

NEXT GENERATION MEDIA CORP
Form 10-Q
August 19, 2009

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009.

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: 000-28083

NEXT GENERATION MEDIA CORP.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

88-0169543
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

7644 Dynatech Court, Springfield, VA
(Address of principal executive offices)

22153
(Zip Code)

703-644-0200
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

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

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Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock. As of June 30, 2009 there were 12,373,397 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value issued and outstanding.

1

Part I - Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (Unaudited and Audited) 3

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations:

Three Months Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (Unaudited) 4

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations:

Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (Unaudited) 5

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

Six Months Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (Unaudited) 6

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited) 7

Item 2. Management's Discussion And Analysis of Financial Condition And Results of Operations 17

Item 3. Controls and Procedures 21

Part II - Other Information 21

Item 1. Legal Proceedings 21

Item 2. Changes In Securities And Use Of Proceeds 21

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities 22

Item 4. Submission Of Matters To A Vote Of Security Holders 22

Item 5. Other Information 22

Item 6. Exhibits And Reports On Form 8-K 22

Signatures 24

NEXT GENERATION MEDIA CORP.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	(unaudited) June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 377,144	\$ 466,193
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$25,140 and \$117,173, respectively	413,521	367,450
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	85,323	95,109
Total current assets	875,988	928,754
Fixed assets, net	4,108,212	4,246,654
Total assets	\$ 4,984,200	\$ 5,175,406
LIABILITIES AND DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,374,897	\$ 1,125,115
Obligation under capital leases, current	32,316	65,763
Notes payable, current	0	9,697
Lines of credit	650,000	650,000
Total current liabilities	2,057,213	1,850,575
Long term debt, less current maturities:		
Obligation under capital leases	132,505	132,505
Notes payable	3,700,000	3,700,000
Total long term liabilities	3,832,505	3,832,505
Total liabilities	5,889,718	5,683,080
DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 50,000,000 shares authorized, 12,373,397 shares issued and outstanding	123,734	123,734
Additional paid in capital	7,379,744	7,379,744
Accumulated deficit	(8,408,996)	(8,011,152)
Total stockholders' equity	(905,518)	(507,674)
	\$ 4,984,200	\$ 5,175,406

See the accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

NEXT GENERATION MEDIA CORP.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
REVENUES:		
Net sales	\$ 753,910	\$ 1,387,398
Cost of sales	625,342	1,195,366
Gross profit	128,568	192,032
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Selling and administrative	210,831	406,068
Depreciation	69,132	77,211
Total operating expenses	279,963	483,279
INCOME/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(151,395)	(291,247)
Other income	184	314
Gain on sale of equipment	2,500	0
Interest expense, net	(85,286)	(74,342)
Net Income (loss) before income taxes	(233,997)	(365,275)
Income taxes	—	—
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST	\$ (233,997)	\$ (365,275)
Minority interest	(10,628)	3,577
INCOME (LOSS) APPLICABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	\$ (244,625)	\$ (361,698)
Net Income (loss) per common share-basic (Note A)	\$ (.01)	\$ (0.01)
Net Loss per common stock-assuming fully diluted (Note A)		(see Note A)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding-basic	12,373,397	12,373,397
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding-fully diluted		(see Note A)

See the accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

NEXT GENERATION MEDIA CORP.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
REVENUES:		
Net sales	\$ 1,521,458	\$ 2,931,181
Cost of sales	1,144,297	2,252,864
Gross profit	377,161	678,317
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Selling and administrative	480,527	804,624
Depreciation	138,442	154,422
Total operating expenses	618,969	959,046
INCOME/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	(241,808)	(280,729)
Other income	391	52,871
Gain on sale of equipment	6,000	—
Interest expense, net	(162,428)	(163,227)
Net Income (loss) before income taxes	(397,845)	(391,085)
Income taxes	—	—
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST	\$ (397,845)	\$ (391,085)
Minority interest	(23,207)	6,674
INCOME (LOSS) APPLICABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	\$ (421,052)	\$ (384,411)
Net Income (loss) per common share-basic (Note A)	\$ (.01)	\$ (0.01)
Net Loss per common stock-assuming fully diluted (Note A)		(see Note A)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding-basic	12,373,397	12,373,397
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding-fully diluted		(see Note A)

See the accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements

NEXT GENERATION MEDIA CORP.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (loss)	\$ (421,052)	\$ (384,411)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided (used) in operating activities:		
Minority interest	23,207	(6,674)
Adjustments for depreciation	138,441	154,421
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	(107,226)	(45,020)
Inventory	—	17,212
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,787	(117,997)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	312,859	290,603
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	(43,984)	(91,866)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
	—	—
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings under line of credit	—	348,000
(Payments)/borrowings on notes payable and capital leases, net	(45,065)	(68,209)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(45,065)	279,791
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(89,049)	187,925
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	466,193	132,909
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 377,144	\$ 320,384
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 162,428	\$ 163,227
Cash paid during the period for taxes	\$ —	\$ —

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

NEXT GENERATION MEDIA CORP.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2009

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements.

In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Accordingly, the results from operations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2009. The unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated December 31, 2008 financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's SEC Form 10-K.

