terms, or other comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements also include the assumptions underlying or relating to any of the foregoing statements.

Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth below under the heading "Risk Factors." All forward-looking statements included in this document are based on information available to us on the date hereof. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

The information contained in this Annual Report is as of December 31, 2004, unless expressly stated otherwise.

Overview

NuWay Medical, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company") had no continuing business operations as of December 31, 2004. At this time, the Company is operating as a public shell and management is seeking merger and acquisition candidates with ongoing operations.

Over the course of several years, the Company has attempted to enter various businesses through the acquisitions of entities operating ongoing businesses or technology that needed to be developed and marketed. However, as a result of various factors, primarily inadequate capital and the inability to raise sufficient financing successfully, these acquisitions could not be properly exploited and integrated to produce profitable operations by the Company. Management of the Company has elected to dispose, through sales or other means, these acquisitions.

The Company was initially organized as Repossession Auction, Inc. under the laws of the State of Florida in 1989. In 1991, the Company merged into a Delaware corporation bearing the same name. In 1994, the Company's name was changed to Latin American Casinos, Inc. to reflect its focus on the gaming and casino business in South and Central America, and in 2001 the Company changed its name to NuWay Energy, Inc. to reflect its new emphasis on the oil and gas development industry. During October 2002, the Company's name was changed to NuWay Medical, Inc. coincident with the divestiture of its non-medical assets and the retention of new management.

Since March 2003, new management of the Company has struggled to deal with the following issues, often simultaneously:

- Limited capital resources in a prolonged period of difficulty in the capital markets, especially for small public companies, creating severe limitations on the Company's ability to maintain its reporting obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and its business operations
- Trying to exploit technologies or businesses that existed when the Company's president, Dennis Calvert, took the helm of management
 - Determining which businesses were worth pursuing and which were not
 - Trying to acquire or develop new businesses
- Because of the scarcity of cash on hand, using common stock and securities convertible into common stock to bring on board employees, directors, consultants, professional service providers and advisors
- Because of the scarcity of cash on hand, using common stock and securities convertible into common stock to acquire businesses
- Dealing with inquiries from the SEC regarding certain practices and transactions in the Company's past, including questions raised about any continued involvement of Mark Roy Anderson in the ongoing business of the Company
 - Dealing with the NASDAQ Qualifications Panel hearing process in May 2003
 - Dealing with the delisting of the Company's common stock from the NASDAQ Small Cap Market
- Dealing with inquiries from the Federal Bureau of Investigations ("FBI") related to any past dealings with Mr. Anderson or his affiliates
- Dealing with litigation with former officers of the Company and related litigation stemming from their leadership of the Company

These issues present extraordinary challenges to management as it tries slowly to turn the situation around. The Company is presently focused primarily on maintaining the corporate entity, complying with its reporting obligations under the Securities Exchange Act and seeking new business opportunities, including without limitation, healthcare and technology businesses. The Company will need working capital resources to maintain the Company's status and satisfy its reporting obligations, and to fund other anticipated costs and expenses during the year ending December 31, 2004 and beyond. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company's ability to raise capital to, at a minimum, meet its corporate maintenance requirements and reporting obligations. If the Company is able to acquire an ongoing business and/or technology that must be exploited, it would need additional capital until and unless that prospective operation is able to generate positive working capital sufficient to fund the Company's cash flow requirements for operations.

Until April 2005, the Company also continued to deal with the effects of certain matters that arose (i) under prior management and (ii) from its business dealings with a former consultant and principal stockholder of the Company, Mark Roy Anderson.

Mr. Anderson is a former affiliate of the Company and was involved in the Company from June 2002 until March 2003 through a series of transactions between the Company and Mr. Anderson or companies affiliated with Mr. Anderson. See "Related Parties and Certain Transactions". Mr. Anderson became involved with the Company during a period of transition of management from the Company's prior management team led by Mr. Sanders and a shift in the Company's business focus from a variety of businesses in gaming, tobacco and oil and gas, to healthcare and health-related technology.

In June 2002, Mr. Anderson purchased 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for \$250,000. In July 2002, Med Wireless, Inc. ("Med Wireless"), a company in which Mr. Anderson was the founder and principal stockholder, licensed certain medical-related technology to the Company for a 15-year term. In exchange for the license, the Med Wireless stockholders in the aggregate received 6,600,000 shares, or approximately 44%, of the Company's then outstanding common stock. Of that amount, Mr. Anderson and his affiliates received 2,868,928, or approximately 19%, of the Company's then outstanding common stock.

Camden Holdings, Inc. ("Camden Holdings"), another company controlled by Mr. Anderson, was active in the development of the business of Med Wireless, beginning prior to the acquisition of the Med Wireless technology by the Company.

In addition, Camden Holdings was actively involved in the Company's sale-leaseback program of ultrasound machines, which were marketed primarily to doctors, medical clinics and hospitals. Under this program, the Company attempted to arrange the purchase of ultrasound machines by investors, who would lease the machines to the Company. In turn, the Company would sub-lease the ultrasound machines to the end user. Camden Holdings secured purchase orders from both investors and prospective end-use lessees of the ultrasound machines. These purchase orders were conditioned upon the Company's ability to secure financing of its own lease obligations of the ultrasound machines from the investors. This was not accomplished because the Company lacked the financial resources and credit to obtain such financing. The Company continued to pursue attempts to arrange such financing through March 2003.

Also in June 2002, the Company purchased a marketing database of healthcare providers in the United States from Genesis Healthtech, Inc. ("Genesis"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Camden Holdings, which was controlled by Mark Roy Anderson. The total purchase price of \$300,000 was satisfied by the issuance of 666,667 shares of the Company's common stock. The database was purchased with the intention of marketing the Company's sale-leaseback program of ultrasound machines. When the Company was unable to make the sale-leaseback program commercially viable, the marketing database became useless to the Company.

In order to focus the Company's then-primary business opportunity in healthcare technology, the Company divested its non-core businesses in gaming, oil and gas and tobacco, during the period that Mr. Anderson exerted his influence over the Company. In October 2002, the Company sold its Latin America gaming businesses, Latin American Casinos Del Peru S.A., a Peruvian corporation, and Latin American Casinos of Colombia LTDA, a Colombian corporation, to Casino Venture Partners ("CVP"), another entity controlled by Mr. Anderson.

Also in October 2002, the Company sold its Canadian oil and gas development businesses, NuWay Resources, Ltd., to Summit Oil & Gas, Inc. ("Summit Oil"), yet another entity which was controlled by Mr. Anderson. In November 2002, World's Best Rated Cigars, Inc., the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, which was engaged in the distribution and sale of premium brand cigars, was shut down and discontinued.

As a result of all of the foregoing transactions with Mr. Anderson and companies controlled by Mr. Anderson, the Company believes that Mr. Anderson was the beneficial owner of an aggregate of 5,777,479 shares, or more than 30%, of the Company's common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2002, assuming Mr. Anderson beneficially owned all the shares at the same time. The Company believes that Mr. Anderson sold some of the shares which were issued pursuant to the Company's 2002 Consultant Equity Plan (the "2002 Plan"), and as such the number and percentage of the Company's common stock held by Mr. Anderson at any one time may have been less than that indicated above. In any event, Mr. Anderson failed to file any reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on Schedules 13D or 13G, or on Forms 3 or 4, and, therefore, the Company cannot confirm any of these numbers at any given point in time.

By the end of 2002 and into the beginning of 2003, it had become apparent to the Company that Mr. Anderson had divergent business objectives to those of the Company, and the Company had concerns about additional dealings with Mr. Anderson. In March 2003, the relationship between the Company and Mr. Anderson reached a climax when the Company severed its business relationships with Mr. Anderson. At that time, the Company actively supported Dennis Calvert, the Company's current President, in his purchase of Mr. Anderson's interests in the Company. New Millennium Capital Partners, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company ("New Millennium") controlled by Mr. Calvert, purchased the Company's promissory note in the principal amount of \$1,120,000 and an aggregate of 4,182,107 shares of the Company's common stock from various entities controlled by Mr. Anderson, although the total number of shares purchased is in dispute.

The transaction was executed as part of a plan to remove Mr. Anderson totally from any involvement in the Company and provide a completely new focus and direction for the Company under new management led by Mr. Calvert. Please see "Related Parties and Certain Transactions" for more information regarding these businesses and the relationship between the Company and Mark Roy Anderson.

Impaired Assets and Discontinued Businesses

Med Wireless and PRLS Technologies

Management of the Company deemed it necessary to discontinue the Company's attempt to develop and market the Med Wireless and Player Record Library System ("PRLS") technologies, because the Company was unable to raise additional funds to further develop and market those technologies. The Med Wireless technology consists of software that is compliant with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA"), to electronically organize, store and retrieve medical records and medical images. Although the formal decision to discontinue the operations was made subsequent to December 31, 2003, the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2003 reflect a discontinued operations segment related to the abandonment of the exploitation of the Med Wireless and PRLS technologies after a charge to impairment in an amount equal to the remaining net book value of the acquired technology. See Note 3 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Based on the rapid increase in the number of well-capitalized companies offering competing technologies, as well as the fact that the Company has been unable to continue funding any technology enhancements or development related to the Med Wireless technology, management came to believe that the Med Wireless technology had lost the ability to be a viable competing technology in its sector and that it was not in the Company's best interest to continue to pursue the Med Wireless technology. Moreover, management is doubtful if the Med Wireless technology will be considered of any significant value to a prospective buyer or licensee of the technology. The Company desires to sell this technology, if the opportunity presents itself, but expects to realize only nominal net proceeds, if any, for the technology.

In addition, the Company has abandoned its efforts to market a variety of products and services to the sports industry with an emphasis on health and technology related products. In 2003, the Company focused its primary efforts on developing and marketing PRLS, a technology product that is derived, in part, from the Med Wireless technology. In December 2002, the Company had established NuWay Sports, LLC ("NuWay Sports"), to develop and market the PRLS technology. NuWay Sports is owned 51% by the Company and 49% by former NFL football player Kenyon Rasheed. PRLS is a highly specialized electronic medical record and workflow process software application, designed to address the information technology needs of the sports industry relating to player health.

