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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2011**

Commission File No. **333-174196**

JH DESIGNS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	**None**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

11271 Ventura Blvd., Suite 511
Studio City, California 91604
(Address of principal executive offices, zip code)

(818) 472-6001
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:
Common Stock, $.001 par value

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files) Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☐	Accelerated filer ☐	Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	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 ☒

At June 30, 2011, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant (without admitting that any person whose shares are not included in such calculation is an affiliate) was approximately $31,500. At April 11, 2012, there were 9,845,000 shares of the Registrant's common stock, par value $0.001 per share, outstanding. At December 31, 2011, the end of the Registrant's most recently completed fiscal year, there were 9,845,000 shares of the Registrant's common stock, par value $0.001 per share, outstanding.

JH DESIGNS, INC.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K of JH Designs, Inc., a Nevada corporation, contains "forward-looking statements," as defined in the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may", "will", "should", "could", "expects", "plans", "intends", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "potential" or "continue" or the negative of such terms and other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements about our market opportunity, our strategies, competition, expected activities and expenditures as we pursue our business plan, and the adequacy of our available cash resources. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Actual results may differ materially from the predictions discussed in these forward-looking statements. The economic environment within which we operate could materially affect our actual results.

Our management has included projections and estimates in this Form 10-K, which are based primarily on management's experience in the industry, assessments of our results of operations, discussions and negotiations with third parties and a review of information filed by our competitors with the SEC or otherwise publicly available. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. We disclaim any obligation subsequently to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

All references in this Form 10-K to the "Company", "JH Designs, Inc.", "JH Designs," "we", "us," or "our" are to JH Designs, Inc.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

ORGANIZATION SINCE INCEPTION ON JULY 29, 2010

On July 29, 2010, the Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada. We are engaged in the business of providing home staging and interior design services focusing on clients in the San Fernando Valley and the west side areas of Los Angeles, California. We plan to expand our business to other areas of the United States if we have the resources available to make such an expansion. We are a development stage company and cannot state with certainty whether we will ever achieve profitability. We have limited revenues, have minimal assets and have incurred losses since inception.

Jonathan Hopp has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer, Secretary and Treasurer, from August 4, 2010, until the current date. Our board of directors is comprised of one person: Jonathan Hopp.

On September 1, 2010, we entered into a LLC Membership Purchase Agreement with Mr. Hopp, whereby for $1.00 we acquired a 100% limited liability company interest in Staged for Success LLC, a California limited liability company, which was owned 100% by Mr. Hopp. Staged for Success LLC, formed on February 19, 2009, is an entity through which Mr. Hopp had operated a home staging and interior design services business. Staged for Success LLC ("Staged for Success") is a wholly owned subsidiary of JH Designs, Inc. We operate our business through our Staged for Success LLC, which has operated a home staging and interior design services business since its inception.

There is no established public trading market for our common stock. Our authorized capital stock consists of 100,000,000 shares of common stock, with $0.001 par value per share, and 25,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock, with no par value. As of December 31, 2011, there were 9,845,000 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding that were held by 37 registered stockholders of record, and no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding. On August 5, 2010, we issued Mr. Hopp 9,500,000 shares of common stock in exchange for him acting as our President and Chief Executive Officer for a term of one year, which term ends on August 5, 2011.

IN GENERAL

We are a development stage company engaged in the business of providing home staging and interior design services focusing on clients in the San Fernando Valley and the west side areas of Los Angeles, California. Our design vision is that of Jonathan Hopp, our sole officer and director, whose home staging and design method and design has formed from over two decades of experience.

We have not little in the way revenues to date, have minimal assets and have incurred losses since inception. Our plan of operation is forward-looking. It is likely that we will not be able to achieve profitability and might need to cease operations due to the lack of funding. Our independent public accounting firm has issued an audit opinion which includes a statement expressing substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have no current plans, proposals or arrangements, written or otherwise, to seek a business combination with another entity in the near future.

Our 12-month plan of operation on page 17 requires that we spend $223,000 to develop our business. We will need to borrow additional funds or privately sell our equity or debt securities to raise sufficient funds to commence our plan of operation. We cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to raise sufficient funds to proceed with our 12-month plan of operation. We have not commenced any activities to raise such funds and have no current plans on how to raise such funds.

HOME STAGING AND INTERIOR DESIGN SERVICES

We provide home staging and interior design services to sellers of residential properties. Real estate agents are our primary customers.

We define "home staging" is the act of preparing the interior appearance of a private residence for sale in the real estate marketplace by the placement of furnishings, including furniture, art work and accessories, in the residence for the purpose of enhancing the appeal of the residence to potential purchasers of the residence. Our home staging strategy is twofold. We use the interior furnishing of a residence as a device to (i) visually emphasize the best qualities of the interior design of a residence and (ii) make the residence appeal to the highest number of potential purchasers. A residence successfully staged by us will improve the ability of a seller to sell a residence and obtain a higher price of the residence than if the residence were not staged. Our home staging techniques focus on improving a property's appeal by transforming it into a welcoming, attractive product that anyone might want.

Once the home closes escrow we remove the inventory and use it in the next project.

OPERATIONS SINCE INCEPTION

Steps we have taken to initiate operations include the acquisition of Staged for Success, LLC, on September 1, 2010, and continuing the operation of that business, specifically the staging of homes listed for sale. Presently our inventory, all of which is owned by us, allows for 13 staged properties. The items included in a staged property are furniture, art, lighting and accessories to furnish a living, dining and family rooms, as well as a kitchen and/or breakfast room, master bedroom and bath, and 1 office or guest room. Depending on the contract with a client, there may be additional pieces use on the exterior of a residence.

In terms of costs, there is little beyond paying for installation and removal of all staging materials. Additional costs include storage, salaries and ongoing promotional materials such as a brochure and business cards.

JH Designs utilizes a number of vendors to purchase tools and supplies for staging interiors. Supplies for staging a home are mainly: bins to move items; cleaning supplies and packing blankets. Inventory, as mentioned above includes everything that is used to furnish a home. This would include pillows, linens, art, lamps, plants, furniture and accessories. The sources are numerous, ranging from retail stores, such as Pier 1 to Restoration Hardware, to art stores, fabric stores, picture framers and upholstery workrooms. All agreements with these vendors are pro-forma. Payment is required in full prior to receiving goods. A professional trade discount is offered by some sources ranging from 10% at Pottery Barn to 40% off suggested retail pricing at a furniture vendor, such as Lee Industries. There is no industry standard, and the trade discount is offered solely at the discretion of the manufacturer or retail shop. No specific action has been taken to further these relations. Everything is purchased on a cash basis as needed for projects.

