



INITIAL COMPANY INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

FOR

HYBRID ENERGY HOLDINGS, INC.

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 2009

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS INITIAL COMPANY INFORMATION AND DISCLOSURE STATE, IN PARTICULAR, “MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS” AND “BUSINESS,” INCLUDE “FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS” WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 21E OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED. THESE STATEMENTS REPRESENT THE COMPANY’S EXPECTATIONS OR BELIEFS CONCERNING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, FUTURE REVENUE, EARNINGS, AND OTHER FINANCIAL RESULTS, PROPOSED ACQUISITIONS AND NEW PRODUCTS, ENTRY INTO NEW MARKETS, FUTURE OPERATIONS AND OPERATING RESULTS, FUTURE BUSINESS AND MARKET OPPORTUNITIES. THE COMPANY WISHES TO CAUTION AND ADVISE READERS THAT THESE STATEMENTS INVOLVE RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES THAT COULD CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THE EXPECTATIONS AND BELIEFS CONTAINED HEREIN. FOR A SUMMARY OF CERTAIN RISKS RELATED TO THE COMPANY’S BUSINESS, SEE “RISK FACTORS.” UNDER “DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.”

Unless the context requires otherwise, references to the Company or Issuer are to Hybrid Energy Holdings, Inc.

PART A GENERAL COMPANY INFORMATION

Cautionary Factors That May Affect Future Results (Cautionary Statements Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995)

The disclosure and analysis set forth herein contains certain forward looking statements, particularly statements relating to future actions, performance or results of current and anticipated products and services, sales efforts, expenditures, and financial results. From time to time, the Company also provides forward-looking statements in other publicly-released materials, both written and oral. Forward-looking statements provide current expectations or forecasts of future events such as new products or services, product approvals, revenues, and financial performance. These statements are identified as any statement that does not relate strictly to historical or current facts. They use words such as “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “expects,” “will,” and other words and phrases of similar meaning. In all cases, a broad variety of assumptions can affect the realization of the expectations or forecasts in those statements. Consequently, no forward-looking statement can be guaranteed. Actual future results may vary materially.

The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, but investors are advised to consult any further disclosures by the Company on this subject in its subsequent filings. Furthermore, as permitted by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the Company provides these cautionary statements identifying risk factors, listed below that could cause the Company’s actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. It is not possible to foresee or identify all such factors. Consequently, this list should not be considered an exhaustive statement of all potential risks, uncertainties and inaccurate assumptions.

RISK FACTORS

We Have Never Issued a Dividend and Don’t Anticipate any Dividends in the Future. The Company has never issued a dividend and we do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, we may also be restricted from paying dividends in the future pursuant to subsequent financing arrangements or pursuant to Delaware law.

Volatility of Stock Prices. Market prices of the Company’s Common Stock will be influenced by many factors and will be more subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in operating results of the Company and other factors such as investor perceptions of the Company, supply and demand, interest rates, general economic conditions and those specific to the industry, developments with regard to the Company’s activities, future financial condition and management.

Applicability of Low Priced Stock Risk Disclosure Requirements. The Common Stock of the Company may be considered a low priced security under rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Under these rules, broker-dealers participating in transactions in low priced securities must first deliver a risk disclosure document which describes the risks associated with such stocks, the broker-dealer’s duties, the customer’s rights and remedies, certain market and other information, and make a suitability determination approving the customer for low priced stock transactions based on the customer’s financial situation, investment experience and objectives. Broker-dealers must also disclose these restrictions in writing to the customer, obtain specific written consent of the customer, and provide monthly account statements to the customer. With all these restrictions, the likely effect of designation as a low priced stock will be to decrease the willingness of broker-dealers to

make a market for the stock, to decrease the liquidity of the stock and to increase the transaction cost of sales and purchases of such stock compared to other securities.

