
U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

(Mark one)

Quarterly Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2007

Or

Transition Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File Number 000-1357459

Neuralstem, Inc.

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

52-2007292
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

9700 Great Seneca Highway,
Rockville, Maryland
(Address of principal executive offices)

20850
(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number: (301) 366-4841

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act) Yes No

As of August 1, 2007 there were 29,184,350 shares of common stock, \$.001 par value, issued and outstanding.

Neuralstem, Inc.

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NEURALSTEM, INC.

BALANCE SHEET

(Unaudited)

June 30,
2007

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash	\$ 5,698,653
Accounts receivable	4,359
Prepaid expenses	9,505
Other assets	11,367
Total current assets	<u>5,723,884</u>

Property and equipment, net	82,400
Other assets	36,240
Intangible assets, net	<u>22,603</u>

Total assets	<u>\$ 5,865,127</u>
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LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Note payable, current portion	\$ 5,631
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	541,782
Total current liabilities	<u>547,413</u>

Note payable, long-term portion	18,905
Total liabilities	<u>566,318</u>

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Preferred stock: \$0.01 par value; authorized 7,000,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding	\$ -
Common stock: \$0.01 par value; authorized 75,000,000 shares; 29,161,105 shares issued and outstanding	291,611
Additional paid-in capital	46,348,076
Accumulated deficit	<u>(41,340,878)</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>5,298,809</u>

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 5,865,127</u>
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See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

NEURALSTEM, INC.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues	\$ 78,499	\$ 24,724	\$ 260,324	\$ 59,211
Operating expenses				
Research and development costs	744,149	474,593	1,626,639	824,592
General, selling and administrative expenses	1,178,015	303,581	1,432,167	451,732
Depreciation and amortization	12,981	13,394	25,962	26,788
	<u>1,935,145</u>	<u>791,568</u>	<u>3,084,768</u>	<u>1,303,112</u>
Operating loss	(1,856,646)	(766,844)	(2,824,444)	(1,243,901)
Nonoperating income (expense)				
Interest	58,058	26,673	76,961	37,163
Interest expense	(323)	(417)	(670)	(8,696)
Loss related to extinguishment of warrants liability	-	-	-	(388,401)
Other expense	-	(8,838)		(29,815)
Net loss	<u>\$ (1,798,911)</u>	<u>\$ (749,426)</u>	<u>\$ (2,748,153)</u>	<u>\$ (1,633,650)</u>
Net loss per share, basic	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ (0.03)</u>	<u>\$ (0.10)</u>	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>
Average number of shares of common stock outstanding	<u>29,024,012</u>	<u>25,608,272</u>	<u>27,811,517</u>	<u>24,082,587</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

NEURALSTEM, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (2,748,153)	\$ (1,633,650)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	25,962	26,788
Stock based expenses	474,393	32,335
Loss related to adjustment of warrants liability to fair value	-	388,401
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(4,359)	-
Prepaid expenses	23,343	(15,021)
Other assets	(5,624)	(6,306)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	189,820	(302,935)
Deferred compensation	-	(192,620)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(2,044,618)</u>	<u>(1,703,008)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Capital outlay for intangible assets	(5,191)	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(75,020)	(49,233)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(80,211)</u>	<u>(49,233)</u>
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Issuance of common stock	6,020,300	4,550,000
Payments on notes payable	(3,859)	(121,437)
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>6,016,441</u>	<u>4,428,563</u>
Net increase in cash	3,891,612	2,676,322
Cash, beginning of period	<u>1,807,041</u>	<u>526,381</u>
Cash, end of period	<u>\$ 5,698,653</u>	<u>\$ 3,202,703</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

NEURALSTEM, INC.

STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

(Unaudited)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Common Stock	Additional Paid-In	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Payable	Capital	Deficit	
Balance, December 31, 2006	-	\$ -	26,011,605	\$260,116	\$ 150,000	\$39,734,878	\$(38,592,725)	\$ 1,552,269
Issuance of common stock for cash proceeds of \$4,694,900 (net of offering expense of \$440,100), \$2.50 per share	-	-	2,054,000	20,540	-	4,674,360	-	4,694,900
Issuance of common stock for cash proceeds of \$919,700 (net of offering expense of \$80,300), \$2.50 per share	-	-	400,000	4,000	-	915,700	-	919,700
Issuance of common stock related to exercise of stock warrants, \$0.05 per share	-	-	69,000	690	-	2,760	-	3,450
Issuance of common stock related to exercise of stock warrants, \$0.50 per share	-	-	100,000	1,000	-	49,000	-	50,000
Issuance of common stock related to exercise of warrants related to Private Placement Offering, \$1.50 exercise price per share	-	-	201,500	2,015	-	300,235	-	302,250
Issuance of common stock related to exercise of warrants related to Private Placement Offering, \$2.00 exercise price per share	-	-	25,000	250	-	49,750	-	50,000
Issuance of common stock related to satisfaction of common stock payable	-	-	300,000	3,000	(150,000)	147,000	-	-
Vesting of warrants for 19,789 shares of common stock related to consultant	-	-	-	-	-	46,224	-	46,224
Vesting of options for 395,128 shares of common stock related to officer	-	-	-	-	-	428,169	-	428,169
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,748,153)	(2,743,883)
Balance, June 30, 2007	-	-	29,161,105	\$291,611	\$ -	\$46,348,076	\$(41,340,878)	\$ 5,298,809

See Accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

NEURALSTEM, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission requirements for interim financial statements. Therefore, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. The financial statements should be read in conjunction with Neuralstem, Inc.'s (the "Company") annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

The interim financial statements present the balance sheet, statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows of the Company. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The interim financial information is unaudited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position as of June 30, 2007 and the results of operations and cash flows presented herein have been included in the financial statements. All such adjustments are the recurring and normal nature. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results of operations for the full year.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles 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 reporting period. Because of the use of estimates inherent in the financial reporting process, actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Note 2. Stockholders' Equity

During March 2007, the Company raised \$5,614,600 (net of offering expenses of \$520,400) through a private placement at \$2.50 per unit. Each unit sold consisted of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase 1/2 share of common stock at \$3.00 per share. These warrants have a life of 5 years. In connection with this offering, the Company paid fees and expense totaling \$520,400 and issued to its placement agent a warrant to purchase 294,480 shares of common stock at \$3.00 per share.