On September 28, 2011, Mr. Hopp published a book, *Interior Bliss: How to Decorate Like a Pro Without Breaking the Bank,* with No Limit Publishing Group. The purpose of the book is to aid in establishing JH Designs as a premier interior design and staging company. Specifically, the book offers advice and tips that anyone can implement in decorating their interiors. *Interior Bliss* will be used in conjunction with public speaking appearances Mr. Hopp will attempt to make in order to promote JH Designs. While the book will be available for sale as a paperback, there will also be an online video book (see, vook.com), to attempt to help establish JH Designs as an authority on decorating by becoming a published author. The book will also be a promotional tool to give to real estate agents and potential clients. At present the book is complete and in the final stages of editing. Mr. Hopp has granted an oral, non-exclusive license for an indefinite term to us to use the book in the promotion and marketing of our business.

FUTURE PLANS

Our plan of operation for the twelve months following the date of this prospectus is as follows:

Item(1)	**Estimated Cost**	**Anticipated Date of Completion from Date of this Prospectus**
Hire computer consultant to install new computer system and inventory programs	$16,000 one time cost	120 days
Develop a training program for employees for staging systems	$10,000 one time cost	120 days
Add 2 employees experienced in interior design and staging	$100,000 per year	60 days
Hire a consultant (not Jonathan Hopp) for sales and development of marketing programs and speaking engagements (2)	$36,000 annually	ongoing
• Implement monthly staging newsletter	$12,000 annually	ongoing
• Engage retailers to sponsor furnishing for staging	$12,000 annually	120 days
Completed first draft of book by June 1, published on September 28, 2011 (3)	$25,000	Complete and in printing (3)
Improve website by client testimonials, video of staging projects, and newsletter articles	$12,000 one time cost and $1,200 annually	120 days
Total Estimated Cost:	$223,000	

(1) Our planned future business activities reflected in our plan of operation that will receive priority over others in the event we are not able to conduct all of these activities due to a lack of funding are first to complete printing of book published September 28, 2011, and then all other activities listed in order of in which they are listed in this chart.

(2) Our subsidiary, Staged for Success, LLC, hired a consultant in the past to provide support obtaining speaking engagements with real estate firms. In our experience, real estate offices are not responsive to requests to give presentations. We plan to use our consultant, as Staged for Success has, to use his or her contacts and acquaintances to meet with the real estate professional at their weekly meetings. We have found that the advantage of this approach is that nearly all the agents are present as such meetings, which increases our ability to garner staging jobs. In conjunction with the distribution of brochures, we have found that agents continued to refer business for staging contracts and meetings with clients.

(3) For the purposes of this prospectus, “published” means that Mr. Hopp’s book is finished and in final form and the publisher of the book is ready to print the book in both electronic and paper forms. By contrast, by using the term “printing,” we mean that the book can be delivered to purchasers in both electronic and paper form.

As Mr. Hopp's book, *Interior Bliss: How to Decorate Like a Pro Without Breaking the Bank,* is complete and has been printed. Using Mr. Hopp's book as a means of introduction, presentations are planned for the most active real estate offices in key markets that are known to employ stagers, which markets we have identified as Santa Monica, Pacific Palisades, Beverly Hills, Holmby Hills, Hollywood, Studio City, Sherman Oaks, Hidden Hills and Thousand Oaks, all of which are in California. As we provide home staging and interior design services to sellers of residential properties, we plan to increase our staff commensurate with the work increase we may experience, and simultaneously implement our planned training program to control the consistency and efficiency of staging and installation. Additionally, we plan to acquire additional inventory as our business grows, if at all.

Mr. Hopp anticipates spends approximately 20 hours per week on our business

MARKETING

Our primary means of marketing will be through our subsidiary, Staged for Success, LLC, which is, in turn, currently marketed primarily on Facebook and MySpace. We will also develop a website to help promote sales and reach out to consumers and the building industry. We will attempt to market our website in the United States through interior design magazines, trade shows and conventions and conferences.

Currently, information about our services can be found at www.jonathanhopp.com and www.stagedforsuccessinc.com.

COMPETITIVE CONDITIONS

The home staging and interior design services business is an extremely competitive industry. We are competing with many other home staging and interior design services companies in the Los Angeles area who provide home staging and interior design services. We are a very early stage home staging and interior design services company and a very small participant in the home staging and interior design services business. Being a development stage home staging and interior design services company, we compete with other companies like ours for financing.

GOVERNMENT APPROVALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We will be required to comply with all regulations, rules and directives of governmental authorities and agencies applicable to the construction and operation of any facility in any jurisdiction which we would conduct activities. We do not believe that government regulation will have a material impact on the way we conduct our business because there are no special licenses, permits or regulations specific to our business.

EMPLOYEES

John Hopp, our sole officer and director, is our sole employee.

OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Our executive offices are located at 11271 Ventura Blvd., #511, Studio City, California 91604. Our office space has been provided by Mr. Hopp at no cost.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or in which any director, officer or affiliate of the Company, any owner of record or beneficially of more than 5% of any class of voting securities of the Company, or stockholder is a party adverse to the Company or has a material interest adverse to the Company.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

As a "smaller reporting company," as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, we are not required to provide the information called for by this Item.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our current business address is 11271 Ventura Blvd., #511, Studio City, California 91604. Our office space has been provided by Mr. Hopp at no cost.

We currently operate out of the residence of our CEO and president Jonathan Hopp and will not pay any rent to Mr. Hopp until such time as we generate cash flow from our fund raising activities or operations. When we receive additional funding and need space beyond our present facility, we believe that we will be able to find ample suitable space within our projected budget as set forth above.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not currently involved in any legal proceedings and we are not aware of any pending or potential legal actions.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

None.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS MARKET INFORMATION

Our shares of common stock do not trade on an exchange or on any over-the-counter market.

We intend to have our common stock be quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. If our securities are not quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, a security holder may find it more difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our securities. The OTC Bulletin Board differs from national and regional stock exchanges in that it:

(i) is not situated in a single location but operates through communication of bids, offers and confirmations between broker-dealers, and

(ii) securities admitted to quotation are offered by one or more broker-dealers rather than the "specialist" common to stock exchanges.

To qualify for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board, an equity security must have one registered broker-dealer, known as the market maker, willing to list bid or sale quotations and to sponsor the company listing. We do not yet have an agreement with a registered broker-dealer, as the market maker, willing to list bid or sale quotations and to sponsor the Company listing. If the Company meets the qualifications for trading securities on the OTC Bulletin Board our securities will trade on the OTC Bulletin Board until a future time, if at all, that we apply and qualify for admission to quotation on the NASDAQ Capital Market. We may not now and it may never qualify for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board or be accepted for listing of our securities on the NASDAQ Capital Market.

TRANSFER AGENT

The transfer agent for our common stock is Colonial Stock Transfer Company, Inc., 66 Exchange Place - Suite 100, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111, and their telephone number is: (801) 355-5740.

HOLDERS

As of December 31, 2011, the Company had 9,845,000 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding held by 37 holders of record.

DIVIDENDS

Historically, we have not paid any dividends to the holders of our common stock and we do not expect to pay any such dividends in the foreseeable future as we expect to retain our future earnings for use in the operation and expansion of our business.

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

None.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

We have not established any compensation plans under which equity securities are authorized for issuance.

PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE REGISTRANT AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

We did not purchase any of our shares of common stock or other securities during the year ended December 31, 2011.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

As a "smaller reporting company," as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, we are not required to provide the information called for by this Item.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

OVERVIEW

JH Designs, Inc. (the "Company" or "we") was incorporated in the State of Nevada on July 29, 2010 and has a fiscal year end of December 31. We are a development stage Company. Implementing our planned business operation is dependent on our ability to raise approximately $248,000 of additional capital after all offering expenses paid to a placement agent, attorneys, accountants and the like.

<u>Going Concern</u>

To date the Company has little operations and little revenues and consequently has incurred recurring losses from operations. No revenues are anticipated until we complete the financing described in our Registration Statement and implement our initial business plan. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on raising capital to fund our business plan and ultimately to attain profitable operations. Accordingly, these factors raise substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our activities have been financed primarily from the proceeds of share subscriptions. From our inception to September 30, 2011, we raised a total of $31,530 from private offerings of our common stock.

The Company plans to raise additional funds through debt or equity offerings. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to raise any capital through this or any other offerings.

PLAN OF OPERATION

We are a development stage company with very limited financial backing and assets. We are only in the early stages of developing our business. We currently have nominal revenues and an extremely limited operating history, and few current clients for our services. We anticipate that we will not be profitable for at least 24-30 months from the date hereof, which is dependent on completion of a financing of $223,000 to complete our plan of operation. From inception until the date of this filing we have had limited operating activities, primarily consisting of the incorporation of our company, the acquisition of Staged for Success, LLC, our subsidiary which we purchased from Jonathan Hopp, our sole officer and director, and the initial equity funding by our officer and director. We received our initial funding of $31,500 through the sale of common stock to 35 investors in a private placement, who purchased 350,000 shares at a purchase price of $0.10 per share.

We currently have only one employee, our sole office and director, Jonathan Hopp. During the first stages of our company's growth, our sole officer and director will provide his time free of charge to execute our business plan at no charge. Since we intend to operate with very limited administrative support, the officer and director will continue to be responsible for administering the company for at least the first year of operations. Management has the intention at this time to hire one consultant during the first year of operations, subject to financing. Due to limited financial resources, Mr. Hopp is planning to dedicate between 20 hours per week, to ensure all operations are executed.

We cannot guarantee we will be successful in our business operations. Our business is subject to all of the risks inherent in the establishment of a new business enterprise and we are at least 12 months away from generating any meaningful revenue.

Our plan of operation for the twelve months as of the filing date of this Form 10-K is as follows:

Item (1)	**Estimated Cost**	**Anticipated Date of Completion from Date of Filing of this Form 10-K**
Hire computer consultant to install new computer system and inventory programs	$16,000 one time cost	120 days
Develop a training program for employees for staging systems	$10,000 one time cost	120 days
Add 2 employees experienced in interior design and staging	$100,000 per year	60 days
Hire a consultant (not Jonathan Hopp) for sales and development of marketing programs and speaking engagements (2)	$36,000 annually	ongoing
Implement monthly staging newsletter	$12,000 annually	ongoing
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(2) Our subsidiary, Staged for Success, LLC, hired a consultant in the past to provide support obtaining speaking engagements with real estate firms. In our experience, real estate offices are not responsive to requests to give presentations. We plan to use our consultant, as Staged for Success has, to use his or her contacts and acquaintances to meet with the real estate professional at their weekly meetings. We have found that the advantage of this approach is that nearly all the agents are present as such meetings, which increases our ability to garner staging jobs. In conjunction with the distribution of brochures, we have found that agents continued to refer business for staging contracts and meetings with clients.

(3) For the purposes of this prospectus, “published” means that Mr. Hopp’s book is finished and in final form and the publisher of the book is ready to print the book in both electronic and paper forms. By contrast, by using the term “printing,” we mean that the book can be delivered to purchasers in both electronic and paper form.

As Mr. Hopp's book, *Interior Bliss: How to Decorate Like a Pro Without Breaking the Bank,* is complete and is currently being printed. Using Mr. Hopp's book as a means of introduction, presentations are planned for the most active real estate offices in key markets that are known to employ stagers, which markets we have identified as Santa Monica, Pacific Palisades, Beverly Hills, Holmby Hills, Hollywood, Studio City, Sherman Oaks, Hidden Hills and Thousand Oaks, all of which are in California. As we provide home staging and interior design services to sellers of residential properties, we plan to increase our staff commensurate with the work increase we may experience, and simultaneously implement our planned training program to control the consistency and efficiency of staging and installation. Additionally, we plan to acquire additional inventory as our business grows, if at all.

In addition to the $223,000 we anticipate spending for the plan of operation as outlined in the chart immediately above, we anticipate spending an additional $25,000 on general and administration expenses including fees payable in connection with the filing of our registration statement and complying with reporting obligations, and general administrative costs. Total expenditures over the next 12 months are therefore expected to be approximately $248,000. We will experience a shortage of funds prior to funding. While we may utilize funds from our Jonathan Hopp, however he has no formal commitment, arrangement or legal obligation to advance or loan funds to the company.

During 2009, the U.S. residential real estate and credit markets experienced significant disruption as housing prices generally declined, unemployment increased, consumer delinquencies increased, and credit availability contracted and became more expensive for consumers and financial institutions. Many of these 2009 trends carried over into 2010 and 2011. As a consequence, we believe that the U.S. residential real estate market is currently in a significant downturn due to various factors including downward pressure on housing prices, credit constraints inhibiting new buyers and an exceptionally large inventory of unsold homes at the same time that sales volumes are decreasing. We believe our business is affected by these market conditions not because of falling residential real estate prices so much as by the lower volume of homes being sold. The higher the inventory of residential homes on the market, the larger the market for our services.

We will require additional funding to commence with our plan of operation; we have no current plans on how to raise the additional funding. We cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to raise sufficient funds to proceed with our plan of operation.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We have generated $134,945 in revenues since inception and have incurred $149,702 in expenses from inception through December 31, 2011. These expenses were comprised of $10,432 in advertising and promotion expenses, $7,244 in depreciation expenses, $12,046 in insurance expenses, $11,478 in payroll expenses, $25,176 in storage rental expenses, $36,326 in professional fees, $20,466 in office rental expenses and $26,534 in general and administrative expenses. We incurred operating loss of $9,069 and $36,704 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

At December 31, 2011 we had no advertising or promotion expenses (as compared to $7,997 at December 31, 2010), $2,152 in depreciation expense (as compared to $2,548 at December 31, 2010), no insurance expense (as compared to $883 at December 31, 2010), $5,265 in professional fees (as compared to $26,150 at December 31, 2010), $646 in storage rental expenses (as compared to $0 at December 31, 2010), $0 in office rental expenses $646 (as compared to $2,200 at December 31, 2010), and $1,546 in general and administrative expenses (as compared to $2,169 at December 31, 2010). Our net loss since inception (February 19, 2009) through December 31, 2011 was $100,183. The following table provides selected financial data about our company for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Balance Sheet Data		**December 31, 2011**		**December 31, 2010**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	882	$	12,719
Total Assets	$	4,649	$	22,638
Total Liabilities	$	36,741	$	43,808
Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)	$	(32,092))	$	(21,170)

GOING CONCERN

Although we have recognized some nominal amount of revenues since inception, we are still devoting substantially all of our efforts on establishing the business and, therefore, still qualifies as a development stage company. From inception to December 31, 2011, the Company had accumulated losses of $100,183. Our independent public accounting firm included an explanatory paragraph in their report on the accompanying financial statements regarding concerns about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our financial statements contain additional note disclosures describing the circumstances that lead to this disclosure by our independent public accounting firm. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability or classification of asset-carrying amounts or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At December 31, 2011, we had a cash balance of $882. Our expenditures over the next 12 months are expected to be approximately $248,000.