You could be diluted from the Issuance of Additional Common and Preferred Stock. The Company is authorized to issue up to 8,000,000,000 shares of Common Stock. To the extent of such authorization, our board of directors will have the ability, without seeking shareholder approval, to issue additional shares of common stock in the future for such consideration as the board may consider sufficient. The issuance of additional common stock in the future may reduce your proportionate ownership and voting power.

Going Concern. We began our operations in 1966, and have not yet attained a level to allow us to meet our current overhead. We do not contemplate attaining profitable operations until 2010, nor is there any assurance that such an operating level can ever be achieved. We will be dependent upon obtaining additional financing in order to adequately fund working capital, infrastructure, manufacturing expenses and significant marketing related expenditures to gain market recognition, so that we can achieve a level of revenue adequate to support our cost structure, none of which can be assured. While we have funded our initial operations with private placements of equity and loans, there can be no assurance that financing will continue to be available to us and, if available, on terms that are favorable to us.

Limited History with No Profitable Operations: We have no history of profitable operations. There are no assurances the Company will be able to develop its markets successfully or that the concept will be received as intended, and that the business will be operated profitably. Accordingly, the Company's projections may not materialize at all or may be materially less than stated.

Dependence on Key and Professional Personnel: The Company's success depends to a significant extent on the efforts, knowledge, and skills of certain key management personnel. If any of their services were to become unavailable, it may have a material adverse affect on the Company and its ability to meet the projections outlined herein. Also, the Company relies on its ability to recruit and retain highly qualified management personnel. The extent to which the Company fails to attract and retain such individuals could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Dependence on Strategic Partners, Alliances and Sub-contractors: The system's design and related technology may depend on successful partnering with various parties. If a partner fails to deliver on its agreements or the Company fails to resolve any disputes or reach agreement, there will be a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

Environmental regulation may increase the costs of production from our properties, which would affect our ability to earn a profit: We may encounter hazards incidental to the exploration of oil and gas properties, such as accidental spills or leakage of petroleum liquids and other unforeseen conditions. We may be subject to liability for pollution and other damages due to hazards, which cannot be insured against due to prohibitive premium costs or for other reasons. Governmental regulations relating to environmental matters are subject to constant change and could increase the cost of exploration or require alteration or cessation of operations in certain areas.

Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could give rise to additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in our activities, the extent of which cannot be predicted. Regulatory requirements and environmental standards are subject to constant evaluation and may be significantly increased, which could materially and adversely affect our business or our ability to develop and produce its properties on an economically feasible basis. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has the potential to adversely affect

the profitability of operations.

We currently do not maintain a fund for restoring sites on which we drill wells or conduct production operations, which could require us to expend substantial resources in the future to restore these sites: We do not maintain a fund for restoring production sites. Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could give rise to an obligation to restore the sites on which we drill wells or conduct production operations. The costs related to restoration or remediation efforts could be substantial and could have a material adverse affect on our business.

Fluctuation and volatility of oil and gas prices may affect the commercial feasibility of our mineral properties and our ability to raise future financing on acceptable terms: As with most other companies involved in resource exploration, we may be adversely affected by future increases in the costs of conducting exploration, development and resource extraction that may not be fully offset by increases in the price received on sale of the petroleum or natural gas.

Our revenues, profitability and future growth, if any, and the value of our oil and gas properties are substantially dependent on prevailing prices of oil and gas. Our ability to borrow and to obtain additional capital on attractive terms is also substantially dependent upon oil and gas prices. Prices for oil and gas are subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and gas, market uncertainty and a variety of additional factors beyond our control. These factors include economic conditions in the United States and the world in general, the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, governmental regulation, political stability in the Middle East and elsewhere, the foreign supply of oil and gas, the price of foreign imports and the availability of alternate fuel sources. Any substantial and extended decline in the price of oil and gas would have an adverse effect on the value of our properties, borrowing capacity, revenues, profitability and cash flows from operations.

