TENET INFORMATION SERVICES INC
Form 10KSB
October 13, 2004

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

FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)

[X] ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _________ to _________

Commission file number 0-18113

TENET INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
(Exact name of small business issuer in its charter)

Utah	87-0405405
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

3380 North El Paso Street, Suite G, Colorado Springs, Colorado	80907
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number (719) 630-3800

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock
(Title of class)

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

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or

information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. [ ]

State issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year. $525,856

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of a specified date within the past 60 days. September 29, 2004: $427,360

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date. June 30, 2004: 6,779,074

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes [ ]; No [X]

Certain statements made herein are forward-looking statements under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. They include statements regarding the timing and expected benefits of the acquisition of LGA by Tenet. These statements are based on management's current expectations and estimates; actual results may differ materially due to certain risks and uncertainties. For example, the ability of LGA to achieve expected results may be affected by external factors such as competitive price pressures, conditions in the economy and industry growth, and internal factors, such as future financing of the acquired operations and the ability to control expenses.

PART I

Item 1. Description of Business.

Tenet Information Systems, Inc., ("Tenet") is the sole owner of its operating subsidiary, Let's Go Aero, Inc. ("LGA"). Tenet acquired LGA effective June 30, 2004 through a stock for stock exchange under which the former shareholders of LGA were issued new Tenet shares of common stock in exchange for all of LGA's outstanding shares and $1,518,440 of debt. The former LGA shareholders and debt holders ended up with 85% of the outstanding common stock of Tenet. Prior to the acquisition, Tenet had no business or operations after having sold what business it did have October 22, 2003, several months before the acquisition of LGA. Therefore, at the time of the acquisition of LGA, Tenet was what is know as a publicly held shell company.

Upon the acquisition of LGA, two of Tenet's three Directors resigned and two Directors of LGA were appointed to fill those positions. The third Tenet director was and is a director of both companies. In addition, all of the officers of Tenet resigned and members of LGA's management team were appointed to those positions. See Item 9, below. For accounting purposes, however, the transaction was deemed to have been an acquisition of Tenet by LGA. Further information on the details of the transaction can be had by reviewing Tenet's Form 8-K filed July 21, 2004 and Form 8-K/A filed October 20, 2004 available at the EDGAR website of the Securities and Exchange Commission (www.sec.gov) or from Tenet upon request.

Let's Go Aero, Inc.

LGA, Tenet's wholly owned subsidiary, is Tenet's only operating business. LGA is in the business of designing and selling gear management solutions for the

automotive and recreation industries. LGA's family of products use patented designs, and includes the Herman(R) line of Sport Performance Trailers(R), and the Remora(TM) line of hitch-mount cargo carriers. LGA was formed in 1998. For the year ended June 30, 2004 it had sales of approximately $188,266, a gross profit of approximately $118,000 and a net operating loss of approximately $365,921 (including approximately $170,698 of interest that had accrued and will be converted into common stock as mentioned above).

LGA

LGA was founded as a product design, development and engineering company. It specializes in providing novel solutions for vehicular cargo carrying enhancements. LGA has patents issued and pending that protect its intellectual property. These patents and claims relate to how cargo can be attached and carried on a vehicle's hitch receiver, frame, or body surface. Some examples are:

- Silent Hitch Pin(TM) rigidly couples the connection between the trailer hitch receiver and any inserted ball mount or accessory;
- TwinTube(TM) provides a universal mounting structure for carrying gear and equipment with a receiver style hitch;
- The fully-enclosed, encapsulated, and easy-opening designs of LGA's product enclosures for cargo safety, security, and accessibility; and
- Extensive designs for the use of C-Channel for making "HardpointTM" attachments to LGA's carriers, trailers, and all vehicular surfaces.

LGA also has numerous product extensions and accessories that complement and expand these core technologies.

LGA's intellectual property has broad application in the automotive industry, and several automotive original equipment manufacturers (OEM's) are in various stages of integrating aspects of LGA's technology into their product lines. In May 2002, LGA licensed three pieces of its intellectual property to Sport Rack International/Valley Industries, Inc., an affiliate of Advanced Accessory Systems, LLC, (AAS), the largest supplier to automotive manufacturers worldwide of LGA style products similar to LGA's products. LGA's product licenses with Sport Rack International/Valley Industries, Inc. resulted in the payment to LGA of $300,000 in 2004 and an ongoing royalty of 10% of the revenues (after $300,000) Sport Rack generates with the technology until May 2007.

At the November 2002 Specialty Equipment Manufacturers Association (SEMA) annual trade show, LGA won the GMC Professional Grade Challenge for the Best New SUV Accessory Idea. This prestigious award from General Motors Corp. is for the Company's TwinTube system technology.

LGA has and will continue to develop intellectual property for the Automotive, recreation vehicle and recreation industries. It is LGA's intent to license its technology to the industry leaders that can most effectively bring the licensed technology to market. LGA plans to license the production and sales of its products for an up-front fee and an ongoing royalty based on unit sales.

Products

LGA currently has several product lines that it has been selling for several years and other product lines that are emergent. These product lines are describes as follows:

- HERMAN(R) Sport Performance Trailers(R). LGA's Herman(R) line of Sport Performance Trailers(R) are designed for carrying all types of

personal, recreational, and commercial gear in an aerodynamic, weather-resistant, secure and attractive transport.

- REMORA(TM) Carriers. The Remora(TM) hitch based carrier line consists of two fully enclosed cargo carrier models, Remora(TM) SUV and Remora(TM) Mini, with three structural options to choose from for varying function while on the vehicle's hitch receiver. These patented designs offer versatility, security and safety.

- SILENT HITCH PIN(TM). This anti-vibration device takes all movement out of the connection between the vehicle towing system and what's being towed or carried. In short, it freezes the attachment securely in place. It works with most consumer vehicle towing systems.

- TWINTUBE(TM) System. The TwinTube(TM) (TT(TM)) System is a new, patent-pending design that has been licensed to Sport Rack International/Valley Industries, Inc. for sale to the automotive original equipment manufacturers ("OEM's") and the after-market. TwinTube(TM) is a universal mounting structure for carrying gear and equipment with a hitch receiver. Let's Go Aero is integrating this technology into all of its hitch based carriers during the second half of 2004. TwinTube(TM) is also available as a UBI(TM) system (U-Build-It).

- GEARDECK(TM) System. Incorporating LGA's novel TwinTube(TM) technology, GearDeck(TM) is a modular carrier that functions as an open platform carrier or a fully-enclosed carrier through the use of a modular hardtop lid enclosure that is easily attached and removed. The open platform can carry bicycles, among many other large items; the full enclosure system carries all kinds of general cargo as well as items such as power generators.

- SPIDERGEAR(TM) Carrier System. SpiderGear(TM) is a novel patent pending design for carrying gear, bikes and spare tires on the rear of vehicles.

- Hardpoint(TM) Technology. LGA has patents issued and patents pending for the integration of C-Channel onto vehicle surfaces, including pickup truck beds, vehicle roofs and tailgates. The Hardpoint(TM) system is another potential source of royalty revenue for LGA in the future.

Business History

The impetus for LGA was a 1990 concept by its principal founder for a lightweight aerodynamic trailer to carry recreational gear. This concept led to the creation of a prototype product that was tested in 1997. In the fall of 1997, work began on what came to be the Herman(R) line of Sport Performance Trailers(R) (SPT). LGA was incorporated in April 1998, the first Herman(R) SPT hit the road in July 1998, and LGA debuted two Herman(R) SPT's at the Interbike Trade Show in October 1998.

During the development of the Herman(R) product, several additional product opportunities became apparent. The Herman(R) Hardpoint(TM) system was designed using Unistrut(TM) and/or B-Line(TM) engineering C-Channel. The Hardpoint(TM) system appeared to have great promise for use in the motor vehicle and

recreation vehicle industries, and LGA filed patent claims for the integration of C-Channel on vehicular surfaces in 1998. The original patent claims for Hardpoint(TM) technology were issued in 2001. LGA has also filed many continuation claims for this technology.

After the Interbike Show in the Fall of 1998, LGA began receiving orders for Herman(R) trailers. Medallion Plastics in Elkhart, IN became LGA's manufacturer of Herman(R) trailers in January 1999.

In early 1999, LGA joined the Specialty Equipment Market Association (SEMA). SEMA is the largest trade organization for the automotive aftermarket industry. Basically, SEMA is the entire automotive industry worldwide, less new vehicle sales. LGA displayed its products at SEMA's industry convention in November 1999 as a debut to the automotive industry.

