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FONAR CORP
Form DEF 14A
May 26, 2006

FONAR CORPORATION

Proxy - Annual Meeting of Stockholders - June 28, 2006

THIS PROXY IS SOLICITED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The undersigned, a stockholder of Fonar Corporation (the "Company"), hereby revoking any proxy heretofore given, does hereby appoint Raymond V. Damadian, David B. Terry, and Kurt Reimann, and each of them, proxies with full power of substitution, for and in the name of the undersigned to attend the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company to be held at the Double Tree Hotel, Wilmington Downtown, 700 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware on June 28, 2006 at 10:00 a.m., local time, and at any adjournment(s) thereof, and there to vote upon all matters specified in the notice of said meeting, as set forth herein, and upon such other business as may properly and lawfully come before the meeting, all shares of stock of the Company which the undersigned would be entitled to vote if personally present at said meeting.

THIS PROXY WHEN PROPERLY EXECUTED WILL BE VOTED IN THE MANNER DIRECTED HEREIN BY THE UNDERSIGNED STOCKHOLDER. IF NO DIRECTION IS GIVEN, SUCH SHARES WILL BE VOTED FOR ALL PROPOSALS.

No. 1. Election of Directors

For All Nominees listed below
(except as marked to the contrary
below listed below)

WITHHOLD AUTHORITY
to vote for all Nominees

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(INSTRUCTION: To withhold authority to vote for any individual nominee strike a line through the nominee's name in the list below.)

Raymond V. Damadian, Claudette J. V. Chan, Robert J. Janoff, Charles N. O'Data and Robert Djerejian.

No. 2. To ratify the adoption of the Company's 2005 Supplemental Stock Bonus Plan.

FOR

AGAINST

ABSTAIN

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No. 3. To ratify the selection of Marcum & Kliegman LLP as the Company's independent auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

FOR

AGAINST

ABSTAIN

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No. 4. In their discretion, the Proxies are authorized to vote upon such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

AUTHORITY GRANTED	AUTHORITY WITHHELD
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/ /	/ /
/ /	/ /
+-----+	+-----+

Dated: _____, 2006

Signature

Signature if jointly held

Please sign your name(s) EXACTLY as your name(s) appear(s) on your stock certificate(s). All joint tenants must sign. When signing as attorney, executor, administrator, guardian or corporate officer, please provide your FULL title.

The Board of Directors requests that you fill in, date and sign the Proxy and return it in the enclosed envelope.

FONAR CORPORATION
110 MARCUS DRIVE
Melville, New York 11747
(631) 694-2929

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
June 28, 2006

To The Stockholders:

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Fonar Corporation will be held at the Double Tree Hotel, Wilmington Downtown, 700 King Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801 (302-655-0400), on June 28, 2006, at 10:00 a.m. local time for the following purposes:

1. To elect five Directors to the Board of Directors.
2. To ratify the adoption of the Company's 2005 Supplemental Stock Bonus Plan.
3. To ratify the selection of Marcum & Kliegman LLP as the Company's auditors for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.
4. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

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Only stockholders of record at the close of business on May 9, 2006 are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, this meeting. A list of such stockholders will be available for examination by any stockholder for any purpose germane to the meeting, during normal business hours, at the principal office of the Company, 110 Marcus Drive, Melville, New York, for a period of ten days prior to the meeting.

Whether or not you expect to attend in person, we urge you to sign, date, and return the enclosed Proxy at your earliest convenience. Sending in your Proxy will not prevent you from voting your stock at the meeting if you desire to do so, as your Proxy is revocable at your opinion.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

/s/ David B. Terry

David B. Terry, Senior Vice President and
Secretary

PROXY STATEMENT
FOR ANNUAL MEETING OF
STOCKHOLDERS TO BE HELD JUNE 28, 2006

This proxy statement, which is first being mailed to shareholders on or about May 30, 2006, is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Board of Directors of Fonar Corporation (the "Company"), to be voted at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company to be held at 10:00 a.m. on June 28, 2006 and any adjournment(s) thereof for the purposes set forth in the accompanying Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders. Stockholders who execute proxies retain the right to revoke them at any time prior to the exercise of the powers conferred thereby, by delivering a signed statement to the Secretary of the Company at or prior to the annual meeting or by executing another proxy dated as of a later date. The cost of solicitation of proxies is to be borne by the Company.

Only stockholders of record at the close of business on May 23, 2006 will be entitled to vote at the meeting. Shares of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share, shares of Class B Common Stock are entitled to ten votes per share and shares of Class C Common Stock are entitled to twenty-five votes per share. At the close of business on May 9, 2006, there were issued and outstanding 112,470,378 shares of Common Stock held of record by 4,621 stockholders, 3,953 shares of Class B Common Stock held of record by 10 stockholders and 9,562,824 shares of Class C Common Stock held of record by 4 stockholders. The shares of Class A Nonvoting Preferred Stock, 7,836,287 shares held of record by 3,923 stockholders at the close of business on May 9, 2006, are not entitled to vote.

Any proxy may be revoked at any time before it is exercised by delivery of a written instrument of revocation or a later dated proxy to the principal executive office of the Company or, while the meeting is in session, to the Secretary of the meeting, without, however, affecting any vote previously taken. The presence of a stockholder at the meeting will not operate to revoke his proxy. The casting of a ballot by a stockholder who is present at the meeting, however, will revoke his proxy, but only as to the matters on which the ballot is cast and not as to any matters on which he does not cast a ballot or as to matters previously voted upon.

Proxies received by management will be voted at the meeting or any adjournment thereof. EACH PROXY WILL BE VOTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS MADE THEREIN BY THE PERSON GIVING THE PROXY. TO THE EXTENT NO CHOICE IS SPECIFIED, HOWEVER, THE PROXY WILL BE VOTED FOR MANAGEMENT'S PROPOSALS. All of management's

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proposals have been unanimously approved by the Board of Directors.

1. ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

Five directors are to be elected at the annual meeting, to hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualified. It is intended that the accompanying proxy will be voted in favor of the following nominees to serve as directors unless the stockholder indicates to the contrary on the proxy. Management expects that each of the nominees will be available for election, but if any of them is not a candidate at the time the election occurs, it is intended that such proxy will be voted for the election of another nominee to be designated by the Board of Directors to fill any such vacancy.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Raymond V. Damadian, M.D. (age 70), a nominee for Director, has been the Chairman of the Board and President of FONAR since its inception and Treasurer since February, 2001. Dr. Damadian received an M.D. degree in 1960 from Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, and a B.S. degree in mathematics from the University of Wisconsin in 1956. In addition, Dr. Damadian conducted post-graduate work at Harvard University, where he studied extensively in the fields of physics, mathematics and electronics. Dr. Damadian is a 1988 recipient of the National Medal of Technology and in 1989 was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame, for his contributions in conceiving and developing the application of magnetic resonance technology to medical applications including whole body scanning and diagnostic imaging. Dr. Damadian is also the director, President and Treasurer of the Company's subsidiary, Health Management Corporation of America ("HMCA").

Claudette J.V. Chan (age 68), a nominee for Director, has been a Director of FONAR since October 1987. Mrs. Chan has been employed since 1992 by HMCA and its predecessor, Raymond V. Damadian, M.D. MR Scanning Centers Management Company, as "site inspector," in which capacity she is responsible for supervising and implementing standard procedures and policies for MRI scanning centers. From 1989 to 1994 Mrs. Chan was employed by St. Matthew's and St. Timothy's Neighborhood Center, Inc., as the director of volunteers in the "Meals on Wheels" program, a program which cares for the elderly. She received a bachelor of science degree in nursing from Cornell University in 1960. Mrs. Chan is the sister of Raymond V. Damadian.

Robert J. Janoff (age 78), a nominee for Director, has been a Director of FONAR since February, 1989. Mr. Janoff has been a self-employed New York State licensed private investigator for more than thirty-five years and was a Senior Adjustor in Empire Insurance Group for more than 15 years until retiring from that position on July 1, 1997. Mr. Janoff also served, from June 1985 to June 1991, as President of Action Data Management Strategies, Ltd., a supplier of computer programs for use by insurance companies. Mr. Janoff is a member of the Board of Directors of Harmony Heights of Oyster Bay, New York, which is a nonprofit residential school for girls with learning disabilities.

Charles N. O'Data (age 70), a nominee for Director, has been a Director of FONAR since February, 1998. From 1968 to 1997, Mr. O'Data was the Vice President for Development for Geneva College, a liberal arts college located in western Pennsylvania. In that capacity, he acted as the College's chief investment officer. His responsibilities included management of the College's endowment fund and fund raising. In July 1997, Mr. O'Data retired from Geneva College after 36 years of service to assume a position of National Sales Executive for SC Johnson Company's Professional Markets Group (a unit of SC Johnson Wax), and specialized in healthcare and education sales, a position he held until the

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spring of 1999. Mr. O'Data presently acts an independent financial consultant to various entities. He founded The Beaver County Foundation, a Community Foundation, in 1992, and serves as its President. Mr. O'Data served as a director of Heritage Valley Health System, The Medical Center, Beaver for 25 years, three years as Chairman. Mr. O'Data is a graduate of Geneva College, where he received a B.S. degree in Economics in 1958.

Robert Djerejian (74), a nominee for Director, has been a Director of Fonar since June, 2002. Since 1996 Mr. Djerejian has served as a senior consultant for Haines, Lundberg & Waehler International, an architecture, design and engineering firm, which among other specialties designs hospitals and laboratories. Prior to that time he was the senior managing partner of the firm. Mr. Djerejian serves on the Board of Trustees of Pratt Institute, as Trustee Emeritus and on the Board of Directors of the Delaware College of Art and Design, of which he was one of the founding directors. He is a graduate of Pratt Institute, where he received a B.A. in Architecture in 1955.

David B. Terry (59) is the Senior Vice President and Secretary of the Company. Mr. Terry has been serving as Vice President since December 1998 and as Secretary since May, 1990. Previously, he served as Treasurer from May 1990 to December, 1998, as Secretary from July 1978 through June 1987 and as Treasurer from August 1981 through June 1987. From July 1978 through June 1987, he was also a Director of the Company. Mr. Terry is a brother in-law of Raymond V. Damadian.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE BOARD AND ITS COMMITTEES

The five nominees will be elected to hold office for the ensuing year or until their respective successors are elected and qualified.

During the year ended June 30, 2005 the Board of Directors unanimously consented to take action in lieu of a meeting on five occasions, and the audit committee met four times.

Dr. Damadian receives no cash compensation for serving on the Board. The other directors are each paid \$20,000 per year in their capacities as directors.

The Company's Board of Directors has an audit committee. There is no standing compensation committee or nominating committee.

In accordance with the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules, the Board of Directors adopted a written charter for the audit committee which took effect in June, 2001 and was revised on November 17, 2004. All of the directors on the audit committee are independent.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee, which is comprised of independent directors, is governed by a Board approved charter that contains, among other things, the Committee's membership requirements and responsibilities. The audit committee oversees the Company's accounting, financial reporting process, internal controls and audits, and consults with management and the independent public accountants on, among other items, matters related to the annual audit, the published financial statements and the accounting principals applied. As part of its duties, the audit committee appoints, evaluates and retains the Company's independent public accountants. It also maintains direct responsibility for the compensation, termination and oversight of the Company's independent public accountants and evaluates the independent public accountants' qualifications, performance and independence.

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Financial Expert on Audit Committee: The Board has determined that Mr. O'Data, who currently is a financial consultant and finance associate in the Middle States Association, and who previously was the Vice President for Development for Geneva College, is the audit committee financial expert. The Board made a qualitative assessment of Mr. O'Data's level of knowledge and experience based on a number of factors, including his formal education and experience.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The audit committee has (a) reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements with management, (b) discussed with the independent auditors the matters required to be discussed by SAS 61 and (c) has received the written disclosures and the letter from the independent accountants required by Independence Standards Board, Standard No. 1 and has discussed with the independent accountants the independent accountant's independence.

Based on the foregoing review and discussions, the audit committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005.

The members of the audit committee are Messrs. Charles N. O'Data, Robert J. Janoff and Mr. Robert Djerejian. Messrs. O'Data, Janoff and Djerejian are independent directors, as defined in the Nasdaq MarketPlace Rules.

VOTE REQUIRED AND BOARD RECOMMENDATION

The directors will be elected by the vote of a plurality of the votes represented at the meeting. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE FOR ALL OF THE NOMINEES FOR DIRECTOR.

INFORMATION REGARDING BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS, DIRECTORS, AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of the Company's common shares by the nominees for directors, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, and the directors and executive officers as a group as of May 9, 2006.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF BENEFICIAL OWNER (1)	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED	PERCENT OF CLASS
Raymond V. Damadian, M.D. c/o FONAR Corporation Melville, New York Director, President CEO, 5% + Stockholder	Common Stock 2,588,274 Class C Stock 9,561,174 Class A Preferred 477,328	2.30% 99.98% 6.09%
Claudette Chan Director	Common Stock 2,648 Class A Preferred 800	* *

Robert J. Janoff

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Director		
Common Stock	90,000	*
Class A Preferred	1,999	*
Charles N. O'Data		
Director		
Common Stock	700	*
Robert Djerejian		
Director		
Common Stock	0	*
All Officers, Directors and Nominees		
as a Group (6 persons) (2) (3)		
Common Stock	2,703,287	2.40%
Class C Stock	9,561,174	99.98%
Class A Preferred	480,165	6.13%

* Less than one percent

1. Address provided for each beneficial owner owning more than five percent of the voting securities of the Company.

2. Includes 101 shares of the Company's Common Stock and 19 shares of the Company's Class A Non-voting Preferred Stock held by an officer jointly with his wife, and 192 shares of the Company's Common Stock and 38 shares of the Company's Class A Non-voting Preferred Stock held in trust by an officer for his children.

3. Includes options to purchase 21,372 shares of Common Stock held by an officer.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

See Item 13, "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 which is specifically incorporated by reference herein. A copy of the Form 10-K is included in the Annual Report to Stockholders which is being sent to the Company's stockholders with this Proxy Statement.)

The Company believes that each of the related transactions described therein were on terms at least as favorable to the Company as were available from non-affiliated parties.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

With the exception of the Chief Executive Officer, Dr. Raymond V. Damadian, the compensation of the Company's executive officers is based on a combination of salary and bonuses based on performance. The Chief Executive Officer's compensation consists only of a salary which has remained constant for more than the past three fiscal years. The Board of Directors does not have a compensation committee. Dr. Raymond V. Damadian, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, is the only executive officer who is a member of the Board of Directors. Dr. Damadian participates in the determination of executive compensation for the Company's officers.

As noted above, the Company's compensation policy is primarily based upon the

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practice of pay-for-performance. Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code imposes a limitation on the deductibility of nonperformance-based compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to the Chief Executive Officer. No officer of the Company received compensation in excess of \$1 million in fiscal 2005 or in any previous fiscal year. The Board currently believes that the Company should be able to continue to manage its executive compensation program for others so as to preserve the related federal income tax deductions.

The following table discloses compensation received for the three years ended June 30, 2005 by the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

Name and Principal Position Position	Year	Annual Compensation		Long-Term Compensation Awards	All Other Compensation
		Salary	Other		
Raymond V. Damadian Chairman of the; Board; President; Chief Executive Officer; Director	2005	\$86,799.98	0	0	0
	2004	\$86,799.99	0	0	0
	2003	\$86,799.98	0	0	0

COMPENSATION PURSUANT TO STOCK OPTIONS AND SAR GRANTS

No stock options or stock appreciation rights were granted to the Company's Chief Executive Officer during fiscal 2005.

OPTION/SAR EXERCISES AND YEAR END VALUES

No options or stock appreciation rights were exercised by the Company's Chief Executive Officer during fiscal 2005. The Company's Chief Executive Officer did not hold any unexercised stock options or stock appreciation rights at the end of fiscal 2005.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph compares the annual change in the Company's cumulative total shareholder return on its Common Stock during a period commencing on June 30, 2000 and ending on December 30, 2005 (as measured by dividing (i) the sum of (A) the cumulative amount of dividends for the measurement period, assuming dividend reinvestment and (B) the difference between the Company's share price at the end and the beginning of the measurement period; by (ii) the share price at the beginning of the measurement period) with the cumulative total return of each of: (a) the CRSP Total Return Index for Nasdaq U.S. companies ("Nasdaq"); (b) the CRSP Total Return Index for Nasdaq Medical Device Manufacturers ("Nas-MDM"); and (c) the CRSP Total Return Index for Nasdaq Health companies ("Nas-Hea.") during such period, assuming a \$100 investment on June 30, 2000. The stock price performance on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

RELATIVE DOLLAR VALUES

	6/30/00	6/30/01	6/29/02	6/28/03	6/30/04	6/30/05	12/30/05
Fonar Common Stock	\$100.00	\$95.52	\$97.00	\$64.01	\$63.02	\$59.08	\$33.48
NASDAQ-US	\$100.00	\$54.30	\$85.14	\$50.62	\$51.76	\$52.32	\$56.26
NAS-MDM	\$100.00	\$93.73	\$36.99	\$91.20	\$130.11	\$133.74	\$147.39
NAS-Hea.	\$100.00	\$142.70	\$140.10	\$147.49	\$218.99	\$276.74	\$319.25

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2. RATIFICATION OF SUPPLEMENTAL STOCK BONUS PLAN

On July 14, 2005, the Board of Directors adopted the Company's 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan (the "2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan"). The stockholders are being asked to ratify the adoption of the 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan (the "Plan"). Approximately 500 people are eligible to receive awards under the Plans. The persons who will receive awards and the amount of the awards are not determinable.

The Plan was effective as of July 14, 2005. The 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan covers 3,000,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock.

The 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan permits the granting of stock bonuses through July 13, 2015, in the discretion of the Stock Bonus Committee or the Board of Directors of the Company, to employees, directors, advisors and consultants for services rendered or to be rendered to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

The purpose of the Plan is to enable persons performing valuable services for the Company to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company through the ownership of its Common Stock. Management believes that such ownership provides such persons with a more direct stake in the future welfare of the Company and encourages them to remain in the service of the Company or its subsidiaries and that the Plan will assist the Company in obtaining and retaining the services of such persons.

Restrictions may be imposed on resale (by officers, directors and 10% stockholders) of the shares of Common Stock purchased under the Plan by the provisions of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). In addition, any participant who may be deemed an affiliate of the Company, as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission, may be required to utilize a separate prospectus to reoffer or resell such shares unless an exemption is applicable. The Stock Bonus Committee or Board of Directors may impose restrictions on shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to the 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan.

THE PLAN

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the Plan. The summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of the Plan. A copy of the 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

The Plan is administered by a Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company, consisting of individuals who serve at the discretion of the Board and who are eligible to receive stock bonuses under the 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan. In the absence of any Committee, the Plan will be administered directly by the Board of Directors. The Committee determines, among other things, who will receive stock bonuses and when the stock bonuses will be received. The two members of the Committees are officers of the Company, and Dr. Raymond V. Damadian, one of the members of the Committee, is also Chairman of the Board of Directors and the principal stockholder of the Company.

Bonus stock awards granted under the 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan are not assignable except by will or the laws of descent and distribution.

The 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan will remain in effect until the earlier of such time as all shares covered by the 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan have been issued or through July 13, 2015, and no stock bonuses may be granted under the 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan after that date. Common Stock covered by the Plan may be either treasury shares or authorized and unissued shares.

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The Board of Directors has the right to amend, suspend or terminate the Plan at any time, except that it may not, without stockholder approval, increase the maximum number of shares covered by the 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan.

In the event of stock dividends, stock splits and similar changes involving the Common Stock of the Company, the Committee shall take such action as in its judgment is necessary to provide for an increase or decrease in the number of shares of Common Stock subject to the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock available under the 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan.

The Plan is not subject to any provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, nor does the Plan qualify under Section 401(a) of the Code.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

STOCK BONUSES. The grant of stock bonuses under the 2005 Supplemental Bonus Plan will result in compensation to the employee which must be recognized as ordinary income on the date the stock bonus is granted. The amount of income will be the fair market value of the stock on the date the stock bonus is granted. The Company will be entitled to a deduction (provided applicable withholding or reporting requirements are met) for Federal income tax purposes at the same time in the same amount as the employee is required to recognize income.

Upon a subsequent sale or taxable exchange of the shares acquired as a result of stock bonuses, an employee will realize long or short-term capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and the amount of income recognized on the grant of the stock bonus (his tax basis).

The foregoing is only a brief summary of the applicable federal income tax laws and should not be relied upon as being a complete statement. The federal tax laws are complex, and they are subject to legislative changes and new or revised judicial or administrative interpretations. In addition to the federal income tax consequences described herein, the receipt of shares under the Plan may also have state and local tax consequences.

The affirmative vote of shares holding a majority of the votes represented at the meeting is required to ratify the adoption of the Plan. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE FOR THE PROPOSAL.

3. RATIFICATION OF SELECTION OF AUDITORS

The Board of Directors has selected Marcum & Kliegman LLP, as the Company's independent auditors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006. The stockholders will be asked to ratify this action by the Board. Marcum & Kliegman LLP were the Company's auditors for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2003, June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2005.

One or more representatives of Marcum & Kliegman LLP, are expected to be present at the Meeting with the opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so, and to be available to respond to appropriate questions.

The affirmative vote of shares holding a majority of the votes represented at the meeting is required to ratify the selection of auditors by the Board of Directors. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE FOR THE PROPOSAL.

AUDIT FEES

The aggregate fees billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for the audit of the

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Company's annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 and the reviews of the financial statements included in the Company's Forms 10-Q for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 were \$542,643.

The aggregate fees billed by Marcum & Kliegman for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004 and the reviews of the financial statements included in the Company's Forms 10-Q for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004 were \$418,276.

All work on the audits in each of the last two fiscal years was performed by full-time permanent employees of Marcum & Kliegman LLP.

AUDIT-RELATED FEES

No audit-related fees were billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004.

TAX FEES

The aggregate fees billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for tax compliance, tax advise and tax planning in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004 were \$149,793 and \$172,542, respectively.

ALL OTHER FEES

The aggregate fees billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for all other services rendered by them during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004 were \$264,646 and \$106,452, respectively, which included services in connection with the registration of securities and the accounting consequences of other possible corporation transactions.

Since January 1, 2003, the audit committee has adopted policies and procedures for pre-approving all non-audit work performed by its auditors. Specifically, the committee must pre-approve the use of the auditors for all such services. The audit committee has pre-approved all non-audit work since that time and in making its determination has considered whether the provision of such services was compatible with the independence of the auditors.

No fees were billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 or June 30, 2004 for designing, operating, supervising or implementing any of our financial information systems or any hardware or software systems for our financial information.

The Company's audit committee believes that the provision by Marcum & Kliegman LLP of services in addition to audit services in fiscal 2005 and 2004 were compatible with maintaining their independence. The services to be performed are presented by Marcum & Kliegman LLP to the committee or its chairman. The matter is then evaluated and a decision made.

PROPOSALS OF STOCKHOLDERS

Proposals of stockholders intended to be presented at the 2007 annual meeting of stockholders must be received by the Company no later than March 2, 2007 to be included in the Company's proxy statement and form of proxy related to that meeting.

SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

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The proxy accompanying this Proxy Statement is solicited by the Board of Directors of the Company. Proxies may be solicited by officers, directors, and regular supervisory and executive employees of the Company, none of whom will receive any additional compensation for their services. Such solicitations may be made personally, or by mail, e-mail, facsimile, telephone, telegraph, or messenger. The Company will pay persons holding shares of common stock in their names or in the names of nominees, but not owning such shares beneficially, such as brokerage houses, banks, and other fiduciaries, for the expense of forwarding solicitation materials to their principals. All of the costs of solicitation of proxies will be paid by the Company.

VOTING TABULATION

The election of the Company's directors requires a plurality of the votes represented in person or by proxy at the meeting. The ratification of the Plans and the selection of auditors requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes represented in person or by proxy at the meeting. Votes cast by proxy or in person at the meeting will be tabulated by the Company.

A stockholder who abstains from voting on any or all proposals will be included in the number of shareholders present at the meeting for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum. Abstentions will not be counted either in favor of or against the election of the nominees or other proposals. Under the rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, brokers holding stock for the accounts of their clients who have not been given specific voting instructions as to a matter by their clients may vote their clients' proxies in their own discretion. Where a proposal requires a majority of the votes present for its passage, an abstention or non-vote will have the same effect as a negative vote.

OTHER MATTERS

The Board of Directors does not intend to bring any other business before the meeting, and so far as is known to the Board, no matters are to be brought before the meeting except as specified in the notice of the meeting. However, as to any other business which may properly come before the meeting, it is intended that proxies, in the form enclosed, will be voted in respect thereof in accordance with the judgment of the persons voting such proxies.

DATED: Melville, New York, May 30, 2006

A COPY OF THE COMPANY'S FORM 10-K REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005, CONTAINING INFORMATION ON OPERATIONS, FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST. PLEASE WRITE TO:

INVESTOR RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
FONAR CORPORATION
110 MARCUS DRIVE
MELVILLE, NEW YORK 11747

EXHIBIT A

2005 SUPPLEMENTAL STOCK BONUS PLAN

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1. PURPOSES OF THE PLAN.

The purpose of this Stock Bonus Plan (the "Plan") is to assist FONAR Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Corporation"), and its subsidiaries (as hereinafter defined) in attracting and retaining the services of key employees, non-employee directors, officers, advisors and consultants, and to secure for the Corporation and its subsidiaries the benefits of the incentive inherent in ownership of the Corporation's equity securities by parties who are responsible for the continuing growth and success of the Corporation and its subsidiaries.

For the purposes of this plan, the term "subsidiary" and/or "subsidiaries" shall mean any corporation of which the majority of the outstanding voting stock is owned directly or indirectly by the Corporation.

2. SHARES SUBJECT TO THE PLAN.

Subject to the provisions of Section 7 of the Plan, an aggregate of 3,000,000 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.0001 per share, of the Corporation ("Common Stock"), are available for the issuance under the Plan as compensation for services to the Corporation ("Bonus Stock").

The shares to be issued as Bonus Stock under the Plan may be authorized but unissued shares of Common Stock or issued shares of Common Stock which are held in the treasury of the Corporation.

3. TERM OF THE PLAN.

Subject to the provisions of Section 8 and 10, the Plan shall commence effective as of July 14, 2005, and Bonus Stock awarded under the Plan must be issued no later than July 13, 2015.

4. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLAN.

The Plan shall be administered by a committee which shall consist of two or such greater or lesser number of members, as determined by the Board of Directors from time to time, who shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the "Committee") or, in the absence of such a Committee, by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. Directors of the Corporation who are either eligible to receive Bonus Stock, or to whom Bonus Stock has been granted, may vote on any matters affecting the administration of the plan or the granting of Bonus Stock under the Plan. Any action of the Committee may be taken by a written instrument signed by a majority of the members of the Committee then in office. Members of the Committee need not be members of the Board of Directors.

Subject to the express provisions of the Plan, the Committee or the Board or Directors, as the case may be, shall have the authority, in its discretion: (i) to determine the parties to receive Bonus Stock, the times when they shall receive such awards, the number of shares to be issued, and the time, terms and conditions of the issuance of any such shares; (ii) to construe and interpret the terms of the Plan; (iii) to establish, amend and rescind rules and regulations for the administration of the Plan; and (iv) to make all other determinations necessary or advisable for administering the Plan. The determinations of the Committee or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, on the matters referred to in this Section 4 shall be final and conclusive.

5. ELIGIBILITY AND SELECTION.

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The Committee or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, shall have sole and absolute discretion to issue Bonus Stock under the Plan to reward employees, non-employee directors, advisors and consultants for services rendered or to be rendered to or for the benefit of the Corporation, or any of its subsidiaries (the grant of Bonus Stock under this Plan shall be referred to as a "Bonus Stock Award"). In determining the parties to whom Bonus Stock Awards shall be granted under the Plan and the number of shares of Common Stock which may be granted to such persons, the Committee or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, shall consider the duties of the parties, their present and potential contributions to the success of the Corporation, and such other factors as the Committee or the Board of Directors deems relevant in furthering the purposes of the granting of such Bonus Stock and the interests of the Corporation. A party may receive more than one Bonus Stock Award under the Plan.

6. BONUS STOCK AWARDS.

(a) The Committee or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, shall determine for each party chosen to participate in the Plan ("Participant") the number of shares of Common Stock to be covered by each Bonus Stock Award and the installments, if any, in which the Bonus Stock will be granted.

(b) The Committee or the Board of Directors shall determine the terms, conditions and restrictions, if any, to which such Bonus Stock or its issuance will be subject. Any restrictions imposed shall be evidenced by a written agreement executed by the Participant. Such agreement shall also include any terms and conditions required by applicable securities laws.

(c) The Corporation shall deliver to the Participant on the date specified, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, the number of shares of Common Stock specified in such Participant's Bonus Stock Award, subject to and in accordance with the Bonus Stock Award.

(d) Bonus Stock Awards shall not be transferable other than by the last will and testament of the holder of the Bonus Stock Award or the applicable laws of descent and distribution. Bonus Stock Awards may not be assigned, sold, transferred, pledged, hypothecated or disposed of in any way (whether by operation of law or otherwise) except to the extent expressly provided for in the Plan and shall not be subject to execution, attachment or similar process.

7. DILUTION AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.

In the event of any change in the outstanding Common Shares by reason of any stock dividend or split, recapitalization, merger, consolidation, reorganization, combination or exchange of shares of Common Stock, or other similar corporate change, the Committee or the Board of Directors, as the case may be, shall make such adjustments as it, in its absolute discretion, deems equitable in the number of kind of shares of Common Stock authorized by the Plan and, with respect to outstanding shares of Common Stock covered by Stock Bonus Awards but not yet issued, in the number of kind of stock covered by Stock Bonus Awards made under the Plan.

8. TERMINATION AND AMENDMENT OF THE PLAN.

Unless sooner terminated, as hereinafter provided, this Plan shall terminate at 11:59 p.m. on July 13, 2015, and no Bonus Stock shall be granted hereunder after that date. The Board of Directors may terminate or amend this Plan at any time without notice, or make such modifications of this Plan as it shall deem advisable. No termination, amendment or modification of the Plan may adversely affect the rights of any party to whom a Bonus Stock Award has been

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made without such party's consent.

9. INDEMNIFICATION.

In addition to such other rights of indemnification as they may have as directors or as members of the Committee, the members of the Committee and the Board of Directors shall be indemnified by the Corporation against the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees actually and necessarily incurred in connection with the defense of any action, suit or proceeding, or in connection with any appeal therein, to which they or any of them may be a party by reason of any action taken or failure to act under or in connection with the Plan or any Bonus Stock Award granted thereunder, and against all amounts paid by them in settlement thereof (provided that such settlement is approved by the Corporation) or paid by them in satisfaction of a judgment in any such action, suit or proceeding, except in relation to matters as to which it shall be adjudicated in such action, suit or proceeding that such Committee member or director, as the case may be, is liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duties; provided that within 10 days after institution of any such action, suit, or proceeding a Committee member or director, as the case may be, shall offer the Corporation in writing the opportunity, at its own expense, to handle and defend the same.

10. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PLAN.

The Plan shall become effective on July 14, 2005.

ANNUAL REPORT TO SECURITY HOLDERS

FONAR PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO SHAREHOLDERS MAY 2006

DEAR SHAREHOLDERS:

For over a quarter century, FONAR has been at the forefront of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) research and development. In recent years, we developed and commercialized the FONAR Upright(TM) MRI, which we believe has the potential to revolutionize the industry's standards and practices.

This revolution was clearly evident in fiscal year 2005. Our company achieved many milestones in its most recently completed fiscal year.

FISCAL YEAR 2005 FINANCIAL RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS

Demand for the MRI industry's most important development in years, the Upright(TM) MRI, resulted in an 80% increase in unit deliveries for fiscal 2005 as compared to the prior year.

Total revenues increased 46% to a record \$104.9 million.

MRI product sales increased 70% to \$73.1 million in fiscal 2005.

Service and repair revenues rose 81% to \$5.8 million.

