

DATA STORAGE CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.
Form 10-Q
May 19, 2009

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly period ended March 31, 2009

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

Commission File No. 000-53126

DATA STORAGE CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.
(Exact Name of Issuer as specified in its charter)

Colorado
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

20-8096131
(IRS Employer File Number)

13990 Braun Road
Golden, Colorado
(Address of principal executive offices)

80401
(zip code)

(303) 883-9334
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files. Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Non-accelerated filer (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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, as of the latest practicable date: March 31, 2009, was 8,929,000.

FORM 10-Q

Data Storage Consulting Services, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2009	3
Balance Sheet (Unaudited)	5
Statements of Operations (Unaudited)	6
Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)	7
Notes to Financial Statements	9
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis and Plan of Operation	11
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	14
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	14
Item 4T. Controls and Procedures	15

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings	15
Item 1A. Risk Factors	15
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	20
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities	20
Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	20
Item 5. Other Information	20
Item 6. Exhibits	20
Signatures	21

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

References in this document to "us," "we," or "Company" refer to Data Storage Consulting Services, Inc.

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DATA STORAGE CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Quarter Ended March 31, 2009

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Balance sheet	5
Statements of operation	6
Statements of cash flows	7
Notes to financial statements	9

DATA STORAGE CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
BALANCE SHEETS

	Dec. 31, 2008	Mar. 31, 2009 (Unaudited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 16	\$ 1
Total current assets	16	1
Deferred offering costs	10,465	-
Total Assets	\$ 10,481	\$ 1
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Related party payables	\$ 1,605	\$ 3,180
Total current liabilities	1,605	3,180
Total Liabilities	1,605	3,180
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$.10 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 8,929,000 shares issued and outstanding	8,929	8,929
Additional paid in capital	64,386	64,386
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(74,904)	(76,494)
Total Stockholders' Equity	(1,589)	(3,179)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 16	\$ 1

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

DATA STORAGE CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended Mar. 31, 2008	Three Months Ended Mar. 31, 2009	Dec. 12, 2006 (Inception of Dev. Stage) Through Mar. 31, 2009
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Operating expenses:			
General and administrative	8,368	1,590	76,516
	8,368	1,590	76,516
Income (loss) from operations	(8,368)	(1,590)	(76,516)
Other income (expense):			
Interest income:	-	-	22
			22
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(8,368)	(1,590)	(76,494)
Provision for income tax	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	\$ (8,368)	\$ (1,590)	\$ (76,494)
Net income (loss) per share (Basic and fully diluted)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	8,861,667	8,929,000	

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

DATA STORAGE CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended Mar. 31, 2008	Three Months Ended Mar. 31, 2009	Dec. 12, 2006 (Inception of Dev. Stage) Through Mar. 31, 2009
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (8,368)	\$ (1,590)	\$ (76,494)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Related party payables	(695)	1,575	3,180
Compensatory stock issuances			8,450
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	(9,063)	(15)	(64,864)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Deferred offering costs	(34,070)		(44,535)
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	(34,070)	-	(44,535)

(Continued On Following Page)

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

DATA STORAGE CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(Continued From Previous Page)

	Three Months Ended Mar. 31, 2008	Three Months Ended Mar. 31, 2009	Dec. 12, 2006 (Inception of Dev. Stage) Through Mar. 31, 2009
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:			
Sales of common stock	101,000		108,500
Paid in capital			900
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	101,000	-	109,400
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash	57,867	(15)	1
Cash At The Beginning Of The Period	135	16	-
Cash At The End Of The Period	\$ 58,002	\$ 1	\$ 1

Schedule Of Non-Cash Investing And Financing Activities

None

Supplemental Disclosure

Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

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

DATA STORAGE CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION, OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Data Storage Consulting Services, Inc. (the "Company"), was incorporated in the State of Colorado on December 12, 2006. The Company was formed to provide data management, consulting and storage services to clients.

Development stage company

The Company is currently in the development stage, and has commenced operations but has not yet generated significant revenues.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-QSB and do not include all of the information and disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. All adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the interim periods have been made and are of a recurring nature unless otherwise disclosed herein. The results of operations for such interim periods are not necessarily indicative of operations for a full year.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less as cash equivalents.

Accounts receivable

The Company reviews accounts receivable periodically for collectability and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts and records bad debt expense when deemed necessary.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated under accelerated methods over each item's estimated useful life, which is five years for vehicles, computers and other items.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis after services have been performed under contract terms, the event price to the client is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured. Standard contract policy calls for partial payment up front with balance due upon receipt of final billing.

