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Tone in Twenty
Form 10-K
December 10, 2009

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009

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: 000-53166

Tone in Twenty

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

77-0664193

(State of incorporation)

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

3433 Losee Rd., Suite 2, North Las Vegas, NV 89030

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code: (702) 604-7038

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by checkmark whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 checkmark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

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Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller
reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed fiscal year:

The aggregate market value of the Company's common shares of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Company at December 9, 2009, computed by reference to the \$0.12 Registration Statement per-share price on April 8, 2008, was \$51,000. This was the most recent value of common shares, as no trades occurred during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

As of December 9, 2009, the registrant's outstanding common stock consisted of 437,500 shares, \$0.001 Par Value. Authorized - 195,000,000 common voting shares. 83,333 preferred issued, 5,000,000 authorized.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

None.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format: Yes No

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical fact are "forward-looking statements" for purposes of federal and state securities laws, including, but not limited to, any projections of earnings, revenue or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies and objections of management for future operations; any statements concerning proposed new services or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements or belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing.

Forward-looking statements may include the words "may," "could," "estimate," "intend," "continue," "believe," "expect" or "anticipate" or other similar words. These forward-looking statements present our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report. Accordingly, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the dates on which they are made. We do not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the dates they are made. You should, however, consult further disclosures we make in future filings of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in any of our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in any of our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as

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well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and inherent risks and uncertainties. The factors impacting these risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- o inability to raise additional financing for working capital and product development;
- o inability to develop and design new exercise programs;
- o deterioration in general or regional economic, market and political conditions;
- o the fact that our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we report our financial condition and results of operations, and they may require management to make estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain;
- o adverse state or federal legislation or regulation that increases the costs of compliance, or adverse findings by a regulator with respect to existing operations;
- o changes in U.S. GAAP or in the legal, regulatory and legislative environments in the markets in which we operate;

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- o inability to efficiently manage our operations;
- o inability to achieve future operating results;
- o our ability to recruit and hire key employees;
- o the inability of management to effectively implement our strategies and business plans; and
- o the other risks and uncertainties detailed in this report.

In this form 10-K references to "Tone in Twenty", "the Company", "we," "us," and "our" refer to Tone in Twenty

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and special reports and other information with the SEC. You can read these SEC filings and reports over the Internet at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You can also obtain copies of the documents at prescribed rates by writing to the Public Reference Section of the SEC at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549 on official business days between the hours of 10:00 am and 3:00 pm. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the operations of the public reference facilities. We will provide a copy of our annual report to security holders, including audited financial statements, at no charge upon receipt to of a written request to us at Tone in Twenty, 3433 Losee Rd., Suite 2, North Las Vegas, NV 89030.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

History and Organization

Tone in Twenty ("Tone" or "the Company") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on August 4, 2006, under the name Tone in Twenty (File Number E0580752006-0). We are in the business of providing personal fitness training using isometric techniques. It is management's belief that isometric training is an intense form of training which requires less hours of work for the same results. It is a form of exercise where muscle exertion is used to strengthen and tone the muscle without changing the length of the muscle fibers. Isometric training involves the exertion of muscle force that must overcome and a counter-balancing force that increases in intensity to the point where the muscle force can no longer hold the counter-balancing force in place. Isometrics are done in static positions, rather than a range of motion. The joint and muscle are either worked against an immovable force or are held in a static position while opposed by resistance. This counter-balancing force comes from a pneumatic air pressure which is pumped into the exercise equipment. The greater the muscle force exerted against the isometric equipment results in greater counter-balancing force.

Activities to date have been limited primarily to organization, initial capitalization, establishing an appropriate operating facility in Las Vegas, Nevada, and commencing its initial operational plans. As of the date of this annual report, the Company has developed a business plan, established administrative offices and tested its business model.

Our Business

Tone in Twenty is a development stage company. The Company is not operational. We generated minimal revenues from an evaluation program we conducted from January - June 2007, in Las Vegas, NV. We conducted an evaluation of our business plan to define our physical fitness services and advertising program. This evaluation entailed: 1) renting space, by the hour, in a physical fitness training center; 2) hiring and training a physical fitness trainer on using isometric techniques; 3) advertising this physical fitness program in the newspaper; 4) scheduling clients for training sessions; and 5) providing isometric physical fitness training for clients.

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The Company's business plan is to establish a model physical fitness facility

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in order to train personal trainers on these isometric training techniques. Once these trainers have been fully educated and demonstrated competencies in these techniques, the Company will seek additional locations to host isometric fitness training. The Company's goal is to open four locations throughout the Las Vegas valley in order to have economies of scale in its marketing. Our major obstacle in moving our business plan forward is funding. Management believes we need to raise \$100,000 in order to fund our business. It is management's goal to obtain the necessary funding in the next six months.

Currently, the Company is not operational, the Company did conduct an evaluation of its personal fitness training using isometric techniques between January-June, 2007, in Las Vegas, NV. Management identified a physical fitness center that permitted the use of its facilities to conduct this evaluation. The Company spent \$5,389 to advertise its fitness training program in the local newspapers and subsequently generated \$7,979 in business. This evaluation model helped management define the Company's services and advertising program.

Based on this evaluation, management believes it can duplicate this model. Management is preparing this Registration Statement with the plan to raise \$100,000 in funding, provided the Company is listed on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board. Management believes that if the Company is listed on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board, it might be easier to fund the Company, as it gives potential investors an exit strategy. However, there are no assurances even if the Company is listed on the OTC-Bulletin Board that it will be able to fund its future operations.

These funds will be used to establish four (4) separate isometric fitness training centers in Las Vegas, NV. With four fitness centers, the Company can use economy of scale to advertise its centers in the local newspapers and on the local television cable. This will minimize advertising costs, per customer, and provide a location convenient for future customers.

Our Strategy

Our marketing success will be determined by our ability to create brand awareness for our personal fitness service, acquire customers and provide our services at a competitive price. The Company has developed a few strategies to accomplish this goal. This includes waiving any start-up fee. Many of the larger companies charge a start-up fee to begin membership.

Management plans to target our services primarily towards individuals with limited time to spend on personal fitness training, such as business professionals and owners. The difference between isometric physical training and traditional physical training is the time involved. Because of the intensity of isometric training, a training session will not last more than 20-minutes per session, as compared traditional physical training programs that can last one-two hours. Management anticipates to charge \$40.00 for a twenty (20) minute training session.

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Therefore, management plans to market its services, through newspaper ads, and its local television cable market, to individuals who do not have a great deal of time to devote to physical training, but can afford to spend a 20-minutes a week in an isometric physical fitness training program.

The Industry

It is management's belief that the industry is well established with a number of well-financed competitors who have an established client base. There are many large gym facilities in Las Vegas, where the Company is based, such as Gold's Gym, Las Vegas Athletic Club and 24-Hour Fitness. Management believes the American society has increased knowledge and awareness of personal health and fitness over the past decade through various media outlets, such as television, magazines and the Internet. This has prompted the rapid building of gyms and other personal fitness locations. Tone in Twenty plans to focus on a particular segment of the fitness industry, by specializing in providing personal isometric training at competitive prices for the market it serves.

Competition

The personal fitness industry is highly competitive. Competition is generally based upon brand name recognition, price, service, reach and target marketing. There are many larger companies who provide similar services as Tone in Twenty. The competition includes larger companies, such as, Gold's Gym, 24-Hour Fitness, Las Vegas Athletic Clubs and Bally's Gyms. We are an insignificant player as compared to these larger fitness centers. These companies are better funded and more established than Tone in Twenty. The competition has built brand loyalty and has the resources to build its customer bases through promotional advertising. We do not have the advertising dollars available to compete against our competitors and we might not be able to compete successfully with these competitors in the future.

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All of our competitors have significantly greater financial, marketing, other resources, and larger customer bases than we have and are less financially leveraged than we are. As a result, these competitors may be able to adapt changes in customer requirements more quickly; introduce new and more innovative products more quickly; better adapt to downturns in the economy or other decreases in sales; better withstand pressure for cancelled services, take advantage of an acquisition and other opportunities more readily; devote greater resources to the marketing and sale of their products; and adapt more aggressive pricing policies.

Tone in Twenty's Funding Requirements

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Tone in Twenty does not have the required capital or funding to open its planned fitness centers. Management anticipates Tone in Twenty will require at least \$100,000 to complete to train personnel, and open these fitness centers. The Company has started seeking funding from a number of sources, but has not secured any funding during this economic downturn. Management will continue to seek different funding sources in order to initiate its business plan, but has not been successful.

Future funding could result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities and/or amortization of expenses related to goodwill and other intangible assets, which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Any future acquisitions of other businesses, technologies, services or product(s) might require the Company to obtain additional equity or debt financing, which might not be available on terms favorable to the Company, or at all, and such financing, if available, might be dilutive.

