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LQ CORP INC
Form 10-Q
May 13, 2005

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

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FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-25977

=====

L Q CORPORATION, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

77-0421089

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

888 SEVENTH AVE., 17TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY

10019

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(212) 974-5730

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

As of May 9, 2005, there were 3,214,408 shares of registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

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L Q CORPORATION, INC.

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ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

L Q CORPORATION, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS)

	MARCH 31, 2005 UNAUDITED	DEC
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,350	\$
Other current assets	55	
	6,405	
Total current assets	6,405	
Total assets	\$ 6,405	\$
	6,405	6,405
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 109	\$
Total current liabilities	109	
	109	

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Stockholders' equity:

Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 3,214,408 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004	3	
Additional paid-in capital	146,006	
Accumulated deficit	(139,622)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (net)	(91)	
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	6,296	-----
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 6,405	\$ =====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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L Q CORPORATION, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share amounts; unaudited)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Revenues	\$ --	\$ --
	-----	-----
Operating expenses:		
General and administrative	161	179
	-----	-----
Loss from operations	(161)	(179)
Other income (expense), net	49	45
	-----	-----
Net loss	\$ (112)	\$ (134)
	=====	=====
Net loss per share:		
Basic and diluted	\$ (.03)	\$ (.04)
	=====	=====
Weighted average shares	3,214	3,244
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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L Q CORPORATION, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN THOUSANDS; UNAUDITED)

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	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (112)	\$ (134)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Accounts receivable	--	28
Other current assets	48	97
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(5)	(1,890)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in operating activities	(69)	(1,899)
	-----	-----
Effects of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(13)	(1)
	-----	-----
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(82)	(1,900)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	6,432	9,077
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 6,350	\$ 7,177
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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L Q CORPORATION, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - THE COMPANY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

THE COMPANY

L Q Corporation, Inc. was incorporated in California as "Liquid Audio, Inc." in January 1996 and reincorporated in Delaware in April 1999. In July 1999, we completed our initial public offering of common stock. Our Board of Directors (the "Board") received stockholder approval on July 30, 2003 to change our name to "L Q Corporation, Inc." Our name was formally changed on January 7, 2004. Our principal executive offices are located at 888 Seventh Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10019, and our telephone number is (212) 974-5730.

Through January 2003, we provided an open platform that enabled the digital delivery of media over the Internet.

Since January 2003, we have not operated any business and have been settling our remaining claims and liabilities while reviewing alternatives for the use or disposition of our remaining assets. We intend to pursue other business opportunities and investments unrelated to the downloading of digital music. Neither our Board nor our stockholders have yet approved any such opportunities. If we are unable to find any suitable business opportunities

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and/or investments, we may pursue a plan of complete liquidation and dissolution. If a complete liquidation and dissolution is approved, pursuant to Delaware General Corporation Law, we will continue to exist for three years after the dissolution becomes effective or for such longer period as the Delaware Court of Chancery shall direct, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits against us and enabling us gradually to close our business, to dispose of our property, to discharge our liabilities and to distribute to our stockholders any remaining assets.

We entered into a Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release on February 12, 2004 with BeMusic, Inc. ("BeMusic") which finally resolved all matters between BeMusic and us with respect to the litigation matter with SightSound, Inc. ("SightSound") alleging that certain former customers of ours (which have since merged into BeMusic) infringed certain patents of SightSound. Under the terms of this Agreement, we paid approximately \$1,452,000 to BeMusic as settlement expenses and approximately \$314,000 in legal fees relating to the SightSound litigation. These payments were in addition to \$335,827 previously paid by us for our share of attorney fees incurred in connection with this matter.

At our September 29, 2003 meeting of our stockholders, our stockholders approved amendments to our certificate of incorporation to effect a 1-for-250 reverse stock split, to be followed immediately by a 35-for-1 forward stock split (collectively, the "Reverse/Forward Stock Split"), as well as a reduction in the number of common shares authorized for issuance from 50,000,000 shares to 30,000,000 shares (the "Share Reduction"). On June 7, 2004, we filed amendments necessary to implement the Reverse/Forward Stock Split and the Share Reduction, which took place on July 26, 2004 with an effective date as of June 8, 2004. All weighted average and earnings per share amounts have been restated to reflect the retroactive effect of the Reverse/Forward Stock Split.