During the development of the Herman(R) line, the Company developed a concept for a hitch based cargo carrier line that resulted in LGA's Remora(TM) product line. The Remora(TM) SUV capsule also debuted at the 1999 SEMA convention.

LGA went on to design the Silent Hitch Pin(TM). LGA's patent application for the Silent Hitch Pin(TM), which was filed in mid-2000, was granted in May 2003. In early 2000, LGA moved the production of its products from Medallion's operation in Elkhart to Prodesign, a Division of Coachmen Industries, Inc., which is also based in Elkhart, IN.

After the SEMA 2001 convention LGA entered into a relationship with J.S. Chamberlain and Associates. Chamberlain and Associates has been an automotive supplier developer since the early 1960's. Through a series of meetings arranged by Chamberlain, LGA and Sport Rack International/Valley Industries, Inc. agreed to a product license for LGA's Silent Hitch Pin(TM) and Twin-Tube(TM) Technology in May 2002.

At the SEMA 2002 convention LGA won the Best New SUV Accessory Idea from General Motors Corporation for its TwinTube(TM) carrier system.

The Future

LGA has the Herman(R) trailer line, Remora(TM) line, Silent Hitch Pin(TM) line, the GearDeck(TM) system, and TwinTube(TM) UBI(TM) that are patent protected. LGA's Hardpoint(TM) technology may also be a significant royalty generator for LGA in the future.

LGA's future focus is on partner and product development. There is a very large consumer market for LGA's products and its approach to this market is to enter it through partnership arrangements with large existing participants.

LGA has been doing product testing, primarily with its Herman(R) trailer, with the U.S. Military for 18 months. LGA recently delivered a customized Herman(R) trailer to the Air Force Rapid Deployment Security Forces for use with their Honda ATV's.

LGA is in discussions with various automotive and recreation vehicle OEM's for custom versions of its products and technology that compliment and extend the capabilities of the OEMs' vehicles.

Objectives and Sales

Objectives

- To establish manufacturing, sales and marketing partners for LGA's products domestically and internationally
- To continue product development and invention work where a clear

payoff is predictable

o To establish positive operating cash flow and earnings

LGA has licensed Sport Rack International/Valley Industries, Inc. to manufacture and sell three LGA designs in the consumer market. At the same time, LGA is focusing on opportunities to customize its products for business and governmental use.

5

Customer Direct Sales

Close to 50% of LGA's sales revenue has come from direct-to-customer sales that are the result of the customer finding its web site. LGA has exhibited products at several trade shows over the last four years. Primarily, LGA has attended the SEMA automotive trade show that is held annually in early November in Las Vegas. LGA has also displayed its products at the Denver International Auto show and the Denver Sportsman show.

LGA has promoted its products primarily through a "Public Relations" approach. As a result of these efforts, LGA has spent little on direct advertising, yet has been featured in many national magazines, newspapers, and TV and radio shows. Because LGA's product designs are novel, publishers of magazines frequently feature its products in the magazines "New Product Review" sections along with LGA's address and web site. This approach has been important to LGA's products getting discovered, while keeping its promotional expenses low.

LGA's customers also provide great leads for product sales. In addition to current owners giving LGA positive reviews to prospective new owners, LGA's products all feature its web site address on its product logo. LGA regularly gets inquiries from individuals who have seen LGA products in the field.

It is LGA's intent to establish a sales relationship with market partners or an OEM to promote, manage and distribute its product lines for gear transport through the partners' established market channels.

Market for Products

For many years, people have been increasing their recreation time and recreation interests. This trend has spurred a dramatic increase in the purchase of sport utility vehicles (SUV), mini-vans, and pick-up trucks. The purchase of these style vehicles reflects in part the consumers' perceived need for increased cargo capacity.

Today nearly 50% of American households own a SUV, mini-van, or pick-up truck, and 70% of these vehicles are equipped with tow packages from the factory in addition to aftermarket hitch installations of nearly 6 million estimated for 2003 alone.(1) Accessory item sales for these vehicles, a segment of the automotive specialty equipment industry, have grown nearly 60% in the past ten years, and hitch accessories continue to represent the fastest growing segment of the SUV's aftermarket ccessory sales.(2) LGA's Sport Performance Carriers(TM) and products serve this expanding market. According to the Specialty Equipment Manufacturers Association (SEMA), the overall automotive retail after-market equipment sales for 2000 exceeded $23 billion.(3) Accessory and appearance products are estimated to represent 54% of those sales.(4) In addition, SEMA reports that the marketplace has expanded nearly 60% since 1990.(5) Sales of sport utility vehicles and passenger vans have increased by more than 10% annually during the same time period.(6) For the first time in the history of the automotive industry, in 2002 more SUV's and Trucks were sold than passenger cars. Many of these SUV's and trucks are coming with hitch receivers from the factory, and the trend toward towing equipment being a

standard vehicle feature appears to be accelerating.

Based on SEMA research, in 1999 there were 3,800,000 receiver style hitches either installed by the aftermarket or delivered on new vehicles. In 2002, that number climbed to 4,900,000 and by 2005 it's projected that the number will increase to 5,800,000 units.

----

(1) Specialty Equipment Market Association, Market Highlights, 2001 & 2002 Market Study.
(2) Ibid.
(3) Ibid.
(4) Ibid.
(5) Ibid.
(6) Ibid.

6

The installed base of receiver style hitches presents a large latent market for LGA's products. Further, LGA believes that the automotive OEM's would like to migrate the accessories currently being carried on the roofs of SUV's to the receiver hitch to reduce the roll-over risk of SUV's and provide consumers with more convenient cargo carrying solutions.

Competition

The sport equipment carrier market is a competitive environment with numerous participants that are larger than LGA and have the following advantages relative to LGA:

Name recognition

Several competitors, like Yakima Products and Thule have long established names with the public. LGA is still relatively unknown. It can take years to establish a Brand name, and LGA is at the beginning of exposing its products and brand to the public

Product Lines

Several competitors have broad product lines compared to LGA. LGA does not participate in the roof top cargo carrier market and does not plan to participate in this market, except potentially in a limited way with one emergent product line.

In terms of product strength, LGA believes it has several distinct advantages over the competition:

- Large cargo capacities and lightweight designs easily surpass the cargo transport capabilities of roof top products and other receiver based products currently on the market
- The opening systems enable LGA products to enclose space more efficiently
- LGA enclosed carrier products offer increased security over open carriers
- LGA products are safer than rooftop carriers, their primary competitor
- Patent filings protect LGA products' ergonomics and efficiencies
- LGA products' aerodynamic efficiencies reduce impact on fuel economy
- Multiple product offerings provide consumers with various options and price consideration

Opening Systems

LGA's Herman(R) and Remora(TM) capsules represent a new category of container. These containers have shells that are concave so that the lids open by dropping and "nesting" under the base. When closed, the shells are "self-reinforcing" and very tough.

Content Security

LGA's Herman(R) and Remora(TM) carriers are lockable and fully enclosed so the owner's gear is in a water and dust free environment. When traveling, having gear out of sight is one of the best theft prevention. This means high-value, lightweight objects like cameras and computers can be stowed in LGA's carriers.

Safety Factor

Safety comes in many forms for LGA customers. When compared to roof-based systems, LGA carriers do not raise a vehicle's center of gravity and therefore, when compared to a similar weight on the roof of a vehicle, make the vehicle less prone to rollover.

7

LGA's carriers are also loaded by standing on the ground. Roof carriers are commonly loaded by standing on a running board, a doorsill or a stepladder--all precarious positions from which to be lifting and moving gear. Most roof systems are limited to 100 pounds of gear weight. Most SUV hitch receivers are rated for 500 pounds of load carrying.

Patent Protection

Starting in 1998, LGA has been very diligent at protecting its technology with "utility" patent protection, which is the highest form of invention protection. Utility patents are issued for truly novel technological achievements. The method by which LGA's product capsules open, the Hardpoints(TM) used on LGA's products, the way LGA's Remora(TM) carrier platforms slide and pivot, and the features of the Silent Hitch Pin(TM) are all patented aspects of LGA's products. All LGA's patents have at least 14 years remaining in their respective terms.

The advantages of patent protection can be seen most clearly with the Silent Hitch Pin(TM) and the TwinTube(TM) system. LGA has licensed this technology to Sport Rack International/Valley Industries, Inc. which is selling to industry participants.