Patent, Trademark, License and Franchise Restrictions and Contractual Obligations and Concessions

Many of the isometric health fitness training processes depend upon the training techniques, protocols, knowledge, and experience of Mr. Harper, our sole officer, who is responsible for purchasing this isometric training equipment from a third party for the benefit of the Company. Specifically, our training equipment utilizes a method, whereby the force applied to this equipment increases with the amount of pressure applied to the equipment. For example, when a customer uses our equipment, they begin by holding a movable bar with no pressure. They are required to hold the bar level, while the machine slowly exerts pressure against the bar. As the bar pressure increases, the customer needs to increase their force against this movable bar, until they can no longer hold the bar level. Different equipment will be used to apply pressure against different parts of the body.

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To help protect its rights, the Company will require future employees, collaborators, and significant consultants and advisors with access to confidential information on how our equipment works, to enter into confidentiality agreements with the Company. There can be no assurance, however, that these agreements will provide adequate protection for the Company's trade secrets, know-how or proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use or disclosure. The Company's success and ability to compete is dependent in part upon its proprietary technology. There can be no assurance that the steps taken by the Company in this regard will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of its technology or that the Company's competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to the Company's technologies.

The Company regards substantial elements of its underlying infrastructure and health fitness training techniques and equipment as proprietary information and will attempt to protect them by relying on trademark, service mark, copyright and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure and transferring title and other methods. The Company plans to enter into confidentiality agreements with its future employees, future suppliers and

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future consultants and in connection with its license agreements with third parties and generally seeks to control access to and distribution of its technology, documentation and other proprietary information. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use the Company's proprietary information without authorization or to develop similar technology independently.

There can be no assurance that the steps taken by the Company will prevent misappropriation or infringement of its proprietary information, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce the Company's intellectual property rights, to protect the Company's trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Such litigation might result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention. Moreover, from time to time, the Company may be subject to claims of alleged infringement by the Company or service marks and other intellectual property rights of third parties. Such claims and any resultant litigation, should it occur, might subject the Company to significant liability for damages, might result in invalidation of the Company's proprietary rights and, even if not meritorious, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Research and Development Activities and Costs

Tone in Twenty did not incur any research and development costs for the years ended August 31, 2009 and 2008, and has no plans to undertake any research and development activities during the next year of operations.

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Compliance with Environmental Laws

We are not aware of any environmental laws that have been enacted, nor are we aware of any such laws being contemplated for the future, that impact issues specific to our business. In our industry, environmental laws are anticipated to apply directly to the owners and operators of companies. They do not apply to companies or individuals providing consulting services, unless they have been engaged to consult on environmental matters. We are not planning to provide environmental consulting services.

Employees

The Company does not have any employees. All functions including development, strategy, negotiations and clerical work is being provided by our officer/director on a voluntary basis, without compensation. We have no intention of hiring employees until the business has been successfully launched and we have sufficient, reliable revenue from our operations.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Risk Factors Relating to Our Financial Condition

1. We may not be able to raise sufficient capital or generate adequate revenue to meet our obligations and fund our operating expenses.

As of August 31, 2009, the Company had \$2,013 in cash and cash equivalents. The Company's business plan is to provide personal fitness training using isometric techniques. These plans will require additional capital. The Company needs to raise at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in order to implement its business plan. The Company currently does not have enough funds to fully implement its business plan. Failure to raise adequate capital and generate adequate sales revenues to meet our obligations and develop and sustain our operations could result in reducing or ceasing our operations.

Additionally, even if we do raise sufficient capital and generate revenues to support our operating expenses, there can be no assurances that the revenue will be sufficient to enable us to develop business to a level where it will generate profits and cash flows from operations. These matters raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our independent auditors currently included an explanatory paragraph in their report on our financial statements regarding concerns about our ability to continue as a going concern.

2. We have yet to attain profitable operations and because we will need additional financing to fund our activities, our accountants believe there is substantial doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has prepared financial statements as of year-end August 31, 2009 reporting that the Company is in its developmental stages. Its ability to continue to operate as a going concern is fully dependent upon the Company obtaining sufficient financing to continue its development and operational activities. The ability to achieve profitable operations is in direct correlation to the Company's ability to raise sufficient financing. Accordingly, management believes the Company's continued existence, future expansion, and ultimate profitability is fully dependent upon raising sufficient proceeds from this offering. It is important to note that even if the appropriate financing is received, there is no guarantee that the Company will ever be able to operate profitably or derive any significant revenues from its operation. The Company could be required to raise additional financing to fully implement its entire business plan.

It is also important to note that the Company anticipates that it will incur losses and negative cash flow over the next six (6) to twelve (12) months. There is no guarantee that the Company will ever operate profitably or even receive positive cash flows from full operations.

Risk Factors Relating to Our Company

3. We may not be able to compete with other fitness providers, almost all of whom have greater resources and experience than we do.

The fitness industry is dominated by large, well-financed firms. We do not have the resources to compete with larger providers of this service. With the minimal resources we have available, we may experience great difficulties in building a customer base. Competition by existing and future competitors could result in our inability to secure any new customers. This competition from other entities with greater resources and reputations may result in our failure to maintain or expand our business as we may never be able to successfully execute our business plan. Further, Tone in Twenty cannot be assured that it will be able to compete successfully against present or future competitors or that the competitive pressure it may face will not force it to cease operations.

4. Because we are a development stage company, we have only generated \$7,979 in revenues since our inception on August 4, 2006 and lack an operating history, an investment in the shares offered herein is highly risky and could result in a complete loss of your investment if we are unsuccessful in our business plan.

Our company was incorporated on August 4, 2006; we have realized \$7,979 in revenues since our inception. We have no operating history upon which an evaluation of our future prospects can be made. Based upon current plans, we expect to incur operating losses in future periods as we incur significant expenses associated with the initial startup of our business. Further, there are no assurances that we will be successful in realizing sufficient revenues or in achieving or sustaining positive cash flow at any time in the future. Any such failure could result in the possible closure of our business or force us to seek additional capital through loans or additional sales of our equity securities to continue business operations, which would dilute the value of any shares you purchase in this offering.

5. The success of our business depends on the viability and acceptance of isometric training techniques.

The existence and growth of our service depends on the continued acceptance of isometric fitness training in the marketplace. The fitness industry is flooded with many fad ideas and schemes for diet and weight loss that produce either inconsistent or ineffective results. Isometric training has been recognized for the past 30 years and has been accepted universally as a form of fitness training. The difference between isometric physical training versus traditional physical training is that isometric training is an intense form of training which requires less hours of work for the same results. It pushes the muscles to their limits within a short period of time. For example, "push ups" are a form of isometric training as compared to riding a bicycle, where you pedal then rest as the bicycle coasts. Isometric training could possibly lose its viability as fitness choice as a result of new scientific research or increased competition with newer techniques. If for some reason isometric training techniques are not accepted in the marketplace, the demand for our services would be significantly reduced, which would harm or cause our business to fail.

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6. Evolving regulation of the fitness industry may adversely affect us.

As the fitness industry continues to evolve there may be increased regulation by federal, state and/or foreign agencies. Any new regulations which restrict our business could harm or cause our business to fail.

7. If our business plan is not successful, we may not be able to continue operations as a going concern and our stockholders may lose their entire investment in us.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 4 to the financial statements, the Company has recognized an accumulated deficit of approximately \$1,022,693 and \$1,013,817 since inception on August 4, 2006 through August 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our generating cash flow sufficient to fund operations and reducing operating expenses. Our business plan may not be successful in addressing these issues. If we cannot continue as a going concern, our stockholders may lose their entire investment in us.

8. We face strong and varied competition.

In the Las Vegas area, there are many larger companies who provide similar services which Tone in Twenty plans to provide. The competition includes larger companies, such as Las Vegas Athletic Clubs, 24 Hour Fitness, Bally's Fitness, Gold's Gym, and other providers. These companies are better funded and more established than Tone in Twenty.

9. We may not be able to find suitable employees.

The Company currently relies heavily upon the services and expertise of our sole officer and director. In order to implement the aggressive business plan of the Company, management recognizes that additional clerical staff will be required. Our sole officer is the only employed personnel at the outset of operations. Our sole officer can manage the office functions and bookkeeping services until the Company can generate enough revenues to hire additional staff.

No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to find suitable employees that can support the above needs of the Company or that these employees can be hired on terms favorable to the Company.

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10. We may not ever pay cash dividends.

The Company has not paid any cash dividends on the stock to date, and there can be no guarantee that the Company will be able to pay cash dividends on the stock in the foreseeable future. Initial earnings that the Company may realize, if any, will be retained to finance the growth of the Company. Any future dividends, of which there can be no guarantee, will be directly dependent upon earnings of the Company, its financial requirements

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and other factors that are not determined. We intend to retain any future earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our stock in the foreseeable future. Unless we pay dividends, our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them. There is no assurance that stockholders will be able to sell shares when desired.

11. We are subject to government regulation.

The Company is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting its business. Although the Company plans on obtaining all required federal and state permits, licenses, and bonds to operate its facilities, there can be no assurance that the Company's operation and profitability will not be subject to more restrictive regulation or increased taxation by federal, state, or local agencies.

