

Diamond Ranch Foods, Ltd., NEW
Form 10-Q
August 12, 2009

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q
(MARK ONE)

**QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED: JUNE 30, 2009

**TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-51206

DIAMOND RANCH FOODS, LTD.

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

20-1389815

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

355 Food Center Drive B-1, Bronx, NY

(Address of principal executive offices)

10474

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(718) 991-9595**

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

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: **Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share**

(Title of Class)

N/A

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (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 No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: As of August 1, 2009, the issuer had 10,777,800 shares of its common stock issued and outstanding.

PART 1 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

DIAMOND RANCH FOODS, LTD**BALANCE SHEETS**

	(unaudited)	
	June 30,	March 31,
	2009	2009
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash in Bank:	\$ 27,897	\$ 7,057
Marketable Securities	27,221	62,400
Accounts Receivable – Factored	563,143	318,433
Accounts Receivable-Non Factored (Net)	277,272	315,854
Inventory	119,177	134,945
Prepaid Expenses	8,744	17,488
Total Current Assets	1,023,454	856,177
Fixed Assets – Net	18,841	21,711
Total Assets	\$ 1,042,295	\$ 877,888
 LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$ 1,868,152	\$ 1,744,568
Factoring Line of Credit	506,415	316,781
Notes Payable	60,000	60,000
Capital Lease Obligation	-	2,849
Total Current Liabilities	2,434,567	2,124,198
Non-Current Liabilities:		
Note Payable	10,000	30,000
Capital Lease Obligation	-	-
Shareholder Loans	2,091,055	2,084,488
Interest Payable	361,902	335,830
Total Long Term Liabilities	2,462,957	2,450,318

TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,897,524	4,574,516
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Preferred Stock, authorized 10,000,000 shares, par value \$.0001, 5,284,000 shares issued and 5,284,000 outstanding as of June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009	528	528
Common Stock, authorized 500,000,000 shares, \$.0001 par value \$.0001, 10,777,800 and 32,398 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009	1,078	1,078
Additional Paid-In Capital	3,966,611	3,966,611
Treasury Stock	(100,000)	(100,000)
Retained (Deficit)	(7,723,446)	(7,564,845)
Total Stockholders' (Deficit)	(3,855,229)	(3,696,628)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$ 1,042,295	\$ 877,888

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DIAMOND RANCH FOODS, LTD
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the three months ended	
	June 30,	
	2009	2008
Revenues	\$ 1,736,906	\$ 1,891,087
Cost of Goods Sold	1,380,724	1,417,293
Gross Profit	356,182	473,794
Expenses:		
Payroll	176,095	206,531
Factoring Fee	15,299	24,355
Rent Expense	53,936	48,057
Depreciation & Amortization	2,870	9,922
General & Administrative	152,189	199,479

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Sales Commission		80,728		59,158
Total Expenses		481,117		547,502
Operating Income (Loss)		(124,935)		(73,708)
Interest Expense		(33,666)		(25,918)
Other Income		-		32,916
Net Income (Loss)	\$	(158,601)	\$	(66,710)
Basic & diluted loss per share	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.00)
Weighted Avg. Shares Outstanding		10,777,800		64,796,150

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DIAMOND RANCH FOODS, LTD
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the three months ended	
	June 30,	
	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Profit (Loss)	(158,601)	(66,710)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash Provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and Amortization	2,870	9,922
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	15,768	7,532
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	(206,128)	40,709
(Increase) Decrease in Deposits and Prepaids	8,744	28,413
Realized loss on securities		29,148
(Decrease) Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	123,584	(11,192)
(Decrease) Increase in Interest Payable	26,072	25,919
 Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	 (187,691)	 63,741
 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Changes in Marketable Securities	35,179	(74,368)
Purchase of Equipment/Sale	-	-
 Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	 35,179	 (74,368)
 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments on Capital Lease Obligation	(2,849)	(2,545)
Factoring Payable	189,634	(126,290)
Shareholder and Related Party Debt	6,567	141,295
Payments on Notes Payable	(20,000)	-
 Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	 173,352	 12,460
 Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	 20,840	 1,833
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	7,057	20,791

Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	27,897	22,624
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SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$ -	\$ -
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SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Stock issued for services	\$ -	\$ -
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**DIAMOND RANCH FOODS, LTD
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008**

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustment relating to recoverability and classification of recorded amounts of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company incurred an operating loss of \$158,601 for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and has a negative stockholders equity of \$3,855,229.