Aerodynamic Efficiencies and Fuel Economy

It appears from informal evidence that LGA's Herman(R) line of Sport Performance Trailers(R) are fuel efficient. It also appears from informal evidence that LGA's Remora(TM) carriers have no noticeable effect on fuel economy. When used on an SUV, these carriers sit in the vehicle's draft.

Volume and Weight Advantages

Because of LGA's capsular designs, its products offer high "space-to-weight" ratios relative to other cargo carrying products currently on the market. The Herman(R) SPT weighs in at 235 pounds empty and encloses approximately 86 cubic feet and has a carrying capacity of 700 pounds. A standard "box" trailer with similar storage capability typically weighs close to 1,000 pounds empty, meaning that a fully loaded Herman(R) SPT weighs less than a comparable empty box trailer. LGA's Remora(TM) line attaches to the strongest point on a vehicle, the hitch receiver. LGA rates its Remora(TM) carriers for 300 pounds of cargo carrying, which gives the owner of a standard SUV three times the weight carrying ability of a typical roof top box.

Manufacturing and Development

Manufacturing

LGA's focus is on product and technology development. LGA's licensees are responsible for manufacturing the designs. LGA does have numerous vendors it utilizes to fabricate its products. LGA has had four different vendors produce over 15,000 Silent Hitch Pins(TM) in Taiwan and India. LGA has had a four-year relationship with Prodesign, LLC of Elkhart, Indiana. Prodesign fabricates LGA's Herman(R) trailers, Remora SUV(TM), and Remora Mini(TM) capsules. Prodesign "turn-key" manufactures these products to 100% finished goods and packages them for shipment. Upon completing the products and packaging them, Prodesign invoices LGA for its negotiated part cost. LGA then delivers orders with shipping information to Prodesign for pick up by one of LGA's preferred shippers.

LGA also has a relationship with Welded Products of Elkhart, Indiana for the fabrication of its hitch carrier structural systems including TwinTube(TM). Welded has completed numerous production runs over the last three years and ships the systems to LGA in bulk form for final assembly and packaging.

LGA has manufacturers that contact it regularly to solicit contract manufacturing business, but management is currently satisfied with its vendors and does not anticipate changing these relationships in the foreseeable future. Costs and efficiency are important factors, however, and LGA is always looking to improve its performance in these areas.

LGA is actively engaged in specifying sources for all its assembly services, raw materials and parts in order to ensure that its products meet its quality and performance standards. All specified raw materials and parts or acceptable substitutions are available from many suppliers, and LGA does not rely on any one supplier the loss of which would cause any long term adverse consequences to LGA. That being said, however, LGA has formed close working relationships with its current suppliers, such as Bayer(R) Plastics and Prodesign.

Shipping

The shipping cost of LGA's products is reasonable considering some of the products' sizes. LGA has shipped over 500 units from Elkhart to destinations throughout the United States. LGA has had few freight claims for damaged goods and believes it has the packaging adequate to properly protect the product.

Both Herman(R) and Remora(TM) products have modest final assembly requirements for the customer or dealer to complete.

LGA utilizes the shipping services of Roadway and R&L Carriers among others.

Research and Development

LGA's expenditures for research and development have been $36,288 and $45,770 for the fiscal years ended June 30 2003 and 2004, respectively. LGA will continue product development and invention work where a clear payoff is anticipated. LGA's staff is considering numerous ways to branch and grow its current products depending on market demand. LGA's staff is constantly working on new product designs and improvements to protect and expand LGA's existing intellectual property.

Regulation

LGA has adopted all applicable standards from United States National Highway Transportation Safety Administration regulations and maintains adherence to Society of Automotive Engineers guidelines and specifications. In addition, both federal and state authorities regulate the manufacturers and sellers of recreational and family cargo transports. LGA is a licensed vehicle manufacturer in the State of Colorado and has obtained the state permits, licenses, and bonds required to operate.

LGA's products have been independently tested for impact and temperature extremes. LGA's Silent Hitch Pin(TM) and Remora(TM) Spine and Frame structural systems have been independently tested for load carrying strength.

LGA has had Corporate and Product Liability insurance for the last four years and has not had a product liability claim. Further, as LGA successfully licenses its designs, generally the licensee will be responsible for carrying manufacturer and product liability insurance.

LGA has registered with or obtained memberships, licenses, permits, or certificates from the following organizations and agencies:

Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE);
National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA);
Dealer Section of the Department of Motor Vehicles, State of Colorado;
Specialty Equipment Market Association (SEMA); and

Employees

LGA currently has three full-time employees including its officers, Marty Williams and Sara Williams, and an office manager. LGA has one part-time products engineer, Matthew Drabczyk, who is also a major LGA shareholder.

Item 2. Description of Property.

LGA currently leases 2,500 square feet of combined office and warehouse space at its principal place of business in Colorado Springs, Colorado. LGA entered into this lease in June 2004 and expects its facilities will be sufficient for the three-year term of the lease.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

None

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

None

PART II

Item 5. Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.

Tenet's common stock is currently thinly traded "over-the-counter" and is listed in the Pink Sheets(R) published by the National Quotation Bureau, Inc. as well as on the OTC Bulletin Board operated by the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices for Tenet's common stock

for each of the quarters ending on the indicated date adjusted for Tenets reverse split of 1:20 that was effective October 22, 2003. Prices were obtained from Yahoo.com's financial pages.

		Low Bid	High Bid
2002	June 30	Not Available	Not Available
	September 30	Not Available	Not Available
	December 31*	.20	.20
2003	March 31	.20	1.60
	June 30	.40	1.20
	December 31	.60	1.00
2004	March 31	.40	.65
	June 30	.25	.50

* Quotes not available prior to March 3, 2003.

The number of shareholders of record for Tenet's common stock as of June 16, 2004 was 331, which include depositories and broker/dealers who hold shares of common stock in "nominee" or "street" names and did not include LGA's 17 shareholders.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation.

Results of Operations

Fiscal 2004 Compared with Fiscal 2003

ACTUAL REVENUES

	FY 04	FY 03
Product sales and Royalty Revenue	188,266	224,334
Cost of Revenues	80,085	131,340
SGA	428,332	458,239
DEV	45,770	36,228
Costs and Expenses	554,187	630,971
Operating Loss	(365,921)	(406,637)

During fiscal year 2004 the company had revenues of $188,266, which represented a decrease of $36,068 or 12% over prior year revenues of $224,334. This decrease is primarily attributable to LGA's decision in early 2002 to lower its selling emphasis in the automotive accessory dealer sales channel. LGA made the decision to lower its dealer initiative due to increasing account receivables from dealers and sub-standard margin related to the support required by dealers for the products LGA was selling during this time frame. Concurrent with pulling

back from the dealer market during this period of time, LGA developed new technologies that from a pricing, shipping, value and feature perspective, fit the dealer and retail distribution channels better than product lines offered in early 2002. LGA is in the final stages of readying these additional value based product lines for sale and expects to begin selling these lines, in addition to our existing products, in the second half of fiscal 2005.

Cost of revenues declined 39% from $131,340 in 2003 to $80,085 in 2004. The 39% decrease in cost of goods sold, relative to 12% decrease in sales, reflects both the higher percentage of revenues generated from royalty income as a percentage of total sales, and the lower cost of sales LGA incurred selling product direct to the consumer, as compared to selling into the dealer sales channel.

LGA purposefully de-emphasized the dealer market beginning in 2002 in order to conserve capital and redirect the Company's limited resources into product development focused on designs that retail for under $500 and ship UPS or Fedex, compared to our higher end products that ship LTL or Common Carrier.

LGA had several licensing opportunities and product development opportunities emergent at that time that it has subsequently capitalized on. These include the licensing of the Silent Hitch Pin, the development and licensing of the TwinTube system, the winning of the GMC Professional Grade Challenge Award for the TwinTube system in 2002 and the GearBed system in 2003, the development of the SpiderGear system in 2003, the development of the GearDeck system in 2003 and 2004, the development of the Rapid Deployment Trailer in 2003, the development of the GearCage system in 2003 and 2004, the development of the GearWagon Little Giant Trailer System in 2003 and 2004, and the development of the Tentris system in 2002,2003 and 2004.

In the opinion of LGA, these designs have potential to generate both sales revenue and licensing revenue for LGA. LGA considers these designs to be intellectual property and has taken action to protect these designs via the patent process.