In May 2007, the Company granted stock options for 40,000 shares of common stock to two of its directors (20,000 options each) with an exercise price of \$3.30 per share and a seven year life. The options vest as follows: (i) 20,000 vests after the one month anniversary of joining the Board of Directors (10,000 each); and (ii) 20,000 vests quarterly over a one year period. The value of these stock options approximated \$111,000. The Company valued these options under the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: exercise price of \$3.30, term of 2.31 years, and volatility rate of 188% and discount rate of 5.10%. The total value of these options will be expensed over the vesting period. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, total expense recorded related to these options approximated \$18,000.

NEURALSTEM, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Stockholders' Equity (continued)

During June 2007, the Company granted two warrants for an aggregate of 3,000,000 shares of common stock to the Company's Chief Scientific Officer and Chairman of the Board as an incentive for this officer's continued employment and the transfer of certain rights. The warrants vest as follows: (1) 1,000,000 warrants vest in October 2010; and (2) 2,000,000 vest in October 2011. The value of these warrants is approximated at \$9,141,000. The Company valued these warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: exercise price of \$3.01, term of 5.25 years, volatility rate of 188% and discount rate of 5.23%. The total value of these warrants will be expensed over the vesting period. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, total expense recorded related to these warrants approximated \$193,000.

Note 3. Employment Agreement

On April 1, 2007, the Company entered into an a one year employment agreement with its newly hired Chief Financial Officer. The employment agreement, in addition to cash compensation, provides for the issuance of a stock option to purchase 100,000 shares of common stock based on continued employment for a period of twelve months. The option vests as follows: (1) 25,000 shares vest immediately, and (2) the remaining 75,000 shares shall vest quarterly, (18,750 at the end of each quarter), over the year so that 100% of the option shall be vested in 12 months subject to employees continued employment. The value of the option approximated \$275,000. The Company valued this option under the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: exercise price of \$3.15, average term of 2.38 years, and volatility rate of 188% and discount rate of 5.23%. The total value of this option will be expensed over vesting period. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, total expense recorded related to this option totaled \$69,000.

ADVISEMENT

Unless the context requires otherwise, “*Neuralstem*”, “*the company*”, “*we*”, “*us*”, “*our*” and similar terms refer to Neuralstem, Inc. Our common stock, par value \$.001 per share is commonly referred to in this quarterly report as our “*common shares*”. The information in this quarterly report is current as of the date of this quarterly report (June 30, 2007), unless another date is specified.

We prepare our interim financial statements in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. Our financial condition and results of operations for the three-month interim period ended June 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of our prospective financial condition and results of operations for the pending full fiscal year ending December 31, 2007. The interim financial statements presented in this quarterly report as well as other information relating to our company contained in this quarterly report should be read in conjunction and together with any reports, statements and information filed by us with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

In this quarterly report we make a number of statements, referred to as “forward-looking statements”, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), which are intended to convey our expectations or predictions regarding the occurrence of possible future events or the existence of trends and factors that may impact our future plans and operating results. These forward-looking statements are derived, in part, from various assumptions and analyses we have made in the context of our current business plan and information currently available to use and in light of our experience and perceptions of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments and other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances. You can generally identify forward looking statements through words and phrases such as “*believe*”, “*expect*”, “*seek*”, “*estimate*”, “*anticipate*”, “*intend*”, “*plan*”, “*budget*”, “*project*”, “*may likely result*”, “*may be*”, “*may continue*” and other similar expressions.

When reading any forward-looking statement you should remain mindful that actual results or developments may vary substantially from those expected as expressed in or implied by that statement for a number of reasons or factors, including but not limited to:

- the success of our research and development activities, the development of a viable commercial production model, and the speed with which regulatory authorizations and product launches may be achieved;
- whether or not a market for our product develops and, if a market develops, the rate at which it develops;
- our ability to successfully sell our products if a market develops;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel to implement our growth strategies;
- our ability to develop sales marketing and distribution capabilities;
- our ability to obtain reimbursement from third party payers for the products that we sell;
- the accuracy of our estimates and projections;
- our ability to fund our short-term and long-term financing needs;
- changes in our business plan and corporate strategies; and
- other risks and uncertainties discussed in greater detail in the section captioned “Risk Factors”

Each forward-looking statement should be read in context with and in understanding of the various other disclosures concerning our company and our business made elsewhere in this report as well as our public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement as a prediction of actual results or developments. We are not obligated to update or revise any forward-looking statements contained in this report or any other filing to reflect new events or circumstances unless and to the extent required by applicable law.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND PLAN OF OPERATION

General

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with (1) our unaudited interim financial statements and their explanatory notes included as part of this quarterly report, and (2) our audited annual financial statements and explanatory notes for the year ended December 31, 2006 as filed with the SEC, as it may be amended.

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See "Risk Factors" set forth on page 15 of this report for a more complete discussion of these factors. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date that they are made. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Overview

Neuralstem is focused on the development and commercialization of treatments based on transplanting human neural stem cells.

We have developed and maintain a portfolio of patents and patent applications that form the proprietary base for our research and development efforts in the area of neural stem cell research, and have ownership or exclusive licensing of four issued patents and 12 patent pending applications in the field of regenerative medicine and related technologies. We believe our technology base, in combination with our know-how, and collaborative projects with major research institutions provides a competitive advantage and will facilitate the successful development and commercialization of products for use in treatment of a wide array of neurodegenerative conditions and in regenerative repair of acute disease.