Over the last few years oil prices have fluctuated from US\$45 to US\$146 per barrel. In 2008, oil prices increased up to US\$146 per barrel after experiencing a significant decline to a low of approximately US\$45 per barrel in 2006 due to a variety of factors beyond our control. Now, oil is trading around \$70 a barrel. Oil and gas prices could be significantly impacted if/or when the Kyoto Protocol or its successor is enacted. The Kyoto Protocol requires Western countries, including the United States, to reduce the emission of hydrocarbons to below existing levels, increase the efficiency of the use of oil and its byproducts and reduce consumption. In the long term, we expect oil and gas prices to increase with inflation, as well as with economic recovery in Asia and other parts of the world.

Competition: The oil and natural gas industry is intensely competitive in all phases, including the exploration for new production and the acquisition of equipment and labor necessary to conduct drilling activities. The competition comes from numerous major oil companies as well as numerous other independent operators. There is also competition between the oil and natural gas industry and other industries in supplying the energy and fuel requirements of industrial, commercial and individual consumers. We are a minor participant in the industry and compete in the oil and natural gas industry with many other companies having far greater financial, technical and other resources.

Competitive conditions may be substantially affected by various forms of energy legislation and/or regulation considered from time to time by the government of the United States and other countries, as well as factors that we cannot control, including international political conditions, overall levels of supply and demand for oil and gas, and the markets for synthetic fuels and alternative energy sources. Intense competition occurs with respect to marketing, particularly of natural gas.

Revenue Projections: The Company's sales/revenue projections are provided by Management. Although Management has no reason to question the validity of the assumptions used in the projections, there is no guarantee that the projected results will be achieved.

I. The Exact Name of the Issuer and its Predecessor

Hybrid Energy Holdings, Inc. is the name of the Company and its prior name was Comprehensive Healthcare Solutions, Inc.

II. The Address of the Issuer's Principal Executive Offices

5190 Neil Road, Suite 430
Reno, NV 89502
USA

III. The Jurisdiction(s) and Date of the Issuer's Incorporation or Organization

Hybrid Energy Holdings Inc. was originally incorporated on April 15, 1966 as Nantucket Lingerie Inc. in the State of Delaware

PART B SHARE STRUCTURE

IV. The Exact Title and Class of Securities Outstanding

We have issued and outstanding Common Stock and no issued Preferred Stock. The CUSIP of the Company is: 44861A103 and our trading symbol is HYBE.

V. Par or Stated Value and Description of Security

The Company is authorized by its Certificate of Incorporation to issue an aggregate of 8,000,000,000 shares of Common Stock (\$.001 par value per share). As of this filing, 40,077,109 shares of Common Stock and no shares of Preferred Stock are issued and outstanding.

Common Stock

All outstanding shares of Common Stock are of the same class and have equal rights and attributes. The holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders of the Company. All stockholders are entitled to share equally in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our Company, the holders of our Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in all net assets available for distribution to common stockholders after payment to secured convertible promissory note holders and creditors, if any. The Common Stock is not convertible or redeemable and has no pre-emptive, subscription, or conversion rights.

Preferred Stock

Our Board of Directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue Preferred Stock with

dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting, or other rights that could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of the Common Stock. In the event of issuance, the Preferred Stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company. Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of our authorized Preferred Stock, there can be no assurance that the Company will not do so in the future.

This description of certain matters relating to the securities of the Company is a summary and is qualified in its entirety by the provisions of the Company's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws.