DATA STORAGE CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION, OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued):

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect 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.

Income tax

The Company accounts for income taxes under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 ("SFAS 109"). Under SFAS 109 deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss carryforwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

Net income (loss) per share

The net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common outstanding. Warrants, stock options, and common stock issuable upon the conversion of the Company's preferred stock (if any), are not included in the computation if the effect would be anti-dilutive and would increase the earnings or decrease loss per share.

Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents and accrued payables, as reported in the accompanying balance sheet, approximates fair value.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS AND PLAN OF OPERATION

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in, Item 1 in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. This item contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated in such forward-looking statements.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the documents incorporated herein by reference contain forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, and projections about our industry, management beliefs, and certain assumptions made by our management. Words such as "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "plans", "believes", "seeks", "estimates", variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict; therefore, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or forecasted in any such forward-looking statements. Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. However, readers should carefully review the risk factors set forth herein and in other reports and documents that we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, particularly the Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and any Current Reports on Form 8-K.

Overview and History

Data Storage Consulting Services, Inc. sells data storage protection and consulting services to small and medium businesses. We currently operate exclusively in Colorado. We market and sell our products and services to directly to business end users. We have a limited history of operations.

On March 7, 2008, we closed our registered public offering. We sold a total of 404,000 common shares at a price of \$.25 per share, for a total of \$101,000.

Our headquarters are located at 13990 Braun Road, Golden, CO 80401. Our phone number at our headquarters is (303)883-9334. Our fiscal year end is December 31.

Results of Operations

The following discussion involves our results of operations for the fiscal quarters ending March 31, 2009 and September 30, 2008.

For the fiscal quarters ending March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008, we had no revenues.

Our operating expenses consisted solely of general and administrative expenses for all relevant periods. General and administrative expenses for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2009 was \$1,590. General and administrative expenses for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2008 was \$8,368. The major components of these general and administrative expenses were payments to independent contractors, professional fees, and prepaid expenses. While our general and administrative expenses will continue to be our largest expense item, we believe that this expense will stabilize in the coming fiscal year as we reduce independent contractors, professional fees, and prepaid expenses.

We had a net loss of \$1,590 for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2009, compared to a net loss of \$8,368 for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2008. .

We believe that overhead cost in current operations should remain fairly constant as revenues develop. Each dollar of revenue will have minimal offsetting overhead cost. If we can develop sufficient revenues, we could be profitable by the end of fiscal year 2009.

- 11 -

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2009, we had cash or cash equivalents of \$1.00.

Net cash used for operating activities was \$15 for the period ended March 31, 2009, compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$9,063 for the period ended March 31, 2008.

We will attempt to maintain overhead costs in current operations as we develop revenues.

Cash flows used for investing activities were \$-0- for the period ended March 31, 2009, compared to cash used for investing activities of \$34,070 for the period ended March 31, 2008.

Cash flows provided by or used for financing activities were \$-0- for the period ended March 31, 2009, compared to cash provided by investing activities of \$101,000 for the period ended March 31, 2008.

We believe that our recent public offering will provide sufficient capital in the short term for our current level of operations. This is because we believe that we can attract sufficient additional product sales and services within our present organizational structure and resources to become profitable in our operations. Additional resources will be needed to expand into additional locations, which we have no plans to do at this time.

However, we may need to raise additional capital resources in the next three months, although we have no present plans to do so.

Until current operations become cash flow positive, our officers and directors may be required to fund the operations to continue the business. Other than our cash, at this time we have no other resources on which to get funds if needed without their assistance.

Our principle source of liquidity is our operations. Our variation in revenues is based upon the level of our sales activity and will account for the difference between a profit and a loss. Also business activity is closely tied to the economy of Denver and the U.S. economy. A slow down in interior design work will have a negative impact to our business. In any case, we try to operate with minimal overhead. Our primary activity will be to seek to expand the interior design projects and, consequently, our sales. If we succeed in expanding our client base and generating sufficient sales, we will become profitable. We cannot guarantee that this will ever occur. Our plan is to build our company in any manner which will be successful.

Plan of Operation

Our plan for the next twelve is to operate at a profit or at break even. Our plan is to attract sufficient additional product sales and services within our present organizational structure and resources to become profitable in our operations.

Currently, we are conducting business in only one location in the Denver Metropolitan area. We have no plans to expand into other locations or areas. We believe that we can achieve profitability as we are presently organized with sufficient business.