12. We may be liable for the products and services we provide.

There is no guarantee that the level of insurance coverage secured by the Company will be adequate to protect the Company from risks associated with claims that exceed the level of coverage maintained. As a result of the Company's limited operations to date, no threatened or actual liability claims have been made upon the Company.

13. Because our sole officer works or consults for other companies, his other activities could slow down our operations.

John Dean Harper, our sole director/officer, does not work for us exclusively and he does not devote all of his time to our operations. Therefore, it is possible that a conflict of interest with regard to his time may arise based on his employment in other activities. His other activities will prevent him from devoting full-time to our operations which could slow our operations and may reduce our financial results because of the slow down in operations.

John Dean Harper, the President and Director of the company, currently devotes approximately 5-10 hours per week to company matters. The responsibility of developing the company's business, and fulfilling the reporting requirements of a public company all fall upon Mr. Harper. We have not formulated a plan to resolve any possible conflict of interest with his other business activities. In the event he is unable to fulfill any aspect of his duties to the company we may experience a shortfall or complete lack of sales resulting in little or no profits and eventual closure of the business.

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14. Our principal stockholders, and sole officer and director own a controlling interest in our voting stock and investors will not have any voice in our management, which could result in decisions adverse to our general shareholders.

Our sole officer and principal stockholder beneficially owns approximately, or has the right to vote approximately 84% of our outstanding common stock. If our Preferred shares are converted to common shares, then our largest shareholder will vote 97% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, this stockholder, acting alone, will have the ability to control substantially all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval including:

a) election of our board of directors;

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- b) removal of any of our directors;
 - c) amendment of our Articles of Incorporation or bylaws; and
 - d) adoption of measures that could delay or prevent a change in control or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination involving us.
15. Increases in the base cost of our services could materially increase our costs and decrease our profitability.

The fitness industry is characterized by significant facility costs and investment in the expertise of licensed and trained personnel. These costs can be influenced by seasonal fluctuations. Significant increases in these costs could decrease our profitability.

16. The fitness industry is influenced by general economic conditions.

The fitness industry is highly competitive and reactive to the overall level of consumer spending. Consumer spending is dependent on a number of factors, including actual and perceived economic conditions affecting disposable consumer income (such as unemployment, wages and salaries), business conditions, interest rates, availability of credit and tax rates in the general economy and in the international, regional and local markets where our products are sold. As a result, any deterioration in general economic conditions, reductions in the level of consumer spending or increases in interest rates could adversely affect the future sales of our products and services.

A return to recessionary or inflationary conditions, whether in the United States or globally, additional terrorist attacks or similar events could have further adverse effects on consumer confidence and spending and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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Other Risks Factors

17. We may, in the future, issue additional common shares, which would reduce investors' percent of ownership and may dilute our share value.

Our Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of 195,000,000 shares of common stock and 5,000,000 convertible preferred shares. The future issuance of common stock may result in substantial dilution in the percentage of our common stock held by our then existing shareholders. We may value any common stock issued in the future on an arbitrary basis. The issuance of common stock for future services or acquisitions or other corporate actions may have the effect of diluting the value of the shares held by our investors, and might have an adverse effect on any trading market for our common stock.

In February, 2007, the Company issued 83,333 shares of its \$0.001 par value preferred stock at approximately \$0.12 per share to one non-affiliated shareholder for \$10,000. These preferred shares can be converted to 16,666,600 common shares on the preferred shareholder's demand.

On February 23, 2007, the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment with the Nevada Secretary of State that states: "Series A Preferred shares shall be

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designated as "Callable and Convertible Preferred Stock". The corporation has the right to call for and purchase these shares at any time, within twelve months of issue, either at par value or at a slight premium above par value, or if corporation should designate that these shares are deemed not callable, the holders of these non-voting Series A Preferred Shares shall have the right to cause the corporation to redeem shares for Common Stock at any time. Each holder of the non-voting Series A Callable and Convertible Preferred Stock shall have the right to convert all or any portion of such shares as such holder desires to convert, into shares of the Common Stock of the corporation, as follows: each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock can be exchanged for two hundred (200) shares of Common Stock of the corporation."

18. Our common shares are subject to the "Penny Stock" Rules of the SEC and the trading market in our securities is limited, which makes transactions in our stock cumbersome and may reduce the value of an investment in our stock.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions.

For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require:

- (a) that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and
- (b) the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must: (a) obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and (b) make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the Commission relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form: (a) sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and (b) that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction. Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the "penny stock" rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our Common shares and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

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19. Liability of directors for breach of duty of care is limited.

According to Nevada law [NRS 78.138(7)], all Nevada corporations limit the liability of directors and officers, including acts not in good faith. Our stockholders' ability to recover damages for fiduciary breaches may be reduced by this statute. In addition, we are obligated to indemnify our directors and officers regarding stockholder suits which they successfully defend (NRS 78.7502).

20. We will incur ongoing costs and expenses for SEC reporting and compliance, without revenue we may not be able to remain in compliance with the SEC, making it difficult for investors to sell their shares, if at all.

Our stock has been cleared for trading on the OTC-Bulletin Board. To continue being eligible for quotation on the OTCBB, we must remain current in their filings with the SEC. In order for us to remain in compliance we will require future revenues or future funding to cover the cost of these filings, which could comprise a substantial portion of our available cash resources.

21. We may issue additional shares of preferred stock in the future that may adversely impact your rights as holders of our common stock.

Our articles of incorporation authorize us to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of "blank check" convertible preferred stock. To date, the Company has issued 83,333 shares of convertible preferred stock. Our board of directors will have the authority to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of preferred shares, as well as the authority to issue additional shares, without further stockholder approval. As a result, our board of directors could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that would grant to holders preferred rights to our assets upon liquidation, the right to receive dividends before dividends are declared to holders of our common stock, and the right to the redemption of such preferred shares, together with a premium, prior to the redemption of the common stock. To the extent that we do issue such additional shares of preferred stock, your rights as holders of common stock could be impaired thereby, including, without limitation, dilution of your ownership interests in us. In addition, shares of preferred stock could be issued with terms calculated to delay or prevent a change in control or make removal of management more difficult, which may not be in your interest as holders of common stock.

Series A Preferred shares shall be designated as "Callable and Convertible Preferred Stock". The corporation has the right to call for and purchase these shares at any time, within twelve months of issue, either at par value or at a slight premium above par value, or if corporation should designate that these shares are deemed not callable, the holders of these non-voting Series A Preferred Shares shall have the right to cause the corporation to redeem shares for Common Stock at any time. Each holder of the non-voting Series A Callable and Convertible Preferred Stock shall have the right to convert all or any portion of such shares as such holder desires to convert, into shares of the Common Stock of the corporation, as follows: each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock can be exchanged for two hundred (200) shares of Common Stock of the corporation."

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22. Although our stock is listed on the OTC-BB, a trading market has not yet developed, purchasers of our securities may have difficulty selling their shares.

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There is currently no active trading market in our securities and there are no assurance that a market may develop or, if developed, may not be sustained. If no market is ever developed for our common stock, it will be difficult for you to sell any shares in our Company. In such a case, you may find that you are unable to achieve any benefit from your investment or liquidate your shares without considerable delay, if at all.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

Our corporate headquarters are located at 3433 Losee Rd., Suite 2, North Las Vegas, NV 89030. There is no charge to us for the space. Our officer will not seek reimbursement for past office expenses. We believe our current office space is adequate for our immediate needs; however, as our operations expand, we may need to locate and secure additional office space.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business.

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

On June 4, 2009, the major shareholder representing approximately 84% of the Company's outstanding and issued capital stock gave written consent to approve a six-for-one (6:1) reverse stock split for Tone and Twenty's common stock. The reverse stock split took effect on August 31, 2009. Upon the reverse stock split, the stock trading symbol for Tone and Twenty on the OTC-BB changed from TTWY to TTWZ.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

(a) Market Information

Tone in Twenty Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, is traded on the OTC-Bulletin Board under the symbol: TTWZ. The stock was cleared for trading on the OTC-Bulletin Board on November 24, 2008.

Since the Company has been cleared for trading, through December 9, 2009,

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there have been no trades of the Company's stock. There are no assurances that a market will ever develop for the Company's stock.

(b) Holders of Common Stock

As of December 9, 2009, there were approximately thirty-two (32) holders of record of our Common Stock and 437,500 shares issued and outstanding.

(c) Dividends

In the future we intend to follow a policy of retaining earnings, if any, to finance the growth of the business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The declaration and payment of future dividends on the Common Stock will be the sole discretion of board of directors and will depend on our profitability and financial condition, capital requirements, statutory and contractual restrictions, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant.

(d) Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

There are no outstanding grants or rights or any equity compensation plan in place.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There we no sales of any stock during the fiscal years ending August 31, 2009 or 2008.

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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase any of our equity securities during the years ended August 31, 2009 or 2008.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Not applicable.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Overview of Current Operations

Tone in Twenty is a Nevada Corporation with a principal business strategy to provide personal fitness training using isometric techniques. The Company is not operational.