Our common stock is reported currently on The Nasdaq OTC Bulletin Board. Our common stock was traded on The Nasdaq National Market, but was delisted on June 5, 2003. The market price per share of our stock increased significantly following the implementation of the Reverse/Forward stock split. The market price of our common stock as of March 17, 2005 was \$1.67 per share.

The Company has incurred losses and negative cash flows from operations for every year since inception. For the three months ended March 31, 2005, the Company incurred a net loss of approximately \$112,000 and negative cash flows from operations of approximately \$69,000. As of March 31, 2005, the Company had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$139.6 million. The Company has not yet settled on an operating plan, although the Company feels its existing cash and cash equivalents are sufficient to fund the Company's current operations and satisfy its obligations. The Company believes these obligations will primarily relate to costs associated with the operation as a public company (legal, accounting, insurance, etc.), as well as the satisfaction of any potential legal judgments or settlements and the expenses associated with any new business activities, which may be undertaken by the Company. The Company continues to consider future alternatives, including the possible acquisition of other businesses. However, the Company has not consummated any significant transactions to date and the Company's business prospects remain uncertain. To the extent that management of the Company moves forward on any alternative strategy, such strategy may have an impact on the Company's liquidity.

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BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by us and reflect all adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the interim periods presented. The results of operations for the period ended March 31, 2005 is not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any subsequent quarter or for the year ending December 31, 2005. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") rules and regulations.

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements and notes included herein should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes as included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 as filed with the SEC on March 31, 2005.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The financial statements include our accounts and our wholly-owned (inactive) subsidiary. Significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Company considers all highly-liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At March 31, 2005, and at various times during the three month period, balances of cash at financial institutions exceeded the federally insured limit. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not subject to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents. The following schedule summarizes the estimated fair value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents (in thousands):

	MARCH 31, 2005	DECEMBER 31, 2004
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash	\$ 10	\$ 53
Money market funds	6,340	6,379
	-----	-----
	\$ 6,350	\$ 6,432
	=====	=====

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Substantially all of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested in highly liquid money market funds.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents and accrued expenses payable are carried at cost. The Company's financial instruments approximate fair value due to their relatively short maturities. The Company does not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

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L Q CORPORATION, INC.
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (UNAUDITED)

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company complies with SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, Transition and Disclosure." SFAS 148 provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. SFAS 148 also requires that disclosures of the pro forma effect of using the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation be displayed more prominently and in a tabular format. Additionally, SFAS 148 requires disclosure of the pro forma effect in interim financial statements.

We account for stock issued to non-employees in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 and Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 96-18 "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services."

Consistent with the disclosure provisions of SFAS 123 and SFAS 148, our net loss and basic and diluted net loss per share would have been adjusted to the pro forma amounts indicated below (in thousands, except per share amounts).

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	MARCH 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Net loss--as reported	\$(112)	\$(134)
Less stock-based compensation (income) expense determined under fair value based method, net of tax effects	(6)	(45)
	-----	-----
Net loss--pro forma	\$(118)	\$(179)
	=====	=====
Basic and diluted net loss per share--as reported	\$ (.03)	\$ (.04)
Basic and diluted net loss per share--pro forma	\$ (.04)	\$ (.06)

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 123(R), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (Revised)." SFAS No. 123(R) supercedes APR No. 25 and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 123(R) establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. SFAS No. 123(R) focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS No. 123(R) requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchanges for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). No compensation costs are recognized for equity instruments for which

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employees do not render the requisite service. The grant-date fair value of employee share options and similar instruments will be estimated using option-pricing models adjusted for the unique characteristics of those instruments (unless observable market prices for the same or similar instruments are available). If an equity award is modified after the grant date, incremental compensation cost will be recognized in an amount equal to the excess of the fair value of the modified award over the fair value of the original award immediately before the modification.

The Company has not completed its evaluation of SFAS No. 123(R) but expects the adoption of this new standard will not have a material impact on operating results of the Company.