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

Business and Basis of Presentation

Next Generation Media Corporation was incorporated in the State of Nevada in November of 1980 as Micro Tech Industries, with an official name change to Next Generation Media Corporation in April of 1997. The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, United Marketing Solutions, Inc., provides direct marketing products, which involves the designing, printing, packaging, and mailing of public relations and marketing materials and coupons for retailers who provide services. Sales are conducted through a network of franchises that the Company supports on a wholesale basis. At June 30, 2009, the Company had approximately 6 active area franchise license agreements located throughout the United States.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its wholly owned subsidiary, United Marketing Solutions, Inc., and a variable interest entity Dynatech, LLC. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Revenue Recognition

For revenue from product sales, the Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, REVENUE RECOGNITION ("SAB104"), which superseded Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, REVENUE RECOGNITION IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ("SAB101"). SAB 101 requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred; (3) the selling price is fixed and determinable; and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. Determination of criteria (3) and (4) are based on management's judgments regarding the fixed nature of the selling prices of the products delivered and the collectability of those amounts. Provisions for discounts and rebates to customers, estimated returns and allowances, and other adjustments are provided for in the same period the related sales are recorded.

SAB 104 incorporates Emerging Issues Task Force 00-21 ("EITF 00-21"), MULTIPLE-DELIVERABLE REVENUE ARRANGEMENTS. EITF 00-21 addresses accounting for arrangements that may involve the delivery or

performance of multiple products, services and/or rights to use assets. The effect of implementing EITF 00-21 on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations was not significant.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statement in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the accompanying financial statements, all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. When retired or otherwise disposed, the related carrying value and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and the net difference less any amount realized from disposition, is reflected in earnings. For financial statement purposes, property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Manufacturing equipment	3 to 10 years
Buildings	40 years

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 (SFAS 144). The Statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles held and used by the Company be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Events relating to recoverability may include significant unfavorable changes in business conditions, recurring losses, or a forecasted inability to achieve break-even operating results over an extended period. The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets based upon forecasted discounted cash flows. Should impairment in value be indicated, the carrying value of intangible assets will be adjusted, based on estimates of future discounted cash flows resulting from the use and ultimate disposition of the asset. SFAS No. 144 also requires assets to be disposed of be reported at the lower of the carrying amount or the fair value less disposal costs. The Company did not incur impairment losses for the three month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

Income Taxes

The Company has adopted Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 ("SFAS 109") which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statement or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between financial statements and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Temporary differences between taxable income reported for financial reporting purposes and income tax purposes are insignificant.

Research and Development

The Company accounts for research and development costs in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 2 ("SFAS 2"), "Accounting for Research and Development Costs". Under SFAS 2, all research and development costs must be charged to expense as incurred. Accordingly, internal research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Third-party research and developments costs are expensed when the contracted work has been performed or as milestone results have been achieved. Company-sponsored research and development costs related to both present and future products are expensed in the period incurred. The Company did not incur expenditures on research and product development for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

Advertising

The Company follows the policy of charging the costs of advertising to expenses as incurred. The Company charged to operations \$4,128 and \$16,173 as advertising costs for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Comprehensive Income

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130 ("SFAS 130"), "Reporting Comprehensive Income," establishes standards for reporting and displaying of comprehensive income, its components and accumulated balances. Comprehensive income is defined to include all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. Among other disclosures, SFAS 130 requires that all items that are required to be recognized under current accounting standards as components of comprehensive income be reported in a financial statement that is displayed with the same prominence as other financial statements. The Company does not have any items of comprehensive income in any of the periods presented.

Segment Information

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information ("SFAS 131") in the years ended December 31, 2001 and subsequent years. SFAS 131 establishes standards for reporting information regarding operating segments in annual financial statements and requires selected information for those segments to be presented in interim financial reports issued to stockholders. SFAS 131 also establishes standards for related disclosures about products and services and geographic areas. Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in making decisions on how to allocate resources and assess performance.

Stock Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, the beginning of the Company's first fiscal quarter of 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123R, using the modified-prospective transition method. Under this transition method, stock-based compensation expense was recognized in the consolidated financial statements for granted, modified, or settled stock options. Compensation expense recognized included the estimated expense for stock options granted on and subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R, and the estimated expense for the portion vesting in the period for options granted prior to, but not vested as of January 1, 2006, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123. Results for prior periods have not been restated, as provided for under the modified-prospective method.

SFAS 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. In the Company's pro forma information required under SFAS 123 for the periods prior to fiscal 2006, the Company accounted for forfeitures as they occurred.

Upon adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company is using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model as its method of valuation for share-based awards granted beginning in fiscal 2006, which was also previously used for the Company's pro forma information required under SFAS 123. The Company's determination of fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of highly complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to the Company's expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, and certain other market variables such as the risk free interest rate.

The Company had no employee stock options issued and outstanding at June 30, 2009. All prior awards of stock options were vested at the time of issuance in prior years.

Net income (loss) per share

The weighted average shares outstanding used in the basic net income per share computations for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was 12,373,397. In determining the number of shares used in computing diluted loss per share for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, common stock equivalents derived from shares issuable from the exercise of stock options are not considered in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding because they would be anti-dilutive, thereby decreasing the net loss per share.