The Company's business plan is to establish a model facility in order to train personal trainers on personal fitness training using isometric techniques. Once these trainers have been fully educated and demonstrate competencies in these techniques, the Company will seek additional locations

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to host isometric fitness training. The Company's goal is to open four locations throughout the Las Vegas valley in order to have economies of scale in its marketing.

Results of Operations for the year ended August 31, 2009 and 2008

Since our inception on August 4, 2006 through August 31, 2009, we generated \$7,979 in revenues derived from an evaluation program. We generated no revenues for the fiscal years ending August 31, 2009 and 2008. We do not anticipate earning any significant revenues until such time as we can establish fitness centers.

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For the fiscal year ending August 31, 2009, we experienced a net loss of \$8,876 as compared to a net loss of \$21,927 for the same period last year. The net loss for the year ending August 31, 2009 was attributed to general and administrative expense of \$4,233 and audit fees of \$7,000. Our cash at hand as of August 31, 2009 was \$2,013. In our August 31, 2009 year-end financials, our auditor issued an opinion that our financial condition raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Revenues

Since our inception on August 4, 2006 through August 31, 2009, we generated \$7,979 in revenues derived from an evaluation program. We generated no revenues for the fiscal years ending August 31, 2009 and 2008. We do not anticipate earning any significant revenues until such time as we can establish fitness centers. We are presently in the development stage of our business and we can provide no assurance that we will be successful in opening any fitness centers.

Going Concern

The financial conditions evidenced by the accompanying financial statements raise substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. Our plans include obtaining additional capital through debt or equity financing. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern.

Summary of any product research and development that we will perform for the term of our plan of operation.

We do not anticipate performing any product research and development under our current plan of operation.

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Expected purchase or sale of plant and significant equipment

We do not anticipate the purchase or sale of any plant or significant equipment; as such items are not required by us at this time.

Significant changes in the number of employees

As of August 31, 2009, we did not have any employees. We are dependent upon our sole officer and a director for our future business development. As our operations expand we anticipate the need to hire additional employees, consultants and professionals; however, the exact number is not quantifiable at this time.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our balance sheets as of August 31, 2009 and 2008 reflect current assets of \$2,013 and \$2,860, and current liabilities of \$336 and \$2,941, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents from inception to date have been sufficient to provide the operating capital necessary to operate to date. Notwithstanding, we anticipate generating losses and therefore we may be unable to continue operations in the future. We anticipate we will require additional capital up to approximately \$100,000 and we would have to issue debt or equity or enter into a strategic arrangement with a third party. We intend to try and raise capital through a private offering after this registration statement is declared effective and our shares are quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board. There can be no assurance that additional capital will be available to us and there can be no assurance that our shares will be quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board. We currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with any person to obtain funds through bank loans, lines of credit or any other sources.

Future Financings

We anticipate the sale of our common shares in order to continue to fund our business operations. Issuances of additional shares will result in dilution to our existing shareholders. There is no assurance that we will achieve any of additional sales of our equity securities or arrange for debt or other financing to fund our exploration and development activities.

Our sole officer/director has agreed to donate funds to the operations of the Company, in order to keep it fully reporting for the next twelve (12) months, without seeking reimbursement for funds donated.

As a result of the Company's current limited available cash, no officer or director received cash compensation during the year ended August 31, 2009. The Company has no employment agreements in place with its officers.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results or operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company recognizes revenue on an accrual basis as it invoices for services. Revenue is generally realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: 1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists between the Company and the customer(s); 2) services have been rendered; 3) the price to the customer is fixed or determinable; and 4) collectibility is reasonably assured. For the period from August 4, 2006 (inception) to August 31, 2009, the Company has recognized revenues of \$7,979. The Company has recognized no revenues for the years ended August 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

New Accounting Standards

June 2009, the FASB issued FASB No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140" ("FASB 166"). The provisions of FASB 166, in part, amend the derecognition guidance in FASB Statement No. 140, eliminate the exemption from consolidation for qualifying special-purpose entities and require additional disclosures. FASB 166 is effective for financial asset transfers occurring after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the provisions of FASB 166 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In June 2009, the FASB issued FASB No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)" ("FASB 167"). FASB 167 amends the consolidation guidance applicable to variable interest entities. The revisions of FASB 167 significantly affect the overall consolidation analysis under FASB Interpretation No. 46(R). FASB 167 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009. FASB 167 will be effective for the Company beginning in 2010. The Company does not expect the provisions of FASB 167 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

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In June 2009, the FASB issued FASB No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162" ("FASB No. 168"). Under FASB No. 168 the "FASB Accounting Standards Codification" ("Codification") will become the source of authoritative U. S. GAAP to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. FASB No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. On the effective date, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become non-authoritative. FASB No. 168 is effective for the Company's interim quarterly period beginning July 1, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FASB No. 168 to have an impact on the financial statements.

In June 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission's Office of the Chief Accountant and Division of Corporation Finance announced the release of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 112. This staff accounting bulletin amends or rescinds portions of the interpretive guidance included in the Staff Accounting Bulletin Series in order to make the relevant interpretive guidance consistent with current authoritative accounting and auditing guidance and Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations. Specifically, the staff is updating the Series in order to bring existing guidance into conformity with recent pronouncements by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, namely, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations, and Statement of Financial Accounting

Standards No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements. The statements in staff accounting bulletins are not rules or interpretations of the Commission, nor are they published as bearing the Commission's official approval. They represent interpretations and practices followed by the Division of Corporation Finance and the Office of the Chief Accountant in administering the disclosure requirements of the Federal securities laws.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. This FSP amends FASB Statement No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. This FSP shall be effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not have any fair value of financial instruments to disclose.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments. This FSP amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in U.S. GAAP for debt securities to make the guidance more operational and to

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improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. The FSP does not amend existing recognition and measurement guidance related to other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities. The FSP shall be effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company currently does not have any financial assets that are other-than-temporarily impaired.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies, to address some of the application issues under FASB 141(R). The FSP deals with the initial recognition and measurement of an asset acquired or a liability assumed in a business combination that arises from a contingency provided the asset or liability's fair value on the date of acquisition can be determined. When the fair value can-not be determined, the FSP requires using the guidance under FASB No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, and FASB

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Interpretation (FIN) No. 14, Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss. This FSP was effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. The adoption of this FSP has not had a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows during the fiscal years ended August 31, 2009 or 2008.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly" ("FSP FAS 157-4"). FSP FAS 157-4 provides guidance on estimating fair value when market activity has decreased and on identifying transactions that are not orderly. Additionally, entities are required to disclose in interim and annual periods the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. This FSP is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-3, "Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active," ("FSP FAS 157-3"), which clarifies application of FASB 157 in a market that is not active. FSP FAS 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, "Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities." This disclosure-only FSP improves the transparency of transfers of financial assets and an enterprise's involvement with variable interest entities, including qualifying special-purpose entities. This FSP is effective for the first reporting period (interim or annual) ending after December 15, 2008, with earlier application encouraged. The Company adopted this FSP effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of the FSP had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets" ("FSP FAS 132(R)-1"). FSP FAS 132(R)-1 requires additional fair value disclosures about employers' pension and postretirement benefit plan assets consistent with guidance contained in FASB 157. Specifically, employers will be required to disclose information about how investment allocation decisions are made, the fair value of each major category of plan assets and information about the inputs and valuation techniques used to develop the fair value measurements of plan assets. This FSP is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 132(R)-1 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In September 2008, the FASB issued exposure drafts that eliminate qualifying special purpose entities from the guidance of FASB No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," and FASB Interpretation 46 (revised December 9003), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities - an interpretation of ARB No. 51," as well as other modifications. While the proposed revised pronouncements have not been finalized and the proposals are subject to further public comment, the Company anticipates the changes will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The changes would be effective March 1, 2010, on a prospective basis.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position EITF 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities, ("FSP EITF 03-6-1"). FSP EITF 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting, and therefore need to be included in the computation of earnings per share under the two-class method as described in FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings per Share." FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and earlier adoption is prohibited. We are not required to adopt FSP EITF 03-6-1; neither do we believe that FSP EITF 03-6-1 would have material effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations if adopted.

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB No. 163, "Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts- and interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60". FASB No. 163 clarifies how Statement 60 applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts, including the recognition and measurement of premium revenue and claims liabilities. This statement also requires expanded disclosures about financial guarantee insurance contracts. FASB No. 163 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. FASB No. 163 has no effect on the Company's financial position, statements of operations, or cash flows at this

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time.

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". FASB No. 162 sets forth the level of authority to a given accounting pronouncement or document by category. Where there might be conflicting guidance between two categories, the more authoritative category will prevail. FASB No. 162 will become effective 60 days after the SEC approves the PCAOB's amendments to AU Section 411 of the AICPA Professional Standards. FASB No. 162 has no effect on the Company's financial position, statements of operations, or cash flows at this time.