The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to continue to execute its operating plan and to obtain additional debt or equity financing. There can be no assurance the necessary debt or equity financing will be available, or will be available on terms acceptable to the Company.

Management plans include acquiring additional meat processing and distribution operations and obtaining additional financing to fund payment of obligations and to provide working capital for operations and to finance future growth. The Company is actively pursuing alternative financing and has had discussions with various third parties, although no firm commitments have been obtained. In the interim, shareholders of the Company have committed to meeting its

operating expenses. Management believes these efforts will generate sufficient cash flows from future operations to pay the Company's obligations and realize other assets. There is no assurance any of these transactions will occur.

Organization and Basis of Presentation

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Florida on November 30, 1942 under the name Jerry's Inc. The Company ceased all operating activities during the period from January 1, 1998 to March 8, 2004 and was considered dormant. On March 8, 2004 the Company changes its domicile to the State of Nevada. On March 30, 2004, the company changed its name to Diamond Ranch Foods, Ltd.

On May 1, 2004, the shareholders of the Diamond Ranch Foods, Ltd. (formerly Jerry's Inc.) completed a stock purchase agreement with MBC Foods, Inc., a Nevada corporation. The merger was accounted for as a reverse merger, with MBC Foods, Inc. being treated as the acquiring entity for financial reporting purposes. In connection with this merger, Diamond Ranch Foods, Ltd. (formerly Jerry's Inc.) issued 31,607,650 shares of common stock for the acquisition of MBC Foods, Inc. which was recorded as a reverse merger and shown on the Statement of Stockholders Equity as a net issuance of 25,692,501 shares.

For financial reporting purposes, MBC Foods, Inc. was considered the new reporting entity.

Nature of Business

The Company is a meat processing and distribution company now located in the Hunts Point Coop Market, Bronx, NY. The Companies operations consist of packing, processing, labeling, and distributing products to a customer base, including, but not limited to; in-home food service businesses, retailers, hotels, restaurants, and institutions, deli and catering operators, and industry suppliers.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This summary of accounting policies for Diamond Ranch Foods, Ltd. is presented to assist in understanding the Company's financial statements. The accounting policies conform to generally accepted accounting principles and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

Reverse Stock Split

On September 19, 2008 the Company affected a 2,000 to 1, reverse stock split and changed its symbol to DRFO. The financials have been restated for all periods presented to reflect this reverse stock split.

Use of Estimates

The financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the balance sheet and statement of operations for the year then ended. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates are used when accounting for allowance for bad debts, collect ability of accounts receivable, amounts due to

service providers, depreciation and litigation contingencies, among others.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents to the extent the funds are not being held for investment purposes.

Revenue recognition

The Company derives its revenue from the sale of meat products, and the revenue is recognized when the product is delivered to the customer.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company has no significant off-balance sheet concentrations of credit risk such as foreign exchange contracts, options contracts or other foreign hedging arrangements.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs are expensed when incurred. As of June 30, 2009 depreciation is computed as follows:

	Cost	Method	Life	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Equipment	322,232	Strait Line	3-5 Years	303,391	18,841
	322,232			\$ 303,391	\$ 303,391

Total depreciation expense for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 was \$2,870.

Earnings per Share

Basic gain or loss per share has been computed by dividing the loss for the period applicable to the common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the years. There are no dilutive outstanding common stock equivalents as of June 30, 2009 and 2008.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of SFAS No.109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." SFAS No.109 requires recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the expected future income tax consequences, based on enacted tax laws, of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Inventory

Inventory consists of finished meat products, and is valued at the lower of cost, determined on the first-in, first-out basis (FIFO), or market value.