Liquidity

As shown in the accompanying financial statements, the Company had a net loss from operations of (\$151,395), during the three month period ended June 30, 2009. The Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$905,518 as of June 30, 2009.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments and related items, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents and trade receivables. The Company places its cash and temporary cash investments with high credit quality institutions. At times, such investments may be in excess of the FDIC insurance limit. The Company periodically reviews its trade receivables in determining its allowance for doubtful accounts. At June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008, allowance for doubtful account balance was \$25,140 and \$29,755, respectively.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for certain Hybrid Financial Instruments an amendment of FASB Statements No. 133 and 140," or SFAS No. 155. SFAS No. 155 permits fair value re-measurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation, clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of Statement No. 133, establishes a requirement to evaluate interests in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation, clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives, and amends SFAS No. 140 to eliminate the prohibition on a qualifying special purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. SFAS 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 155 did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2006, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 156, Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets - an amendment to FASB Statement No. 140. Statement 156 requires that an entity recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a service contract under certain situations. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. The adoption of SFAS No.156 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48). "Accounting for uncertainty in Income Taxes". FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for Income Taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. It also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition and clearly scopes income taxes out of SFAS 5, "Accounting for Contingencies". FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the Financial Account Standards Board (the "FASB") issued its Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 157, Fair Value Measurements. This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those accounting pronouncements that fair value is the relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. However, for some entities, the application of this Statement will change current practice. FAS 157 effective date is for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company does not expect adoption of this standard will have a material impact on its financial position, operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued its Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 158 "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans". This Statement improves financial reporting by requiring an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan (other than a multiemployer plan) as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income of a business entity or changes in unrestricted net assets of a not-for-profit organization. This Statement also improves financial reporting by requiring an employer to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position, with limited exceptions. The effective date for an employer with publicly traded equity securities is as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. The Company does not expect adoption of this standard will have a material impact on its financial position, operations or cash flows.

In December 2006, the FASB issued FSP EITF 00-19-2, Accounting for Registration Payment Arrangements (“FSP 00-19-2”) which addresses accounting for registration payment arrangements. FSP 00-19-2 specifies that the contingent obligation to make future payments or otherwise transfer consideration under a registration payment arrangement, whether issued as a separate agreement or included as a provision of a financial instrument or other agreement, should be separately recognized and measured in accordance with FASB Statement No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies. FSP 00-19-2 further clarifies that a financial instrument subject to a registration payment arrangement should be accounted for in accordance with other applicable generally accepted accounting principles without regard to the contingent obligation to transfer consideration pursuant to the registration payment arrangement. For registration payment arrangements and financial instruments subject to those arrangements that were entered into prior to the issuance of EITF 00-19-2, this guidance shall be effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted FSP 00-19-2 in the preparation of the financial statements (see Note 1).

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.” SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments, and certain other items, at fair value. SFAS 159 applies to reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2007. The adoption of SFAS 159 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In June 2007, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee issued Statement of Position 07-1, "Clarification of the Scope of the Audit and Accounting Guide Investment Companies and Accounting by Parent Companies and Equity Method Investors for Investments in Investment Companies" ("SOP 07-1"). SOP 07-1 provides guidance for determining whether an entity is within the scope of the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide Investment Companies (the "Audit Guide"). SOP 07-1 was originally determined to be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2007, however, on February 6, 2008, FASB issued a final Staff Position indefinitely deferring the effective date and prohibiting early adoption of SOP 07-1 while addressing implementation issues.

In June 2007, the FASB ratified the consensus in EITF Issue No. 07-3, "Accounting for Nonrefundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services to be Used in Future Research and Development Activities" (EITF 07-3), which requires that nonrefundable advance payments for goods or services that will be used or rendered for future research and development (R&D) activities be deferred and amortized over the period that the goods are delivered or the related services are performed, subject to an assessment of recoverability. EITF 07-3 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007. The Company does not expect that the adoption of EITF 07-3 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS No. 141(R)"), which establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in an acquiree, including the recognition and measurement of goodwill acquired in a business combination. SFAS No. 141(R) is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited and the Company is currently evaluating the effect, if any, that the adoption will have on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interest in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51" ("SFAS No. 160"), which will change the accounting and reporting for minority interests, which will be recharacterized as noncontrolling interests and classified as a component of equity within the consolidated balance sheets. SFAS No. 160 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited and the Company is currently evaluating the effect, if any, that the adoption will have on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB ratified the consensus in EITF Issue No. 07-1, "Accounting for Collaborative Arrangements" (EITF 07-1). EITF 07-1 defines collaborative arrangements and requires collaborators to present the result of activities for which they act as the principal on a gross basis and report any payments received from (made to) the other collaborators based on other applicable authoritative accounting literature, and in the absence of other applicable authoritative literature, on a reasonable, rational and consistent accounting policy is to be elected. EITF 07-1 also provides for disclosures regarding the nature and purpose of the arrangement, the entity's rights and obligations, the accounting policy for the arrangement and the income statement classification and amounts arising from the agreement. EITF 07-1 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, which will be the Company's fiscal year 2009, and will be applied as a change in accounting principle retrospectively for all collaborative arrangements existing as of the effective date. The Company has not yet evaluated the potential impact of adopting EITF 07-1 on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

EITF 07-1 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, which will be the Company's fiscal year 2009, and will be applied as a change in accounting principle retrospectively for all collaborative arrangements existing as of the effective date.

