

JACKSON RIVERS CO
Form 10QSB
May 17, 2007

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 333-70932

INTERACT HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

FLORIDA
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

65-1102865
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

550 Greens Parkway, Suite 230, Houston, Texas 77067
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(619) 342-7449
(Issuer's telephone number)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes x No o

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

Yes o No x

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: As of May 13, 2007, the issuer had 18,956,290 shares of its common stock issued and outstanding.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes o No x

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)****INTERACT HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	March 31 2007 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 311,364	\$ 222,666
Accounts receivable, net	619,372	525,697
Prepaid expenses and other	133,843	146,143
Total current assets	1,064,579	894,506
Property and equipment-net	192,460	167,401
Other assets	2,572,745	2,571,339
Total assets	\$ 3,829,784	\$ 3,633,246
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 768,957	\$ 669,361
Notes payable	1,185,633	1,245,585
Derivative liability	403,328	250,000
Capital lease - current portion	2,781	3,481
Customer deposits and advance billings	120,657	120,657
Total current liabilities	2,481,356	2,289,084
Convertible notes payable	2,122,008	1,966,670
Accrued Derivative Liability	609,507	577,507
Notes Payable-Related Party	607,906	263,452
Total Liabilities	5,820,777	5,096,713
Stockholders' deficit:		
Series A preferred stock, par value \$.001 per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 960,000 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	10	10
Series B preferred stock, par value \$.001 per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized; 10,000,000 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	1,000	1,000
Series C preferred stock, par value \$1.00; 2,200,000 shares authorized issued and outstanding at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	2,200,000	2,200,000

Edgar Filing: JACKSON RIVERS CO - Form 10QSB

Common stock, par value \$.00001 per share, 5,000,000,000 shares authorized, 2,268,566 and 486,419 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	23	5
Additional paid-in capital	997,763	890,915
Comprehensive Income	741	6,979
Accumulated deficit	(5,190,530)	(4,562,376)
Total stockholders' deficit	(1,990,993)	(1,463,467)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 3,829,784	\$ 3,633,246

Note that no shares of common stock were issued to effectuate the reverse acquisition of Diverse Networks, Inc. Only shares of preferred stock were issued.

INTERACT HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

	For the three months ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Sales, net	\$ 1,053,135	\$ 468,714
Cost of sales	605,412	213,088
Gross profit	447,723	255,626
Operating expenses:		
Selling, general, and administrative	705,343	821,349
Research and Development	111,088	
Depreciation and amortization	38,622	36,132
Total operating expenses	855,053	857,481
Loss from operations	(407,330)	(601,855)
Other income (expense):		
Other	(741)	37,566
Loss on derivative liability	(122,000)	(130,794)
Interest expense	(98,083)	(52,016)
Total other expense	(220,824)	(145,254)
Net loss	\$ (628,154)	\$ (747,109)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.45)	\$ (3.16)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (basic and diluted)	1,392,043	236,700

Edgar Filing: JACKSON RIVERS CO - Form 10QSB

Proceeds from sale of common stock and common stock subscribed, net of costs and fees	-	64,427
Payment on notes payable	-	(22,383)
Proceeds from notespayable	473,854	785,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	473,154	823,960
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	87,957	647,334
Exchange rate	741	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	222,666	36,361
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 311,364	\$ 683,695

4

Note 1 - Organization and Principal Activities

Organization and Description of Business

Interact Holdings Group, Inc., through its operating subsidiaries, provides technology and services to the petroleum, utility and communications industries.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Interact Holdings Group, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Diverse Networks, Inc. and UTSI International Corporation (collectively, the "Company"). Significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist primarily of cash deposits and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less.