Net income was \$1.0 million compared to a net loss of \$9.5 million for fiscal 2004.

International expansion gains traction.

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Fiscal year 2005 was remarkable for FONAR in that our revenues exceeded \$100 million for the first time in our Company's 27-year history. In light of our record revenues of approximately \$105 million, which is an increase of 46% from the prior year, and nearly double that from two years earlier, we believe that the FONAR Upright(TM) MRI is proving to be a technology that is revolutionizing the industry.

Since the introduction of the FONAR Upright(TM) MRI in 2000, we are gratified to report that a total of 129 FONAR Upright(TM) MRI scanners have been sold, with a record 45 installations in fiscal 2005. We did not at that time have solid proof that the regional advertising campaign that had commenced in January 2002 and ended in November 2004 was contributing to our record MRI scanner sales and revenues. With the intent of achieving profitability for the first time since 1997, we ended the use of what had been an expensive advertising campaign. By the end of 2005, we realized that advertising was a key ingredient of our past success and should be reintroduced under more economically prudent terms.

FISCAL YEAR 2006 - THE FIRST NINE MONTHS

For the first nine months of fiscal 2006 ended March 31, 2006, we reported a net loss of \$21.0 million on revenues of \$27.8 million, as compared to net income of \$1.4 million on revenues of \$79.9 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2005.

Notwithstanding the disappointing revenue recognition we have experienced so far in fiscal 2006, we have thus far received orders for 13 machines, have Accounts Receivable in the amount of approximately \$11 million, and a backlog of approximately \$16 million. In other words, we expect to receive \$27 million in cash payments over the course of the next 18 months, in addition to new orders for the Upright(TM) MRI and the FONAR 360(TM).

Health Management Corporation of America (HMCA) is showing steady growth, and FONAR Field Service revenues are rising as Upright(TM) MRI centers complete their free, one-year service warranty periods and begin making regular payments according to their service contracts.

THE SIX-POINT MARKETING STRATEGY

As we previously announced, FONAR has developed a six-point marketing strategy to target five spheres of industry influence in an effort to significantly accelerate growth in revenue streams for MRI scanner equipment sales and services and related revenues that are recurring in nature. The six-point marketing strategy includes initiatives in the following areas: Advertising Campaigns; Trade Show and Industry Event Participation; Third Party Endorsements in the Form of Medical Research and Professional Testimonials; Direct Sales Efforts for U.S. Market Penetration; Distribution Channel Partnerships; and Strategic Marketing Relationships.

The Company's marketing initiatives are listed below, along with progress made to date or plans for continued activity in the respective areas.

- 1) **ADVERTISING** - The Company previously announced its national direct-to-consumer (DTC) advertising campaign with 30-second television spots to run during prime time and daytime programming. Commenced in February, this is the first national advertising campaign since the revolutionary MRI was introduced. The ads also provide consumers with FONAR's 1-888-NEED-MRI toll-free number onscreen so that they may find the nearest Upright(TM) MRI scanning center.

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The advertising campaign is proving to be helpful, judging from large numbers of referrals to many Upright(TM) MRI centers, new scanner sales leads, and the outcry of patients who have experienced failed spine surgery. We have been receiving phone calls to the toll-free number from all over the country.

- 2) TRADE SHOW PARTICIPATION - Given its recognition as an MRI industry innovator, the developer of the first commercial MRI, and the only company to offer Position(TM) Imaging (pMRI(TM)) with the FONAR Upright(TM) MRI, FONAR exhibits at the annual meetings of the most important major surgery and radiology societies: The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS); North American Spine Society (NASS), American Association of Neurosurgery (AANS), The Congress of Neurosurgery (CNS), and the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA).
- 3) THIRD PARTY ENDORSEMENTS IN THE FORM OF MEDICAL RESEARCH AND PROFESSIONAL TESTIMONIALS - In an effort to educate and inform all parties associated with the MRI industry as well as patients, FONAR has initiated a direct mail campaign providing specific case reports to approximately 10,000 physicians. These case reports show MRI images of spine pathologies seen by the FONAR Upright(TM) MRI but not visible in the recumbent MRI. Accompanying the images are testimonials from distinguished spine surgeons explaining how the FONAR Upright(TM) MRI's images changed the surgery that was planned and improved their patients' outcomes.

Distinguished spine surgeon Jean Pierre J. Elsig of Zurich, Switzerland presented "How Upright(TM) MRI Changed My Life as a Surgeon" at the AAOS meeting in Chicago and the AANS meeting in San Francisco. Dr. Elsig spoke of the frustration he has endured with pre-operative, recumbent-only MRI scans that fail to show any spinal instabilities, only to find just the opposite in the surgical suite. The Upright(TM) MRI's ability to scan patients in weight-bearing positions and in flexion and extension has eliminated this frustration, enabling him, for the first time, to correlate patient complaints, clinical findings and imaging, all of which are necessary to achieve surgical success.

Another testimonial came from Professor J. Randy Jinkins (Department of Radiology, Downstate Medical Center, State University of New York), a pioneer of Position(TM) Imaging. He spoke on "Positional MRI of the Spine: What is Being Missed on Recumbent MRI." Dr. Jinkins gave numerous examples of the diagnostic superiority of the FONAR Upright(TM) MRI, making the point that the conventional recumbent-only MRI misses or underestimates the dynamic nature of the spine.

- 4) DIRECT SALES EFFORTS FOR U.S. MARKET PENETRATION - FONAR has a direct sales force for U.S. distribution. The team consists of industry veterans who are intimately familiar with the benefits of Upright(TM) Imaging. In the U.S., FONAR employs 20 regional sales representatives. In addition, there are highly experienced sales support and management personnel stationed at the Company's corporate headquarters in Melville, New York.
- 5) DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL PARTNERSHIPS -- In the most recent example of the impact FONAR's Upright(TM) MRI is having on the MRI industry, the Company announced a few months ago the selection of a distribution partner for Europe. Tecserena GmbH of Germany is now marketing FONAR products in Europe. The sales force of Tecserena formerly represented Hitachi in Europe. We are pleased that Tecserena has elected to represent FONAR instead of Hitachi, because of the unique appeal of FONAR's MRI products.

We are exploring the prospect of adding distribution partners to our own sales force to assist in gaining further traction with the aid of additional salespeople in the U.S. market, which FONAR has traditionally

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addressed solely with its own direct sales force.

- 6) STRATEGIC MARKETING RELATIONSHIPS - FONAR will rely on strategic relationships intended to broaden revenue opportunities and facilitate the collaboration of sales activities. The Company has already signed its first group purchasing agreement for the Upright(TM) MRI with MAGNET Inc., one of the largest GPOs (Group Purchasing Organizations) in the country, with significant coverage of the Northeast and Upper Midwest. The long-term agreement calls for collaborative marketing efforts to MAGNET's member organizations, including 775 acute care hospitals, 5,400 physician practices/clinics, and over 100 free-standing imaging centers. An agreement was signed with Sony Electronics to expand FONAR's product portfolio.

FONAR has also entered into an agreement with Managed Health Care Associates, Inc. (MHA) whereby New Jersey-based MHA will market the Upright(TM) MRI through its privately-owned GPO, one of the largest in the United States.

FIVE SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

The focus of the sales and marketing efforts is to stimulate demand and awareness of FONAR products from what we call the five spheres of influence: Patients, Surgeons and Referring Physicians, Radiologists, Independent MRI Practice Owners, and Hospitals. FONAR's intent is to reinforce the superiority of its imaging technology for improved patient care and surgical outcomes by interacting with these groups.

Very important among these constituencies is the U.S. hospital market. This segment has traditionally been dominated by FONAR's competitors. Therefore, successful sales to hospital customers will significantly enhance the perceived value and uniqueness of FONAR MRI technology.

We are pleased to have recently announced a milestone for FONAR in its penetration of the U.S. hospital market. In recent weeks, we announced two sales of the FONAR Upright(TM) MRI to hospitals, one to a substantial hospital chain and a second to a prestigious hospital in eastern Tennessee. We believe continued success in the hospital segment, as well as in our traditional scanning center market, is being achieved because FONAR's Upright(TM) MRI is providing valuable medical benefits that cannot be achieved by the recumbent-only MRI products available outside of FONAR.

Creating demand for Upright(TM) MRI scanning centers assists in FONAR's endeavors to generate equipment sales, as well as HMCA revenues. Those centers managed by HMCA deliver revenue to FONAR through HMCA management fees.

THE "FAILED BACK SURGERY SYNDROME" OPPORTUNITY

FONAR's Upright(TM) MRI is addressing a serious medical need * namely a proper medical evaluation of the approximately 800,000 patients each year in the U.S. who undergo back surgery. The failure rate of this surgery is such that the medical profession has been forced to set aside a specific acronym, FBSS (Failed Back Surgery Syndrome), to identify the high failure rate associated with back surgery.

Only FONAR's Upright(TM) MRI meets the need of addressing the high surgery failure rate of back surgery by making available to surgeons the ability to visualize the patient's fully weight-loaded spine. No other MRI product on the market, all of which are recumbent-only devices, provides this crucial feature.

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CONCLUSION

The FONAR Upright(TM) MRI is in the process of reshaping the way patients and doctors are perceiving MRI. As we fulfill our mission to improve patient care through innovative products like the FONAR Upright(TM) and the FONAR 360(TM), we expect FONAR shareholder value to reflect their benefit to patient care through increased product sales and HMCA management fees.

In conclusion, I would like to acknowledge the support of our faithful shareholders who share our vision, the FONAR team for its unwavering dedication, and our customers for their loyalty. The opportunities and challenges we face as a united force are certain to strengthen our resolve to achieve the goal of medical excellence and thus the financial success that is coupled to that goal.

Sincerely,

Raymond V. Damadian

President and Chairman

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [Fee Required] For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005

OR

[] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 [No Fee Required] For the transition period from ----- to -----

Commission File No. 0-10248

FONAR CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

11-2464137

(State of incorporation)

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

110 Marcus Drive, Melville, New York

11747

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(631) 694-2929

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

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Common Stock, par value \$.0001 per share (Title of Class)

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers, pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K, {section}229.405 of this Chapter, is not contained, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this 10-K or any amendment to the Form 10-K. [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer, as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act.

Yes [X] No {}

As of September 1, 2005, 107,286,210 shares of Common Stock, 3,953 shares of Class B Common Stock, 9,562,824 shares of Class C Common Stock and 7,836,287 shares of Class A Non-voting Preferred Stock of the registrant were outstanding. The aggregate market value of the approximately 104.7 million shares of Common Stock held by non-affiliates as of such date based on the closing price per share on September 1, 2005 as reported on the NASDAQ System, was approximately \$115.2 million. The other outstanding classes do not have a readily determinable market value.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

REASON FOR ADMENDMENT

We are amending our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 to include tables of unaudited quarterly financial data for each of the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 in Note 21 of the footnotes to the consolidated financial statements which were inadvertently excluded from the original filing on September 28, 2005.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

Fonar Corporation, sometimes referred to as the "Company" or "Fonar", is a Delaware corporation which was incorporated on July 17, 1978. Our address is 110 Marcus Drive, Melville, New York 11747 and our telephone number is 631-694-2929. Fonar also maintains a WEB site at www.Fonar.com.

FONAR is engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing, selling and servicing magnetic resonance imaging, also referred to as "MRI" or "MR", scanners which utilize MRI technology for the detection and diagnosis of human disease. Fonar's founders built the first scanner in 1977 and FONAR introduced the first commercial MRI scanner in 1980. FONAR is the originator of the iron-core non-superconductive and permanent magnet technology.

Fonar's iron frame technology made FONAR the originator of "open" MRI scanners. We introduced the first "open" MRI in 1980. Since that time we have concentrated on further application of our "open" MRI, introducing most recently the Stand-Up(TM) (also referred to as "Upright(TM)" Brand MRI scanner) and the Fonar

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360(TM) MRI scanner.

The product we are now most vigorously promoting is our Stand-Up(TM)/Upright(TM) MRI. The Stand-Up(TM)/Upright(TM) MRI is unique in the industry in that it allows patients to be scanned in a fully weight-bearing condition, such as standing, sitting or bending in any position that causes symptoms. This means that an abnormality or injury, such as a slipped disk can be visualized where it may not be visualized with the patient lying down. We are introducing the name "Upright(TM)" as an alternative to "Stand-UP(TM)" because of the multiplicity of positions in which the patient may be scanned where the patient is not standing.

Health Management Corporation of America, formerly U.S. Health Management Corporation, which we sometimes refer to as "HMCA", was formed by Fonar in March 1997 as a wholly-owned subsidiary in order to enable us to expand into the business of providing comprehensive management services to medical providers. HMCA provides management services, administrative services, office space, equipment, repair, maintenance service and clerical and other non-medical personnel to physicians and other medical providers, including diagnostic imaging centers. Since July 28, 2005, following the end of fiscal 2005, HMCA has been providing its services solely to diagnostic imaging centers.

See Note 20 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for separate financial information respecting our medical equipment and physician and diagnostic management services segments.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS.

Certain statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, regarding the plans and objectives of Management for future operations. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Our plans and objectives are based, in part, on assumptions involving the expansion of business. These assumptions involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond our control. Although we believe that our assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Annual Report will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in our forward-looking statements, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives and plans will be achieved.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OVERVIEW.

Our products and works-in-progress are intended to significantly improve our competitive position. Our current products are the Stand-Up(TM)/Upright(TM) MRI and the Fonar 360(TM).

The Stand-Up(TM)/Upright(TM) MRI permits, for the first time, MRI diagnoses to be made in the weight-bearing state. The Stand-Up(TM) MRI is the only MRI scanner which allows patients to be scanned while standing, sitting or reclining, either horizontally or at an angle. This means that an abnormality or injury, such as a slipped disk, will be able to be scanned under full weight-bearing conditions and, more often than not, in the position in which the patient experiences pain. An elevator built into the

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floor brings the patients to the desired height in the scanner. An adjustable bed allows the patients to stand, sit or lie on their backs, sides or stomachs at any angle. The Stand-Up(TM) MRI may also be useful for MRI guided interventional procedures.

We are vigorously promoting sales of the Stand-Up(TM) MRI which we regard as our most promising product. The market for the Stand-Up(TM) shows strong progress. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we received orders for 30 Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners as compared to 39 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004. Revenues recognized from the sale of Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners increased in fiscal 2005 by 68% over fiscal 2004 from approximately \$42.7 million in fiscal 2004 to approximately \$71.7 million in fiscal 2005, following a 76% increase from fiscal 2003 to fiscal 2004, when revenues from the sale of Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners increased from \$24.3 million to \$42.7 million in fiscal 2004. The following chart shows the revenues attributable to our different model scanners for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2005. Note that we recognize revenue on a percentage of completion basis. Accordingly, revenue is recognized as each sub-assembly of a scanner is manufactured. Consequently the revenues for a fiscal period do not necessarily relate to orders placed in that period.

Model	Revenues Recognized	
	Fiscal 2004	Fiscal 2005
Stand-Up(TM) (Upright(TM))	\$42,668,377	\$71,666,053
Fonar 360(TM)	0	764,031
QUAD(TM)	0	0
Echo(TM)	0	0
Beta(TM) (used)	\$ 0	\$ 0

The Fonar 360(TM) includes the Open Sky(TM) MRI. We received our first order for a Fonar 360(TM) scanner in August 2004, which is in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The magnet frame is incorporated into the floor, ceiling and sidewalls of the scan room and is open. Consequently, physicians and family members can walk inside the magnet to approach the patient. The Open Sky(TM) version of the Fonar 360(TM) is decoratively designed so that it is incorporated into the panoramic landscape that decorates the walls of the scan room. The ability of the Fonar 360(TM) to give physicians direct 360 degree access to patients and the availability of MRI compatible interventional instruments such as needles, catheters, probes, scalpels and forceps, will also enable the Fonar 360(TM) to be used for image guided interventions.

Our earlier primary product, the QUAD(TM) MR scanner, utilized a electromagnet and was accessible from four sides. The QUAD(TM) was the first "open" MRI scanner at high field.

FONAR has an internal sales force of approximately 20 persons, concentrating on domestic sales. We continue to use manufacturer's representatives and distributors for our foreign sales efforts. We have also expanded our website to a full-scale interactive product information desk for reaching new customers and assisting existing customers.

In March 1997, FONAR formed Health Management Corporation of America, formerly U.S. Health Management Corporation, as a wholly-owned subsidiary for the purpose of engaging in the business of providing comprehensive management and administrative services, office space, equipment, repair and maintenance service for equipment and clerical and other personnel (other than physicians) to physicians' practices and other medical providers, including diagnostic centers.

HMCA currently is managing 11 diagnostic imaging centers located principally in New York and Florida. During 2005 HMCA also managed six physical therapy and

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rehabilitation practices located in New York. HMCA sold the portion of its business engaged in the management of physical therapy and rehabilitation practices in July of 2005.

PRODUCTS

Fonar's principal products are the Stand-Up(TM)/Upright(TM) MRI and the Fonar 360(TM).

The Stand-Up(TM) MRI/Upright(TM) MRI is a whole-body open MRI system that enables positional MRI (pMRI(TM)) applications, such as weight-bearing MRI studies. Operating at a magnetic field strength of 0.6 Tesla, the scanner is a powerful, diagnostically versatile and cost-effective open MRI that provides a broad range of clinical capabilities and a complete set of imaging protocols.

Patients can be scanned standing, bending, sitting, upright at an intermediate angle or in any of the conventional recumbent positions. This multi-positional MRI system accommodates an unrestricted range of motion for flexion, extension, lateral bending, and rotation studies of the cervical (upper) and lumbar (lower) spine. Previously difficult patient scanning positions can be achieved using the system's MRI-compatible, three-dimensional, motorized patient handling system. Patients, lying horizontally, are placed into the magnet in the conventional manner. The system's lift and tilt functions then deliver the targeted anatomical region to the center of the magnet. The ceiling and floor are recessed to accommodate the full vertical travel of the table. True image orientation is assured, regardless of the rotation angle, via computer read-back of the table's position. Spines and extremities can be scanned in weight-bearing states; brains can be scanned with patients either standing or sitting.

The Stand-Up(TM) MRI/Upright(TM) is exceptionally open, making it the most non-claustrophobic whole-body MRI scanner. Patients can walk into the magnet, stand or sit for their scans and then walk out. From the patient's point of view, the magnet's front-open and top-open design provides an unprecedented degree of comfort because the scanner allows the patient an unobstructed view of the scanner room from inside the magnet, and there is nothing in front of one's face or over one's head. The only thing in front of the patient's face during the scan is a very large (42") panoramic TV (included with the scanner) mounted on the wall. The bed is tilted back five degrees to stabilize a standing patient. Special coil fixtures, a patient seat, Velcro straps, and transpolar stabilizing bars are available to keep the patient comfortable and motionless throughout the scanning process.

Full-range-of-motion studies of the joints in virtually any direction will be possible, an especially promising feature for sports injuries. Full range of motion cines, or movies, of the lumbar spine will be achieved under full body weight.

The Stand-Up(TM) MRI will also be useful for MRI guided interventional procedures as the physician would have unhindered access to the patient with no restrictions in the vertical direction.

This easy-entry, mid-field-strength scanner should be ideal for trauma centers where a quick MRI screening within the first critical hour of treatment will greatly improve patients' chances for survival and optimize the extent of recovery.

The Fonar 360(TM) is an enlarged room sized magnet in which the floor, ceiling and walls of the scan room are part of the magnet frame. This is made possible by Fonar's patented Iron-Frame(TM) technology which allows our engineers to control, contour and direct the magnet's lines of flux in the patient gap where wanted and almost none outside of the steel of the magnet

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where not wanted. Consequently, this scanner allows 360 degree access to the patient, and physicians and family members are able to enter the scanner and approach the patient.

The Fonar 360(TM) is presently marketed as a diagnostic scanner and is sometimes referred to as the Open Sky(TM) MRI. In its Open Sky(TM) capacity, the Fonar 360(TM) serves as an open patient-friendly scanner which allows 360 access to the patient on the scanner bed.

To optimize the patient-friendly character of the Open Sky(TM) MRI, the walls, floor, ceiling and magnet poles are decorated with landscape murals. The patient gap is twenty inches and the magnetic field strength, like that of Fonar's earlier QUAD(TM) MRI scanner, is 0.6 Tesla.

We also expect to enable the Fonar 360(TM) to function as an MRI guided interventional scanner, for the purpose of performing intra-operative, interventional and therapeutic procedures with MR compatible instrumentation. In this capacity, the enlarged room sized magnet and 360 degree access to the patient afforded by the Fonar 360(TM) would permit full-fledged support teams to walk into the magnet and perform MRI guided interventions on the patient inside the magnet. Most importantly, the exceptional quality of the MRI image and its exceptional capacity to exhibit tissue detail on the image, by virtue of the nuclear resonance signal's extraordinary capacity to create image contrast, can then be obtained real time to guide the physician during the MRI guided intervention. Thus MRI compatible instruments, needles, catheters, endoscopes and the like can be introduced directly into the human body and guided to the malignant lesion or other pathology by means of the MRI image. Surgically inoperable lesions could be accessed through MRI guided catheters and needles making it possible to deliver the treatment agent directly to the targeted tissue.

It should be noted that these procedures have not yet been performed in the scanner, although the work necessary to enable the Fonar 360(TM) to function in this capacity is almost completed.

With current treatment methods, therapy must always be restricted in the doses that can be applied to the malignant tissue because of the adverse effects on the healthy tissues.

Thus chemotherapies must be limited at the first sign of toxic side effects. The same is the case with radiation therapy. Fonar expects that with the Fonar 360(TM) treatment agents may be administered directly to the malignant tissue through small catheters or needles, thereby allowing much larger doses of chemotherapy, x-rays, laser ablation, microwave and other anti-neoplastic agents to be applied directly and exclusively to the malignant tissue with more effective results. Since the interventional procedure of introducing a treatment needle or catheter under image guidance will be minimally invasive, the procedure can be readily repeated should metastases occur elsewhere, with minimum impact on the patient beyond a straightforward needle injection.

The presence of the MRI image during treatment will would enable the operator to make assessments during treatment whether the treatment is being effective.

In addition to the patient comfort and new applications, such as MRI directed interventions, made possible by our scanners' open design, the Stand-Up(TM) and Fonar 360(TM) scanners are designed to maximize image quality through an optimal combination of signal-to-noise (S/N) and contrast-to-noise (C/N) ratios. The technical improvements realized in these scanners' design over their predecessors also include increased image-processing speed and diagnostic flexibility.

MRI directed interventions are made possible by the scanners' ability to supply

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images to a monitor positioned next to the patient, enabling the operator to view in process an interventional procedure from an unlimited number of angles. The openness of Fonar's scanners would enable a physician to perform a wide range of interventional procedures inside the magnet.

In the case of breast imaging the access by a physician permits an image guided biopsy to be performed easily which is essential once suspicious lesions are spotted by any diagnostic modality. In addition to being far superior to x-ray in detecting breast lesions because of the MRI's ability to create the soft tissue contrast needed to see them, where x-ray is deficient in its ability to generate the needed contrast between cancer and normal tissue, there is not the painful compression of the breast characteristic of X-ray mammography.

The Stand-Up(TM) MRI and Fonar 360(TM) scanners share much of the same fundamental technology and offer the same speed, precision and image quality. Fonar's scanners initiated the new market segment of high-field open MRI in which the Fonar Stand-Up(TM) MRI is one of the market leaders. High-field open MRIs operate at significantly higher magnetic field strengths and, therefore, produce more of the MRI image-producing signal needed to make high-quality MRI images (measured by signal-to-noise ratios, S/N).

Like Fonar's previous principal product, the QUAD(TM) scanner, the Stand-Up(TM) MRI and Fonar 360(TM) scanners utilize a 6000 gauss (0.6 Tesla field strength) iron core electromagnet. The QUAD(TM) was the first open MRI scanner at high field. The greater field strength of the 6000 gauss magnet, as compared to lower field open MRI scanners that operate at 3,000 gauss (0.3 Tesla) when enhanced by the electronics already utilized by Fonar's scanners, produces images of higher quality and clarity. Fonar's 0.6 Tesla open scanner magnets are among the highest field "open MRI" magnets in the industry.

The Stand-Up(TM) MRI and Fonar 360(TM) scanners are designed to maximize image quality through an optimal combination of signal-to-noise (S/N) and contrast-to-noise (C/N) ratios. The technical improvements realized in the scanners' design over their lower field predecessors also include increased image-processing speed and diagnostic flexibility.

Several technological advances have been engineered into the Stand-Up(TM) MRI and Fonar 360(TM) scanners for extra improvements in S/N, including: new high-S/N Organ Specific(TM) receiver coils; new advanced front-end electronics featuring high-speed, wide-dynamic-range analog-to-digital conversion and a miniaturized ultra-low-noise pre-amplifier; high-speed automatic tuning, bandwidth-optimized pulse sequences, multi-bandwidth sequences, and off-center FOV imaging capability.

In addition to the signal-to-noise ratio, however, the factor that must be considered when it comes to image quality is contrast, the quality that enables reading physicians to clearly distinguish adjacent, and sometimes minute, anatomical structures from their surroundings. This quality is measured by contrast-to-noise ratios (C/N). Unlike S/N, which increases with increasing field strength, relaxometry studies have shown that C/N peaks in the mid-field range and actually falls off precipitously at higher field strengths. The Stand-Up(TM) MRI and Fonar 360(TM) scanners operate squarely in the optimum C/N range.

The Stand-Up(TM) MRI and Fonar 360(TM) provide various features allowing for versatile diagnostic capability. For example, SMART(TM) scanning allows for same-scan customization of up to 63 slices, each slice with its own thickness, resolution, angle and position. This is an important feature for scanning parts of the body that include small-structure sub-regions requiring finer slice parameters. There is also Multi-Angle Oblique(TM) (MAO) imaging, and oblique imaging.

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The console for these scanners includes a mouse-driven, multi-window interface for easy operation and a 19-inch, 1280 x 1024-pixel, 20-up, high-resolution image monitor with features such as electronic magnifying glass and real-time, continuous zoom and pan.

Prior to the introduction of the Stand-Up(TM) MRI, Fonar 360(TM) and QUAD(TM) scanners, the Ultimate(TM) 7000 scanner, introduced in 1990, was the Company's principal product. The Ultimate(TM) scanner replaced the Company's traditional principal products, the Beta(TM) 3000 scanner (which utilized a permanent magnet) and the Beta(TM) 3000M scanner (which utilized an iron core electromagnet). All of the Company's current and earlier model scanners create cross-sectional images of the human body.

During fiscal 2005, sales of our Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners accounted for approximately 68.3% of our total revenues and 88.2% of our medical equipment revenues, as compared to 59.6% of total revenues and 87.7% of medical equipment revenues in fiscal 2004 and 45.9% of total revenues and 81.1% of medical equipment revenues in fiscal 2003. This dramatic increase shows the market penetration being achieved by the Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner and our successful reemphasis on new product development and scanner sales.

During fiscal 2005 and 2004, no medical equipment sales revenues were derived from sales of Beta(TM) scanners. During fiscal 2003, less than 1% of both total revenues and medical equipment revenues were derived from the sale of a refurbished Beta(TM) scanner. The Beta(TM) is an older model scanner which we do not manufacture any longer. Nevertheless, we can refurbish and sell used Beta(TM) scanners where there is a demand for it.

During fiscal 2005, sales of our Fonar 360(TM) scanner accounted for 0.7% of total revenues and 0.9% of medical equipment revenues. During fiscal 2004 sales of our Fonar 360(TM) scanner accounted for none of our revenues. In the first quarter of fiscal 2005 we sold the first Fonar 360(TM), to a hospital in England. Our principal selling, marketing and advertising efforts have in the past two years focused on the Stand-Up(TM) MRI, which we believe is a particularly unique product, being the only MRI scanner which is both open and allows for weight bearing imaging. Since we perceive that the Stand-Up(TM) MRI is successfully penetrating the market and has enabled us to achieve profitability in fiscal 2005, we expect to continue our focus on the Stand-Up(TM) MRI in the immediate future. Following completion of the installation of the first 360(TM) MRI, we are optimistic that Fonar 360(TM) and our other products and works in progress will also contribute materially to increased product sales.

The materials and components used in the manufacture of our products (circuit boards, computer hardware components, electrical components, steel and plastic) are generally available at competitive prices. We have not had difficulty acquiring such materials.

WORKS-IN-PROGRESS

All of our products and works-in-progress seek to bring to the public MRI products that are expected to provide important advances against serious disease.

MRI takes advantage of the nuclear resonance signal elicited from the body's tissues and the exceptional sensitivity of this signal for detecting disease. Much of the serious disease of the body occurs in the soft tissue of vital organs. The principal diagnostic modality currently in use for detecting disease, as in the case of x-ray mammography, are diagnostic x-rays. X-rays discriminate soft tissues, such as healthy breast tissue and cancerous tissue poorly, because the x-ray particle traverses the various soft tissues almost equally thereby causing target films to be nearly equally exposed by x-rays

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passing through adjacent soft tissues and creating healthy and cancerous shadows on the film that differ little in brightness. The image contrast between cancerous and healthy breast tissue is poor, making the detection of breast cancers by the x-ray mammogram less than optimal and forcing the mammogram to rely on the presence or absence of microscopic stones called "microcalcifications" instead of being able to "see" the breast cancer itself. If microcalcifications are not present to provide the missing contrast, then the breast cancer goes undetected. They frequently are not present. The maximum contrast available by x-ray with which to discriminate disease is 4%. Brain cancers differ from surrounding healthy brain by only 1.6% while the contrast in the brain by MRI is 25 times greater at 40%. X-ray contrasts among the body's soft tissues are maximally 4%. Their contrast by MRI is 32.5 times greater (130%).

On the other hand the soft tissue contrasts with which to distinguish cancers on images by MRI are up to 180%. In the case of cancer these contrasts can be even more marked making cancers readily visible and detectable anywhere in the body. This is because the nuclear resonance signals from the body's tissues differ so dramatically. Liver cancer and healthy liver signals differ by 180% for example. Thus there is some urgency to bring to market an MRI based breast scanner that can overcome the x-ray limitation and assure that mammograms do not miss serious lesions. The added benefit of MRI mammography relative to x-ray mammography is the elimination of the need for the patient to disrobe and the painful compression of the breast typical of the x-ray mammogram. The patient is scanned in her street clothes in MRI mammography. Moreover MRI mammogram scans the entire chest wall including the axilla for the presence of nodes which the x-ray mammogram cannot reach.

We view our Stand-Up(TM) MRI as having the potential for being an ideal breast examination machine as it permits the patient to be seated for the examination, which would allow easy access for an MRI guided breast biopsy when needed. The Fonar 360(TM) MRI scanner would also be ideal for breast examinations.

PRODUCT MARKETING

The principal markets for the Company's scanners are private scanning centers and hospitals.

Fonar's internal sales force is approximately 20 persons. Our internal sales force handles the domestic market while we continue to use independent manufacturer's representatives and distributors for foreign markets. In addition to its internal domestic sales force, Fonar and General Electric Medical Systems, a division of General Electric Company, have entered into an arrangement pursuant to which General Electric Medical Systems acts as independent manufacturer's representative for Fonar's Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner in the domestic market as well.

In addition, Fonar's website includes an interactive product information desk for reaching customers. We plan to commence a program for providing demonstrations of our products to potential customers on an international basis. FONAR has exhibited its new products at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America ("RSNA") in Chicago since November 1995 and plans to attend the RSNA meeting in November 2005 and future years. The RSNA meeting is attended by radiologists from all over the world. Most manufacturers of MRI scanners regularly exhibit at this meeting.

FONAR has targeted orthopedic surgeons and neurosurgeons, particularly spine surgeons, as important markets for the Stand-Up(TM)/Upright MRI(TM). Accordingly, FONAR has regularly exhibited at the annual meetings of The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS) since 2003; the North American Spine Society (NASS) since 2004; the American Association of Neurological Surgeons (AANS) since 2004; and the Congress of Neurological Surgeons (CNS)

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since 2004.