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L Q CORPORATION, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 2 - ACCRUED LIABILITIES:

The components of accrued liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	MARCH 31, 2005	DECEMBER 31, 2004
	-----	-----
Accrued liabilities:		
Consulting and professional services	\$ 109	\$ 104
Other	--	10
	-----	-----
	\$ 109	\$ 114
	=====	=====

NOTE 3 - COMPREHENSIVE LOSS:

Comprehensive loss includes net loss and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes accumulated translation adjustments. The components of comprehensive loss are as follows (in thousands):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Comprehensive loss:		
Net loss	\$ (112)	\$ (134)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(13)	(1)
	-----	-----
	\$ (125)	\$ (135)
	=====	=====

NOTE 4 - NET LOSS PER SHARE:

Basic and diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The calculation of diluted net loss per share excludes

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potential common shares if the effect is anti-dilutive. Potential common shares consist of unvested restricted common stock, incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and common shares issuable upon the exercise of common stock warrants, as follows.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2005	2004
Common stock options	349	1,368
Common stock warrants	--	264
	349	1,632
	=====	=====

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L Q CORPORATION, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 5 - CONTINGENCIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS:

On or about April 7, 2000, SightSound filed an Amended Complaint in a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania (the "Pennsylvania Court") alleging that certain former customers of ours, N2K, Inc., CDNow, Inc. and CDNow Online, Inc., which have since merged into BeMusic, infringed one or more of three patents of SightSound (Nos. 5,191,573; 5,675,734; and 5,996,440). In January 2002, we agreed to share evenly with CDNow Online, Inc. all legal fees incurred by CDNow Online, Inc. in defending the patent infringement action, but required BeMusic to consult in good faith with us regarding its defense and/or settlement of the patent infringement action. On February 20, 2004, an Order was entered in the Pennsylvania Court ending the lawsuit by SightSound against BeMusic. As a result of the entry of the Order and pursuant to a separate agreement between SightSound and BeMusic executed on February 12, 2004, SightSound dismissed the SightSound litigation and released all claims against us. Entry of the Order also made effective a Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release executed on February 13, 2004 by us and BeMusic (the "Settlement Agreement"). The Settlement Agreement finally resolves all matters between BeMusic and us relating to the SightSound litigation. Under the terms of the Settlement Agreement, we paid \$1,452,000 to BeMusic and approximately \$314,000 in legal fees relating to the SightSound litigation. These payments were in addition to \$335,827 previously paid by us for our share of attorney fees incurred in connection with this matter. As a result of the Settlement Agreement, we have no further obligation to maintain available cash on hand in connection with the SightSound litigation. Neither party to the Settlement Agreement admitted any wrongdoing or any indemnification obligations in connection with this litigation.

We, certain of our former officers and directors, and various of the underwriters in our initial public offering ("IPO") and secondary offering, were named as defendants in a consolidated action filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on July 20, 2001, IN RE LIQUID AUDIO, INC. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING SECURITIES LITIGATION, CV-6611. The consolidated amended complaint generally alleges that various investment bank underwriters engaged in improper and undisclosed activities related to the allocation of shares in our IPO and secondary offering of securities. The plaintiffs brought claims for violation of several provisions of the federal securities laws against those underwriters, and also against us and certain of

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our former directors and officers, seeking unspecified damages on behalf of a purported class of purchasers of our common stock between July 8, 1999 and December 6, 2000. Various plaintiffs filed similar actions asserting virtually identical allegations against more than 40 investment banks and 250 other companies. All of these "IPO allocation" securities class actions currently pending in the Southern District of New York are assigned to Judge Shira A. Scheindlin for coordinated pretrial proceedings as IN RE LIQUID AUDIO, INC. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING SECURITIES LITIGATION, 21 MC 92. The issuer defendants in the coordinated proceedings including the Company, filed omnibus motions to dismiss the actions. In October 2002, our former directors and officers named as defendants were dismissed without prejudice pursuant to a tolling agreement. In February 2003, the court issued a ruling denying the motion to dismiss with respect to the claims against us. In June 2004, a stipulation of settlement for the release of claims against the issuer defendants, including the Company, in exchange for a contingent payment to be made by the issuer defendants' insurance carriers and an assignment of certain claims, was submitted to the Court for approval. The settlement is subject to a number of conditions, including approval of the Court. On February 15, 2005, the Court granted a conditional preliminary approval of the stipulation of settlement. If the settlement does not occur, and litigation against us continues, we believe that we have meritorious defenses to the claims against us and intend to defend ourselves vigorously.