The gross margin on product sales increased to 37% in 2004 from 20% in 2003. LGA's increase in gross margin reflects the result of the Company's decision to lower its selling emphasis in the dealer channel during the periods covered by this report. LGA's decision in early 2002 to focus more on direct sales, as a way to increase margin, is reflected in the gross margin increase for this period.

Including Royalty income, gross margin increased from 41% in 2003 to 57% in 2004. LGA desires to derive revenue from both product sales, including direct and dealer sales and from licensing revenue attributable to the Company's intellectual property portfolio. LGA has been successful at generating revenue from both sources, but not to the degree, to date, that has led to ongoing profitable operations.

LGA's sales revenue for 2002, 2003 and 2004 has been impacted by the lack of capital available to execute a sales plan. LGA's plan in early 2002 to conserve the limited capital available to the Company by focusing on higher margin direct sales opportunities, and the further development of LGA's intellectual property portfolio has resulted in growing opportunities for future product sales and licensing revenues. There can be no assurance that meaningful revenue will result from the products and technologies developed during this period of time.

SGA expenses decreased to $428,332 in 2004 as compared to $458,239 in 2003. SGA expenses for 2004, include $170,689 in accrued interest expense for a series of

notes payable that, along with the accompanying accrued interest, was converted into Tenet equity at June 30, 2004. Subsequent to the combination of Tenet and LGA, the Company intends to begin growing its selling effort.

LGA's combination with Tenet has resulted in the conversion of all LGA shareholder debt and the realization of up to approximately $600,000 in new shareholder equity, of which LGA has booked $300,000 to date. With the conversion of all LGA shareholder debt and the new equity, LGA's financial profile has improved over the last year. LGA's improved capital structure has allowed the Company to expended resources that better profile the organization to sell product. In parallel, this capital has also allowed LGA to finish several important product designs and begin reviews of this intellectual property with potential licensees. It is likely that selling expenses for 2005 will increase relative to 2004.

LGA has a $250,000 equity commitment from an existing shareholder that will be sufficient to meet our capital needs for a limited period of time. In order for LGA to continue operating beyond the utilization of this capital, it will need to increase revenues sufficiently so that the margin generated meets or exceeds the Company's expenditures. Based on LGA's operating history, it is probable, although not certain, that the Company will need to raise additional capital in order to achieve and sustain profitable operations. LGA has a history of attaining growth capital from three sources, 1) equity sales, 2) product margin 3) licensing revenue. LGA's preference among these three capital generating choices is with the later two. LGA has opportunities, exclusive of equity sales, to generate the capital required for growth from product margin and licensing revenue and we intend to pursue these opportunities.

Product development expenses increased 21% to $45,770 in 2004 from $36,288 in 2003. An important element of LGA's business model is its ability to create novel product designs that include patentable attributes. The process of creating new intellectual property and improving existing LGA technology will result in ongoing expenses for the Company.

Net income for the year was $495,709 or $0.14 per share as compared to ($407,204) or ($0.12) per share in 2003. LGA's 2004 net income is an accounting anomaly created by the accounting treatment accorded the conversion of $1,518,440 of convertible debt. Please see Financial Statements Note (2).

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash position increased from $6,192 at year-end 2003 to $180,619 at year-end 2004. Because of the combination of Tenet and LGA, and the conversion of LGA's outstanding debt into Tenet equity, LGA's near term cash position has been improved.

LGA has plans to increase product sales by increasing the profile of the Company's products with the public, retailers and dealers. Currently LGA sales and promotion efforts are limited to editorial reviews by the media, our web site, and customers that see our products on the road. LGA is currently initiating meetings with recreational vehicle OEM's, dealers and distributors for the purpose of adding our products to their sales programs. LGA will be adding personal in Colorado Springs to support its selling effort.

The Company regularly evaluates its intellectual property portfolio in light of

market, product or potential licensing opportunities for its designs. LGA has successfully licensed some of it's intellectual property. However, the royalties derived from the licenses attained to date, although relatively significant for LGA, have not on their own been sufficient for the Company to achieve ongoing profitable operations. LGA is aware of opportunities to license additional pieces of its intellectual property, but no assurances can be made as to whether it will be successful converting these opportunities into meaningful revenue for the Company.

The Company reported a working capital deficit of $168,013 as of June 30, 2004. This deficit is primarily attributable to LGA's unearned royalty income that is carried on the books as a liability and earned ratably over the life of the technology license. De facto, the working capital deficit is also attributable to LGA's limited working capital.

Operating activities used $185,043 of cash in 2004 as compared to using $269,406 in the corresponding period of the prior fiscal year.

While a portion of the current liabilities, approximately $81,739, is owed to present officers and/or directors, there can be no assurances that these officers/directors will not seek payment in the near term.

Inflation has not had a significant impact on the Company's operations.

Item 7. Financial Statements.

Index to Financial Statements

TENET INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
(formerly Let's Go Aero, Inc.)

	Page
Report of Independent Auditors	F-2
Balance Sheet at June 30, 2004	F-3
Statements of Operations, for the years ended June 30, 2004 and 2003	F-4
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit for the period from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2004	F-5
Statements of Cash Flows, for the years ended June 30, 2004 and 2003	F-6
Notes to financial statements	F-7

TENET INFORMATION SERVICES, INC

Reports of independent auditors	F-15
Consolidated balance sheet at June 29, 2004	F-17
Consolidated statements of operations for the years ended June 29, 2004 and June 30, 2003	F-18

Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity from July 1, 2002 through June 29, 2004 .... F-19

Consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended June 29, 2004 and June 30, 2003 .... F-20

Notes to consolidated financial statements F-21

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENTS

Introduction F-27

Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations for the year ended June 30, 2004 (unaudited) F-28

Notes to Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information (unaudited) F-29

Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Tenet Information Systems, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Tenet Information Systems, Inc. (formerly Lets Go Aero, Inc.) as of June 30, 2004, and the related statements of operations, shareholders' deficit, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended June 30, 2004. 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 Companies Accounting Oversight Board. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tenet Information Systems, Inc. (formerly Lets Go Aero, Inc.) as of June 30, 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended June 30, 2004 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

/s/ Cordavano and Honeck, P.C.

Denver, Colorado
August 14, 2004

TENET INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

(Formerly Let's Go Aero, Inc.)
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2004

Assets

Current assets:	
Cash	$ 180,619
Trade accounts receivable	24,370
Inventory, at the lowest of cost to market (Note 3)	55,001
Note receivable, current portion (Note 3)	8,206
Other current assets	2,290
Total current assets	270,484
Property and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation (Note 3)	43,061
Intangible assets (Note 3)	51,093
Note receivable, net of current portion (Note 3)	12,946
Other assets	4,877
Total assets	$ 382,462

Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficit

Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ 171,616
Accrued payroll	81,739
Unearned revenue (Note 4)	175,000
Note payable, related party (Note 2)	10,142
Total current liabilities	438,497
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)	--
Shareholders' deficit (Note 5):	
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; authorized 1,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding, -0- shares	--
Common stock, $.001 par value; authorized 100,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding, 6,779,074 shares	6,779
Additional paid-in capital	--
Retained loss	(62,813)
Total shareholders' deficit	(56,034)
	$ 382,464

See accompanying notes to financial statements

TENET INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
(Formerly Let's Go Aero, Inc.)