We are directing our MRI marketing efforts to meet the demand for high field open MRI scanners. Fonar plans to devote its principal efforts to marketing the Stand-Up(TM) MRI, which is the only scanner in the industry that has the unique capability of scanning patients under weight-bearing conditions and in various positions of pain or other symptoms. In addition we will continue to market our Fonar 360(TM) MRI scanners. In August 2004, FONAR sold its first Fonar 360(TM) scanner, to a hospital in England. Utilizing a 6000 gauss (0.6 Tesla field strength) iron core electromagnet, the Stand-Up(TM) MRI and Fonar 360(TM) scanner magnets are among the highest field "open MRI" scanners in the industry.

We also will seek to introduce new MRI applications for our scanners such as MRI-directed interventions.

Our areas of operations are principally in the United States. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, 7.1% of the Company's revenues were generated by foreign sales, as compared to 1.2% and 3.0% for fiscal 2004 and 2003, respectively.

We are seeking to promote foreign sales and have sold scanners in various foreign countries. Foreign sales, however, have not yet proved to be a significant source of revenue.

SERVICE AND UPGRADES FOR MRI SCANNERS

Our customer base of installed scanners has been and will continue to be an additional source of income, independent of direct sales.

Income is generated from the installed base in two principal areas namely, service and upgrades. Service and maintenance revenues from our external installed base were approximately \$2.5 million in fiscal 2003, \$3.2 million in fiscal 2004 and \$5.8 million in fiscal 2005.

We anticipate that our new scanners will result in upgrades income in future fiscal years. The potential for upgrades income, particularly in the form of new patient supporting upright imaging fixtures and receiver coils, originates in the versatility and productivity of the new Upright Imaging(TM) technology. New medical uses for MRI technology are constantly being discovered and are anticipated for the Upright Imaging(TM) technology as well. New features can often be added to the scanner by the implementation of little more than versatile new software packages. For example, software can be added to existing MRI angiography applications to synchronize angiograms with the cardiac cycle. By doing so the dynamics of blood vessel filling and emptying can be visualized with movies. Such enhancements are attractive to end users because they extend the useful life of the equipment and enable the user to avoid obsolescence and the expense of having to purchase new equipment. At the present time, however, upgrade revenue is not significant. We had upgrade revenues of approximately \$206,000 in fiscal 2003, and no upgrade revenue in fiscal 2004. We had upgrade revenues of approximately \$40,000 in fiscal 2005.

Service and upgrade revenues are expected to increase as sales of scanners and the size of the customer base increases.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we incurred expenditures of \$6,752,755, \$745,994 of which was capitalized, on research and development, as compared to \$6,079,797, \$588,735 of which was capitalized and \$5,955,667, \$791,216 of which was capitalized, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003, respectively.

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Research and development activities have focused principally, on the development and enhancement of the new Stand-Up(TM) and Fonar 360(TM) MRI scanners. The Stand-Up(TM) MRI and Fonar 360(TM) involve significant software and hardware development as the new products represent entirely new hardware designs and architecture requiring a new operating software. Our research activity includes developing a multitude of new features for upright scanning made possible by the high speed processing power of its scanners. In addition, the Company's research and development efforts include the development of new software, such as its Sympulse(TM) software and hardware upgrade and the designing and continuing introduction of new receiver surface coils for the Stand-Up(TM) MRI.

BACKLOG

Our backlog of unfilled orders at July 1, 2005 was approximately \$13.1 million, as compared to \$40.7 million at July 1, 2004. Of these amounts, approximately \$1.7 million and \$7.8 million had been paid to FONAR as customer advances as at July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2004, respectively. Of the backlog amounts at July 1, 2005 and July 1, 2004, \$103,000 and \$234,000, respectively, represented orders from related parties. It is expected that the existing backlog of orders will be filled within the current fiscal year. Our contracts generally provide that if a customer cancels an order, the customer's initial down payment for the MRI scanner is nonrefundable.

PATENTS AND LICENSES

We currently have numerous patents in effect which relate to the technology and components of the MRI scanners.

We believe that these patents, and the know-how it has developed, are material to its business.

Dr. Damadian granted FONAR an exclusive world-wide license, to make, use and sell apparatus covered by certain domestic and foreign patents in his name relating to MRI technology. No patents covered by this license are in effect any longer.

One of the patents, issued in the name of Dr. Damadian and covered by said license, was United States patent No. 3,789,832, Apparatus and Method for Detecting Cancer in Tissue, also referred to as the "1974 Patent". The development of the Beta(TM) 3000 was based upon the 1974 Patent, and we believe that the 1974 Patent was the first of its kind to utilize MR to scan the human body and to detect cancer. The 1974 Patent was extended beyond its original 17-year term and expired in February, 1992. None of the recoveries with respect to the enforcement of this patent were received by Dr. Damadian.

Historically, the patent for multiple angle oblique imaging generated significant revenues in connection with the enforcement and settlement of our patent litigations. As a result of these litigations and settlements, our competitors are now entitled to use this technology as well. This patent will expire in 2006.

We have significantly enhanced our patent position within the industry and now possesses a substantial patent portfolio which provides us, under the aegis of United States patent law, "the exclusive right to make, use and sell" many of the scanner features which FONAR pioneered and which are now incorporated in most MRI scanners sold by the industry. The Company has 107 patents issued and approximately 60 patents pending. A number of Fonar's existing patents specifically relate to protecting Fonar's position in the high-field iron frame open MRI market. The patents further enhance Dr. Damadian's pioneer patent, the 1974 Patent, that initiated the MRI industry and provided the original invention of MRI scanning. The 107 issued patents extend to various times up to 2022.

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We have a license agreement granting us a license to utilize the MRI technology covered by the existing patent portfolio of a patent holding company. We also have patent cross-licensing agreements with other MRI manufacturers.

PRODUCT COMPETITION

MRI SCANNERS

A majority of the MRI scanners in use in hospitals and outpatient facilities and at mobile sites in the United States are based on high field air core magnet technology while the balance are based on open iron frame magnet technology. In 2001, the size of the MRI market in the United States was approximately \$1.202 billion. In 2002, the size of the MRI market in the United States was approximately \$1.46 billion. Fonar's open iron frame MRI scanners are competing principally with high-field air core scanners. Fonar's open MRI scanners, however, utilizing a 6,000 gauss or 0.6 Tesla field strength, iron core electromagnet, were the first "open" MR scanners at high field strength.

FONAR believes that its MRI scanners have significant advantages as compared to the high-field air core scanners of its competitors. These advantages include:

1. There is no expansive fringe magnetic field. High field air core scanners require a more expensive shielded room than is required for the iron frame scanners. The shielded room required for the iron frame scanners is intended to prevent interference from external radio frequencies.
2. They are more open and quiet.
3. They can scan the trauma victim, the cardiac arrest patient, the respirator-supported patient, and premature and newborn babies. This is not possible with high-field air core scanners because their magnetic field interferes with conventional life-support equipment.

The principal competitive disadvantage of our products is that they are not "high field strength", 1.0 Tesla +, magnets. As a general principle, the higher field strength can produce a faster scan. In some parts of the body a faster scan can be traded for a clearer picture. Although we believe that the benefits of "openness" provided by our scanners compensate for the lower field strength, certain customers will still prefer the higher field strength.

FONAR faces competition within the MRI industry from such firms as General Electric Company, Philips N.V., Toshiba Corporation, Hitachi Corporation and Siemens A.G. Most competitors have marketing and financial resources more substantial than those available to us. They have in the past, and may in the future, heavily discount the sales price of their scanners. Such competitors sell both high field air core and iron frame products. Fonar's current market share of the United States market for MRI scanners is approaching to 3.0%. In the mid-field segment of the 2002 market in the United States, Fonar had a 4.2% market share, based on the Frost and Sullivan data contained in their U.S. MRI Scanners and Coils Market publication. FONAR introduced the first "Open MRI" in 1980. "Open MRI" was made possible by Fonar's introduction of an MRI magnet built on an iron frame. Thus the magnetic flux generating apparatus of the magnet, magnet coils or permanent magnet bricks, was built into a frame of steel. The steel frame provided a return path for the magnetic lines of force and thereby kept the magnetic lines of force contained within the magnet. This enabled FONAR, from 1980 on, to show that the FONAR magnet was the only magnet that allowed the patients to stretch out their arms, the only "open" MRI.

The iron frame, because it could control the magnetic lines of force and place them where wanted and remove them from where not wanted, such as in the Fonar 360(TM) where physicians and staff are standing, provide a much more versatile magnet design than is possible with air core magnets. Air core magnets contain

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no iron but consist entirely of turns of current carrying wire.

For an 11 year period from 1983-1994, Fonar's large competitors, with one exception, generally rejected Fonar's "open" design but by now all have added the iron frame "open" magnet to their MRI product lines. One principal reason for this market shift, in addition to patient claustrophobia, is the awareness that the open magnet designs permit access to the patient to perform MRI guided procedures, a field which is now growing rapidly and is called "interventional MRI."

The Fonar 360(TM) scanner explicitly addresses this growing market reception of MRI guided interventions, and the first of these scanners was recently sold to a hospital in England. Fonar's Stand-Up(TM) magnet also addresses the growing market reception of MRI guided interventions. Although not enabling a full interventional theater as the Fonar 360(TM) does, the iron frame Stand-Up(TM) MRI design permits ready access to the patient and enables a wide range of interventional procedures such as biopsies and needle or catheter delivered therapies to be performed under MRI image guidance. The "tunnel" air core superconductive scanners do not permit access to the patient while the patient is inside the scanner.

While Fonar's current market share of the total domestic MRI market is almost 3.0%, FONAR expects to be a leader in domestic open MRI market for several reasons. In MRI, scanning speed and image quality is controlled by the strength of the magnetic field. Fonar's Stand-Up(TM) and Fonar 360(TM) scanners operate at 0.6 Tesla, which make them among the highest field strength open MRI scanners. Furthermore, the Stand-Up(TM) MRI is the only MRI which allows patients to be scanned under weight-bearing conditions. High field MRI manufacturers convinced the marketplace for FONAR, and the marketplace accepts, that higher field strength translates directly into superior image quality and faster scanning speeds. No companies possess the Stand-Up(TM) MRI or Fonar 360(TM) scanners, and FONAR possesses the pioneer patents on "open MRI" technology.

OTHER IMAGING MODALITIES

Fonar's MRI scanners also compete with other diagnostic imaging systems, all of which are based upon the ability of energy waves to penetrate human tissue and to be detected by either photographic film or electronic devices for presentation of an image on a television monitor. Three different kinds of energy waves - X-ray, gamma and sound - are used in medical imaging techniques which compete with MRI medical scanning, the first two of which involve exposing the patient to potentially harmful radiation. These other imaging modalities compete with MRI products on the basis of specific applications.

X-rays are the most common energy source used in imaging the body and are employed in three imaging modalities:

1. Conventional X-ray systems, the oldest method of imaging, are typically used to image bones and teeth. The image resolution of adjacent structures that have high contrast, such as bone adjacent to soft tissue, is excellent, while the discrimination between soft tissue organs is poor because of the nearly equivalent penetration of x-rays.
2. Computerized Tomography, also referred to as "CT", systems couple computers to x-ray instruments to produce cross-sectional images of particular large organs or areas of the body. The CT scanner addresses the need for images, not available by conventional radiography, that display anatomic relationships spatially. However, CT images are generally limited to the transverse plane and cannot readily be obtained in the two other planes, sagittal and coronal. Improved picture resolution is available at the expense of increased exposure to x-rays from multiple projections. Furthermore, the pictures obtained by this

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method are computer reconstructions of a series of projections and, once diseased tissue has been detected, CT scanning cannot be focused for more detailed pictorial analysis or obtain a chemical analysis.

3. Digital radiography systems add computer image processing capability to conventional x-ray systems. Digital radiography can be used in a number of diagnostic procedures which provide continuous imaging of a particular area with enhanced image quality and reduced patient exposure to radiation.

Nuclear medicine systems, which are based upon the detection of gamma radiation generated by radioactive pharmaceuticals introduced into the body, are used to provide information concerning soft tissue and internal body organs and particularly to examine organ function over time.

Ultrasound systems emit, detect and process high frequency sound waves reflected from organ boundaries and tissue interfaces to generate images of soft tissue and internal body organs. Although the images are substantially less detailed than those obtainable with x-ray methods, ultrasound is generally considered harmless and therefore has found particular use in imaging the pregnant uterus.

X-ray machines, ultrasound machines, digital radiography systems and nuclear medicine compete with the MRI scanners by offering significantly lower price and space requirements. However, FONAR believes that the quality of the images produced by its MRI scanners is generally superior to the quality of the images produced by those other methodologies.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

FDA Regulation

The Food and Drug Administration in accordance with Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations regulates the manufacturing and marketing of Fonar's MRI scanners. The regulations can be classified as either pre-market or post-market. The pre-market requirements include obtaining marketing clearance, proper device labeling, establishment registration and device listing. Once the products are on the market, FONAR must comply with post-market surveillance controls. These requirements include the Quality Systems Regulation, or "QSR", also known as Good Manufacturing Practices or GMPs, and Medical Device Reporting, also referred to as MDR regulations. The QSR is a quality assurance requirement that covers the design, packaging, labeling and manufacturing of a medical device. The MDR regulation is an adverse event-reporting program.

Classes of Products

Under the Medical Device Amendments of 1976 to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, all medical devices are classified by the FDA into one of three classes. A Class I device is subject only to general controls, such as labeling requirements and manufacturing practices; a Class II device must comply with certain performance standards established by the FDA; and a Class III device must obtain pre-market approval from the FDA prior to commercial marketing.

Fonar's products are Class II devices. Class I devices are subject to the least regulatory control. They present minimal potential for harm to the user and are often simpler in design than Class II or Class III devices. Class I devices are subject to "General Controls" as are Class II and Class III devices. General Controls include:

1. Establishment registration of companies which are required to register under 21 CFR Part 807.20, such as manufacturers, distributors, re-packagers and re-labelers.
2. Medical device listing with FDA of devices to be marketed.

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3. Manufacturing devices in accordance with the Good Manufacturing Practices Quality System Regulation in 21 CFR Part 820.
4. Labeling devices in accordance with labeling regulations in 21 CFR Part 801 or 809.
5. Submission of a Premarket Notification, pursuant to 510(k), before marketing a device.

Class II devices are those for which general controls alone are insufficient to assure safety and effectiveness, and existing methods are available to provide such assurances. In addition to complying with general controls, Class II devices are also subject to special controls. Special controls may include special labeling requirements, guidance documents, mandatory performance standards and post-market surveillance.

We received approval to market our Beta(TM) 3000 and Beta(TM) 3000M scanners as Class III devices on September 26, 1984 and November 12, 1985. On July 28, 1988, the Magnetic Resonance Diagnostic Device which includes MR Imaging and MR Spectroscopy was reclassified by the FDA to Class II status. Consequently, Fonar's products are now classified as Class II products. On June 25, 1992, Fonar received FDA clearance to market the Ultimate(TM) Magnetic Resonance Imaging Scanner as a Class II device. Fonar received FDA clearance to market the QUAD(TM) 7000 in April 1995 and the QUAD(TM) 12000 in November 1995. On March 16, 2000, Fonar received FDA clearance to market the Fonar 360(TM) for diagnostic imaging, the Open Sky(TM) version, and on October 3, 2000 received FDA clearance for the Stand-Up(TM) MRI.

Premarketing Submission

Each person who wants to market Class I, II and some III devices intended for human use in the U.S. must submit a 510(k) to FDA at least 90 days before marketing unless the device is exempt from 510(k) requirements. A 510(k) is a pre-marketing submission made to FDA to demonstrate that the device to be marketed is as safe and effective, that is, substantially equivalent, SE, to a legally marketed device that is not subject to pre-market approval, PMA. Applicants must compare their 510(k) device to one or more similar devices currently on the U.S. market and make and support their substantial equivalency claims.

The FDA is committed to a 90-day clearance after submission of a 510(k), provided the 510(k) is complete and there is no need to submit additional information or data.

The 510(k) is essentially a brief statement and description of the product. As Fonar's scanner products are Class II products, there are no pre-market data requirements and the process is neither lengthy nor expensive.

An investigational device exemption, also referred to as IDE, allows the investigational device to be used in a clinical study pending FDA clearance in order to collect safety and effectiveness data required to support the Premarket Approval, also referred to as PMA, application or a Premarket Notification pursuant to 510(k), submission to the FDA. Clinical studies are most often conducted to support a PMA.

For the most part, however, we have not found it necessary to utilize IDE's. The standard 90 day clearance for our new MRI scanner products classified as Class II products makes the IDE unnecessary, particularly in view of the time and effort involved in compiling the information necessary to support an IDE.

Quality System Regulation

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The Quality Management System is applicable to the design, manufacture, administration of installation and servicing of magnetic resonance imaging scanner systems. The FDA has authority to conduct detailed inspections of manufacturing plants, to establish Good Manufacturing Practices which must be followed in the manufacture of medical devices, to require periodic reporting of product defects and to prohibit the exportation of medical devices that do not comply with the law.

Medical Device Reporting Regulation

Manufacturers must report all MDR reportable events to the FDA. Each manufacturer must review and evaluate all complaints to determine whether the complaint represents an event which is required to be reported to FDA. Section 820.3(b) of the Quality Systems regulation defines a complaint as, "any written, electronic or oral communication that alleges deficiencies related to the identity, quality, durability, reliability, safety, effectiveness, or performance of a device after it is released for distribution."

A report is required when a manufacturer becomes aware of information that reasonably suggests that one of their marketed devices has or may have caused or contributed to a death, serious injury, or has malfunctioned and that the device or a similar device marketed by the manufacturer would be likely to cause or contribute to a death or serious injury if the malfunction were to recur.

Malfunctions are not reportable if they are not likely to result in a death, serious injury or other significant adverse event experience.

A malfunction which is or can be corrected during routine service or device maintenance still must be reported if the recurrence of the malfunction is likely to cause or contribute to a death or serious injury if it were to recur.

We have established and maintained written procedures for implementation of the MDR regulation. These procedures include internal systems that:

- provide for timely and effective identification, communication and evaluation of adverse events;

- provide a standardized review process and procedures for determining whether or not an event is reportable; and

- provide procedures to insure the timely transmission of complete reports.

These procedures also include documentation and record keeping requirements for:

- information that was evaluated to determine if an event was reportable;

- all medical device reports and information submitted to the FDA;

- any information that was evaluated during preparation of annual certification reports; and

- systems that ensure access to information that facilitates timely follow up and inspection by FDA.

FDA Enforcement

FDA may take the following actions to enforce the MDR regulation:

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FDA-Initiated or Voluntary Recalls

Recalls are regulatory actions that remove a hazardous, potentially hazardous, or a misbranded product from the marketplace. Recalls are also used to convey additional information to the user concerning the safe use of the product. Either FDA or the manufacturer can initiate recalls.

There are three classifications, i.e., I, II, or III, assigned by the Food and Drug Administration to a particular product recall to indicate the relative degree of health hazard presented by the product being recalled.

Class I

Is a situation in which there is a reasonable probability that the use of, or exposure to, a violative product will cause serious adverse health consequences or death.

Class II

Is a situation in which use of, or exposure to, a violative product may cause temporary or medically reversible adverse health consequences or where the probability of serious adverse health consequences is remote.

Class III

Is a situation in which use of, or exposure to, a violative product is not likely to cause adverse health consequences.

FONAR has initiated four Class II recalls. The recalls involved making minor corrections to the product in the field. Frequently, corrections which are made at the site of the device are called field corrections as opposed to recalls.

Civil Money Penalties

The FDA, after an appropriate hearing, may impose civil money penalties for violations of the FD&C Act that relate to medical devices. In determining the amount of a civil penalty, FDA will take into account the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violations, the violator's ability to pay, the effect on the violator's ability to continue to do business, and any history of prior violations. The civil money penalty may not exceed \$15,000 for each violation and may not exceed \$1,000,000 for all violations adjudicated in a single proceeding, per person.

Warning Letters

FDA issues written communications to a firm, indicating that the firm may incur more severe sanctions if the violations described in the letter are not corrected. Warning letters are issued to cause prompt correction of violations that pose a hazard to health or that involve economic deception. The FDA generally issues the letters before pursuing more severe sanctions.

Seizure

A seizure is a civil court action against a specific quantity of goods which enables the FDA to remove these goods from commercial channels. After seizure, no one may tamper with the goods except by permission of the court. The court usually gives the owner or claimant of the seized merchandise approximately 30 days to decide a course of action. If they take no action, the court will recommend disposal of the goods. If the owner decides to contest the government's charges, the court will schedule the case for trial. A third option allows the owner of the goods to request permission of the court to bring the goods into compliance with the law. The owner of the goods is required to provide a bond or, security deposit, to assure that they will perform the orders of the court, and the owner must pay for FDA supervision of any activities by

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the company to bring the goods into compliance.

Citation

A citation is a formal warning to a firm of intent to prosecute the firm if violations of the FD&C Act are not corrected. It provides the firm an opportunity to convince FDA not to prosecute.

Injunction

An injunction is a civil action filed by FDA against an individual or company. Usually, FDA files an injunction to stop a company from continuing to manufacture, package or distribute products that are in violation of the law.

Prosecution

Prosecution is a criminal action filed by FDA against a company or individual charging violation of the law for past practices.

Foreign and Export Regulation

We obtain approvals as necessary in connection with the sales of our products in foreign countries. In some cases, FDA approval has been sufficient for foreign sales as well. Our standard practice has been to require either the distributor or the customer to obtain any such foreign approvals or licenses which may be required.

Legally marketed devices that comply with the requirements of the Food Drug & Cosmetic Act require a Certificate to Foreign Government issued by the FDA for export. Other devices that do not meet the requirements of the FD&C Act but comply with the laws of a foreign government require a Certificate of Exportability issued by the FDA. All products which we sell have FDA clearance and would fall into the first category.

Foreign governments have differing requirements concerning the import of medical devices into their respective jurisdictions. The European Union, also referred to as EU, made up of 25 individual countries, has some essential requirements described in the EU's Medical Device Directive, also referred to as MDD. In order to export to one of these countries, we must meet the essential requirements of the MDD and any additional requirements of the importing country. The essential requirements are similar to some of the requirements mandated by the FDA. In addition the MDD requires that we enlist a Notified Body to examine and assess our documentation, a Technical Construction File, and verify that the product has been manufactured in conformity with the documentation. The notified body must carry out or arrange for the inspections and tests necessary to verify that the product complies with the essential requirements of the MDD, including safety performance and Electromagnetic Compatibility, also referred to as EMC. Also required is a Quality System, ISO-9001, assessment by the Notified Body. We were approved for ISO 9001 certification for its Quality Management System in April, 1999.

We received clearance to sell the QUAD(TM) scanners in the EU in May, 1999. Clearances for the Fonar 360(TM) and Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners were obtained in May, 2002.

Other countries such as China and Russia require that their own testing laboratories perform an evaluation of our devices. This requires that we must bring the foreign agency's personnel to the USA to perform the evaluation at our expense before exporting.

Some countries, including many in Latin America and Africa, have very few regulatory requirements.

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Because our export sales are not material at this point, foreign regulation does not have a material effect on us. In any case, we do not believe that foreign regulation will deter its efforts to penetrate foreign markets.

Reimbursement to Medical Providers for MRI Scans

Effective November 22, 1985, the Department of Health and Human Services authorized reimbursement of MRI scans under the Federal Medicare program. In addition, most private insurance companies have authorized reimbursement for MRI scans.

Anti-Kickback and Self-Referral Legislation

Proposed and enacted legislation at the State and Federal levels has restricted referrals by physicians to medical and diagnostic centers in which they or their family members have an interest. In addition, regulations have been adopted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services which provide limited "safe harbors" under the Medicare Anti-Kickback Statute. These safe harbors describe payments and transactions which are permitted between an entity receiving reimbursement under the Medicare program and those having an interest in or dealings with the entity. Although the Company cannot predict the overall effect of the adoption of these regulations on the medical equipment industry, the use and continuation of limited partnerships, where investors may be referring physicians, to own and operate MRI scanners could be greatly diminished.

HEALTH MANAGEMENT CORPORATION OF AMERICA PHYSICIAN AND DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES MANAGEMENT BUSINESS

Health Management Corporation of America, formerly known as U.S. Health Management Corporation and referred to as "HMCA", was organized by us in March 1997. HMCA is a wholly-owned subsidiary which engages in the business of providing comprehensive management services to imaging facilities. The services we provide include development, administration, leasing of office space, facilities and medical equipment, provision of supplies, staffing and supervision of non-medical personnel, legal services, accounting, billing and collection and the development and implementation of practice growth and marketing strategies.

HMCA currently manages 11 MRI facilities. In April 2003, HMCA sold the portion of its business which managed primary care medical practices, and in July 2005, HMCA sold the portion of its business engaged in the management of physical therapy and rehabilitation practices. This was the result of HMCA's decision to focus on management of MRI facilities, the business in which HMCA is most experienced. For the 2005 fiscal year, the revenues HMCA recognized from the MRI facilities were \$14.0 million and the revenues recognized from the physical therapy and rehabilitation practices were \$9.7 million. For the 2004 fiscal year, the revenues HMCA recognized from the MRI facilities were \$13.3 million and the revenues recognized from the physical therapy and rehabilitation practices were \$9.7 million.

HMCA GROWTH STRATEGY

HMCA's growth strategy focuses on upgrading and expanding the existing facilities it manages and expanding the number of facilities it manages for its clients. Our most important effort in this regard is to promote and facilitate the replacement of existing MRI scanners with new Fonar Upright (TM)/Stand-Up (TM) MRI scanners at the most promising locations. To date, we have Stand-Up (TM) MRI scanners at the MRI facilities we manage in Islandia, New York, Staten Island, New York, Bensonhurst, New York, Melville, New York, East Elmhurst, New York, East Setauket, New York, Boca Raton, Florida, and Ormond Beach, Florida, which

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new site replaced our prior site in Daytona Beach, Florida. We also plan to install a Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner at the Tallahassee, Florida site we manage before the end of calendar year 2005.

In connection with its focus on managing MRI facilities, HMCA decided to sell its business of managing physical therapy and rehabilitation practices. The sale was completed on July 28, 2005, following the end of the 2005 fiscal year.

The sale was made pursuant to an asset purchase agreement. The assets sold consisted principally of the management agreements with the physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities, the assignment of other agreements and rights utilized in our physical therapy and rehabilitation facility management business, the physical therapy equipment, a portion of the accounts receivable and office furnishings and equipment we provided to the physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities.

The sale was made to Health Plus Management Services, L.L.C. There is no material relationship between Health Plus and Fonar, HMCA, or any of their respective subsidiaries, directors or officers or associates of any such person. The two principals of Health Plus were employed by HMCA up to the time of the closing of the transaction. In consideration for the termination of their employment agreements, these two individuals each became entitled to receive \$800,000. In addition, each became entitled to receive \$200,000 for billing and collection services to be provided on behalf of HMCA with respect to a portion of the accounts receivable of certain physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities which arose during the period when we were engaged in the management of those facilities. The \$1,000,000 payable to each of these individuals may be paid at our option in shares of Fonar common stock.

The purchase price under the asset purchase agreement was \$6.6 million, payable pursuant to a promissory note in 120 monthly installments commencing on August 28, 2005. The first twelve installments are interest only and the remaining 108 payments will consist of equal installments of principal and interest in the amount of \$76,014 each. The note is subject to prepayment provisions to the extent Health Plus resells all or part of the assets and business or utilizes the assets sold as collateral in any debt financing.

PHYSICIAN AND DIAGNOSTIC MANAGEMENT SERVICES

HMCA's services to the facilities it manages encompass substantially all of their business operations. Each facility is controlled, however, by the physician owner, not HMCA, and all medical services are performed by the physicians and other medical personnel under the physician owner's supervision. HMCA is the management company and performs services of a non-professional nature. These services include:

1. Offices and Equipment. HMCA identifies, negotiates leases for and/or provides office space and equipment to its clients. This includes technologically sophisticated medical equipment. HMCA also provides improvements to leaseholds, assistance in site selection and advice on improving, updating, expanding and adapting to new technology.
2. Personnel. HMCA staffs all the non-medical positions of its clients with its own employees, eliminating the client's need to interview, train and manage non-medical employees. HMCA processes the necessary tax, insurance and other documentation relating to employees.
3. Administrative. HMCA assists in the scheduling of patient appointments, purchasing of medical supplies and equipment and handling of reporting, accounting, processing and filing systems. It prepares and files the physician portions of complex forms to enable its clients to participate in managed care

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programs and to qualify for insurance reimbursement. We assist the clients to implement programs and procedures to ensure full and timely regulatory compliance and appropriate cost reimbursement under no-fault insurance and workers' compensation guidelines, as well as compliance with other applicable governmental requirements and regulations, including HIPAA and other privacy requirements.

4. Billing and Collections. HMCA is responsible for the billing and collection of revenues from third-party payors including those governed by no-fault and workers' compensation statutes.

5. Cost Saving Programs. Based on available volume discounts, HMCA seeks to obtain favorable pricing for medical supplies, equipment, contrast agents, such as gadolinium, and other inventory for its clients.

6. Diagnostic Imaging and Ancillary Services. HMCA can offer access to diagnostic imaging equipment through diagnostic imaging facilities it manages. The Company is expanding the ancillary services offered in its network to include CT-scans, x-rays, ultrasound, and other ancillary services useful to its clients.

7. Marketing Strategies. HMCA is responsible for developing marketing plans for its clients.

8. Expansion Plans. HMCA assists the clients in developing expansion plans including the opening of new or replacement facilities where appropriate.

HMCA advises clients on all aspects of their businesses, including expansion where it is a reasonable objective, on a continuous basis. HMCA's objective is to free physicians from as many non-medical duties as is practicable. Practices can treat patients more efficiently if the physicians can spend less time on business and administrative matters and more time practicing medicine.

HMCA provides its services pursuant to negotiated contracts with its clients. While HMCA believes it can provide the greatest value to its clients by furnishing the full range of services appropriate to that client, HMCA would also be willing to enter into contracts providing for a more limited spectrum of management services.

In the case of contracts with the MRI facilities, fees are charged by HMCA based on the number of procedures performed. In the case of the physical therapy and rehabilitation practices we previously managed, flat fees were charged on a monthly basis. Fees are subject to adjustment on an annual basis, but must be based on mutual agreement. The per procedure charges to the MRI facilities range from \$250 to \$500 per MRI scan. No MRI facilities or physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities are or were owned by HMCA.

The facilities enter into contracts with third party payors, including managed care companies. Neither HMCA's clients nor HMCA participate in any capitated plans or other risk sharing arrangements. Capitated plans are those HMO programs where the provider is paid a flat monthly fee per patient.

HMCA MARKETING

HMCA's marketing strategy is to expand the business and improve the facilities which it manages. HMCA will also seek to increase the number of locations of those facilities where market conditions are promising. HMCA will seek to promote growth of its clients' patient volume and revenue through installing new Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners at MRI facilities.

DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING FACILITIES AND OTHER ANCILLIARY SERVICES

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Diagnostic imaging facilities managed by HMCA provide diagnostic imaging services to patients referred by physicians who are either in private practice or affiliated with managed care providers or other payor groups. The facilities are operated in a manner which eliminates the admission and other administrative inconveniences of in-hospital diagnostic imaging services. Imaging services are performed in an outpatient setting by trained medical technologists under the direction of physicians. Following diagnostic procedures, the images are reviewed by the interpreting physicians who prepare a report of these tests and their findings. These reports are transcribed by HMCA personnel and then delivered to the referring physician.

HMCA develops marketing programs in an effort to establish and maintain profitable referring physician relationships and to maximize reimbursement yields. These marketing approaches identify and target selected market segments consisting of area physicians with certain desirable medical specialties and reimbursement yields. Corporate and facility managers determine these market segments based upon an analysis of competition, imaging demand, medical specialty and payor mix of each referral from the local market. HMCA also directs marketing efforts at managed care providers.

Managed care providers have become an important factor in the diagnostic imaging industry. To further its position, HMCA will seek to expand the imaging modalities offered at its managed diagnostic imaging facilities.