The adoption of EITF 07-1 in 2009 did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2008, the FASB ratified the consensus on Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 07-5, "Determining whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) is indexed to an Entity's Own Stock." This issue addresses whether an instrument (or an embedded feature) is indexed to an entity's own stock, which is the first part of the scope exception in paragraph 11(a) of SFAS No. 133, for purposes of determining whether the instrument should be classified as an equity instrument or accounted for as a derivative instrument. The provisions of EITF Issue No. 07-5 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and will be applied retrospectively through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings for outstanding instruments as of that date. The adoption of EITF 07-05 did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - an amendment to FASB Statement No. 133" ("SFAS No. 161"). SFAS No. 161 is intended to improve financial standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about: (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments; (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its related interpretations; and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. It is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, with early adoption encouraged. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 142-3, “Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets”. This FSP amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”. The Company is required to adopt FSP 142-3 on January 1, 2009, earlier adoption is prohibited. The guidance in FSP 142-3 for determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset shall be applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after adoption, and the disclosure requirements shall be applied prospectively to all intangible assets recognized as of, and subsequent to, adoption. The adoption of FSP No. FAS 142-3 did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, “The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” (“SFAS No. 162”). SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements of nongovernmental entities that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (the GAAP hierarchy). SFAS No. 162 will become effective 60 days following the SEC’s approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, “The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.” The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 162 to have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) 14-1 “Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)” (“FSP APB 14-1”). FSP APB 14-1 requires the issuer of certain convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash (or other assets) on conversion to separately account for the liability (debt) and equity (conversion option) components of the instrument in a manner that reflects the issuer’s non-convertible debt borrowing rate. FSP APB 14-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 on a retroactive basis. The adoption of FSP APB 14-1 did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2008, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 163, “Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts”, which clarifies how FASB Statement No. 60, “Accounting and Reporting by Insurance Enterprises”, applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts issued by insurance enterprises. The standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, including interim periods in that year. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 163 to have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 03-6-1, “Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities.” Under the FSP, unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to receive non-forfeitable dividends (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities, and should be included in the two-class method of computing EPS. The FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. The adoption of FSP EITF No. 03-6-1 did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 157-3, “Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset Is Not Active.” This position clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157 in a market that is not active and provides an example to illustrate key considerations in determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. It also reaffirms the notion of fair value as an exit price as of the measurement date. This position was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. The adoption had no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP 132(R)-1, Employers’ Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets, which is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. FSP 132(R)-1 requires disclosures about fair value measurements of plan assets that would be similar to the disclosures about fair value measurements required by SFAS

157. The Company is assessing the potential effect of the adoption of FSP 132(R)-1 on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, Disclosures about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities. The FSP requires extensive additional disclosure by public entities with continuing involvement in transfers of financial assets to special-purpose entities and with variable interest entities (VIEs), including sponsors that have a variable interest in a VIE. This FSP became effective for the first reporting period ending after December 15, 2008 and did not have any material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2009, the FASB issued Financial Statement of Position ("FSP") Issue No. EITF 99-20-1, "Amendments to the Impairment Guidance of EITF Issue No. 99-20" ("FSP EITF No. 99-20-1"). FSP EITF No. 99-20-1 amends the impairment guidance in EITF Issue No. 99-20, "Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests that Continue to be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets" to achieve more consistent determination of whether an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. The Company adopted FSP EITF No. 99-20-1 and it did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its Emerging Issues Task Force), the AICPA, and the SEC did not, or are not believed by management to, have a material impact on the Company's present or future consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in prior year's financial statements to conform to classifications used in the current year.

NOTE B - PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 24,585	\$ 24,585
Land	565,270	565,270
Building	3,108,989	3,108,989
Equipment	313,229	313,229
Vehicles	9,200	9,200
Leasehold improvements	107,300	107,300
Software development	411,391	411,391
Computer equipment	339,275	339,275
	4,879,239	4,879,239
Less: Accumulated depreciation	771,027	632,585
Net property and equipment	\$ 4,108,212	\$ 4,246,654

The total depreciation expense for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 amounted to \$69,132, and \$77,211, respectively.

NOTE C - NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 consists of the following:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Note payable-Virginia Commerce Bank, bearing interest at 6.625% per annum, the loan is payable in three hundred monthly installments with a minimum payment consisting of the accrued interest amount for the first three years and amortized thereafter, collateralized by the property located at 7644 Dynatech Court. The note is held by the variable interest entity Dynatech, LLC.	3,700,000	3,700,000
Note payable-Obligation to Bank of America, bearing interest at 6.4% per annum, the loan is payable in forty-eight monthly installments of \$2,395, including interest, and is collateralized by the equipment	—	9,697

financed.