Statements of Operations

	For the Years Ended June 30, 2004	2003
Sales and Revenue:		
Product sales	$ 128,266	$ 164,334
Royalty revenue	60,000	60,000
Total sales and revenue	188,266	224,334
Costs and expenses:		
Costs of sales and revenue	80,085	131,340
Stock-based compensation (Note 5)	--	5,104
Research and development	45,770	36,288
General and administrative	428,332	458,239
Costs and expenses	554,187	630,971
Operating loss	(365,921)	(406,637)
Other income (expense):		
Other income	53	8
Non-cash gain on debt conversion to equity (Note 5)	861,577	--
Net gain on the sale of property	--	92
Other expense	--	(667)
Net income (loss)	$ 495,709	$ (407,204)
Pro forma adjustments (Note 1):		
Officers/directors salaries	--	--
Income taxes	--	--
Pro forma net income (loss)	$ 495,709	$ (407,204)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per share	$ 0.14	$ (0.12)
Basic and diluted pro forma income (loss) per share	$ 0.14	$ (0.12)
Number of weighted average common shares outstanding	3,557,146	3,392,310

See accompanying notes to financial statements

F-4

TENET INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
(Formerly Let's Go Aero, Inc.)
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit

		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Retained
		Shares	Par Value	Capital	Deficit
Balance at July 1, 2002	*	3,383,968	$ 3,384	$ 724,732	$(1,779,505
Sale of shares for cash	*	26,317	26	40,474	--
Shares issued in exchange for accrued interest	*	10,966	11	5,423	--
Common stock options granted (Note 5)		--	--	5,104	--
Net loss for the year		--	--	--	(407,204
Balance at June 30, 2003	*	3,421,251	3,421	775,733	(2,186,709
Sale of shares for cash	*	151,325	151	73,349	--
Shares issued in exchange for debt conversion (Note 5)	*	2,189,638	2,190	654,123	--
Reverse acquisition of Tenet Information Services, Inc. (Note 7)		1,016,860	1,017	124,982	--
Net income for the year		--	--	--	495,709
S Corporation termination		--	--	(1,628,187)	1,628,187
Balance at June 30, 2004		6,779,074	$ 6,779	$ --	$ (62,813

* Restated from 2,619 (See Note 1)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

TENET INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.
(Formerly Let's Go Aero, Inc.)
Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Years Ended June 30,	
	2004	2003
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	$ 495,709	$ (407,20
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	22,492	23,71
Gain on debt conversion (Note 5)	(861,577)	9
Stock issued for noncash consideration	--	10,54
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of reverse acquisition of Tenet Information Systems, Inc.:		
Assets	(12,356)	121,89
Noncash accrued interest expense	170,689	(18,44
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(185,043)	(269,40

Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of equipment and other assets	(28,124)	(18,99
Proceeds from sale of equipment	--	6,90
Cash acquired in acquisition of Tenet Information Systems, Inc (Note 7)	164,094	--
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	135,970	(12,09
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	150,000	185,26
Sale of common stock	73,500	40,50
Net cash provided by financing activities	223,500	225,76
Net change in cash	174,427	(55,73
Cash, beginning of period	6,192	61,93
Cash, end of period	$ 180,619	$ 6,19
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information: Cash paid during the year for:		
Income taxes	$ --	$ --
Interest	$ --	$ --
Noncash investing and financing transactions:		
Acquisition of Tenet Information Systems, Inc.: net assets (net of cash)	$ (38,095)	$ --
Stock issued in exchange for long-term debt	$ 656,313	$ --
Accrued interest added to loan principal	$ 184,857	$ --
Long-term debt converted to common stock	$(1,518,470)	$ --

See accompanying notes to financial statements

TENET INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.
(Formerly Lets Go Aero, Inc.)
Notes to Financial Statements

(1) Organization and summary of significant accounting policies

Organization, basis of presentation and Liquidity

Lets Go Aero, Inc. ("We", "Us" or "Our") was incorporated in Colorado on April 14, 1998. We develop intellectual property for the automotive, recreation vehicle and recreation industries. We also manufacture and distribute various types of specialty trailers and cargo carrying enhancements as well as related

parts, accessories and services for the automobile, recreational vehicle and recreational equipment industries. Specialty trailers are manufactured at our outsourced facilities in Elkhart, Indiana while accessories are currently manufactured in our outsourced facilities in Colorado Springs. We also sell our products directly to end-user customers.

Inherent in our business are various risks and uncertainties, including our limited operating history, historical operating losses and dependence upon strategic alliances. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business.

We have experienced negative cash flow from operations since our inception and we have expended, and expect to continue to expend, substantial funds to continue our development and marketing efforts. As a result, we had a net capital deficiency at June 30, 2004. Based on our current operating plans, management believes that cash at June 30, 2004, along with proceeds from future revenues, futures sales of common stock and the cash received in our recent recapitalization, will be sufficient to meet operating needs for the foreseeable future. The actual funds that we will need to operate during this period will be determined by many factors, some of which are beyond our control. Lower than anticipated sales of our products or higher than anticipated expenses could require us to need additional financing sooner than expected. There is no assurance that we will be successful in selling additional shares of common stock to the public. Our business plan projects profits in June 2005.

Effective June 30, 2004, we acquired Tenet Information Systems, Inc., a Utah public shell company, in a reverse acquisition in order to access the capital markets to fund our business plans. This acquisition also provided $125,999 in net assets and $164,094 in cash.

In 2004, we changed our year-end from December 31.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of cash, accounts receivable, notes receivable, accounts payable, notes payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to (1) the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities or (2) their terms.

Financial Statement Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The more significant estimates are used for such items as: valuation of inventory, depreciable lives of property and equipment, allowance for doubtful accounts, and reserves for warranty. As better information becomes available or as actual amounts are determinable, the recorded estimates are revised. Ultimate results could differ from these estimates.

Concentrations

We purchase all of our plastic shells from one supplier. The purchases represented approximately 46 % and 44 % of cost of sales for the years ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Although there are a limited number of

TENET INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.
(Formerly Lets Go Aero, Inc.)

Notes to Financial Statements

manufacturers of plastic shells, management believes that other suppliers could provide similar shells on comparable terms. A change in suppliers, however, could cause a delay in manufacturing and a possible loss of sales, which would affect operating results adversely.

Receivables

Receivables are stated net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of $-0- at June 30, 2004. We believe that all receivables at June 30, 2004 are fully collectible.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, as determined on average cost basis, or market and includes materials, labor and overhead costs. Raw materials consist of the cost of materials required to produce trailers and accessories and to support parts sales and service. Work in process consists of costs related to materials, plastic shells, labor and overhead related to the production process.

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses primarily include the unamortized portion of annual casualty and third party liability insurance premiums. These premiums are amortized to expense over the insurance year.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, while repair and maintenance items are charged to expense as incurred. Depreciation is provided for financial reporting purposes using straight-line and accelerated methods over estimated useful lives of 3 to 7 years for machinery and equipment and 10 years for furniture.

Certain tooling used to make our plastic shells is held for use at our subcontractors' facilities in Elkhart, Indiana.

Intangible Assets

We have patents issued and pending to protect our intellectual property. These patents relate to how cargo can be attached and carried on a vehicle's hitch receiver, frame, or body surface. Patents are amortized on a straight-line basis and charged to amortization expense over the anticipated life of the patent. Costs of patents pending are deferred until the patent is granted. We will not begin amortization until the patent is granted.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, we evaluate our long-lived assets, including related intangibles, of identifiable business activities for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate, in management's judgment, that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. The determination of whether impairment has occurred is based on management's estimate of undiscounted future cash flows attributable to the assets as compared to the carrying value of the assets. If impairment has occurred, estimating the fair value for the assets and recording a provision for loss if the carrying value is greater than fair value determine the amount of the impairment recognized. For assets identified to be disposed of in the

future, the carrying value of these assets is compared to the estimated fair value less the cost to sell to determine if impairment is required. Until the assets are disposed of, an estimate of the fair value is re-determined when related events or circumstances change.

When determining whether impairment of one of our long-lived assets has occurred, we must estimate the undiscounted cash flows attributable to the asset or asset group. Our estimate of cash flows is based on assumptions that could change in the future.

Any significant variance in any of the above assumptions or factors could materially affect our cash flows, which could require us to record an impairment of an asset. No impairment charges were recognized during each of the years ended June 30, 2004 and 2003.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from the sale of trailers and accessories when there is persuasive evidence that title and risks of ownership are transferred to the customer, which generally is upon shipment or customer pick-up. Accordingly, no provision for sales allowances or returns is normally required except in unusual circumstances.

Revenue from sales of parts is recognized when the part has been shipped. Revenues related to shipping and deliveries are included as a component of net sales and the related shipping costs are included as a component of cost of sales.

Royalty income is recognized based on the terms specified in contractual settlement agreements.

Product Warranty

Our products are covered by product warranties for one year after the date of sale. At the time of sale, the Company recognizes estimated warranty costs, based on prior history and expected future claims, by a charge to cost of sales and records an accrued liability. The accrued liability is reduced as actual warranty costs are paid and is evaluated periodically to validate previous estimates and known requirements and adjusted as necessary.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses were incurred in fiscal 2004 and 2003 and totaled $45,000 and $36,288, respectively. R&D costs are expensed as incurred.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS No. 109). SFAS No. 109 requires recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

In tax years prior to June 30, 2004, we elected to be taxed as an S corporation on our federal and state income tax returns. In lieu of corporate income taxes, the shareholders were taxed on their proportionate share of our earnings from the effective date of the election, which was March 1998.