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

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Federal securities laws. You can identify these statements because they use forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "continue," "believe," and "intend" or other similar words. These words, however, are not the exclusive means by which you can identify these statements. You can also identify forward-looking statements because they discuss future expectations, contain projections of results of operations or of financial conditions, characterize future events or circumstances or state other forward-looking information. We have based all forward-looking statements included in Management's Discussion and Analysis on information currently available to us, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Potential risks and uncertainty include, but are not limited to, those set forth under the caption "Additional Factors Affecting Future Results" included in this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

While we believe that the discussion and analysis in this report is adequate for a fair presentation of the information, we recommend that you read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the description of our business included elsewhere in this report and "Management's Discussion and Analysis" included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 filed with the SEC.

OVERVIEW

Since January 2003, we have not operated any business and have been settling our remaining claims and liabilities while reviewing alternatives for the use or disposition of our remaining assets. We intend to pursue other business opportunities and investments unrelated to the downloading of digital

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music. Neither our Board nor our stockholders have yet approved any such opportunities. If we are unable to find any suitable business opportunities and/or investments, we may pursue a plan of complete liquidation and dissolution. If a complete liquidation and dissolution is approved, pursuant to Delaware General Corporation Law, we will continue to exist for three years after the dissolution becomes effective or for such longer period as the Delaware Court of Chancery shall direct, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits against us and enabling us gradually to close our business, to dispose of our property, to discharge our liabilities and to distribute to our stockholders any remaining assets.

Our common stock currently trades over the counter on The Nasdaq OTC Bulletin Board. Our common stock was traded on The Nasdaq National Market, but was delisted on June 5, 2003. The market price per share of our common stock increased significantly following the implementation of the Reverse/Forward stock split. The market price of our common stock as of March 17, 2005 was \$1.67 per share.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005 AND 2004

TOTAL REVENUES

We did not derive any revenues in each of the three months ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2004 due to the discontinuation of our software license and our music hosting businesses and the sale of our digital music fulfillment business to Geneva Media, LLC in January 2003.

TOTAL COST OF NET REVENUES

We had no sales or costs relating to sales for each of the three months ended March 31, 2005 and March 31, 2004, since we are not currently operating any businesses.

OPERATING EXPENSES

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation for personnel and payments to outside contractors for general corporate functions, including finance, information systems, human resources, facilities, legal and general management, fees for professional services, bad debt expense and an allocation of our occupancy costs and other overhead. General and administrative expenses decreased 10% to \$161,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005 from \$179,000 in the comparable period of 2004. This decrease was primarily due to the cessation of business activity.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE), NET. Other income was \$49,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and \$45,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2004.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of March 31, 2005, we had approximately \$6.35 million of cash and cash equivalents.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$69,000 compared to net cash used of \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004,

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respectively. Net cash used for operating activities in the 2004 period was primarily the result of the payment of \$1,452,000 to BeMusic and approximately \$314,000 in legal fees relating to the SightSound litigation, combined with our \$134,000 operating loss. Net cash used for operating activities in 2005 was primarily the result of payment of general and administrative expenses, combined with our operating loss of \$112,000.

We have no material commitments for capital expenditures or strategic investments and anticipate no capital expenditures during the remainder of 2005. We anticipate that we will experience a decline in our operating expenses for the foreseeable future and that our operating expenses will be a material use of our cash resources.

We also, as permitted under Delaware law and in accordance with our Bylaws, indemnify our officers and directors for certain events or occurrences, subject to certain limits, while the officer or director is or was serving at our request in such capacity. The term of the indemnification period is for the officer's or director's lifetime. The maximum amount of potential future indemnification is unlimited; however, we have a Director and Officer Insurance Policy that limits our exposure and enables us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. As a result of our insurance policy coverage, we believe the fair value of these indemnification agreements is minimal.

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We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures in the near future. Additionally, we do not currently have an operating business and, consequently, we are currently exploring various options for the use of our remaining assets, including pursuit of a business strategy unrelated to digital music distribution. Acquisition and/or operation of any future business strategy may require additional cash resources. See "ADDITIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING FUTURE RESULTS" below.

MARKET RISK

No material changes exist to the market risk our investment portfolio of cash and money market funds faced during the three months ended March 31, 2005.

ADDITIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING FUTURE RESULTS

Before deciding to invest in us or to maintain or increase your investment, you should carefully consider the risks described below, in addition to the other information contained in this report and in our other filings with the SEC, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 31, 2005. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also affect our business operations. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be seriously harmed. In that event, the market price of our common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment.