VI. The Number of Shares or Total Amount of Securities Outstanding for Each Class of Securities Authorized

December 1 2009	Authorized	Outstanding	Free Trading	Number of Beneficial Shareholders	Number of Shareholders of Record
Common	8,000,000,000	40,077,109	11,830,109	276	276
Preferred A	500,000	-	-	-	-
Preferred B	500,000	-	-	-	-

Dec. 31, 2008	Authorized	Outstanding	Free Trading	Number of Beneficial Shareholders	Number of Shareholders of Record
Common	150,000,000	40,077,109	11,830,109	276	276
Preferred A	500,000	-	-	-	-
Preferred B	500,000	-	-	-	-

Dec. 31, 2007	Authorized	Outstanding	Free Trading	Number of Beneficial Shareholders	Number of Shareholders of Record
Common	150,000,000	40,077,109	11,830,109	276	276
Preferred A	500,000	-	-		
Preferred B	500,000	-	-	-	-

PART C BUSINESS INFORMATION

VII. The Name and Address of the Transfer Agent

Pacific Stock Transfer Company
 4045 S. Spencer Street, Suite 403
 Las Vegas, NV 89119
 Phone: 702-361-3033 Fax: 702-433-1979

The Company's Transfer Agent is properly Registered under the Exchange Act

VIII. The Nature of the Issuer's Business

A. Business Development

Hybrid Energy Holdings, Inc. was originally incorporated on April 15, 1966 as Nantucket Lingerie Inc. in the State of Delaware. The following chart outlines the history of the company. The filings made with the Secretary of State, Delaware are incorporated by reference.

Date	Event
04/15/1966	Original Articles of Incorporation filed under the trading name of Nantucket Industries, Inc. A Delaware registered corporation.
03/03/2000	Nantucket files for chapter 11
01/28/2002	Reverse split at 1 for 10
02/28/2004	Stock Purchase Agreement between Nantucket Industries, Inc., a Delaware corporation and all of the shareholders of Comprehensive Network Solutions, Inc. New ticker: CMHS
09/17/2009	Articles amended. Name changed to “Hybrid Energy Holdings, Inc”. New Ticker: HYBE

- Our fiscal year-end is December 31.
- The Company has not had any bankruptcy or receivership proceedings.
- We are not currently in default of the terms of any note, loan, lease, or other indebtedness or financing arrangement requiring us to make payments.
- We have not had any material reclassification, merger, consolidation, or purchase or sale of a significant amount of assets other than mentioned above.
- We do not currently have a pending or anticipated stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, merger, acquisition, spin-off, or reorganization
- We have never been delisted by any US securities exchange and our Common Stock currently trades on the Pink Sheets, and we do not have any current, past, pending or threatened legal proceedings or administration actions either by or against the Company that could have a material effect on our business, financial condition, or operations and any current, past or pending trading suspensions by a US securities regulator.

Issuers Business

Hybrid Energy Holdings (HEH) acquires and operates profitable energy companies with strong historical cash-flow and sustainable profitability. HEH may acquire promising nascent energy technology or technology rights as portfolio enhancing assets. HEH's acquisitions are focused primarily on traditional and proven fuel production and the latest in energy conservation and power co-generation technologies. HEHE's fuel production acquisitions provide expertise in the

recovery of oil and gas reserves in both mature and marginal fields. The company's operational teams deliver production improvements and developmental and low risk exploration as part of its acquisition strategy for its fuel producing subsidiaries. HEH's primary business strategy is the acquisition of diverse, profitable energy related assets that provide synergistic profits and revenue enhancements across all portfolio companies.

Shell company status: At no time since inception has Hybrid Energy Holdings, Inc. been a shell company as defined by Securities Act Rule 405.

The Company's SIC Codes are 6719 - Holding Companies, misc

We do not believe that any federal, state or local regulations will have a material effect upon our business.

We have not incurred and do not anticipate incurring costs in complying with federal, state and local environmental laws.

We have 5 full-time employees and 4 part-time and consultants.

Business Strategy

Hybrid Energy Holding's business strategy is to acquire energy-related operations and technology. We acquire energy conservation technology and rights. We acquire existing profitable companies to acquire operating in the traditional or alternative energy sectors.

In the traditional energy industry sectors we seek known, proven, developed reserves of oil and natural gas that present long term, fundamentally sound economic opportunities for the Company and our shareholders.

