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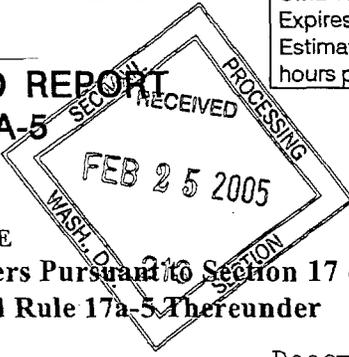
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**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
 FORM X-17A-5
 PART III**



SEC FILE NUMBER
 8- 32004

FACING PAGE

**Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
 Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder**

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING January 1, 2004 AND ENDING December 31, 2004
 MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Wealth Monitors, Inc.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
 FIRM I.D. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

11225 College Boulevard, Suite 100

(No. and Street)

Overland Park

Kansas

66210

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Maryann Lamb

913-345-2822

(Area Code - Telephone Number)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Prestia Vick & Associates, LLC

(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)

3130 Broadway

Kansas City

Missouri

64111

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

- Certified Public Accountant
- Public Accountant
- Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

PROCESSED
 MAR 23 2005
 THOUSON FINANCIAL

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Maryann Lamb, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of Wealth Monitors, Inc., as of December 31, 20 04, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:



Maryann Lamb
Signature
Vice President
Title

Tara Schroeder
Notary Public

This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):

- (a) Facing Page.
- (b) Statement of Financial Condition.
- (c) Statement of Income (Loss).
- (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
- (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
- (f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
- (g) Computation of Net Capital.
- (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
- (i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
- (j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
- (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.
- (l) An Oath or Affirmation.
- (m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
- (n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

WEALTH MONITORS, INC.

**REPORT ON AUDIT OF
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

DECEMBER 31, 2004 and 2003

CONTENTS

	Page
FACING PAGE	3
INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT	5
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Statements of Financial Condition	6
Statements of Income	7
Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity	8
Statements of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of General Creditors	9
Statements of Cash Flows	10
Notes to Financial Statements	11
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission	14
Schedule II - Computation of Determination of Reserve Requirements and Information Relating to Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission	16
INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL	18

PRESTIA VICK & ASSOCIATES, LLC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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E-MAIL: cpa@prestia-vick.com

F. MICHAEL PRESTIA, CPA

BUD L. VICK, CPA, CVA

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Wealth Monitors, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Wealth Monitors, Inc., as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, cash flows, and changes in liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors for the years then ended. In addition, we audited the supplementary schedules of computation of net capital, computation of basic net capital requirements, computation of aggregate indebtedness, computation of determination of reserve requirements, information relating to the possession or control requirements and reconciliation pursuant to Rule 17a-5(d)(4). These financial statements and supplementary schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and supplementary schedules based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements and supplementary schedules referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Wealth Monitors, Inc. at December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

February 9, 2005

Prestia Vick & Associates, LLC

WEALTH MONITORS, INC.

Statements of Financial Condition

December 31, 2004 and 2003

<u>Assets</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 494,991	382,044
Commissions receivable	88,128	41,372
Other receivables	2,784	3,317
Prepaid expense	<u>8,602</u>	<u>8,111</u>
Total current assets	<u>594,505</u>	<u>434,844</u>
Plant and equipment:		
Office furniture and equipment	43,300	62,019
Vehicles	8,077	8,077
Mailing list	<u>17,751</u>	<u>17,751</u>
Total plant and equipment	69,128	87,847
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>67,039</u>	<u>80,371</u>
Net plant and equipment	<u>2,089</u>	<u>7,476</u>
Other assets:		
Long-term marketable securities, at market (cost, \$894,153 and \$727,410, respectively)	1,301,256	809,433
Deposit	<u>4,501</u>	<u>4,501</u>
Total other assets	<u>1,305,757</u>	<u>813,934</u>
Total assets	\$ <u>1,902,351</u>	<u>1,256,254</u>
<u>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</u>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 3,058	3,728
Income taxes payable	51,200	11,387
Other payables	<u>199,360</u>	<u>83,697</u>
Total liabilities	<u>253,618</u>	<u>98,812</u>
Deferred income taxes	<u>138,415</u>	<u>11,841</u>
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value		
Authorized - 1,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding - 200,000 shares	2,000	2,000
Additional paid-in capital	308,561	308,561
Retained earnings	<u>1,199,757</u>	<u>835,040</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>1,510,318</u>	<u>1,145,601</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ <u>1,902,351</u>	<u>1,256,254</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

WEALTH MONITORS, INC.