This is a young and emerging field. There can be no assurances that our intellectual property portfolio will ultimately produce viable commercialized products and processes. Even if we are able to produce a commercially viable product, there are strong competitors in this field and our product may not be able to successfully compete against them.

All of our research efforts to date are at the level of basic research or in the pre-clinical stage of development. We are focused on leveraging our key assets, including our intellectual property, our scientific team, our facilities and our capital, to accelerate the advancement of our stem cell technologies. In addition, we are pursuing strategic collaborations with members of academia. We are currently headquartered in Rockville, Maryland.

Technology

Our technology is the ability to isolate human neural stem cells from most areas of the developing human brain and spinal cord and our technology includes the ability to grow them into physiologically relevant human neurons of all types. Our two issued core patents entitled: (i) *Isolation, Propagation, and Directed Differentiation of Stem Cell from Embryonic and Adult Central Nervous System of Mammals*; and (ii) *In Vitro Generation of Differentiated Neurons from Cultures of Mammalian Multi-potential CNS Stem Cell* contain claims which cover the process of deriving the cells and the cells created from such process.

What differentiates our stem cell technology from others is that our patented processes do not require us to "push" the cells towards a certain fate by adding specific growth factors. Our cells actually "become" the type of cell they are fated to be. We believe this process and the resulting cells create a technology platform that allows for the efficient isolation and ability to produce, in commercially reasonable quantities, neural stem cells from the human brain and spinal cord.

Our technology allows for cells to grow in cultured dishes, also known as *in vitro* growth, without mutations or other adverse events that would compromise their usefulness.

Research

We have devoted substantial resources to our research programs in order to isolate and develop a series of neural stem cell banks that we believe can serve as a basis for therapeutic products. Our efforts to date have been directed at methods to identify, isolate and culture large varieties of stem cells of the human nervous system, and to develop therapies utilizing these stem cells. This research is conducted both internally and through the use of third party laboratory consulting companies under our direct supervision.

As of July 1, 2007, we had 5 full-time and 1 part-time employees. Of these employees, two are directly involved in research and development activities and four are engaged in business development and administration. We also use the services of numerous outside consultants in business and scientific matters. We believe that we have good relations with our employees and consultants.

Trends & Outlook

Revenue; Our revenue is currently derived from grant reimbursements and licensing fees. As our focus is now on pre-clinical work in anticipation of entering clinical trials in 2007, we are not concentrated on increasing revenue. Additionally, as our current grants wind down, revenue can be expected to continue decreasing. Finally, as most grants use a fiscal year of October 31, revenue attributed to grants tends to be lower in the initial quarters of the year and increases in subsequent quarters.

Long-term, we anticipate that grant revenue as a percentage of revenue will decrease and our revenue will be derived primarily from licensing fees and the sale of our cell therapy products. At present we are in our pre-clinical stage of development and as a result, we can not accurately predict when or if we will be able to produce a product for commercialization. Accordingly, we cannot accurately estimate when such a change in revenue composition will occur or if it will ever occur.

Research & Development Expense; Our research and development expenses consist primarily of costs associated with basic and pre-clinical research exclusively in the field of human neural stem cell therapies and regenerative medicine, related to our clinical cell therapy candidates. These expenses represent both pre-clinical development costs and costs associated with non-clinical support activities such as quality control and regulatory processes. The cost of our research and development personnel is the most significant category of expense; however, we also incur expenses with third parties, including license agreements, third party contract services, sponsored research programs and consulting expenses.

We do not segregate research and development costs by project because our research is focused exclusively on human stem cell therapies as a unitary field of study. Although we have different areas of focus for our research, these areas are completely intertwined and have not yet matured to the point where they are separate and distinct projects. The intellectual property, scientists and other resources dedicated to these efforts are not separately allocated to individual projects, but rather are conducting our research on an integrated basis.

We expect that research and development expenses will continue to increase in the foreseeable future as we add personnel, expand our pre-clinical research (animal surgeries, manufacturing of cells, and in vitro characterization of cells which includes testing and cell quality control), begin clinical trial activities, increase our regulatory compliance capabilities, and ultimately begin manufacturing.

In the third Quarter of 2006 we retained Quintiles, Inc. to assist with regulatory compliance, preparation of our first IND application, and patient enrollment for our first Human Trial. While recruitment for the trial cannot commence until we have received an FDA approved protocol, much of the infrastructure required must be developed and in place well in advance. For instance, we can begin to identify, contact, and educate prospective patients as well as the treatment community. The expenses associated with their services are estimated to be \$200,000 to \$250,000 over a twelve month period. As of the date of this quarterly report, we have incurred expenses in the amount of \$66,000 with regard to the services performed by Quintiles. We believe we will expend an additional \$150,000 through the end of the current fiscal year.

Additionally, we anticipate hiring 2 additional technicians to assist in the in-house lab work associated with various grant and collaborative work. With regard to material and personnel costs, as the industry continues to mature and grow, we have seen increased demand for qualified personnel and suitable materials. Notwithstanding, we feel that our outsource model will provide us with some protection regarding fluctuating pricing.

Although we feel the above increase in personnel will be sufficient for our short term needs, the amount of the monetary increases stemming from increased personnel and expenses as we move from pre-clinical to clinical state is difficult to predict due to the uncertainty inherent in the timing and extent of progress in our research programs, and initiation of clinical trials. In addition, the results from our basic research and pre-clinical trials, as well as the results of trials of similar therapeutics under development by others, will influence the number, size and duration of planned and unplanned trials. As our research efforts mature, we will continue to review the direction of our research based on an assessment of the value of possible commercial applications emerging from these efforts. Based on this continuing review, we expect to establish discrete research programs and evaluate the cost and potential for cash inflows from commercializing products, partnering with others in the biotechnology industry, or licensing the technologies associated with these programs to third parties.