HMCA COMPETITION

The physician and diagnostic management services field is highly competitive. A number of large hospitals have acquired medical practices and this trend may continue. HMCA expects that more competition will develop. Many competitors have greater financial and other resources than HMCA.

With respect to the diagnostic imaging facilities managed by HMCA, the outpatient diagnostic imaging industry is highly competitive. Competition focuses primarily on attracting physician referrals at the local market level and increasing referrals through relationships with managed care organizations. HMCA believes that principal competitors for the diagnostic imaging centers are hospitals and independent or management company-owned imaging centers. Competitive factors include quality and timeliness of test results, ability to develop and maintain relationships with managed care organizations and referring physicians, type and quality of equipment, facility location, convenience of scheduling and availability of patient appointment times. HMCA believes that it will be able to effectively meet the competition in the outpatient diagnostic imaging industry by installing the new Fonar Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners at its most promising facilities.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION APPLICABLE TO HMCA

FEDERAL REGULATION

Stark Law

Under the federal Self-Referral Law, also referred to as the "Stark Law", which is applicable to Medicare and Medicaid patients, and the self-referral laws of various States, certain health practitioners, including physicians, chiropractors and podiatrists, are prohibited from referring their patients for the provision of designated health services, including diagnostic imaging and physical therapy services, to any entity with which they or their immediate family members have a financial relationship, unless the referral fits within one of the specific exceptions in the statutes or regulations. Statutory exceptions under the Stark Law include, among others, direct physician services, in-office ancillary services rendered within a group practice, space and equipment rental and services rendered to enrollees of certain prepaid health

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plans. Some of these exceptions are also available under the State self-referral laws. HMCA believes that it and its clients are in compliance with these laws.

Anti-kickback Regulation

Under the federal Anti-kickback statute, which is applicable to Medicare and Medicaid, it is illegal, among other things, for a provider of MRI services to pay or offer money or other consideration to induce the referral of MRI scans. Neither HMCA nor its clients engage in this practice.

In fiscal 2005, approximately 9.9% of the revenues of HMCA's clients were attributable to Medicare and 0.5% were attributable to Medicaid. In fiscal 2004, approximately 8.5% of the revenues of HMCA's clients were attributable to Medicare and 1.0% were attributable to Medicaid.

State Regulation

In addition to the federal self-referral law and federal Anti-kickback statute, many States, including those in which HMCA and its clients operate, have their own versions of self-referral and anti-kickback laws. These laws are not limited in their applicability, as are the federal laws, to specific programs. HMCA believes that it and its clients are in compliance with these laws.

Various States prohibit business corporations from practicing medicine. Various States also prohibit the sharing of professional fees or fee splitting. Consequently, HMCA leases space and equipment to clients and provides clients with a range of non-medical administrative and managerial services for agreed upon fees. HMCA does not engage in the practice of medicine or establish standards of medical practice or policies for its clients in any State even where permitted.

HMCA's clients generate revenue from patients covered by no-fault insurance and workers' compensation programs. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 approximately 59.3% of our clients' receipts were from patients covered by no-fault insurance and approximately 6.2% of our client's receipts were from patients covered by worker's compensation programs. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, approximately 57.9% of HMCA's clients' receipts were from patients covered by no-fault insurance and approximately 6.7% of HMCA's clients' receipts were from patients covered by workers compensation programs. In the event that changes in these laws alter the fee structures or methods of providing service, or impose additional or different requirements, HMCA could be required to modify its business practices and services in ways that could be more costly to HMCA or in ways that decrease the revenues which HMCA receives from its clients.

HMCA believes that it and its clients are in compliance with applicable Federal, State and local laws. HMCA does not believe that such laws will have any material effect on its business.

EMPLOYEES

As of July 1, 2005, we employed 494 persons on a full-time and part-time basis. Of such employees, 43 were engaged in marketing and sales, 53 in research and development, 82 in production, 50 in customer support services, 266 in administration, including 168 on site at facilities and offices managed by HMCA and 62 performing billing, collection and transcription services for those facilities.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

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Fonar leases approximately 135,240 square feet of office and plant space at its principal offices in Melville, New York and at two other locations in Melville and Farmingdale, New York at a current aggregate annual rental rate of \$1,033,618, excluding utilities, taxes and other related expenses. The term of one of the leases includes options to renew up through 2008 and the terms of the other leases extend to the beginning of 2009. Management believes that these premises are adequate for its current needs. HMCA leases approximately 16,850 square feet for its headquarters in Melville, New York at a current annual rental rate of \$482,545. The term of the lease extends through September, 2009. In addition, HMCA maintains leased office premises for its clients having an aggregate annual rental rate of approximately \$1.9 million under leases having various terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There is no material litigation pending, or to its knowledge, threatened against the Company.

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

On June 6, 2005, we held our annual meeting of stockholders. The matters before the meeting were 1. the election of directors, 2. the ratification of stock option and stock bonus plans and 3. the ratification of the selection of auditors for fiscal 2005. All nominees for directors were elected and all other proposals were approved, including the selection of Marcum & Kliegman LLP as the Company's auditors for fiscal 2005. All of the directors elected, Raymond V. Damadian, Claudette J.V. Chan, Robert Janoff, Charles N. O'Data and Robert Djerejian, were sitting directors. The plans ratified by the stockholders were the 2005 Stock Option Plan and the 2005 Stock Bonus Plan. The table below lists the votes cast for, against or withheld, as well as abstentions and broker non-votes.

(1) Election of Directors:

	FOR -----	WITHHELD -----
Raymond V. Damadian	330,624,658	4,913,484
Claudette J.V. Chan	330,073,280	5,464,862
Robert J. Janoff	330,850,389	4,687,754
Charles N. O'Data	330,931,968	4,606,174
Robert Djerejian	331,058,091	4,480,057

(2) Ratification of Stock Bonus and Option Plans

FOR -----	AGAINST -----	ABSTAIN -----	BROKER NON-VOTES -----
254,378,853	7,743,374	466,478	73,049,438

(3) Ratification of Auditors Marcum & Kliegman LLP

FOR -----	AGAINST -----	ABSTAIN -----	BROKER NON-VOTES -----
333,473,976	1,857,772	206,394	1

Part II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

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Our Common Stock is traded in the Nasdaq SmallCap market under the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System, also referred to as "NASDAQ", symbol FONR. The following table sets forth the high and low trades reported in NASDAQ System for the periods shown.

Fiscal Quarter	High	Low
July - September 2003	2.10	1.19
October - December 2003	1.60	1.10
January - March 2004	1.59	1.15
April - June 2004	1.52	1.13
July - September 2004	1.32	1.00
October - December 2004	1.88	1.02
January - March 2005	1.78	1.19
April - June 2005	1.42	1.14
July - August 2005	1.25	1.01

On September 1, 2005, we had approximately 4,544 stockholders of record of our Common Stock, 10 stockholders of record of our Class B Common Stock, 4 stockholders of record of our Class C Common Stock and 3,938 stockholders of record of our Class A Non-voting Preferred Stock.

At the present time, the only class of our securities for which there is a market is the Common Stock.

We paid cash dividends in fiscal 1998 and the first three quarters of fiscal 1999 on monies we received from the enforcement of our patents. Except for these dividends, we have not paid any cash dividends. We anticipate paying one additional dividend on monies received from the enforcement of our patents. Except for these dividends, however, we expect that we will retain earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data has been extracted from our consolidated financial statements for the five years ended June 30, 2005. This consolidated selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in Item 8 of this form.

	STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Revenues	\$104,899,000	\$71,609,000	\$ 52,892,000	\$ 43,161,000	\$ 40,274,000
Cost of revenues	\$ 66,720,000	\$44,407,000	\$ 32,477,000	\$ 24,682,000	\$ 25,959,000
Research and Development Expenses	\$ 6,007,000	\$ 5,491,000	\$ 5,164,000	\$ 5,100,000	\$ 5,866,000
Net Income (Loss) from continuing	\$ 1,663,000	\$(9,494,000)	\$(15,201,000)	\$(16,956,000)	\$(14,538,000)

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operations

Net Gain (Loss) from discontinued operations	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 194,000	\$ (5,926,000)	\$ (646,000)
Basic and Diluted Net Income (Loss) per common share-continuing operations	\$.01	\$ (.10)	\$ (.20)	\$ (.27)	\$ (.25)
Basic and Diluted Net Gain (Loss) per common share - discontinued operations	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ (.09)	\$ (.01)
Basic Weighted average number of shares outstanding	101,591,997	91,027,951	75,816,973	63,511,814	57,388,050
Diluted Weighted average number of shares outstanding	105,505,705	91,027,951	75,816,973	63,511,814	57,388,050

BALANCE SHEET DATA

As of and For the Periods Ended June 30,

	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
BALANCE SHEET DATA					
Working capital (1)	\$36,224,000	\$22,593,000	\$13,517,000	\$14,107,000	\$17,206,000
Total assets	\$76,094,000	\$77,201,000	\$58,749,000	\$73,129,000	\$84,900,000
Long-term debt and obligations under capital leases (1)	\$ 1,392,000	\$6,702,000	\$ 1,930,000	\$ 9,624,000	\$17,760,000
Stockholder's equity	\$51,869,000	\$43,154,000	\$32,379,000	\$35,695,000	\$41,830,000

(1) Amounts as of and for the years ended June 30, 2001 and June 30, 2002 have been adjusted for the reclassification of discontinued operations.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION.

INTRODUCTION.

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Fonar was formed in 1978 to engage in the business of designing, manufacturing and selling MRI scanners. In 1997, we formed a wholly-owned subsidiary, Health Management Corporation of America, also referred to as "HMCA", formerly known as U.S. Health Management Corporation, in order to expand into the physician and diagnostic management services business.

Fonar's principal MRI products are its Stand-Up(TM)/Upright(TM) MRI and Fonar 360(TM) MRI scanners. The Stand-Up(TM) MRI allows patients to be scanned for the first time under weight-bearing conditions. The Company has been aggressively seeking new sales and during fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively received orders for 30 and 39 Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners. The Stand-Up(TM) MRI is the only MRI capable of producing images in the weight bearing state.

In fiscal 2005, we received our first order for a 360(TM) MRI scanner, bringing the total number of orders for our MRI scanners to 31.

At 0.6 Tesla field strength, the Stand-Up(TM) MRI and Fonar 360(TM) magnets are among the highest field open MRI scanners in the industry, offering non-claustrophobic MRI together with high-field image quality. Fonar's open MRI scanners were the first high field strength MRI scanners in the industry.

HMCA commenced operations in July, 1997 and generates revenues from providing comprehensive management services, including development, administration, accounting, billing and collection services, together with office space, medical equipment, supplies and non-medical personnel to its clients. Revenues are in the form of fees which are earned under contracts with MRI facilities and physical rehabilitation practices. Since April 2003, HMCA no longer engages in the management of primary care medical practices. On July 28, 2005, subsequent to the end of fiscal 2005, HMCA sold the portion of its business engaged in the management of physical therapy and rehabilitation practices.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005, June 30, 2004, 96.2% and 100%, respectively, of HMCA's revenues were derived from contracts with facilities and practices owned by Dr. Raymond V. Damadian, the President of FONAR and HMCA and principal stockholder of FONAR. The agreements with the MRI facilities are for one-year terms which renew automatically on an annual basis, unless terminated. The fees are based on the number of procedures performed and currently range from \$250 to \$500 per MRI scan. The fees are reviewed and if appropriate, adjusted on an annual basis by mutual agreement.

The agreements with the physical rehabilitation practices, which were executed in 1998, provided for a term of 20 years. The fees were fixed monthly fees adjusted annually. These agreements were terminated effective as of June 1, 2005, and new agreements were entered into with new practices with owners who have no affiliation with Dr. Damadian, Fonar or HMCA. These new agreements were assigned in connection with the sale of the portion of HMCA's business managing physical therapy and rehabilitation practices. Historically, adjustments were made on the basis of changes in HMCA's costs, plus a percentage of costs. The monthly fees under these contracts with the physical rehabilitation practices ranged from approximately \$90,000 to \$285,000.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including

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those related to investments, intangible assets, income taxes, contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. We recognize revenue and related costs of revenue from sales contracts for our MRI scanners, under the percentage-of-completion method. Under this method, we recognize revenue and related costs of revenue, as each sub-assembly is completed. Amounts received in advance of our commencement of production are recorded as customer advances.

We recognize revenue from license agreements for our intellectual property over the shorter of the contractual life of the license or the estimated economic life. For our current license agreement, we are recognizing revenue ratably over 5 years.

We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. As of June 30, 2005, we recorded a valuation allowance which reduced our deferred tax assets to equal our deferred tax liability.

We amortize our intangible assets, including patents, purchased management agreements and capitalized software development costs, over the shorter of the contractual/legal life or the estimated economic life. Our amortization life for patents, purchased management agreements and capitalized software development costs is 15 to 17 years, 20 years and 5 years, respectively.

We periodically assess the recoverability of long-lived assets, including property and equipment, intangibles and management agreements, when there are indications of potential impairment, based on estimates of undiscounted future cash flows. The amount of impairment is calculated by comparing anticipated discounted future cash flows with the carrying value of the related asset. In performing this analysis, management considers such factors as current results, trends, and future prospects, in addition to other economic factors.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS. FISCAL 2005 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2004

In fiscal 2005, we experienced net income of \$1.0 million on revenues of \$104.9 million, as compared to a net loss of \$9.5 million on revenues of \$71.6 million for fiscal 2004. This represents an increase in revenues of 46.5%. This was due in part to the fact that while revenues increased by 46.5%, total costs and expenses increased by only 28.9%. Our consolidated operating results improved by \$10.2 million to operating income of \$1.7 million for fiscal 2005 as compared to an operating loss of \$8.5 million for fiscal 2004.

Discussion of Operating Results of Medical Equipment Segment Fiscal 2005 Compared to Fiscal 2004

Revenues attributable to our medical equipment segment increased by 67.1% to \$81.3 million in fiscal 2005 from \$48.6 million in fiscal 2004, reflecting an increase in product sales revenues of 70.2%, from \$43.0 million in fiscal 2004 to \$73.1 million in fiscal 2005 and an increase in service revenue of 80.6%, from \$3.2 million in fiscal 2004 to \$5.8 million in fiscal 2005. This improvement in revenues was attributable to our increase in sales of our Stand-Up(TM) MRI, which is unique in that it permits MRI scans to be performed on patients upright in the weight-bearing state and in multiple positions that

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correlate with symptoms. The increase in service revenue is a result primarily of our increase scanner base, as scanners sold in previous years become service customers after the warranty period expires.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004, respectively, we received orders for 30 and 39 Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners. In addition to 30 Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners, we received our first order for a Fonar 360(TM) scanner.

Confirming our expectation of increased demand for our MRI scanners, product sales to unrelated parties increased by 77.7% in fiscal 2005 from \$37.7 million in fiscal 2004 to \$66.9 million in fiscal 2005. Product sales to related parties increased by 16.8% in fiscal 2005 from \$5.3 million in fiscal 2004 to \$6.2 million in fiscal 2005. We believe that one of our principal challenges in achieving greater market penetration is attributable to the better name recognition and larger sales forces of our larger competitors such as General Electric, Siemens, Hitachi, Philips and Toshiba and the ability of some of our competitors to offer attractive financing terms through affiliates, such as G.E. Capital. Nevertheless, no other competitor offers a whole body weight bearing MRI scanner such as the Stand-Up(TM) MRI, and the General Electric Medical Systems division of General Electric acts as a manufacturer's representative for the Stand-Up(TM) MRI.

We believe that our continuing increase in unrelated party product sales shows that we are successfully meeting that challenge.

The operating results for the medical equipment segment improved by \$9.5 million from a loss of \$8.8 million in fiscal 2004 to an income of \$752,000 in fiscal 2005. This improvement is attributable to our continuing increase in recognition of revenues on our scanner sales.

We recognized revenues of \$71.7 million from the sale of our Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners and \$764,031 from the sales of a FONAR 360(TM) MRI scanner in fiscal 2005. In fiscal 2004, we recognized revenues of \$42.7 million from the sale of Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners.

Sales of MRI scanners to related parties, consisting of professional corporations and other entities in which Dr. Damadian or members of his family have an interest represented approximately 5.9%, or \$6.2 million, of our revenues in fiscal 2005, as compared to 7.4%, or \$5.3 million, of our revenues in fiscal 2004.

License and royalty revenue declined by 4.3% to approximately \$2.3 million in fiscal 2005 from approximately \$2.4 million in fiscal 2004.

Gross profit margins on product sales decreased during fiscal 2005 from 38.1% in fiscal 2004 to 35.9% in fiscal 2005. The decrease is principally attributable to increased prices for steel and copper.

Research and development expenses, net of capitalized costs, increased by 9.4% to \$6.0 million in fiscal 2005 as compared to \$5.5 million in fiscal 2004. Our expenses for fiscal 2005 represented continued research and development of Fonar's scanners, Fonar's new hardware and software product, Sympulse(TM) and new surface coils to be used with the Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner.

Discussion of Operating Results of Physician and Diagnostic Services Management Segment.

Fiscal 2005 Compared to Fiscal 2004

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Revenues attributable to the Company's physician and diagnostic services management segment, HMCA, increased by 2.8% to \$23.6 million in fiscal 2005 from \$23.0 million in fiscal 2004. The increase in revenues reflected anticipated increases provided by upgraded facilities. Presently, eight of the 11 MRI facilities managed by HMCA have Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners and additional upgrades are planned.

Cost of revenues as a percentage of the related revenues for our physician and diagnostic services management segment increased from \$13.8 million or 60% of related revenues for the year ended June 30, 2004 to \$14.5 million, or 61.3% of related revenue for the year ended June 30, 2005.

Operating results of this segment improved from an operating loss of \$308,000 in fiscal 2004 to operating income of \$912,000 in fiscal 2005. We attribute the improvement to HMCA's focus on upgrading the more promising sites it manages such as the introduction of Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners at MRI facilities.

Discussion of Certain Consolidated Results of Operations

Fiscal 2005 Compared to Fiscal 2004

We recognized interest income of \$546,648 in 2005 as compared to \$448,571 in fiscal 2004, representing an increase of 21.9%. The increase was attributable primarily to an increase in interest rates on our investments in marketable securities.

Interest expense of \$232,227 was recognized in fiscal 2005 decreasing from \$268,128 in fiscal 2004 and representing a decrease of 13.4%. The decrease was attributable primarily to the repayment of debt and capital lease obligations in fiscal 2004.

Notwithstanding that revenue increased by 46.5%, selling, general and administrative expenses, exclusive of compensatory element of stock issuances, increased by only 6.2% to \$26.6 million in fiscal 2005 from \$25.1 million in fiscal 2004, accounting in part for our increase in net income. This increase was related to expenses incurred in our medical segment related to marketing and customer relations programs, such as participating in a trade show, increased commissions, and an in-house seminar for all owners of Stand-Up MRI(TM) scanners and increased professional fees. A portion of the increased professional fees was related to the engagement of outside consultants to assist us in preparation of internal documentation in connection with our compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In addition we incurred expenses in connection with the defense of non-material litigation.

The decrease in compensatory element of stock issuances from approximately \$4.1 million in fiscal 2004 to \$3.1 million in fiscal 2005 reflected the continued but reduced use of Fonar's stock bonus plans to pay certain highly compensated employees and others in stock rather than in cash.

The lower provision for bad debt of \$164,000 in fiscal 2005 as compared to \$331,000 in fiscal 2004, reflected a decrease in reserves and write-offs of certain indebtedness.

The amortization expense of \$634,000 in fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004, reflects the amortization of management agreements attributable to HMCA's acquisitions.

We are enthusiastic about the future of our Stand-Up(TM) MRI and FONAR 360(TM) scanners which bring a new plateau of openness to diagnostic MRI and are expected to bring a new frontier in performing MRI guided intervention. We believe our new products are beginning to successfully penetrate the market, as

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reflected in the dramatic increase in product sales from approximately \$3.4 million in fiscal 2000 to \$6.1 million in fiscal 2001, to \$11.6 million in fiscal 2002, to \$24.9 million in fiscal 2003, to \$43.0 million in fiscal 2004 and 73.1 million in fiscal 2005. In addition to our success with our Stand-Up(TM) MRI, we sold our first Fonar 360(TM) in the first quarter of fiscal 2005.

Service and repair fees also have steadily increased, as reflected by the increase in service and repair fees from \$1.7 million in fiscal 2000 to \$2.0 million in fiscal 2001 to \$2.2 million in fiscal 2002 to \$2.5 million in fiscal 2003 to \$3.2 million in fiscal 2004 and \$5.8 million in fiscal 2005.

Continuing our tradition as the originator of MRI, we remain committed to maintaining our position as a leading innovator of the industry through aggressive investing in research and development. In fiscal 2005 we continued our investment in the development of our new MRI scanners, together with software and upgrades, with an investment of \$6,752,755 in research and development, \$745,994 of which was capitalized, as compared to \$6,079,797, \$588,735 of which was capitalized, in fiscal 2004. The research and development expenditures were approximately 8.3% of revenues attributable to our medical equipment segment, and 6.4% of total revenues, in 2005 and 12.5% of medical equipment segment revenues, and 8.5% of total revenues in fiscal 2004. This represented a 11.1% increase in research and development expenditures in fiscal 2005 as compared to fiscal 2004 and our significantly higher total revenues and medical equipment revenues which have resulted from our greater emphasis on marketing and selling.

In summary, Fonar continued the trend of steadily increasing MRI scanner sales, most dramatically the increase in Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner sales revenues from fiscal 2001 through fiscal 2005. We anticipate that increased scanner sales revenues will continue due to the unique capability of the Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner to scan patients in weight-bearing positions and future sales of the Fonar 360(TM) for image guided interventional procedures and treatments. Service revenues have also increased over the past five fiscal years.

The physician and diagnostic services management segment, HMCA, revenues also continued to increase, from \$22.9 million in fiscal 2003 to \$23.0 in fiscal 2004 and \$23.6 million in fiscal 2005.

We have increased HMCA revenues by closing unprofitable facilities and continuing our program of replacing the MRI scanners at the MRI facilities we manage with Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners and opening new facilities equipped with Stand-Up(TM).

Marketing expenditures are likely to increase, as the Company continues its efforts to promote sales.

Following the end of fiscal 2005, HMCA sold the portion of its business engaged in the management of physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities in July of 2005 to Health Plus Management Services, L.L.C. for a purchase price of \$6.6 million, payable pursuant to a promissory note in 120 monthly installments.

The first twelve installments are interest only and the remaining 108 payments will consist of equal installments of principal and interest in the amount of \$76,014 each. The note is secured by a first lien on all of the assets of Health Plus, including its accounts receivable. The note is subject to prepayment provisions to the extent Health Plus resells all or part of the assets and business or utilizes the assets sold as collateral in any debt financing.

HMCA had recognized revenue from the management of physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities of approximately \$9.7 million during both 2005 and

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2004. In connection with this sale, HMCA expects to recognize a diminimus loss during the quarter ended September 30, 2005. In addition, HMCA will record a one time charge to earnings during the quarter ended September 30, 2005 of \$1.6 million related to the termination of the employment contracts discussed above.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS. FISCAL 2004 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2003

In fiscal 2004, we experienced a net loss of \$9.5 million on revenues of \$71.6 million as compared to a net loss of \$15.0 million on revenues of \$52.9 million for fiscal 2003. This represented a decrease in the net loss of 36.7%, and an increase in revenues of 35.4%.

Discussion of Operating Results of Medical Equipment Segment

Fiscal 2004 Compared to Fiscal 2003

Revenues attributable to our medical equipment segment increased by 62.3% to \$48.6 million in fiscal 2004 from \$30.0 million in fiscal 2003, reflecting an increase in product sales of 72.4%, from \$24.9 million in fiscal 2003 to \$43.0 million in fiscal 2004 and an increase in service revenue of 29.4% from \$2.5 million in fiscal 2003 to \$3.2 million in fiscal 2004. We attributed the increase in scanner sales to the growing market penetration of the Stand-Up(TM) MRI. Product sales to unrelated parties increased by 113.3% in fiscal 2004 from \$17.7 million in fiscal 2003 to \$37.7 million in fiscal 2004.

Product sales to related parties, consisting of professional corporations and other entities in which Dr. Damadian or members of his family have an interest, decreased, however, by approximately 26.9%, from \$7.3 million in fiscal 2003 to \$5.3 million in fiscal 2004. Such related party scanner sales represented approximately 7.4% of our revenues in fiscal 2004 as compared to 13.8% of our revenues in fiscal 2003.

Sales to related parties in fiscal 2004 were adversely affected by the bankruptcy during the year of their primary financing source, which had to be replaced.

Licensee and royalty revenue declined by 4.1% to approximately \$2.4 million in fiscal 2004 from approximately \$2.6 million in fiscal 2003.

Gross profit margins on product sales improved during fiscal 2004 from 35.7% in fiscal 2003 to 38.1% in fiscal 2004. Such improvement was principally attributable to the medical equipment segment operating at a higher level of capacity resulting from increased sales volume.

Results of operations for the medical equipment segment improved by 22.1% from an operating loss of \$11.3 million in fiscal 2003 to an operating loss of \$8.8 million in fiscal 2004. This improvement was attributable to our increase in gross margins on our scanner sales.

We recognized revenues of \$42.7 million from the sale of Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners in fiscal 2004. In fiscal 2003 we recognized revenues of \$24.3 million from the sale of Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners and \$100,000 from the sale of one refurbished, used, Beta(TM) scanner.

Research and development expenses, net of capitalized costs, increased by 6.3% to \$5.5 million in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$5.2 million in fiscal 2003. Our expenses for fiscal 2004 represented continued research and development of Fonar's scanners, its new hardware and software product, Sympulse(TM) and new surface coils to be used within the Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner.

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Discussion of Operating Results of Physician Management Services Segment. Fiscal 2004 Compared to Fiscal 2003

Revenues attributable to our physician and diagnostic services management segment (HMCA) increased by 0.2% to \$23.0 million in fiscal 2004 from \$22.9 million in fiscal 2003. Our increase in revenues reflected our clients' increased revenues from upgraded facilities offsetting the closing of underperforming facilities.

Costs of revenues for our physician and diagnostic services management segment increased from \$13.3 million, or 57.9%, of related revenues for the year ended June 30, 2003 to \$13.8 million, or 60%, of related revenues for the year ended June 30, 2004.

Operating results of this segment improved from an operating loss of \$3.8 million in fiscal 2003 to operating income of \$308,000 in fiscal 2004. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003, HMCA recognized an impairment loss of \$795,237, on certain management agreements with a physical rehabilitation and therapy facility which was closed in the beginning of the second quarter of fiscal 2003. We attribute the improvement to HMCA's focus on upgrading the more promising sites it manages with Stand-Up(TM) MRI facilities.

Discussion of Certain Consolidated Results of Operations.
Fiscal 2004 Compared to Fiscal 2003

We recognized interest income of \$448,571 in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$670,678 in fiscal 2003, representing a decrease of 33.1%. The decrease was attributable primarily to a decrease in interest on our investments in marketable securities.

Interest expense of \$268,128 was recognized in fiscal 2004 decreasing from \$626,450 in fiscal 2003 and representing a decrease of 57.2%. The decrease was attributable primarily to the repayment of long-term debt and capital lease obligations in fiscal 2004.

Selling, general and administrative expenses, exclusive of the compensatory element of stock issuances, increased by 7.3% to \$25.1 million in fiscal 2004 from \$23.4 million in fiscal 2003. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was attributable primarily to the expansion of Fonar's increased manufacturing, advertising, marketing and sales activity.

The decrease in compensatory element of stock issuances from approximately \$4.8 million in fiscal 2003 to \$4.1 million in fiscal 2004 reflected the continued but reduced use of Fonar's stock bonus plan to pay certain highly compensated employees and others in stock rather than in cash.

The lower provision for bad debt of \$331,000 in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$702,000 in fiscal 2003, reflected a decrease in reserves and write-offs of certain receivables.

The amortization expense of \$634,000 in fiscal 2004 and \$696,000 in fiscal 2003 reflects the amortization of management agreements attributable to HMCA's acquisitions.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities decreased by 27.5% from \$20.6 million at June 30, 2004 to \$14.9 million at June 30, 2005.

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Marketable securities approximated \$9.4 million as of June 30, 2005, as compared to \$11.1 million as of June 30, 2004. At June 30, 2005, we decreased our investments in U.S. Government obligations from approximately \$5.2 million at June 30, 2004 to approximately \$3.8 million, increased our investments in corporate and government agency bonds from approximately \$3.4 million at June 30, 2004 to approximately \$4.0 million and decreased our investments in certificates of deposits, notes and equivalents from \$2.5 million at June 30, 2004 to \$1.6 million.

Cash used in operating activities for fiscal 2005 approximated \$1.0 million. Cash used in operating activities was attributable substantially to the increase in costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings of \$8.7 million, the increase in accounts receivable of \$1.6 million and the decrease in customer advances of \$6.1 million.

Cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2005 approximated \$1.9 million. The principal uses of cash from investing activities were purchases of marketable securities of \$13.4 million, purchases of property and equipment of \$2.2 million, costs of capitalized software development of \$788,000 and costs of patents and copyrights of \$464,000. The principal source of cash provided by investing activities was sales of approximately \$15.0 in marketable securities.

Cash used in financing activities for fiscal 2005 approximated \$1.1 million. The principal sources of cash in financing activities were proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants of \$254,000, offset by the repayment of borrowings and capital lease obligations of \$400,000 and distributions to holders of minority interests of \$910,000.

Total liabilities decreased by 29.6% during fiscal 2005, from approximately \$33.7 million at June 30, 2004 to approximately \$23.7 million at June 30, 2005. The decrease in total liabilities reflected principally a decrease of 92.9% in the current portion of long-term debt and capital leases, from \$6.0 million at June 30, 2004 to \$425,000 at June 30, 2005, an increase in accounts payable of 57.7% from \$5.4 million at June 30, 2004 to \$8.5 million at June 30, 2005 and a decrease in customer advances of 78.5% from \$7.8 million at June 30, 2004 to \$1.6 million at June 30, 2005, resulting from our reduced backlog.

Our obligations and the periods in which they are scheduled to become due are set forth in the following table:

Obligation	Total	Due in Less than 1 Year	Due in 1-3 years	Due in 4-5 years	Due after 5 years
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Long-term debt	\$ 505,496	\$ 224,869	\$ 280,627	\$ ---	\$ ---
Capital lease Obligation	886,018	200,274	353,032	319,212	13,500
Operating leases	10,867,531	2,714,531	4,719,301	2,196,868	1,236,831
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total cash Obligations	\$12,259,045	\$3,139,674	\$5,352,960	\$2,516,080	\$1,250,331
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

As at June 30, 2005, our obligations included approximately \$2.4 million in various state sales taxes.

Our working capital surplus as of June 30, 2005 approximates \$36.2 million, as

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compared to a working capital surplus of \$22.6 million as of June 30, 2004.

In order to conserve its capital resources, we have issued common stock under our stock bonus and stock option plans to compensate employees and non-employees for services rendered. In fiscal 2005, the compensatory element of stock issuances was \$3.1 million as compared to \$4.1 million for fiscal 2004.

Utilization of equity in lieu of cash compensation has improved our liquidity since it increases cash available for other expenditures.

The foregoing trends in our capital resources are expected to improve as our MRI scanner products gain wider market acceptance and produce greater sales revenues.

Capital expenditures for fiscal 2005 approximated \$3.5 million and substantially consisted of office and research and development equipment, in the amount of \$2.2 million, capitalized software costs of \$788,000, and capitalized patent costs of \$464,000.

Fonar has not committed to making capital expenditures in the 2006 fiscal year other than its intention to continue research and development expenditures at current levels. In addition, HMCA plans to incur expenditures of approximately \$350,000 for leasehold improvement costs for a new MRI facility in Tallahassee, Florida.

Our business plan currently includes an aggressive program for manufacturing and selling our new line of open MRI scanners. In addition, we are enhancing our revenue by participating in the physician and diagnostic services management business through our subsidiary, HMCA and are in the process of upgrading the facilities which it manages, most significantly by the replacement of existing MRI scanners with new Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanners.