In 2004, the Company attempted to sell NuWay Sports to a third party; however, these negotiations were unsuccessful and a sale was not consummated. It is not likely that the Company will find a party to sell its interest in NuWay Sports. If it did, it is not likely that the Company would receive any up-front cash payments. It should also be noted that because Augustine II, LLC (the "Augustine Fund"), a creditor of the Company, has a lien on the Company's 51% membership interest in NuWay Sports, they would have to approve any such sale. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Ultrasound Machine Sale-Leaseback Program

Under the Company's ultrasound machine sale-leaseback program, the Company attempted to arrange the purchase of ultrasound machines by investors, who would lease the machines to the Company. In turn, the Company would sub-lease the ultrasound machines to the end user. Camden Holdings secured purchase orders from both investors and prospective end-use lessees of the ultrasound machines. These purchase orders were conditioned upon the Company's ability to secure financing of its own lease obligations of the ultrasound machines from the investors. This was not accomplished because the Company lacked the financial resources and credit to obtain such financing.

The Company continued to pursue attempts to arrange such financing through March 2003. Thereafter, the Company focused primarily on the Med Wireless and PRLS technologies and, after occasional attempts to pursue the sale-leaseback program through mid-2003, this program was no longer pursued.

The termination of the sale-leaseback program also rendered useless the marketing database, which the Company had purchased from Genesis, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Camden Holdings. The database had been purchased with the intention of marketing the Company's sale-leaseback program of ultrasound machines.

Please see Part II, Item 12, "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" for more information regarding these businesses and the relationship between the Company and Mr. Anderson.

Abandoned Acquisition

On January 31, 2004, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement (the "Stock Purchase Agreement") with Premium Medical Group, Inc., a Florida corporation ("PMG") and PMG's sole stockholders, Eduardo A. Ruiz and Luis A. Ruiz (the "PMG Stockholders"). Prior to this transaction, there was no business or other relationship between the Company and its affiliates and PMG or the PMG Stockholders and, to the Company's knowledge, there was no business or other relationship between PMG or the PMG Stockholders and Mark Roy Anderson.

Pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement, the Company agreed to acquire 100% of the shares of PMG from the PMG Stockholders in exchange for 30,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock, subject to certain adjustments. The exact number of Company Shares to be issued to the PMG Stockholders was subject to adjustment in the event certain revenue was or was not generated by PMG during one year following the closing of the transaction. PMG had been organized in June 2003 to provide medical products to hospitals and medical clinics in South America, primarily Venezuela. Luis A. Ruiz became a director of the Company in connection with the transaction.

The parties had a difference in expectations regarding who would be ultimately responsible for paying for the audit of PMG that was required in order for the Company to complete its disclosure obligations under the Securities Exchange Act. Additionally, the Company did not have a sufficient number of authorized and unissued shares of its common stock to both satisfy its obligations to the PMG Stockholders and to issue shares of common stock in a meaningful financing transaction, given the low price per share at which the Company's common stock trades. The Company lacked the financial resources to schedule a stockholders' meeting, prepare a proxy statement and solicit proxies for the purpose of amending its Certificate of Incorporation to increase its authorized capital stock.

As a result of these and other factors, the Company and PMG never consolidated their operations, the Company never exercised control over PMG or its operations and the parties never exchanged stock certificates evidencing their ownership in each other.

Therefore, the parties entered into discussions and concluded amicably that it was in the mutual best interest of the respective companies and their respective stockholders, to rescind the transactions provided for in the Stock Purchase Agreement and return all parties to their respective positions prior to the transactions contemplated in the Stock Purchase Agreement.

The parties entered into a Rescission Agreement on October 14, 2004 that provides, in relevant part, that (i) all transactions contemplated by the Stock Purchase Agreement shall be rescinded as if the Stock Purchase Agreement had never been executed and delivered; (ii) the parties forever waive all rights to receive stock in PMG and the Company, as the case may be; (iii) Luis A. Ruiz shall resign as a director of the Company; and (iv) the Company and PMG shall file appropriate documents with the Secretary of State of the State of Florida with respect to the rescission of the exchange of shares provided for in the Stock Purchase Agreement.

Employees

At December 31, 2004, the Company employed two full-time employees, reflecting the reduced operations of the Company at that time.

Risk Factors

The Company faces a number of significant risks associated with its current plan of operations. These include the following:

We have a limited operating history and a history of losses.

The Company has no current operations and, as such, may not be able to overcome unanticipated difficulties that may be encountered related to the implementation of its business plan. The Company has a limited operating history, limited revenue from operations and a history of losses. In addition, because the Company currently has no operations, the Company faces all of the risks inherent with a start-up business, including the possibility that the Company cannot acquire or develop a business that is viable. There is no assurance that, if the Company does find or develop a business, to acquire, whether such business will ever be profitable. The Company may also face unforeseen problems, difficulties, expenses or delays in implementing its business plan.

We need additional funds.

If it necessary for the Company to seek to secure additional funds for any new business, general and administrative expenses and period reporting requirements, there can be no assurance that such funds will be available, or will be available on favorable terms. Failure to secure needed funds will directly impact the Company's ability to maintain its publicly-traded status and, potentially, the corporate entity itself. While management has dedicated itself to the efforts to secure needed funds, the outcome and ultimate success of those efforts is uncertain.

The cost of maintaining our reporting obligations is high.

The Company is obligated to maintain its periodic public filings and public reporting requirements, on a timely basis, to remain a public company and maintain its registration as a listed stock. In order to meet these obligations, the Company will need to continue to raise capital. If adequate funds are not available to the Company, it will be unable to comply with those requirements and could cease to be qualified to have its stock traded in the public market. The Company has a history of delinquencies in its filing obligations with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Our stockholders face potential dilution in any new financing.

Any additional equity that the Company raises would dilute the interest of the current stockholders and any persons who may become stockholders before such financing. Given the low price of the Company's common stock, such dilution in any financing of a meaningful amount, could be substantial.

Our stockholders face potential adverse effect from the terms of any newly issued preferred stock.

In order to raise capital to meet expenses or to acquire a business, the Board of Directors of the Company may issue additional stock, including preferred stock. Any preferred stock which the Company may issue may have voting rights, liquidation preferences, redemption rights and other rights, preferences and privileges. The rights of the holder's of the Company's Common Stock will be subject to, and in many respect subordinate to, the rights of the holders of any such preferred stock. Furthermore, such Preferred Stock may have other rights, including economic rights, senior to the Company's Common Stock that could have a material adverse effect on the value of the Company's Common Stock. Preferred stock, while providing desirable flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, can also have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire a majority of outstanding voting stock of the Company, thereby delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Company.

We have been unable to obtain a quorum and schedule a vote of stockholders to approve certain material transactions.

The Company will be required to obtain stockholder approval to approve certain material transactions and amend its charter to increase the authorized number of shares to approve a transaction with New Millennium, which is controlled by our President Dennis Calvert; raise funds; or effect a conversion of the convertible notes beyond the number of shares of common stock currently authorized but unissued. Obtaining stockholder approval is both costly and uncertain as to its success. The Company has attempted to secure stockholder votes for certain corporate actions in the past and has been unable to secure a quorum. As a result, the Company has been unable to effect certain material transactions, and this inability to act could threaten the viability of the Company.

If we acquire any business, we will be dependent upon market acceptance and competitive factors.

The success of any business the Company acquires or develops will be highly dependent upon, among other things, gaining market acceptance from customers that will use the company's products and services. More specifically, these factors include, among other things, how well its products or services perform (ease of implementation, ease of use by customers, reliability, and scope of products and services), competitive forces, the level of consumer demand for products and services offered, the selling prices of its products and services, and the effectiveness of the Company's marketing activities.

Our common stock is thinly traded and largely illiquid.

In June 2003, our common stock was delisted from the NASDAQ SmallCap Market. Our stock currently trades on the Pink Sheets. The delisting has made it more difficult to buy or sell our stock and has led to a significant decline in the frequency of trades and trading volume. The delisting will likely adversely affect the Company's ability to obtain financing in the future due to the decreased liquidity of the Company's shares. There can be no assurance when or if the Company's common stock will be quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, in light of the public interest concerns previously raised by NASDAQ in connection with the delisting of the Company's shares.

Our common stock is subject to "penny stock" regulations that may affect the liquidity for our common stock.

Our common stock is subject to the rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in "penny stocks." Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 (other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ Stock Market, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system). The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which contains the following:

- a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading
 - a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to violation to such duties or other requirements of Securities' laws
- a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including "bid" and "ask" prices for penny stocks and significance of the spread between the "bid" and "ask" price
- a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions; definitions of significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks, and
- such other information and is in such form (including language, type, size and format), as the Commission shall require by rule or regulation.

Prior to effecting any transaction in penny stock, the broker-dealer also must provide the customer the following:

- the bid and offer quotations for the penny stock
 - the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction
- the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock
 - the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock, and
 - monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account.

In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for a stock such as our common stock if it is subject to the penny stock rules.

The Company, some of its directors and its officers face risks in connection with the criminal investigation of a former consultant and principal stockholder of the Company.

In or about May 2003, the Company learned through verbal discussions with representatives of NASDAQ, in preparation for the Company's pending NASDAQ qualifications hearing, that Mark Roy Anderson had a criminal background. In or about May and June 2003, the Company was informed in writing by the United States Attorney's office in Los Angeles, that Mr. Anderson (i) was the target of a criminal investigation (the "Investigation") pertaining to the sale of securities by Med Wireless (from which the Company licensed certain assets in 2002), and (ii) had been convicted of multiple felonies unrelated to Med Wireless in the 1990s. Mr. Anderson was the founder and principal stockholder of Med Wireless, and first introduced the concept of licensing the Med Wireless software application and contracts to the Company in May 2002.