Intangible Assets

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," the Company evaluates intangible assets and other long-lived assets for impairment, at least on an annual basis and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable from its estimated future cash flows. Recoverability of intangible assets and other long-lived assets is measured by comparing their net book value to the related projected undiscounted cash flows from these assets, considering a number of factors including: past operating results, budgets, economic projections, market trends and product development cycles. If the net book value of the asset exceeds the related undiscounted cash flows, the asset is considered impaired, and a second test is performed to measure the amount of impairment loss.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements." The Company recognizes revenue when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, including factors such as when there has been evidence of a sales arrangement, delivery has occurred, or service have been rendered, the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Stock - Based Compensation

SFAS No 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," established and encourages the use of the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation arrangements under which compensation is determined using the fair value of stock-based compensation determined as of the date of the grant and is recognized over the periods in which the related services are rendered. The statement also permits companies to elect to continue using the current intrinsic value accounting method specified in Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," to account for stock-based compensation. The Company has elected to use the

modified-prospective transition method. Under the modified-prospective transition method, compensation cost recognized includes (a) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested, as of December 31, 2005 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123 and (b) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted on or subsequent to January 1, 2006, based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123R. As of December 31, 2006, all options were fully vested; therefore, there are no expenses to the Company related to the implementation of SFAS No. 123R.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at acquisition cost and are increased by the cost of any significant improvements made after purchase. The Company depreciates the cost over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets using straight-line method over the estimated useful life.

Software

Software is stated at acquisition cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under SFAS 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Under the asset and liability method of SFAS 109, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets, including tax loss and credit carryforwards and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under SFAS 109, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period the enactment occurs. A valuation allowance is provided for certain deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that the Company will not realize tax assets through future operations.

Basic and Diluted Income/(Loss) Per Share

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, "Earnings per Share," requires presentation of basic earnings per share ("Basic EPS") and diluted earnings per share ("Diluted EPS"). Basic earnings/(loss) per share is computed by dividing earnings/(loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (including shares reserved for issuance) during the period. Diluted earnings per share give effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period.

All common stock shares are presented to reflect a 500 to 1 reverse stock split approved by the Company's Board of Directors on February 15, 2007.

Segmented Information

Management has determined that the Company operates in one dominant industry segment. Additional segment disclosure requirements will be evaluated as the Company expands its operations.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist of cash, cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company places its cash with high quality financial institutions and at times may exceed the FDIC \$100,000 insurance limit. The Company extends credit based on an evaluation of the customer's financial condition, generally without collateral. Exposure to losses on receivables is principally dependent on each customer's financial condition. The Company monitors its exposure for credit losses and maintains allowances for anticipated losses, as required. Accounts are "written-off" when deemed uncollectible.

Special - Purpose Entities

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet financing activities.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern. As of March 31, 2007, the Company had a retained deficit of \$5,190,530. This condition raises substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts, or amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

In order to improve the Company's liquidity, the Company has and is actively pursuing additional equity financing through discussions with investment bankers and private investors. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its continuing efforts to secure additional equity financing.

If operations and cash flows continue to improve through these efforts, management believes that the Company can continue to operate. However, no assurance can be given that management's actions will result in profitable operations or the resolution of its liquidity problems.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience, management expectations for future performance, and other assumptions as appropriate. Key areas affected by estimates include the assessment of the recoverability of long-lived assets, which is based on such factors as estimated future cash flows. The Company re-evaluates its estimates on an ongoing basis. Actual results may vary from those estimates.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," the Company periodically assesses the impairment of long-lived assets when conditions indicate a possible loss. When necessary, we record charges for impairments of long-lived assets for the amount by which the present value of future cash flows, or some other fair value measure, is less than the carrying value of these assets. The Company has recorded no impairment charges.

Operating leases

The Company enters into lease agreements for a variety of business purposes, including facilities and equipment. These arrangements are noncancellable operating leases which do not meet the requirements of capital leases under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, "Accounting for Leases" and are therefore expensed straight-line over the life of the operating lease.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company uses the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of derivative and other financial instruments at the relative balance sheet date:

- Short-term financial statements (cash equivalents, accounts receivable and payable, short-term borrowings, and accrued liabilities) - cost approximates fair value because of the short maturity period.
- Long-term debt - fair value is based on the amount of future cash flows associated with each debt instrument discounted at our current borrowing rate for similar debt instruments of comparable terms.