Other than the shares offered by our recent public offering, no other source of capital has been identified or sought.

If we are not successful in our operations we will be faced with several options:

1. Cease operations and go out of business;

2. Continue to seek alternative and acceptable sources of capital;
3. Bring in additional capital that may result in a change of control; or
4. Identify a candidate for acquisition that seeks access to the public marketplace and its financing sources.

Currently, we have sufficient capital to implement our proposed business operations or to sustain them for the next twelve months. If we can become profitable, we could operate at our present level indefinitely.

With the proceeds of our recent public offering, we believe that we can adjust our sales and expenses to operate for at least one year before we become profitable or go out of business.

To date, we have never had any discussions with any possible acquisition candidate nor have we any intention of doing so.

Proposed Milestones to Implement Business Operations

At the present time, we are operating from one location in the Denver Metropolitan area. Our plan is to make our operation profitable by the end of our next fiscal year. We estimate that we must generate approximately \$3,000 in sales per month to be profitable.

We believe that we can be profitable or at break even by the end of the current fiscal year, assuming sufficient sales. Based upon our current plans, we have adjusted our operating expenses so that cash generated from operations and from working capital financing is expected to be sufficient for the foreseeable future to fund our operations at our currently forecasted levels. To try to operate at a break-even level based upon our current level of anticipated business activity, we believe that we must generate approximately \$36,000 in revenue per year. However, if our forecasts are inaccurate, we will need to raise additional funds. On the other hand, we may choose to scale back our operations to operate at break-even with a smaller level of business activity, while adjusting our overhead to meet the revenue from current operations. In addition, we expect that we will need to raise additional funds if we decide to pursue more rapid expansion, the development of new or enhanced services and products, appropriate responses to competitive pressures, or the acquisition of complementary businesses or technologies, or if we must respond to unanticipated events that require us to make additional investments. We cannot assure that additional financing will be available when needed on favorable terms, or at all.

We expect to incur operating losses in future periods because we will be incurring expenses and not generating sufficient revenues. We expect approximately \$36,000 in operating costs over the next twelve months. We cannot guarantee that we will be successful in generating sufficient revenues or other funds in the future to cover these operating costs. Failure to generate sufficient revenues or additional financing when needed could cause us to go out of business.

No commitments to provide additional funds have been made by management or current shareholders. There is no assurance that additional funds will be made available to us on terms that will be acceptable, or at all, if and when needed. We expect to continue to generate and increase sales, but there can be no assurance we will generate sales sufficient to continue operations or to expand.

We also are planning to rely on the possibility of referrals from clients and will strive to satisfy our clients. We believe that referrals will be an effective form of advertising because of the quality of service that we bring to clients. We believe that satisfied clients will bring more and repeat clients.

In the next 12 months, we do not intend to spend any material funds on research and development and do not intend to purchase any large equipment.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements with any party.

- 13 -

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of results of operations and financial condition are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis, including those related to provisions for uncollectible accounts receivable, inventories, valuation of intangible assets and contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The accounting policies that we follow are set forth in Note 2 to our financial statements as included in this document. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123R "Share Based Payment." This statement is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 123R addresses all forms of share based payment ("SBP") awards including shares issued under employee stock purchase plans, stock options, restricted stock and stock appreciation rights. Under SFAS No. 123R, SBP awards result in a cost that will be measured at fair value on the awards' grant date, based on the estimated number of awards that are expected to vest. This statement is effective for public entities that file as issuers, as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. We adopted this pronouncement during the first quarter of 2005.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29. The amendments made by SFAS No. 153 are based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. Further, the amendments eliminate the narrow exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replace it with a broader exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have "commercial substance." SFAS No. 153 is effective for non-monetary asset exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS No. 153 on its effective date did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143", which specifies the accounting treatment for obligations associated with the sale or disposal of an asset when there are legal requirements attendant to such a disposition. We adopted this pronouncement in 2005, as required, but there was no impact as there are no legal obligations associated with the future sale or disposal of any assets.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections — A Replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and SFAS Statement No. 3". SFAS No. 154 changes the requirements for the accounting and reporting of a change in accounting principle by requiring retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of the change in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to do so. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 154 to have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

None.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Not applicable

- 14 -

ITEM 4T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report, based on an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e) under the Exchange Act), our Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer each have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the applicable time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms.

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

This report does not include an attestation report of the company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rule 240.13a-15 or Rule 240.15d-15 of this chapter that occurred during the registrant's last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no legal proceedings, to which we are a party, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information in this document before deciding to invest in shares of our common stock.