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Marketable Securities

Marketable securities consist of publicly-traded securities that are classified as available-for-sale securities. On the balance sheet, available-for-sale securities are classified as current assets. Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair market value based upon quoted market prices. Unrealized gains and losses, net of related income taxes, are usually recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity (deficit). There was no difference between cost and market at June 30, 2009.

Realized gains and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities are usually recorded in other income (expense) and are computed using the specific identification method. The Company has an agreement with the shareholder who contributed the securities whereby any realized gains or losses are added or subtracted to the shareholder loan account.

The Company's policy for assessing recoverability of its available-for-sale securities is to record a charge against net earnings when the Company determines that a decline in the fair value of a security drops below the cost basis and judges that decline to be other-than-temporary.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprises' financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributable for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognizing, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures and transitions. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company is currently reviewing the effect, if any, FIN 48 will have on its financial position and operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measures" ("SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), expands disclosures about fair value measurements, and applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, however the FASB anticipates that for some entities, the application of SFAS No. 157 will change current practice. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, which for the Company would be its fiscal year beginning November 1, 2008. The implementation of SFAS No. 157 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)". This statement requires employers to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan (other than a multi-employer plan) as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income of a business entity or changes in unrestricted net assets of a not-for-profit organization. This statement also requires an employer to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position, with limited exceptions. The provisions of SFAS No. 158 are effective for employers with publicly traded equity securities as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. The adoption of this statement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's future reported financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (Topic 1N), "Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" ("SAB No. 108"). SAB No. 108 addresses how the effect of prior year uncorrected misstatements should be considered when quantifying misstatements in current year financial statements. SAB No. 108 requires SEC registrants (i) to quantify misstatements using a combined approach which considers both the balance sheet and income statement approaches; (ii) to evaluate whether either approach results in quantifying an error that is material in light of relevant quantitative and qualitative factors; and (iii) to adjust their financial statements if the new combined approach results in a conclusion that an error is material. SAB No. 108 addresses the mechanics of correcting misstatements that include effects from prior years. It indicates that the current year correction of a material error that includes prior year effects may result in the need to correct prior year financial statements even if the misstatement in the prior year or years is considered immaterial. Any prior year financial statements found to be materially misstated in years subsequent to the issuance of SAB No. 108 would be restated in accordance with SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." Because the combined approach represents a change in practice, the SEC staff will not require registrants that followed an acceptable approach in the past to restate prior years' historical financial statements. Rather, these registrants can report the cumulative effect of adopting the new approach as an adjustment to the current year's beginning balance of retained earnings. If the new approach is adopted in a quarter other than the first quarter, financial statements for prior interim periods within the year of adoption may need to be restated. SAB No. 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006, which for Company would be its fiscal year beginning December 1, 2007. The implementation of SAB No. 108 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

NOTE 3-MARKETABLE SECURITIES

At June 30, 2009 the company held securities in one company valued at \$27,221, consisting of a position of 2,722,100 shares valued at market of .01 cents per share.

NOTE 4 - INCOME TAXES

As of March 31, 2009, the Company had a net operating loss carryforward for income tax reporting purposes of approximately \$7,500,000 be offset against future taxable income through 2029. Current tax laws limit the amount of loss available to be offset against future taxable income when a substantial change in ownership occurs. Therefore, the

amount available to offset future taxable income may be limited. No tax benefit has been reported in the financial statements, because the Company believes there is a 50% or greater chance the carry-forwards will expire unused. Accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the loss carry-forwards are offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount.

	2009
Net Operating Losses	\$ 2,325,000
Depreciation	-
Valuation Allowance	(2,325,000)
	\$ -

The Company evaluates its valuation allowance requirements based on projected future operations. When circumstances change and cause a change in management's judgment about the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the impact of the change on the valuation is reflected in current income.

NOTE 5 - OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Companies operating facility consists of approximately 3,500 sq. ft. The Company leases the space on a month-to-month basis at \$9,000 per month.