We believe that it is not possible at this stage to provide a meaningful estimate of the total cost to complete our ongoing projects and bring any proposed products to market. The use of human stem cells as a therapy is an emerging area of medicine, and it is not known what clinical trials will be required by the FDA in order to gain marketing approval. The costs to complete such clinical trials could vary substantially depending upon the projects selected for development, the number of clinical trials required and the number of patients needed for each study. At a minimum, we feel that any trials will require at least 10 patients at an estimated cost of \$100,000 per patient. It is possible that the completion of these studies could be delayed for a variety of reasons, including difficulties in enrolling patients, delays in manufacturing, incomplete or inconsistent data from the pre-clinical or clinical trials, and difficulties evaluating the trial results. Any delay in completion of a trial would increase the cost of that trial, which would harm our operating results. Due to these uncertainties, we cannot reasonably estimate the size, nature, nor timing of the costs to complete, or the amount or timing of the net cash inflows from our current activities. Until we obtain further relevant pre-clinical and clinical data, we will not be able to estimate our future expenses related to these programs or when, if ever, and to what extent, we will receive cash inflows from resulting products.

General and Administrative Expenses; Our general and administrative expenses consist of the general costs, expenses and salaries for the operation and maintenance of our business. We anticipate that general and administrative expenses will increase as we progress from pre-clinical to a clinical phase.

In May of 2007, we submitted an application to become listed on the American Stock Exchange (“AMEX”). As a result of the application, and the additional costs associated with Sarbanes Oxley compliance, we anticipate an increase in our historical general and administrative expenses relating to professional services (legal, accounting, audit) as well as internal costs associated with such compliance. At present, the fees associated with professional services are approximately \$90,000 per month.

We anticipate that General and Administrative Expense related to our core business will increase at a slower rate than that of similar companies making such transition do in large part to our outsourcing model.

Significant Accounting Policies

Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements describes the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Certain of these significant accounting policies are considered to be critical accounting policies, as defined below.

A critical accounting policy is defined as one that is both material to the presentation of our financial statements and requires management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments that could have a material effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Specifically, critical accounting estimates have the following attributes: 1) we are required to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time of the estimate; and 2) different estimates we could reasonably have used, or changes in the estimate that are reasonably likely to occur, would have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Estimates and assumptions about future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions believed to be applicable and reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates may change as new events occur, as additional information is obtained and as our operating environment changes. These changes have historically been minor and have been included in the consolidated financial statements as soon as they became known. Based on a critical assessment of our accounting policies and the underlying judgments and uncertainties affecting the application of those policies, management believes that our consolidated financial statements are fairly stated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and present a meaningful presentation of our financial condition and results of operations. We believe the following critical accounting policies reflect our more significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

Use of Estimates --These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and, accordingly, require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Specifically, our management has estimated the expected economic life and value of our licensed technology, our net operating loss for tax purposes and our stock, option and warrant expenses related to compensation to employees and directors, consultants and investment banks. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Equivalents --Cash equivalents are comprised of certain highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased. We maintain our cash in bank deposit accounts, which at times, may exceed federally insured limits. We have not experienced any losses in such account.

Revenue Recognition --Our revenues, to date, revenue has been derived primarily from providing treated samples for gene expression data from stem cell experiments and from providing services as a subcontractor under federal grant programs. Revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, delivery of goods and services has occurred, the price is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

Intangible and Long-Lived Assets --We follow SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for Impairment of Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," which established a "primary asset" approach to determine the cash flow estimation period for a group of assets and liabilities that represents the unit of accounting for a long lived asset to be held and used. Long-lived assets to be held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if it exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. During the period ended December 31, 2005 no impairment losses were recognized.

Research and Development Costs --Research and development costs consist of expenditures for the research and development of patents and technology, which are not capitalizable and charged to operations when incurred. Our research and development costs consist mainly of payroll and payroll related expenses, research supplies and costs incurred in connection with specific research grants.

Stock Based Compensation --We recognize expenses for stock-based compensation arrangements in accordance with provisions of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related Interpretations. Accordingly, compensation cost is recognized for the excess of the estimated fair value of the stock at the grant date over the exercise price, if any. The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to non-employees in accordance with EITF 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling Goods or Services." Accordingly, the estimated fair value of the equity instrument is recorded on the earlier of the performance commitment date or the date the services required are completed.

Beginning in 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123R "Share Based Payment" which superseded APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS No. 123R requires compensation costs related to share-based payment transactions to be recognized in the financial statements. We do not believe the adoption of SFAS No. 123R will have a material impact on our financial statements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Summary Income Statement for the Three Months Ended June 30, 2007 & 2006

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Revenues	78,499	24,724
Operating Expenses	1,935,145	791,568
Operating Loss	(1,856,646)	(766,844)
Non-operating income (expense)	57,735	17,418
Net Loss	(1,798,911)	(749,426)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Result of Operations for the Three Months ending June 30, 2006 and 2007

Revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were \$78,499 and \$24,724 respectively. These amounts relate primarily to grant reimbursements for the three months ending June 30, 2007 and 2006. The increase in revenue in current periods was due to additional grant reimbursements.

Research and development expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were approximately \$744,149 and \$474,593, respectively. The increase in expenses in current period consists mainly of payroll and payroll related expenses, stock option expense, research supplies and costs incurred in connection with specific research grants.

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were approximately \$1,178,015 and \$303,581, respectively. The principal increase in expenses in 2007 versus 2006 is a result of increased payroll, legal (both patent and corporate), Stock option expenses, bad debt expense, and the establishment of an accrual for a management incentive program.

Other income (expense) for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 were approximately \$57,735 and \$17,418, respectively. The increase in 2007 relates to interest income derived from our higher cash deposit balance compared to prior period.

Net loss for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$1,798,911 and \$749,426 respectively.