The occurrence of any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating result. In this case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you might lose all or part of your investment.

RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR COMPANY:

We have a limited operating history.

We began operations in December, 2006. Since the inception of our current business operations, we have been engaged in organizational activities, including developing a strategic operating plan, developing processing technology, and raising private capital. We have no production facilities. Accordingly, we have no relevant operating history upon which an evaluation of our performance and future prospects can be made.

We have had a history of losses.

We incurred a net loss of \$1,590 for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2009. From December 12, 2006 (date of inception) through March 31, 2009, we had a net loss of \$76,494. We may continue to incur net losses for the

foreseeable future as we continue to further develop our business. Our ability to generate and sustain significant additional revenues or achieve profitability will depend upon the factors discussed elsewhere in this “Risk Factors” section. We cannot assure you that we will achieve or sustain profitability or that our operating losses will not increase in the future. If we do achieve profitability, we cannot be certain that we can sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future.

- 15 -

Because we had incurred continuing operating losses, our accountants have expressed doubts about our ability to continue as a going concern.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, our accountants have expressed doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern as a result of our continued net losses. Our ability to achieve and maintain profitability and positive cash flow is dependent upon:

our ability to locate clients who will purchase our products and use our services and products; and

our ability to generate significant revenues.

Based upon current plans, we expect to incur operating losses in future periods because we will be incurring expenses and not generating sufficient revenues. We expect approximately \$30,000 in operating costs over the next twelve months. We cannot guarantee that we will be successful in generating sufficient revenues or other funds in the future to cover these operating costs. Failure to generate sufficient revenues will cause us to go out of business.

Our limited operating history makes it difficult for us to evaluate our future business prospects and make decisions based on those estimates of our future performance.

The concept for our business model was developed in 2006. We have operated as a corporation but have a limited operating history, based upon no revenues and a lack of profitability. These factors make it difficult to evaluate our business on the basis of historical operations. As a consequence, our past results may not be indicative of future results. Although this is true for any business, it is particularly true for us because of our limited operating history. Reliance on historical results may hinder our ability to anticipate and timely adapt to increases or decreases in sales, revenues or expenses. For example, if we overestimate our future sales for a particular period or periods based on our historical growth rate, we may increase our overhead and other operating expenses to a greater degree than we would have if we correctly anticipated the lower sales level for that period and reduced our controllable expenses accordingly. If we make poor budgetary decisions as a result of unreliable historical data, we could be continue to incur losses, which may result in a decline in our stock price.

We have no experience as a public company.

We have never operated as a public company. We have no experience in complying with the various rules and regulations which are required of a public company. As a result, we may not be able to operate successfully as a public company, even if our operations are successful. We plan to comply with all of the various rules and regulations which are required of a public company. However, if we cannot operate successfully as a public company, your investment may be materially adversely affected. Our inability to operate as a public company could be the basis of your losing your entire investment in us.

We are implementing a strategy to grow and expand our business, which is expensive and may not generate increases in our revenues.

We intend to expand our business, and we plan to incur expenses associated with our growth and expansion. Although we recently raised funds through private offerings to implement our growth strategy, these funds may not be adequate to offset all of the expenses we incur in expanding our business. We will need to generate greater revenues to offset expenses associated with our growth, and we may be unsuccessful in achieving greater revenues, despite our attempts to grow our business. If our growth strategies do not result in increased revenues, we may have to abandon our plans for further growth or may even reduce the current size of our operations.

We may need to raise additional funds, and these funds may not be available when we need them.

Based on our current plans, we have adjusted our operating expenses so that cash generated from operations and from working capital financing is expected to be sufficient for the foreseeable future to fund our operations at our currently forecasted levels. This has not always been the case, since we have had a history of losses. To try to operate at a break-even level based upon our current level of anticipated business activity, we believe that we must generate approximately \$30,000 in revenue per year. However, if our forecasts are inaccurate, we will need to raise additional funds. On the other hand, we may choose to scale back our operations to operate at break-even with a smaller level of business activity, while adjusting our overhead to meet the revenue from current operations. In addition, we expect that we will need to raise additional funds if we decide to pursue more rapid expansion, the development of new or enhanced services and products, appropriate responses to competitive pressures, or the acquisition of complementary businesses or technologies, or if we must respond to unanticipated events that require us to make additional investments. . We cannot assure that additional financing will be available when needed on favorable terms, or at all. If these funds are not available when we need them, then we may need to change our business strategy and reduce our rate of growth.