Our business plan calls for a continuing emphasis on providing our customers with enhanced equipment service and maintenance capabilities and delivering state-of-the-art, innovative and high quality equipment upgrades at competitive prices. Fees for on-going service and maintenance from our installed base of scanners were \$3.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2004 and \$5.8 million for the year ended June 30, 2005.

We believe that the above mentioned financial resources, anticipated cash flows from operations and potential financing sources, will provide the cash flows needed to achieve the sales, service and production levels necessary to support its operations.

ITEM 7A. QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET

RISK

Fonar's investments in fixed rate instruments. None of the fixed rate instruments in which we invest extend beyond June 30, 2005. Below is a tabular presentation of the maturity profile of the fixed rate instruments held by us at June 30, 2005.

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY PRINCIPAL AMOUNT BY EXPECTED MATURITY WEIGHTED AVERAGE INTEREST RATE

Date	Investments in Fixed Rate Instruments	Weighted Average Interest Rate
------	--	-----------------------------------

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6/30/06	3,087,486	2.05%
6/30/07	1,800,000	3.57%
6/30/08	1,050,000	3.48%
6/30/09	1,398,500	3.58%
6/30/10	1,845,999	2.67%
6/30/11	200,000	3.90%
6/30/14	100,000	4.12%

Total:	9,481,985	
Fair Value at 6/30/05	9,304,446	

All of our revenue, expense and capital purchasing activities are transacted in United States dollars.

See Note 12 to the consolidated Financial Statements for information on long-term debt.

ITEM 8.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Page No.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
At June 30, 2005 and 2004

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the Three Years Ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Three Years Ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Three Years Ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
FONAR Corporation and Subsidiaries

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We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of FONAR Corporation and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of FONAR Corporation and Subsidiaries at June 30, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2005, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated, September 23, 2005, expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

During each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2005, a significant portion of the Company's revenues was from related parties.

New York, New York
September 23, 2005

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
FONAR Corporation and Subsidiaries

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Controls over Financial Reporting, that FONAR Corporation and Subsidiaries (the "Company") maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2005 based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting

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and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2005, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2005 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 of the Company and our report dated September 23, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/Marcum & Kliegman LLP

New York, New York
September 23, 2005

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FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS

	June 30,	
	2005	2004
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,516,603	\$ 9,473,989
Marketable securities	9,411,231	11,120,141
Restricted cash	-	5,500,000
Accounts receivable - net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$498,452 and \$467,990 at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively	1,971,251	1,006,287
Accounts receivable - related parties - net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$646,621 and \$655,563 at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively	470,388	296,909
Medical receivables	9,990,000	-
Management fee receivable	893,419	-
Management fee receivable - related medical practices - net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$2,017,163 and \$1,874,390 at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively	7,826,069	14,314,657
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	10,538,163	1,711,306
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billing on uncompleted contracts - related party	-	111,941
Inventories	9,837,790	9,585,346
Investment in sales-type lease	173,751	153,413
Current portion of advances and notes to related medical practices	149,441	240,127
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,784,935	1,571,550
Total Current Assets	58,563,041	55,085,666
Property and Equipment - Net	7,594,225	8,210,621
Advances and Notes to Related Medical Practices - net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$364,791 at June 30, 2005 and 2004	200,987	367,075
Investment in Sales-Type Lease	279,028	452,778
Notes Receivable	553,000	-
Management Agreements - Net	3,991,688	8,730,273
Other Intangible Assets - Net	4,503,247	3,957,687
Other Assets	409,266	396,746
Total Assets	\$ 76,094,482	\$ 77,200,846

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

LIABILITIES

	June 30,	
	2005	2004
Current Liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt and capital leases	\$ 425,143	\$ 5,982,991
Accounts payable	8,468,505	5,368,461
Other current liabilities	10,779,156	10,004,799
Unearned revenue on service contracts - related parties	525,699	373,333
Customer advances	1,632,983	7,800,305
Customer advances - related party	41,566	-
Income taxes payable	11,234	25,831
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	301,179	2,936,905
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts - related party	153,461	-
Total Current Liabilities	22,338,926	32,492,625
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Due to related medical practices	127,728	154,357
Long-term debt and capital leases, less current portion	966,371	719,502
Other liabilities	270,372	298,916
Total Long-Term Liabilities	1,364,471	1,172,775
Total Liabilities	23,703,397	33,665,400

Commitments, Contingencies and Other Matters

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	June 30,	
	2005	2004
Minority Interest	\$ 522,564	\$ 381,022
Stockholders' Equity:		
Class A non-voting preferred stock - \$.0001 par value; authorized - 8,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding - 7,836,287 shares at June 30, 2005 and 2004	784	784

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Preferred stock - \$.001 par value; authorized - 10,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding - none	-	-
Common stock - \$.0001 par value; authorized - 130,000,000 and 110,000,000 shares at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively; issued - 105,043,014 and 98,704,937 shares at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively; outstanding - 104,751,950 and 98,413,873 shares at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively	10,474	9,840
Class B common stock (10 votes per share) - \$.0001 par value; authorized - 4,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding - 3,953 and 4,153 shares at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively	-	-
Class C common stock (25 votes per share) - \$.0001 par value; authorized - 10,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding - 9,562,824 shares at June 30, 2005 and 2004	956	956
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	159,928,871	152,090,431
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(182,250)	(45,871)
Accumulated deficit	(106,369,283)	(107,383,692)
Notes receivable from employee stockholders	(845,641)	(842,634)
Treasury stock, at cost - 291,064 shares of common stock at June 30, 2005 and 2004	(675,390)	(675,390)
	-----	-----
Total Stockholders' Equity	51,868,521	43,154,424
	-----	-----
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 76,094,482	\$ 77,200,846
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----
Revenues			
Product sales - net	\$ 66,918,535	\$ 37,658,710	\$ 17,652,799
Product sales - related parties - net	6,210,302	5,315,837	7,276,209
Service and repair fees - net	5,017,478	2,729,352	2,063,999
Service and repair fees - related parties - net	780,634	480,556	415,691
Management and other fees	893,419	-	-
Management and other fees - related medical practices - net	22,738,176	22,979,902	22,932,837
License fees and royalties	2,340,000	2,445,000	2,550,000
	-----	-----	-----
Total Revenues - Net	104,898,544	71,609,357	52,891,535
	-----	-----	-----
Costs and Expenses			
Costs related to product sales	43,124,019	23,160,484	11,681,213

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Costs related to product sales - related parties	3,752,493	3,447,944	4,351,860
Costs related to service and repair fees	4,634,486	3,323,862	2,539,563
Costs related to service and repair fees - related parties	721,047	688,606	627,661
Costs related to management and other fees	547,717	-	-
Costs related to management and other fees - related medical practices	13,939,841	13,786,039	13,277,016
Research and development	6,006,761	5,491,062	5,164,451
Selling, general and administrative, inclusive of compensatory element of stock issuances of \$3,073,134, \$4,125,717 and \$4,842,748 for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively	29,711,008	29,217,080	28,203,960
Provision for bad debts	164,293	330,997	701,534
Loss on impairment of management agreement	-	-	795,237
Amortization of management agreements	633,577	633,577	696,285
	-----	-----	-----
Total Costs and Expenses	103,235,242	80,079,651	68,038,780
	-----	-----	-----
Income (Loss) from Operations	1,663,302	(8,470,294)	(15,147,245)
Other Income and (Expenses):			
Financing costs due to the change in terms of warrants	-	(238,950)	-
Interest expense	(232,277)	(263,803)	(580,748)
Interest expense - related parties	-	(4,325)	(45,702)
Investment income	522,870	403,398	470,271
Interest income - related parties	23,778	45,173	200,407
Other income (expense) - net	152,178	16,247	(25,499)
Minority interests in income of partnerships	(1,051,401)	(951,940)	(776,222)
	-----	-----	-----
Income (Loss) Before Provision for (Benefit From) Income Taxes	1,078,450	(9,464,494)	(15,904,738)
Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes	64,041	29,889	(703,871)
	-----	-----	-----
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	\$ 1,014,409	(9,494,383)	\$(15,200,867)
	-----	-----	-----

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----
Discontinued Operations:			
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (315,363)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	-	-	509,814
	-----	-----	-----
Net Gain from Discontinued Operations	-	-	194,451

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Net Income (Loss)	\$ 1,014,409	\$ (9,494,383)	\$ (15,006,416)
Net Income (Loss) Available to Common Stockholders	\$ 943,768	\$ (9,494,383)	\$ (15,006,416)
Basic and Diluted Net Earnings (Loss) Per Share - Continuing Operations	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.20)
Basic and Diluted Net Earnings Per Share - Discontinued Operations	-	-	-
Basic and Diluted Net Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.20)
Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share - Common C	\$ -	N/A	N/A

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	Class A Non-Voting Preferred Stock	Common Stock	
		Shares	Amount
Balance - June 30, 2004	\$ 784	98,413,873	\$ 9,840
Net income	-	-	-
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options	-	49,484	5
Exercise of callable warrants	-	253,250	25
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	1,914,177	192
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	3,418,695	342
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	523,298	52
Net reduction in notes receivable from employee stockholders	-	-	
-			
Issuance of stock for notes receivable - employee stockholders	-	178,973	18
Conversion of Class B common stock	-	200	-
Balance - June 30, 2005	\$ 784	104,751,950	\$ 10,474

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	Class B Common Stock ----- Shares -----	Class C Common Stock -----	Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value -----
Balance - June 30, 2004	4,153	\$956	\$152,090,4
Net income	-	-	-
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options	-	-	54,1
Exercise of callable warrants	-	-	200,0
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	-	2,447,8
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	-	4,288,1
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	-	625,0
Net reduction in notes receivable from employee stockholders	-	-	
Issuance of stock for notes receivable - employee stockholders	-	-	223,2
Conversion of Class B common stock	(200)	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2005	3,953	\$ 956	\$159,928,8
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	Treasury Stock -----	Notes Receivable From Employee Stockholders -----	Accumulate Other Comprehensi Loss -----
Balance - June 30, 2004	\$ (675,390)	\$ (842,634)	\$ (45,87

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Net income	-	-	-
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	-	(136,379)
Exercise of stock options	-	-	-
Exercise of callable warrants	-	-	-
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	-	-
Net reduction in notes receivable from employee stockholders	-	220,228	-
Issuance of stock for notes receivable - employee stockholders	-	(223,235)	-
Conversion of Class B common stock	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2005	\$ (675,390)	\$ (845,641)	\$ (182,250)
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	Accumulated Deficit	Total	Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2004	\$ (107,383,692)	\$ 43,154,424	\$ -
Net income	1,014,409	1,014,409	1,014,409
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	(136,379)	(136,379)
Exercise of stock options	-	54,181	-
Exercise of callable warrants	-	200,067	-
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	2,448,021	-
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	4,288,457	-
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	625,113	-
Net reduction in notes receivable from employee stockholders	-	220,228	-
Issuance of stock for notes receivable - employee stockholders	-	-	-
Conversion of Class B common stock	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2005	\$ (106,369,283)	\$ 51,868,521	\$ 878,030
	=====	=====	=====

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

	Class A Non-Voting Preferred Stock	Common Stock	
		Shares	Amount
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2003	\$ 784	82,452,958	\$ 8,246
Net loss	-	-	-
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options	-	201,421	20
Exercise of callable warrants	-	3,551,625	355
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	1,792,648	179
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	8,927,183	892
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	1,223,198	122
Net reduction in notes receivable from employee stockholders	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for notes receivable - employee stockholders	-	264,840	26
Financing costs due to change in terms of warrants	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2004	\$ 784	98,413,873	\$ 9,840
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

	Class C Common Stock	Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value	Treasury Stock
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2003	\$ 956	\$131,519,579	\$ (675,390)
Net loss	-	-	-

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Other comprehensive loss income, net of tax:

Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options	-	219,428	-
Exercise of callable warrants	-	3,636,789	-
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	2,520,464	-
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	12,001,820	-
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	1,676,542	-
Net reduction in notes receivable from employee stockholders	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for notes receivable - employee stockholders	-	276,859	-
Financing costs due to change in terms of warrants	-	238,950	-
Balance - June 30, 2004	\$ 956	\$152,090,431	\$ (675,390)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

	Notes Receivable From Employee Stockholders	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Accumulated Deficit
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2003	\$ (654,246)	\$ 68,672	\$ (97,889,309)
Net loss	-	-	(9,494,383)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	(114,543)	-
Exercise of stock options	-	-	-
Exercise of callable warrants	-	-	-
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	-	-
Net reduction in notes receivable from employee stockholders	88,497	-	-
Issuance of stock for notes receivable - employee stockholders	(276,885)	-	-
Financing costs due to change in terms of warrants	-	-	-
Balance - June 30, 2004	\$ (842,634)	\$ (45,871)	\$ (107,383,692)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

	Total	Comprehensive Loss
Balance - June 30, 2003	\$ 32,379,292	\$ -
Net loss	(9,494,383)	(9,494,383)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:		
Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	(114,543)	(114,543)
Exercise of stock options	219,448	-
Exercise of callable warrants	3,637,144	-
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	2,520,643	-
Issuance of stock for goods and services	12,002,712	-
Issuance of stock for consulting services	1,676,664	-
Net reduction in notes receivable from employee stockholders	88,497	-
Issuance of stock for notes receivable - employee stockholders	-	-
Financing costs due to change in terms of warrants	238,950	-
Balance - June 30, 2004	\$ 43,154,424	\$ (9,608,926)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

	Class A Non-Voting Preferred Stock	Common Stock Shares	Amount
Balance - June 30, 2002	\$ 784	71,582,243	\$ 7,158
Net loss	-	-	-
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options	-	27,571	3
Exercise of callable warrants	-	1,000,000	100
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	2,400,117	240
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	5,433,077	543
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	772,042	78
Issuance of stock for options held by related party	-	1,125,000	113
Issuance of stock for note payable	-	15,000	1
Issuance of stock for minority interest	-	97,850	10
Net reduction in notes receivable			

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from stockholders	-	-	-
Conversion of Class B common stock to common stock	-	58	-
Balance - June 30, 2003	\$ 784	82,452,958	\$ 8,246
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

	Class B Common Stock	Class C Common Stock	Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value
	Shares		
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2002	4,211	\$ 956	\$120,156,196
Net loss	-	-	-
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax: Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options	-	-	31,200
Exercise of callable warrants	-	-	1,072,972
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	-	2,653,942
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	-	5,473,406
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	-	784,806
Issuance of stock for options held by related party	-	-	1,226,138
Issuance of stock for note payable	-	-	21,749
Issuance of stock for minority interest	-	-	99,170
Net reduction in notes receivable from stockholders	-	-	-
Conversion of Class B common stock to common stock	(58)	-	-
Balance - June 30, 2003	4,153	\$ 956	\$131,519,579
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

Notes Receivable From	Accumulated Other
-----------------------------	----------------------

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	Treasury Stock	Employee Stockholders	Comprehensive Income
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2002	\$ (675,390)	\$ (997,132)	\$ 85,569
Net loss	-	-	-
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	-	(16,897)
Exercise of stock options	-	-	-
Exercise of callable warrants	-	-	-
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for options held by related party	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for note payable	-	-	-
Issuance of stock for minority interest	-	-	-
Net reduction in notes receivable from stockholders	-	342,886	-
Conversion of Class B common stock to common stock	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2003	\$ (675,390)	\$ (654,246)	\$ 68,672
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

	Accumulated Deficit	Total	Comprehensive Loss
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - June 30, 2002	\$ (82,882,893)	\$ 35,695,248	\$ -
Net loss	(15,006,416)	(15,006,416)	(15,006,416)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Unrealized losses on securities arising during the year, net of tax	-	(16,897)	(16,897)
Exercise of stock options	-	31,203	-
Exercise of callable warrants	-	1,073,072	-
Stock issued to employees under stock bonus plans	-	2,654,182	-
Issuance of stock for goods and services	-	5,473,949	-
Issuance of stock for consulting services	-	784,884	-
Issuance of stock for options held by related party	-	1,226,251	-
Issuance of stock for note payable	-	21,750	-
Issuance of stock for minority interest	-	99,180	-

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Net reduction in notes receivable from stockholders	-	342,886	-
Conversion of Class B common stock to common stock	-	-	-
Balance - June 30, 2003	\$ (97,889,309)	\$ 32,379,292	\$ (15,023,313)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,014,409	\$ (9,494,383)	\$ (15,006,416)
Income from discontinued operations	-	-	(194,451)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	1,014,409	(9,494,383)	(15,200,867)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Minority interest in income of partnerships	1,051,401	951,940	776,222
Depreciation and amortization	3,991,752	3,880,898	4,433,490
Amortization of unearned license fee	(2,340,000)	(2,340,000)	(2,340,000)
Loss on impairment of management agreement	-	-	795,237
Financing costs due to change in terms of warrants	-	238,950	-
Gain on sale of equipment	(28,105)	(21,500)	(1,608)
Provision for bad debts	164,293	330,997	701,534
Compensatory element of stock issuances	3,073,134	4,125,717	4,842,748
Stock issued for costs and expenses	4,288,457	12,002,712	5,473,949
Reduction in notes receivable from employee stockholders	125,909	-	-
(Increase) decrease in operating assets, net:			
Accounts and management fee receivable	(1,592,559)	(2,938,367)	(73,152)
Notes receivable	(548,000)	-	170,000
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(8,714,916)	(1,463,374)	792,733
Inventories	547,586	(4,528,085)	(393,494)
Principal payments received on sales-type lease - related parties	-	14,285	2,597,331
Principal payments received on sales-type lease	153,412	135,456	119,601
Prepaid expenses and other			

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current assets	(213,385)	(285,689)	(333,959)
Other assets	(17,520)	(37,722)	80,124
Advances and notes to related parties medical practices	256,774	519,181	492,594
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities, net:			
Accounts payable	3,100,044	1,664,772	(295,413)
Other current liabilities	3,328,598	2,674,269	472,617
Customer advances	(6,125,756)	2,867,540	(2,774,867)
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(2,482,265)	(1,814,534)	3,636,527
Other liabilities	(28,544)	(2,768)	(57,850)
Due to related medical practices	(26,629)	-	-
Income taxes payable	(14,597)	15,430	(734,104)
	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY CONTINUING OPERATIONS	(1,036,507)	6,495,725	3,179,393
NET CASH PROVIDED BY DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	-	-	232,939
	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(1,036,507)	6,495,725	3,412,332
	-----	-----	-----

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of marketable securities	\$ (13,388,404)	\$ (26,046,021)	\$ (20,920,431)
Sales of marketable securities	14,960,935	20,648,354	20,640,000
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,204,290)	(1,935,186)	(1,273,557)
Repayment of note receivable from buyers of A&A Services	-	150,000	-
Costs of capitalized software development	(788,321)	(630,263)	(791,216)
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations, net	-	-	2,821,564
Proceeds from sale of equipment	31,126	21,500	133,898
Cost of patents and copyrights	(464,104)	(572,709)	(424,761)
	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,853,058)	(8,364,325)	185,497
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
(Repayment of) proceeds from long-term debt	(5,500,000)	5,500,000	950,000
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	5,500,000	(5,500,000)	5,500,000

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Repayment of borrowings and capital lease obligations	(444,653)	(1,003,935)	(8,674,362)
Net proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants	254,248	3,928,182	1,104,275
Distributions to holders of minority interests	(909,859)	(916,036)	(604,230)
Repayment of notes receivable from employee stockholders	32,443	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(1,067,821)	2,008,211	(1,724,317)
	-----	-----	-----
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(3,957,386)	139,611	1,873,512
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	9,473,989	9,334,378	7,460,866
	-----	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 5,516,603	\$ 9,473,989	\$ 9,334,378
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

FONAR Corporation (the "Company" or "FONAR") is a Delaware corporation, which was incorporated on July 17, 1978. FONAR is engaged in the research, development, production and marketing of medical scanning equipment, which uses principles of Magnetic Resonance Imaging ("MRI") for the detection and diagnosis of human diseases. In addition to deriving revenues from the direct sale of MRI equipment, revenue is also generated from its installed-base of customers through its service and upgrade programs.

Health Management Corporation of America ("HMCA") was organized by the Company in March 1997, as a wholly-owned subsidiary, in order to enable the Company to expand into the business of providing comprehensive management services to physicians' practices and other medical providers, including diagnostic imaging centers and ancillary services. The services provided by the Company include development, administration, leasing of office space, facilities and medical equipment, provision of supplies, staffing and supervision of non-medical personnel, legal services, accounting, billing and collection and the development and implementation of practice growth and marketing strategies.

HMCA entered the physician and diagnostic management services business through the consummation of two acquisitions in fiscal 1997, two acquisitions in fiscal 1998, and one acquisition consummated in fiscal 1999. The acquired companies in all cases were actively engaged in the business of managing medical providers. The medical providers are diagnostic imaging centers, principally MRI scanning centers, multi-specialty practices and primary care practices. On April 8, 2003, HMCA sold all of its issued and outstanding stock of A&A Services, Inc., a physician practice management services organization engaged in the business of managing four primary care practices (see Note 22). On July 28, 2005, HMCA sold the assets consisting principally of the management agreements with the physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities, the assignment of other agreements and

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rights utilized in the physical therapy and rehabilitation facility management business, the physical therapy equipment, a portion of the accounts receivable and furniture and fixtures we provided to the physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities (see Note 24). As a result of the sale on July 28, 2005, HMCA is only managing diagnostic imaging centers.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of FONAR Corporation, its majority and wholly-owned subsidiaries and partnerships. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The most significant estimates relate to allowances, intangible assets, income taxes, useful lives of property and equipment, contingencies, revenue recognition and litigation. In addition, healthcare industry reforms and reimbursement practices will continue to impact the Company's operations and the determination of contractual and other allowance estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investment in Marketable Securities

The Company accounts for its investments using Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities" ("SFAS No. 115"). This standard requires that certain debt and equity securities be adjusted to market value at the end of each accounting period. Unrealized market value gains and losses are charged to earnings if the securities are traded for short-term profit. Otherwise, such unrealized gains and losses are charged or credited to comprehensive income (loss).

Management determines the proper classifications of investments in obligations with fixed maturities and marketable equity securities at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designations as of each balance sheet date. At June 30, 2005 and 2004, all securities covered by SFAS No. 115 were designated as available for sale. Accordingly, these securities are stated at fair market value, with unrealized gains and losses reported in comprehensive income (loss). Realized gains and losses on sales of investments, as determined on a specific identification basis, are included in investment income in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Inventories

Inventories consist of purchased parts, components and supplies, as well as work-in-process, and are stated at the lower of cost determined on the first-in, first-out method or market.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment procured in the normal course of business is stated at cost. Property and equipment purchased in connection with an acquisition is stated at its estimated fair value, generally based on an appraisal. Property and equipment is being depreciated for financial accounting purposes using the straight-line method over the shorter of their estimated useful lives, generally five to seven years, or the term of a capital lease, if applicable. Leasehold improvements are being amortized over the shorter of the useful life or the remaining lease term. Upon retirement or other disposition of these assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation of these assets are removed from the accounts and the resulting gains or losses are reflected in the results of operations. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations. Renewals and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repair expenses totaled approximately \$738,000, \$598,000 and \$625,000 for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Management Agreements

Amounts allocated to management agreements, in connection with two acquisitions completed during the period from June 1997 through August 1998, are being amortized using the straight-line method over the 20-year term of the agreements. These management agreements were sold on July 28, 2005 (see Notes 3 and 24).

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Other Intangible Assets

1) Capitalized Software Development Costs

Capitalization of software development costs begins upon the establishment of technological feasibility. Technological feasibility for the Company's computer software is generally based upon achievement of a detail program design free of high risk development issues and the completion of research and development on the product hardware in which it is to be used. The establishment of technological feasibility and the ongoing assessment of recoverability of capitalized computer software development costs require considerable judgment by management with respect to certain external factors, including, but not limited to, technological feasibility, anticipated future gross revenue, estimated economic life and changes in software and hardware technology.

Amortization of capitalized software development costs commences when the related products become available for general release to customers. Amortization is provided on a product by product basis. The annual amortization is the greater of the amount computed using (a) the ratio that current gross revenue

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for a product bear to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenue for that product, or (b) the straight-line method over the remaining estimated economic life of the product.

The Company periodically performs reviews of the recoverability of such capitalized software development costs. At the time a determination is made that capitalized amounts are not recoverable based on the estimated cash flows to be generated from the applicable software, any remaining capitalized amounts are written off.

2) Patents and Copyrights

Amortization is calculated on the straight-line basis over a period ranging from 15 to 17 years.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company periodically assesses the recoverability of long-lived assets, including property and equipment and intangibles, when there are indications of potential impairment, based on estimates of undiscounted future cash flows. The amount of impairment is calculated by comparing anticipated discounted future cash flows with the carrying value of the related asset. In performing this analysis, management considers such factors as current results, trends, and future prospects, in addition to other economic factors (see Notes 9 and 10).

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue on sales contracts for scanners is recognized under the percentage-of-completion method. The Company manufactures its scanners under specific contracts that provide for progress payments. Production and installation take approximately three to six months. The percentage of completion is determined by the ratio of costs incurred to date on completed sub-assemblies to the total estimated cost for each scanner. Contract costs include purchased parts and components, direct labor and overhead. Revisions in cost estimates and provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts, if any, are made in the period in which such losses are determined. The asset, "Costs and Estimated Earnings in Excess of Billings on Uncompleted Contracts", represents revenues recognized in excess of amounts billed. The liability, "Billings in Excess of Costs and Estimated Earnings on Uncompleted Contracts", represents amounts billed in excess of revenues recognized.

Revenue on scanner service contracts is recognized on the straight-line method over the related contract period, usually one year.

Revenue from sales of other items is recognized upon shipment.

Revenue from sales-type leases are recognized when collectibility of the minimum lease payments is reasonably predictable and no important uncertainties surround the amount of unreimbursable costs yet to be incurred by the Company as lessor under the lease. The minimum lease payments, plus the unguaranteed residual value accruing to the benefit of the Company as lessor, are recorded as the

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gross investment in the lease. The difference between the gross investment in the lease and the sum of the present value of the minimum lease payments and unguaranteed residual value, accruing to the Company's benefit as lessor, are recorded as unearned income.

Revenue under management and lease contracts is recognized based upon contractual agreements for management services rendered by the Company and leases of medical equipment primarily under various long-term agreements with related medical providers (the "PCs"). The PCs are primarily owned by Raymond V. Damadian, M.D., President and Chairman of the Board of FONAR. The Company's agreements with the PCs stipulate fees for services rendered and equipment leased, are primarily calculated on activity based efforts at pre-determined rates per unit of activity. All fees are re-negotiable at the anniversary of the agreements and each year thereafter.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred. The costs of materials and equipment that are acquired or constructed for research and development activities, and have alternative future uses (either in research and development, marketing or production), are classified as property and equipment and depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense approximated \$1,604,000, \$2,576,000 and \$3,558,000 for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Shipping Costs

The Company's shipping and handling costs are included under costs related to product sales.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Customer Advances

Cash advances and progress payments received on sales orders are reflected as customer advances until such time as revenue recognition begins.

Minority Interest

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The Company records adjustments to minority interest for the allocable portion of income or loss that the minority interest holders are entitled based upon their portion of certain of the subsidiaries that they own. Distributions to holders of minority interests are adjusted to the respective minority interest holders' balance.

The Company suspends allocation of losses to minority interest holders when the minority interest balance for a particular minority interest holder is reduced to zero. Any excess loss above the minority interest holders' balance is not charged to minority interest as the minority interest holders have no obligation to fund such losses.

Stock Options and Warrants and Similar Equity Instruments and Earnings (Loss)
Per Share

The Company has various stock-based employee compensation plans, which are more fully described in Note 12. As permitted under SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation--Transition and Disclosure", which amended SFAS No. 123 ("SFAS 123"), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", the Company has elected to continue to follow the intrinsic value method in accounting for its stock-based employee compensation arrangements as defined by Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations including Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 44, "Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation", an interpretation of APB No. 25. No stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net income (loss), as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Stock Options and Warrants and Similar Equity Instruments and Earnings (Loss)
Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share ("EPS") is computed based on weighted average shares outstanding and excludes any potential dilution. In accordance with EITF 03-6, "Participating Securities and the Two-Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128" ("EITF 03-6"), which nullifies EITF Topic D-95, "Effect of Participating Convertible Securities on the Computation of Basic Earnings Per Share," in periods when there is net income, the Company uses the two-class method to calculate the effect of the Company's participating convertible securities, which include the Class A Non-voting Preferred stock, Class B common stock and Class C common stock, and the if-converted method is used to calculate the effect of participating convertible securities on diluted EPS. In addition, these participating convertible securities were not included in the computation of basic EPS for the years ended June 30, 2004 and 2003 because the participating securities did not have a contractual obligation to share in the losses of the Company. The provisions of EITF 03-6 became effective for the Company beginning April 1, 2004. The adoption of this new pronouncement did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution from the exercise or conversion of all dilutive securities into common stock based on the average market price of

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common shares outstanding during the period. The number of common shares potentially issuable upon the exercise of certain options and warrants of approximately 660,000 as of June 30, 2005 has not been included in the computation of diluted EPS since the effect would be anti-dilutive. The number of common shares potentially issuable upon the exercise of options and warrants or conversion of the participating convertible securities that were excluded from the diluted EPS calculation, because they are antidilutive as a result of the net losses, was as follows: 7,690,392 and 9,841,956 as of June 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

	June 30, 2005			June 30	
	Total	Common Stock	Class C Common Stock	2004	2003
Basic -----					
Numerator:					
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ 943,768	\$ 921,214	\$ 22,554	\$(9,494,383)	\$(15,006,416)
Denominator:					
Weighted average shares outstanding		101,591,997	9,562,824	91,027,951	75,816,973
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$ -	\$(0.10)	\$(0.20)

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Diluted

Weighted average shares outstanding	101,591,997	101,591,997	91,027,951	75,816,973
Stock options	257,961	257,961	-	-
Warrants	468,139	468,139	-	-
Conversion of Class C Common stock	3,187,608	3,187,608	-	-
Denominator for Diluted				

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Earnings Per Share:				
Weighted average shares outstanding of common stock and equivalents	105,505,705	105,505,705	91,027,951	75,816,973
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$(0.10)	\$(0.20)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and income (loss) per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 to stock-based employee compensation:

	For the Years Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----
Net Income (Loss) Available to Common Stockholders, as Reported	\$ 943,768	\$ (9,494,383)	\$(15,006,416)
Deduct:			
Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards	216,362	438,751	559,416
	-----	-----	-----
Proforma Net Income (Loss)	\$ 727,406	\$ (9,933,134)	\$(15,565,832)
	=====	=====	=====
Basic and Diluted Net Earnings (Loss) Per Share, as Reported	\$ 0.01	\$(0.10)	\$(0.20)
	=====	=====	=====
Basic and Diluted Proforma Net Earnings (Loss) Per Share	\$ 0.01	\$(0.11)	\$(0.21)
	=====	=====	=====

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The fair value of options at date of grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes fair value based method with the following weighted average assumptions:

	For the Years Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----

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Expected life (years)	3	3	3
Interest rate	2.69%	2.69%	4.00%
Annual rate of dividends	0%	0%	0%
Volatility	40%	55%	55%

The weighted average fair value of the options at the date of grant, using the fair value based method, for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was estimated at \$0.74, \$0.75 and \$0.60, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash or cash equivalents.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Cash: The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with various financial institutions, which exceed federally insured limits throughout the year. At June 30, 2005, the Company had cash on deposit of approximately \$3,629,000 in excess of federally insured limits.

Related Parties: Net revenues from related parties accounted for approximately 29%, 40% and 58% of the consolidated net revenues for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The financial statements include various estimated fair value information at June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, as required by SFAS No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments". Such information, which pertains to the Company's financial instruments, is based on the requirements set forth in that Statement and does not purport to represent the aggregate net fair value to the Company.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of those instruments.