Dennis Calvert had been approached initially by Mr. Anderson some time in 1996 to consider entering into a business consulting relationship with Anderson-controlled entities. Over the period from 1996 to 2001, Mr. Calvert worked as a consultant periodically with Anderson-related entities for the purpose of evaluating potential new businesses and potential investment opportunities being considered by Mr. Anderson and these entities. In June 2002, Mr. Calvert agreed to become president of Med Wireless, primarily for the purpose of completing the Med Wireless transaction with the Company. As consideration for his agreeing to become President of Med Wireless, Mr. Calvert received 1,327,700 shares of Med Wireless stock from Mr. Anderson's holdings. These shares were subsequently converted into 600,000 shares of the Company's common stock pursuant to the terms of the transaction between Med Wireless and the Company.

On June 28, 2002, Mr. Calvert was appointed president of the Company. At the same time, Joseph Provenzano, who at that time was an employee of Camden Holdings, another affiliate of Mr. Anderson, joined the Company's board of directors. In addition to the Med Wireless transaction, and as disclosed elsewhere in this Annual Report, entities that Mr. Anderson controls, including Camden Holdings, Genesis, Summit Oil and CVP, invested \$250,000 in the Company, sold the Company additional assets and purchased the Company's previous operating businesses. See Part II, Item 12, "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions". Although Mr. Anderson never served as an officer or director of the Company, he served as a consultant to the Company and received consulting fees in the form of an aggregate 1,241,884 shares of the Company's common stock. Since December 2002 Mr. Anderson has not been a consultant to the Company and since March 2003 has not been involved in any way in the Company's operations.

In the purchase agreement between Mr. Anderson, his affiliates and New Millennium in March 2003 (the "New Millennium Agreement"), Mr. Anderson represented that he was selling 100% of his stock to New Millennium and would no longer own any of the Company's stock. Mr. Calvert is the Manager and, together with his wife, the sole members of New Millennium, and this transaction was engaged in to eliminate Mr. Anderson as a stockholder of the Company and to remove him from any involvement in the operations of the Company.

Subsequent to the closing of that transaction, management learned through the Company's transfer agent that Camden Holdings still owns 340,894 shares of the Company's common stock. The Company and New Millennium believe that the existence of these 340,894 shares of the Company's common stock owned by Camden Holdings Inc. is a material breach of the New Millennium Agreement, and the Company and New Millennium are reviewing their respective legal rights with regards to this matter.

Technically, under the terms of the New Millennium Agreement, it is possible that Camden Holdings or Mr. Anderson has the right to reacquire the shares of the Company's common stock that were sold to New Millennium, if New Millennium defaults on the promissory note issued by New Millennium to Camden Holdings to purchase the shares (the "New Millennium Note"). See " Part II, Item 12, "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions". The New Millennium Note is purportedly secured by the purchased shares of the Company's common stock; however, New Millennium and Mr. Calvert believe that Camden Holdings and Mr. Anderson have not perfected their security interest in those shares. New Millennium has defaulted on the New Millennium Note. However, New Millennium believes that Camden Holdings failed to deliver all the shares of the Company held by Camden Holdings, and thus breached the terms of their purchase agreement, making the New Millennium Note void by its terms. In addition, the Augustine Fund is the pledgee of 2,500,000 of these shares and holds those shares as pledgee.

On or about May 17, 2003, the Company was served by a subpoena issued by the grand jury impaneled to investigate Mr. Anderson, requesting documents relating to Mr. Anderson and his affiliates, including Med Wireless, Camden Holdings, Summit Oil and Gas, and Summit Health Care. Additionally, the subpoena requested information relating to the identity of the Company's officers, directors, stockholders and consultants (legal, accounting and otherwise), and that the Company provide copies of its filings and correspondence with the SEC, the National Association of Securities Dealers and the NASDAQ Stock Market. The Company cooperated fully with that request by providing the requested information and intends to continue to fully cooperate with any future investigative requests.

The Company has learned that private placement memoranda distributed to Med Wireless investors stated that Dennis Calvert was the president of Med Wireless as early as 2001, and additionally believes that Mr. Anderson apparently made a number of similar false representations throughout 2001 and 2002. Mr. Calvert did not approve this disclosure contained in those private placement memoranda nor in any other form, and has informed the Company that he was not engaged as the president of Med Wireless until June 2002 and not any earlier, and that any statements to the contrary are untrue.

Mr. Provenzano joined Camden Holdings in 2001 to assist in its mergers and acquisitions department, and he worked at Camden Holdings until March 2003. Both Mr. Calvert and Mr. Provenzano have informed both the Company and, through their own legal counsel, the Assistant U.S. Attorney, that they intend to cooperate fully with law enforcement officials in the Investigation.

In mid-2003, the Company was also informed by the Assistant United States Attorney handling the Investigation that Dennis Calvert and Joseph Provenzano were not considered "targets" of the Investigation; however, until their respective roles, if any, in the specific events being investigated are determined, they will be considered to be "subjects" of the Investigation, meaning that their conduct is believed by the U.S. Attorney's office to be "within the scope" of the grand jury's investigation.

Although neither the Company nor any of its officers or directors is currently the target of any criminal investigation, including the one described in the previous paragraph, there can be no assurance that such an investigation will not be undertaken. Additionally, although neither the Company nor its officers or directors have been contacted by either the U.S. Attorney's Office, or the FBI regarding the Investigation since mid-2003, neither the Company nor its officers and directors can be certain that such requests will not be made in the future. Furthermore, the ongoing Investigation has in the past occupied, and may in the future occupy, a significant amount of time of the Company and Messrs. Calvert and Provenzano, creating a distraction from the Company's business. The mere existence of the Investigation, not to mention the outcome thereof, depending upon such outcome, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company may have violated certain securities laws and is delinquent in its SEC filings.

While the Company and its management seek to operate fully within the scope of the law and fulfill any and all regulatory obligations, the Company has been subject to informal inquiries by the civil enforcement division of the SEC for possible securities violations in the past, including the acts of Mark Roy Anderson and its previous failure to timely file its reports under the Exchange Act. On or about August 19, 2004, the Company received a "Wells Notice" from the SEC that the Company is delinquent in its filing of periodic reports with the SEC and the staff of the SEC may recommend enforcement proceedings be commenced against the Company. Since that time, the Company has cured this delinquency. Although the SEC formally terminated its investigation on April 19, 2005, and recommended no enforcement action by the SEC against the Company, there can be no assurance that the SEC will not begin a new investigation into the Company should circumstances warrant.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

As of December 31, 2003, the Company maintained its principal place of business at 23461 South Pointe Drive, Suite 200, Laguna Hills, California 92653. The lease for the office was on a month-to-month basis, and was cancelable by either party with sixty days' written notice. Monthly rent was \$7,850, payable in cash or shares of the Company's common stock, valued at the then-current market price. In 2003, the Company recorded \$96,560 of rental expense in connection with this lease.

On April 1, 2004, the Company terminated this lease. The Company's offices are currently located at 2603 Main Street, Suite 1150, Irvine, California 92614. The Company currently occupies space from a consultant at no cost to the Company.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In June 2002, Geraldine Lyons, the Company's former Chief Financial Officer, sued the Company and the Company's former president Todd Sanders, for breach of her employment contract. The lawsuit was brought in the Circuit Court of the 11th Judicial Circuit in Miami-Dade County in Florida. Ms. Lyons seeks approximately \$25,000 due under the contract and the issuance of 100,000 shares of common stock, with a guarantee that the stock could be sold by Ms. Lyons for \$300,000. Ms. Lyons alleges that additional funds are due under her employment contract; that the contract requires the Company guarantee that she can sell for \$300,000 the 100,000 shares of stock the Company is required to issue her; and, that Mr. Sanders promised to purchase from her 100,000 shares of Company common stock held by her at the price of \$4.00 per share.

The Company has counter-sued Ms. Lyons for breach of fiduciary duty, fraud, violation of Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, violation of Section 517.301 of the Florida Statutes, negligent misrepresentation, conversion and unjust enrichment resulting from the required restatement of the Company's financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2000 and December 31, 1999. The restatements corrected the previous omission of certain material expenses related primarily to compensation expense arising from warrants issued and repriced stock options, as well as other errors.

The case is ongoing at this time, although it has not been vigorously prosecuted by Ms. Lyons or the Company, in the Company's case primarily because the Company had lacked the resources to do so. The Company entered into an agreement ("Legal Defense Agreement") in December 2004 such that Augustine Fund would pay for the legal expenses associated with the Company's defense and affirmative claims in this lawsuit (with the right to withdraw funding at any time), and in exchange would share any net proceeds awarded to the Company pursuant to a settlement or judgment. The sharing arrangement provides that Augustine Fund will recover first, out of any money available from recovery, its legal and out of pocket expenses related to the lawsuit; second, 85% of any additional amounts recovered up to \$500,000; and third, 50% of amounts recovered beyond \$500,000. While the Company believes that it has meritorious positions in this litigation, given the inherent nature of litigation, it is not possible to predict the outcome of this litigation or the impact it would have on the Company.

In May 2004, the Company was sued by Flight Options, Inc. ("Flight Options"), a jet plane leasing company, in the Superior Court of Orange County California. The lawsuit alleges that the Company owes Flight Options approximately \$418,300, pursuant to a five-year lease assigned to the Company by the Company's former president Todd Sanders, from his corporation, Devenshire Management Corporation ("Devenshire"). Management of the Company believes that the assignment of the lease was not properly authorized or approved by the Company, and that by Mr. Sander's failure to identify the lease in a December 2002 settlement agreement with the Company, he breached the terms of that settlement agreement and, pursuant to the settlement agreement, must indemnify the Company for any losses owed to Flight Options. The Company has cross-complained against Mr. Sanders for indemnity, and has added the affirmative claim of breach of fiduciary duty.

On March 17, 2005, the Company settled the lawsuit with Flight Options pursuant to a stipulation that allows the Company to either pay Flight Options \$100,000 on or before August 5, 2005, or allows Flight Options to file a judgment against the Company for \$163,310 after such date. The Company's claims against Devenshire and Mr. Sanders will be litigated through binding arbitration prior to the date on which it must pay \$100,000 to Flight Options. The Company's Legal Defense Agreement with the Augustine Fund applies also to the Flight Options litigation. While the Company believes that it has meritorious positions against Devenshire and Mr. Sanders, given the inherent nature of litigation, it is not possible to predict the outcome of this litigation or the impact it would have on the Company.