We must effectively manage the growth of our operations, or we may outgrow our current infrastructure.

As of March 31, 2009, we had one employee, our President. If we experience rapid growth of our operations, we could see a backlog of client orders. We can resolve these capacity issues by hiring additional personnel and upgrading our infrastructure. However, we cannot guarantee that sufficient additional personnel will be available or that we will find suitable technology to aid our growth. In any case, we will continue pursuing additional sales growth for our company. Expanding our infrastructure will be expensive, and will require us to train our workforce, and improve our financial and managerial controls to keep pace with the growth of our operations.

Because we are small and do not have much capital, we must limit our operations. A company in our industry with limited operations has a smaller opportunity to be successful.

Because we are small and do not have much capital, we must limit our operations. We must limit our operations to providing a limited range of products and services as the only area in which we operate. Because we may have to limit our operations, we may not generate sufficient sales to make a profit. If we do not make a profit, we may have to suspend or cease operations.

Because our current officers and directors are involved with other businesses, some of which are in the same industry, the manner in which we operate may create the possibility of a conflict of interest.

All of our officers and directors are also involved with other businesses, some of which are other businesses in the same industry. Messrs. Hanson, and Hartman are involved in other businesses in the same industry. Messrs. Ross and Neil Bernstein are involved in other business activities not related to the same industry but which require their time and attention. All of these other arrangements could create conflict of interest with respect to our operations. Each of our officers and directors is aware of their responsibilities with respect to corporate opportunities and plans to operate our Company in such a manner as to minimize the effect of any conflict of interest. Each officer and director has agreed to contract with the Company on the same or better terms and conditions than each would with unaffiliated third parties. Each of these officers and directors will use their best judgments to resolve all potential conflicts. We cannot guarantee that any potential conflicts can be avoided.

Our success will be dependent upon our management.

Our success will be dependent upon the decision making of our directors and executive officers. These individuals intend to commit as much time as necessary to our business, but this commitment is no assurance of success. The loss of any or all of these individuals, particularly Messrs. Ross and Neil Bernstein, could have a material, adverse impact on our operations. We have no written employment agreements with any officers and directors, including Messrs. Ross and Neil Bernstein. We have not obtained key man life insurance on the lives of any of these individuals.

- 17 -

There are risks associated with introducing new products. If we are not successful with those product introductions, we will not realize on our investment in developing those products.

We will continue to evaluate opportunities to develop product solutions, and when we choose to develop such products we will incur expenses in those development efforts. Market acceptance of new products may be slow or less than we expect. Our products also may not perform in a manner that is required by the market, or our competitors may be more effective in reaching the market segments we are targeting with these products. Slow market acceptance of these products will delay or eliminate our ability to recover our investment in these products. During any period that we unsuccessfully seek to market these products, we will also incur marketing costs without corresponding revenue.

Our ability to grow our business depends on relationships with others. We have no established relationships at this time. We may never develop such relationships. Further, if we were to lose those relationships, we could lose our ability to sell certain of our products.

Most of our revenue and a majority of our gross profit is expected to come from selling integrated solutions, consisting of combinations of hardware and software products produced by others. While our relationships will change from time to time, we must rely upon technology partners to augment and enhance the products we plan to sell. At the present time, we do not have any technology partners and cannot guarantee we will ever develop any such partners. If we do develop such partners, we risk that a given technology partner will change its marketing strategy and de-emphasize its use of marketing partners such as us. Our ability to generate revenue from reselling its products would diminish and our operations and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

We are a relatively small company with limited resources compared to some of our current and potential competitors, which may hinder our ability to compete effectively.

Some of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, significantly greater resources, broader name recognition, and a larger installed base of clients than we have. As a result, these competitors may have greater credibility with our existing and potential clients. They also may be able to adopt more aggressive pricing policies and devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we can to ours, which would allow them to respond more quickly than us to new or emerging technologies or changes in client requirements. In addition, some of our current and potential competitors have already established supplier or joint development relationships with decision makers at our potential clients.

We may be unable to hire and retain key personnel.

Our future success depends on our ability to attract qualified storage technology and geospatial imagery personnel. We may be unable to attract these necessary personnel. If we fail to attract or retain skilled employees, or if a key employee fails to perform in his or her current position, we may be unable to generate sufficient revenue to offset our operating costs.

We may need to substantially invest in marketing efforts in order to grow our business, which will be expensive.