	3,700,000	3,709,697
Less: current maturities:	—	(9,697)
Long term portion	\$ 3,700,000	\$ 3,700,000

13

NOTE D – OPTIONS

Non-Employee Stock Options

The following table summarizes the changes in options outstanding and the related prices for the shares of the Company's common stock issued at June 30, 2009:

Exercise Price Range	Number Outstanding	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.1232 to \$0.50	850,000	2.46	\$0.50	850,000	\$0.26

Transactions involving stock options issued are summarized as follows:

	Weighted Average Number of Shares	Price Per Share
Outstanding at June 30, 2007	850,000	\$ 0.37
Granted	—	—
Exercised	—	—
Canceled or expired	—	—
Outstanding at June 30, 2008	850,000	0.37
Granted	—	—
Exercised	—	—
Canceled or expired	—	—
Outstanding at June 30, 2009	850,000	\$ 0.37

NOTE E - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company leases its office and warehouse space from Dynatech, LLC, here-after referred to as the "Lessor". The Lessor is owned 65% by the Company President and 35% by the Company's wholly owned subsidiary United Marketing Solutions, Inc. The Lessor is charging a market rate per square foot for the lease and the local lease market will be evaluated on a continual basis to ensure that a market rate is maintained. The current lease payment is \$25,585 per month and the lease end date is January 31, 2012.

NOTE F - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Accounts payable	\$ 1,002,925	\$ 712,973
Pension payable	103,046	103,046
Accrued liabilities	268,926	244,854

\$ 1,374,897 \$ 1,063,873

NOTE G - INCOME TAXES

The Company has adopted Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statement or tax returns.

Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Temporary differences between taxable income reported for financial reporting purposes and income tax purposes are insignificant. A management estimates that at June 30, 2009, the Company has available for federal income tax purposes a net operating loss carry forward of approximately \$3,061,370, expiring in the year 2024, that may be used to offset future taxable income.

The Company has provided a valuation reserve against the full amount of the net operating loss benefit, since in the opinion of management based upon the earnings history of the Company; it is more likely than not that the benefits will not be realized in the near future.

Components of deferred tax assets as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

Non current:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Net operating loss carryforward	\$ 3,061,370	\$ 3,061,370
Valuation allowance	\$ (3,061,370)	\$ (3,061,370)
Net deferred asset	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

NOTE H - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has entered into various employment contracts. The contracts can be terminated without cause upon written notice. The Company is party to various legal matters encountered in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management and legal counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have an adverse effect on the Company's financial position or the future results of operations.

NOTE I - SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has two reportable segments for the three month period ended June 30, 2009.

United Marketing Solutions. United was acquired on April 1, 1999. The entity is a wholly owned subsidiary. United operates a direct mail marketing business and is the Company's primary line of business.

Dynatech, LLC. Dynatech, LLC began operations on June 22, 2007. The entity is a variable interest entity. Dynatech, LLC is a commercial real estate business.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those set forth in the Summary of Accounting Policies. Summarized financial information concerning the Company's reporting segments for the periods ending June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are presented below:

Quarter Ended
June 30, 2009

	United	Dynatech	NGMC	Eliminating Entries	Total
Revenue	717,910	112,755	45,000	(121,755)	753,910

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Segment profit/(loss)	(275,883)	30,367	11,518	(10,628)	(244,625)
Total Assets	2,034,004	3,755,908	382,880	(1,188,592)	4,984,200

15

Year Ended
December 31, 2008

	United	Dynatech	NGMC	Eliminating Entries	Total
Revenue	5,121,946	307,021	142,500	(415,381)	5,156,086
Segment profit/(loss)	(839,715)	(21,384)	(1,003,964)	—	(1,865,063)
Total Assets	2,290,758	3,691,290	394,773	(1,262,657)	5,114,164

NOTE J - LINES OF CREDIT

The Company has two lines of credit in the amounts of \$500,000 and \$150,000 secured by the Company's accounts receivable.

The first line of credit for \$500,000 matures on 8/26/09 and calls for interest of 7.25% per annum. The balance outstanding at June 30, 2009 was \$500,000.

The second line of credit of \$150,000 matures on 10/01/09 and calls for interest of 8.25% per annum. The balance outstanding at June 30, 2009 was \$150,000.

NOTE K – GOING CONCERN MATTERS

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. As shown in the accompanying financial statements for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2009 and the twelve month period ended December 31, 2008, the Company has incurred operating losses of \$244,625 and \$1,865,063, respectively. In addition, the Company has a deficiency in stockholder's equity of (\$905,518) and (\$507,674) at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. These factors among others may indicate that the Company will be unable to continue as a going concern.

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

When used in this Form 10-Q and in our future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the words or phrases will likely result, management expects, or we expect, will continue, is anticipated, estimated or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, each of which speak only as of the date made. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which are described below. Actual results may differ materially from historical earnings and those presently anticipated or projected. We have no obligation to publicly release the result of any revisions that may be made to any forward-looking statements to reflect anticipated events or circumstances occurring after the date of such statements.

General Overview

The Company acquired United on April 1, 1999. Originally founded in 1981 as United Coupon Corporation, United has operated within the cooperative direct mail industry for twenty years. United has diversified and expanded its product lines and markets to evolve from a coupon company to a full-service marketing provider specializing in two communication mediums: direct mail and direct marketing. United offers advertising and marketing products and services through a network of franchises, with the largest concentration being in the northeast United States. United provides full-service design, layout, printing, packaging, and distribution of marketing products and promotional coupons sold by the franchise network to local market businesses, services providers, and professionals as resources to help them generate "trial and repeat" customers. United's core product, the cooperative coupon envelope, reaches in excess of ten million mailboxes per year.