Result of Operations for the six months ending June 30, 2006 and 2007

Revenues for the six month period ending June 30, 2007 were \$260,324, compared with the prior year same period of \$59,211. The increase in revenue is due to a licensing agreement and completion of a NIH grant in 2007.

Research and development expenses for the six month period ending June 30, 2007 and 2006 were approximately \$1,626,639 and \$824,592 respectively. The increase in expenses in current period consists mainly of payroll and payroll related expenses, stock option expense, research supplies and costs incurred in connection with our current effort to produce preclinical data which results in animal surgeries, manufacturing of cells, and in vitro characterization of cells which includes testing and cell quality control.

General and administrative expenses for the six month period ending June 30, 2007 and 2006 were approximately \$1,432,167 and \$451,732, respectively. The principal increase in expenses in the current period versus the same period last year is a result of increases in professional fees and expenses related to accountants, legal and business advisors, stock option expense and the introduction of an incentive bonus plan.

Non-operating income (expense) for the six month period ending June 30, 2007 and 2006 were \$76,291 and \$(389,749), respectively. The 2006 results include the cost of establishing a \$388,401 liability for the issuance on new warrants related to covenants in that year's issuance of common stock.

Net loss for the six month period ending June 30, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$2,748,153 and \$1,633,650, respectively. The increased loss in the current periods is the result of the foregoing factors discussed.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in tax positions. This Interpretation requires that we recognize in our financial statements the benefit of a tax position if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. The provisions of FIN 48 become effective as of the beginning of our 2008 fiscal year, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The adoption of the provisions of FIN 48 did not have an impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" (SAB 108), which addresses how to quantify the effect of financial statement errors. The provisions of SAB 108 become effective as of the end of our 2007 fiscal year. The adoption of the provisions of SAB 108 did not have an impact on its financial condition or results of operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We are financing our operations primarily with the proceeds from our private placement offerings and the exercise of investor warrants. During the six months ended June 30, 2007, we raised through a private placement offering total net proceeds of \$5,614,600 which are described in Notes 2 to our Financial Statements. In addition, we raised an additional \$405,700 as a result of warrant exercises from our current investors. To a substantially lesser degree, financing of our operations is provided through grant funding, payments received under license agreements, and interest earned on cash and cash equivalents. Payments received by way of our grants and licensing agreements were \$260,324 for the six months ended June 30, 2007. Interest earned on cash and cash equivalents equaled \$76,961.

We have incurred substantial net losses each year since inception as a result of research and development and general and administrative expenses in support of our operations. We anticipate incurring substantial net losses in the future.

Cash, cash equivalents, and cash held at June 30, 2007 \$5,698,653. Cash, cash equivalents, and cash at December 31, 2006 was approximately \$ 1,807,000. The increase in the current period is the result of the above described factors, net of amounts spent for payment of notes and accounts payable, increased legal and accounting fees, fees paid to the placement agent, and increases in other research and development and general and administrative expenses.

Our cash and cash equivalents are limited. We expect to require substantial additional funding. Our future cash requirements will depend on many factors, including the pace and scope of our research and development programs, the costs involved in filing, prosecuting, maintaining and enforcing patents and other costs associated with commercializing our potential products. We intend to seek additional funding primarily through public or private financing transactions, and, to a lesser degree, new licensing or scientific collaborations, grants from governmental or other institutions, and other related transactions. If we are unable to raise additional funds, we will be forced to either scale back our business efforts or curtail our business activities entirely.

Our currently monthly cash burn rate is \$400,000. We anticipate that our available cash and expected income will be sufficient to finance most of our current activities for at least the next 12 months from June 30, 2007, although certain of these activities and related personnel may need to be reduced.

Additionally, in the event we are able to file a successful Investigative New Drug Application (“IND”) with the FDA, we anticipate we will enter clinical trials in late 2007. In the event of such trials, we would incur additional expenses associated with such trials which are estimated to exceed \$1,000,000. Assuming our current monthly cash burn rate of \$400,000, the increased expense from regulatory compliance and personnel required for the pre-trial and clinical trial work, as well as the estimated cost of the trial, our cash on hand is sufficient to finance our current operations, pre-clinical and clinical work for at least 12 months from June 30, 2007. We cannot assure you that public or private financing or grants will be available on acceptable terms, if at all. Several factors will affect our ability to raise additional funding, including, but not limited to, the volatility of our Common Stock.

UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER RISK FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT OUR FUTURE RESULTS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

We have described below a number of uncertainties and risks which, in addition to uncertainties and risks presented elsewhere in this quarterly report, may adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. The uncertainties and risks enumerated below as well as those presented elsewhere in this quarterly report should be considered carefully in evaluating our company and our business and the value of our securities.

Risks Relating to the Company's Stage of Development

Since the Company has a limited operating history and has significantly shifted its operations and strategies since inception, you cannot rely upon the Company's limited historical performance to make an investment decision.

Since inception in 1996 and through June 30, 2007, the Company has raised in aggregate, approximately \$46,639,687 capital and recorded accumulated losses totaling \$41,340,878. On June 30, 2007, the Company had a working capital surplus of \$5,176,471 and stockholder's equity of \$5,298,809. Our net losses for the two most recent fiscal years have been \$3,147,488 and \$1,651,507 for 2006 and 2005 respectively. Our net loss for the three month period ended June 30, 2007 was \$1,798,911. Revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2007 were \$78,499.

The Company's ability to generate revenues and achieve profitability depends upon its ability to complete the development of its stem cell products, obtain the required regulatory approvals, manufacture, and market and sell its products. In part because of the Company's past operating results, no assurances can be given that the Company will be able to accomplish all or any these goals.