Though fluctuations in oil and natural gas prices are common, the industry has a history of fundamental strength and viability. We hope to position the Company for expanded growth. The company's business plan is to acquire significant equity positions in highly verified fields that have been validated by the drill bit. The objectives of the Company's business plan are to associate with existing proven, profitable private operators that have drill bit validated projects in the continental USA. Our current focus is predominantly in Texas. The obvious risk in the oil and gas business is to spend money and not finding any oil or gas. We believe that by using the above formula and applying the appropriate technologies on existing proven oil/gas fields is the most effective approach for potential success.

Many years of development has shown that there are proven reserves in Texas. Well location, production and historical data are all available to interested parties through the Texas Railroad Commission. We believe that by working with existing operators who know the areas and have the land/lease connections in place, offer us an opportunity to capitalize on and participate in, the wells that are being drilled.

The Company's business model is to invest in "Participation Agreements" which allows the Company to fund projects just as they are about to be drilled. This eliminates the requirement of investing capital in long-term lease commitments. Additionally, we do not have the obligation to invest monies in drill rigs, equipment and manpower, which are necessary to drill an oil and gas well. Presently, our focus is on research and evaluation of projects and the raising of investment capital to participate in the Participation Agreements.

IX. The Nature of Products and Services Offered

Plan of Operations

Our strategic objectives continue to be:

- Research and indentify promising technology and operations in the alternative energy sector for purposes of adding to the company's portfolio.
- Research and indentify promising technology and operations in the energy conservation sector for purposes of adding to the company's portfolio.
- Research and identify known, proven, developed reserves that present low risk opportunities;
- Continue to review opportunities with potential joint venture partners with proven track records in the oil and gas sector; and
- To grow the Company and achieve exponential growth in order to build value per share.

We expect to continue to develop our business plan by acquiring technology, energy conservation operations, alternative energy operations, and locating, researching and investing in quality drilling targets. We believe that in-depth research of lease ownership, on-site visits as well as historical analysis of potential drilling targets are paramount. Combining new technology that is now available and being successfully used in the recovery of new deposits by other oil and gas companies, is traditionally associated with the development of new or existing oil and gas reserves.. Based on current engineering reports, well logs, site visits and the history and long-term experiences of the operating company, we believe that key areas of Texas will continue to be commercially viable and provide new opportunities for Hybrid Energy Holdings, Inc. that result in long-term shareholder value.

When traditional fuel operations are examined for acquisition, we focus only on profitable highly verified fields, with primary focus on natural gas reserves; To apply the vast amount of new technology that has become available in the past few years in combination with industry standard testing methods to assist in our exploration and development of existing gas fields.

Government Regulation

General

The availability of a ready market for oil and gas production depends upon numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include local, state, federal and international regulation of oil and gas production and transportation, as well as regulations governing environmental quality and pollution control, state limits on allowable rates of production by a well or proration unit, the amount of oil and gas available for sale, the availability of adequate pipeline and other transportation and processing facilities, and the marketing of competitive fuels. State and federal regulations are generally intended to prevent waste of oil and gas, protect rights to produce oil and gas between owners in a common reservoir, and control contamination of the environment.

Applicable legislation is under constant review for amendment or expansion. These efforts

frequently result in an increase in the regulatory burden on companies in our industry and a consequent increase in the cost of doing business and decrease in profitability. Numerous federal and state departments and agencies issue rules and regulations imposing additional burdens on the oil and gas industry that are often costly to comply with and carry substantial penalties for non-compliance. Our production operations may be affected by changing tax and other laws relating to the petroleum industry, constantly changing administrative regulations and possible interruptions or termination by government authorities.