Accounts receivable and accounts payable: The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

Investment in sales-type leases and investments, advances and notes to related medical practices: The carrying amount approximates fair value because the

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discounted present value of the cash flow generated by the related parties approximates the carrying value of the amounts due to the Company.

Long-term debt and notes payable: The carrying amounts of debt and notes payable approximate fair value due to the length of the maturities, the interest rates being tied to market indices and/or due to the interest rates not being significantly different from the current market rates available to the Company.

All of the Company's financial instruments are held for purposes other than trading.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) generally includes all changes in equity during a period, except those resulting from investments by stockholders and distributions to stockholders.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2005, the EITF reached consensus on Issue No. 05-6, Determining the Amortization Period for Leasehold Improvements ("EITF 05-6.") EITF 05-6 provides guidance on determining the amortization period for leasehold improvements acquired in a business combination or acquired subsequent to lease inception. The guidance in EITF 05-6 will be applied prospectively and is effective for periods beginning after June 29, 2005. EITF 05-6 is not expected to have a material effect on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued its final standard on accounting for share-based payments ("SBP"), FASB Statement No. 123R (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment. The statement requires companies to expense the value of employee stock options and similar awards. Under FAS 123R, SBP awards result in a cost that will be measured at fair value on the awards' grant date, based on the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest. Compensation cost for awards that vest would not be reversed if the awards expire without being exercised. The effective date for public companies is annual periods beginning after June 15, 2005, and applied to all outstanding and unvested SBP awards at a company's adoption. Management does not anticipate that this statement will have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2005, FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - a Replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB No. 3." This statement requires retrospective application of prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principles, unless it is impracticable to determine the period specific effects, or the cumulative effect of the change. This pronouncement will be effective December 15, 2005. Currently, the Company does not have changes in accounting principle, the adoption of SFAS No. 154 will not have an impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investment At Cost

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The Company has a 20% equity interest in an unconsolidated entity. The income on this investment is included under other income (expense) (see Note 17).

Reclassifications

 Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The reclassifications did not have any effect on reported net losses for any periods presented.

NOTE 3 - MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

In connection with two acquisitions completed in June of 1997 and August of 1998, a portion of the purchase price was allocated to various long-term management agreements. The cost, accumulated amortization and net carrying value at June 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

As of June 30, 2005

	Acquisition Date	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Affordable Diagnostics, Inc.	June 1997	\$ 1,441,684	\$ 1,441,684	\$ -
Dynamic Health Care Management, Inc. ("Dynamic")	August 1998	7,124,855	3,133,167	3,991,688
		-----	-----	-----
		\$ 8,566,539	\$ 4,574,851	\$ 3,991,688
		=====	=====	=====

	Acquisition Date	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Affordable Diagnostics, Inc.	June 1997	\$ 3,719,640	\$ 1,255,702	\$ 2,463,938
Dynamic Health Care Management, Inc. ("Dynamic")	August 1998	8,951,907	2,685,572	6,266,335
		-----	-----	-----
		\$12,671,547	\$ 3,941,274	\$ 8,730,273
		=====	=====	=====

Amortization of management agreements for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$633,577, \$633,577 and \$696,285, respectively.

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NOTE 3 - MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS (Continued)

On May 23, 2005, HMCA and Dynamic terminated their management agreements with three related physical medicine practices, under which HMCA and Dynamic were managing six physical medicine facilities. Commensurate with this termination, HMCA and Dynamic entered into new management agreements with four unrelated medical practices to manage five of the same physical medicine facilities. Pursuant to the Termination and Replacement Agreements, the related medical practices assigned to HMCA and Dynamic medical receivables valued at \$11,775,000 in consideration of management fees outstanding of \$7,669,993 and termination fees of \$4,105,007. The \$4,105,007 was accounted for as a recovery of the capitalized management agreements, with \$2,277,956 allocated to the Affordable Diagnostics, Inc. capitalized management agreements and \$1,827,052 allocated to the Dynamic Healthcare Management, Inc. capitalized management agreements.

The Termination and Replacement Agreements required the related physical medicine practices to replace five of the six management agreements, which HMCA and Dynamic were managing. In the event that the related medical practices did not replace the management agreements, the related medical practices would be obligated to continue to pay the monthly management fees under the cancelled agreements until a total of \$4,000,000 was received. As noted above, the five management agreements were replaced on May 23, 2005.

On July 28, 2005, the management agreements, along with certain related assets, were sold (see Note 24).

Sale of Management Company - A&A Services, Inc.

On April 8, 2003, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, HMCA, sold all of its issued and outstanding stock of A&A Services, Inc. (see Note 22).

Impairment Loss - Central Health Care Management Services, Inc.

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the primary care medical practices managed by the Company's subsidiary, Central Health Care Management Services, Inc., closed because it experienced a significant overall decline in patient volume and related operating cash flows, which led to the inability of the medical practices to fully and timely pay the contractual management fees to the Company. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$795,237 during the year ended June 30, 2003, related to the management agreement, which reduced the carrying value of such agreement to \$-0-.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 4 - MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The following is a summary of marketable securities at June 30, 2005 and 2004:

June 30, 2005	

Unrealized	Fair Market

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	Cost	Loss	Value
	-----	-----	-----
Certificate of deposits	\$ 1,600,000	\$ (17,925)	\$ 1,582,075
U.S. Government Obligations	3,781,987	(12,787)	3,769,200
Corporate and government agency bonds	4,100,000	(149,175)	3,950,825
Equities - other	111,494	(2,363)	109,131
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 9,593,481	\$ (182,250)	\$ 9,411,231
	=====	=====	=====

June 30, 2004

	Cost	Unrealized Loss	Fair Market Value
	-----	-----	-----
Certificate of deposits	\$ 2,550,000	\$ (24,243)	\$ 2,525,757
U.S. Government Obligations	5,181,010	(24,912)	5,156,098
Corporate and government agency bonds	3,399,818	(1,696)	3,398,122
Equities - other	35,184	4,980	40,164
	-----	-----	-----
	\$11,166,012	\$ (45,871)	\$11,120,141
	=====	=====	=====

All debt securities are due within five years. At June 30, 2005, the amount of cost due within one year was \$3,087,486.

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND MANAGEMENT FEE RECEIVABLE

The Company's customers are concentrated in the healthcare industry.

The Company's receivable from the related and non-related PCs substantially consists of fees outstanding under management agreements, service contracts and lease agreements. Payment of the outstanding fees is dependent on collection by the PCs of fees from third party medical reimbursement organizations, principally insurance companies and health management organizations.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND MANAGEMENT FEE RECEIVABLE (Continued)

Collection by the Company of its accounts receivable may be impaired by the uncollectibility of PCs medical fees from third party payors, particularly insurance carriers covering automobile no-fault and workers compensation claims due to longer payment cycles and rigorous informational requirements. Approximately 66%, 65% and 69%, respectively, of the PCs 2005, 2004 and 2003 net revenues were derived from no-fault and personal injury protection claims. The Company considers the aging of its accounts receivable in determining the amount of allowance for doubtful accounts and contractual allowances. The Company

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generally takes all legally available steps, including legally prescribed arbitrations, to collect its receivables. Credit losses associated with the receivables are provided for in the consolidated financial statements and have historically been within management's expectations.

The Company was assigned medical receivables valued at \$11,775,000, in connection with the satisfaction of the management fees and termination fees related to a Termination and Replacement Agreement dated May 23, 2005 (see Note 3). The balance of the medical receivables as of June 30, 2005 was \$9,990,000.

Net revenues from management and other fees charged to the related PCs accounted for approximately 22%, 32% and 43%, of the consolidated net revenues for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Unaudited Financial Information of Unconsolidated Managed Medical Practices

Audited financial information related to the 17 unconsolidated related PCs managed by the Company is not available. Substantially all of these medical practices' books and records are maintained on a cash basis, they depreciate their equipment on an accelerated tax basis and have a December 31 year end.

Summarized unaudited income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 related to the 17 unconsolidated medical practices managed by the Company are as follows:

	(000's omitted)		
	2004	2003	2002
	-----	-----	-----
Patient Revenue - Net	\$ 33,584	\$ 30,974	\$ 31,316
	=====	=====	=====
Income (Loss) from Operations (Income Tax - Cash Basis)	\$ 74	\$ (53)	\$ (160)
	=====	=====	=====
Net Loss (Income Tax - Cash Basis)	\$ (247)	\$ (554)	\$ (608)
	=====	=====	=====

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND MANAGEMENT FEE RECEIVABLE (Continued)

Credit risk with respect to the Company's accounts receivable related to product sales and service and repair fees is limited due to the customer advances received prior to the commencement of work performed and the billing of amounts to customers as sub-assemblies are completed. Service and repair fees are billed on a monthly or quarterly basis and the Company does not continue providing these services if accounts receivable become past due. The Company controls credit risk with respect to accounts receivable from service and repair fees through its credit evaluation process, credit limits, monitoring procedures and reasonably short collection terms. The Company performs ongoing credit authorizations before a product sales contract is entered into or service and repair fees are provided. Bad debt expense has been within management's expectations and, generally, the Company does not require collateral or other

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security to support accounts receivable.

NOTE 6 - COSTS AND ESTIMATED EARNINGS ON UNCOMPLETED CONTRACTS AND CUSTOMER ADVANCES

1) Information relating to uncompleted contracts as of June 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	As of June 30,	
	2005	2004
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	\$18,364,046	\$11,961,900
Estimated earnings	8,704,477	8,298,538
	27,068,523	20,260,438
Less: Billings to date	16,985,000	21,374,096
	\$10,083,523	\$(1,113,658)
	=====	=====

Included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets under the following captions:

	As of June 30,	
	2005	2004
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	\$10,538,163	\$ 1,711,306
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts - related party	-	111,941
Less: Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	301,179	2,936,905
Less: Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts - related party	153,461	-
	\$10,083,523	\$(1,113,658)
	=====	=====

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 6 - COSTS AND ESTIMATED EARNINGS ON UNCOMPLETED CONTRACTS AND CUSTOMER ADVANCES (Continued)

2) Customer advances consist of the following:

As of June 30, 2005		
Total	Related Parties	Other
-----	-----	-----

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Total advances	\$18,659,549	\$ 1,541,566	\$17,117,983
Less: Advances on contracts under construction	16,985,000	1,500,000	15,485,000
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 1,674,549	\$ 41,566	\$ 1,632,983
	=====	=====	=====

As of June 30, 2004

	Total	Related Parties	Other
	-----	-----	-----
Total advances	\$29,174,401	\$ 1,009,096	\$28,165,305
Less: Advances on contracts under construction	21,374,096	1,009,096	20,365,000
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 7,800,305	\$ -	\$ 7,800,305
	=====	=====	=====

NOTE 7 - INVENTORIES

Inventories included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets consist of:

	As of June 30,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Purchased parts, components and supplies	\$ 8,290,077	\$ 7,016,218
Work-in-process	1,547,713	2,569,128
	-----	-----
	\$ 9,837,790	\$ 9,585,346
	=====	=====

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 8 - INVESTMENT IN SALES-TYPE LEASES

During the year ended June 30, 2001, the Company entered into two lease agreements, totaling \$1,895,000, with related parties for MRI scanners, which are considered sales-type leases. The leases are payable in 120 monthly installments of \$12,356 and \$11,903, respectively, including interest at 10% and 8.5% per annum. The lessees can also elect to pay lump sums of \$581,544 and \$580,149, respectively, at the end of the first 60 months. If the lease term is extended beyond 60 months, the lessee may elect to purchase the scanner at the end of the second 60-month period for a purchase price of \$1.

During the year ended June 30, 2003, three related entities that had lease agreements with the Company obtained financing from a third party and utilized the proceeds to repay amounts due to the Company. During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company received a total of \$2,600,000 from these related entities as payment of a substantial portion of the amounts due to the Company under the

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lease agreements.

During the year ended June 30, 2001, the Company entered into a \$1,050,000 lease agreement with a third party for an MRI scanner, which is considered a sales-type lease. The lease is payable in 75 monthly installments of \$18,389 each, plus at the end of the 75-month lease, the lessee can elect to continue the lease for an additional two years, at a monthly payment of \$18,389, including interest at 12.5% per annum, or pay a lump sum of \$200,000.

The Company's investment in sales-type leases as at June 30, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	As of June 30,	
	2005	2004
Net minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 512,613	\$ 733,281
Less: Unearned income	59,834	127,090
	-----	-----
Net investment in sales-type leases	\$ 452,779	\$ 606,191
	=====	=====
Current portion	\$ 173,751	\$ 153,413
Non-current portion	279,028	452,778
	-----	-----
	\$ 452,779	\$ 606,191
	=====	=====

Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Years Ending June 30:

2006	\$ 173,751
2007	79,028
2008	200,000

	\$ 452,779
	=====

Interest income from sales-type leases with related parties for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 amounted to \$-0-, \$-0- and \$172,363, respectively.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 9 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization, at June 30, 2005 and 2004, is comprised of:

	As of June 30,	
	2005	2004
Diagnostic equipment under capital leases	\$ 800,339	\$ 621,411

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Diagnostic equipment	4,053,198	3,519,060
Research, development and demonstration equipment	8,819,089	9,506,134
Machinery and equipment	7,393,347	7,689,317
Furniture and fixtures	3,581,104	3,357,549
Equipment under capital leases	1,517,441	1,517,441
Leasehold improvements	6,095,373	5,127,950
	-----	-----
	32,259,891	31,338,862
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	24,665,666	23,128,241
	-----	-----
	\$ 7,594,225	\$ 8,210,621
	=====	=====

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$2,651,310, \$2,626,849 and \$3,247,798, respectively.

Equipment under capital leases has a net book value of \$995,303 and \$785,130 at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

NOTE 10 - OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, at June 30, 2005 and 2004 are comprised of:

	As of June 30,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Capitalized software development costs	\$4,159,882	\$3,371,561
Patents and copyrights	3,135,672	2,671,568
	-----	-----
	7,295,554	6,043,129
Less: Accumulated amortization	2,792,307	2,085,442
	-----	-----
	\$4,503,247	\$3,957,687
	=====	=====

Information related to other intangible assets for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 is as follows:

	2005	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - Beginning of Year	\$3,957,687	\$3,375,187	\$2,648,618
Amounts capitalized	1,252,425	1,202,972	1,215,977
Amortization	(706,865)	(620,472)	(489,408)
	-----	-----	-----
Balance - End of Year	\$4,503,247	\$3,957,687	\$3,375,187
	=====	=====	=====

Amortization of patents and copyrights for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 amounted to \$95,613, \$82,429 and \$72,382, respectively.

Amortization of capitalized software development costs for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 was \$611,252, \$538,043 and \$417,026, respectively.

The estimated amortization of patents and copyrights and capitalized software

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development costs for the five years ending June 30, 2010 is as follows:

For the Years Ending June 30,	Total	Patents and Copyrights	Capitalized Software Development Costs
2006	\$ 682,776	\$ 121,114	\$ 561,662
2007	610,029	123,517	486,512
2008	590,287	150,390	439,897
2009	560,811	152,479	408,332
2010	412,849	117,855	294,994
	-----	-----	-----
	\$2,856,752	\$ 665,355	\$2,191,397
	=====	=====	=====

The weighted average amortization period for other intangible assets is 8.6 years and has no residual value.

NOTE 11 - NOTES RECEIVABLE

Notes receivable represents \$180,000 due from a customer for the purchase of a system. The note is payable over two years.

Also included in notes receivable are promissory notes totaling \$368,000. These notes represent advances to unrelated PCs, in which HMCA has entered into management agreements. These agreements, along with the promissory notes, were sold on July 28, 2005 as part of the sale of the physical medicine management business (see Note 24).

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 12 - CAPITAL STOCK

Common Stock

Cash dividends payable on the common stock shall, in all cases, be on a per share basis, one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the cash dividend payable on shares of Class B common stock and three hundred sixty percent (360%) of the cash dividend payable on a share of Class C common stock. In addition, as revised, pursuant to a legal settlement agreement on April 29, 1997, a special cash dividend was paid in an amount equal to 3-1/4% on first \$10 million, 4-1/2% on next \$20 million, and 5-1/2% on amounts in excess of \$30 million of the amount of any cash awards or settlements received by the Company in connection with the enforcement by the Company of United States Patent No. 3,789,832 (Apparatus and Method of Detecting Cancer in Tissue).

On June 26, 2003, the Company amended its certificate of incorporation increasing the number of authorized shares from 85,000,000 to 110,000,000.

On February 15, 2005, the Company amended its certificate of incorporation increasing the number of authorized shares from 110,000,000 to 130,000,000.

On October 6, 2003 and June 28, 2004, the Company filed Registration Statements

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on Form S-3 to register 10,000,000 shares (5,000,000 shares on each date) of the Company's common stock to be issued for various costs and expenses of the Company. As of June 30, 2005, no shares of common stock of FONAR were available for future grant under this plan.

Class B Common Stock

Class B common stock is convertible into shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis. Class B common stock has 10 votes per share. There were 3,953 and 4,153 of such shares outstanding at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Class C Common Stock

On April 3, 1995, the stockholders ratified a proposal creating a new Class C common stock and authorized the exchange offering of three shares of Class C common stock for each share of the Company's outstanding Class B common stock. The Class C common stock has 25 votes per share, as compared to 10 votes per share for the Class B common stock and one vote per share for the common stock. The Class C common stock was offered on a three-for-one basis to the holders of the Class B common stock. Although having greater voting power, each share of Class C common stock has only one-third of the rights of a share of Class B common stock to dividends and distributions. Class C common stock is convertible into shares of common stock on a three-for-one basis. As of June 30, 2005, the Company does not have enough common stock available for the conversion of the Class C common stock.

Class A Non-Voting Preferred Stock

On April 3, 1995, the stockholders ratified a proposal consisting of the creation of a new class of Class A non-voting preferred stock with special dividend rights and the declaration of a stock dividend on the Company's common stock consisting of one share of Class A non-voting preferred stock for every five shares of common stock. The stock dividend was payable to holders of common stock on October 20, 1995. Class A non-voting preferred stock issued pursuant to such stock dividend approximates 7.8 million shares.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 12 - CAPITAL STOCK (Continued)

Class A Non-Voting Preferred Stock (Continued)

The Class A non-voting preferred stock is entitled to a special dividend equal to 3-1/4% of first \$10 million, 4-1/2% of next \$20 million and 5-1/2% on amounts in excess of \$30 million of the amount of any cash awards or settlements received by the Company in connection with the enforcement of five of the Company's patents in its patent lawsuits, less the revised special dividend payable on the common stock with respect to one of the Company's patents.

The Class A non-voting preferred stock participates on an equal per share basis with the common stock in any dividends declared and ranks equally with the common stock on distribution rights, liquidation rights and other rights and preferences (other than the voting rights).

Options

The Company has stock option plans, which provide for the awarding of incentive and non-qualified stock options to employees, directors and consultants who may contribute to the success of the Company. The options granted vest either immediately or ratably over a period of time from the date of grant, typically three or four years, at a price determined by the Board of Directors or a committee of the Board of Directors, generally the fair value of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. The options must be exercised within ten years from the date of grant.

FONAR's 1993 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "FONAR 1993 Plan"), adopted on March 26, 1993, was intended to qualify as an incentive stock option plan under Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. The FONAR 1993 Plan permitted the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 1,500,000 shares of common stock of FONAR. The FONAR 1993 Plan terminated on March 25, 2003. No options to purchase shares of common stock remained available for grant under the FONAR 1993 Plan at that time. There are 59,000 options that were issued under the FONAR 1993 Plan that remain outstanding.

FONAR's 1997 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, adopted on May 9, 1997, permits the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of common stock of FONAR. The options may be issued at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as are determined by FONAR. The 1997 Plan will terminate on May 8, 2007. As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 2,098,724 shares of common stock of FONAR were available for future grant. Of the options granted under this plan, 2,189,002 remain outstanding.

FONAR's 2002 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "FONAR 2002 Plan"), adopted on July 1, 2002, is intended to qualify as an incentive stock option plan under Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. The FONAR 2002 Plan permits the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of common stock of FONAR. The options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date the option is granted, are nontransferable, are exercisable for a period not exceeding ten years and expire upon the voluntary termination of employment. The FONAR 2002 Plan will terminate on June 30, 2012. As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 1,323,572 shares of common stock of FONAR were available for future grant under this plan and 587,646 shares remain outstanding.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 12 - CAPITAL STOCK (Continued)

Options (Continued)

FONAR's 2005 Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "FONAR 2005 Plan"), adopted on February 16, 2005, is intended to qualify as an incentive stock option plan under Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. The FONAR 2005 Plan permits the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 2,000,000 shares of common stock of FONAR. The options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date the option is granted, are non-transferable, are exercisable for a period not exceeding ten years, and expire upon the voluntary termination of employment. The FONAR 2005

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Plan will terminate on February 14, 2015. As of June 30, 2005, 2,000,000 shares of common stock of FONAR were available for future grant under this Plan.

Stock option activity and weighted average exercise prices under these plans and grants for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 were as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	-----	-----
Outstanding, June 30, 2002	3,000,191	\$1.47
Granted	718,073	1.00
Exercised	(27,571)	1.13
Forfeited	-	-
	-----	-----
Outstanding, June 30, 2003	3,690,693	1.38
Granted	324,183	1.11
Exercised	(471,788)	0.98
Forfeited	(496,082)	2.57
	-----	-----
Outstanding, June 30, 2004	3,047,006	1.22
Granted	150,973	1.28
Exercised	(200,456)	1.23
Forfeited	(161,875)	1.28
	-----	-----
Outstanding, June 30, 2005	2,835,648	\$1.22
	=====	=====
Exercisable at:		
June 30, 2003	1,972,777	\$1.62
June 30, 2004	2,425,311	\$1.24
June 30, 2005	2,287,947	\$1.24

The range of exercise prices for options outstanding as of June 30, 2005 was as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years
Range of Exercise Price	Outstanding	-----
	-----	-----
\$. 75 - \$1.125	2,039,891	5.9
\$1.13 - \$1.69	590,739	6.5
\$1.70 - \$1.875	205,018	6.1
	-----	-----
	2,835,648	
	=====	

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 12 - CAPITAL STOCK (Continued)

Options (Continued)

On March 10, 1997, HMCA adopted the 1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan, pursuant

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to which HMCA authorized the issuance of up to 2,000,000 shares of the common stock of HMCA. Options to purchase 1,600,000 shares at an option price of \$0.10 per share were granted on March 10, 1997. As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 400,000 shares of HMCA common stock were available for future grant under this plan.

On December 16, 1998, HMCA adopted the 1998 Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan, pursuant to which HMCA authorized the issuance of up to 500,000 shares of the common stock of HMCA. Options to purchase 400,000 shares at an option price of \$1.00 per share were granted on December 16, 1998. During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company issued 1,125,000 shares of FONAR common stock at a value of \$1,226,251 to a related party in exchange for the options outstanding under the HMCA 1997 Incentive and 1998 Non-Statutory Stock Option Plans. As of June 30, 2005, 100,000 shares of HMCA common stock were available for future grant under this plan.

On December 16, 1998, HMCA adopted the 1998 Incentive Stock Option Plan, pursuant to which HMCA authorized the issuance of up to 2,000,000 shares of the common stock of HMCA. Options to purchase 670,000 shares at an option price of \$1.00 per share were granted on December 16, 1998. 470,000 of the options granted will not become exercisable unless and until such time as HMCA successfully completes a public offering of its securities, and 200,000 of the options will not become exercisable until one year thereafter. The options will expire on December 15, 2008. No options have vested as of June 30, 2005. As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 1,330,000 shares of HMCA common stock were available for future grant under this plan.

Stock option share activity and weighted average exercise prices under the HMCA plans and grants for the three years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 were as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	-----	-----
Outstanding, June 30, 2002	2,670,000	\$0.46
Exchanged for common stock of FONAR	(2000,000)	\$0.28

Outstanding, June 30, 2003	670,000	\$1.00
Forfeited	(10,000)	\$1.00
	-----	-----
Outstanding, June 30, 2004 and 2005	660,000	\$1.00
	=====	=====

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 12 - CAPITAL STOCK (Continued)

Stock Bonus Plans

FONAR's 2003 Stock Bonus Plan, adopted on November 1, 2002, permitted FONAR to issue an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of common stock of FONAR as bonus or compensation. As of June 30, 2005, no shares of common stock of FONAR were

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available for future grant under this plan.

FONAR's 2003 Supplemental Stock Bonus Plan, adopted May 1, 2003, permits FONAR to issue an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of common stock of FONAR as bonus or compensation. FONAR selects the persons to whom bonus stock will be issued, the number of shares to be awarded and such other terms and conditions as it deems advisable. The 2003 Supplemental Stock Bonus Plan will terminate on April 30, 2013. As of June 30, 2005, no shares of common stock of FONAR were available for future grant under this plan.

On February 6, 2004, the Company filed a Registration Statement on Form S-8 to register 2,000,000 shares under the Company's 2004 Stock Bonus Plan that was adopted on February 4, 2004. As of June 30, 2005, no shares of common stock of FONAR were available for future grant under this plan.

On February 16, 2005, the Company filed a registration statement on Form S-8 to register 3,000,000 shares under FONAR's 2005 Stock Bonus Plan. As of June 30, 2005, 2,261,424 shares of common stock of FONAR were available for future grant under this plan.

Warrants

In connection with the convertible debenture financing with The Tail Wind Fund, Ltd. (the "investor") completed in May of 2001, the Company granted to the investor and the placement agent warrants to purchase a total of 959,501 common shares at an exercise price of \$1.801 per share. The warrants were exercisable over a five-year period. The fair value of the warrants was estimated at \$1.14 on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Separately, the Company issued to the investor callable warrants to purchase a total of 2,000,000 shares of common stock at fluctuating prices.

Under the terms of the callable warrant, the exercise price was variable and was to be equal to the average closing bid price of the Company's common stock for the full calendar month preceding the date of exercise subject to a maximum exercise price of \$6.00 per share and a minimum exercise price of \$2.00 per share, subject to adjustment.

Both the callable warrant and the purchase warrants contained anti-dilution provisions, which provided for proportionate adjustments of the exercise price and number of underlying shares in the event of stock splits, stock dividends or reverse stock splits and sales of the Company's common stock below the warrant exercise price.

During June 2002, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock and received proceeds, net of fees, of \$1,500,000 upon the exercise of certain of the callable warrants.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 12 - CAPITAL STOCK (Continued)

Warrants (Continued)

On September 30, 2002, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock and received proceeds from the investor, net of fees, of \$1,073,072 upon the exercise of certain of the callable warrants.

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During the quarter ended September 30, 2002, in accordance with the agreements with the investor, the Company issued replacement callable warrants to purchase 2,000,000 shares on the same terms as the original warrants.

On August 27, 2003, warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock were exercised by the investor at an exercise price of \$1.42 per share for total proceeds received of \$283,340.

On January 27, 2004, warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock were exercised by the investor at an exercise price of \$1.17 per share for total proceeds received of \$233,980.

On April 28, 2004, the investor and the Company amended the terms of the callable warrant and purchase warrants to resolve adjustments resulting from the anti-dilution provisions. The number of shares of stock remaining under the callable warrant was agreed to be 3,000,000, exercisable at a price of \$1.00 per share, provided the investor immediately exercised the callable warrant in full. On April 28, 2004, the investor exercised the callable warrant in full, purchasing 3,000,000 shares for \$3,000,000.

The number of shares underlying the purchase warrants was agreed to be increased to 1,454,875 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.79 per share. Although the exercise price was reduced in accordance with the terms of the purchase warrants, the holders of the warrants agreed to accept an adjustment representing a lesser number of shares to which it would have been entitled if the formula contained in the original terms of the purchase warrants were strictly followed, in consideration, among other things, for the term of the purchase warrants being extended three years, to May 24, 2009.

As a result of the extension of the term of the warrants discussed above, the Company recorded a charge to financing costs of \$238,950 during the year ended June 30, 2004.

On June 17, 2004, warrants to purchase 151,625 shares of the Company's common stock were exercised at an exercise price of \$.79 per share resulting in proceeds of \$119,784.

On July 1, 2004, warrants to purchase 151,625 shares of the Company's common stock were exercised at an exercise price of \$.79 per share resulting in proceeds of \$119,784.

On November 4, 2004, warrants to purchase 101,625 shares of the Company's common stock were exercised at an exercise price of \$.79 per share resulting in proceeds of \$80,283.

As of June 30, 2005, 1,050,000 purchase warrants remain outstanding under the terms indicated above.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM DEBT, NOTES PAYABLE AND CAPITAL LEASES

Long-term debt, notes payable and capital leases consist of the following:

June 30,

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	----- 2005 -----	2004 -----
Line of credit to a bank which expired on March 31, 2005, collateralized by a \$5.5 million restricted money market account, requiring monthly payments of interest only, at a rate of 1.75%.	\$ -	\$ 5,500,000
Capital lease requiring monthly payments of \$13,623, including interest at a rate of 10.51% per annum through July 2010. The loan was collateralized by the related equipment.	625,602	-
Capital lease requiring monthly payments of \$8,468, including interest at a rate of 8.63% through April 2005. The loan was collateralized by the related equipment.	-	73,544
Note payable requiring monthly payments of \$21,083, including interest at a rate of 8% per annum through August 31, 2007. The note is collateralized by the related equipment.	500,834	703,822
Capital lease requiring monthly payments of \$2,997, including interest at a rate of 8.36% per annum through October 2008. The loan is collateralized by the related equipment.	103,616	129,491
Other (including capital leases for property and equipment).	161,462	295,636
	-----	-----
	1,391,514	6,702,493
Less: Current portion	425,143	5,982,991
	-----	-----
	\$ 966,371	\$ 719,502
	=====	=====

The maturities of long-term debt over the next five years are as follows:

Years Ending June 30, -----	
2006	\$ 425,143
2007	406,564
2008	227,094
2009	162,430
2010	156,781
Thereafter	13,502

	\$1,391,514
	=====

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NOTE 14 - INCOME TAXES

Components of the current provision for (benefit from) income taxes are as follows:

	Years Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
Current:			
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (554,642)
State	64,041	29,889	(149,229)
	\$ 64,041	\$ 29,889	\$ (703,871)

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company recorded a benefit for federal and state income taxes of \$554,642 and \$169,244, respectively, substantially due to the reversal of an accrual for corporate income taxes related to the 1997 tax year, for which the statute of limitations has expired.

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate as reported is as follows:

	Years Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
Taxes at federal statutory rate	34.0%	(34.0)%	(34.0)%
State and local income taxes (benefit), net of federal benefit	5.9	0.3	(0.9)
Permanent differences	2.5	1.8	(2.6)
Increase in the valuation allowance against deferred tax assets	-	32.2	33.1
Utilization of net operating loss that were fully reserved	(36.5)	-	-
Effective income tax rate	5.9%	0.3%	(4.4)%

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 14 - INCOME TAXES (Continued)

As of June 30, 2005, the Company has net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards of

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approximately \$105,268,000 that will be available to offset future taxable income. The utilization of certain of the NOL's is limited by separate return limitation year rules pursuant to Section 1502 of the Internal Revenue Code. The expiration dates of NOL carryforwards are as follows:

June 30,	

2012	\$ 5,136,000
2013	845,000
2019	15,852,000
2020	18,718,000
2021	19,619,000
2022	19,680,000
2023	16,228,000
2024	9,190,000

	\$105,268,000
	=====

The Company has, for federal income tax purposes, research and development tax credit carryforwards aggregating \$3,358,993, which are accounted for under the flow-through method. The tax credit carryforwards expire as follows:

June 30,	

2012	\$ 70,145
2013	402,590
2018	432,195
2019	378,193
2020	448,221
2022	441,865
2023	440,499
2024	459,721
2025	285,564

	\$3,358,993
	=====

In addition, for New York State income tax purposes, the Company has tax credit carryforwards aggregating approximately \$1,178,000, which are accounted for under the flow-through method. The tax credit carryforwards expire during the years ending June 30, 2006 to June 30, 2024.

The Company has capital loss carryforwards that expire as of June 30, 2008.

The Company has charitable contributions of approximately \$235,000, which expire during the years ending June 30, 2006 to June 30, 2009.