At December 31, 2011 our cash position reduced to $882 from $12,719 to fund operations.

We must raise approximately $223,000, to complete our plan of operation for the next 12 months. Additionally, we anticipate spending an additional $25,000 on general and administration expenses including fees payable in connection with the filing of our registration statement and complying with reporting obligations, and general administrative costs. Additional funding will likely come from equity financing from the sale of our common stock, if we are able to sell such stock. If we are successful in completing an equity financing, existing stockholders will experience dilution of their interest in our Company. We do not have any financing arranged and we cannot provide investors with any assurance that we will be able to raise sufficient funding from the sale of our common stock to fund our plan of operation. In the absence of such financing, our business will fail.

There are no assurances that we will be able to achieve further sales of our common stock or any other form of additional financing. If we are unable to achieve the financing necessary to continue our plan of operations, then we will not be able to continue our business and our business will fail.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements including arrangements that would affect our liquidity, capital resources, market risk support and credit risk support or other benefits.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”).

Principle of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include all of the accounts of the Company as of December 31 2011 and 2010, for the period then ended and for the period from July 29, 2010 (inception) through December 31, 2011. LLC is included as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, for the years then ended, and for the period from February 19, 2009 (date of formation) through December 31, 2011. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Development Stage Company

The Company is a development stage company as defined by section 915-10-20 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification. Although the Company has recognized some nominal amount of revenues since inception, the Company is still devoting substantially all of its efforts on establishing the business and, therefore, still qualifies as a development stage company. All losses accumulated since inception have been considered as part of the Company's development stage activities.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

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

The Company's significant estimates include the fair value of financial instruments; the carrying value and recoverability of long-lived assets, including the values assigned to and estimated useful lives of computer equipment; income tax rate, income taxes provision, deferred tax assets and valuation allowance of deferred tax assets; and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Those significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to those estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole 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.

Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such evaluations, and if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of Financial Instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1	Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.
Level 2	Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
Level 3	Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses and accrued expenses approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

The Company's line of credit and notes payable approximate the fair value of such instruments based upon management's best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

It is not, however, practical to determine the fair value of advances from stockholders due to their related party nature.

Carrying Value, Recoverability and Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company has adopted paragraph 360-10-35-17 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which include computer equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company considers the following to be some examples of important indicators that may trigger an impairment review: (i) significant under-performance or losses of assets relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (ii) significant changes in the manner or use of assets or in the Company's overall strategy with respect to the manner or use of the acquired assets or changes in the Company's overall business strategy; (iii) significant negative industry or economic trends; (iv) increased competitive pressures; (v) a significant decline in the Company's stock price for a sustained period of time; and (vi) regulatory changes. The Company evaluates acquired assets for potential impairment indicators at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of such events.

The impairment charges, if any, is included in operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Computer Equipment

Computer equipment is recorded at cost. Expenditures for major additions and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation of computer equipment is computed by the straight-line method (after taking into account their respective estimated residual values) over the assets estimated useful life of five (5) years. Upon sale or retirement of computer equipment, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in statements of operations.

Related Parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the related parties include a. affiliates of the Company; b. entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825–10–15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c. trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d. principal owners of the Company; e. management of the Company; f. other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g. other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved; b. description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and d. amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time, that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Income Tax Provisions

The Company was a single member LLC, until July 29, 2010 during which time the Company was treated as a disregarded entity for income tax purposes. The operating results prior to July 29, 2010 of LLC were included in the tax return of the Company's founder.

Effective July 29, 2010, the Company follows Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company did not take any uncertain tax positions and had no adjustments to its income tax liabilities or benefits pursuant to the provisions of Sections 740-10-25 for the year ended December 31, 2011 or 2010.

Unaudited Pro Forma Income Tax Information

The operating results prior to July 29, 2010 of LLC were included in the tax return of the Company's founder for income tax purposes. The unaudited pro forma income tax amounts included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and income taxes note reflect the provision for income taxes which would have been recorded if the Company had been incorporated as of the beginning of the first date presented.

Net Income (Loss) per Common Share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially outstanding common shares assumes that the Company incorporated as of the beginning of the first period presented.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2011 or 2010.

Cash Flows Reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05

In June 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05 "*Comprehensive Income" ("ASU 2011-05"),* which was the result of a joint project with the IASB and amends the guidance in ASC 220, *Comprehensive Income,* by eliminating the option to present components of other comprehensive income (OCI) in the statement of stockholders' equity. Instead, the new guidance now gives entities the option to present all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity either as a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or as two separate but consecutive statements. Regardless of whether an entity chooses to present comprehensive income in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements, the amendments require entities to present all reclassification adjustments from OCI to net income on the face of the statement of comprehensive income.

The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively and are effective for public entity for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08

In September 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08 "*Intangibles—Goodwill and Other: Testing Goodwill for Impairment" ("ASU 2011-08").* This Update is to simplify how public and nonpublic entities test goodwill for impairment. The amendments permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. Under the amendments in this Update, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount.

The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10 *"Property, Plant and Equipment: Derecognition of in Substance Real Estate-a Scope Clarification" ("ASU 2011-09").* This Update is to resolve the diversity in practice as to how financial statements have been reflecting circumstances when parent company reporting entities cease to have controlling financial interests in subsidiaries that are in substance real estate, where the situation arises as a result of default on nonrecourse debt of the subsidiaries.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2012 for public entities. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11 *"Balance Sheet: Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities" ("ASU 2011-11").* This Update requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. The objective of this disclosure is to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of IFRS.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12 *"Comprehensive Income: Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05" ("ASU 2011-12").* This Update is a deferral of the effective date pertaining to reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income in ASU 2011-05. FASB is to going to reassess the costs and benefits of those provisions in ASU 2011-05 related to reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. Due to the time required to properly make such a reassessment and to evaluate alternative presentation formats, the FASB decided that it is necessary to reinstate the requirements for the presentation of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income that were in place before the issuance of Update 2011-05.

All other requirements in Update 2011-05 are not affected by this Update, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. Public entities should apply these requirements for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

As a "smaller reporting company," as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, we are not required to provide the information called for by this Item.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JH Designs, Inc.