Results of Operations

The Company's revenues are difficult to forecast and may vary significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year due to the attrition of franchisees. In addition, the Company's expense levels for each quarter are, to a significant extent, fixed in advance based on the Company's expectation as to the net revenues to be generated during that quarter. The Company therefore is generally unable to adjust spending in a timely manner to compensate for any unexpected shortfall in net revenues. Further as a result of these factors any delay in product introductions, whether due to internal delays or delays caused by third party difficulties, or any significant shortfall in demand in relation to the Company's expectations, would have an almost immediate adverse impact on the Company's operating results and on its ability to maintain profit in a quarter.

During the three months ended June 30, 2009 the Company experienced a decrease in total revenues with sales of \$753,910 as compared to \$1,387,398 for the three months ended June 30, 2008. The Company has continued its commitment to offer incentives to the franchise network to grow their businesses and, in turn, increase Company production levels. Despite providing incentives consistent with those of prior years, production and revenue realized from the core product client base continue to fall in addition to various factors which have caused a number of franchisees to disband their operations. An analysis of production data for the three months ended June 30, 2009 shows the company produced 2,771 advertising units as compared to 5,544 units through the same period in 2008; while the coupon average per envelope increased from 16.95 in the second quarter of 2008 to 19.68 in the second quarter of 2009. The mailing area insertion average for the second quarter of 2009 increased to 18.47 from 17.49 for the comparable three months in 2008. In-home marketing reach dropped from 3,170,000 homes in the second quarter of 2008 to 1,490,000 homes in the second quarter of 2009. The company continues to offer significant incentive programs designed to facilitate growth of existing franchises, and will continue to evaluate various opportunities to achieve additional network growth.

Total costs of goods sold as a percentage of sales, for the three month period ended June 30, 2009 were 82.95%, down slightly from 86.16% during the same period in 2008. Cost of goods will fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year based on production workflow and market conditions.

Total operating expenses were \$483,279 (34.8%) for the three months ending June 30, 2008 compared to \$279,963 (37.1%) for the three months ending June 30, 2009. The Company continues to place a strong emphasis on franchise development and the operations, training, and support of its network. The Company continues to explore new opportunities that will expand production levels, market awareness, and market territory.

The Company realized a Net Loss for the three months ended June 30, 2009 of \$(244,625) as compared to a Net Loss of \$(365,274) at June 30, 2008 which is an expected outflow from the decline in core product revenues generated through its franchise network.

Total assets decreased from \$5,114,164 at June 30, 2008 to \$4,984,200 at June 30, 2009 as a result, in large part, to the write-down of goodwill in the last quarter of 2008. Total current liabilities increased from \$1,789,333 at June 30, 2008 to \$2,057,213 at June 30, 2009, due, in part, to additional draws on various lines of credit to make up for the shortfall in production revenues. The Company uses credit to manage cash flow and build cash reserves.

While the Company has raised capital to meet its working capital and financing needs in the past, additional financing may be required in order to meet the Company's current and projected cash flow requirements. As previously mentioned, the Company has obtained financing in the forms of equity as well as commercial financing to provide the necessary working capital. The Company currently has no other commitments for financing. There are no assurances the Company will be successful in acquiring additional financing.

The Company has issued shares of its common stock from time to time in the past to satisfy certain obligations, and expects in the future to also acquire certain services, satisfy indebtedness, and/or make acquisitions utilizing authorized shares of the capital stock of the Company.

Introduction

Next Generation Media Corporation was incorporated in the State of Nevada in November of 1980 as Micro Tech Industries, with an official name change to Next Generation Media Corporation in April of 1997. The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, United Marketing Solutions, Inc., provides direct marketing products, which involves the designing, printing, packaging, and mailing of public relations and marketing materials and coupons for retailers who provide services. Sales are conducted through a network of franchises that the Company supports on a wholesale basis.

PROPERTIES

Corporate

The Company's principal executive and administrative offices are located at 7644 Dynatech Court, Springfield, VA 22153.

ACQUISITION OR DISPOSITION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Other than as provided within this Form 10-Q and other filings, we do not anticipate the acquisition of any significant property, plant or equipment during the next 12 months.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The Company currently has 6 employees. The Company does not have any collective bargaining agreements covering any of its employees, has not experienced any material labor disruption and is unaware of any efforts or plans to organize its employees. The Company considers relations with its employees to be good.

Forward Looking Statements.

The foregoing Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations "forward looking statements" within the meaning of Rule 175 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 3b-6 under the Securities Act of 1934, as amended, including statements regarding, among other items, the Company's business strategies, continued growth in the Company's markets, projections, and anticipated trends in the Company's business and the industry in which it operates. The words "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "intends," "forecast," "project," similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based largely on the Company's expectations and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to, those risks associated with economic conditions generally and the economy in those areas where the Company has or expects to have assets and operations; competitive and other factors affecting the Company's operations, markets, products and services; those risks associated with the Company's ability to successfully negotiate with certain customers, risks relating to estimated contract costs, estimated losses on uncompleted contracts and estimates regarding the percentage of completion of contracts, associated costs arising out of the Company's activities and the matters discussed in this report; risks relating to changes in interest rates and in the availability, cost and terms of financing; risks related to the performance of financial markets; risks related to changes in domestic laws, regulations and taxes; risks related to changes in business strategy or development plans; risks associated with future profitability; and other factors discussed elsewhere in this report and in documents filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Many of these factors are beyond the Company's control. Actual results could differ materially from these forward-looking statements. In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information contained in this Form 10-KSB will, in fact, occur. The Company does not undertake any obligation to revise these forward-looking statements to reflect future events or circumstances and other factors discussed elsewhere in this report and the documents filed or to be filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Inflation

In the opinion of management, inflation has had a material effect on the operations of the Company. Costs of raw materials and the fuel surcharges to ship the materials continue to rise but the Company is continuing its cost cutting measures and negotiations with vendors to minimize the effect.