On December 4, 2004, the Company was sued by the law firm of Enenstein Russell and Saltz, LLP to collect fees that had been billed to the Company in the amount of \$15,233, which had been disputed by the Company. The case is in its beginning stage, and discovery has not yet been commenced. While the Company believes that it has meritorious positions in this litigation, given the inherent nature of litigation, it is not possible to predict the outcome of this litigation or the impact it would have on the Company.

The Company is party to various other claims, legal actions and complaints arising periodically in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, no such matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS****Market Information**

From October 31, 1998 until June 10, 2003, the Company's common stock were listed on the NASDAQ Small Cap Market. Since such date, the Company's common stock has been quoted on the National Quotation Service Bureau, commonly known as the "pink sheets", under the symbol "NMED".

The table below represents the quarterly high and low bid prices for the Company's Common Stock and Warrants for the last two fiscal years as reported by NASDAQ through June 10, 2003 and as reported by Historical Stock Price Reports available at www.yahoo.com thereafter.

Common Stock High/Low Bid Prices:

	1 st			
2003	Quarter	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.10	
	2 nd			
	Quarter	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.08	
	3 rd			
	Quarter	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.05	
	4 th			
	Quarter	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.04	
	1 st			
2004	Quarter	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	
	2 nd			
	Quarter	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	
	3 rd			
	Quarter	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	
	4 th			
	Quarter	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	

The closing price for the Company's common stock on December 31, 2004 was \$.01 per share. As of December 31, 2004, there were approximately 280 registered owners and of the Company's common stock.

At December 31, 2004, the Company also had the following warrants outstanding:

- stock purchase warrants to purchase an aggregate 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock, which warrants had been issued in private offerings. These warrants permit the holder to purchase shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.75 per share through December 11, 2005.
- stock purchase warrants to purchase an aggregate 519,322 shares of the Company's common stock, which warrants had been issued in private offerings. These warrants allow for the holder to purchase shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share through March 7, 2006 (120,000 shares) and April 15, 2006 (399,322 shares).
- stock purchase warrants to purchase an aggregate 6,158,381 shares of the Company's common stock, which warrants had been issued in a private offering to the Augustine Fund. These warrants initially allowed for the holder to purchase shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.16 per share through August 10, 2008, but were

re-priced in 2004 (in conjunction with an extension of the financing provided by Augustine Fund) to \$0.035 per share.

- stock purchase warrants to purchase an aggregate 333,333 shares of the Company's common stock, which warrants had been issued to a consultant that provided services to the Company. These warrants allow for the holder to purchase shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.06 per share through August 29, 2008.

Dividends

The Company has never declared or paid a cash dividend to stockholders. The board of directors presently intends to retain any earnings which may be generated in the future to finance Company operations.

Sales of Unregistered Securities

The Company engaged in the following sales of unregistered securities during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004:

In January 2004, The Company issued 30,000,000 shares of common stock to the Premium Medical Group Shareholders in connection with a transaction in which the Company acquired the outstanding stock of Premium Medical Group. This transaction has since been rescinded by the parties. See Note 15 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2004, the Company received gross and net proceeds of \$5,000 from an individual investor in connection with the sale of 156,250 shares of the Company's common stock. The issuance of the shares described above was made in reliance on the exemption from registration set forth in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

In February, 2004, the Company issued 600,000 shares of its common stock to former convertible debenture holders to partially satisfy its obligations on a settlement agreement. The shares issued reduced the Company's settlement obligations by approximately \$17,000.

In February, 2004, the Company issued an unvested warrant to Sachi International, Inc. to purchase up to 3,000,000 shares of common stock at \$0.04 a share. The Warrant vests based on the amount of investment proceeds brought to the Company by the Holder, with 100% vesting if the Holder brings \$500,000 in investment capital. In the event less than \$500,000 is invested, the warrant vests in a pro-rata amount. The closing of any such investment shall be in the sole and absolute discretion of the Company. Sachi International, Inc., has not met the conditions to vest the warrant.

In March 2004, the Company issued 200,000 shares to David Wiechert in exchange for professional services provided to the Company.

In March 2004, the Company issued 3,000,000 shares to three of its four directors in exchange for services provided to the Company.

In September, 2004, the Company received gross and net proceeds of \$25,000 from two individual investors in connection with the sale of 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

In October, 2004, the Company received gross and net proceeds of \$50,000 from an outside investor and issued its convertible promissory note due and payable one year from the date of issuance. The note bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum, payable on the maturity date. The note can be converted, in whole or in part, into shares of the Company's Series A Preferred stock, on the basis of \$.005 per share, at any time prior to maturity by either the Company or the lender. Each share of Series A Preferred Stock may be converted by the holder into one share of the Company's common stock. If the noteholder converts the note into Series A Preferred Stock, on or after the note's original maturity date the noteholder may require the Company to buy back the shares of Series A Preferred Stock for 110% of the principal amount of the promissory note (the "Buy Back Provision"). If the Company is unable to do so, the Company's president, Dennis Calvert, has agreed to buy back the shares on the same terms. If shares of Series A Preferred Stock are converted into common stock, the holder has the right to include (piggyback) the shares of common stock in a registration of securities filed by the Company (other than on Form S-4 or Form S-8).

The Company's payment obligations under the note may be accelerated upon the following events: (i) the sale of the Company's assets outside the ordinary course of business; (ii) a breach of the representations and warranties contained within the agreement evidencing the loan; (iii) the failure to timely pay the note; (iv) the Company's default in any other loan obligation greater than \$100,000; (v) the Company's dissolution, liquidation, merger, consolidation, bankruptcy, or future insolvency; and (vi) the commencement of any suit that threatens to have a material adverse effect on the Company, including the entry of a final judgment or settlement in excess of \$100,000.

In November, 2004, the Company received gross and net proceeds of \$10,000 from an outside investor and issued a convertible promissory note on substantially the same terms as the previously described note.

In December 2004, the Company issued 500,000 shares of its common stock to its remaining former convertible debenture holder to partially satisfy its obligations on a settlement agreement. The shares issued reduced the Company's settlement obligations by approximately \$8,700.

All of these offerings and sales were made in reliance on the exemption from registration contained in Section 4(2) of the Securities Exchange Act and/or Regulation D promulgated thereunder as not involving a public offering of securities.

Sales of Unregistered Securities In 2005

In January 2005, the Company received gross and net proceeds of \$25,000 from an outside investor and issued a convertible promissory note on substantially the same terms the previously described note.

Also in January 2005, the Company received gross and net proceeds of \$75,000 from two outside investors and issued convertible promissory notes on substantially the same terms as the previously described notes, except the notes do not include buy back provisions, and allow conversion into a total of 18,000,000 shares of common stock (at \$0.0042 per common share, rather than \$0.005 per Series A Preferred share).

In February 2005, the Company amended its obligations to Dr. James Seay (the “noteholder”) under its promissory note dated November 20, 2003 in the principal amount of \$50,000 and which matured on February 18, 2004. On the maturity date of the note the Company was obligated to pay the noteholder \$65,000. The Company has paid the noteholder \$30,000 and the balance of \$35,000 remains outstanding. The amendment to the note entered into on February 10, 2005, (i) extends the maturity date of the note to February 3, 2006, (ii) provides for interest to accrue at a rate of 10% per annum (15% upon default), and (iii) allows for the conversion of the note into 7,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock, or \$.005 per share.

In February 2005, the Company received gross and net proceeds of \$16,000 from three outside investors and issued convertible promissory notes on substantially the same terms as the previously described notes, except the note does not include buy back provisions, and allow conversion into a total of 2,261,701 shares of common stock (at \$0.007 per common share, rather than \$0.005 per Series A Preferred share).

In February 2005, the Company received gross proceeds of \$40,000 and net proceeds of \$36,000 from two outside investors and issued convertible promissory notes on substantially the same terms as the previously described notes, except the notes do not include buy back provisions, and allow conversion into a total of 4,000,000 shares of common stock (at \$0.01 per common share, rather than \$0.005 per Series A Preferred share).

In April 2005, the Company received gross proceeds of \$25,000 and net proceeds of \$23,750 from an outside investor and issued a convertible promissory note on substantially the same terms as the previously described notes, except the note does not include buy back provisions, and allows conversion into a total of 2,500,000 shares of common stock (at \$0.01 per common share, rather than \$0.005 per Series A Preferred share).

In May 2005, the Company received gross and net proceeds of \$50,000 and \$47,500 from an outside investor and issued a convertible promissory note on substantially the same terms as the previously described notes, except the note does not include buy back provisions, and allows conversion into a total of 7,142,857 shares of common stock (at \$0.007 per common share, rather than \$0.005 per Series A Preferred share).

In June 2005, the Company received gross and net proceeds of \$5,000 from an outside investor and issued a convertible promissory note on substantially the same terms as the previously described notes, except the note does not include buy back provisions, and allows conversion into a total of 500,000 shares of common stock (at \$0.01 per common share, rather than \$0.005 per Series A Preferred share).

In June 2005, the Company received gross and net proceeds of \$100,000 from two outside investors and issued convertible promissory notes on substantially the same terms as the previously described notes, except the notes do not include buy back provisions, and allow conversion into a total of 13,000,000 shares of common stock (at approximately \$0.008 per common share, rather than \$0.005 per Series A Preferred share).

All of these offerings and sales were made in reliance on the exemption from registration contained in Section 4(2) of the Securities Exchange Act and/or Regulation D promulgated thereunder as not involving a public offering of securities.