(A Development Stage Company)

December 31, 2011 and 2010

Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
JH Designs, Inc.
(A development stage company)
Studio City, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of JH Designs, Inc., a development stage company (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and for the period from February 19, 2009 (Inception) through December 31, 2011. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and for the period from February 19, 2009 (Inception) through December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company had a deficit accumulated during the development stage at December 31, 2011 and had a net loss and net cash used in operating activities for the year then ended. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to these matters are also described in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/Li & Company, PC
Li & Company, PC

Skillman, New Jersey
April 16, 2012

JH Designs, Inc. and Subsidiary
(A Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31,2011	December 31, 2010
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	$ 882	$ 12,719
Prepaid expenses	-	4,000
Total current assets	882	16,719
FIXED ASSETS		
Computer equipment	10,761	10,761
Less accumulated depreciation	(7,244)	(5,092)
Total fixed assets	3,517	5,669
OTHER ASSETS		
Security deposit	250	250
Total Assets	$ 4,649	$ 22,638
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS'DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Line of credit	$ 12,525	$ 15,699
Accrued expenses	903	10,400
Notes payable	13,200	13,200
Advances from the majority stockholder and Chief Executive Officer	10,113	4,509
	36,741	43,808
Total current liabilities	36,741	43,808
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Preferred stock: $0.001 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock: $0.001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 9,845,000 shares issued and outstanding	9,845	9,845
Additional paid-in capital	(2,295)	(2,295)
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(39,642)	(28,720)
Total stockholders' deficit	(32,092)	(21,170)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	$ 4,649	$ 22,638

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

JH Designs, Inc. and Subsidiary
(A Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010	For the Period from February 19, 2009 (inception) through December 31, 2011
Net Revenues	$ -	$ 5,243	$ 134,945
Cost of Services	-	-	83,686
Gross Profit	-	5,243	51,259
Operating Expenses			
Advertising and promotion	-	7,997	10,432
Depreciation expense	2,152	2,548	7,244
Insurance expense	-	883	12,046
Payroll expenses	-	-	11,478
Professional fees	5,265	26,150	36,326
Rent - storage	646	-	25,176
Rent - office	-	2,200	20,466
General and administrative	1,546	2,169	26,534
Total operating expenses	9,609	41,947	149,702
Loss from Operations	(9,609)	(36,704)	(98,443)
		-	
Other (Income) Expenses			
Interest expense	1,313	-	1,740
Total other (income) expense	1,313	(36,704)	1,740
Loss before Income Taxes	(10,922)	(36,704)	(100,183)
Income Tax Provision	-	-	-
Net Loss	$ (10,922)	$ (36,704)	$ (100,183)
Pro Forma:			
Income (Loss) before Income Taxes	(10,922)	(36,704)	(100,183)
Pro Forma Income Tax Provision	-	-	-
Pro Forma Net Income (Loss)	$ (10,922)	$ (36,704)	$ (100,183)
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED:	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	
Weighted average common shares outstanding - Basic and Diluted	9,845,000	9,595,969	

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

JH Designs, Inc. and Subsidiary
(A Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Deficit

	Member's Capital	Common Stock, $0.001 Par Value Shares	Common Stock, $0.001 Par Value Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit Accumulated during the Development stage	Total Stockholders' Deficit
February 19, 2009 (inception)	$ -	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Shares issued to founder for membership interest upon formation		9,500,000	9,500	(9,500)		-
Member's capital contributed	3,535					3,535
Net loss					(52,557)	(52,557)
Balance, December 31, 2009	3,535	9,500,000	9,500	(9,500)	(52,557)	(49,022)
Member's capital contributed for the period from January 1, 2010 through July 29, 2010	33,026					33,026
Net loss for the period from January 1, 2010 through July 29, 2010					(7,984)	(7,984)
Reclassification of LLC member capital as additional paid-in capital	(36,561)			36,561		-
Reclassification of accumulated deficit and net loss as of July 29, 2010				(60,541)	60,541	-
Shares issued for cash at $0.001 par value per share on August 4, 2010		30,000	30			30
Shares issued for cash at $0.1 per share		315,000	315	31,185		31,500
Net loss for the period from July 30, 2010 through December 30, 2010					(28,720)	(28,720)
Balance December 31, 2010	-	9,845,000	9,845	(2,295)	(28,720)	(21,170)
Net loss for year					(10,922)	(10,922)
Balance December 31, 2011	$ -	9,845,000	$ 9,845	$ (2,295)	$ (39,642)	$ (32,092)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

JH Designs, Inc. and Subsidiary
(A Development Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010	For the Period from February 19, 2009 (Inception) through December 31, 2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	$ (10,922)	$ (36,704)	$ (100,183)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation	2,152	2,548	7,244
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid expenses	4,000	(4,000)	-
Security deposit	-	-	(250)
Accrued expenses	(9,497)	10,402	904
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(14,267)	(27,754)	(92,285)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-	(10,761)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-	(10,761)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from line of credit	-	5,172	15,699
Repayment of line of credit	(3,173)	-	(3,173)
Proceed from notes payable	-	-	59,000
Repayment of notes payable	-	(24,805)	(45,800)
Advances from majority stockholder	5,603	4,509	10,112
Proceeds from sale of common shares	-	31,500	31,500
Member's capital		23,555	36,590
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	2,430	39,931	103,928
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(11,837)	12,177	882
Cash at beginning of period	12,719	542	-
Cash at end of period	$ 882	$ 12,719	$ 882
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS INFORMATION:			
Interest paid	$ 1,313	$ -	$ 1,313
Income tax paid	$	$ -	$ -

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 - Organization and Operations

Staged for Success, LLC

On February 19, 2009, Mr. Jonathan Hopp formed Staged for Success LLC ("LLC"), a single member LLC under the laws of the State of California. LLC engages in home staging and interior design services business.

JH Designs, Inc.

JH Designs, Inc. (the "Company"), was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on July 29, 2010. Upon formation the Company issued 9,500,000 shares of its common stock to Mr. Jonathan Hopp, the founder, in exchange for the existing business of the LLC. No value was given to the stock issued by the newly formed corporation. Therefore, the shares were recorded to reflect the $.001 par value and paid in capital was recorded as a negative amount ($9,500). The sole purpose of the formation of the Company is to acquire Staged for Success LLC, a single member LLC owned and operating by Mr. Jonathan Hopp. The Company was inactive prior to the acquisition of Staged for Success LLC.

Merger of Staged for Success, LLC

On September 1, 2010, the Company acquired, from Mr. Jonathan Hopp, a 100% interest in LLC for one (1) dollar. The acquisition of LLC ("Predecessor") by the Company has been accounted for as a reverse acquisition for financial accounting purposes. The reverse acquisition is deemed a capital transaction and the net assets of Predecessor (the accounting acquirer) are carried forward to the Company (the legal acquirer and the reporting entity) at their carrying value before the combination. The acquisition process utilizes the capital structure of the Company and the assets and liabilities of Predecessor which are recorded at historical cost. The equity of the Company is the historical equity of Predecessor retroactively restated to reflect the number of shares issued by the Company in the transaction.