Although the Company has generated some revenue to date, the Company has not generated any revenue from the commercial sale of its proposed stem cell products. Since inception, the Company has engaged in several related lines of business and has discontinued operations in certain areas. For example, in 2002, the Company lost a material contract with the Department of Defense and was forced to close its principal facility and lay off almost all of its employees in an attempt to focus the Company's strategy on its stem cell technology. This limited and changing history may not be adequate to enable you to fully assess the Company's current ability to develop and commercialize its technologies and proposed products, obtain approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”), achieve market acceptance of its proposed products and respond to competition. No assurances can be given as to exactly when, if at all, the Company will be able to fully develop, commercialize market, sell and derive material revenues from its proposed products in development.

The Company will need to raise additional capital to continue operations, and failure to do so will impair the Company's ability to fund operations, develop its technologies or promote its products.

The Company has relied almost entirely on external financing to fund operations. Such financing has historically come primarily from the sale of common and preferred stock and convertible debt to third parties, the exercise of investor warrants and to a lesser degree from grants, loans and revenue from license and royalty fees. The Company anticipates, based on current proposed plans and assumptions relating to its operations (including the timetable of, and costs associated with, new product development) and financings the Company has undertaken prior to the date of this quarterly report, that its current working capital will be sufficient to satisfy contemplated cash requirements for approximately 12 months, assuming that the Company does not engage in an extraordinary transaction or otherwise face unexpected events or contingencies, any of which could effect cash requirements. As of June 30, 2007, the Company had cash and cash equivalents on hand of \$5,698,653. Presently, the Company has a monthly cash burn rate of approximately \$400,000. Accordingly, the Company will need to raise additional capital to fund anticipated operating expenses and future expansion after such period. Among other things, external financing will be required to cover the further development of the Company's technologies and products and other operating costs. The Company cannot assure you that financing whether from external sources or related parties will be available if needed or on favorable terms. If additional financing is not available when required or is not available on acceptable terms, the Company may be unable to fund operations and planned growth, develop or enhance its technologies, take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive market pressures. Any negative impact on the Company's operations may make capital raising more difficult and may also result in a lower price for the Company's securities.

The Company may have difficulty raising needed capital in the future as a result of, among other factors, the Company's limited operating history and business risks associated with the Company.

The Company's business currently generates limited amounts of cash which will not be sufficient to meet its future capital requirements. The Company's management does not know when this will change. The Company has expended and will continue to expend substantial funds in the research, development and clinical and pre-clinical testing of the Company's stem cell technologies and products. The Company will require additional funds to conduct research and development, establish and conduct clinical and pre-clinical trials, commercial-scale manufacturing arrangements and to provide for the marketing and distribution. Additional funds may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. If adequate funds are unavailable from any available source, the Company may have to delay, reduce the scope of or eliminate one or more of its research, development or commercialization programs or product launches or marketing efforts which may materially harm the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's long term capital requirements are expected to depend on many factors, including:

- continued progress and cost of its research and development programs;
- progress with pre-clinical studies and clinical trials;
- time and costs involved in obtaining regulatory clearance;
- costs involved in preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining and enforcing patent claims;
- costs of developing sales, marketing and distribution channels and its ability to sell the Company's stem cell products;
- costs involved in establishing manufacturing capabilities for commercial quantities of its products;
- competing technological and market developments;
- market acceptance of its stem cell products;
- costs for recruiting and retaining employees and consultants; and
- Costs for educating and training physicians about its stem cell products.

The Company may consume available resources more rapidly than currently anticipated, resulting in the need for additional funding. The Company may seek to raise any necessary additional funds through the exercising of warrants, options, equity or debt financings, collaborative arrangements with corporate partners or other sources, which may be dilutive to existing stockholders or otherwise have a material effect on the Company's current or future business prospects. If adequate funds are not available, the Company may be required to significantly reduce or refocus its development and commercialization efforts.

The Company relies on stem cell technologies that it may not be able to commercially develop, which will prevent the Company from generating revenues, operating profitably or providing investors any return on their investment.

The Company has concentrated its research on its stem cell technologies, and the Company's ability to generate revenue and operate profitably will depend on it being able to develop these technologies for human applications. These are emerging technologies with, as yet, limited human applications. The Company cannot guarantee that it will be able to develop its stem cell technologies or that such development will result in products or services with any significant commercial utility. The Company anticipates that the commercial sale of such products or services, and royalty/licensing fees related to its technology, will be the Company's primary sources of revenues. If the Company is unable to develop its technologies, investors will likely lose their entire investment.

Inability to complete pre-clinical and clinical testing and trials will impair the viability of the Company.

The Company is in its development stage and has not yet applied for approval by the FDA to conduct clinical trials. Even if the Company successfully files an IND and receives approval from the FDA to commence trials, the outcome of pre-clinical, clinical and product testing of the Company's products is uncertain, and if the Company is unable to satisfactorily complete such testing, or if such testing yields unsatisfactory results, the Company will be unable to commercially produce its proposed products. Before obtaining regulatory approvals for the commercial sale of any potential human products, the Company's products will be subjected to extensive pre-clinical and clinical testing to demonstrate their safety and efficacy in humans. No assurances can be given that the clinical trials of the Company's products, or those of licensees or collaborators, will demonstrate the safety and efficacy of such products at all, or to the extent necessary to obtain appropriate regulatory approvals, or that the testing of such products will be completed in a timely manner, if at all, or without significant increases in costs, program delays or both, all of which could harm the Company's ability to generate revenues. In addition, the Company's proposed products may not prove to be more effective for treating disease or injury than current therapies. Accordingly, the Company may have to delay or abandon efforts to research, develop or obtain regulatory approval to market its proposed products. Many companies involved in biotechnology research and development have suffered significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials, even after promising results in earlier trials. The failure to adequately demonstrate the safety and efficacy of a therapeutic product under development could delay or prevent regulatory approval of the product and could harm the Company's ability to generate revenues, operate profitably or produce any return on an investment in the Company.

The Company's additional financing requirements could result in dilution to existing stockholders.