Statements of Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2004 and 2003

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Revenue:		
Commissions income	\$ 1,986,085	1,259,519
Interest and dividends	25,730	6,251
Realized investment gain (loss)	83,658	(56,046)
Unrealized investment gain	299,879	341,840
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	(63)	-0-
Other income	<u>22,380</u>	<u>4,928</u>
Total revenue	<u>2,417,669</u>	<u>1,556,492</u>
Expenses:		
Operating and administrative	1,850,914	1,185,689
Interest	4	7
Depreciation	<u>6,297</u>	<u>8,250</u>
Total expenses	<u>1,857,215</u>	<u>1,193,946</u>
Income before income taxes	<u>560,454</u>	<u>362,546</u>
Income taxes:		
Current	69,163	17,324
Deferred	<u>126,574</u>	<u>11,841</u>
Total income taxes	<u>195,737</u>	<u>29,165</u>
Net income	\$ <u>364,717</u>	<u>333,381</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

WEALTH MONITORS, INC.

Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the Years Ended December 31, 2004 and 2003

	Common Shares Issued and <u>Outstanding</u>	Common <u>Stock</u>	Additional Paid-in <u>Capital</u>	Retained <u>Earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balances at December 31, 2002	200,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 308,561	\$ 501,659	\$ 812,220
Net income for year	_____	_____	_____	<u>333,381</u>	<u>333,381</u>
Balances at December 31, 2003	200,000	2,000	308,561	835,040	1,145,601
Net income for year	_____	_____	_____	<u>364,717</u>	<u>364,717</u>
Balances at December 31, 2004	<u>200,000</u>	\$ <u>2,000</u>	\$ <u>308,561</u>	\$ <u>1,199,757</u>	\$ <u>1,510,318</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

WEALTH MONITORS, INC.

**Statements of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated
to Claims of General Creditors**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2004 and 2003

There were no liabilities subordinated to the claims of creditors at the beginning or end of the year or at any time during either of the years.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

WEALTH MONITORS, INC.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended December 31, 2004 and 2003

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 364,717	333,381
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	6,297	8,250
Realized investment losses (gains)	(83,659)	56,046
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	63	-0-
Deferred income tax expense	126,574	11,841
Unrealized investment gains	(299,879)	(341,840)
Net income taxes (paid) or refunds received	(29,350)	13,595
Current income tax expense	69,163	17,324
Change in current assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Commissions receivable	(46,756)	(13,941)
Other receivables	533	(3,317)
Prepaid expenses	(491)	44
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(670)	1,316
Commissions payable	<u>115,663</u>	<u>28,573</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>222,205</u>	<u>111,272</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of securities	171,487	82,960
Purchase of long-term marketable securities	(279,772)	(287,777)
Purchase of plant and equipment	<u>(973)</u>	<u>(13,973)</u>
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>(109,258)</u>	<u>(218,790)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	<u>112,947</u>	<u>(107,518)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>382,044</u>	<u>489,562</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ <u>494,991</u>	<u>382,044</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

WEALTH MONITORS, INC.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2004 and 2003

1) Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Wealth Monitors, Inc. (Company) is a full service securities broker providing investment advisory and other related services to clients in the United States. It operates as an introducing broker on a fully disclosed basis and does not hold funds or securities for customers. The Company is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC). The Company is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment advisor.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Receivables

The Company considers receivables to be fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is required. If amounts become uncollectible, they will be charged to operations when that determination is made.

Office Furniture and Equipment

Office furniture and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. The useful lives of the related assets are from five to seven years. Expenditures for maintenance, repairs and renewals are charged to expense as incurred.

Long-term Marketable Securities

Marketable securities consist of various stock and mutual fund holdings, carried at market value. Unrealized gains or losses are included as part of revenue in the income statement.

Current and Deferred Income Taxes

Income tax expenses are accrued based upon the actual taxes payable. The Company recognizes deferred income taxes on differences between taxable and financial statement income and expense. Such differences primarily relate to the tax return treatment of gains and losses on the sale of long-term marketable securities, and to the financial statement recognition of unrealized gains and losses relating to such securities. Realized losses on sales of these investments are deductible for tax reporting purposes only to the extent that they offset realized gains. To the extent that the aggregate unrealized gains exceed the accumulated non-deducted realized losses, the Company recognizes deferred income taxes at current marginal Federal and state tax rates.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Concentration of Risk

In certain instances, the Company's cash and cash equivalents are deposited in institutions in amounts exceeding the \$100,000 federally insured limit.