The transportation and certain sales of natural gas in interstate commerce are heavily regulated by agencies of the federal government and are affected by the availability, terms and cost of transportation. The price and terms of access to pipeline transportation are subject to extensive federal and state regulation. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is continually proposing and implementing new rules and regulations affecting the natural gas industry, most notably interstate natural gas transmission companies that remain subject to the FERC's jurisdiction. The stated purpose of many of these regulatory changes is to promote competition among the various sectors of the natural gas industry. Some recent FERC proposals may, however, adversely affect the availability and reliability of interruptible transportation service on interstate pipelines.

State regulatory authorities have established rules and regulations requiring permits for drilling operations, drilling bonds and reports concerning operations. Many states have statutes and regulations governing various environmental and conservation matters, including the establishment of maximum rates of production from oil and gas wells, and restricting production to the market demand for oil and gas. Such statutes and regulations may limit the rate at which oil and gas could otherwise be produced. Most states impose a production or severance tax with respect to the production and sale of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids within their respective jurisdictions. State production taxes are generally applied as a percentage of production or sales.

Oil and gas rights may be held by individuals and corporations, and, in certain circumstances, by governments having jurisdiction over the area in which such rights are located. As a general rule, parties holding such rights grant licenses or leases to third parties, such as us, to facilitate the exploration and development of these rights. The terms of the licenses and leases are generally established to require timely development. Notwithstanding the ownership of oil and gas rights, the government of the jurisdiction in which the rights are located generally retains authority over the manner of development of those rights.

Environmental

General . Our activities are subject to local, state and federal laws and regulations governing environmental quality and pollution control in the United States. The exploration, drilling and production from wells, natural gas facilities, including the operation and construction of pipelines, plants and other facilities for transporting, processing, treating or storing natural gas and other products, are subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations by state and federal authorities, including the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). These laws and regulations may require the acquisition of a permit by operators before drilling commences, prohibit drilling activities on certain lands lying within wilderness areas, wetlands and other ecologically sensitive and protected areas, and impose substantial remedial liabilities for pollution resulting from drilling operations. Such regulation can increase our cost of planning, designing, installing and operating such facilities.

Failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in the assessment of administrative, civil and criminal penalties, the imposition of significant investigatory or remedial obligations, and the imposition of injunctive relief that limits or prohibits our operations. Moreover, some environmental laws provide for joint and several strict liability for remediation of releases of hazardous substances, rendering a person liable for environmental damage without regard to negligence or fault on the part of such person. In addition, we may be subject to claims alleging personal injury or property damage as a result of alleged exposure to hazardous substances, such as oil and gas related products.

Changes in environmental laws and regulations occur frequently, and any changes that result in more stringent and costly waste handling, storage, transport, disposal or cleanup requirements could materially adversely affect our operations and financial position, as well as those of the oil and gas industry in general. While we believe that we are in substantial compliance with current environmental laws and regulations and have not experienced any material adverse effect from such compliance, there is no assurance that this trend will continue in the future.

However, since we do not actively participate as oil and gas operators our exposure is reduced, but not eliminated, by the fact that we are limited to working interest participants.

CERCLA. The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), also known as the "Superfund" law, generally imposes joint and several liability for costs of investigation and remediation and for natural resource damages, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct, on certain classes of persons with respect to the release into the environment of substances designated under CERCLA as hazardous substances. These classes of persons or so-called potentially responsible parties include the current and certain past owners and operators of a facility where there is or has been a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance and persons who disposed of or arranged for the disposal of the hazardous substances found at such a facility. CERCLA also authorizes the EPA and, in some cases, third parties to take action in response to threats to the public health or the environment and to seek to recover from the potentially responsible parties the costs of such action. Although CERCLA generally exempts petroleum from the definition of hazardous substances, we may have generated and may generate wastes that fall within CERCLA's definition of hazardous substances. We may in the future be an owner of facilities on which hazardous substances have been released by previous owners or operators of our properties that are named as potentially responsible parties related to their ownership or operation of such property.