Cautionary Factors that may Affect Future Results

We provide the following cautionary discussion of risks, uncertainties and possible inaccurate assumptions relevant to our business and our products. These are factors that we think could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected results. Other factors besides those listed here could adversely affect us.

Trends, Risks and Uncertainties

The Company has sought to identify what it believes to be the most significant risks to its business as discussed in “Risk Factors” above, but cannot predict whether or to what extent any of such risks may be realized nor can there be any assurances that the Company has identified all possible risks that might arise. Investors should carefully consider all of such risk factors before making an investment decision with respect to the Company’s stock.

Uncertainty of future results

Potential fluctuations in quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly in the future as a result of a variety of factors, most of which are outside the Company’s control, including: the demand for the Company’s products and services; seasonal trends in demand and pricing of products and services; the amount and timing of capital expenditures and other costs relating to the expansion of the Company’s operations; the introduction of new services and products by the Company or its competitors; price competition or pricing changes in the industry; political risks and uncertainties involving the world’s markets; technical difficulties and general economic conditions. The Company’s quarterly results may also be significantly affected by the impact of the accounting treatment of acquisitions, financing transactions or other matters. Due to the foregoing factors, among others, it is possible that the Company’s operating results may fall below the expectations of the Company and/or investors in some future quarter.

Liquidity and Working Capital Risks; Need for Additional Capital to Finance Growth and Capital Requirements

We have had limited working capital and we may rely upon notes (borrowed funds) to operate. We may seek to raise capital from public or private equity or debt sources to provide working capital to meet our general and administrative costs until net revenues make the business self-sustaining. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to raise any such capital on terms acceptable to us or at all. Such financing may be upon terms that are dilutive or potentially dilutive to our stockholders. If alternative sources of financing are required, but are insufficient or unavailable, we will be required to modify our growth and operating plans in accordance with the extent of available funding.

Potential fluctuations in quarterly operating results

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly in the future as a result of a variety of factors, most of which are outside our control, including: the demand for our products; seasonal trends in purchasing, the amount and timing of capital expenditures and other costs relating to the development of our products; price competition or pricing changes in the industry; technical difficulties or system downtime; general economic conditions, and economic conditions specific to the healthcare industry. Our quarterly results may also be significantly impacted by the impact of the accounting treatment of acquisitions, financing transactions or other matters. Particularly at our early stage of

development, such accounting treatment can have a material impact on the results for any quarter. Due to the foregoing factors, among others, it is likely that our operating results will fall below our expectations or those of investors in some future quarter.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification of Officers and Directors

Our officers and directors are required to exercise good faith and high integrity in our Management affairs. Our Articles of Incorporation provide, however, that our officers and directors shall have no liability to our shareholders for losses sustained or liabilities incurred which arise from any transaction in their respective managerial capacities unless they violated their duty of loyalty, did not act in good faith, engaged in intentional misconduct or knowingly violated the law, approved an improper dividend or stock repurchase, or derived an improper benefit from the transaction. Our Articles and By-Laws also provide for the indemnification by us of the officers and directors against any losses or liabilities they may incur as a result of the manner in which they operate our business or conduct the internal affairs, provided that in connection with these activities they act in good faith and in a manner that they reasonably believe to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the Company, and their conduct does not constitute gross negligence, misconduct or breach of fiduciary obligations. To further implement the permitted indemnification, we have entered into Indemnity Agreements with our officers and directors.

Limited Market Due To Penny Stock

The Company's stock differs from many stocks, in that it is a "penny stock." The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted a number of rules to regulate "penny stocks." These rules include, but are not limited to, Rules 3a51-1, 15g-1, 15g-2, 15g-3, 15g-4, 15g-5, 15g-6 and 15g-7 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Because our securities probably constitute "penny stock" within the meaning of the rules, the rules would apply to us and our securities. The rules may further affect the ability of owners of our stock to sell their securities in any market that may develop for them. There may be a limited market for penny stocks, due to the regulatory burdens on broker-dealers. The market among dealers may not be active. Investors in penny stock often are unable to sell stock back to the dealer that sold them the stock. The mark-ups or commissions charged by the broker-dealers may be greater than any profit a seller may make. Because of large dealer spreads, investors may be unable to sell the stock immediately back to the dealer at the same price the dealer sold the stock to the investor. In some cases, the stock may fall quickly in value. Investors may be unable to reap any profit from any sale of the stock, if they can sell it at all. Stockholders should be aware that, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission Release No. 34- 29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. These patterns include: - Control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; -Manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; - "Boiler room" practices involving high pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; - Excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differentials and markups by selling broker- dealers; and - The wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker- dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the inevitable collapse of those prices with consequent investor losses. Furthermore, the "penny stock" designation may adversely affect the development of any public market for the Company's shares of common stock or, if such a market develops, its continuation. Broker-dealers are required to personally determine whether an investment in "penny stock" is suitable for customers. Penny stocks are securities (i) with a price of less than five dollars per share; (ii) that are not traded on a "recognized" national exchange; (iii) whose prices are not quoted on the NASDAQ automated quotation system (NASDAQ-listed stocks must still meet requirement (i) above); or (iv) of an issuer with net tangible assets less than \$2,000,000 (if the issuer has been in continuous operation for at least three years) or \$5,000,000 (if in continuous operation for less than three years), or with average annual revenues of less than \$6,000,000 for the last three years. Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 15g-2 of the Commission require broker-dealers dealing in penny stocks to provide potential investors with a document disclosing the risks of penny stocks and to obtain a manually signed and dated written receipt of the document before effecting any transaction in a penny stock for the investor's account. Potential investors in the Company's common stock are urged to obtain and read such disclosure carefully before purchasing any shares that are deemed to be "penny stock." Rule 15g-9 of the Commission requires broker- dealers in penny stocks to approve the account of any investor for transactions in such stocks before selling any penny stock to that investor. This procedure requires the broker-dealer to (i) obtain from the