The Company also leases space on a month to month basis for truck and equipment rental on an as needed basis.

NOTE 6- NOTES PAYABLE

Factoring Line of Credit

In 2007 the Company entered into an agreement with a factoring corporation. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company would receive 90 percent of the purchase price up front and 10 percent would be held in reserves until the receivables are collected. The term of the agreement is one year, renewable at the Corporations discretion. A discount charge of nine tenths of one per cent is charged, with increases based upon a time frame of receivables outstanding. Receivables over 90 days are returned to the Company.

These factoring lines of credit have been treated as a secured financing arrangement. As of June 30, 2009 the company had factored receivables in the amount of \$563,143 and recorded a liability of \$506,415 Discount provided during factoring of the accounts receivable have been expensed on the accompanying Statements of Operations as Factoring Fees.

NOTE 7 – LOANS PAYABLE

As of June 30, 2009, the Company has an outstanding note payable to a shareholder in the amount of \$2,091,054. This loan carries with it an interest rate of 5% and no payments of interest or principal are due until the due date of September 30, 2010. Accrued interest is \$361,902.

In February 2009 an amendment to a September 2006 agreement was entered into whereby the Company had received \$100,000 for a note indicating repayments starting February 2009 of \$5,000 per month. At June 30, 2009 \$40,000 has been repaid.

NOTE 8-SIGNIFICANT VENDOR

At June 30, 2009 the Company was indebted to a vendor representing 96% of the total payables. While the Company can if needed replace this vendor in buying product to sell, the loss of this relationship would have a material impact on the Company.

NOTE 9 – SIGNIFICANT EVENT

In March of 2009 the Company received a petition for involuntary bankruptcy by three former shareholders who claim they are owed money. The Company has responded to this petition disputing vigorously their claim, and asserting fraud and perjury against the former shareholders. The amount in question is less than \$65,000 and the Company feels that it will prevail and any eventual settlement of this will not have an adverse effect on their financial position.

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

This statement includes projections of future results and "forward looking statements" as that term is defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended (the "Exchange Act"). All statements that are included in this Quarterly Report, other than statements of historical fact, are forward looking statements. Although management believes that the expectations reflected in these forward looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct.

SALES

Our revenues from operations for the three months ended June 30, 2009 were \$1,736,096 compared to the same period of 2008 which were \$1,891,087, a decrease of \$154,991 or 8.21%. The decrease which was anticipated was the result of the company's commitment to higher profitable accounts as well as overall economic factors. The sales were generated from the sale of our meat products and services.

The Company continues to work on a daily basis to bring in new product, either by the request of the customer, or by management's initiative, to capture more of our existing customers' business. Using a personal approach with customers, our salesmen work to satisfy their specific needs as well as their general product requirements. We intend to grow at a steady and proportionate rate, and therefore, would project that the coming quarter's growth increase would be the same ratio of 80% existing customer vs. 20% new customer. To continue operations in a controlled and manageable fashion, we seek to add approximately 5 new customers per week, or approximately 20 customers per month.

COST OF SALES AND GROSS PROFIT

Our cost of sales for the three months ended June 30, 2009 was \$1,380,724, generating a gross profit of \$356,182, or 20.50%.

Our cost of sales for the three months ended June 30, 2008 was \$1,417,293 generating a gross profit of \$473,794, or 25.05%.

The reason for the reduction in gross profit was increased competition which forced us to cut our margins and the introduction of new accounts. We believe we will increase our margins during the fiscal year.

We will continue to grow through increased sales efforts made by our management team using standard marketing procedures, such as in-person sales visits and demonstrations and "warm" referrals through existing clientele.

EXPENSES

Our Payroll expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2009 was \$176,095, which was a decrease of \$30,436 over the amount of \$206,531 for the three months ended June 30, 2008. This decrease was mostly attributable to the decrease in size of our workforce.

Our Rent expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2009 was \$53,936, which was a slight increase of \$5,762 over the amount of \$48,174 for the three months ended June 30, 2008. This increase was mostly attributable to the increase in rent amount in connection with the rental of equipment and trucks.