For periods prior to the revocation of our tax status, we have provided unaudited pro forma income tax information in our statements of operations to reflect as salaries distributions to officers/directors made while we were an S corporation and to reflect an estimated tax provision. Note 8 is presented in accordance with SFAS 109 as if we had been subject to Federal and state income taxes during fiscal years 2004 and 2003.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company accounts for all stock options under SFAS No. 123. However, as permitted by SFAS No. 123, the Company accounts for stock options granted to employees under the intrinsic method and stock options granted to non-employees under the fair value method. Directors, acting in their capacity as directors, are considered employees for this purpose. Under the intrinsic method, no compensation expense is recorded if the option's price equals or exceeds the fair value of the underlying stock. Under the fair value method, compensation expense is recorded based on the fair value of the option. When the intrinsic value method is elected, compensation expense is measured also under the fair value method, but reported on a "pro forma" basis. The Company has elected to continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 and provide the pro forma disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123.

The value of shares of stock issued for services to 3rd party vendors and suppliers is computed based on the quoted market price of our common stock on the dates the services were performed.

Pro Forma Adjustments

The accompanying statements of operations include pro forma adjustments to reflect as salaries distributions to officers/shareholders which were made while we were an S corporation and to reflect an estimated provision for income taxes. The effective income tax rate used on the pro forma adjustments is that estimated had we been a C corporation during the periods presented.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share are determined by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings (loss) per share are determined by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of common shares and common stock equivalents outstanding, increased by the assumed exercise of stock options convertible into common stock, for which the effect of exercise using the treasury stock method would be dilutive.
All common shares reflected in the accompanying financial statements have been restated upon the exchange rates of common stock issued in connection with the reverse acquisition of Tenet Information Systems, Inc.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others" (Interpretation No. 45). Interpretation No. 45 clarifies the disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees that it has issued. Interpretation No. 45 also requires a guarantor to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing certain types of guarantees. Certain types of guarantees are not subject to the initial recognition and measurement provisions of Interpretation No. 45 but are subject to its disclosure requirements. The initial recognition and initial measurement provisions of Interpretation No. 45 are applicable on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002, regardless of the guarantor's fiscal year-end. The guarantor's previous accounting for guarantees issued prior to the date of the initial application of Interpretation No. 45 shall not be revised or restated. The disclosure requirements in Interpretation No. 45 are effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ended after December 15, 2002. We applied the initial recognition and initial measurement provisions of Interpretation No. 45 to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. For more information on the Company's guarantees and the disclosure requirements of Interpretation No. 45, as applicable to the Company, see Notes 2 and 8 to these consolidated financial statements.

In December 2002, the FASB approved Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure- an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123" (SFAS 148). SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS No. 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. SFAS No. 148 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. We adopted the transitional disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148 for the year ended June 30, 2003.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity." SFAS No. 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. It requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within the scope of SFAS No. 150 as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). SFAS No. 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company will apply SFAS No. 150 to any financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003. The transition to SFAS No. 150 did not have a material effect on our Company's financial position or results of operations.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46), revised December 2003. FIN 46 clarifies the application of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements, to certain entities in which equity investors do not have the

characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated support from other parties. FIN 46 requires existing unconsolidated variable interest entities to be consolidated by their primary beneficiaries if the entities do not effectively disperse risks among parties involved. All companies with variable interests in variable interest entities created after January 31, 2003, shall apply the provisions of this Interpretation to those entities immediately. We do not expect the impact of this new interpretation to have a material impact on our Company's financial position or results of operations because it does not have any such entities.

(2) Related Party Transactions

We have a note payable in the amount of $10,142 due to a former director at June 30, 2004. The note bears interest at 8% and is unsecured and due on demand. During the year ended June 30, 2004, principal payments of $16,294 were made to the former director. The note payable is reflected as note payable, related party in the accompanying financial statements.

In June 2004, we issued 2,189,638 shares of our common stock to extinguish convertible debt totaling $1,518,440. The convertible debt consisted of notes payable to insiders and was converted at the rate of approximately 1.45 shares of common stock for each $1.00 of notes payable. We recorded a gain on the beneficial conversion in the accompanying financial statements totaling $861,577 with a corresponding credit to paid-in-capital.

(3) Balance Sheet Components

Inventory

At June 30, 2004, inventory consisted of:

Raw materials...........	$15,119
Finished goods..........	39,882
	$55,001

Property and Equipment

At June 30, 2004, major classes of property and equipment were:

Furniture and fixtures	$ 20,433
Equipment	84,894
Tooling, held offsite	8,361
	113,688
Less: accumulated depreciation	(70,627)
	$ 43,061

TENET INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC.
(Formerly Lets Go Aero, Inc.)
Notes to Financial Statements

Intangible Assets

At June 30, 2004, intangible assets consisted of:

Patents, net of $13,319 in accumulated amortization.......	$39,579
Deferred patent application costs	11,513
	$51,092

Note Receivable

At June 30, 2004, note receivable consisted of:

Unsecured note receivable from an individual, with interest at 8 percent, with quarterly installments of $2,000, maturing in February 2007	$ 21,152
Less: current portion	(8,206)
	$ 12,946

(4) Unearned Revenue

In May 2002, we licensed certain intellectual property to Sport Rack International/Valley Industries, Inc. for five years. We received an upfront payment against future royalties of $300,000, which we deferred. For accounting purposes, we reflect the payment in royalty income, pro-rata, over the life of the licenses. In fiscal years 2004 and 2003, respectively, we recognized $60,000 and $60,000 in royalty revenue. The balance of unearned revenue was $175,000 as of June 30, 2004.

(5) Shareholders' Deficit

Features of Preferred Stock
Our preferred stock may be issued from time-to-time in one or more series. Our Board of Directors is authorized to (1) divide the preferred stock into series; (2) establish the number of preferred shares in a series; and (3) fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of any series of our preferred stock.

Debt Conversion

On June 30, 2004, we issued 2,189,638 shares of our common stock to extinguish debt totaling $1,518,440. The debt consisted of notes payable plus accrued interest payable to insiders convertible into common stock at the rate of approximately 1.45 shares for each $1.00 of notes payable. The quoted market price of the common stock on the conversion date was $.30 per share or $656,892. We recorded a gain on the beneficial conversion of $861,577.

Stock Options

In September 2002, we granted options to a consultant to purchase 53,935 shares of its common stock for media consulting services. The options were vested and exercisable as of the grant date and expire in September 2007. In March 2003, we granted options to a consultant to purchase 30,203 shares of our common stock for consulting services. The options were vested and exercisable as of the grant date and expire in March 2008. In April 2003, we granted options to a consultant to purchase 280,459 shares of our common stock for consulting services. These options were vested and exercisable as of the grant date and expire in April

2008. We recorded $5,104 in stock-based compensation related to the option grants.

The weighted average fair value of options granted during fiscal year 2003 estimated on the dates of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model was approximately $.01 per share. The fair value of the options granted is estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions: dividend yield of zero, expected volatility of -0- percent, risk-free interest rate of 2 percent, and an expected life of 2.5 years. No options were exercised during the year ended June 30, 2004.

The status of the Company's stock options are summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at July 1, 2002	1,143,411	$ 0.70
Granted	364,597	$ 0.70
Exercised	--	--
Canceled	--	--
Outstanding at June 30, 2003	1,508,008	$ 0.70
Granted	--	--
Exercised	--	--
Canceled	--	--
Outstanding at June 30, 2004	1,508,008	$ 0.70

As of June 30, 2004, the quoted market price of the Company's common stock, as determined by a national quotation system, was $0.30 per share.

(6) Commitments

We lease our office space under a non-cancelable operating lease. Future minimum lease payments are as follows for the years ending June 30:

2005..........	$15,689
2006..........	16,473
2007..........	15,796
	$47,958

We recorded rent expense in the amount of $25,144 and $20,697 for the years ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

(7) Reverse Acquisition

On June 30, 2004, Lets Go Aero, Inc. ("LGA") exchanged 100 percent of its outstanding shares of common stock for 5,762,214 shares of the common stock of Tenet Information Systems, Inc. ("TIS") in a reverse acquisition. This acquisition has been treated as a recapitalization of LGA, a Colorado corporation, with TIS the legal surviving entity. Since TIS had, prior to recapitalization, minimal assets (consisting principally of cash and receivables) and no operations, the recapitalization has been accounted for as the sale of 1,016,860 shares of LGA common stock for the net assets of TIS. Costs of the transaction have been charged to the period.