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued FASB No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. This standard requires companies to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. The Company has not yet adopted the provisions of FASB No. 161, but does not expect it to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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Financial Statement

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Tone in Twenty (A Development Stage Company) as of August 31, 2009 and 2008 (restated), and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years then ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 (restated), and from inception on August 4, 2006 through August 31, 2009 (restated). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tone in Twenty (A Development Stage Company) as of August 31, 2009 and 2008 (restated), and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years then ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 (restated), and from inception on August 4, 2006 through August 31, 2009 (restated), in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 4 to the financial statements, the Company has recognized an accumulated deficit of approximately \$1,022,693 and \$1,013,817 since inception on August 4, 2006 through August 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning these matters are also described in Note 4. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Seale and Beers, CPAs

Seale and Beers, CPAs
Las Vegas, Nevada
December 9, 2009

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
Balance Sheets

	August 31, 2009	August 31, 2008 (Restated)
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,013	\$ 2,860
Funds held in escrow	-	-
	-----	-----
Total current assets	2,013	2,860
Other Assets		
Prepaid expense	3,500	-
	-----	-----
Total other assets	3,500	-
	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 5,513	\$ 2,860
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 336	\$ 2,941
Accrued liability	-	2,357
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	336	5,298
	-----	-----
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Convertible Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, 83,333 shares issued and outstanding as of 8/31/09 and 8/31/08, respectively (1)	83	83
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 195,000,000 shares authorized, 437,500 shares issued and outstanding as of 8/31/09 and 8/31/08, respectively	438	438
Additional Paid-in Capital	1,027,349	1,010,858
Deficit accumulated during development stage	(1,022,693)	(1,013,817)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	5,177	(2,438)
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 5,513	\$ 2,860

(1) Please see Note 6 Stockholders' Equity, Preferred Stock section for information regarding the conversion feature of the preferred stock.

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

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Tone in Twenty
Statements of Operations
(A Development Stage Company)

	For the year ending August 31, 2009	For the year ending August 31, 2008 (Restated)	August 4, 2006 (Inception) to August 31, 2009 (Restated)
	-----	-----	-----
REVENUE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,979
EXPENSES			
Advertising	-	4,166	5,389
Audit fees	7,000	7,500	15,500
General & administrative	4,233	5,261	12,211
Total expenses	11,233	16,927	33,100
	-----	-----	-----
Net (loss) from operations	(11,233)	(16,927)	(25,121)
OTHER INCOME/EXPENSES			
Extraordinary gain	2,357	-	2,357
Beneficial conversion feature	-	-	(994,929)
Disposition of fixed asset	-	(5,000)	(5,000)
Total other income/expenses	2,357	(5,000)	(997,572)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
NET (LOSS)	\$ (8,876)	\$ (21,927)	\$ (1,022,693)
	=====	=====	=====
(LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC (1)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.05)	
	=====	=====	
(LOSS) PER SHARE - FULLY DILUTED (1)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.05)	
	=====	=====	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING - BASIC AND FULLY DILUTED	437,500	437,500	
	=====	=====	

(1) In-the-money options or warrants are not included in the diluted EPS computations because there is a loss from continuing operations in the periods being reported, and to include them would be antidilutive.

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

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Tone in Twenty
 Statements of Stockholders' Equity
 (A Development Stage Company)
 (Restated)

	Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Exploration Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
August 2006							
Founders shares for cash at \$0.006 per share		\$	366,667	\$ 367	\$ 1,833	\$ -	\$ 2,200
Net (loss) year ended 8/31/06						(1,000)	(1,000)
Balance, 8/31/06	-	-	366,667	367	1,833	(1,000)	1,200
February 2007							
Preferred shares issued for cash at \$0.12 per share	83,333	83			9,917		10,000
Beneficial conversion feature on preferred stock					994,929		994,929
Deemed interest on beneficial conversion feature						(994,929)	(994,929)
March 2007							
Common shares issued pursuant to 505 offering at \$0.06 per share			70,833	71	4,179		4,250

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Tone in Twenty
Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Continued)
(A Development Stage Company)
(Restated)

	Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated During the Exploration Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Net income year ended 8/31/07						4,039	4,039
Balance, 8/31/07	83,333	83	437,500	438	1,010,858	(991,890)	19,489
Net (loss) year ended 8/31/08						(21,927)	(21,927)
Balance, 8/31/08 (Restated)	83,333	83	437,500	438	1,010,858	(1,013,817)	(2,438)
September 2008 Contributed capital					2,559		2,559
January 2009 Contributed capital					6,632		6,632
February 2009 Contributed capital					6,300		6,300
July 2009 Contributed capital					1,000		1,000
Net (loss) year ended 8/31/09						(8,876)	(8,876)
Balance, 8/31/09	83,333	\$ 83	437,500	\$ 438	\$1,027,349	\$(1,022,693)	\$ 5,177

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

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Tone in Twenty Statements of Cash Flows (A Development Stage Company)

	For the year ending August 31, 2009	For the year ending August 31, 2008 (Restated)	August 4, 2006 (Inception) to August 31, 2009 (Restated)
	-----	-----	-----
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
NET (LOSS)	\$ (8,876)	\$ (21,927)	\$ (1,022,693)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Increase(decrease) in:			
Accounts payable	(2,605)	3,941	336
Accrued liability	(2,357)	2,357	-
(Increase)decrease in:			
Prepaid expense	(3,500)	-	(3,500)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(17,338)	(15,629)	(1,025,857)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-	(5,000)
Disposition of fixed assets	-	5,000	5,000
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by investing activities	-	5,000	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuances of common stock	-	-	6,450
Issuances of preferred stock	-	-	10,000
Contributed capital	16,491	-	16,491
Beneficial Conversion of preferred stock	-	-	994,929
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	16,491	-	1,027,870
	-----	-----	-----
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(847)	(10,629)	2,013
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING	2,860	13,489	-
	-----	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - ENDING	\$ 2,013	\$ 2,860	\$ 2,013
	=====	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES:			
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-cash transactions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 1. GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

Tone in Twenty (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the state of Nevada on August 4, 2006. The Company was organized to conduct any lawful business. The Company plans to offer personalized physical fitness training through its iso-toning program.

The Company has been in the development stage since inception and has had limited operations to date.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

The Company had \$5,513 in assets and liabilities of \$336 as of August 31, 2009, as compared to assets of \$2,860 and liabilities of \$5,298 as of August 31, 2008. The relevant accounting policies are listed below.

Basis of Accounting

The basis is United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Earnings per Share

The basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares during the year. The diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding is the basic weighted number of shares adjusted as of the first of the year for any potentially dilutive debt or equity.

The Company has not issued any options or warrants or similar securities since inception.

Dividends

The Company has not yet adopted any policy regarding payment of dividends. No Dividends have been paid during the period presented.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is the total of the current taxes payable and the net of the change in the deferred income taxes. Provision is made for the deferred income taxes where differences exist between the period in which transactions affect current taxable income and the period in which they enter into the determination of net income in the financial statements.

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRACTICES-CONTINUED

Year end

The Company's fiscal year-end is August 31.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed when incurred. For the years ended August 31, 2009 and 2008, and since inception on August 4, 2006 through the year ended August 31, 2009, the Company has incurred advertising expenses of \$0, \$4,166 and \$5,389, respectively.

Use of Estimates

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

NOTE 3 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

On September 11, 2008, a former officer filed a complaint with the State of Nevada Department of Business and Industry, Office of the Labor Commissioner. The claim alleged unpaid wages and commissions owed to the former officer in the amount of \$7,357, which were allegedly earned during the period from April 1, 2007 to July 30, 2007. In the year ended August 31, 2008, the company recognized a disposition of equipment expense for \$5,000, as well as an accrued liability of \$2,357 to fully recognize the potential adverse effects, should the Department of Labor have decided to pursue this matter. The Company has been informed by the Office of the Labor Commissioner that it cannot find wrongdoing by the Company, that insufficient evidence exists to support the complaint, and that the complaint will not be further pursued by the Department of Business and Industry, State of Nevada, and therefore the Company recognized an extraordinary income of \$2,357 for the year ended August 31, 2009. As of August 31, 2009, the isometric exercise equipment, or fixed assets, were not in the Company's possession, as they are in possession of a former officer and there is no assurance it will be returned to the Company.

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

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NOTE 4. GOING CONCERN

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Since inception on August 4, 2006 through August 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized an accumulated operating deficit of approximately \$1,022,693 and \$1,013,817, respectively. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon the successful completion of additional financing arrangements and its ability to achieve and maintain profitable operations. Management plans to raise equity capital to finance the operating and capital requirements of the Company. Amounts raised will be used for further development of the Company's products, to provide financing for marketing and promotion, to secure additional property and equipment, and for other working capital purposes. While the Company is devoting its best efforts to achieve the above plans, there is no assurance that any such activity will generate funds that will be available for operations.

These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might arise from this uncertainty.

NOTE 5. STOCKHOLDERS'EQUITY

The Company is authorized to issue 195,000,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock and 5,000,000 shares of its \$0.001 par value preferred stock.

On June 4, 2009, the Company initiated a six-for-one reverse stock split for its issued and outstanding common and preferred stock. This reverse stock split had no effect on the authorized number of common shares or preferred shares, and did not affect the par value of the stock. The financial statements reflect the reverse stock split on a retroactive basis.