Note 3 - Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2005, FASB issued SFAS No. 154, entitled “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3.” This Statement replaces APB Opinion No. 20, “Accounting Changes” and FASB Statement No. 3, “Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements,” and changes the requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. This statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle. It also applies to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. Opinion 20 previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognized by including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of the change to the new accounting principle. This Statement requires retrospective application to prior periods’ financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. This Statement defines the application of a different accounting principle to prior accounting periods as if that principle had always been used or as the adjustment of previously issued financial statements to reflect a change in the reporting entity. This statement also redefines restatement as the revising of previously issued financial statements to reflect the correction of an error. The adoption of SFAS 154 did not impact the financial statements.

In February 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 155, “Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Statements.” SFAS No. 155 amends SFAS No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities” and SFAS No. 140, “Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities.” SFAS No. 155, permits fair value measurement for any hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative that otherwise would require bifurcation, clarifies which interest-only strips and principal-only strips are not subject to the requirements of SFAS No. 133, establishes a requirement to evaluate interest in securitized financial assets to identify interests that are freestanding derivatives or that are hybrid financial statements that contain an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation, clarifies that concentrations of credit risk in the form of subordination are not embedded derivatives, and amends SFAS No. 140 to eliminate the prohibition on the qualifying special-purpose entity from holding a derivative financial instrument that pertains to a beneficial interest other than another derivative financial instrument. This statement is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of the Company’s first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. Management believes that this statement will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

In March 2006, FASB issued SFAS 156 “Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets.” This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 140, “Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities,” with respect to the accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. This Statement:

1. Requires an entity to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a servicing contract.

2. Requires all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities to be initially measured at fair value, if practicable.
3. Permits an entity to choose “Amortization method” or “Fair value measurement method” for each class of separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities.
4. At its initial adoption, permits a one-time reclassification of available-for-sale securities to trading securities by entities with recognized servicing rights, without calling into question the treatment of other available-for-sale securities under Statement 115, provided that the available-for-sale securities are identified in some manner as offsetting the entity’s exposure to changes in fair value of servicing assets or servicing liabilities that a servicer elects to subsequently measure at fair value.
5. Requires separate presentation of servicing assets and liabilities subsequently measured at fair value in the statement of financial position and additional disclosures for all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities.

Management believes that this statement will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FIN 48 “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes “ FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise’s financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes.” FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Management believes that this statement will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

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

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

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 (Topic IN), “Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements” (“SAB No. 108”). SAB No. 108 addresses how the effect of prior year uncorrected misstatements should be considered when quantifying misstatements in current year financial statements. SAB No. 108 requires SEC registrants (i) to quantify misstatements using a combined approach which considers both the balance sheet and income statement approaches; (ii) to evaluate whether either

approach results in quantifying an error that is material in light of relevant quantitative and qualitative factors; and (iii) to adjust their financial statements if the new combined approach results in a conclusion that an error is material. SAB No. 108 addresses the mechanics of correcting misstatements that include effects from prior years. It indicates that the current year correction of a material error that included prior period effects may result in the need to correct prior year financial statements even if the misstatement in the prior year or years is considered immaterial. Any prior year financial statements found to be materially misstated in years subsequent to the issuance of SAB No. 108 would be restated in accordance with SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." Because the combined approach represents a change in practice, the SEC staff will not require registrants that followed an acceptable approach in the past to restate prior years' historical financial statements. Rather, these registrants can report the cumulative effect of adopting the new approach as an adjustment to the current year's beginning balance of retained earnings. If the new approach is adopted in a quarter other than the first quarter, financial statements for prior interim periods within the year of adoption may need to be restated. SAB No. 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006, which for the Company would be its fiscal year January 1, 2007. The implementation of SAB No. 108 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Note 4 - Acquisitions

On December 2, 2005, the Company acquired Diverse Networks, Inc. (“DNI”) pursuant to the “Merger Agreement”, which provided that each share of DNI common stock would be converted into the right to receive either (i) \$0.21 in the form of a one-year 8% promissory note, or (ii) one share of the Company’s Series B Preferred Stock, at the election of each DNI stockholder. The transaction was accounted for as a recapitalization effected through a reverse merger, in which DNI was treated as the “acquiring” company for financial reporting purposes.