Our Sales Commission for the three months ended June 30, 2009 was \$80,728, which was an increase from \$59,158 over the amount for the three months ended June 30, 2008. This increase is attributable to the shifting to commission based expenses from salary based expense.

Our General and Administrative expenses decreased to \$152,189 from \$199,479 or \$47,290. The decrease was attributable to lower truck and maintenance costs, insurance, travel, union fees, office expenses and professional.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

For the Three-Months ended June 30, 2009; the Company's cash used for operating activities totaled \$187,691, and cash provided by financing activities was \$173,352.

For the Three-Months ended June 30, 2008; the Company's cash provided by operating activities totaled \$63,741, and cash used for financing activities was \$12,460.

PLAN OF OPERATION

For the next twelve months we plan to operate the business using our new methods. We will continue to outsource manufactured products. We will continue to increase sales using commission-based salesmen.

Management continuously evaluates operating practices and is ready to make modifications to our present-day operations when necessary. We feel our attempts to be more efficient have proven viable since our profits have increased for the three months ended June 30, 2007 as compared to losses for the three months ended June 30, 2006.

With a continuous increase in revenues and the continued implementation of stringent purchasing controls, we believe an increase in gross profit will occur, leading to increased net profits. The Company's long-term existence is dependent upon our ability to execute our operating plan and to obtain additional debt or equity financing to fund payment of obligations and provide working capital for operations. There can be no assurance the necessary debt or equity financing will be available, or will be available on terms acceptable to the Company.

We intend to expand our business through acquisitions of additional meat distribution operations, but that would require obtaining debt or equity financing to finance this future growth as is indicated in our auditor's going concern opinion. In preparation for such expansion, we have engaged in several substantive discussions with prospective equity investors. To date, no terms have been finalized or contracts signed, and although there is no guarantee, we anticipate finalizing favorable financing terms for our business to continue as a going concern.

SALES AND COLLECTION PROCEDURES

We retained the services of Agricap to act as our invoice factoring company. They fully manage our sales ledger and provide us with credit control and collection services of all our outstanding debts. We send Agricap all of our sales invoices and receive a 90% cash advance of the invoice amount. The balance, less their service fee, is paid when the customer makes payment directly to them.

We elect to factor our receivables to immediately access cash owed to our Company so it may be used to purchase the raw materials for our products whose vendors require payment on receipt. By having our cash unlocked from the unpaid invoices, we are afforded a smoother, more consistent cash flow, which enhances purchasing power and provides for the accurate prediction of payment.

Typically, we would have to wait 30-45 days to receive payment on invoices for products that have already been delivered, not accounting for late-payers. Because we offer our customers payment terms, there is a minimal time period that must elapse prior to our reimbursement by the factoring company. We have a sizeable customer base, we don't rely on any few customers to sustain operations, and our clientele have favorable reputations in the industry, but we still elect not to be dependent on timely payments for our receivables since these funds need to be recycled for our next-day fresh product purchases. Working with an invoice factoring company eliminates the threat of non-payment, cash shortfalls, and enables an increased focus on revenue generation than bill collection.

ACQUISITIONS

We will need to raise additional funds should management decide to acquire existing like-minded businesses. Certain candidates have been identified however no definitive agreements exist. We have targeted several businesses for acquisition in New York City. We would acquire 100% of the stock and operations of these entities, including, without limitation, all rights, title, know-how, assignment of property leases, equipment, furnishings, inventories, processes, trade names, trademarks, goodwill, and other assets of every nature used in the entities' operations.

All of the facilities that may be acquired are centrally located within the historic Gansevoort market in lower Manhattan, thus affording the Company the ability to take advantage of the economies of scale for delivery, purchasing, and other daily operating responsibilities.

If we were successful in raising funds through the sale of our common stock, and were able to enter into negotiations for the purchase of any and/or all of the selected businesses, initially no changes in day-to-day operations in any acquired facilities would be necessary.