Common Stock

On August 4, 2006 (inception), the Company issued 366,667 shares of its common stock at approximately \$0.006 per share to its founder for \$2,200.

On March 31, 2007 the Company issued 70,833 shares of its \$0.001 par value common stock at approximately \$0.06 per share to approximately 30 shareholders for \$4,250 pursuant to a Regulation 505 offering.

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 5. STOCKHOLDERS'EQUITY (Continued)

Convertible Preferred Stock

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In February, 2007, the Company issued 83,333 shares of its \$0.001 par value preferred stock at approximately \$0.12 per share to one non-affiliated shareholder for \$10,000. These preferred shares can be converted to 16,666,600 common shares on the preferred shareholder's demand.

On February 23, 2007, the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment with the Nevada Secretary of State that states: "Series A Preferred shares shall be designated as "Callable and Convertible Preferred Stock". The corporation has the right to call for and purchase these shares at any time, within twelve months of issue, either at par value or at a slight premium above par value, or if corporation should designate that these shares are deemed not callable, the holders of these non-voting Series A Preferred Shares shall have the right to cause the corporation to redeem shares for Common Stock at any time. Each holder of the non-voting Series A Callable and Convertible Preferred Stock shall have the right to convert all or any portion of such shares as such holder desires to convert, into shares of the Common Stock of the corporation, as follows: each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock can be exchanged for two hundred (200) shares of Common Stock of the corporation."

The convertible feature of the preferred stock was calculated on the difference between the original offering price \$0.01 per share in the Company's Registration Statement, and price in which the preferred stock was purchased, \$0.001. Such feature is normally characterized as a "Beneficial Conversion Feature" ("BCF"). Pursuant to EITF Issue No. 98-5, "Accounting for Convertible Securities With Beneficial Conversion Features or Contingently Adjustable Conversion Ratio" and EITF No. 00-27, "Application of EITF Issue No. 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments," the estimated fair value of the BCF is recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

There were no other issuances of common or preferred stock or equivalents since August 4, 2006 (inception) through August 31, 2008. The Company has not issued any options or warrants or similar securities since inception.

NOTE 6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The officer and director of the Company is involved in other business activities. This person may face a conflict in selecting between the Company and their other business interests. The Company has not formulated a policy for the resolution of such conflicts.

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 7. REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue on an accrual basis as it invoices for services." Revenue is generally realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: 1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists between the Company and the customer(s); 2) services have been

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rendered; 3) the price to the customer is fixed or determinable; and 4) collectibility is reasonably assured. For the period from August 4, 2006 (inception) to August 31, 2009, the Company has recognized revenues of \$7,979. The Company has recognized no revenues for the years ended August 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

NOTE 8. PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of each period are determined using the currently enacted tax rates applied to taxable income in the periods in which the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be settled or realized.

Due to the Company's net loss, there was no provision for income taxes.

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before provision for income taxes. The sources and tax effects of the differences are as follows:

U.S federal statutory rate	(34.0%)
Valuation reserve	34.0%

Total	-%

NOTE 9. OPERATING LEASES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

The Company also has no lease obligations or employment agreements.

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Historical earnings per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share include additional dilution from common stock equivalents, such as stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that shared in the earnings of the entity, but these potential common stock equivalents (16,666,600 common shares) are antidilutive for periods in which a loss is incurred, therefore they are not included below.

Calculation of earnings(loss) per share is as follows:

	August 31, 2009	August 31, 2008
	-----	-----
Net loss (numerator)	\$ (8,876)	\$ (21,927)
	=====	=====
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	437,500	437,500
	=====	=====
Basic Loss per Share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.05)
	=====	=====

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NOTE 11. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

June 2009, the FASB issued FASB No. 166, "Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140" ("FASB 166"). The provisions of FASB 166, in part, amend the derecognition guidance in FASB Statement No. 140, eliminate the exemption from consolidation for qualifying special-purpose entities and require additional disclosures. FASB 166 is effective for financial asset transfers occurring after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the provisions of FASB 166 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 11. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

In June 2009, the FASB issued FASB No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)" ("FASB 167"). FASB 167 amends the consolidation guidance applicable to variable interest entities. The provisions of FASB 167 significantly affect the overall consolidation analysis under FASB Interpretation No. 46(R). FASB 167 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2009. FASB 167 will be effective for the Company beginning in 2010. The Company does not expect the provisions of FASB 167 to have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

In June 2009, the FASB issued FASB No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles - a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162" ("FASB No. 168"). Under FASB No. 168 the "FASB Accounting Standards Codification" ("Codification") will become the source of authoritative U. S. GAAP to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. FASB No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. On the effective date, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become non-authoritative. FASB No. 168 is effective for the Company's interim quarterly period beginning July 1, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FASB No. 168 to have an impact on the financial statements.

In June 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission's Office of the Chief Accountant and Division of Corporation Finance announced the release of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 112. This staff accounting bulletin amends or rescinds portions of the interpretive

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guidance included in the Staff Accounting Bulletin Series in order to make the relevant interpretive guidance consistent with current authoritative accounting and auditing guidance and Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations. Specifically, the staff is updating the Series in order to bring existing guidance into conformity with recent pronouncements by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, namely, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations, and Statement of Financial Accounting

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 11. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

Standards No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements. The statements in staff accounting bulletins are not rules or interpretations of the Commission, nor are they published as bearing the Commission's official approval. They represent interpretations and practices followed by the Division of Corporation Finance and the Office of the Chief Accountant in administering the disclosure requirements of the Federal securities laws.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments. This FSP amends FASB Statement No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. This FSP shall be effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not have any fair value of financial instruments to disclose.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments. This FSP amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in U.S. GAAP for debt securities to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. The FSP does not amend existing recognition and measurement guidance related to other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities. The FSP shall be effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company currently does not have any financial assets that are other-than-temporarily impaired.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies, to address some of the application issues under FASB 141(R). The FSP deals with the initial recognition and measurement of an asset acquired or a liability assumed in a business combination that arises from a contingency provided the asset or liability's fair value on the date of acquisition can be determined.

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When the fair value can-not be determined, the FSP requires using the guidance under FASB No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, and FASB

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 11. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

Interpretation (FIN) No. 14, Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss. This FSP was effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009. The adoption of this FSP has not had a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows during the years ended August 31, 2009 and 2008.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly" ("FSP FAS 157-4"). FSP FAS 157-4 provides guidance on estimating fair value when market activity has decreased and on identifying transactions that are not orderly. Additionally, entities are required to disclose in interim and annual periods the inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. This FSP is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 157-3, "Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active," ("FSP FAS 157-3"), which clarifies application of FASB 157 in a market that is not active. FSP FAS 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 140-4 and FIN 46(R)-8, "Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities." This disclosure-only FSP improves the transparency of transfers of financial assets and an enterprise's involvement with variable interest entities, including qualifying special-purpose entities. This FSP is effective for the first reporting period (interim or annual) ending after December 15, 2008, with earlier application encouraged. The Company adopted this FSP effective January 1, 2009. The adoption of the FSP had no impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 11. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. FAS 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets" ("FSP FAS 132(R)-1"). FSP FAS 132(R)-1 requires additional fair value disclosures about employers' pension and postretirement benefit plan assets consistent with guidance contained in FASB 157. Specifically, employers will be required to disclose information about how investment allocation decisions are made, the fair value of each major category of plan assets and information about the inputs and valuation techniques used to develop the fair value measurements of plan assets. This FSP is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP FAS 132(R)-1 will have a material impact on its financial condition or results of operation.

In September 2008, the FASB issued exposure drafts that eliminate qualifying special purpose entities from the guidance of FASB No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," and FASB Interpretation 46 (revised December 2003), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities - an interpretation of ARB No. 51," as well as other modifications. While the proposed revised pronouncements have not been finalized and the proposals are subject to further public comment, the Company anticipates the changes will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The changes would be effective March 1, 2010, on a prospective basis.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position EITF 03-6-1, Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities, ("FSP EITF 03-6-1"). FSP EITF 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting, and therefore need to be included in the computation of earnings per share under the two-class method as described in FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings per Share." FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and earlier adoption is prohibited. We are not required to adopt FSP EITF 03-6-1; neither do we believe that FSP EITF 03-6-1 would have material effect on our consolidated financial position and results of operations if adopted.

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 11. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB No. 163, "Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts-

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and interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60". FASB No. 163 clarifies how Statement 60 applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts, including the recognition and measurement of premium revenue and claims liabilities. This statement also requires expanded disclosures about financial guarantee insurance contracts. FASB No. 163 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. FASB No. 163 has no effect on the Company's financial position, statements of operations, or cash flows at this time.

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". FASB No. 162 sets forth the level of authority to a given accounting pronouncement or document by category. Where there might be conflicting guidance between two categories, the more authoritative category will prevail. FASB No. 162 will become effective 60 days after the SEC approves the PCAOB's amendments to AU Section 411 of the AICPA Professional Standards. FASB No. 162 has no effect on the Company's financial position, statements of operations, or cash flows at this time.