Until the Company's stockholders approve an amendment to the Company's charter to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock, the Company will be unable to fulfill its obligations to all convertible noteholders to permit the conversion into common stock of amounts due pursuant to the terms of the convertible notes. In the event that the Company has not raised further capital prior to the maturity dates of the convertible notes, the Company would be in default of those notes if its stockholders have not formally approved an increase in the number of authorized common shares. The Company is not, at this time, in default of the convertible notes. Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	0	0	0
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	0	0	14,320,000
Total	0	0	14,320,000

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Such statements, which include statements concerning future revenue sources and concentration, selling, general and administrative expenses, research and development expenses, capital resources, additional financings and additional losses, are subject to risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those discussed above in Part I, Item 1 and elsewhere in this Form 10-KSB, particularly in "Risk Factors," that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. The forward-looking statements set forth in this Form 10-KSB are as of December 31, 2004, and we undertake no duty to update this information.

Plan of Operations

The Company had no continuing business operations as of December 31, 2004. At this time, the Company is operating as a public shell and management is seeking merger and acquisition candidates with ongoing operations.

Over the course of several years, the Company has attempted to enter various businesses through the acquisitions of entities operating ongoing businesses or technology that needed to be developed and marketed. However, as a result of various factors, primarily inadequate capital and the inability to raise sufficient financing successfully, these acquisitions could not be properly exploited and integrated to produce profitable operations by the Company. Management of the Company has elected to dispose, through sales or other means, these acquisitions, including the Company's attempt to develop and market the 15-year licensing rights acquired from Med Wireless in July 2002. Although the formal decision to discontinue these operations was made subsequent to December 31, 2003, the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2003 reflect a discontinued operations segment related to the abandonment of the exploitation of the Med Wireless and PRLS technologies after a charge to impairment in an amount equal to the remaining net book value of the acquired technology. See Note 3 to Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Based on the rapid increase in the number of well-capitalized companies offering competing technologies, as well as the fact that the Company has been unable to continue funding any technology enhancements or development related to the Med Wireless technology, management came to believe that the technology had lost the ability to be a viable competing technology in its sector and that it was not in the Company's best interest to continue to pursue the Med Wireless technology. Moreover, management is doubtful if the Med Wireless technology will be considered of any significant value to a prospective buyer or licensee of the technology. The Company desires to sell this technology, if the opportunity presents itself, but expects to realize only nominal net proceeds, if any, for the technology.

In addition, the Company has abandoned its efforts to market a variety of products and services to the sports industry with an emphasis on health and technology related products, primarily PRLS. In 2004, the Company attempted to sell NuWay Sports to a third party; however, these negotiations were unsuccessful and a sale was not consummated. It is not likely that the Company will find a party to sell its interest in NuWay Sports. If it did, it is not likely that the Company would receive any up-front cash payments.

The Company is presently focused on maintaining the corporate entity and seeking new business opportunities. The Company will need working capital resources to maintain the Company's status and to fund other anticipated costs and expenses during the year ending December 31, 2004 and beyond. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company's ability to raise capital to, at a minimum, meet its corporate maintenance requirements. If the Company is able to acquire an ongoing business and/or technology that must be exploited, it would need additional capital until and unless that prospective operation is able to generate positive working capital sufficient to fund the Company's cash flow requirements from operations.

As a result of the dramatic change in direction of the Company's scope and focus, and the discontinuation of its operating businesses in 2003 and 2004, comparisons of year-to-year results of operations are not meaningful.

Results of Operations - Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2004 and 2003

Revenue

The Company had no revenues from continuing operations during 2004 or 2003.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Selling, and General and Administrative expenses were \$970,000 for the year ending December 31, 2004, as compared to \$2,339,000 for the year ending December 31, 2003, or a net decrease of 59%. The largest components of these expenses were:

- a. **Salaries and Payroll-related Expenses:** These expenses were \$371,000 in 2004, versus \$323,000 in 2003, an increase of \$48,000 or 15 percent. The \$48,000 increase is almost entirely attributable to an expense recorded by the Company for the issuance of 3,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock to an officer of the Company in lieu of cash compensation in the amount of \$118,000, and relates to the efforts by management to obtain additional financing, comply with SEC reporting requirements, and find a viable merger candidate.
- b. **Consulting Expenses:** These expenses were \$24,000 in 2004, versus \$1,108,000 in 2003, a decrease of \$1,084,000. This decrease is primarily attributable to the fact that during 2004 the Company substantially reduced the use of and thus compensation to outside consultants in all areas of the company, including those efforts focused on identifying potential acquisition candidates for the Company. Consulting expense for 2004 included \$142,000 of expense related to the issuance of the Company's common stock, which was offset by a reversal of accrued consulting expense relating to the issuance (and subsequent return to treasury) of the Company's common stock totaling \$142,000.
- c. **Legal Expenses:** These expenses were \$307,000 in 2004, versus \$694,000 in 2003, a decrease of \$387,000. This decrease is primarily attributable to the high level of legal assistance required in 2003 for matters such as (i) addressing NASDAQ compliance issues (ii) a major shift in the Company's core business (iii) numerous stock issuances to consultants.
- d. **Settlement Charge:** This expense was \$163,000 in 2004, versus \$0 in 2003. This increase is attributable to the settlement reached in the Flight Options, Inc. litigation, in which the Company may be obligated to pay up to approximately \$163,000 to Flight Options, Inc. (See Part I, Item 3, "Legal Proceedings".)

Expenses Associated With Stock Issued for Services

In 2004, the Company recorded an expense of \$346,000 related to the issuance of 9,900,000 shares to approximately 14 directors, employees and consultants. Of this amount, \$135,000 related to consulting services, \$80,000 related to service by directors and advisory board members, and \$118,000 related to salary expense.

In 2003, the Company recorded an expense of \$1,555,000 related to the issuance of 19,248,759 shares to approximately 20 directors, employees and consultants. Of this amount, \$1,046,000 related to consulting services, \$394,000 related to legal services, \$63,000 related to service by directors and advisory board members, and \$52,000 related to salary expense.

Discontinued Operations

The Company disposed of all operating entities and discontinued all operations during 2003. The Company recorded a Net Loss from Discontinued Operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 of \$0, as compared to a Net Loss from Discontinued Operations for the year ended December 31, 2003 of \$4,938,113.

Net Loss

Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$1,218,048 or \$0.03 per share compared to a \$7,622,209 loss or \$.25 per share for the year the year ended December 31, 2003.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$0 at December 31, 2004. The Company had no revenues in the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2004 and was forced to consume cash on hand to fund operations. The Company's cash position is insufficient to meet its expenses. The Company will be required to raise additional capital to sustain basic operations through the remainder of 2005 and until a merger candidate with operations of its own is located and a transaction is consummated. While the Company is actively seeking investments through private investors and other parties, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise additional capital for the entire period required.

Total Current Liabilities were \$3,707,521, as of December 31, 2004, versus \$2,924,344 as of December 31, 2003, an increase of \$783,177 from. The increase is due to (i) an increase of Accrued Expenses of \$321,540 related to operating expenses incurred but not paid (ii) an increase of Officer Payable of \$281,083 related to business expenses paid on behalf of the Company's president and compensation but not paid (iii) an increase of Accrued Interest of \$188,572 related to the Company's outstanding obligations (iv) an increase in Notes Payable as a result of the write-off of the Company's discount on Notes Payable and the funding of \$60,000 from outside sources; offset by (v) a decrease in Debenture Payable of \$103,849 arising from the conversion of debenture holders of the debentures into equity.

The Company will be required to raise additional capital to sustain operations and meet its liabilities as they become due for the next twelve months, and is actively seeking investments from third parties. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise additional capital. It is unlikely that the Company will be able to qualify for bank debt until such time as the Company is able to demonstrate the financial strength to provide confidence for a lender.

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. During 2003, 2004, and as of May 31, 2005, the Company had limited liquid and capital resources and management is incurring personal losses, while seeking acquisition opportunities. Total Stockholders' Deficit increased by \$1,216,048 during the year ending December 31, 2004. The reason for the increase is that net loss totaled \$1,216,048.

The financial statements accompanying this Annual Report have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of our business. As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, we had a net loss of \$6,803,280 and a negative cash flow from operations of \$2,411,464 for the year ending December 31, 2004, and a stockholders' deficiency of \$2,007,144 as of December 31, 2004. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to raise additional funds and implement our business plan. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern.

During 2004, the Company raised \$221,033. These funds were raised through straight debt financing, convertible debt financing, and equity financing, as described below.

Straight Debt Financing

The Company's President, Dennis Calvert, loaned money to the Company by paying from his personal funds certain of the Company's expenses. A significant portion of these personal funds was obtained by Mr. Calvert by refinancing his primary residence and cashing out equity thereon. For the year ended December 31, 2004, Mr. Calvert loaned to the Company \$131,033. As of December 31, 2004, the Company repaid \$29,263 of this amount. On March 7, 2005, the Company and Mr. Calvert agreed that the \$101,770 still outstanding and owed by the Company to Mr. Calvert will be repaid under the terms of a promissory note bearing interest of 10% per annum, requiring monthly payments and maturing on January 15, 2006.

Convertible Debt Financing

During 2004, the Company raised \$60,000 and issued convertible promissory notes due and payable one year from the date of issuance. The notes bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, payable on the maturity date, and can be converted, in whole or in part, into shares of the Company's Series A Preferred stock, on the basis of \$.005 per share, at any time prior to maturity by either the Company or the lender. Each share of Series A Preferred Stock may be converted by the holder into one share of the Company's common stock. If the noteholder converts the note into Series A Preferred Stock, on or after the note's original maturity date, the noteholder may require the Company to buy back the shares of Series A Preferred Stock for 110% of the principal amount of the promissory note. If the Company is unable to do so, the Company's president, Dennis Calvert, has agreed to buy back the shares on the same terms. If shares of Series A Preferred Stock are converted into common stock, the holder has the right to include (piggyback) the shares of common stock in a registration of securities filed by the Company (other than on Form S-4 or Form S-8).

Equity Financing

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company received \$30,000 (gross and net proceeds), from the sale of 5,156,250 shares of its common stock which were restricted and unregistered.

Other Obligations

Significant debt obligations at December 31, 2004 included:

- (i) \$420,000 (plus interest) due to Augustine II, LLC (the "Augustine Fund"), described in more detail below;
- (ii) a \$1,120,000 note payable which was purchased in March 2003 by New Millennium Capital Partners, LLC, an entity owned and controlled by the Company's president, Dennis Calvert, and certain members of his family, together with accrued but unpaid interest, described in more detail below.
- (iii) approximately \$15,000 outstanding remaining on a settlement agreement with former convertible debenture holders; and
- (iv) \$32,100 due to a former advisory board member, reduced from a promissory note dated November 20, 2003 in the principle amount of \$65,000.