Each share of Series B Preferred Stock will be convertible commencing December 1, 2007, into that number of the Company’s common stock obtained by multiplying the number of shares to be converted by a fraction, the numerator of which is .5942795, and the denominator is equal to the “market price” of the Company’s common stock at the time of conversion. The conversion rate is subject to adjustment.

The Company issued approximately \$862,000 in promissory notes and one million shares of Series B Preferred Stock to DNI stockholders. In addition, the Company assumed \$228,000 of outstanding DNI debt in connection with the transaction.

The Company expensed \$401,727 of net liabilities assumed upon the recapitalization and recorded the amount to recapitalization expense on the statement of operations.

On May 5, 2006, the Company acquired UTSI International Corporation (“UTSI”) pursuant to the “Agreement and Plan of Merger,” dated May 5, 2006. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, UTSI merged with and into the Company, with the Company as the surviving corporation. Each share of UTSI common stock outstanding at the effective time of the merger was converted into the right to receive 1.4380297 shares of Series C Preferred Stock. The 1,529,871 shares of UTSI common stock outstanding were converted into an aggregate of 2,200,000 shares of Series C Preferred Stock.

Each share of Series C Preferred Stock will be convertible commencing after May 5, 2008, into that number of shares of the Company’s common stock obtained by multiplying the number of shares to be converted by a fraction, the number of which is \$1.00, and the denominator is equal to the “market price” of the Company’s common stock at the time of conversion, subject to adjustment.

The purchase price was allocated to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition as follows:

Current assets	\$ 389,884
Property and equipment	23,630
Customer list	735,433
Goodwill	1,868,986
Total assets	\$ 3,017,933
Less - Total liabilities	817,933
	\$ 2,200,000

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations of Interact Group Holdings, Inc. and UTSI International Corporation as if the acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of the period presented. The unaudited pro forma financial information is not necessarily indicative of what the Company's consolidated results of operations actually would have been had the Company completed the acquisition at the beginning of each period. In addition, the unaudited pro forma financial information does not attempt to project the future results of operations of the combined company.

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Revenues	\$ 3,587,107	\$ 4,288,505
Cost of goods sold	1,897,884	2,401,321
Gross profit	\$ 1,689,223	\$ 1,887,184
Research and development	\$ 185,665	-
Selling, general and administrative	3,810,324	\$ 2,169,869
Recapitalization expense	-	1,513,727
Depreciation and amortization	170,215	185,986
Total operating expenses	\$ 4,166,204	\$ 3,869,582
Loss from operations	\$ (2,476,981)	\$ (1,982,398)
Other expense, net	682,236	48,815
Loss before income taxes	\$ (3,159,217)	\$ (2,031,213)
Income taxes (benefit)	81,139	(200,229)
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (3,240,356)	\$ (1,830,984)

Note 5 - Property and equipment

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	Life	As of March 31,	
		2007	2006
Office furniture and equipment	3-7	\$ 1,123,896	—
Leasehold improvements	10	279,410	—
		\$ 1,403,306	—
Less - Accumulated depreciation		1,210,846	—
		\$ 192,460	—