F-13

(8) S Corporation Termination

We terminated our S Corporation tax status on June 30, 2004 in conjunction with debt conversion discussed in Note 5. At that date we had $1,691,000 in undistributed losses. The accompanying financial statements include the transfer of $1,628,189 from accumulated deficit to additional paid-in capital.

F-14

Report of Independent Auditors

To The Board of Directors of
Tenet Information Services, Inc:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Tenet Information Services, Inc. (a Utah corporation) and subsidiary as of June 29, 2004 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended June 29, 2004. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tenet Information Services, Inc. and subsidiary as of June 29, 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended June 29, 2004 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

/s/ Cordovano and Honeck, P.C.

Cordovano and Honeck, P.C.
Denver, Colorado
September 13, 2004

F-15

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

To The Board of Directors and Stockholders Tenet Information Services, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Tenet Information Services, Inc. (a Utah corporation) and subsidiary as of June 30, 2003 (not separately included herein) and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 (not separately included herein). 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits 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 financial position of Tenet Information Services, Inc. as of June 30, 2003, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

/s/ Hansen, Barnett & Maxwell

Hansen, Barnett & Maxwell
Salt Lake City, Utah
September 5, 2003

Tenet Information Services, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheet
June 29, 2004

Assets

Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 164,094
Accounts and notes receivables:	
Trade, net of allowance	9,850
Notes, current portion (Note 3)	8,206
Total current assets	182,150
Property and equipment, at cost	5,175
Less: accumulated depreciation	(4,057)
	1,118
Notes receivable, net of current portion (Note 3)	12,946
Other assets	3,575

Total assets	$ 199,789

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	$ 43,370
Accrued expenses	20,278
Note payable, related party (Note 2)	10,142
Total liabilities	73,790
Commitments (Note 4)	--
Shareholders' equity (Note 6):	
Preferred stock , $.01 par value; authorized 1,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding -0- shares	--
Common stock , $.001 par value; authorized 100,000,000 shares, issued and outstanding 1,018,310 shares	1,017
Additional paid-in capital	4,896,715
Accumulated deficit	(4,771,733)
Total shareholders' equity	125,999
	$ 199,789

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Tenet Information Services, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For Years Ended	
	June 29, 2004	June 30, 2003
Revenues	$ 74,139	$ 525,856
Cost of revenues	--	189,756
Gross profit	74,139	336,100
Other operating expenses:		
Selling, general and administrative	214,571	220,387
Software development	--	119,984
Loss from operations	(140,432)	(4,271)
Other income and expenses:		
Interest income	2,359	342
Interest expense	(3,917)	(17,706)
Gain from sale of operations (Note 3)	308,559	--

Gain from extinguishment of debt (Note 5)	19,288	--
Reimbursement of expenses	53,987	--
Income before income taxes	239,844	(21,635)
Income tax provision (Note 7)	--	--
Net income from continuing operations	239,844	(21,635)
Discontinued operations - profit from consulting division (net of gain on sale of assets of $74,804)	--	99,109
Net income	$ 239,844	$ 77,474
Basic earnings per common share:		
Income before discontinued operations	$ 0.25	$ (0.02)
Discontinued operations	$ --	$ 0.10
Net income	$ 0.25	$ 0.08
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding * ..	971,027	966,810

* Restated 1 for 20 stock split. See Note 6

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Tenet Information Services, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
July 1, 2002 through June 29, 2004

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional paid-in capital	Def accu du deve st
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value		
Balance at July 1, 2002	--	$ --*	968,310	$ 967	$4,872,265	$(5,0
Net income	--	--	--	--	--	
Balance at June 30, 2003	--	--	968,310	967	4,872,265	(5,0
Stock issued as compensation on June 8, 2004 (Note 1)	--	--	50,000	50	24,450	
Net income	--	--	--	--	--	2

Balance at June 29, 2004	--	$ --	1,018,310	$1,017	$4,896,715	$(4,7
	=====	=============	=========	======	==========	=====

* Restated 1 for 20 stock split. See Note 6.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Tenet Information Services, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For Years Ended	
	June 29, 2004	June 30, 2003
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ 239,844	$ 77,474
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,824	9,462
Provision for bad debt	1,611	--
Common stock issued for services	24,500	--
Gain from sale of operations	(308,559)	(74,804)
Gain from extinguishment of debt	(19,288)	--
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Current assets	79,636	29,364
Current liabilities	(212,308)	(44,597)
Net cash used in operating activities	(192,740)	(3,101)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of assets	--	(4,234)
Proceeds from sale of assets	314,400	--
Proceeds from collections of loans	4,548	--
Net cash provided by investing activities	318,948	(4,234)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments to lines of credit, notes payable and and current portion of long-term debt	(33,364)	--
Net cash used in financing activities	(33,364)	--
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	92,844	(7,335)
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Beginning of period	71,250	78,585

End of period	$ 164,094	$ 71,250

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information: Cash paid during the period for:

Interest	$ 3,917	$ 5,669
Income taxes	$ --	$ --
Note receivable from sale of consulting division	$ --	$ 25,700
Disposal of furniture, fixtures and equipment	$ --	$ 94,824
Noncash operating activities:		
Extinguishment of debt	$ 19,288	$ --

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

F-20

Tenet Information Services, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Tenet Information Services, Inc. ("Tenet"), a Utah corporation, designs and markets a computer-based medical and health information system related primarily to emergency departments (the "EDNet System"). During fiscal 1996, Tenet expanded its operations by merging with National Microcomputer Corporation ("NMC") and acquiring certain assets of The International Healthcare Consulting Group, Inc. ("HCG"). NMC designed and marketed the integrated information management/patient tracking system for use in emergency departments of hospitals and urgent care centers (the "EDNet System"). HCG has provided healthcare institutions, mainly hospitals, with consulting services to assist the institutions in achieving a more efficient, lower cost care delivery model while maintaining the highest quality of care standards.

Tenet and its wholly owned subsidiary, NMC, (collectively, "the Company") sell and lease computer software license rights to hospitals throughout the United States. In addition, the Company sells maintenance contracts for these information systems. Substantially all of the Company's revenues are generated from hospitals and therefore, the Company's financial performance is partially dependent upon the viability of the healthcare economic sector.

Tenet sold its consulting division on May 23, 2003 and its remaining operations on October 22, 2003. (See Note 3.)

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company's majority-owned subsidiary after the elimination of all significant intercompany accounts and transactions. The accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2003 include reclassifications that were made to conform to the current year presentation. Those reclassifications had no impact

on reported net income or stockholders' equity. The Company consolidates entities when it has the ability to control the operating and financial decisions and policies of that entity. The determination of ability to control or exert significant influence over an entity involves the use of judgment of the extent of the control or influence and that of the other equity owners or participants of the entity.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid securities with original maturities of three months or less when acquired to be cash equivalents. There were no cash equivalents at June 29, 2004.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, generally ranging from three to ten years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred and major improvements or betterments are capitalized. Gains or losses on sales or retirements are included in the statement of operations in the year of disposition.

Software Development Costs

Costs incurred in creating computer software products are charged to operations as software development expense prior to the development of a detailed program design or a working model. After the detailed program design or working model is established, costs of producing product masters are capitalized as software development costs. The Company had no capitalized software costs at June 29, 2004.

Costs of maintenance and customer support are recognized as expense when the related revenue is recognized or when those costs are incurred, whichever occurs first.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, the Company evaluates their long-lived assets, including related intangibles, of identifiable business activities for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate, in management's judgment, that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. The determination of whether impairment has occurred is based on management's estimate of undiscounted future cash flows attributable to the assets as compared to the carrying value of the assets. If

impairment has occurred, estimating the fair value for the assets and recording a provision for loss if the carrying value is greater than fair value determine the amount of the impairment recognized. For assets identified to be disposed of in the future, the carrying value of these assets is compared to the estimated fair value less the cost to sell to determine if impairment is required. Until the assets are disposed of, an estimate of the fair value is re-determined when related events or circumstances change. The Company had no impaired assets at June 29, 2004.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS 109). SFAS 109 requires recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent that uncertainty exists as to whether the deferred tax assets will ultimately be realized.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Position No. 91-1 Software Revenue Recognition as follows:

Revenues related to the EDNet System consist of sales of software licenses, installation of information systems and related software customization and enhancements. In addition, revenues are generated from annual software support and maintenance. Installation revenues are recognized on the percentage completion method measured by completion and acceptance of contracted milestones.