For the year ended December, 2004, there was \$189,000 of accrued interest recorded related to these obligations.

Augustine Fund Note

On June 10, 2003 the Company entered into a Term Loan Agreement ("Loan Agreement") with the Augustine Fund, pursuant to which the Augustine Fund agreed to lend the Company \$420,000, payable in installments of \$250,000, \$100,000, and \$70,000 (the "Augustine Loan"). The proceeds of the Augustine Loan were used by the Company for working capital.

Principal and interest, at an annual rate of 10%, of the Augustine Loan, was originally due on February 29, 2004. In addition, the Loan Agreement contains certain requirements that the Company make mandatory prepayments of the Augustine Loan from the proceeds of any asset sales outside of the ordinary course of business, and, on a quarterly basis, from positive cash flow. In addition, all or any portion of the Augustine Loan may be prepaid by the Company may prepay all or any portion of the Augustine Loan at any time without premium or penalty.

As additional consideration for making the Augustine Loan, the Augustine Fund received five-year warrants to purchase up to 6,158,381 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.16 per share. The Company could require that the warrants be exercised if certain conditions were satisfied. Since these conditions were not fully satisfied by the maturity date, the Loan Agreement provides that the Augustine Fund may, at any time following the maturity date and so long as the warrants remain exercisable, elect to exercise all or any portion of the warrants pursuant to a "cashless exercise", whereby the Augustine Fund would be issued the net amount of shares of our common stock, taking into consideration the difference between the exercise price of the warrants and the fair market value of our common stock at the time of exercise, without having to pay anything to the Company for such exercise.

As security for the Augustine Loan, New Millennium Capital Partners LLC ("New Millennium"), a company controlled and owned by the Company's president, Dennis Calvert, and members of his family, pledged 2.5 million shares of the Company's common stock owned by New Millennium, and, in addition, the Company has granted the Augustine Fund a security interest in its 51% membership ownership interest in NuWay Sports. As a result, the Company will need to consent of the Augustine Fund to release its security interest in NuWay Sports if the Company is able to sell NuWay Sports.

Prior to the original maturity date of the Augustine Loan, the Company spoke with representatives of the Augustine Fund and advised them that the Company was unable to pay the amount due under the Augustine Loan by the February 29, 2004 maturity date. On March 30, 2004, the Augustine Fund agreed to extend the maturity date of the Loan Agreement to August 2004. In addition to the extension of the maturity date, the Augustine Fund was given the option of having the Augustine Loan satisfied in cash or by the conversion of any remaining principal balance and any accrued interest on the Augustine Loan to shares of the Company's common stock at a 15% discount to market, so long as Augustine Fund's holdings do not exceed 4.9% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock at any time. In addition, the warrants held by the Augustine Fund to purchase 6,158,381 shares of the Company's common stock were re-priced to an exercise price of \$.035 per share. Exercise of the warrants is also subject to the limit that the Augustine Fund does not hold more than 4.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock. The Company recorded \$19,000 and \$50,000 of interest expense for the three- and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2004, related to the Augustine Loan.

On March 7, 2005, the Company and the Augustine Fund agreed to extend the maturity date of the Augustine Loan to May 2006, in exchange for the issuance of a warrant that gives the Augustine Fund the right to purchase 8,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.005 per share for a period of five years. The final documentation of the extension and the warrant is being finalized and has not yet been completed.

Obligation to New Millennium

In conjunction with the acquisition from Med Wireless of the license for the Med Wireless and PRLS technologies on August 21, 2002, the Company assumed a \$1,120,000 note (the "Note") with interest at 10% per annum payable by Med Wireless to Summitt Ventures, Inc. ("Summitt Ventures"). Summitt Ventures is controlled by Mark Anderson, a former consultant and principal stockholder of the Company. The Note is secured by the Company's assets and was originally due on June 15, 2003.

As part of a series of transactions that the Company undertook to separate itself completely from Mr. Anderson, on March 26, 2003, Summitt Ventures sold the Note, together with 4,182,107 shares of the Company's common stock owned by Mr. Anderson's affiliates, Camden Holdings and Summit Healthcare, Inc. ("Summit Healthcare"), to New Millennium, in exchange for a \$900,000 promissory note issued by New Millennium in favor of Summitt Ventures, Camden Holdings, and Summit Healthcare (the "New Millennium Note"). The New Millennium Note is secured by all of the stock of the Company owned by New Millennium and Mr. Calvert. (See "Augustine Fund Note" above.) Other than Mr. Calvert, no individual, entity or party presently or previously associated with the Company has ever had any ownership interest in New Millennium. Mr. Anderson, a principal of those companies that sold and/or licensed the technologies to the Company, conditioned the transaction with New Millennium on the Company's agreeing to convert the Note to common stock.

Since New Millennium purchased the Note, the Company has attempted multiple times to convert the Note, but has been unable to obtain the required stockholder vote, due to a lack of quorum, to do so. The three attempts are described below.

On March 26, 2003, the Company's board of directors voted to convert the Note by New Millennium into 22,400,000 shares of common stock of the Company, at a conversion price discounted 37.5% from the then market price of \$0.08. New Millennium agreed to this conversion.

In arriving at a conversion price, the board of directors determined that a 37.5% discount to market price was appropriate based on a number of factors, including that (i) with the quantity of the shares that would be issued, a block of shares that size could not be liquidated without affecting the market price of the shares, and (ii) the shares would be "restricted shares" and could therefore not be sold by New Millennium in the public markets prior to two years from the date of the conversion, and thereafter would be subject to the volume and manner of sale limitations of Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933.

Subsequent to the vote by the board to convert the Note, the Company received notification from NASDAQ's Listing Qualifications Department that converting the Note without stockholder approval violated certain NASDAQ Marketplace Rules. In response to this notification, the board, with the concurrence of New Millennium, voted to amend its resolution and delay conversion of the Note until the Company's stockholders approved the conversion.

At the Company's June 6, 2003 board meeting, Mr. Calvert, on behalf of New Millennium, and the Company, through the unanimous action of the board (with Mr. Calvert abstaining), agreed that, in light of current market conditions (namely the significant increase in the trading price of the Company's common stock since March 26, 2003, the date on which the conversion of the Note was originally approved by the board, from \$0.08 to \$0.28 as of June 6, 2003), it would be inequitable for New Millennium to convert the Note at the originally agreed to \$0.05 per share price. Mr. Calvert, on behalf of New Millennium, and the Company orally agreed to rescind the agreement to convert the Note.

In addition, New Millennium orally agreed with the Company to extend the maturity date of the Note to a first payment due October 1, 2003 in the amount of \$100,000 and the balance of the principal due on April 1, 2004, with interest due according to the original terms of the Note (to correspond to the payment terms of the New Millennium Note), and furthermore to reduce the Company's obligation on the Note to the extent that New Millennium might be able to reduce its obligation on the New Millennium Note. While the prior holder of the Note, Summitt Ventures, purported to condition New Millennium's purchase on the conversion of the Note, Mr. Calvert has represented to the Company that due to Mr. Anderson's failure to honor his obligations in the purchase agreement, Mr. Calvert now believes that conversion of the Note is no longer a required term of the agreement between New Millennium and Summitt Ventures.

The Company was unable to make the \$100,000 payment on the Note on the extended due date of October 1, 2003. At a board meeting on October 15, 2003, the board decided to put the issue of conversion of the Note to the Company's stockholders at a special meeting of the stockholders scheduled for December 9, 2003. The stockholders meeting was held on December 9, 2003, but adjourned without a vote, because not enough shares to constitute a quorum were represented. The stockholders meeting was rescheduled for December 30, 2003, at which a quorum was also not present. Because this was the second attempt to obtain a quorum, and more than 4,000,000 additional shares were required to be voted to obtain a quorum, the board adjourned the meeting indefinitely. As a result, the Note was not converted into stock and the outstanding principal amount, together with accrued and unpaid interest, remains as a liability of the Company.

In conjunction with the Company's January 31, 2004 purchase of Premium Medical Group ("PMG") (later rescinded in October 2004), and as a condition to that transaction, the Premium Medical Group shareholders (the "PMG Shareholders") required the Company to convert the note so as to eliminate the obligation from the Company's balance sheet. At a meeting on February 10, 2004, the board of directors voted to convert the note into 30,869,992 shares of its common stock, at a conversion price of \$0.04, discounted 20% from the then market price of \$0.05. New Millennium agreed to this conversion. In arriving at a conversion price, the board of directors determined that a 20% discount to market price was appropriate based on a number of factors, including (i) the holding period of the stock will be two years, and thus is not liquid until that point, and (ii) the amount of the stock issued would make it impossible to liquidate the stock at the current market price. This discount was equal to the discount proposed to the stockholders in December 2003 at the abandoned stockholders meeting, and less than the discount used by the board at the first conversion attempt in April 2003.

The board approved the conversion knowing that, since its conversion was a condition imposed by the PMG Shareholders, they (who would hold 45% of the Company's common stock at the time of such meeting) would provide the additional shares necessary to obtain a quorum and formal stockholder approval. Stockholder approval was also necessary to increase the number of authorized shares necessary to convert the Note. However, due to lack of operational capital, the Company was unable to remain current in its SEC filings, and thus was unable to hold the required stockholder meeting.

In October 2004, the Company, PMG and the PMG Shareholders rescinded the Stock Purchase Agreement. Because the board of director's decision to convert the Note was based in part on the requirements of the PMG Stock Purchase Agreement, the board on October 28, 2004, determined not to convert the Note. Considering that the Company at the time was a shell corporation with no operations, Mr. Calvert also agreed to extend the maturity of the Note indefinitely until the Company's status changed.

Accordingly, as of September 30, 2004, the principal amount of the loan, together with \$73,504 in accrued but unpaid interest, had not been repaid.