The Company applied paragraph 505-10-S99-3 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification issued by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), by reclassifying the single member LLC's owner capital account inclusive of capital contribution of $3,535 and a deficit accumulated during the development stage of ($60,541) to additional paid-in capital as of July 29, 2010.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared as if the Company had its corporate capital structure as of the first date of the first period presented.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Principle of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include all of the accounts of the Company as of December 31 2011 and 2010, for the period then ended and for the period from July 29, 2010 (inception) through December 31, 2011 LLC is included as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, for the years then ended, and for the period from February 19, 2009 (date of formation) through December 31, 2011. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Development Stage Company

The Company is a development stage company as defined by section 915-10-20 of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification. Although the Company has recognized some nominal amount of revenues since inception, the Company is still devoting substantially all of its efforts on establishing the business and, therefore, still qualifies as a development stage company. All losses accumulated since inception have been considered as part of the Company's development stage activities.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

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

The Company's significant estimates include the fair value of financial instruments; the carrying value and recoverability of long-lived assets, including the values assigned to and estimated useful lives of computer equipment; income tax rate, income taxes provision, deferred tax assets and valuation allowance of deferred tax assets; and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Those significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to those estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole 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.

Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such evaluations, and if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of Financial Instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1 Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

Level 2 Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3 Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses and accrued expenses approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

The Company's line of credit and notes payable approximate the fair value of such instruments based upon management's best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

It is not, however, practical to determine the fair value of advances from stockholders due to their related party nature.

Carrying Value, Recoverability and Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company has adopted paragraph 360-10-35-17 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which include computer equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company considers the following to be some examples of important indicators that may trigger an impairment review: (i) significant under-performance or losses of assets relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (ii) significant changes in the manner or use of assets or in the Company's overall strategy with respect to the manner or use of the acquired assets or changes in the Company's overall business strategy; (iii) significant negative industry or economic trends; (iv) increased competitive pressures; (v) a significant decline in the Company's stock price for a sustained period of time; and (vi) regulatory changes. The Company evaluates acquired assets for potential impairment indicators at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of such events.

The impairment charges, if any, is included in operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Computer Equipment

Computer equipment is recorded at cost. Expenditures for major additions and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation of computer equipment is computed by the straight-line method (after taking into account their respective estimated residual values) over the assets estimated useful life of five (5) years. Upon sale or retirement of computer equipment, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in statements of operations.

Related Parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the related parties include a. affiliates of the Company; b. entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825–10–15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c. trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d.principal owners of the Company; e. management of the Company; f. other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g. other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved; b. description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and d. amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitments and Contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time, that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Income Tax Provisions

The Company was a single member LLC, until July 29, 2010 during which time the Company was treated as a disregarded entity for income tax purposes. The operating results prior to July 29, 2010 of LLC were included in the tax return of the Company's founder.

Effective July 29, 2010, the Company follows Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company did not take any uncertain tax positions and had no adjustments to its income tax liabilities or benefits pursuant to the provisions of Sections 740-10-25 for the year ended December 31, 2011 or 2010.

Unaudited Pro Forma Income Tax Information

The operating results prior to July 29, 2010 of LLC were included in the tax return of the Company's founder for income tax purposes. The unaudited pro forma income tax amounts included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and income taxes note reflect the provision for income taxes which would have been recorded if the Company had been incorporated as of the beginning of the first date presented.

Net Income (Loss) per Common Share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially outstanding common shares assumes that the Company incorporated as of the beginning of the first period presented.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2011 or 2010

Cash Flows Reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05

In June 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05 "*Comprehensive Income" ("ASU 2011-05"),* which was the result of a joint project with the IASB and amends the guidance in ASC 220, *Comprehensive Income,* by eliminating the option to present components of other comprehensive income (OCI) in the statement of stockholders' equity. Instead, the new guidance now gives entities the option to present all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity either as a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or as two separate but consecutive statements. Regardless of whether an entity chooses to present comprehensive income in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements, the amendments require entities to present all reclassification adjustments from OCI to net income on the face of the statement of comprehensive income.

The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively and are effective for public entity for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08

In September 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08 "*Intangibles—Goodwill and Other: Testing Goodwill for Impairment" ("ASU 2011-08").* This Update is to simplify how public and nonpublic entities test goodwill for impairment. The amendments permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. Under the amendments in this Update, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount.

The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10 *"Property, Plant and Equipment: Derecognition of in Substance Real Estate-a Scope Clarification" ("ASU 2011-09").* This Update is to resolve the diversity in practice as to how financial statements have been reflecting circumstances when parent company reporting entities cease to have controlling financial interests in subsidiaries that are in substance real estate, where the situation arises as a result of default on nonrecourse debt of the subsidiaries.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2012 for public entities. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11 *"Balance Sheet: Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities" ("ASU 2011-11").* This Update requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. The objective of this disclosure is to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of IFRS.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12 *"Comprehensive Income: Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05" ("ASU 2011-12").* This Update is a deferral of the effective date pertaining to reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income in ASU 2011-05. FASB is to going to reassess the costs and benefits of those provisions in ASU 2011-05 related to reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. Due to the time required to properly make such a reassessment and to evaluate alternative presentation formats, the FASB decided that it is necessary to reinstate the requirements for the presentation of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income that were in place before the issuance of Update 2011-05.

All other requirements in Update 2011-05 are not affected by this Update, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. Public entities should apply these requirements for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 – Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company had a deficit accumulated during the development stage at December 31, 2011, a net loss and net cash used in operating activities for the year then ended. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

While the Company is attempting to commence operations and generate revenues, the Company's cash position may not be significant enough to support the Company's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement its business plan and generate revenues provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to generate revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to further implement its business plan and generate revenues.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 4 – Computer Equipment

Computer equipment, stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Computer equipment	$ 10,761	$ 10,761
Less accumulated depreciation	(7,244)	(5,092)
	$ 3,517	$ 5,669

Depreciation Expense

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 was $2,152 and $2,548 respectively.

Note 5 – Line of Credit

LLC has an open line of credit of $16,000 with a financial institution with interest at 9.75% per annum, payable monthly, with the principal due on demand. The usage and availability of the line of credit at December 31, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Total Facility	$ 16,000	$ 16,000
Facility Used	$ 12,525	$ 15,699
Facility Available	$ 3,475	$ 301

Note 6 – Notes Payable

Notes payable at December 31, 2011 and 2010, consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Notes payable	$ 13,200	$ 13,200
	$ 13,200	$ 13,200

LLC has notes payable to an unrelated third party. The notes are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

Note 7 – Related Party Transactions

Advances from majority stockholder and Chief Executive Officer

Advances from majority stockholder and Chief Executive Officer at December 31, 2011 and 2010, consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Advances from major stockholder and Chief Executive Officer	$ 10,113	$ 4,509
	$ 10,113	$ 4,509

The advances from major stockholder and Chief Executive Officer bear no interest and are due on demand.

Free Office Space from its Majority Stockholder and Chief Executive Officer

The Company has been provided office space by its majority stockholder and Chief Executive Officer at no cost. The management determined that such cost is nominal and did not recognize the rent expense in its financial statements.