Air Emissions. We may be at some point affiliated with projects are subject to local, state and federal regulations for the control of emissions of air pollution. Major sources of air pollutants are subject to more stringent, federally imposed permitting requirements, including additional permits. Producing wells, gas plants and electric generating facilities generate volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides. Some of our producing wells may be in counties that are designated as non-attainment for ozone and may be subject to restrictive emission limitations and permitting requirements. If the ozone problems in the applicable states are not resolved by the deadlines imposed by the federal Clean Air Act, or on schedule to meet the standards, even more restrictive requirements may be imposed, including financial penalties based upon the quantity of ozone producing emissions. If we fail to comply strictly with air pollution regulations or permits, we may be subject to monetary fines and be required to correct any identified deficiencies. Alternatively, regulatory agencies could require us to forego construction, modification or operation of certain air emission sources.

Clean Water Act. The Clean Water Act imposes restrictions and strict controls regarding the

discharge of wastes, including produced waters and other oil and natural gas wastes, into waters of the United States, a term broadly defined. Permits must be obtained to discharge pollutants into federal waters. The Clean Water Act provides for civil, criminal and administrative penalties for unauthorized discharges of oil, hazardous substances and other pollutants. It imposes substantial potential liability for the costs of removal or remediation associated with discharges of oil or hazardous substances. State laws governing discharges to water also provide varying civil, criminal and administrative penalties and impose liabilities in the case of a discharge of petroleum or its derivatives, or other hazardous substances, into state waters. In addition, the EPA has promulgated regulations that may require us to obtain permits to discharge storm water runoff, including discharges associated with construction activities. In the event of an unauthorized discharge of wastes, we may be liable for penalties and costs.

Oil Pollution Act. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 ("OPA"), which amends and augments oil spill provisions of the Clean Water Act, and similar legislation enacted in Texas, Louisiana and other coastal states, impose certain duties and liabilities on certain "responsible parties" related to the prevention of oil spills and damages resulting from such spills in United States waters and adjoining shorelines. A liable "responsible party" includes the owner or operator of a facility or vessel that is a source of an oil discharge or poses the substantial threat of discharge, or the lessee or permittee of the area in which a facility covered by OPA is located. OPA assigns joint and several liability, without regard to fault, to each liable party for oil removal costs, remediation of environmental damage and a variety of public and private damages. OPA also imposes ongoing requirements on a responsible party, including proof of financial responsibility to cover at least some costs of a potential spill. Few defenses exist to the liability imposed by OPA. In the event of an oil discharge, or substantial threat of discharge from our properties, vessels and pipelines, we may be liable for costs and damages.

X. The Nature and Extent of the Issuer's Facilities

The Company maintains its corporate office at 5190 Neil Road, Suite 430, Reno, NV 89502.

The Company believes that the size of its offices adequate for its business, technology, and operational needs for the intermediate future. In the aggregate, however, the Company believes that additional office space may be necessary in the near future to accommodate its growth. Management believes that the Company should not experience any significant difficulty in procuring additional office space as needed.

PART D MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

XI. The Name of the Chief Executive Officer, Members of the Board of Directors, as Well as Control Person

A. Officers and Directors

Name: Anthony Welch, Director and CEO

Business address: 5190 Neil Road, Suite 430,Reno, NV 89502

Employment History: Served as acting Chairman for ChromoCure, Inc from July 2009 to Present. Served as acting Chairman and CEO of Boveran Diagnostics, Inc. since January 2007 to July 2009. In May 2004, Mr. Welch served as a Director for Encore Energy Systems, a company in the business of providing energy conservation solutions. In March 2004, Mr. Welch served as Chairman for Modern Technology Corp, a company in the business of acquiring specialized assets and technology. Mr. Welch provides executive support and business development services to various companies and clients and may serve as either a Director, consultant, or both, to public or private companies from time to time.

Compensation: \$0.00

Hybrid Energy Holdings, Inc. Securities Owned: None.