Note 6 - Derivative liability

On March 31, 2006, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with certain accredited investors pursuant to which they agreed to issue up to \$2,000,000 of principal amount of convertible promissory notes in three separate tranches and warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock (the "Securities Purchase Agreement"). The tranches of notes are to be issued and sold as follows: (i) \$700,000 upon execution and delivery of the Securities Purchase Agreement; (ii) \$600,000 within five days of filing of a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") registering the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes and exercise of the warrants issued pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Registration Statement") and (iii) \$700,000 within five days of the Registration Statement being declared by the SEC. The convertible notes have a three year term and bear interest at 6%. The notes are convertible into the Company's common stock pursuant to a "variable conversion price" equal to the "Applicable Percentage" multiplied by the "Market Price." "Applicable Percentage" is initially 50%, provided that such percentage will be increased to 55% if the Registration Statement is filed on or before April 30, 2006 and further increased to 60% if the Registration Statement is declared effective by the SEC on or before July 29, 2006. "Market Price" means the average of the lowest three trading prices (as defined) for the Company's common stock during the twenty trading day period prior to conversion. Upon an event of default, the notes are immediately due and payable at an amount equal to the greater of (i) 140% of the then outstanding principal amount of notes plus interest and (ii) the "parity value" defined as (a) the highest number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes multiplied by (b) the highest closing price for the Company's common stock during the period beginning on the date of the occurrence of the event of default and ending one day prior to the demand for prepayment due to the event of default. The notes are secured by a first lien on all of the Company's assets, including all intellectual property.

Subject to certain terms and conditions, the notes are redeemable by the Company at a rate of ranging from 120% to 140% of the outstanding principal amount of the notes, plus interest. In addition, so long as the average daily price of the Company's common stock is below the "initial market price," the Company may prepay such monthly portion due on the outstanding notes and the investors agree that no conversions will take place during such month where this option is exercised by the Company.

The notes were issued with warrants to purchase up to 50,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.07 per share, subject to adjustment.

In connection with the offer and sale of the notes and warrants, the Company engaged Envision Capital LLC, as a finder for the transaction. Envision will receive a ten percent cash commission on the sale of the notes and warrants to purchase up to 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock on the same terms and conditions as the warrants issued to purchasers under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

The Company is accounting for the conversion option in the Convertible Note and the conversion price in the Securities Purchase Agreement and the associated warrants as derivative liabilities in accordance with SFAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" and EITF 00-19 "Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to and Potentially Settled in a Company's Own Stock" due to the fact that the conversion feature and the warrants both have a variable conversion price.

12

The fair value of the Convertible Note was determined utilizing the Black-Scholes stock option valuation model. The significant assumptions used in the valuation are: the exercise price as noted above; the stock price as of March 31, 2007; expected volatility of 66%; risk free interest rate of approximately 4.50%; and a term of one year.

The fair value of the Securities Purchase Agreement was determined utilizing the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The significant assumptions used in the valuation are: the exercise price as noted above; the stock price as of March 31, 2007; expected volatility of 66%; risk free interest rate of approximately 4.50%; and a term of three years.

The notes are due as follows:

March 31, 2009	\$ 690,630
May 4, 2009	600,000
October 11, 2009	700,000
	\$ 1,990,630

Note 7 - Notes Payable

The Company is obligated to individuals and corporations for notes with interest rates ranging from 8% and 10%, the majority of which are payable in monthly and quarterly installments.

Note 8- Leases

The Company leases office space for its various subsidiaries.

The Company leases certain equipment under capital leases. The capital leases will expire during the year ending December 31, 2007. The future minimum lease payments due in 2007 total \$2,781. These leases are secured by the leased equipment.

Future minimum payments under capital and operating leases as of March 31, 2007 are as follows:

2007	\$ 384,908
2008	381,461
2009	381,461
2010	215,433
2011	106,095
	\$ 1,469,358

Note 9 - Major Customers

During the three months ending March 31, 2007, the Company had four major customers, sales to which represent approximately 55% of the Company's total revenues. During the same period in 2006, the Company had nine major customers, which represented approximately 75% of the Company's total revenues.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this report. This report contains "forward looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements contained in this report that are not historic in nature, particularly those that utilize terminology such as "may" or "will," or comparable terminology, are forward looking statements based upon current expectations and assumptions. Various risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in these forward looking statements. This report should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year end December 31, 2006 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on May 8, 2007.

Interact Holdings Group, Inc. (the "Company", "we" or "us") was incorporated on May 8, 2001 under the laws of the State of Florida as a development-stage company under the name "The Jackson Rivers Company."