WE CURRENTLY DO NOT HAVE AN OPERATING BUSINESS, BUT ALSO DO NOT INTEND TO PURSUE A COURSE OF COMPLETE LIQUIDATION AND DISSOLUTION, AND ACCORDINGLY, THE VALUE OF YOUR SHARES MAY DECREASE

We have not had an operating business since January 2003; we are considering various options for the use of our remaining assets, but have yet to approve any definitive plans. In the meantime, we will continue to incur

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operating expenses while we consider alternative operating plans. These plans may include business combinations with or investments in other operating companies, or entering into a completely new line of business. We have not yet identified any such opportunities, and thus, you will not be able to evaluate the impact of such a business strategy on the value of your stock. In addition, we cannot assure you that we will be able to identify any appropriate business opportunities. Even if we are able to identify business opportunities that our Board deems appropriate, we cannot assure you that such a strategy will provide you with a positive return on your investment, and it may in fact result in a substantial decrease in the value of your stock. These factors will substantially increase the uncertainty, and thus the risk, of investing in our shares. Furthermore, we currently do not intend to pursue a course of complete liquidation and dissolution. As a result, you should also not expect any further cash distributions.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY OR FULLY CAPITALIZE ON ANY APPROPRIATE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

We are considering various options for the use of our remaining assets, which may include business combinations with or investments in other operating companies, or entering into a completely new line of business. Nevertheless, we have not yet identified any appropriate business opportunities, and, due to a variety of factors outside of our control, we may not be able to identify or fully capitalize on any such opportunities. These factors include: (1) competition from other potential acquirors and partners of and investors in potential acquisitions, many of whom may have greater financial resources than we do; (2) in specific cases, failure to agree on the terms of a potential acquisition, such as the amount or price of our acquired interest, or incompatibility between us and management of the company we wish to acquire; and (3) the possibility that we may lack sufficient capital and/or expertise to develop promising opportunities. Even if we are able to identify business opportunities that our Board deems appropriate, we cannot assure you that such a strategy will provide you with a positive return on your investment, and may in fact result in a substantial decrease in the value of your stock. In addition, if we enter into a combination with a business that has operating income, we cannot assure you that we will be able to utilize all or even a portion of our existing net operating loss carryover for federal or state tax purposes following such a business combination. If we are unable to make use of our existing net operating loss carryover, the tax advantages of such a combination may be limited, which could negatively impact the price of our stock and the value of your investment. These factors will substantially increase the uncertainty, and thus the risk, of investing in our shares.

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WE MAY HAVE TO TAKE ACTIONS THAT ARE DISRUPTIVE TO OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY TO AVOID REGISTRATION UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

We traded shares of an available-for-sale security in August and September of 2003. Although we liquidated our entire remaining position in this security as of November 12, 2003 and do not intend to make any additional purchases of available-for-sale securities, we may inadvertently have become, or may become in the future, an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "Investment Company Act"). The Investment Company Act provides a set of regulations for companies that are or that hold themselves out as being engaged primarily in the business of investing, reinvesting, owning, holding or trading in securities. A company may also become subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act if it owns "investment securities" with a value exceeding 40% of the value of its total assets (exclusive of government securities and cash items) as a result of our lack of an operating business, our significant

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cash balance as a percentage of our total assets and our recent trading activities. Although we continue to consider future operating alternatives, including the possible acquisition of one or more operating businesses, we could become subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act. Registration as an investment company would be very expensive and further deplete our cash balances, which would leave us with fewer resources to pursue further operating alternatives. Registration would also subject us to restrictions that may be inconsistent with any future business strategy we may decide upon. In order to avoid these regulations, we may have to take actions that we would not otherwise choose to take to avoid registration under the Investment Company Act.

STOCKHOLDERS MAY BE LIABLE TO OUR CREDITORS FOR UP TO AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM US IF OUR RESERVES ARE INADEQUATE

If we pursue a plan of complete liquidation and dissolution, a Certificate of Dissolution will be filed with the State of Delaware after such plan is approved by our stockholders. Pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law, we will continue to exist for three years after the dissolution becomes effective or for such longer period as the Delaware Court of Chancery shall direct, for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits against us and enabling us gradually to close our business, to dispose of our property, to discharge our liabilities and to distribute to our stockholders any remaining assets. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, in the event we fail to create an adequate contingency reserve for payment of our expenses and liabilities during this three-year period, each stockholder could be held liable for payment to our creditors for such stockholder's pro rata share of amounts owed to creditors in excess of the contingency reserve. The liability of any stockholder would be limited, however, to the amounts previously received by such stockholder from us (and from any liquidating trust or trusts), including the return of capital cash distribution of \$2.50 per share paid to stockholders on January 29, 2003. Accordingly, in such event a stockholder could be required to return all distributions previously made to such stockholder. In such event, a stockholder could receive nothing from us under a plan of complete liquidation and dissolution. Moreover, in the event a stockholder has paid taxes on amounts previously received, a repayment of all or a portion of such amount could result in a stockholder incurring a net tax cost if the stockholder's repayment of an amount previously distributed does not cause a commensurate reduction in taxes payable. There can be no assurance that the contingency reserve maintained by us will be adequate to cover any expenses and liabilities.