WEALTH MONITORS, INC.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2004 and 2003

2) Taxes

At December 31, 2004, the Company has recognized a deferred income tax liability related to the aggregate net unrealized excess of market value over the cost of marketable securities held. At December 31, 2003 the Company recognized a deferred income tax liability related to the excess of its aggregate net unrealized excess of market value over cost of marketable securities, reduced by its accumulated non-deductible realized losses on the sale of such securities. The deferred tax liabilities are calculated based upon the expected income tax rates (federal and state) expected to be in effect when the gains on sale of securities would actually be realized and subjected to taxation.

The Company's effective income tax rates for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 were 34% and 8%, respectively. The effective rate for 2004 approximates the expected aggregate federal and state statutory income tax rate for the year; the effective rate for 2003 is less than the statutory rate due to the fact that the unrealized appreciation in the value of marketable securities that had occurred during the year (and that was reflected in the recorded value of marketable securities at year end) reflected the recovery of unrealized losses which had been generated in prior years, for which, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

3) Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1). This rule requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. At December 31, 2004, the Company had net capital of \$1,176,849, which was \$1,076,849 in excess of its required net capital of \$100,000.

In addition, the Company's clearinghouse requires the maintenance of a minimum net capital balance of \$150,000.

4) Material Inadequacies

None noted.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

December 31, 2004

WEALTH MONITORS, INC.

Schedule I

Computation of Net Capital
Under Rule 15c3-1 of the
Securities and Exchange Commission

As of December 31, 2004

Net Capital		
Total stockholders' equity at December 31, 2004	\$	1,510,318
Ownership equity not allowable for net capital:		
Receivables		2,784
Plant and equipment, net		2,089
Other assets		<u>13,103</u>
		1,492,342
Haircuts on investments		<u>315,493</u>
Net capital	\$	<u>1,176,849</u>
Aggregate Indebtedness		
Total aggregate indebtedness	\$	<u>392,033</u>
Computation of Basic Net Capital Requirement		
Minimum net capital required	\$	<u>100,000</u>
Excess of net capital	\$	<u>1,076,849</u>
Ratio: aggregate indebtedness to net capital		<u>.36 to 1</u>

**Computation of Net Capital
Under Rule 15c3-1 of the
Securities and Exchange Commission**

As of December 31, 2004

A RECONCILIATION PURSUANT TO RULE 17a-5(D)(4)
(included in Part IIA of Focus Report as of December 31, 2004)

Total ownership equity qualified for net capital per December 31, 2004, Part II A	\$ 1,643,679
Decrease in fixed assets	(3,945)
Increase in current and deferred income tax liabilities	<u>(129,416)</u>
Total ownership equity qualified for net capital per December 31, 2004 audit report	\$ <u>1,510,318</u>
Non-allowable assets per December 31, 2004 Part II A	\$ 39,722
Decrease in prepaid income taxes	(17,800)
Decrease in fixed assets	<u>(3,946)</u>
Non-allowable assets per December 31, 2004 audit report	\$ <u>17,976</u>
Net capital, as reported in Company's Part II A	\$ 1,288,465
Increase in ownership equity qualified for net capital Per December 31, 2004 audit report	<u>(111,616)</u>
Net capital per December 31, 2004 audit report	\$ <u>1,176,849</u>

WEALTH MONITORS, INC.

Schedule II

**Computation of Determination of
Reserve Requirements and Information
Relating to Possession or Control
Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 of the
Securities and Exchange Commission**

As of December 31, 2004

The Company did not make a computation for determining the reserve requirement or supply information relating to the possession or control requirements pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 as they are exempt pursuant to subparagraph (k)(1) of Rule 15c3-3.

**INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON
INTERNAL ACCOUNTING CONTROL**

PRESTIA VICK & ASSOCIATES, LLC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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E-MAIL: cpa@prestia-vick.com

F. MICHAEL PRESTIA, CPA

BUD L. VICK, CPA, CVA

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Wealth Monitors, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Wealth Monitors, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2004, we considered its internal control structure including procedures for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

We also made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the procedures for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. We did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13 or in complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under section 8 of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, because the Company does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the Commission's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of an internal control structure and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

Our consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control structure elements does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving the internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT - Continued

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the Commission to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2004, to meet the Commission's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Stock Exchange and other regulatory agencies which rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and should not be used for any other purpose.

Prestia Vick & Associates, LLC

February 9, 2005