Recent Developments

On March 31, 2007, we entered into another Securities Purchase Agreement with the same accredited investors which previously invested in the Company, pursuant to which we agreed to issue an additional tranche of \$220,000 of convertible promissory notes. The convertible notes have a three year term and bear interest at a rate of eight percent (8%) per annum, and are convertible into our common stock under the same terms set forth in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements included with this Quarterly Report. The notes also included warrants to purchase up to 10,000,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.07 per share, subject to adjustment.

In connection with the offer and sale of all of these notes and the warrants, we engaged Envision Capital LLC as a finder for the transaction. Under the terms of the engagement, Envision will receive a ten percent (10%) cash commission on the sale of the notes, and warrants to purchase up to 5,000,000 shares of our common stock on the same terms and conditions as the warrants issued to purchasers under such Securities Purchase Agreement.

Our Business

The Company provides high technology tools and services that help other companies, government/institutions, and functional organizational units manage their industrial infrastructure and economic assets more effectively. We presently own two operational companies, Diverse Networks, Inc. ("DNI") and UTSI International Corporation ("UTSI") both located in Houston, Texas. Through these two companies, we currently provide products and services to several selected major industry segments. The industries served include oil and gas, electric utility, and telecommunications, and although no assurances can be given, we are planning to expand into the water/waste water industry through an active acquisition program.

Results of Continuing Operations

Comparison of the Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 and March 31, 2006

Net sales. Net sales for operations increased to \$1,053,135 in the three months ended March 31, 2007, from \$468,714 during the same period in 2006. This increase was attributable to the addition of UTSI.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales for continued operations during the first quarter in 2007 increased to \$605,412, or approximately 43%, from \$213,088 during the first quarter 2006. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales during the first quarter 2007 increased to 57% of net sales, as compared to approximately 45% of sales for the comparable period in 2006. The increase in cost of sales as a percentage of net sales resulted primarily from the preliminary undertaking of new business products through the mergers. As a result, we generated a gross profit of \$705,343 with a gross profit margin of approximately 43% for the period ended March 31, 2007.

Selling, general and administrative expenses, and research and development expenses. During the first quarter in 2007, these expenses totaled \$816,431, which is similar to the amount of expenses the Company incurred during the same period in 2006, of \$821,349.

Operating loss. We incurred an operating loss of \$407,330 for the period ended March 31, 2007, as compared to an operating loss of \$601,885 for the period ended March 31, 2006. The decrease in operating losses was due primarily to consolidation of operations after the merger and acquisitions, and increased sales.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have financed our operations, acquisitions, debt service and capital requirements through cash flows generated from, debt financing and issuance of securities. Our working capital deficit at March 31, 2007 was \$1,416,777.

We used \$347,781 of net cash in operating activities for the period ended March 31, 2007, as compared to \$179,658 for the same period in 2006. This difference is primarily attributable to an increase in the size of operations and overhead due to the acquisition of UTSI.

Net cash flows used in investing activities during the period ended March 31, 2007 were \$37,416, as compared to \$3,302 during the period ended March 31, 2006. This decrease of \$34,114 is primarily due to an increase in administrative and operational costs related to the audit and legal counsel.

Net cash flows provided by financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2007 were \$473,154, as compared to \$823,960 during the same period in 2006, or a decrease of approximately 43%. This decrease is primarily due to an increase in legal, accounting and administrative costs related to financing activities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's and forms. It should be noted that the design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote. In addition, we reviewed our internal controls over financial reporting and there have been no changes in our internal controls or in other factors in the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales Of Equity Securities And Use Of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

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

None.

Item 5. Other Information

There were no matters required to be disclosed in a Current Report on Form 8-K during the fiscal quarter covered by this report that were not so disclosed.

There were no changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to the Company's Board of Directors since the Company last disclosed such procedures.

Item 6. Exhibits

No.	Description
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

SIGNATURES

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

INTERACT HOLDINGS GROUP, INC.

May 17, 2007

By: /s/ Jeffrey W. Flannery

Jeffrey W. Flannery
Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer

17