No negotiations have taken place, and no contracts have been entered into, to purchase any such businesses described herein. We assume that if such purchase(s) were to be completed, additional funds would be required to renovate the existing facilities, as well as improve or replace machinery as prescribed by the existing landlord or pursuant to USDA regulation.

We anticipate no significant changes in the number of employees within the next twelve months.

TRENDS

Although restaurant menus follow public consumption trends, the Company supplies a wide variety of specialty products and cuts to its customers. The selection of value-added products can be adjusted to consumer trends very easily. These items typically produce higher margin returns. The Company inventories many products, so if beef preferences increase and poultry preferences decrease, Company sales would shift by item but remain stable by volume. The Company would preserve its financial condition should public consumption trends change by adjusting its inventory and buying cycles.

Management has perceived a variety of recent trends that have had a material impact on our current revenues and our projected revenues for the coming quarters. Meat consumption has dramatically increased overall due to dieting habits; most famously known is The Atkins Diet, as well as other diets, that emphasize high-protein, low-carbohydrate intake. These diets suggest eating meats, including red, instead of high carbohydrate foods, and specifically recommend avoiding refined carbohydrates. High protein consumption has become a part of American culture, more than a societal tendency, in that in order to meet increasing customer requests for low-carb type items, one of our customers, TGI Friday's, has become an Atkins Nutritional Approach partner by featuring a selection of Atkins-approved menu items. We consider that the market research conducted by this customer was ample to effectuate such a menu change and concurs with our perception that the demand for beef, poultry, and other meats is a continuing and upwards trend. We substantiate the same claims through our own customers' purchasing trends which are evidenced by our increased revenues. The marketplace also indicates that poultry consumption is rising steadily. In order to maximize this trend, we are expanding our pre-cooked poultry offerings to all food providers, as well as those without full-service cooking establishments. Aside from the lack of a cooking facility, many purveyors seek pre-cooked poultry for safety reasons since these products offer a significantly low safety risk at causing bacterial cross-contamination. We offer pre-cooked items currently, and feel that making the investment to market these products under own branded name will increase our revenue due to heightened product awareness and our reputation for quality-conscious production methods.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

We Have Historically Lost Money and Losses May Continue in the Future

We have historically lost money. The loss for the fiscal year March 31, 2008 was \$979,168 and future losses are likely to occur. Accordingly, we may experience significant liquidity and cash flow problems if we are not able to raise additional capital as needed and on acceptable terms. No assurances can be given we will be successful in reaching or maintaining profitable operations.

We Will Need to Raise Additional Capital to Finance Operations

Our operations have relied almost entirely on external financing to fund our operations. Such financing has historically come from a combination of borrowings and from the sale of common stock and assets to third parties. We will need to raise additional capital to fund our anticipated operating expenses and future expansion. Among other things, external financing will be required to cover our operating costs. We cannot assure you that financing whether from external sources or related parties will be available if needed or on favorable terms. The sale of our common stock to raise capital may cause dilution to our existing shareholders. Our inability to obtain adequate financing will result in the need to curtail business operations. Any of these events would be materially harmful to our business and may result in a lower stock price.

There is Substantial Doubt About Our Ability to Continue as a Going Concern Due to Recurring Losses and Working Capital Shortages, Which Means that We May Not Be Able to Continue Operations Unless We Obtain Additional Funding

The report of our independent accountants on our March 31, 2008 financial statements include an explanatory paragraph indicating that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern due to recurring losses and working capital shortages. Our ability to continue as a going concern will be determined by our ability to obtain additional funding. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Our Common Stock May Be Affected By Limited Trading Volume and May Fluctuate Significantly

There has been a limited public market for our common stock and there can be no assurance that an active trading market for our common stock will develop. As a result, this could adversely affect our shareholders' ability to sell our common stock in short time periods, or possibly at all. Our common stock has experienced, and is likely to experience in the future, significant price and volume fluctuations that could adversely affect the market price of our common stock without regard to our operating performance. In addition, we believe that factors such as quarterly fluctuations in our financial results and changes in the overall economy or the condition of the financial markets could cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially. Substantial fluctuations in our stock price could significantly reduce the price of our stock.