Under the terms of the New Millennium Note, it is possible that Summitt Ventures, Camden Holdings, and Summit Healthcare may have a claim to reacquire the shares of the Company's common stock that were sold to New Millennium. The New Millennium Note is purportedly secured by the purchased shares of the Company's common stock; however, New Millennium and Mr. Calvert believe that Mr. Anderson and his affiliates have not perfected their security interest in those shares. In addition, the Augustine Fund is the pledgee of 2,500,000 of these shares and has physical possession of those shares.

New Millennium has informed the Company's board of directors that New Millennium still intends to fully convert the Note to stock as soon as it is practical, following stockholder approval. As of the date of the filing of this report, the stockholder vote has not taken place and the Note has not been converted into shares of the Company's common stock.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") recently issued Financial Reporting release No. 60, "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies" (FRR 60), suggesting companies provide additional disclosure and commentary on their most critical accounting policies. In FRR 60, the SEC defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and operating results, and require management to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, the Company's most critical accounting policies include: non-cash transactions and compensation valuations that affect the total expenses reported in the current period and/or values of assets received in exchange.

The Company has established a policy relative to the methodology to determine the value assigned to each intangible acquired with or licensed by the Company and/or services or products received for non-cash consideration of the Company's common stock. The value is based on the market price of the Company's common stock issued as consideration, at the date of the agreement of each transaction or when the service is rendered or product is received, as adjusted for applicable discounts.

The methods, estimates and judgments the Company uses in applying these most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results of the Company reports in its financial statements.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Our consolidated financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 are presented in a separate section of this report following Item 14 and begin with the index on page F-1.

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

As disclosed in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 10, 2004, as amended on September 17, 2004, we dismissed Haskell & White LLP ("H&W") as our principal accounting firm as of September 9, 2004. As disclosed in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 16, 2004, we engaged Jeffrey S. Gilbert, CPA ("Gilbert") as our principal accountant. Gilbert was engaged to audit our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2003. The decision to change auditors was recommended by our audit committee and approved by our board of directors. During the Company's relationship with H&W, since H&W's initial engagement as the principal auditors on March 31, 2003, through September 9, 2004, there were no disagreements with H&W, whether or not resolved, on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which, if not resolved to H&W's satisfaction, would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement(s) in connection with its report on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002.

Item 8A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. Our management evaluated, with the participation of Dennis Calvert, who serves as both our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. It should be noted that the design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

(b) Changes in internal control over financial reporting. There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 8B. Other Information

During 2004, the Company conducted a private offering of stock and convertible debt, which offering continued during the fourth quarter of 2004. The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with respect to this offering on February 23, 2005.

In August 2004, the Company defaulted on its payment obligations in the Augustine Loan. This event was reported in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2003.

PART III**ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT.****Directors and Executive Officers.**

The following table sets forth information regarding our directors as of December 30, 2004:

Name	Age	Position	Director Since
Dennis Calvert	42	President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board	2002
Joseph Provenzano	35	Secretary and Director	2002
Steven V. Harrison II (1)(2)	45	Director	2003
Gary Cox(1)(2)	44	Director	2003

(1) Member of the Audit Committee.

(2) Member of the Compensation Committee.

There are no family relationships between any director and any executive officer of the Company.

DENNIS CALVERT is our President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board, and Interim Chief Financial Officer. Dennis Calvert was appointed a director in June 2002, and has served as President and Chief Executive Officer since June 2002, Corporate Secretary from September 2002 until March 2003, and Interim Chief Financial Officer since March 2003. Mr. Calvert holds a BA degree in Economics from Wake Forest University, where he was a varsity basketball player on full scholarship. Mr. Calvert also studied at Columbia University and Harding University. He was an honor student in high school with numerous leadership awards. He is also an Eagle Scout.

Mr. Calvert has an extensive entrepreneurial background as an operator, investor and consultant. From June 2002 to September 2002 he served as president of Med Wireless, Inc. In 1998 he was a founder, president and board member of Utelecom Communications, Inc. where he led the acquisition of four companies and secured a line of credit for \$7.5 million. He remains an owner and board member of that firm. He was an investor and served as a manager of Beep for Free.com, LLC beginning in the year 2000, a consumer products and technology related company. Mr. Calvert resigned as the manager of Beep For Free.com, LLC in June 2002 and the company ceased operations in December 2002. Mr. Calvert was a founder and chairman of ZZYZX Technologies, Inc., a company that designed and produced high tech equipment. ZZYZX was sold in 2001. From 1990 to 1996 Calvert served as head of mergers and acquisitions for Medical Asset Management, Inc., a company that acquired and managed medical-related businesses. During his tenure he participated in more than 50 acquisitions and served in numerous positions with the Company. Prior, he was a founder and officer of a medical recruiting and consulting firm named Merritt Hawkins and Associates from 1987 to 1990. Earlier, he was a top producing sales associate for a leading physician recruitment firm, Jackson and Coker, Inc. and served as a sales associate for Diamond Shamrock, Inc. from 1985 to 1986.

JOSEPH PROVENZANO was appointed a director in June 2002 and assumed the role of Corporate Secretary in March 2003. Mr. Provenzano heads the Investor Relations effort and manages the mergers and acquisitions function for NuWay. He began his corporate career in 1988 as a Personnel Manager and Recruiter for First American Travel, a marketing company in Southern California. He then entered into an entry-level Technician position within the Commercial and Residential security industry. He left the industry as a General Manager in the mid 1990's to apply his marketing and sales training to the logistics industry. He was then employed by two major Southern California moving and storage companies as head of marketing. He formed his own marketing company called Pre-Move Marketing Services (PMSA), offering advertising and direct marketing products for the moving and storage industry, in 1996. He joined Camden Holdings, Inc., an investment holding company to manage their mergers and acquisitions department, in mid 2001, and participated in more than 50 corporate mergers and acquisitions. He was employed there until March 2003, at which time he became employed full time by the Company. Mr. Provenzano has participated in organized rodeo and motocross competitions.

STEVEN V. HARRISON II has been a director since March 2003. Mr. Harrison is the president of Empact, Inc. a consumer products based marketing company. From 1997 to 2001, he was the founder, president and CEO of In Touch Communications, Inc., a Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC), providing residential and business telephone services within the state of California, with annual revenue of more than \$15 million. During 2001 and 2002 he was an investor in a number of healthcare and consumer products based companies including Beep for Free.com, LLC. Mr. Harrison was President of Beep for Free.com, LLC from June 2002 until it ceased operations in December 2002. From 1991 to 1997, Mr. Harrison was Chief Executive Officer of Resource Medical Group, Inc., providing management consultancy services to the healthcare industry assisting hospitals, Health Maintenance Organizations, clinics, and practice management firms with medical staff planning and contracting issues, feasibility studies and physician recruitment and retention. Mr. Harrison also played Division I football at Appalachian State University.

GARY COX has been a director since May 2003. Mr. Cox has more than 10 years in the healthcare field as consultant to hospitals and medical groups. He started his own firm in 1995 named Resource Medical International and is still active in that business. He served for more than 10 years with UK firms in sales and marketing positions prior to beginning his healthcare career. He holds a technical degree in engineering from Leicester University in England. He was also a competitive athlete and played for a number of professional soccer (football) clubs in England in his early career.

Committees Of The Board Of Directors

The board of directors has established an Audit Committee and a Compensation Committee.

The Audit Committee meets with management and the Company's independent public accountants to review the adequacy of internal controls and other financial reporting matters. Mr. Harrison is Chairman of the Audit committee. Mr. Cox also serves on the audit committee. The board of directors has not designated an audit committee financial expert and does not believe that either member of the Audit Committee would satisfy the current definitional requirements of SEC rules and regulations to be an audit committee financial expert.

The Compensation Committee reviews the compensation for all officers and directors and affiliates of the Company. The Committee also administers the Company's stock option plan. Mr. Harrison is Chairman of the Compensation Committee and Mr. Cox serves on the Compensation Committee.

The board of directors has determined that each of Messrs. Harrison and Cox is independent as defined under NASDAQ Marketplace rules. In 2003, the staff of NASDAQ had questioned whether Mr. Harrison was independent, and the NASDAQ Qualifications Panel discussed those issues with the Company at a hearing held on May 16, 2003. The determination letter delivered to the Company by the NASDAQ Qualifications Panel, which resulted in the delisting of the Company's common stock from the NASDAQ SmallCap Market, stated, "While the Panel acknowledged that it appears the Company may have regained compliance with the independent directors and audit committee composition requirements based on the appointment of Messrs. Cox and Harrison, it [the Panel] determined not to make a finding on these deficiencies given that the appropriate NASDAQ background checks have not yet been completed".

The Company continues to believe that Mr. Harrison is independent, because has no business dealings with the Company other than in his role as board member. However, Mr. Harrison formerly was a partner of Mr. Calvert in a business named Beep For Free.com, LLC, from which Mr. Calvert resigned as the managing member in June 2002. Beep For Free.com, LLC ceased operations in December 2002.

In October 2004, the board of directors adopted a written code of ethics that applies to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's directors, certain officers and persons holding 10% or more of the Company's common stock to file reports regarding their ownership and regarding their acquisitions and dispositions of the Company's common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such persons are required by SEC regulations to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

To our knowledge, based solely upon review of Forms 3, 4, and 5 (and amendments thereto) and written representations provided to the Company by executive officers, directors and stockholders beneficially owning 10% or greater of the outstanding shares, the Company believes that such persons filed pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission on a timely basis, other than one Mr. Provenzano's failure to file a report with respect to two grants of common stock. Mr. Provenzano intends to file a Form 5 with respect to these transactions.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth the cash compensation paid by the Company to the chief executive officer and the next four highest paid executive officers who received compensation in excess of \$100,000 (the "Named Executive Officers") during 2004 and 2003:

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long-term Compensation Payouts		
		Annual Salary	Other Annual Compensation	Awards Restricted Stock Awards	Securities Underlying Options/SARs ⁽²⁾	TIP Payouts	Other Compensation
Dennis Calvert, Chief Executive Officer	2003	168,000	--	4,000,000	--	--	--
	2004	168,000	--	--	--	--	--
Joseph Provenzano, Secretary	2003 ⁽¹⁾	129,600 ⁽³⁾	--	1,200,000	--	--	--
	2004	154,750 ⁽³⁾	--	2,000,000	--	--	--

(1) Became Secretary in March 2003.