In March 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued FASB No. 161, Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133. This standard requires companies to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. The Company has not yet adopted the provisions of FASB No. 161, but does not expect it to have a material impact on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTE 12 - CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Cash Balances

The Company maintains its cash in various financial institutions in the United States. Balances maintained are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). This government corporation insured balances up to \$100,000 through October 13, 2008. As of October 14, 2008 all non-interest bearing transaction deposit accounts at an FDIC-insured institution, including all business checking deposit accounts that do not earn interest, are fully insured for the entire amount in the deposit account. This unlimited insurance coverage is temporary and will remain in effect for participating institutions until December 31, 2009. All other deposit accounts at FDIC-insured institutions are insured up to at least \$250,000 per depositor until December 31, 2013.

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Tone in Twenty
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008

NOTE 13 - RESTATEMENT

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The Company has restated its financial statements as of and for the year ended August 31, 2008 to reflect a correction to the amount of accounts payable. This restatement resulted in an additional expense of \$1,059 being recorded in 2008. Additionally, restatement was made to the total assets to reflect a correction to the amount of funds held in escrow, which was \$0 instead of \$2,559. The Company's summarized financial statements comparing the restated financial statements to those originally filed are as follows:

	Year Ended		Change
	August 31, 2008		
	Original	Restated	
	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE SHEET			
Total Assets	\$ 5,419	\$ 2,860	\$ (2,559)
	=====	=====	=====
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	\$ 5,419	\$ 2,860	\$ (2,559)
	=====	=====	=====
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS			
Operating Activities	\$ (13,070)	\$ (15,629)	\$ (2,559)
Investing Activities	5,000	5,000	-
Financing Activities	-	-	-
Comprehensive Loss	(8,070)	(10,629)	(2,559)
Cash Ending	\$ 5,419	\$ 2,860	\$ (2,559)
	=====	=====	=====

NOTE 14 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through December 9, 2009, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants On Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

(a) Dismissal of Moore & Associates, Chartered

On August 27, 2009, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") revoked the registration of our former auditor Moore and Associates, Chartered because of violations of PCAOB rules and auditing standards in auditing the financial statements, PCAOB rules and quality controls standards, and Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, and noncooperation with a Board investigation.

On August 24, 2009 the Board of Directors of Tone in Twenty dismissed Moore & Associates, Chartered, thereby terminating its relationship as the Registrant's independent registered public accounting firm.

The reports of Moore & Associates, Chartered on the audited financial statements of the Registrant for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007 did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor were

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they qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles, except a going concern qualification in its audit report.

During the Registrant's two most recent fiscal years, the subsequent interim periods thereto, and through August 27, 2009, there were no disagreements (as defined in Item 304 of Regulation S-K) with Moore & Associates, Chartered on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Moore & Associates, Chartered, would have caused it to make reference in connection with its opinion to the subject matter of the disagreement. Further, during the Registrant's two most recent fiscal years, the subsequent interim periods thereto, and through the Dismissal Date, there were no reportable events (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K).

(b) Engagement of Seale and Beers, CPAs

On August 24, 2009, the Registrant's Board of Directors approved the appointment of and engaged Seale and Beers, CPAs as the Registrant's independent registered public accounting firm. During the Registrant's two most recent fiscal years, the subsequent interim periods thereto, and through August 24, 2009, neither the Registrant nor anyone on its behalf consulted the Current Accountants regarding either (1) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction regarding the Company, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company's financial statements; or (2) any matter regarding the Company that was either the subject of a disagreement (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K and related instructions to Item 304 of Regulation S-K) or a reportable event (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K).

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Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for the assessment of the effectiveness of those internal controls. As defined by the SEC, internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by our principal executive officer/principal financial officer, who is also the sole member of our Board of Directors, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the reparation of the financial statements in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we initially carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our President (who is also our principal financial and accounting officer), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our President and chief financial officer initially concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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Our management 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.

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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.

As of August 31, 2009 management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in Internal Control--Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") and SEC guidance on conducting such assessments. Based on that evaluation, they concluded that, during the period covered by this report, such internal controls and procedures were not effective to detect the inappropriate application of US GAAP rules as more fully described below. This was due to deficiencies that existed in the design or operation of our internal controls over financial reporting that adversely affected our internal controls and that may be considered to be material weaknesses.

The matters involving internal controls and procedures that our management considered to be material weaknesses under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board were: (1) lack of a functioning audit committee due to a lack of a majority of independent members and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required

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internal controls and procedures; (2) inadequate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives; and (3) ineffective controls over period end financial disclosure and reporting processes. The aforementioned material weaknesses were identified by our President in connection with the review of our financial statements as of August 31, 2009.

Management believes that the material weaknesses set forth in items (2) and (3) above did not have an effect on our financial results. However, management believes that the lack of a functioning audit committee and the lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors results in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures, which could result in a material misstatement in our financial statements in future periods.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Corporation's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Corporation's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit the Corporation to provide only the management's report in this annual report.

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Management's Remediation Initiatives

In an effort to remediate the identified material weaknesses and other deficiencies and enhance our internal controls, we have initiated, or plan to initiate, the following series of measures:

We will create a position to segregate duties consistent with control objectives and will increase our personnel resources and technical accounting expertise within the accounting function when funds are available to us. And, we plan to appoint one or more outside directors to our board of directors who shall be appointed to an audit committee resulting in a fully functioning audit committee who will undertake the oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures such as reviewing and approving estimates and assumptions made by management when funds are available to us.

Management believes that the appointment of one or more outside directors, who shall be appointed to a fully functioning audit committee, will remedy the lack of a functioning audit committee and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our Board.

We anticipate that these initiatives will be at least partially, if not fully, implemented by August 31, 2010. Additionally, we plan to test our updated controls and remediate our deficiencies by August 31, 2010.

Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

There was no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

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None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our current directors and executive officers. Our executive officers serve one-year terms.

Name -----	Age ---	Positions and Offices Held -----
John Dean Harper	47	President and Director

The business address for our officers/directors is: c/o Tone in Twenty, 3433 Losee Rd., Suite 2, North Las Vegas, NV 89030, and our telephone number at this address is (702) 604-7038.

Set forth below is a brief description of the background and business experience of our sole officer and director.

John Dean Harper, Director, President and Secretary

Mr. Harper is a graduate of Ohio University in Athens, Ohio with Bachelors of Business Administration degree and a double major in Business Pre-Law and General Business. He is also a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, College of Law with a Juris Doctor. Mr. Harper has a private law practice focusing primarily on corporate law, labor/employment and litigation. Mr. Harper serves as counsel for the Las Vegas Police Protective Association, Chief General Counsel, 1998-Present.

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Work Experience:

Dates -----	Name of Company -----	Job Title -----
1986-1989	Univ. of Cincinnati, College of Law	Law Student
1989-1991	Schottenstein, Zox and Dunn	Assoc. Atty.
1991-1995	Redmon & Harper	Partner
1996-1998	Gugino & Schwartz	Assoc. Atty.
1999-2002	Starbase-1 Coffee Co. Ltd.	President
2000-2002	Lock-Gun.com	President
1998-Present	Injured Police Officers Fund	General Counsel
2001-2005	Absolute Glass Protection, Inc.	Pres., Treasurer, Director
1996-Present	John Dean Harper, Attorney at Law	
1998-Present	Las Vegas Police Protective Assoc.	Chief General Counsel
1998-Present	Nevada Conf. of Police and Sheriffs	General Counsel

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who beneficially own more than ten percent of our common stock, to file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership with the SEC. Executive officers, directors and greater than ten percent beneficial owners are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file. Based upon a review of the copies of such forms furnished to us and written representations from our executive officers and directors, we believe that as of the date of this report they were not current in his 16(a) reports.

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Board of Directors

Our board of directors currently consists of one member, Mr. John Dean Harper. Our directors serve one-year terms.

Audit Committee

The company does not presently have an Audit Committee. The sole member of the Board sits as the Audit Committee. No qualified financial expert has been hired because the company is too small to afford such expense.

Committees and Procedures

- (1) The registrant has no standing audit, nominating and compensation committees of the Board of Directors, or committees performing similar functions. The Board acts itself in lieu of committees due to its small size.

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- (2) The view of the board of directors is that it is appropriate for the registrant not to have such a committee because its directors participate in the consideration of director nominees and the board and the company are so small.
- (3) The members of the Board who acts as nominating committee is not independent, pursuant to the definition of independence of a national securities exchange registered pursuant to section 6(a) of the Act (15 U.S.C. 78f(a)).
- (4) The nominating committee has no policy with regard to the consideration of any director candidates recommended by security holders, but the committee will consider director candidates recommended by security holders.
- (5) The basis for the view of the board of directors that it is appropriate for the registrant not to have such a policy is that there is no need to adopt a policy for a small company.
- (6) The nominating committee will consider candidates recommended by security holders, and by security holders in submitting such recommendations.
- (7) There are no specific, minimum qualifications that the nominating committee believes must be met by a nominee recommended by security holders except to find anyone willing to serve with a clean background.