There is no Assurance of Continued Public Trading Market and Being a Low Priced Security may Affect the Market Value of Our Stock

To date, there has been only a limited public market for our common stock. Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTCBB. As a result, an investor may find it difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our stock. Our stock is subject to the low-priced security or so called "penny stock" rules that impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell such securities. The Securities Enforcement and Penny Stock Reform Act of 1990 requires additional disclosure in connection with any trades involving a stock defined as a penny stock (generally, according to recent regulations adopted by the SEC, any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions that we no longer meet). For example, brokers/dealers selling such securities must, prior to effecting the transaction, provide their customers with a document that discloses the risks of investing in such securities. Included in this document are the following:

- the bid and offer price quotes in and for the "penny stock," and the number of shares to which the quoted prices apply,
- the brokerage firm's compensation for the trade, and
- the compensation received by the brokerage firm's sales person for the trade.

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In addition, the brokerage firm must send the investor:

- a monthly account statement that gives an estimate of the value of each "penny stock" in the investor's account, and
- a written statement of the investor's financial situation and investment goals.

If the person purchasing the securities is someone other than an accredited investor or an established customer of the broker/dealer, the broker/dealer must also approve the potential customer's account by obtaining information concerning the customer's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives. The broker/dealer must also make a determination whether the transaction is suitable for the customer and whether the customer has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be reasonably expected to be capable of evaluating the risk of transactions in such securities. Accordingly, the Commission's rules may limit the number of potential purchasers of the shares of our common stock.

Resale restrictions on transferring "penny stocks" are sometimes imposed by some states, which may make transaction in our stock more difficult and may reduce the value of the investment. Various state securities laws pose restrictions on transferring "penny stocks" and as a result, investors in our common stock may have the ability to sell their shares of our common stock impaired.

There can be no assurance we will have market makers in our stock. If the number of market makers in our stock should decline, the liquidity of our common stock could be impaired, not only in the number of shares of common stock which could be bought and sold, but also through possible delays in the timing of transactions, and lower prices for the common stock than might otherwise prevail. Furthermore, the lack of market makers could result in persons being unable to buy or sell shares of the common stock on any secondary market.

We Could Fail to Retain or Attract Key Personnel

Our future success depends in significant part on the continued services of Louis Vucci, Jr., our President. We cannot assure you we would be able to find an appropriate replacement for key personnel. Any loss or interruption of our key personnel's services could adversely affect our ability to develop our business plan. We have no employment agreements or life insurance on Mr. Vucci.

Nevada Law and Our Charter May Inhibit a Takeover of Our Company That Stockholders May Consider Favorable

Provisions of Nevada law, such as its business combination statute, may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company. As a result, these provisions could limit the price some investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) that are designed to be effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC), and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In designing and evaluating disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance of achieving the desired objectives. Also, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. The design of any system of controls is based, in part, upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our chief executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of June 30, 2009 to cause the information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods prescribed by SEC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our chief executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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Item 4(T). CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of and Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of Diamond Ranch Foods, Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Because of the inherent limitations of internal control, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2009. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on its assessment, management concluded that, as of June 30, 2009, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report is not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal controls over financial reporting identified in connection with the requisite evaluation that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

This item is not applicable as we are currently considered a smaller reporting company.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None

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ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

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

None during the quarterly reporting period ended June 30, 2009.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Diamond Ranch Foods, Ltd. includes herewith the following exhibits:

Number	Description
31	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Diamond Ranch Foods, Ltd.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Louis Vucci, Jr.

August 3, 2009 Louis Vucci, Jr., President
(On behalf of the Registrant and
as Principal Financial Officer)

Date: August 3, 2009 /s/ Louis Vucci, Jr.
Louis Vucci, Jr., President, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) and Director

Date: August 3, 2009 /s/ Philip Serlin
Philip Serlin, Chief Operations Officer and Director

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