(2) Mr. Calvert was issued 1,000,000 shares on January 9, 2003, and subsequently returned the shares to the Company. He was also issued 3,000,000 shares on March 18, 2003, and subsequently returned the shares to the Company.

(3) A portion of the annual compensation for Mr. Provenzano was paid pursuant to issuances of a total of 3,000,000 shares of common stock, 1,000,000 of which was registered pursuant to the Company's 2004 Equity Plan, and 2,000,000 of which was restricted stock, and is reflected in the column "Restricted Stock Awards".

Employment Agreements

The Company entered into an employment agreement with Dennis Calvert in December 2002. Mr. Calvert's employment agreement provides for him to be employed for five years at an annual salary of \$168,000. The employment agreement further provides that Mr. Calvert work with the Company on a full time basis, that the office be located in Laguna Hills, California, that he receive annual increases of 10% of his base income, that bonuses will be payable based on the greater of a performance scale established by the Compensation Committee, assigned by the board of directors, or 3% of the annual increase in market capitalization value. The compensation plan includes benefits of a car allowance, insurance and a standard vacation package. The agreement has certain minimum performance standards and calls for a severance package equal to one year's base compensation, plus an additional one half year's compensation for each year of service beginning in 2003. Standard confidentiality, company ownership rights to property and assets and arbitration clauses are included in the agreement.

The Company entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Provenzano in March 2003. Mr. Provenzano's employment agreement provides for him to be employed for five years at an annual salary of \$130,800. The employment agreement provides that, at the Company's discretion, the Company may choose to pay up to \$4,900 of Mr. Provenzano's monthly salary in the form of stock in lieu of cash. Mr. Provenzano is also eligible to receive incentive bonuses, stock ownership participation and employee related benefits. The employment agreement further provides that Mr. Provenzano receive annual increases of 5% of his base income, that bonuses will be payable based on the greater of a performance scale established by the Compensation Committee, assigned by the board of directors, or 1.5% of the annual increase in market capitalization value. The compensation plan includes those benefits of car allowance and insurance benefits and a standard vacation package. The agreement has certain minimum performance standards and calls for a severance package equal to one year's base compensation, plus an additional one half year's compensation for each year of service beginning in 2003. Standard confidentiality, company ownership rights to property and assets and arbitration clauses are included in the agreement.

Options Granted During Last Fiscal Year

No options were granted to the Named Executive Officers during 2004.

Equity Compensation Plans

2002 Consultant Equity Plan

In August 2002, the Company's board of directors approved the formation of the 2002 Consultant Equity Plan (the "2002 Plan"), designed to allow consultants to be compensated with shares of Company common stock for services provided to the Company. A total of 1,500,000 shares under the 2002 Plan were registered with the SEC. The 2002 Plan was amended by the Company's board of directors in December 2002. A total of 3,500,000 additional shares were registered with the SEC on a Form S-8 registration statement on December 27, 2002. Approval of the 2002 Plan was not submitted to the vote of the stockholders. Persons eligible to receive stock awards under the 2002 Plan included "consultants" that provide bona fide consulting services to the Company, excluding any services incident to the raising of capital or promotion or maintenance of a market for the Company's securities.

The 2002 Plan was terminated by the board of directors on December 16, 2004. From August 2002 through February 2003, the Company issued all but 84,452 of the 5,000,000 shares available under the 2002 Plan to approximately 26 consultants, employees and directors.

2003 Stock Compensation Plan

In February 2003, the board of directors approved the 2003 Stock Compensation Plan ("2003 Plan") as a means of providing directors, key employees and consultants additional incentive to provide services to the Company. The 2003 Plan was terminated by the board of directors at its meeting on December 16, 2004. The 2003 Plan set aside up to 15,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for these purposes, which shares were registered with the SEC on a Form S-8 registration statement on February 27, 2003. Approval of the 2003 Plan was not submitted to a vote of the stockholders. The board of directors administered the 2003 Plan. The 2003 Plan allowed the board of directors to award grants of shares of the Company's common stock or options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock.

From February through September 2003, the Company issued 14,863,230 shares under the 2003 Plan to 27 directors, employees and consultants.

In March 2003, the board of directors approved, and the Company issued, 3,000,000 shares of common stock to Dennis Calvert, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, as consideration for his services. The board of directors subsequently modified its approval of this issuance to make it conditioned upon stockholder approval of the transaction because of NASDAQ Marketplace Rules governing change of control transactions. Mr. Calvert returned the 3,000,000 shares to the Company. On December 9, 2003, the Company attempted to conduct a stockholder meeting to approve the terms of the issuance of 3,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock to Dennis Calvert. The Company was unable to obtain a quorum at the meeting. The meeting was adjourned to December 30, 2003, but again the Company was unable to obtain a quorum. As of the date of the filing of this Annual Report, the 3,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock have not been issued to Mr. Calvert.

2004 Equity Plan

On March 10, 2004, the board of directors approved the Company's 2004 Equity Plan as a means of providing directors, key employees and consultants additional incentive to provide services for the Company. Both stock options and stock grants may be made under this plan. The Plan sets aside up to 20,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for these purposes, which were registered with the SEC. Approval of this plan was not submitted to the vote of the stockholders. The Board administers this plan. The plan allows the Board to award grants of common shares or options to purchase common shares. As plan administrator, the board has sole discretion to set the price of the options. The Board may at any time amend or terminate the plan. It does not expire on its terms.

During 2004, the Company issued 9,780,000 shares to 16 consultants, directors, and employees. Of this total 5,680,000 have been registered with the SEC, while the balance, 3,500,000 shares were not registered and are restricted securities. Of the total issued in 2004, 1,580,000 shares relate to services performed in 2003 and 7,600,000 shares relate to 2004. The effect of the shares issued for 2003 services in 2004 was accrued in the Company's financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2003. In 2004 there was \$275,400 of expenses recorded related to the issuance of these shares. Of this amount \$120,000 related to consulting services, \$5,400 related to legal services, \$60,000 related to Board of Directors expense, and \$90,000 related to salary expense.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of shares of the Company's common stock as of May 31, 2005 by (i) all stockholders known to the Company to be beneficial owners of more than 5% of the outstanding common stock; (ii) each director and executive officer of the Company individually and (iii) all directors and executive officers of the Company as a group.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (1)(2)	Amount of Beneficial Ownership (3)	Percent of Class (5)
Dennis Calvert	4,782,107 (4)	9.2%
Joseph Provenzano	4,224,936	8.2%
Steven Harrison	1,167,043	2.3%
Gary Cox	1,000,000	1.9%
All directors and officers as a group (4 persons)	11,174,086	21.6%

(1) Except as noted in any footnotes below, each person has sole voting power and sole dispositive power as to all of the shares shown as beneficially owned by them.

(2) Unless otherwise indicated, the address for each person is 2603 Main Street, Suite 1150, Irvine, California 92614.

(3) Other than as footnoted below, none of these security holders has the right to acquire any amount of the shares within sixty days from options, warrants, rights, conversion privilege, or similar obligations. The amount owned is

based on issued common stock, as well as stock options, which are currently exercisable.

- (4) This amount excludes 30,869,992 shares of the Company's common stock issuable upon conversion of the NuWay Note. The conversion of the NuWay Note is subject to the prior approval of the Company's stockholders. (See Part III, Item 12, "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions")
- (5) Percentage ownership is based on 51,981,236 shares of common stock outstanding on May 31, 2005. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock subject to options, warrants and convertible notes currently exercisable or convertible, or exercisable or convertible within 60 days, are deemed outstanding for determining the number of shares beneficially owned and for computing the percentage ownership of the person holding such options, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Except as indicated by footnote, and subject to community property laws where applicable, the persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock shown as beneficially owned by them.

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Dennis Calvert

New Millennium Capital Partners, LLC Purchase of Common Stock and Promissory Note from Mark Anderson and Affiliates

In March 2003, New Millennium, which is controlled by our president Dennis Calvert, purchased the Company's promissory note in the principal amount of \$1,150,000 (the "NuWay Note"), which notes was held by Summitt Ventures, Inc. ("Summitt Ventures"), and purchased an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock from Camden Holdings and Summit Healthcare, Inc. ("Summit Healthcare") in consideration of the New Millennium Note. Camden Holdings, Summitt Ventures and Summit Healthcare are controlled by Mark Roy Anderson. The transaction was executed as part of a plan to remove Mr. Anderson totally from any involvement in the Company and provide a completely new focus and direction for the Company under management led by Mr. Calvert.

The New Millennium Note is secured by all the shares of the Company's common stock purchased in the transaction and is further secured by shares of the Company's common stock personally owned by Mr. Calvert, of which he currently owns none. The transaction was conditioned, among other things, on the Company's converting the NuWay Note into shares of the Company's common stock.

The sellers only delivered share certificates representing 4,182,107 shares of the Company's common stock, which certificates were delivered to Mr. Calvert on April 9, 2003. In the New Millennium Agreement, Mr. Anderson represented that he was selling 100% of his stock to New Millennium and would no longer own any of the Company's stock. Subsequent to the closing of that transaction, management learned through the Company's transfer agent that Camden Holdings still owns 340,894 shares of the Company's common stock. The Company and New Millennium believe that the existence of these 340,894 shares of the Company's common stock owned by Camden Holdings Inc. is a material breach of the New Millennium Agreement, and the Company and New Millennium are reviewing their respective legal rights with regards to this matter.

Technically, as a matter of the terms of the New Millennium Agreement, it is possible that Camden Holdings or Mr. Anderson could reacquire the shares of the Company's common stock that were sold to New Millennium, should New Millennium default on the promissory note issued by New Millennium to Camden Holdings to purchase the shares, which note is secured by the purchased shares of the Company's common stock

Conversion of NuWay Note to Common Stock