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NOTE 14 - INCOME TAXES (Continued)

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at June 30, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	June 30,	
	2005	2004
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 1,321,784	\$ 1,186,827
Non-deductible accruals	551,952	726,668
Net operating carryforwards	42,107,182	42,668,436
Tax credits	4,536,499	4,440,506
Inventory capitalization for tax purposes	94,461	128,616
Capital losses carryforwards	1,329,528	1,333,663
Charitable contributions	93,987	95,481
	50,035,393	50,580,197
Valuation allowance	(48,610,326)	(48,145,223)
Net deferred tax assets	1,425,067	2,434,974
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Fixed and intangible assets	(526,409)	(1,409,355)
Capitalized software development costs	(898,658)	(1,025,619)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(1,425,067)	(2,434,974)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ -	\$ -

The net change in the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets increased by approximately \$450,352 and \$3,518,901, respectively, for the years ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

NOTE 15 - OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Included in other current liabilities are the following:

	2005	2004
Royalties	\$ 903,697	\$ 510,550
Current portion of deferred revenue		
- license fee	-	2,340,000
Unearned revenue on service contracts	3,305,066	1,644,505
Accrued salaries, commissions and payroll taxes	2,092,398	1,858,904
Accrued interest	535,209	502,609
Litigation judgements	213,672	430,207
Sales tax payable	2,443,049	1,667,088
Other	1,286,065	1,050,936
	\$10,779,156	\$10,004,799

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FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 16 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases

The Company rents its operating facilities and certain equipment, pursuant to operating lease agreements expiring at various dates through February 2009. The leases for certain facilities contain escalation clauses relating to increases in real property taxes as well as certain maintenance costs.

In May 2002, HMCA entered into a sub-lease agreement (as amended in January 2003) with an entity owned by a relative of Raymond V. Damadian. The sub-lease agreement expires on September 30, 2009. Rental income under the sub-lease agreement for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 amounted to \$97,587, \$39,971 and \$39,775, respectively. The amount due from the related party at June 30, 2005 was \$37,474 and is included in current portion of advances and notes to related medical practices (see Note 19).

During 2003, HMCA entered into a sub-lease agreement with a third party. The sub-lease agreement expires on June 30, 2006. Rental income under the sub-lease agreement for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 amounted to approximately \$129,000, \$130,000 and \$18,000, respectively.

Future minimum operating lease commitments, along with sub-lease income consisted of the following at June 30, 2005:

Year Ending June 30, -----	Facilities And Equipment (Operating Lease) -----	Sub-Lease (Income) -----
2006	\$ 2,714,531	\$ (214,346)
2007	2,510,401	(84,000)
2008	2,208,900	(84,000)
2009	1,577,121	(84,000)
2010	619,747	(21,000)
Thereafter	1,236,831	-
	-----	-----
Total minimum obligations	\$10,867,531	\$ (487,346)
	=====	=====

Rent expense for operating leases approximated \$3,316,000, \$3,286,000, and \$3,166,000 for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

License Agreements and Self-Insurance

The Company has license agreements with two separate companies, which require the Company to pay a royalty on the Company's future sales of certain MRI imaging apparatus. Royalty expense charged to operations for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 approximated \$868,000, \$802,000 and \$126,000, respectively.

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FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 16 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

License Agreements and Self-Insurance (Continued)

In July 2000, the Company entered into a license agreement, pursuant to which it licensed certain of its intellectual assets on a non-exclusive basis. Remuneration payable to the Company under this agreement was \$11.7 million, of which \$9.0 million was received in September of 2000 and \$2.7 million in January of 2001. The license fee of \$11.7 million was recognized as income ratably over the five-year period ended June 30, 2005.

Employment Agreements

On August 20, 1998, a wholly-owned subsidiary of HMCA entered into two employment agreements with the former owners of Dynamic. Each agreement provided for base compensation of \$150,000 during the first year with annual cost of living increases for the first five years. Each agreement also provided for an increase in base compensation of \$100,000 per annum commencing in the sixth year. In addition, the agreements provided for bonus compensation contingent upon pretax earnings of Dynamic. The employment agreements expire ten years from August 20, 1998.

On July 28, 2005, these employment contracts were terminated and the two individuals each became entitled to receive \$800,000 as consideration in connection with the sale of the Physical Medicine Management Business (see Note 24).

Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has a non-contributory 401(k) Plan (the "401(k) Plan"). The 401(k) Plan covers all non-union employees who are at least 21 years of age with no minimum service requirements. There were no employer contributions to the Plan for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

The stockholders of the Company approved the 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP") at the Company's annual stockholders' meeting in April 2000. The ESPP provides for eligible employees to acquire common stock of the Company at a discount, not to exceed 15%. This plan has not been put into effect as of June 30, 2005.

Litigation

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims arising from the ordinary course of its business, including personal injury, customer contract and employment claims. In the opinion of management, the aggregate liability, if any, with respect to such actions, will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

In March 2005, the Company settled a litigation for \$550,000. At June 30, 2004, the Company reserved \$200,000 in anticipation of a settlement. For the year

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ended June 30, 2005, the Company recorded an additional \$350,000 shown in other expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations, to reflect the balance of the settlement (see Note 17).

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 17 - OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)

Other income (expense) consists of:

	For the Years Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
Income from investment	\$ 180,000	\$ 117,000	\$ 53,000
Other income (expense)	322,178	131,356	(68,499)
Litigation settlements	(350,000)	(232,109)	(10,000)
	\$ 152,178	\$ 16,247	\$ (25,499)

NOTE 18 - SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company paid \$225,177, \$264,819 and \$1,142,741 for interest, respectively. During the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company paid \$78,638, \$14,459 and \$30,233 for income taxes, respectively.

Non-Cash Transactions

- During the Year Ended June 30, 2005:

- a) The Company acquired equipment of \$633,675 under a capital lease obligation.
- b) The Company issued 179,973 shares of common stock valued at \$223,234 in connection with issuance of notes and loans receivable from employee stockholders.

- During the Year Ended June 30, 2004:

- a) The Company acquired equipment of \$276,852 under capital lease obligations.
- b) The Company issued 264,840 shares of its common stock, valued at \$276,885, to various employees in connection with the issuance of notes and loans receivable pursuant to various exercises of stock options.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

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NOTE 18 - SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION (Continued)

Non-Cash Transactions (Continued)

- During the Year Ended June 30, 2003:

a) The Company issued 1,125,000 shares at a value of \$1,226,251 as part of the consideration issued in exchange for options held by a related party to acquire approximately 20% of the stock of HMCA.

b) The Company acquired equipment of \$207,254 under capital lease obligations.

c) The Company issued 15,000 shares of its common stock valued at \$21,750 in connection with the repayment of a note payable.

d) The Company issued 97,850 shares of its common stock valued at \$99,180 in connection with distributions made to its minority stockholders.

e) The Company transferred equipment in satisfaction of a note payable of \$10,123.

f) The Company offset notes payable of \$145,386 in connection with the acquisition of Central Health Care Management, Inc. against the impairment of its management contracts.

NOTE 19 - ADVANCES AND NOTES TO RELATED PARTIES

During 1994, Melville MRI, P.C. ("Melville Center"), a New York professional corporation, of which Raymond V. Damadian is the sole shareholder, director and president, purchased an MRI scanner from the Company for a purchase price of \$1,011,431. Of the purchase price, \$900,000 is to be paid by the assumption and payment of the Company's indebtedness to the lender secured by the scanner, pursuant to a note, bearing interest at 14% per annum, and providing for 60 monthly payments of \$20,700 each. The remaining \$111,431 of the purchase price was to be paid concurrently with the payments to the lender. The payment terms for the principal balance, plus accrued interest (in the aggregate amount of \$139,290), were restructured to provide for 60 equal monthly payments (including interest at the rate of 10% per annum) of \$2,959.50 each, commencing July 1998. In fiscal 2001, the balance outstanding on the obligation was paid in full by the Company as guarantor of the indebtedness due to the lender. This resulted in a balance of \$893,606 owing to the Company by the Melville Center.

The \$2,959 monthly payment to the Company has been increased by an additional principal payment of \$10,000 per month to be applied toward the balance due. In July 2003, the payment terms were restructured to be \$16,314 per month, inclusive of interest at the rate of 5% per annum, over a three-year period commencing July 2003. In March 2004, the Company received a refund of accrued interest from the original lender of \$163,471, which was applied to the outstanding principal balance. At this time, the note was restructured to provide for 18 equal monthly payments (including interest at the rate of 5% per annum) of \$15,418. The balance due under this note as of June 30, 2005 was \$45,872. As of September 9, 2005, this note was paid in full. Interest income on this note for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 amounted to \$7,148, \$19,649 and \$3,993, respectively.

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JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 19 - ADVANCES AND NOTES TO RELATED PARTIES (Continued)

Canarsie MRI Associates ("Canarsie"), a joint venture partnership, of which MRI Specialties, Inc. ("Specialties") is an owner, is a party to a service agreement for its scanner with the Company at an annual fee of \$70,000. In addition, during fiscal 2001, Canarsie entered into an agreement to purchase a QUAD MRI scanner from the Company, recognizing on a percentage-of-completion basis revenue of \$636,121. The agreement provides for a purchase price of \$850,000, payable as follows: (1) \$400,000 downpayment (received April 2001); (2) \$450,000 in 84 equal monthly installments, including interest at 6%, pursuant to a promissory note to be executed upon acceptance of the scanner. Timothy Damadian, the son of Raymond V. Damadian, is the sole stockholder, Director and President of Specialties. The balance due under this note as of June 30, 2005 was \$243,149. Interest income on this note for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 amounted to \$16,631, \$20,247 and \$23,654, respectively.

The maturities of advances and notes to related medical practices over the next five years are as follows:

Years Ending June 30, -----	
2006	\$149,441
2007	94,105
2008	74,500
2009	32,382

	\$350,428
	=====

NOTE 20 - SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

The Company provides segment data in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information".

The Company operates in two industry segments - manufacturing and the servicing of medical equipment and management of physician practices, including diagnostic imaging services.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. All intersegment sales are market-based. The Company evaluates performance based on income or loss from operations.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 20 - SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION (Continued)

Summarized financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments is shown in the following table:

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	FONAR Medical Equipment	Physician Management and Diagnostic Services	Totals
	-----	-----	-----
Fiscal 2005:			

Net revenues from external customers	\$ 81,266,949	\$ 23,631,595	\$104,898,544
Intersegment net revenues	\$ 506,955	\$ -	\$ 506,955
Income from operations	\$ 751,570	\$ 911,732	\$ 1,663,302
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 2,343,146	\$ 1,648,606	\$ 3,991,752
Compensatory element of stock issuances	\$ 1,290,346	\$ 1,782,788	\$ 3,073,134
Total identifiable assets	\$ 46,265,840	\$ 29,828,642	\$ 76,094,482
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,943,091	\$ 1,513,624	\$ 3,456,715
Fiscal 2004:			

Net revenues from external customers	\$ 48,629,455	\$ 22,979,902	\$ 71,609,357
Intersegment net revenues	\$ 474,584	\$ -	\$ 474,584
(Loss) income from operations	\$ (8,777,961)	\$ 307,667	\$ (8,470,294)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 2,322,363	\$ 1,558,535	\$ 3,880,898
Compensatory element of stock issuances	\$ 2,039,079	\$ 2,086,638	\$ 4,125,717
Total identifiable assets	\$ 48,891,815	\$ 28,309,031	\$ 77,200,846
Capital expenditures	\$ 2,642,212	\$ 772,799	\$ 3,415,011
Fiscal 2003:			

Net revenues from external customers	\$ 29,958,698	\$ 22,932,837	\$ 52,891,535
Intersegment net revenues	\$ 2,041,080	\$ -	\$ 2,041,080
Loss from operations	\$ (11,324,562)	\$ (3,822,683)	\$ (15,147,245)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 2,628,826	\$ 1,804,664	\$ 4,433,490
Compensatory element of stock issuances	\$ 1,330,767	\$ 3,511,981	\$ 4,842,748
Total identifiable assets	\$ 30,378,270	\$ 28,370,391	\$ 58,748,661
Capital expenditures	\$ 583,190	\$ 1,409,032	\$ 1,992,222

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 20 - SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION (Continued)

Export Product Sales

The Company's areas of operations are principally in the United States. The Company had export sales of medical equipment amounting to 9.4%, 1.0% and 6.2% of product sales revenues to third parties for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The foreign product sales, as a percentage of product sales to unrelated

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parties, were made to customers in the following countries:

	2005	2004	2003
Puerto Rico	3.8%	.3%	- %
Scotland	-	-	.4
Spain	-	.7	5.8
Switzerland	1.9	-	-
England	2.8	-	-
Germany	.9	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
	9.4%	1.0%	6.2%
	=====	=====	=====

Foreign Service and Repair Fees

The Company's areas of service and repair are principally in the United States. The Company had foreign revenues of service and repair of medical equipment amounting to 9.0%, 14.3% and 12.2% of consolidated net service and repair fees for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The foreign service and repair fees, as a percentage of total service and repair fees, were provided principally to the following countries:

	For the Years Ended June 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
	-----	-----	-----
Korea	1.2%	2.2%	2.8%
Spain	2.8	3.5	1.9
Puerto Rico	.3	-	-
Saudi Arabia	1.4	2.5	3.0
Poland	1.5	2.8	2.6
Scotland	1.8	3.3	1.9
	-----	-----	-----
	9.0%	14.3%	12.2%
	=====	=====	=====

The Company does not have any material assets outside of the United States.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 21 - QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

(000's omitted, except per share data)

	For the Quarters Ended				
	September 30,	December 31,	March 31,	June 30,	Total
	2004	2004	2005	2005	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Revenues - Net	\$ 25,068	\$ 29,499	\$ 25,330	\$ 25,002	\$ 104,899

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Total Costs and Expenses	24,161	28,276	25,355	25,443	103,235
Net Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations	786	1,141	(480)	(433)	1,014
Basic and Diluted Net Income (Loss) Per Share from Continuing Operations	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.02
Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share from Discontinued Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

(000's omitted, except per share data)

	For the Quarters Ended				Total
	September 30, 2003	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004	June 30, 2004	
Total Revenues - Net	\$ 13,302	\$ 17,889	\$ 19,353	\$ 21,065	\$ 71,609
Total Costs and Expenses	17,041	20,352	20,759	21,928	80,080
Net Loss from Continuing Operations	(3,843)	(2,630)	(1,484)	(1,537)	(9,494)
Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share from Continuing Operations	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.12)
Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share from Discontinued Operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Income (loss) per share from continuing operations for each quarter was computed independently using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the quarter. However, income (loss) per share from continuing operations for the year was computed using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year. As a result, the sum of the income (loss) per share for the four quarters may not equal the full year income (loss) per share.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 22 - SALE OF MANAGEMENT COMPANY AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On April 8, 2003, HMCA sold all of its issued and outstanding stock of A&A Services, Inc. ("A&A Services"), a physician practice management services organization engaged in the business of managing four primary care practices

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located in Queens County, New York (the "Practices"). The sale was made to the former owners (the "Buyers"), for a purchase price of \$3,000,000, payable as follows: \$500,000 at closing, \$2,350,000 due 75 days after closing and \$150,000 six months following the closing, together with a release of indebtedness in the approximate amount of approximately \$913,000, which remained owing to the Buyers by HMCA as a result of the original acquisition. The note receivable from the buyers of A&A Services of \$150,000 was repaid during the year ended June 30, 2004.

A&A Services had provided the Practices with management services, office space, equipment, repair and maintenance service for the equipment and clerical and other non-medical personnel. All services were terminated upon the sale.

This reporting unit of the Company's operations has been reflected as discontinued operations for the year ended June 30, 2003. Accordingly, operating results have been segregated from continuing operations and are reported as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for the year ended June 30, 2003.

As a result of this sale, the Company realized a gain of approximately \$510,000, which was recognized in discontinued operations during the year ended June 30, 2003.

Summarized financial information of discontinued operations for the year ended June 30, 2003 is as follows:

Management and other fees - related medical practices - net	\$ 1,179,095 -----
Costs and Expenses:	
Costs related to management and other fees - related parties	1,271,121
Amortization of management agreement	220,404
Interest expense	2,933
Loss on impairment of management contract	-
Total Costs and Expenses	----- 1,494,458 -----
Loss from Discontinued Operations	\$ (315,363) =====
Gain on Sale of Discontinued Operations Sales price:	
Cash proceeds, net of closing costs	\$ 2,821,564
Note receivable	150,000
Settlement of liabilities	913,492
Total Selling Price	----- 3,885,056
Investment in discontinued operations	3,375,242 -----
Gain on Sale of Discontinued Operations	\$ 509,814 =====

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 23 - ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

The following represents a summary of allowance for doubtful accounts for the

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years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively:

Description	Balance June 30, 2004	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2005
Receivables from equipment sales and service contracts	\$ 467,990	(1)\$ 30,462	\$ -	\$ 498,452
Receivables from equipment sales and service contracts - related parties	655,563	-	(1) 8,942	646,621
Management fee receivable from related medical practices	1,874,390	(1)142,773	-	2,017,163
Advance and notes to related parties	364,791	-	-	364,791

Description	Balance June 30, 2003	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2004
Receivables from equipment sales and service contracts	\$ 442,437	(1)\$ 25,553	\$ -	\$ 467,990
Receivables from equipment sales and service contracts - related parties	694,655	-	(1) 39,092	655,563
Management fee receivable from related medical practices	1,296,390	(1) 578,000	-	1,874,390
Advance and notes to related parties	446,035	-	(1) 81,244	364,791

Description	Balance June 30, 2002	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2003
Receivables from equipment sales and service contracts	\$ 382,437	(1)\$ 60,000	\$ -	\$ 442,437
Receivables from equipment sales and service contracts - related parties	694,655	-	-	694,655
Management fee receivable from related medical practices	1,096,390	200,000	-	1,296,390
Advance and notes to related parties	366,035	80,000	-	446,035

(1) Included in provision for bad debts.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 24 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Sale of Physical Medicine Management Business

On July 28, 2005, FONAR, HMCA and Dynamic entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Health Plus Management Services, L.L.C. ("Health Plus"), pursuant to which HMCA and its subsidiary Dynamic sold to Health Plus the portion of their business which was engaged in the business of managing physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities, together with the assets used in the conduct of such business.

The assets sold consisted principally of the management agreements with the physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities, the assignment of other agreements and rights utilized in the Company's physical therapy and rehabilitation facility management business, the physical therapy equipment, a portion of the accounts receivable and furniture and fixtures the Company provided to the physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities.

The sale was made to Health Plus. There is no material relationship between Health Plus and FONAR, HMCA or Dynamic, or any of their respective directors or officers or associates of any such person. The two principals of Health Plus were employed by HMCA and Dynamic up to the time of the closing of the transaction in HMCA's physical therapy and rehabilitation facility management business. In consideration for the termination of their employment agreement, these two individuals each became entitled to receive \$800,000. In addition, each became entitled to receive \$200,000 for billing and collection services to be provided on behalf of HMCA and Dynamic with respect to a portion of the accounts receivable of certain physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities which arose during the period when HMCA was engaged in the management of those facilities. The \$1,000,000 payable to each of these individuals may be paid at the Company's option in shares of FONAR common stock.

The purchase price under the Asset Purchase Agreement was \$6.6 million, payable pursuant to a promissory note (the "Note") in 120 monthly installments commencing on August 28, 2005. The first twelve installments are interest only and the remaining 108 payments will consist of equal installments of principal and interest in the amount of \$76,014 each. The Note is secured by a first lien on all of the assets of Health Plus, including its accounts receivable. The Note is subject to prepayment provisions to the extent Health Plus resells all or part of the assets and business or utilizes the assets sold as collateral in any debt financing.

For accounting purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, the Company determined that the classification of the disposed business described above as discontinued operations would not be appropriate. Accordingly, the operating results of the disposed business have been included in continuing operations in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

FONAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005

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NOTE 24 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Continued)

Sale of Physical Medicine Management Business (Continued)

The Company recognized revenue from the disposed business of approximately \$9.6 million during the year ended June 30, 2005. In connection with this sale, the Company expects to recognize a diminimus loss during the quarter ended September 30, 2005. In addition, the Company will record a charge to earnings during the quarter ended September 30, 2005 of \$1.6 million related to the termination of the employment contracts discussed above.

Issuances of Common Stock

During the period from July 1, 2005 through August 31, 2005:

- a) The Company issued 315,799 shares of common stock to employees as compensation of \$361,193 under stock bonus plans.
- b) The Company issued 50,667 shares of common stock to consultants and others at a value of \$60,474.
- c) The Company issued 394,384 shares of common stock for costs and expenses of \$469,175.
- d) The Company issued 300,000 shares of common stock upon the exercise of stock options resulting in proceeds of \$300,000.
- e) The Company issued 1,652,894 shares of common stock for the termination of the two individual employment contracts in connection with the sale of the Physical Medicine Management Business at a value of \$1,983,473.

Registration Statement

On July 18, 2005, the Company filed a registration statement on Form S-8 to register 3,000,000 shares under the Company's 2005 Stock Bonus Plan.

On August 9, 2005, the Company filed a registration statement on Form S-3 to register 10,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

Amendment of Certification of Incorporation

On July 28, 2005, the Company amended its certificate of incorporation increasing the number of authorized shares from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000.

Purchase of a Building

On July 1, 2005, HMCA entered into a contract with the landlord of the Tallahassee location to purchase the current premises occupied. The purchase price is \$425,000, of which 10% was paid upon execution of the contract. An additional 10% is to be paid prior to closing. The remaining 80% is to be financed with a local bank. The expected date of closing is October 15, 2005.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON

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ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

There have been no disagreements with our independent registered public accounting firm or other matters requiring disclosure under Regulation S-K, Item 304(b).

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have performed an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). As of the end of the period covered by this report (June 30, 2005), our disclosure controls and procedures were determined to be effective.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Pursuant to Item 308(a) of Regulation S-K, we are required to furnish an annual management report on our internal control of our financial reporting concurrently with the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K. In order to issue our report, management documented both the design of our internal controls and the testing processes that support management's evaluation and conclusion. Our management has completed the necessary processes and procedures for issuing its report on internal controls based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, and effected by the Company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting includes the controls themselves, monitoring and internal auditing practices and actions taken to correct deficiencies as identified. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As of June 30, 2005, management, with the participation of our principal

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executive officer and principal financial officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of our internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Management reviewed the results of its assessment with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, and based on this assessment, management has determined that as of June 30, 2005, there were no material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. In the absence of material weaknesses, management has concluded that, as of June 30, 2005, Fonar Corporation and Subsidiaries did have effective internal control over financial reporting. As defined by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") Auditing Standard No. 2, a material weakness is a significant control deficiency or a combination of significant control deficiencies, that results in there being more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Marcum & Kleigman LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, which audited our consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, has issued its attestation report on our management's assessment of our internal control over financial reporting.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

The following two significant deficiencies have been identified.

These deficiencies in the design and implementation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting did not result in an actual misstatement to the financial statements, but because of these significant deficiencies, there was more than a remote likelihood that a more than inconsequential misstatement in our annual or interim financial statements could have been made and not detected. The likelihood of a material misstatement resulting from these significant deficiencies, however, was remote.

1. Management identified a significant deficiency relating to the lack of information security and access to initiate, authorize, and record transactions in one or more of our computer software modules. In addition, the information technology department does not sufficiently use enhanced passwords or restrict access to only appropriate personnel. Management needs to continue to document completed enhancements in the information technology environment.

2. Management identified the following significant deficiencies in the area of financial reporting. Management identified the need for, a) formalized documentation as it relates to consultations with outside consultants regarding technical accounting and reporting issues, and b) formal adoption of certain company accounting policies and procedures.

ACTIONS TAKEN TO CORRECT SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES

We have taken the following actions to remediate the above identified significant deficiencies.

With respect to our first significant deficiency (the lack of information security and access to initiate, authorize, and record transactions in one or more of the Company's computer software modules), we have prevented access to these applications that certain personnel previously had, which permitted them to change or record transactions in our computer software applications. We plan to conduct further review and evaluation of the access to our computer software applications by all personnel, and to reassign the access rights used to control the ability to change or affect data. New forms have been designed and

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implemented with respect to the ability to enter, change and delete vendors that requires authorization before the personnel with access rights can make any entries into the system.

We have begun drafting, and are in the process of implementing policies and procedures in key areas of certain financial reporting processes. We have engaged a consultant who will a) review closing packages and the end of each quarter b) insure that the closing checklist is completed and all functions marked complete are in fact complete c) review and research current accounting pronouncements and advise the Company of any that would effect how transactions are recorded or disclosure is made in public filings. We are in the process of further enhancing the documentation of the system of internal control and formal policies and procedures in the critical areas of the financial reporting process.

The Company believes that the corrective actions described above, taken as a whole, will remediate the internal control significant deficiencies identified in this report, but the Company and the Audit Committee will continue to monitor the effectiveness of these actions and will make any other changes or take such other actions as management determines to be appropriate.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the fourth quarter the Company enhanced its controls and procedures related to the financial reporting process. This included hiring an outside consultant to assist with technical accounting and reporting issues, developing more standardized closing procedures and adopting a more formal process for documenting the weekly management meetings to review operating performance and results. During the fourth quarter the Company enhanced its procedures related to the financial reporting process. This included hiring an outside consultant to assist with technical accounting and reporting issues, developing more standardized closing procedures and adopting a more formal process for documenting the weekly management meetings to review operating performance and results.

There have been no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

Directors serve from the date of their election until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualify. With the exception of Dr. Raymond V. Damadian, who does not receive any fees for serving as a director, each director receives \$20,000 per annum for his or her service as a director. Officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

A majority of our board of directors is composed of independent directors: Robert J. Janoff, Charles N. O'Data and Robert Djerejian. These three individuals also serve as the three members of the audit committee, which is a standing committee of board of directors having a charter describing its responsibilities. Mr. O'Data has been designated as the audit committee financial expert. His relevant experience is described in his biographical information.

We have adopted a code of ethics applicable to, among other personnel, our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controllers and persons performing similar functions. The code is designed to deter wrongdoing

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and to promote: 1. honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships; 2. full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that we file or submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission and in other public communications we make; 3. compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations; 4. the prompt internal reporting of violations of the code to an appropriate person or persons identified in the code and 5. accountability for adherence to the code. We will provide a copy of the code to any person who requests a copy. A person may request a copy by writing to FONAR Corporation, 110 Marcus Drive, Melville, New York 11747, to the attention of the Legal Department or Investor Relations.

The officers and directors of the Company are set forth below:

Raymond V. Damadian, M.D.	69	President, Treasurer, Chairman of the Board and a Director
David B. Terry	58	Senior Vice President and Secretary
Claudette J.V. Chan	67	Director
Robert J. Janoff	78	Director
Charles N. O'Data	69	Director
Robert Djerejian	73	Director

Raymond V. Damadian, M.D. has been the Chairman of the Board and President of FONAR since its inception in 1978 and Treasurer since February, 2001. Dr. Damadian was employed by the State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, New York, as an Associate Professor of Biophysics and Associate Professor of Internal Medicine from 1967 until September 1979. Dr. Damadian received an M.D. degree in 1960 from Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, and a B.S. degree in mathematics from the University of Wisconsin in 1956. In addition, Dr. Damadian conducted post-graduate work at Harvard University, where he studied extensively in the fields of physics, mathematics and electronics. Dr. Damadian is the author of numerous articles and books on the nuclear magnetic resonance effect in human tissue, which is the theoretical basis for the FONAR MRI scanners. Dr. Damadian is a 1988 recipient of the National Medal of Technology and in 1989 was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame, for his contributions in conceiving and developing the application of magnetic resonance technology to medical applications including whole body scanning and diagnostic imaging. Dr. Damadian is the President, Treasurer and director of HMCA.

David B. Terry is the Senior Vice President and Secretary of the Company. Mr. Terry has been serving as Vice President since December 1998 and as Secretary since May 1990. Previously, he served as Treasurer from May 1990 to December 1998, as Secretary from July 1978 through June 1987 and as Treasurer from August 1981 through June 1987. From July 1978 through June 1987, he was also a Director of the Company. Between July 1987 and January 1990, Mr. Terry was a co-owner and actively engaged in the business of Carman-Terry Realty, a real estate brokerage firm. In January 1990, Mr. Terry resumed his employment with the Company. Mr. Terry is a brother-in-law of Raymond V. Damadian.

Claudette J.V. Chan has been a Director of Fonar since October 1987. Mrs. Chan was employed from 1992 through 1997 by Raymond V. Damadian, M.D. MR Scanning Centers Management Company and since 1997 by HMCA, as "site inspector," in which capacity she is responsible for supervising and implementing standard procedures

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and policies for MRI scanning centers. From 1989 to 1994 Mrs. Chan was employed by St. Matthew's and St. Timothy's Neighborhood Center, Inc., as the director of volunteers in the "Meals on Wheels" program, a program which cares for the elderly. In approximately 1983, Mrs. Chan formed the Claudette Penot Collection, a retail mail-order business specializing in women's apparel and gifts, of which she was the President until she stopped operating the business in approximately 1989. Mrs. Chan practiced and taught in the field of nursing until 1973, when her son was born. She received a bachelor of science degree in nursing from Cornell University in 1960. Mrs. Chan is the sister of Raymond V. Damadian.

Robert J. Janoff has been a Director of FONAR since February 1989. Mr. Janoff has been a self-employed New York State licensed private investigator for more than thirty-five years and was a Senior Adjustor in Empire Insurance Group for more than 15 years until retiring from that position on July 1, 1997. Mr. Janoff also served, from June 1985 to June 1991, as President of Action Data Management Strategies, Ltd., a supplier of computer programs for use by insurance companies. Mr. Janoff is a member of the Board of Directors of Harmony Heights of Oyster Bay, New York, which is a nonprofit residential school for girls with learning disabilities.

Charles N. O'Data has been a Director of FONAR since February 1998. From 1968 to 1997, Mr. O'Data was the Vice President for Development for Geneva College, a liberal arts college located in western Pennsylvania. In that capacity, he acted as the College's chief investment officer. His responsibilities included management of the College's endowment fund and fund raising. In July 1997, Mr. O'Data retired from Geneva College after 36 years of service to assume a position of National Sales Executive for SC Johnson Company's Professional Markets Group, a unit of SC Johnson Wax, and specialized in healthcare and education sales, a position he held until the spring of 1999. In his capacity with SC Johnson he was responsible for sales to the nation's three largest Group Purchasing Organizations which included some 4,000 hospitals. Mr. O'Data presently acts as an independent financial consultant to various entities. Mr. O'Data served on the board of the Medical Center, Beaver, Pennsylvania, now a part of Heritage Valley Health System, a 500 bed acute care facility, for 22 years, three as its Chair. Mr. O'Data also served on the board of the Hospital Council of Western Pennsylvania, a shared-services and group purchasing organization covering seven states. He founded The Beaver County Foundation, a Community Foundation, in 1992, and serves as its President. Mr. O'Data is listed as a finance associate in the Middle States Association, Commission on Higher Education. The commission is the formal accrediting body for higher education in the eastern region of the country. In this capacity he evaluates the financial aspects of educational organizations. Mr. O'Data is a graduate of Geneva College, where he received a B.S. degree in Economics in 1958.

Robert Djerejian, has been a Director for Fonar since June 2002. Since 1996 he has served as a senior consultant for Haines, Lundberg & Waehler International, an architecture, design and engineering firm, which among other specialties designs hospitals and laboratories. Prior to that time he was the senior managing partner of the firm. Mr. Djerejian serves on the Board of Trustees of Pratt Institute, where he is also Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee and on the Board of Directors of the Delaware College of Art and Design, of which he was one of the founding directors. He is a graduate of Pratt Institute, where he received a B.A. in Architecture in 1955.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

With the exception of the Chief Executive Officer, the compensation of the Company's executive officers is based on a combination of salary and bonuses based on performance. The Chief Executive Officer's compensation consists only of a salary which has remained constant for more than the past three fiscal

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years.