The additional financings which the Company will require may in the future be obtained through one or more transactions which will effectively dilute the ownership interests of stockholders. The Company has the authority to issue additional shares of common stock and preferred stock, as well as additional classes or series of ownership interests or debt obligations which may be convertible into any one or more classes or series of ownership interests. The Company is authorized to issue 75,000,000 shares of common stock and 7,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Such securities may be issued without the approval or other consent of the Company's stockholders.

Risks Relating to Intellectual Property and Government Regulation

The Company may not be able to withstand challenges to its intellectual property rights, such as patents, should contests be initiated in court or at the U.S Patent and Trademark Office.

The Company relies on its intellectual property, including its issued and applied for patents, as the foundation of its business. The intellectual property rights of the Company may come under challenge, and no assurances can be given that, even though issued, the Company's current and potential future patents will survive claims commencing in the court system alleging invalidity or infringement on other patents. For example, in 2005, the Company's neural stem cell technology was challenged in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office by a competitor. Although the Company prevailed in this particular matter upon re-examination by the patent office, these cases are complex, lengthy and expensive, and could potentially be adjudicated adversely to the Company, removing the protection afforded by an issued patent. The viability of the Company's business would suffer if such patent protection were limited or eliminated. Moreover, the costs associated with defending or settling intellectual property claims would likely have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company may not be able to adequately protect against piracy of intellectual property in foreign jurisdictions.

Considerable research in the area of stem cell therapies is being performed in countries outside of the United States, and a number of the Company's competitors are located in those countries. The laws protecting intellectual property in some of those countries may not provide protection for the Company's trade secrets and intellectual property adequate to prevent its competitors from misappropriating the Company's trade secrets or intellectual property. If the Company's trade secrets or intellectual property are misappropriated in those countries, the Company may be without adequate remedies to address the issue.

The Company's products may not receive FDA approval, which would prevent the Company from commercially marketing its products and producing revenues.

The FDA and comparable government agencies in foreign countries impose substantial regulations on the manufacture and marketing of pharmaceutical products through lengthy and detailed laboratory, pre-clinical and clinical testing procedures, sampling activities and other costly and time-consuming procedures. Satisfaction of these regulations typically takes several years or more and varies substantially based upon the type, complexity and novelty of the proposed product. The Company cannot yet accurately predict when it might first submit any Investigational New Drug, or IND, application to the FDA, or whether any such IND application would be granted on a timely basis, if at all, nor can the Company assure you that it will successfully complete any clinical trials in connection with any such IND application. Further, the Company cannot yet accurately predict when it might first submit any product license application for FDA approval or whether any such product license application would be granted on a timely basis, if at all. As a result, the Company cannot assure you that FDA approvals for any products developed by it will be granted on a timely basis, if at all. Any such delay in obtaining, or failure to obtain, such approvals could have a material adverse effect on the marketing of the Company's products and its ability to generate product revenue.

Because the Company or its collaborators must obtain regulatory approval to market its products in the United States and other countries, the Company cannot predict whether or when it will be permitted to commercialize its products.

Federal, state and local governments and agencies in the United States (including the FDA) and governments in other countries have significant regulations in place that govern many of the Company's activities. The Company is or may become subject to various federal, state and local laws, regulations and recommendations relating to safe working conditions, laboratory and manufacturing practices, the experimental use of animals and the use and disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances used in connection with its research and development work. The preclinical testing and clinical trials of the products that the Company or its collaborators develop are subject to extensive government regulation that may prevent the Company from creating commercially viable products from its discoveries. In addition, the sale by the Company or its collaborators of any commercially viable product will be subject to government regulation from several standpoints, including manufacturing, advertising and promoting, selling and marketing, labeling, and distributing. If, and to the extent that, the Company is unable to comply with these regulations, its ability to earn revenues will be materially and negatively impacted.

Risks Relating to Competition

The Company's competition includes both public and private organizations and collaborations among academic institutions and large pharmaceutical companies, most of which have significantly greater experience and financial resources than the Company does.

The biotechnology industry is characterized by intense competition. The Company competes against numerous companies, many of which have substantially greater financial and other resources than it has. Several such enterprises have initiated cell therapy research programs and/or efforts to treat the same diseases targeted by the Company. Companies such as Geron Corporation, Genzyme Corporation, StemCells, Inc., Advanced Cell Technology, Inc., Aastrom Biosciences, Inc. and Viacell, Inc., as well as others, have substantially greater resources and experience in the Company's fields than it does, and are well situated to compete with us effectively. Of course, any of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies represent a significant actual or potential competitor with vastly greater resources than the Company's.

Risks Relating to the Company's Reliance on Third Parties

The Company's outsource model depends on collaborators, non-employee consultants, research institutions, and scientific contractors to help it develop and test its proposed products. Our ability to develop such relationships could impair or delay our ability to develop products.

The Company's strategy for the development, clinical testing and commercialization of its proposed products is based on an outsource model. This model requires that the Company enter into collaborations with corporate partners, research institutions, scientific contractors and licensors, licensees and others in order to further develop its technology and develop products. In the event the Company is not able to enter into such relationships in the future, our ability to develop products may be seriously hindered; or we would be required to expend considerable money and research to bring such research and development functions in house. Either outcome could result in our inability to develop a commercially feasible product or in the need for substantially more working capital to complete the research in-house. Also, we are currently dependent on collaborators for a substantial portion of our research and development. Although our collaborative agreements do not impose any duties or obligations on us other than the licensing of our technology, the failure of any of these collaborations may hinder our ability to develop products in a timely fashion. By way of example, our collaboration with John Hopkins University, School of Medicine yielded findings that contributed to our patent application entitled Transplantation of Human Cells for Treatment of Neurological Disorder. Had the collaboration not have existed, our ability to apply for such patent would have been greatly hindered. We currently have 3 key collaborations. They are with:

- The University of California, San Diego;

- University of Central Florida; and
- John Hopkins University.