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- (8) The nominating committee's process for identifying and evaluation of nominees for director, including nominees recommended by security holders, is to find qualified persons willing to serve with a clean backgrounds. There are no differences in the manner in which the nominating committee evaluates nominees for director based on whether the nominee is recommended by a security holder, or found by the board.

Code of Ethics

We have not adopted a Code of Ethics for the Board and any salaried employees.

Limitation of Liability of Directors

Pursuant to the Nevada General Corporation Law, our Articles of Incorporation exclude personal liability for our Directors for monetary damages based upon any violation of their fiduciary duties as Directors, except as to liability for any breach of the duty of loyalty, acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, or any transaction from which a Director receives an improper personal benefit. This exclusion of liability does not limit any right which a Director may have to be indemnified and does not affect any Director's liability under federal or applicable state securities laws. We have agreed to indemnify our directors

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against expenses, judgments, and amounts paid in settlement in connection with any claim against a Director if he acted in good faith and in a manner he believed to be in our best interests.

Nevada Anti-Takeover Law and Charter and By-law Provisions

The anti-takeover provisions of Sections 78.411 through 78.445 of the Nevada Corporation Law apply to Tone in Twenty. Section 78.438 of the Nevada law prohibits the Company from merging with or selling more than 5% of our assets or stock to any shareholder who owns or owned more than 10% of any stock or any entity related to a 10% shareholder for three years after the date on which the shareholder acquired the Tone in Twenty shares, unless the transaction is approved by Tone in Twenty's Board of Directors. The provisions also prohibit the Company from completing any of the transactions described in the preceding sentence with a 10% shareholder who has held the shares more than three years and its related entities unless the transaction is approved by our Board of Directors or a majority of our shares, other than shares owned by that 10% shareholder or any related entity. These provisions could delay, defer or prevent a change in control of Tone in Twenty

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Item 11. Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth summary compensation information for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2009 for our President and sole director. No executive officer as of the fiscal year end of August 31, 2009 receive any compensation.

Compensation

As a result of our the Company's current limited available cash, no officer or director received compensation since August 4, 2006 (inception) of the company through August 31, 2009. Tone in Twenty has no intention of paying any salaries at this time. We intend to pay salaries when cash flow permits.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year ending Aug. 31	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Awards (\$)	All Other	Total (\$)
					Compen- sation (\$)	
John Dean Harper CEO/Dir.	2009	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	2008	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	2007	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

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We do not maintain key-man life insurance for any our executive officers/directors. We do not have any long-term compensation plans or stock option plans.

Stock Option Grants

We did not grant any stock options to the executive officers or directors from inception through fiscal year end August 31, 2009.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2009 Fiscal Year-End

We did not have any outstanding equity awards as of August 31, 2009.

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Option Exercises for Fiscal 2009

There were no options exercised by our named executive officer in fiscal 2009.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

We have not entered into any compensatory plans or arrangements with respect to our named executive officer, which would in any way result in payments to such officer because of his resignation, retirement, or other termination of employment with us or our subsidiaries, or any change in control of, or a change in his responsibilities following a change in control.

Director Compensation

We did not pay our directors any compensation during fiscal years ending August 31, 2009 or August 31, 2008.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table presents information, to the best of our knowledge, about the ownership of our common stock on December 9, 2009 relating to those persons known to beneficially own more than 5% of our capital stock and by our named executive officer and sole director.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and does not necessarily indicate beneficial ownership for any other purpose. Under these rules, beneficial ownership includes those shares of common stock over which the stockholder has sole or shared voting or investment power. It also includes shares of common stock that the stockholder has a right to acquire within 60 days after December 9, 2009 pursuant to options, warrants, conversion privileges or other right. The percentage ownership of the outstanding common stock, however, is based on the assumption, expressly required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, that only the person or entity whose

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ownership is being reported has converted options or warrants into shares of Tone in Twenty's common stock.

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We do not have any outstanding options, warrants or other securities exercisable for or convertible into shares of our common stock.

TITLE OF CLASS	NAME OF BENEFICIAL OWNER AND POSITION	AMOUNT AND NATURE OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP	PERCENT OF CLASS BEFORE CONVERSION (1)	PERCENT OF CLASS AFTER CONVERSION (2)
Common Stock	John Dean Harper, 4301 S. Valley View Ave. Suite 20 Las Vegas, NV 89103	366,666	84.0%	2.1%

Ownership upon conversion of shareholders' preferred stock:				
Common Stock	San Nicholas, Inc.	83,333	0.0%	97.0%

Common Stock	All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (1 person)	366,666	84.0%	2.1%

- (1) Percent of Class based on 437,500 shares before conversion of Series A Callable and Convertible Preferred shares.
- (2) Percent of Class based on 1,704,100 after conversion of the 83,333 Series A Callable and Convertible Preferred shares.
- (3) San Nicholas, Inc. a Nevada Corporation, beneficially owned and Controlled by Mrs. Eva Esparza, Escobedo 435 Ote., Torreon, Coah, Mexico. Note: The Company entered into a lock-up with San Nicholas, Inc. on November 10, 2008 (see Exhibit 10.1).

We are not aware of any arrangements that may result in "changes in control" as that term is defined by the provisions of Item 403(c) of Regulation S-B.

We believe that all persons named have full voting and investment power with respect to the shares indicated, unless otherwise noted in the table. Under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a person (or group of persons) is deemed to be a "beneficial owner" of a security if he or she, directly or indirectly, has or shares the power to vote or to direct the voting of such security, or the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. Accordingly, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any security, which that person has the right to acquire within 60 days, such as options or warrants to purchase our common

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stock.

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Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

The company's sole officer/director has contributed office space for our use. There is no charge to us for the space. Our officer will not seek reimbursement for past office expenses.

Through a Board Resolution, the Company hired the professional services of Seale and Beers, CPAs, Certified Public Accountants, to perform audited financials for the Company. Seale and Beers, CPAs own no stock in the Company. The company has no formal contracts with its accountants, they are paid on a fee for service basis.

Other than as set forth above, there are no transactions since our inception, or proposed transactions, to which we were or are to be a party, in which any of the following persons had or is to have a direct or indirect material interest:

- a) Any director or executive officer of the small business issuer;
- b) Any majority security holder; and
- c) Any member of the immediate family (including spouse, parents, children, siblings, and in-laws) of any of the persons in the above.

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Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

Seale and Beers, CPAs served as our principal independent public accountants for fiscal year ending August 31, 2009. Aggregate fees billed to us in the year ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 by Seale and Beers, CPAs and our former independent public accountants were as follows:

	For the Years Ended August 31,	
	2009	2008
(1) Audit Fees(1)	\$7,000	\$7,500
(2) Audit-Related Fees	-0-	-0-
(3) Tax Fees	-0-	-0-
(4) All Other Fees	-0-	-0-

Total fees paid or accrued to our principal accountant

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(1) Audit Fees include fees billed and expected to be billed for services performed to comply with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS), including the recurring audit of the Company's financial statements for such period included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and for the reviews of the quarterly financial statements included in the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Audit Committee Policies and Procedures

We do not have an audit committee; therefore our sole director pre-approves all services to be provided to us by our independent auditor. This process involves obtaining (i) a written description of the proposed services, (ii) the confirmation of our Principal Accounting Officer that the services are compatible with maintaining specific principles relating to independence, and (iii) confirmation from our securities counsel that the services are not among those that our independent auditors have been prohibited from performing under SEC rules. Our sole director then makes a determination to approve or disapprove the engagement of Moore & Associates for the proposed services. In the fiscal year ending August 31, 2009, all fees paid to Moore & Associates were unanimously pre-approved in accordance with this policy.

Less than 50 percent of hours expended on the principal accountant's engagement to audit the registrant's financial statements for the most recent fiscal year were attributed to work performed by persons other than the principal accountant's full-time, permanent employees.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

The following information required under this item is filed as part of this report:

(a) 1. Financial Statements

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Balance Sheets	F-2
Statements of Operations	F-3
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Statements of Cash Flows	F-6

(b) 2. Financial Statement Schedules

None.

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(c) 3. Exhibit Index

Exhibit	Exhibit Description	Filed herewith	Form	Period ending	Exhibit	Filing date
3.1	Tone in Twenty Articles of Incorporation		SB-2		3.1	11-02-07
3.2	Bylaws as currently in effect		SB-2		3.2	11-02-07
3.2	Amended Articles of incorporation in effect		SB-2		3.2	11-02-07
10.1	Preferred share lock-up agreement dated Nov. 10, 2008		10-K		10.1	12-12-08
23.1	Consent Letter from Seale and Beers, CPAs	X				
31.1	Certification of President and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act	X				
32.1	Certification of President and Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act	X				

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Tone in Twenty

Registrant

By: /s/ John Dean Harper

John Dean Harper
President and Director

Date: December 9, 2009

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on

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the dates indicated have signed this report below.

By: /s/ John Dean Harper

John Dean Harper
President, Secretary,
Treasurer and Director
(Principal Executive,
Principal Financial and
Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: December 9, 2009