Note 8 – Stockholders' Deficit

Shares Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue 100,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of $0.001 per share, and 25,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of $0.001 per share.

Common Stock

The Company was incorporated on July 29, 2010 at which time 9,500,000 shares of common stock were issued to the Company's founder in exchange for the existing business of the LLC. No value was given to the stock issued by the newly formed corporation. Therefore, the shares were recorded to reflect the $.001 par value and paid in capital was recorded as a negative amount ($9,500). In other words, no net value was assigned to these shares.

On August 4, 2010, the Company sold 30,000 shares of common stock at par value $0.001 per share for $30.

For the period from September 1, 2010 through December 30, 2010, the Company sold 315,000 shares of common stock at $0.1 per share, or $31,500 in aggregate for cash.

Note 9 – Income Tax Provision

At December 31, 2011, the Company has available for federal income tax purposes a net operating loss ("NOL") carry-forwards of $39,642 that may be used to offset future taxable income through the fiscal year ending December 31, 2031. No tax benefit has been reported with respect to these net operating loss carry-forwards in the accompanying consolidated financial statements since the Company believes that the realization of its net deferred tax asset of approximately $13,478 was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are fully offset by a valuation allowance of $13,478.

Deferred tax assets consist primarily of the tax effect of NOL carry-forwards.The Company has provided a full valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets because of the uncertainty regarding its realizability. The valuation allowance increased approximately $3,714 and $9,764 for the year ended December 31, 2011 and for the period from July 29, 2010 through December 31, 2010, respectively.

Components of deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Deferred Tax Assets – Non-current:		
Expected income tax benefit from NOL Carry-forwards	$ 13,478	$ 9,764
Less valuation allowance	(13,478)	(9,764)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	$ -	$ -

A reconciliation of the federal statutory income tax rate and the effective income tax rate as a percentage of income before income taxes is as follows:

	For the Year ended December 31, 2011	For the Year ended December 31, 2010
Federal statutory income tax rate	34.0%	34.0%
Change in valuation allowance on net operating loss carry-forwards	(34.0%)	(34.0%)
Effective income tax rate	0.0%	0.0%

Pro Forma Income Tax Information (Unaudited)

Pro Forma Deferred Tax Assets

If the Company had been incorporated as of the beginning of the first date presented at February 19, 2009 (inception), the Company's net operating loss ("NOL") carry–forwards for Federal income tax purposes would have been $100,183 that may be offset against future taxable income through 2031; and the Company's net deferred tax assets and valuation allowance would have been $34,063; and its valuation allowance would have increased approximately $3,714 and $12,480 for the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Components of pro forma deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Deferred Tax Assets – Non-current:		
Expected income tax benefit from NOL Carry-forwards	$ 34,063	$ 30,349
Less valuation allowance	(34,063)	$ (30,349)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	$ -	$ -

Pro Forma Income Tax Provision in the Consolidated Statements of Operations

A reconciliation of the pro forma federal statutory income tax rate and the effective income tax rate as a percentage of income before income taxes is as follows:

	For the Year ended December 31, 2011	For the Year ended December 31, 2010
Federal statutory income tax rate	34.0%	34.0%
Change in valuation allowance on net operating loss carry-forwards	(34.0%)	(34.0%)
Effective income tax rate	0.0%	0.0%

Note 10 – Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that there were no reportable subsequent events to be disclosed.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and the principal financial officer, we are responsible for conducting an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our internal controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this report. Disclosure controls and procedures means that the material information required to be included in our Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms relating to our company, including any consolidating subsidiaries, and was made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period when this report was being prepared. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded as of the evaluation date that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2011.

MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

As of December 31, 2011, management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's President Chief Executive Officer and effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP in the United States of America and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of our assets;

- Provide reasonable assurance our transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of our financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and

- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statement.

In evaluating the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in Internal Control – Integrated Framework. Based on that evaluation, completed by Jonathan Hopp, our President and Chief Executive Officer, who also serves as our principal accounting and financial officer, Mr. Hopp concluded that, during the period covered by this report, such internal controls and procedures were not effective to detect the inappropriate application of US GAAP rules as more fully described below.

This was due to deficiencies that existed in the design or operation of our internal controls over financial reporting that adversely affected our internal controls and that may be considered to be material weaknesses.

The matters involving internal controls and procedures that our management considered to be material weaknesses under the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board were: (i) lack of a functioning audit committee due to a lack of a majority of independent members and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our board of directors, resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures; (ii) inadequate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives; and (iii) ineffective controls over period end financial disclosure and reporting processes. The aforementioned material weaknesses were identified by our President and Chief Executive Officer who also serves as our principal financial and accounting officer, in connection with the review of our financial statements as of December 31, 2011.

To address the material weakness discussed above, management performed additional analyses and other procedures to ensure that the financial statements included herein fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

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

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2011 that have materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Our executive officer's and director's and their respective ages as of December 31, 2011 are as follows:

Name	Age	Positions and Offices
Jonathan Hopp	49	President and Chief Executive Officer, and Director

The directors named above will serve until the next annual meeting of the stockholders or until their respective resignation or removal from office. Thereafter, directors are anticipated to be elected for one-year terms at the annual stockholders' meeting. Officers will hold their positions at the pleasure of the Board of Directors, absent any employment agreement, of which none currently exists or is contemplated.

Set forth below is a brief description of the background and business experience of our executive officers and directors for the past five years.

JONATHAN HOPP, AGE 49

Mr. Hopp has served as our President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary and a Director since July 29, 2010. Since 2001, Mr. Hopp has owned and operated Jonathan Hopp Interior Design, a sole proprietorship, based in the Los Angeles, California. Through his business, Jonathan Hopp Interior Design, Mr. Hopp works as an advisor regarding interior design, from interior finish designs and construction consultation, to furniture selection, specification and purchasing. In February 2009, Mr. Hopp formed Staged for Success, LLC, a California limited liability company, now a subsidiary of JH Designs, Inc. Mr. Hopp recently completed *Interior Bliss: How to Decorate Like A Pro Without Breaking The Bank*, a book about teaching the tips and strategies employed in the staging company Staged For Success. *Interior Bliss* is being published in August 2011. Mr. Hopp has also been published in *Good Housekeeping Magazine* as well as *Valley Magazine.* Additionally, he has appeared on *Designer's Challenge* and *Beautiful Homes and Great Estates*. Mr. Hopp's background as a business owner, an interior designer and a published author on interior design led to our conclusion that Mr. Hopp should be serving as a member of our board of directors in light of our business and structure.

TERM OF OFFICE

All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. The Company's Bylaws provide that the Board of Directors will consist of no less than three members. Officers are elected by and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Our board of directors is currently composed of one member, which member does not qualify as an independent director in accordance with the published listing requirements of the NASDAQ Global Market. The NASDAQ independence definition includes a series of objective tests, such as that the director is not, and has not been for at least three years, one of our employees and that neither the director, nor any of his family members has engaged in various types of business dealings with us. In addition, our board of directors has not made a subjective determination as to each director that no relationships exist which, in the opinion of our board of directors, would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director, though such subjective determination is required by the NASDAQ rules. Had our board of directors made these determinations, our board of directors would have reviewed and discussed information provided by the directors and us with regard to each director's business and personal activities and relationships as they may relate to us and our management.