investor information concerning his or her financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives; (ii) reasonably determine, based on that information, that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for the investor and that the investor has sufficient knowledge and experience as to be reasonably capable of evaluating the risks of penny stock transactions; (iii) provide the investor with a written statement setting forth the basis on which the broker-dealer made the determination in (ii) above; and (iv) receive a signed and dated copy of such statement from the investor, confirming that it accurately reflects the investor's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives. Compliance with these requirements may make it more difficult for the Company's stockholders to resell their shares to third parties or to otherwise dispose of them.

ITEM 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our periodic reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, management carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon the evaluation, the Company's principal executive/financial officer concluded that its disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. In addition, the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that its disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, will be or have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, and/or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also 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 our stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, and/or the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective internal control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Changes in Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

There were no changes in the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, or in factors that could significantly affect those controls and procedures since their most recent evaluation.

PART II.

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Other than as set forth below, the Company is not a party to any material pending legal proceedings and, to the best of its knowledge, no such action by or against the Company has been threatened. The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of its business. Although occasional adverse decisions or settlements may occur, the Company believes that the final disposition of such matters will not have material adverse

effect on its financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

In the Circuit Court of Fairfax County Virginia, filed on August 1, 2008, United Marketing Solutions, Inc. sued Geoff and Fran Blair for breach of contract in that the Defendant has failed to pay to Plaintiff \$11,041.82 and has also sought \$75,000 in punitive damages. The case No. is CL2008-9914 and trial date has been set for June 2009.

In the United States District Court, Southern District of Iowa, filed on February 2, 2009, COLORFX sued United Marketing Solutions, Inc. for breach of contract in that the Defendant has failed to pay to Plaintiff \$128,409.73. The case No. is 4:09-C-00039. United Marketing Solutions, Inc. intends to defend itself against COLORFX.

In the Iowa District Court for Polk County, filed on February 3, 2009, in Case No. CL 111876, Rees Associates, Inc. sued United Marketing Solutions, Inc. for breach of contract in failing to pay to the Plaintiff \$161,587.69. United Marketing Solutions, Inc. intends to defend itself against Rees Associates, Inc.

In the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, filed in April 2009, in Civil Action No: 2009-6401, United Marketing Solutions, Inc. sued Roger Homan for breach of contract, statutory business conspiracy and tortious interference in an amount of no less than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000).

In the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, filed in April 2009, in Civil Action No: 2009-6410, United Marketing Solutions, Inc. sued Sheila D. Callo and Fernando A. Callo for breach of contract in an amount of no less than Forty-Five Thousand Dollars (\$45,000) plus an amount of no less than Seventeen Thousand (\$17,000) for prejudgment interest.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

Sales of Unregistered Securities.

The Registrant had no sales of unregistered securities during the three-month period ending June 30, 2009 other than disclosed within this Form 10Q, and in particular, Notes B and C to the Financial Statements.

Use of Proceeds.

Not Applicable.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

Not Applicable.

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

There were not any matters submitted requiring a vote of security holders during the three-month period ending June 30, 2009 other than as disclosed herein.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

- (a) Reports on Form 8-K. No reports on Form 8-K were filed during the three-month period covered in this Form 10-Q other than disclosed below.
- (b) Exhibits. Exhibits included or incorporated by reference herein: See Exhibit Index.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation, under the name Micro Tech Industries, Inc. (incorporated by reference in the filing of the Company's annual report on Form 10KSB filed on April 15, 1998).
3.2	Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference in the Company's quarterly report filed on Form 10 Q filed on May 15, 1997).
3.3	Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated by reference in the filing of the Company's annual report on Form 10KSB filed on November 12, 1999).
16.1	Letter on change in certifying accountant (incorporated by reference in the filing of the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed on January 5, 2001).
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Darryl Reed (filed herewith).
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Olin Greene (filed herewith).
32.	Section 1350 Certification of Darryl Reed and Olin Greene (filed herewith).

23

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Company and in the capacities and on the date indicated:

Next Generation Media Corp.

Dated: August 15, 2009

By: /s/ Darryl Reed
Darryl Reed, CEO