Financial Instruments and Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash, receivables, trade payables and notes payable. The estimated fair value of financial instruments is not presented, since in management's opinion, there is no material difference between carrying amounts and estimated fair values of financial instruments as presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

The Company has concentrated its credit risk for cash by maintaining deposits in one financial institution, which may at times exceed amounts covered by insurance provided by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk in cash.

In the normal course of business, the Company extends credit to its customers. The Company regularly reviews its accounts receivable and makes provisions for potentially uncollectible balances.

Stock based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock options issued to directors, officers and employees under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations ("APB 25"). Under APB 25, compensation expense is recognized if an option's exercise price on the measurement date is below the fair value of the Company's common stock. The Company accounts for options and warrants issued to non-employees in accordance with SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS 123) which requires these options and warrants to be accounted for at their fair value.

No stock-based employee compensation cost related to options is reflected in net income, as all options had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and basic and diluted earnings per common share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation, to stock-based employee compensation:

	For Years Ended	
	June 29, 2004	June 30, 2003
Net Income, as reported	$ 241,255	$77,474
Adjust: Total stock-base employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method of all awards, including adjustments for forfeited options	--	8,353
Pro Forma net income	$ 241,255	$85,827
Basic and diluted earnings per common share as reported	$ 0.25	$ --
Basic and diluted earnings per common share pro forma	$ 0.25	$ --

In June 2004, the board of directors approved the issuance of 50,000 shares of the Company's common stock to two of its employee, as compensation. The transaction was valued based on the quoted market price of the stock, which was $0.49 per share. The Company has recorded stock-based compensation expense in the amount of $24,500 in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution which could occur if all contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock. Potentially issuable common shares which consist of stock options are excluded from the calculations of diluted loss per common share because the effects are anti-dilutive.

Warranty Cost

A one-year limited warranty from date of first use is provided on sales of software licenses. The terms of the warranty are extended to all periods where the System is covered by an applicable Support Agreement. Warranty costs have not been material in any year presented; accordingly, these costs are expensed

when incurred.

(2) Related Party Transactions

The Company has a note payable in the amount of $10,142 due to an officer/shareholder at June 29, 2004. The note bears interest at 8% and is unsecured and due on demand. During the year ended June 29, 2004, principal payments of $16,294 were made to the related party. The note payable is reflected as note payable, related party in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

F-23

(3) Disposition of Assets

Sale of Consulting Division

On May 23, 2003, the Company sold all the assets of the Company's consulting division to a shareholder and former employee of the Company. The sale included all office and computer equipment associated with the consulting division, which had a net book value of $4,926, and the right to pursue work with the Company's consulting division clients. In exchange for the purchase of the consulting division, the Company received a unsecured note receivable for $25,700, to be paid quarterly at 8% interest for the next three years and nine months or fifteen payments and assumed liabilities totaling $54,030. As of June 29, 2004, the outstanding balance of the notes receivable is $21,152.

The sale resulted in the recognition of a $74,804 gain. The consolidated financial statements present the results from the consulting division as discontinued operations. During the year ended June 30, 2003 the consulting division had revenues of $353,899 and income from operations of $24,305.

Sale of Remaining Operations

The Company entered into an asset purchase agreement with ClinicalVentures, L.L.C. ("CVLLC"), an unrelated third party, on July 29, 2003 to sell substantially all assets related to its EDNet product line, which represented substantially all of its assets remaining after the sale of the consulting division for $339,000. After the sale of assets closed on October 22, 2003 the Company no longer had any business operations. As part of the sale, (1) CVLLC assumed the obligation to support all ongoing maintenance contracts currently in force with EDNet clients; (2) purchased all of the office and computer equipment associated with the EDNet product line; and (3) acquired the right to pursue work with the Company's EDNet product line clients. The Company recorded a gain of $308,559 on the sale, which is included in other income in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In conjunction with the asset purchase agreement, the Company and CVLLC executed a software license agreement pursuant to which CVLLC obtained a non-exclusive right and license to use the Company's EDNet and ARCNet tracking software products. The license agreement allows ClinicalVentures to distribute the software for a period of five years. In exchange, CVLLC agreed to pay 5% of the initial software license fees received during the five-year period with respect to new sales or licenses of the EDNet and ARCNet tracking products up to an aggregate of $90,000.

(4) Commitments

The Company occupies its facilities under an operating lease that expires in

November 2004. Lease expense for fiscal 2004 and 2003 was $ 22,681 and $29,852, respectively.

(5) Gain on Debt Extinguishments

As of June 30, 2003, the Company had sales tax liability in the amount of $19,288 related to Hawaii excise tax, incurred ten years ago. The excise tax has been repealed by the State of Hawaii and management believes that the statute of limitations of collecting this liability has expired. The liability was written off and $19,288 was recognized as gain from debt extinguishments.

In accordance with SFAS 145, the gain from debt extinguishments did not meet the conditions for being classified as an extraordinary item and therefore was included in continuing operations.

(6) Capital Stock

Reverse Stock Split

At the special shareholder meeting on October 22, 2003, the shareholders approved a 1 for 20 reverse stock split of the Company's common stock and common stock options. As a result of the reverse split, the Company has 966,756 outstanding shares of stock, after adjustments for fractional shares. The accompanying consolidated financial statements are retroactively stated to reflect the transaction.

(7) Income Taxes

A reconciliation of U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to the effective rate follows for the year ended June 29, 2004.

U.S. Statutory federal rate.........................	15.00%	
State income tax rate...............................	5.00%	
Deferred revenue recognized as revenue in the current period..............	-6.00%	
Net operating loss for which tax benefit is currently available.......................	-14.00%	
		0.00%

At June 29, 2004, the Company had a net operating loss carry forward for federal income tax purposes of approximately $4,576,675, which was fully allowed for in the valuation allowance of $4,576,675. The valuation allowance offset the net deferred asset for which there is no assurance of recovery.

As of June 29, 2004, the Company had research and development and investment tax credit carry forwards of approximately $18,711, which were fully allowed for in the valuation allowance of $18,711.

Due to the reverse acquisition that occurred on June 30, 2004, management believes the Company has undergone an "ownership change" as defined by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. Accordingly, the utilization of a portion of

the net operating loss carry forwards may be limited. Due to this limitation, and the uncertainty regarding the ultimate utilization of the net operating loss carry forward and tax credits, no tax benefit for losses has been provided by the Company in the accompanying financial statements. The net operating loss carry forwards and tax credits will expire through fiscal year 2016 and 2006, respectively.

(8) Stock Option Plan

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan and a nonqualified stock option plan. Stock options for an aggregate of 600,000 shares of common stock may be granted under these plans. Stock options under both option plans may be granted at a price per share not less than 100 percent of the fair market value of the common stock, as determined at the date of grant. Employees vest in the right to exercise their options from the first anniversary date following the date of grant to the fifth anniversary date following the date of grant. The options expire five years from the vesting date. Incentive stock options are forfeited unless exercised within zero to three months following termination of employment or twelve months if termination is due to death or disability.

During fiscal year ended June 2004 and June 2003, the Board of Directors did not authorized the issuance of any stock options outside of the Incentive Stock Option Plan to employees of the Company.

A summary of the status of the Company's options outstanding as of June 29, 2004 and June 30, 2003, and changes during the years then ended is presented as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at July 1, 2002................	605,000	$ 0.10
Granted............................	-	$ 0.10
Forfeited	(180,000)	$ 0.10
Outstanding at June 30, 2003..............	425,000	$ 0.10
Granted	-	$ 0.10
Forfeited	-	$ 0.10
Cancelled	(425,000)	$
Outstanding at June 29, 2004..............	-	$ 0.00
Options exercisable at:		
June 29, 2004.....................	-	$ 0.00

(9) Subsequent Events

Merger

Effective, June 30, 2004, Let's Go Aero, Inc. (LGA) exchanged 100 percent of its outstanding shares of common stock for 5,762,219 shares of the common stock of the Company. This acquisition has been treated as a reverse acquisition whereby LGA is considered the surviving entity. Costs of the transactions have been charged to the period. All options to purchase stock under the stock option plans were cancelled.

Lease Cancellation

On July 25, 2004, the Company cancelled its operating