The Board of Directors does not have a compensation Committee. Dr. Raymond V. Damadian, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, controls over 50% of the voting power of our capital stock. Dr. Damadian is the only executive officer who is a member of the Board of Directors. Dr. Damadian participates in the determination of executive compensation for our officers.

The Board of Directors has established an audit committee. The members of the committee are Robert J. Janoff, Charles N. O'Data and Robert Djerejian.

There is set forth in the following Summary Compensation Table the compensation provided by us during fiscal 2005 to its Chief Executive Officer. There is set forth in the following Option Grant Table and Option Exercise Table any stock options granted and exercised by Dr. Damadian during fiscal 2005.

I. SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Annual Compensation					Long Term Compensation			
(a) Name and Principal Position	(b) Year	(c) Salary (\$)	(d) Bonus (\$)	(e) Other Annual Compen- sation (\$)	Awards		Payouts	
					(f) Restricted Stock Award(s) (\$)	(g) Options SARs (#)	(h) LTIP Payouts (\$)	(i) All Other Compen- sation (\$)
Raymond V. Damadian, CEO	2005	\$86,799.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2004	\$86,799.99	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2003	\$86,799.98	-	-	-	-	-	-

II. OPTION/SAR GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR Potential

(a) Name	(b) Options/ SARs Granted (#)	(c) % of Total Options/ SARs Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year	(d) Exercise Price (\$/Sh)	(e) Expiration Date	Realizable Value at Assumed Annual Rates of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term		(h) Alternative to (f) and (g): Grant Date Value
					(f) 5%(\$)	(g) 10%(\$)	
Raymond V. Damadian, President & CEO	0	-	-	-	-	-	-

III. OPTION/SAR EXERCISES AND YEAR-END VALUE TABLE

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Aggregated Options/SAR Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and FY-End Option/Sar Value

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized (\$)	Number of Unexercised Options/SARs at FY-End (#) Exercisable/Unexercisable	Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options/SARs at FY-End (\$) Exercisable/Unexercisable
Raymond V. Damadian, President and CEO	0	-	0	-

EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION PLANS

Equity Compensation Plan Information as of June 30, 2004

Plan category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,835,648	\$1.22	5,422,296
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	N/A	-
Total	2,835,648	\$1.22	5,422,296
	=====	=====	=====

Fonar's 1993 Incentive Stock Option Plan, adopted on March 26, 1993, is intended to qualify as an incentive stock option plan under Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. The 1993 Incentive Stock Option Plan permitted the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 1,500,000 shares of Common Stock of FONAR. The 1993 Stock Option Plan terminated on March 25, 2003. No options to purchase shares of Common Stock remained available for grant under the plan at that time. There are 59,000 options that were issued under the plan that remain outstanding.

Fonar's 1997 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, adopted on May 9, 1997, permits the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock of FONAR. The options may be issued at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as are determined by FONAR. The 1997 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan will terminate on May 8, 2007. As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 2,098,724 shares of Common Stock of FONAR were available for future grant. Of the options granted under this plan, 2,189,002 remain outstanding.

Fonar's 2002 Incentive Stock Option Plan, adopted on July 1, 2002, is intended to qualify as an incentive stock option plan under Section 422A of the Internal

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Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. The 2002 Incentive Stock Option Plan permits the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of Common Stock of Fonar. The options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date the option is granted, are nontransferable, are exercisable for a period not exceeding ten years and expire upon the voluntary termination of employment. The 2002 Stock Option Plan will terminate on June 30, 2012. As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 1,323,572 shares of Common Stock of Fonar were available for future grant under the plan. Of the options granted under this plan 587,646 remain outstanding.

Fonar's 2003 Supplemental Stock Bonus Plan, adopted May 1, 2003, permits Fonar to issue an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock of Fonar as bonus or compensation. Fonar selects the persons to whom bonus stock will be issued, the number of shares to be awarded and such other terms and conditions as it deems advisable. The 2003 Supplemental Stock Bonus Plan will terminate on April 30, 2013. As of June 30, 2005 there were no shares of Common Stock of Fonar were available for future grant under the plan.

Fonar's 2004 Stock Bonus Plan, adopted on February 4, 2004, permits Fonar to issue an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock of Fonar as bonus or compensation. As of June 30, 2005, there were no shares of Common Stock of Fonar available for future grant under the plan.

HMCA's 1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan, adopted on March 10, 1997, is intended to qualify as an incentive stock option plan under Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. The 1997 Incentive Stock Option Plan permits the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock of HMCA. The options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date the option is granted, are nontransferable, are exercisable for a period not exceeding ten years and expire upon the voluntary termination of employment. The exercisability of the options granted to date is contingent upon the successful completion by HMCA of a public offering of its securities or the recognition by HMCA of at least \$10 million in revenues for at least two consecutive fiscal quarters. The 1997 Stock Option Plan will terminate on March 9, 2007. As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 400,000 shares of HMCA Common Stock were available for future grant under the plan.

HMCA's 1998 Incentive Stock Option Plan, adopted on December 16, 1998, is intended to qualify as an incentive stock option plan under Section 422A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. The 1998 Incentive Stock Option Plan permits the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock of HMCA. The options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date the option is granted, are nontransferable, are exercisable for a period not exceeding ten years and expire upon the voluntary termination of employment. The exercisability of the options granted to date is contingent upon the successful completion by HMCA of a public offering of its securities. The 1998 Stock Option Plan will terminate on December 15, 2008. As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 1,330,000 shares of HMCA Common Stock were available for future grant under the plan.

HMCA's 1998 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, adopted on December 16, 1998, permits the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 500,000 shares of Common Stock of HMCA. The options may be issued at such prices and upon such terms and conditions as are determined by HMCA. The exercisability of the options granted to date is contingent upon the successful completion by HMCA of a public offering of its securities. The 1998 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan will terminate on December 15, 2008. As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 100,000 shares of common stock were available for future grant.

Fonar's 2005 Incentive Stock Option Plan, adopted on February 15, 2005, is intended to qualify as an incentive stock option plan under Section 422A of the

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Internal Revenue code of 1954, as amended. The Plan permits the issuance of stock options covering an aggregate of 2,000,000 shares of common stock of Fonar. The options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date the option is granted, are non-transferable, are exercisable for a period not exceeding ten years, and expire upon the voluntary termination of employment. The Plan will terminate on February 14, 2015. As of June 30, 2005, 2,000,000 shares of common stock of Fonar were available for future grant under this plan.

Fonar's 2005 Stock Bonus Plan, adopted on February 15, 2005, permits Fonar to issue an aggregate of 3,000,000 shares of Common stock of Fonar as bonus or compensation. As of June 30, 2005, 2,261,424 shares of common stock of Fonar were available for future grant under this plan.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

The following table sets forth the number and percentage of shares of Fonar's securities held by each director, by each person known by us to own in excess of five percent of Fonar's voting securities and by all officers and directors as a group as of September 1, 2005.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner (1)	Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Class
Raymond V. Damadian, M.D. c/o FONAR Corporation Melville, New York Director, President CEO, 5% + Stockholder		
Common Stock	2,488,274	2.32%
Class C Stock	9,561,174	99.98%
Class A Preferred	477,328	6.09%
Claudette Chan Director		
Common Stock	2,648	*
Class A Preferred	800	*
Robert J. Janoff Director		
Common Stock	80,000	*
Class A Preferred	1,999	*
Charles N. O'Data Director		
Common Stock	700	*
All Officers and Directors as a Group (5 persons) (2) (3)		
Common Stock	2,593,287	2.42%
Class C Stock	9,561,174	99.98%
Class A Preferred	480,165	6.13%

* Less than one percent

1. Address provided for each beneficial owner owning more than Five percent of

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the voting securities of FONAR.

2. Includes 101 shares of our Common Stock and 19 shares of our Class A Non-voting Preferred Stock held by an officer jointly with his wife and 192 shares of our Common Stock and 38 shares of our Class A Non-voting Preferred Stock held in trust by an officer for his children.

3. Includes options to purchase 21,372 shares of Common Stock held by an officer.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

Background.

Between 1990 and 1996, Raymond V. Damadian, M.D. MRI Scanning Centers Management Company, also referred to as "RVDC", a Delaware corporation of which Dr. Damadian was the sole stockholder, director and President, purchased and leased scanners from FONAR to establish a network of professional corporations operating MRI scanning centers, also referred to as the "Centers", in New York, Florida, Georgia and other locations. Dr. Raymond V. Damadian is the Chairman, President and principal stockholder of FONAR and also the owner, director and President of each of these professional corporations. RVDC provided the necessary management and the scanners to the Centers, although in certain situations, a Center would acquire the scanner directly from FONAR.

ACQUISITION OF RVDC.

Effective June 30, 1997, Fonar's wholly-owned subsidiary, Health Management Corporation of America, also referred to as "HMCA", formerly known as U.S. Health Management Corporation, acquired RVDC by purchasing all of the issued and outstanding shares of RVDC from Dr. Damadian for 10,000 shares of the Common Stock of FONAR. The transactions can be rescinded by Dr. Damadian, however, in the event of a change of control in FONAR or the bankruptcy of FONAR. There is no time limit on the right to rescind. In connection with the transaction, FONAR granted RVDC a nonexclusive royalty free license to Fonar's patents and software. These licenses may be terminated by FONAR in the event of the bankruptcy of RVDC or a change in control of RVDC.

AGREEMENTS WITH HMCA.

Effective July 1, 1997, new management agreements were entered into by the Centers and HMCA. Since that time certain of the original Centers have been closed and new Centers opened. Each new Center also entered into a management agreement with HMCA.

Pursuant to the management agreements, HMCA is providing comprehensive management and administrative services and office facilities, including billing and collection of accounts, payroll and accounts payable processing, supplies and utilities to the Centers. Under the management agreements, HMCA provides service through FONAR for the scanners at the Centers. In total, 11 MRI Centers have management agreements with HMCA. Dr. Damadian is the stockholder, director and president of each of the Centers.

HMCA entered the business of performing management services for physical therapy and rehabilitation practices beginning with the acquisition of Dynamic Health Care Management, Inc., also referred to as Dynamic, in August, 1998. HMCA expanded its participation in this business by performing management services for additional facilities. Dr. Damadian was the stockholder, director and President of the physical therapy and rehabilitation professional service corporations. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 the professional

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corporations owned by Dr. Damadian ceased operation of these facilities and new professional corporations owned by physicians not affiliated with Dr. Damadian, HMCA, Dynamic or Fonar commenced operations at these sites. In connection with this change, the professional corporations owned by Dr. Damadian entered into termination agreements with HMCA and Dynamic. Pursuant to these agreements, the professional corporations owned by Dr. Damadian, assigned accounts receivable to HMCA and Dynamic, in payment of unpaid management fees and termination fees, in the aggregate amount of \$11,775,000. In addition, the professional corporations agreed to find replacement professional entities and management agreements for five of the six terminated management agreements. In the event they failed to do so, the professional corporations would be obligated to continue to pay the monthly management fees that would have been paid under the terminated management agreements until a total of \$4,000,000 was received by HMCA and Dynamic.

Subsequent to the end of fiscal 2005, on July 28, 2005, HMCA sold the portion of its business managing physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities for \$6.6 million, payable over a period of ten years, and in connection therewith, assigned its management agreements with the new professional corporations of the new physician owners to the buyer. Neither the new physician owners nor the purchaser are affiliated with us.

The fees to HMCA under the management agreements with the MRI Centers are based on the number of procedures performed. The per procedure charges to the MRI Centers range from \$250 to \$500 per MRI scan. The fees to HMCA under the management agreements with the physical therapy and rehabilitation practices were flat fees charged on a monthly basis. The monthly fees to the physical therapy and rehabilitation facilities ranged from approximately \$90,000 to \$285,000.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004 the net revenues received by HMCA from the MRI Centers owned by Dr. Damadian were approximately \$13.9 million and \$13.3 million respectively, and the net revenues received from the physical therapy and rehabilitation practices were \$9.7 million, in each case in fiscal 2004.

OTHER TRANSACTIONS

Effective December 1, 1993, one of the Centers, Albany Magnetic Resonance Imaging, P.C., also referred to as the "Albany Center", a Georgia professional corporation of which Raymond V. Damadian is the sole shareholder, director and President, purchased the scanner being utilized at its site from the Company for a purchase price of \$1,128,844, which in Fonar's opinion represented a fair market price based on sales of like equipment by Fonar to its customers. Of the purchase price, \$574,077 was paid by the assumption and payment of our indebtedness to the lender secured by the scanner. Such indebtedness to the lender was retired pursuant to a new equipment finance lease between the lender and the Albany Center, guaranteed by us, providing for 18 monthly payments of \$35,000 each. Following payment of the lease, the remaining \$554,767 of the purchase price due to us was required to be paid pursuant to a promissory note, with interest at 10% per annum, over an 18 month term, consisting of 17 payments of \$35,000 each and one final payment of \$2,454.08. In June 1997, the payment terms for the outstanding balance of \$344,766 were restructured to provide for 60 equal monthly payments, including interest at the rate of 10% per annum, of \$7,325.27 each, commencing July 1997. The Albany Center has been closed and the remaining amounts due were paid in the first quarter of fiscal 2004.

On June 30, 1994, Melville MRI, P.C., also referred to as the "Melville Center", a New York professional corporation of which Raymond V. Damadian is the sole shareholder, director and President, purchased the scanner being utilized at its site from the Company for a purchase price of \$1,011,431.12, which in Fonar's opinion represented a fair market price based on sales of like equipment by

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Fonar to its customers. Of the purchase price, \$900,000 was to be paid by the assumption and payment of our indebtedness to the lender secured by the scanner pursuant to a note bearing interest at 14% per annum and providing for 60 monthly payments of \$20,700 each. The remaining \$111,431.12 of the purchase price was to be paid concurrently with the payments to the lender. The payment terms for the principal balance, plus accrued interest, in the aggregate amount of \$139,290, were restructured to provide for 60 equal monthly payments, including interest at the rate of 10% per annum, of \$2,959.50 each commencing July 1998. In fiscal 2001, following the payment in full by Fonar, as guarantor, of the indebtedness due to the lender, there was as a result a balance of \$893,606 then owing to Fonar by the Melville Center. The \$2,959.50 monthly payment to Fonar was increased by an additional principal amount of \$10,000 per month to be applied toward the balance due. The outstanding balance as of June 30, 2005 was \$45,872. The payment terms were restructured in March 2004 to be \$15,418.32 per month, inclusive of interest at the rate of 5% per annum, over an 18 month period commencing April 2004.

Robert Janoff, a director of the Company, is a limited partner in a partnership in which we have a 92% partnership interest. The partnership manages an MRI scanning center in Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, New York and was party to a service contract at an annual rate of \$50,000 on its scanner for the period of July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005. The service contract has been renewed at the same rate for the period July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007.

Pursuant to an agreement dated February 1, 2000, Deerfield Magnetic Resonance Imaging, P.A., also referred to as "Deerfield", a Florida professional association of which Raymond V. Damadian is the sole stockholder, director and President, agreed to lease a Fonar QUAD(TM) 12000 MRI Scanner from the Company for a term of five years at a monthly rental of \$12,356.09. The term of the lease commenced on July 18, 2000 upon the acceptance of the scanner. In September 2002, Deerfield purchased the Scanner, paying \$800,000 toward the purchase price. A balance of \$14,285 owing as of June 30, 2003 was paid in the first quarter of fiscal 2004.

Subsequently, Deerfield obtained new premises, changed its name to Stand-Up MRI of Boca Raton, P.A., also referred to as Boca Raton, and entered into an agreement to purchase a Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner from FONAR for \$1,500,000 in October 2003. The installation has been completed and the balance of the purchase price was paid in June, 2004.

Canarsie MRI Associates, also referred to as "Canarsie", a joint venture partnership of which MRI Specialties, Inc., also referred to as "Specialties", is an owner, is party to a service agreement for its scanner with the Company at an annual fee of \$85,000 for the period from March 24, 2005 through March 23, 2006. It is expected that the service contract will be renewed when it expires. During fiscal 2001, Canarsie entered into an agreement to purchase a QUAD(TM) 12000 MRI scanner from FONAR for a purchase price of \$850,000. Of the purchase price, \$400,000 was paid and \$450,000 was payable pursuant to a note over a period of 7 years with 6% interest per annum. The monthly payment is \$6,573.85 and commenced on December 1, 2001. The principal balance owing to FONAR as of June 30, 2005, was \$243,149. Timothy Damadian, the son of Raymond V. Damadian, is the sole stockholder, director and President of Specialties.

Pompano MRI Associates, also referred to as "Pompano", a joint venture partnership of which Guardian MRI, Inc., also referred to as "Guardian", is party to a service agreement with FONAR at the rate of \$85,000 per annum for its Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner. The service agreement commenced on December 13, 2004 and runs through December 12, 2005. It is anticipated that the service agreement will be renewed. Timothy Damadian, the son of Raymond V. Damadian, is a stockholder, director and officer of Guardian. Jevan Damadian and Keira Reinmund, also children of Dr. Damadian, are also stockholders of Guardian.

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A one-year service agreement between FONAR and Orlando MRI Associates, L.P., also referred to as "Orlando Partnership", commenced on July 13, 2004 at the rate of \$85,000 per annum for a Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner. It was renewed for an additional one-year period at the same price on July 13, 2005. It is anticipated that the service agreement will be renewed upon its expiration in July 2006. Timothy Damadian, the son of Raymond V. Damadian is a limited partner in the Orlando Partnership.

Black Bear Management LLC, a New York limited liability company of which TRD Services, Inc., also referred to as "TRD", is a member, is party to a service agreement with FONAR for its Stand-Up(TM) MRI at a fee of \$85,000 per annum. The term runs from November 23, 2004 through November 22, 2005. It is expected that the service agreement will be renewed. Timothy Damadian, the son of Raymond V. Damadian, is the stockholder, director and President of TRD.

During fiscal 2002, Damadian MRI at Elmhurst, P.C., also referred to as "Elmhurst", a New York professional corporation of which Raymond V. Damadian is the sole stockholder, director and President, agreed to lease an Echo(TM) MRI scanner from FONAR on a fee per scan basis of \$200 per MRI scan performed.

Bronx Management Associates, LLC, a New York limited liability company of which Raymond V. Damadian and Donna Damadian, jointly, TRD Services, Inc., also referred to as "TRD", JAD Ventures, Inc., also referred to as "JAD", Keira Reinmund, Thomas Terry and Constance Terry, among others, are members, is party to a service agreement with FONAR for its Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner running from March 23, 2005 through March 22, 2006 for an annual fee of \$85,000. It is anticipated that the service agreement will be reviewed upon its expiration. Donna Damadian is the wife of Raymond Damadian. TRD is owned by Timothy Damadian, a son of Raymond and Donna Damadian, JAD is owned by Jevan Damadian, a son of Raymond and Donna Damadian and Keira Reinmund is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Damadian. Constance Terry is the wife of David B. Terry, Vice President and Secretary of Fonar and brother-in-law of Dr. Damadian. Thomas Terry is also the brother-in-law of Dr. Damadian. In addition, FONAR has a 20% interest in Bronx Management Associates, LLC.

Deer Park Management Services, LLC, a New York limited liability company of which TRD and JAD are, among others, members, is party to a service agreement with FONAR for its Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner running from May 1, 2005 through April 30, 2006 at an annual fee of \$85,000. It is expected that the service agreement will be renewed upon its expiration. TRD and JAD are owned by Timothy Damadian and Jevan Damadian, respectively, who are the sons of Raymond V. Damadian.

Long Island Management Services, LLC, a New York limited liability company of which TRD, JAD and Donna Damadian are, among others, members, is party to a service agreement with FONAR for its Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner running from September 10, 2005 through September 9, 2006 at a fee of \$85,000 per annum. It is anticipated that the service agreement will be renewed upon its expiration. Donna Damadian is the wife of Raymond Damadian. TRD and JAD are owned by Timothy Damadian and Jevan Damadian, respectively, the sons of Raymond and Donna Damadian.

Miami MRI Associates, LLC, also referred to as Miami, a Florida limited liability company of which TRD, JAD and Donna Damadian are, among other parties, members, purchased a Stand-Up(TM) MRI from Fonar on which the warranty expired in October, 2004. Miami then entered into a one year service agreement with FONAR at a rate of \$85,000 per annum. It is anticipated that the service agreement will be renewed upon its expiration. Donna Damadian is the wife of Raymond Damadian. TRD and JAD are owned by Timothy Damadian and Jevan Damadian, respectively, the sons of Raymond and Donna Damadian.

During the second quarter in fiscal 2003, Manhattan Management Services, LLC, a

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New York limited liability company of which TRD, JAD, Donna Damadian, Keira Reinmund and Robert Djerejian are among other parties, members, agreed to purchase a Stand-Up(TM) MRI from Fonar for a purchase price of \$1,400,000. The construction and installation of this scanner was completed in December, 2003 and payment has been made in full. Donna Damadian is the wife of Raymond Damadian. TRD and JAD are owned by Timothy Damadian and Jevan Damadian, respectively, the sons of Raymond and Donna Damadian. Keira Reinmund is the daughter of Raymond and Donna Damadian. Robert Djerejian is a member of the Board of Directors of Fonar.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003, Queens Management Services, LLC, a New York limited liability company of which TRD, JAD, Keira Reinmund, Donna Damadian and Robert Djerejian are among other parties, members, agreed to purchase a Stand-Up(TM) MRI from Fonar for \$1,400,000. The construction and installation of this scanner was completed in February, 2004, and payment has been made in full. Donna Damadian is the wife of Raymond Damadian. TRD and JAD are owned by Timothy Damadian and Jevan Damadian, respectively, the sons of Raymond and Donna Damadian. Keira Reinmund is the daughter of Raymond and Donna Damadian. Robert Djerejian is a member of the Board of Directors of Fonar.

During the third quarter of fiscal 2004, South Shore Management Services, LLC, a New York limited liability company of which TRD, JAD, Keira Reinmund, Donna Damadian and Robert Djerejian are among other parties, members, agreed to purchase a Stand-Up(TM) MRI from FONAR for \$1,400,000 payable in installments as the work progresses in accordance with Fonar's usual terms. The construction and installation of this scanner was completed in October 2004. Donna Damadian is the wife of Raymond Damadian. TRD and JAD are owned by Timothy Damadian and Jevan Damadian, respectively, the sons of Raymond and Donna Damadian. Keira Reinmund is the daughter of Raymond and Donna Damadian. Robert Djerejian is a member of the Board of Directors of Fonar.

Melville MRI P.C., a New York professional corporation of which Raymond V. Damadian is the sole shareholder, director and President, entered into an agreement to purchase a Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner from Fonar for \$1,500,000 in December 2004. The installation has been completed and the purchase price paid in full as of February 2005.

Stand-Up MRI of East Elmhurst, P.C., a New York professional corporation of which Raymond V. Damadian is the sole shareholder, director and President, entered into an agreement to purchase a Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner from Fonar for \$1,500,000 in October 2004. The installation has been completed and the purchase price paid in full as of May 2005.

Stand-Up MRI & Diagnostic Center, P.A., a Florida professional association of which Raymond V. Damadian is the sole shareholder, director and President, entered into an agreement to purchase a Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner from Fonar for \$1,500,000 to be installed in Ormond Beach, Florida in January 2005. The installation has been completed and the purchase price paid in full as of May 2005.

Stand-Up MRI of Islandia, P.C., a New York professional corporation of which Raymond V. Damadian is the sole shareholder, director and President, entered into an agreement to purchase a Stand-Up(TM) MRI scanner from Fonar for \$1,500,000 to be installed in East Setauket, New York in March 2005. The installation has been completed and the purchase price paid in full as of August 2005.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

Audit Fees

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The aggregate fees billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for the audit of our annual consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 and the reviews of the financial statements included in our Forms 10-Q for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 were \$542,643.

The aggregate fees billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for the audit of our annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004 and the reviews of the financial information included in our Forms 10-Q for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004 were \$418,276.

Audit Related Fees

No fees were billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 or June 30, 2004 for services related to the audit or review of our financial statements that are not included under the caption "Audit Fees".

No fees were billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 or June 30, 2004 for designing, operating, supervising or implementing any of our financial information systems or any hardware or software systems for our financial information.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 were \$149,793.

The aggregate fees billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004 were \$172,542.

All Other Fees

The aggregate fees billed by Marcum & Kliegman LLP for all other services rendered by them during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004 were \$264,646 and \$106,452, respectively, which included services in connection with the registration of securities, internal control reviews, employee benefit plan audits and reviews and procedures that we requested Marcum & Kliegman to undertake to provide assurances on matters not required by laws or regulations.

Since January 1, 2003, the audit committee has adopted policies and procedures for pre-approving all non-audit work performed by the auditors. Specifically, the committee must pre-approve the use of the auditors for all such services. The audit committee has pre-approved all non-audit work since that time and in making its determination has considered whether the provision of such services was compatible with the independence of the auditors.

Our audit committee believes that the provision by Marcum & Kliegman LLP of services in addition to audit services in fiscal 2005 and 2004 were compatible with maintaining their independence.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

a) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

The following consolidated financial statements are included in Part II, Item 8.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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Consolidated Balance Sheets as at June 30, 2005 and 2004.

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Years Ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Three Years Ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Years Ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Information required by schedules called for under Regulation S-X is either not applicable or is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes to the financial statements.

b) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

None.

c) EXHIBITS

3.1 Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, of the Registrant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 33-13365.

3.2 Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, of the Registrant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No. 33-62099.

3.3 Section A of Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, of the Registrant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-3, Commission File No. 333-63782.

3.4 Section A of Article Fourth of the Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, of the Registrant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, Commission File No. 0-10248.

3.5 By-Laws, as amended, of the Registrant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 33-13365.

4.1 Specimen Common Stock Certificate incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 33-13365.

4.2 Specimen Class B Common Stock Certificate incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-1, Commission File No. 33-13365.

4.3 Form of 4% Convertible Debentures due June 30, 2002 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on June 11, 2001. Commission File No. 0-10248.

4.4 Form of Purchase Warrants incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on June 11, 2001. Commission File No. 0-10248.

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4.5 Form of Callable Warrants incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed on June 11, 2001. Commission File No. 0-10248.

4.6 Form of Replacement Callable Warrants incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 of the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-3, Commission File No. 333-10677.

4.7 Form of Amended and Restated Purchase Warrant for The Tail Wind Fund, Ltd. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 of the Registrants registration statement on Form S-3, Commission File No. 333-116908.

4.8 Form of Amended and Restated Purchase Warrant for Placement Agent and Designees incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 of the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-3, Commission File No. 333-116908.

10.1 License Agreement between the Registrant and Raymond V. Damadian incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 (e) to Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1983, Commission File No. 0-10248.

10.2 1983 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10 (a) to Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1983, Commission File No. 0-10248, and amendments thereto dated as of March 7, 1984 and dated August 22, 1984, incorporated by referenced to Exhibit 28 (a) to Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1984, Commission File No. 0-10248.

10.3 1984 Incentive Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 28 (c) to Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1984, Commission File No. 0-10248.

10.4 1986 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1986, Commission File No. 0-10248.

10.5 1986 Stock Bonus Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1986, Commission File No. 0-10248.

10.6 1986 Incentive Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1986, Commission File No. 0-10248.

10.7 Lease Agreement, dated as of August 18, 1987, between the Registrant and Reckson Associates incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1987, Commission File No. 0-10248.

10.8 1993 Incentive Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 28.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No. 33-60154.

10.9 1993 Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 28.2 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No. 33-60154.

10.10 1993 Stock Bonus Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 28.3 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No. 33-60154.

10.11 1994 Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 28.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No. 33-81638.

10.12 1994 Stock Bonus Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 28.2 to

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the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No. 33-81638.

10.13 1995 Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 28.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No. 33-62099.

10.14 1995 Stock Bonus Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 28.2 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No. 33-62099.

10.15 1997 Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 28.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No.: 333-27411.

10.16 1997 Stock Bonus Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 28.2 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No: 333-27411.

10.17 Stock Purchase Agreement, dated July 31, 1997, by and between U.S. Health Management Corporation, Raymond V. Damadian, M.D. MR Scanning Centers Management Company and Raymond V. Damadian, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, July 31, 1997, commission File No: 0-10248.

10.18 Merger Agreement and Supplemental Agreement dated June 17, 1997 and Letter of Amendment dated June 27, 1997 by and among U.S. Health Management Corporation and Affordable Diagnostics Inc. et al., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's 8-K, June 30, 1997, Commission File No: 0-10248.

10.19 Stock Purchase Agreement dated March 20, 1998 by and among Health Management Corporation of America, FONAR Corporation, Giovanni Marciano, Glenn Muraca et al., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's 8-K, March 20, 1998, Commission File No: 0-10248.

10.20 Stock Purchase Agreement dated August 20, 1998 by and among Health Management Corporation of America, FONAR Corporation, Stuart Blumberg and Steven Jonas, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Registrant's 8-K, September 3, 1998, Commission File No. 0-10248.

10.21 2000 Stock Bonus Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's registration Statement on Form S-8, Commission File No.: 333-66760.

10.22 2002 Stock Bonus Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No.: 333-89578.

10.23 2002 Incentive Stock Option Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No.: 333-96557.

10.24 2003 Stock Bonus Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No: 333-106626.

10.25 2003 Supplemental Stock Bonus Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No: 333-106626.

10.26 2004 Stock Bonus Plan incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-8, Commission File No.

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333-112577.

10.27 Purchase Agreement dated May 24, 2001 by and between the Registrant and The Tail Wind Fund Ltd. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed June 11, 2001. Commission File No. 0-10248.

10.28 Registration Rights Agreement dated May 24, 2001 by and among the Registrant, The Tail Wind Fund Ltd. and Roan Meyers, Inc. incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's current report on Form 8-K filed June 11, 2001. Commission File No. 0-10248.

10.29 Amendment to Callable Warrant dated April 28, 2004 by and between The Tail Wind Fund, Ltd. and the Registrant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-3, Commission File No. 333-116908.

10.30 First Amendment to Purchase Warrant dated April 28, 2004 by and between The Tail Wind Fund, Ltd. and the Registrant incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-3, Commission File No. 333-116908.

10.31 Form of First Amendment to Purchase Warrant dated June 1, 2004 by and between each of Roan/Meyers Associates, L.P. and its designees and the Registrant, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-3, Commission File No. 333-116908.

10.32 Asset Purchase Agreement dated July 28, 2005 among Health Plus Management Services, L.L.C., Health Management Corporation of America, Dynamic Healthcare Management, Inc. and Fonar Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Registrant's Form 8-K, August 2, 2005, Commission File No. 0-10248.

14.1 Code of Ethics, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 of registrant's Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, Commission File No.: 0-10248.

21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant. See Exhibits.

23.1 Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's Consent

31.1 Section 302 Certification. See Exhibits.

32.1 Section 906 Certification. See Exhibits.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this amended report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

FONAR CORPORATION

Dated: October 20, 2005

By: /s/ Raymond Damadian
Raymond V. Damadian, President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this amended report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the

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registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Raymond Damadian Raymond V. Damadian	Chairman of the Board of Directors, President, Director Principal Executive Officer and Acting Principal Financial Officer)	October 20, 2005
/s/ Claudette J.V. Chan Claudette J.V. Chan	Director	October 20, 2005
/s/ Robert J. Janoff Robert J. Janoff	Director	October 20, 2005
/s/ Charles N. O'Data Charles N. O'Data	Director	October 20, 2005
/s/ Robert Djerejian Robert Djerejian	Director	October 20, 2005

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Corporate Headquarters

110 Marcus Drive
Melville, NY 11747
(631) 694-2929

Investor Relations

FONAR Corporation
110 Marcus Drive
Melville, NY 11747
(631) 694-2929

Stock Transfer Agency

Computershare Trust Company, Inc.
350 Indiana Street, Suite 800
Golden, Colorado 80401

Auditors

Marcum & Kliegman, LLP
New York, New York

Board of Directors

Raymond V. Damadian, M.D.
Chairman of the Board

Claudette Chan, Director

Robert Janoff, Director

Charles O'Data, Director

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Robert Djerejian, Director

Officers

Raymond V. Damadian, M.D.
President, Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer

David B. Terry
Senior Vice President and Secretary