B. Legal/Disciplinary History

During the past five years, none of our directors, executive officers or persons that may be deemed promoters is currently or have been involved in any legal proceeding concerning (i) any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time; (ii) any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses); (iii) being subject to any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activity; or (iv) being found by a court, the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law (and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated).

C. Disclosure of Family Relationships

NONE

D. Disclosure of Related Party Transactions

NONE

E. Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

NONE

XII. Financial information for the issuer's most recent fiscal period.

The Company's most recent balance sheet; statement of income; statement of cash flows; statement of changes in stockholders' equity; financial notes are not included with this initial disclosure statement and will be filed separately with the OTC Disclosure.

XIII. Similar Financial Information for Such Part of the Two Preceding Fiscal Years as the Issuer or its Predecessor has been in Existence

The Company's financial information for such part of the two preceding fiscal years as the issuer or its predecessor has been in existence including balance sheet; statement of income; statement of cash flows; statement of changes in stockholders' equity; financial notes are not included with this initial disclosure statement and will be filed separately with the OTC Disclosure.

XIV. Beneficial Owners

As of the date of this filing, the following table sets forth certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock by (i) each stockholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock, (ii) by each of our current directors and executive officers as identified herein, and (iii) all of the Company's directors and executive officers as a group. Each person has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of common stock, except as otherwise indicated.

Title of Class	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	%
Common (Restricted)	Wayfarer Management Ltd, STE 305 Capital City Building, Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles	20,500,000	50.1
Common (Restricted)			

XV. The name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that advise the issuer on matters relating to operations, business development and disclosure:

1. Investment Banker

NONE

2. Promoters

NONE

3. Counsel

PARSONS/BURNETT/BJORDAHL, LLP

1850 Skyline Tower
10900 N.E. 4th Street
Bellevue, WA 98004
(425) 451-8036
(425) 451-8568 (fax)

4. Accountant

Thomas J Harris CPA
3901 Stone Way N #202
Seattle, WA 98103
Tel 206-547-6050
Fax 206-548-8132

5. Public Relations Consultant(s)

NONE

6. Investor Relations Consultant

NONE

7. Any other advisor that assisted, advised, prepared or provided information with respect to this disclosure statement

NONE

XVI. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

A. Plan of Operation

1. Cash Requirements and Additional Funding

We began current operations and business plan in 2009, and have not yet attained a level of revenue to allow us to meet our current overhead. We do not contemplate attaining profitable operations until 2010, nor is there any assurance that such an operating level can ever be achieved. We will be dependent upon obtaining additional financing in order to adequately fund working capital, infrastructure, manufacturing expenses and significant marketing/investor related expenditures to gain market recognition, so that we can achieve a level of revenue adequate to support our cost structure, none of which can be assured. While we have funded our initial operations with private placements of equity and bridge loans, there can be no assurance that adequate financing will continue to be available to us and, if available, on terms that are favorable to us.

2. Expected significant changes in the number of employees

NONE

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

Discussion of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are not included with this initial

disclosure statement and will be filed separately with the OTC Disclosure.

C. Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

NONE

XVII. List of Securities Offerings and Shares Issued for Services in the Past Two Years

NONE

PART F EXHIBITS

XVIII. Material Contracts

NONE.

XIX. Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws

The Company's Articles and Bylaws are available to the public and duly filed with the OTC Disclosure Service and with the Delaware Secretary of State and are hereby incorporated by reference.

XX. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

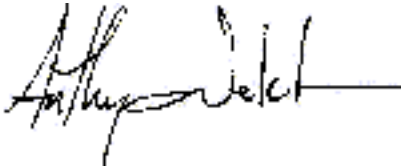
NONE.

XXI. Issuer's Certifications

The undersigned hereby certifies:

1. I have reviewed this Disclosure Statement of Hybrid Energy Holdings, Inc;
2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement 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 disclosure statement; and
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this disclosure statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this disclosure statement.

10 December 2009

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony Welch", followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.