SUCCESS OF A PLAN OF COMPLETE LIQUIDATION AND DISSOLUTION DEPENDS ON QUALIFIED PERSONNEL TO EXECUTE IT

If we pursue a plan of complete liquidation and dissolution, the success of any such plan depends in large part upon our ability to retain the services of qualified personnel to handle the sale of our remaining assets and settlement of remaining liabilities. We may retain the services of a consulting firm specializing in such purpose, however the retention of qualified personnel is particularly difficult under our current circumstances.

OUR STOCK HAS BEEN DELISTED FROM THE NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET, AND IS THEREFORE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIQUID THAN BEFORE

Our stock has been delisted from trading on The Nasdaq National Market by reason of not maintaining listing requirements due to the lack of tangible business operations and significantly reduced market price of our common stock. As a result, our common stock currently trades over the counter on the Nasdaq OTC Bulletin Board and the ability of our stockholders to obtain liquidity and fair market prices for our shares has been significantly impaired.

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AFTER OUR WIND UP THERE MAY BE NO ADDITIONAL CASH TO DISTRIBUTE TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS AND IF THERE IS ADDITIONAL CASH TO DISTRIBUTE, THE TIMING OF ANY SUCH FUTURE DISTRIBUTION IS UNCERTAIN

If we pursue a plan of complete liquidation and dissolution, uncertainties as to the ultimate amount of the proceeds, if any, from the sale of our assets and the amount of our liabilities make it impracticable to predict the aggregate net value ultimately distributable to our stockholders. Claims, liabilities and expenses from operations (including costs associated with any retained firm's efforts to sell our remaining assets and settle our remaining liabilities, taxes, legal and accounting fees and miscellaneous office expenses) will continue to be incurred. These expenses will reduce the amount of cash available for ultimate distribution to stockholders. However, no assurances can be given that available cash and amounts received on the sale of assets will be adequate to provide for our obligations, liabilities, expenses and claims and to make cash distributions to stockholders. If such available cash and amounts received from the sale of assets are not adequate to provide for our obligations, liabilities, expenses and claims, we may not be able to distribute meaningful cash, or any cash, to our stockholders. Further, if we pursue a plan of complete liquidation and dissolution, (a) the actual nature, amount and timing of all distributions will be determined by our Board, in its sole discretion, and will depend in part upon our ability to resolve our remaining contingencies, (b) there will be no firm timetable for the distribution of proceeds to our stockholders because of contingencies inherent in winding up a business and (c) the liquidation should be concluded prior to the third anniversary of the filing of the Certificate of Dissolution in Delaware.

WE WILL CONTINUE TO INCUR THE EXPENSE OF COMPLYING WITH PUBLIC COMPANY REPORTING AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

We have an obligation to continue to comply with the applicable reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and other applicable requirements including those under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 even though compliance with such requirements is economically burdensome. In order to curtail expenses, if we elect to pursue a liquidation and dissolution strategy, after we file our Certificate of Dissolution, we will seek relief from the SEC from the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act, which may or may not be granted. Until such relief is granted we will continue to make obligatory Exchange Act filings. We anticipate that even if such relief is granted in the future, we will continue to file current reports on Form 8-K to disclose material events relating to our liquidation and dissolution along with any other reports that the SEC may require.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See "Market Risk" in Part I, Item 2, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Based on the evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures by our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, as of end of the period covered by this report, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

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No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information contained in Note 5 from part I of this report is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 3.1 Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant
- 3.2 Certificate of Amendment of the Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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L Q CORPORATION, INC.

SIGNATURES

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

DATE: May 13, 2005

L Q CORPORATION, INC.

/s/ William J. Fox

William J. Fox
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Melvyn Brunt

Melvyn Brunt
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