CERTAIN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No director, nominee for director, or executive officer of the Company has appeared as a party in any legal proceeding material to an evaluation of his ability or integrity during the past five years.

SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYEES AND CONSULTANTS

Other than our officers and directors, we currently have no other significant employees.

AUDIT COMMITTEE AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Since we do not have an audit or compensation committee comprised of independent directors, the functions that would have been performed by such committees are performed by our directors. The Board of Directors has not established an audit committee and does not have an audit committee financial expert, nor has the Board of Directors established a nominating committee. The Board is of the opinion that such committees are not necessary since the Company is an early exploration stage company and has only two directors, and to date, such directors have been performing the functions of such committees. Thus, there is a potential conflict of interest in that our directors and officers have the authority to determine issues concerning management compensation, nominations, and audit issues that may affect management decisions.

There are no family relationships among our directors or officers. Other than as described above, we are not aware of any other conflicts of interest with any of our executive officers or directors.

SECTION 16(A) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of our equity securities, file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Executive officers, directors and greater-than-ten percent stockholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with all Section 16(a) forms they file. Based on our review of filings made on the SEC website, and the fact of us not receiving certain forms or written representations from certain reporting persons that they have complied with the relevant filing requirements, we believe that, during the year ended December 31, 2011, our executive officers, directors and greater-than-ten percent stockholders complied with all Section 16(a) filing requirements.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Company has not adopted a code of ethics that applies to its principal executive officers, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. The Company has not adopted a code of ethics because it has only commenced operations.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following tables set forth certain information about compensation paid, earned or accrued for services by our Chief Executive Officer and all other executive officers (collectively, the "Named Executive Officers") in the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The table below summarizes all compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to our officers for all services rendered in all capacities to us as of the year ended December 31, for the fiscal year ended as indicated.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Stock Awards ($)	Option Awards ($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation($)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation($)	All Other Compensation($)	Total ($)
Jonathan Hopp (1)	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	9,500(2)(3)	0	0	0	0	9,500

(1) President and Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director.

(2) Pursuant to a Letter Agreement, dated August 5, 2010, by and between Registrant and Jonathan Hopp, our sole officer and director, we issued Mr. Hopp 9,500,000 shares of common stock, at a value of $0.001 per share in exchange for him acting as our President and Chief Executive Officer for a term of one year, which term ends on August 5, 2011.

(3) This valuation was calculated as of the grant date fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 718.

None of our directors have received monetary compensation since our inception to the date of this Form 10-K. We currently do not pay any compensation to our directors serving on our board of directors.

STOCK OPTION GRANTS

We have not granted any stock options to the executive officers since our inception. Upon the further development of our business, we will likely grant options to directors and officers consistent with industry standards for junior mineral exploration companies.

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

Pursuant to a letter agreement, dated November 19, 2009, (i) the Company is obligated to pay Jonathan Hopp, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, Treasurer and a Director, for a term of two years, $1,000 per month, as consideration for Ms. Wildmen serving and performing her duties as President of the Company, and (ii) Ms. Wildmen shall assign her right to such compensation of $1,000 per month to the Company, until such time as the Company closes on an equity or debt financing of not less than $100,000.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth director compensation as of December 31, 2011:

Name	Fees Earned Paid in Cash($)	Stock Awards($)	Option Awards($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation($)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings($)	All Other Compensation($)	Total($)
Jonathan Hopp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table lists, as of December 31, 2011, the number of shares of common stock of our Company that are beneficially owned by (i) each person or entity known to our Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding common stock; (ii) each officer and director of our Company; and (iii) all officers and directors as a group. Information relating to beneficial ownership of common stock by our principal shareholders and management is based upon information furnished by each person using "beneficial ownership" concepts under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Under these rules, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or direct the voting of the security, or investment power, which includes the power to vote or direct the voting of the security. The person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any security of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Under the Securities and Exchange Commission rules, more than one person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of the same securities, and a person may be deemed to be a beneficial owner of securities as to which he or she may not have any pecuniary beneficial interest. Except as noted below, each person has sole voting and investment power.

The percentages below are calculated based on 9,845,000 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2011. We do not have any outstanding warrant, options or other securities exercisable for or convertible into shares of our common stock.

The percentages below are calculated based on 9,845,000 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of November 2, 2011 We do not have any outstanding warrant, options or other securities exercisable for or convertible into shares of our common stock.

Title of Class	**Name and Address of Beneficial Owner**	**Number of Shares Owned Beneficially**	**Percent of Class Owned**
Common Stock:	Mr. Jonathan Hopp, President, Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director (1)	9,500,000	96.4%
All executive officers and directors as a group		9,500,000	96.4%

(1) Unless otherwise noted, the address of each person or entity listed is, c/o JH Designs, Inc., 11271 Ventura Blvd. #511, Studio City, California 91604.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

None.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

For the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the total fees charged to the company for audit services, including quarterly reviews were $12,000 (including a payment of $6,000 after December 31, 2011 for the audit services included in this Annual report on Form 10-K) and $12,500, for audit-related services were $1,050 and $0 and for tax services and other services were $0 and $0, respectively.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

(a) The following Exhibits, as required by Item 601 of Regulation SK, are attached or incorporated by reference, as stated below.

Number	Description
2.1	LLC Membership Purchase Agreement, dated September 1, 2010, by and between Registrant and Jonathan Hopp*
3.1	Articles of Incorporation*
3.2	Bylaws*
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer and pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002..
101.INS **	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH **	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL **	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF **	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB **	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE **	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Form S-1 (File No. 333-174196), filed with the Commission on May 13, 2011.

** XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

SIGNATURES

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

JH DESIGNS, INC.
(Name of Registrant)

Date: April 13, 2012

By: */s/ Jonathan Hopp*
Name: Jonathan Hopp
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer (and principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

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Exhibit 31.1

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION
OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF JH DESIGNS, INC.

I, Jonathan Hopp, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of JH Designs, Inc.

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 13, 2012

/s/ Jonathan Hopp
Jonathan Hopp
President and Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer (and

principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)

Exhibit 31.2

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION
OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER OF JH DESIGNS, INC.

I, Jonathan Hopp, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of JH Designs, Inc.

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 13, 2012

/s/ Jonathan Hopp
Jonathan Hopp
President and Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer (and principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)

Exhibit 32.1

SECTION 906 CERTIFICATION OF
PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
OF JH DESIGNS, INC.

In connection with the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K of JH Designs, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2011, the undersigned, Jonathan Hopp, President of JH Designs, Inc., does hereby certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) such Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) the information contained in such Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of JH Designs, Inc.

Date: April 13, 2012

/s/ Jonathan Hopp
Jonathan Hopp
President and Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Treasurer (and principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)