In order to grow our business, we will need to develop and maintain widespread recognition and acceptance of our company, our business model, our services and our products. We have not presented our service and product offering to the potential market. We plan to rely primarily on word of mouth from our existing contacts we develop personally through industry events to promote and market ourselves. In order to successfully grow our company, we may need to significantly increase our financial commitment to creating awareness and acceptance of our company among retailers, which would be expensive. To date, marketing and advertising expenses have been negligible. If we fail to successfully market and promote our business, we could lose potential clients to our competitors, or our growth efforts

may be ineffective. If we incur significant expenses promoting and marketing ourselves, it could delay or completely forestall our profitability.

Our business is not diversified, which could result in significant fluctuations in our operating results.

All of our business is involved in the marketing of selling integrated data storage solutions, and, accordingly, is dependent upon trends in the sector. Downturns in the integrated data storage solutions sector could have a material adverse effect on our business. A downturn in the integrated data storage solutions sector may reduce our stock price, even if our business is successful.

- 18 -

Our directors have the ability to significantly influence any matters to be decided by the stockholders, which may prevent or delay a change in control of our company.

The current members of our Board of Directors beneficially own, in the aggregate, approximately 90% of our common stock, on a fully diluted basis. As a result, if they choose to vote in concert, our directors are collectively able to significantly influence the outcome of any corporate matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including any transaction that might cause a change in control, such as a merger or acquisition. It is unlikely that stockholders in favor of a matter, which is opposed by the Board of Directors, would be able to obtain the number of votes necessary to overrule the vote of the Board of Directors. Further, the control by the directors means that they may make decisions for us with which you may disagree or that you may feel is not in our best interests.

Risks Associated with our Stock:

Buying low-priced penny stocks is very risky and speculative.

The shares are defined as a penny stock under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and rules of the Commission. The Exchange Act and such penny stock rules generally impose additional sales practice and disclosure requirements on broker-dealers who sell our securities to persons other than certain accredited investors who are, generally, institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000, or \$300,000 jointly with spouse, or in transactions not recommended by the broker-dealer. For transactions covered by the penny stock rules, a broker-dealer must make a suitability determination for each purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement prior to the sale. In addition, the broker-dealer must make certain mandated disclosures in penny stock transactions, including the actual sale or purchase price and actual bid and offer quotations, the compensation to be received by the broker-dealer and certain associated persons, and deliver certain disclosures required by the Commission. Consequently, the penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to make a market in or trade our common stock and may also affect your ability to resell any shares you may purchase in this offering in the public markets.

Our common stock currently has a limited trading market and there is no guarantee a trading market will ever develop for our securities.

There is presently no demand for our common stock. There is presently no public market for our shares. While we are listed on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the trading symbol DTAS.OB, we cannot guarantee that a market will ever be developed for our common stock. As a result, it will be difficult for you to sell any shares you own. 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.

The over-the-counter market for stock such as ours has had extreme price and volume fluctuations.

The securities of companies such as ours have historically experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations during certain periods. These broad market fluctuations and other factors, such as new product developments and trends in the our industry and in the investment markets generally, as well as economic conditions and quarterly variations in our operational results, may have a negative effect on the market price of our common stock.

All of our common stock is restricted but could become eligible for resale under Rule 144; this could cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.

Of our total outstanding shares, 8,525,000, or approximately 96%, are restricted from immediate resale but may be sold into the market subject to volume and manner of sale limitations under Rule 144 beginning in December, 2007. This could cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well. We have outstanding 8,929,000 shares at April 1, 2009. This includes the common shares we sold in our recent public offering, which may be resold in the public market immediately.

As restrictions on resale end, the market price of our stock could drop significantly if the holders of restricted shares sell them or are perceived by the market as intending to sell them.

We do not expect to pay dividends on common stock.

We have not paid any cash dividends with respect to our common stock, and it is unlikely that we will pay any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Earnings, if any, that we may realize will be retained in the business for further development and expansion.

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

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1*	Articles of Incorporation
3.2*	Bylaws
31.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to Sec. 302
31.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to Sec. 302
32.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to Sec. 906
32.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to Sec. 906

* Previously filed under cover of Form SB-2 on July 26, 2007.

Reports on Form 8-K

We filed no under cover of Form 8K for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2009.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized on May 19, 2009.

Data Storage Consulting Services, Inc.

By: /s/ Ross Bernstein
Ross Bernstein
President and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Neil Bernstein
Neil Bernstein
Secretary-Treasurer, Principal Accounting Officer, and
Financial Officer

- 21 -