As we are under no financial obligation to provide additional funding under any of these collaborations, our primary risk is that no results are derived from their research.

We intend to rely upon the third-party FDA-approved manufacturers for our stem cells. Should these manufacturers fail to perform as expected, we will need to develop or procure other manufacturing sources, which would cause delays or interruptions in our product supply and result in the loss of significant sales and customers.

We currently have no internal manufacturing capability, and will rely extensively on FDA-approved licensees, strategic partners or third party contract manufacturers or suppliers. We current have an agreement with Charles River Laboratories for the manufacturing and storage of our cells. The agreement is a paid for services agreement and does not require us to purchase a minimum amount of cells. In the event Charles River Laboratories fails to provide suitable cells, we would be forced to either manufacture the cells ourselves or seek other third party vendors. Should we be forced to manufacture our stem cells, we cannot give you any assurance that we will be able to develop an internal manufacturing capability or procure third party suppliers. In the event we must seek alternative third party suppliers, they may require us to purchase a minimum amount of cells, could be significantly more expensive than our current supplier, or could require other unfavorable terms. Any such event would materially impact our prospects and could delay our development. Moreover, we cannot give you any assurance that any contract manufacturers or suppliers we procure will be able to supply our product in a timely or cost effective manner or in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements or our specifications.

General Risks Relating to the Company's Business

The Company may be subject to litigation that will be costly to defend or pursue and uncertain in its outcome.

The Company's business may bring it into conflict with its licensees, licensors, or others with whom it has contractual or other business relationships or with its competitors or others whose interests differ from the Company's. If the Company is unable to resolve those conflicts on terms that are satisfactory to all parties, the Company may become involved in litigation brought by or against it. That litigation is likely to be expensive and may require a significant amount of management's time and attention, at the expense of other aspects of the Company's business. The outcome of litigation is always uncertain, and in some cases could include judgments against us that require the Company to pay damages, enjoin it from certain activities, or otherwise affect its legal or contractual rights, which could have a significant adverse effect on its business.

The Company may not be able to obtain third-party patient reimbursement or favorable product pricing, which would reduce its ability to operate profitably.

The Company's ability to successfully commercialize certain of its proposed products in the human therapeutic field may depend to a significant degree on patient reimbursement of the costs of such products and related treatments at acceptable levels from government authorities, private health insurers and other organizations, such as health maintenance organizations. The Company cannot assure you that reimbursement in the United States or foreign countries will be available for any products it may develop or, if available, will not be decreased in the future, or that reimbursement amounts will not reduce the demand for, or the price of, its products with a consequent harm to the Company's business. The Company cannot predict what additional regulation or legislation relating to the health care industry or third-party coverage and reimbursement may be enacted in the future or what effect such regulation or legislation may have on the Company's business. If additional regulations are overly onerous or expensive or if health care related legislation makes its business more expensive or burdensome than originally anticipated, the Company may be forced to significantly downsize its business plans or completely abandon its business model.

The Company's products may be expensive to manufacture, and they may not be profitable if the Company is unable to control the costs to manufacture them.

The Company's products may be significantly more expensive to manufacture than most other drugs currently on the market today due to a fewer number of potential manufactures, greater level of needed expertise, and other general market conditions affecting manufacturers of stem cell based products. The Company would hope to substantially reduce manufacturing costs through process improvements, development of new science, increases in manufacturing scale and outsourcing to experienced manufacturers. If the Company is not able to make these, or other improvements, and depending on the pricing of the product, its profit margins may be significantly less than that of most drugs on the market today. In addition, the Company may not be able to charge a high enough price for any cell therapy product it develops, even if they are safe and effective, to make a profit. If the Company is unable to realize significant profits from its potential product candidates, its business would be materially harmed.

In order to secure market share and generate revenues, the Company's proposed products must be accepted by the health care community, which can be very slow to adopt or unreceptive to new technologies and products.

The Company's proposed products and those developed by its collaborative partners, if approved for marketing, may not achieve market acceptance since hospitals, physicians, patients or the medical community in general may decide not to accept and utilize these products. The products that the Company is attempting to develop represents substantial departures from established treatment methods and will compete with a number of more conventional drugs and therapies manufactured and marketed by major pharmaceutical companies. The degree of market acceptance of any of the Company's developed products will depend on a number of factors, including:

- the Company's establishment and demonstration to the medical community of the clinical efficacy and safety of its proposed products;
- the Company's ability to create products that are superior to alternatives currently on the market;
- the Company's ability to establish in the medical community the potential advantage of its treatments over alternative treatment methods; and
- Reimbursement policies of government and third-party payors.

If the health care community does not accept the Company's products for any of the foregoing reasons, or for any other reason, the Company's business would be materially harmed.

We depend on two key employees for our continued operations and future success. A loss of either employee could significantly hinder our ability to move forward with our business plan.

The loss of either of our key executive officers, Richard Garr and Karl Johe, would be significantly detrimental to us.

- We currently do not maintain "key person" life insurance on the life of Mr. Garr. As a result, the Company will not receive any compensation upon the death or incapacity of this key individuals;
- We currently do maintain "key person" line insurance on the life of Mr. Johe. As a result, the Company will receive approximately \$1,000,000 in the event of his death or incapacity.

In addition, the Company's anticipated growth and expansion into areas and activities requiring additional expertise, such as clinical testing, regulatory compliance, manufacturing and marketing, will require the addition of new management personnel and the development of additional expertise by existing management personnel. There is intense competition for qualified personnel in the areas of the Company's present and planned activities, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary for the development of its business. The failure to attract and retain such personnel or to develop such expertise would adversely affect the Company's business.

The Company has entered into long-term contracts with key personnel and stockholders, with significant anti-termination provisions, which could make future changes in management difficult or expensive.

Messrs. Garr and Johe have entered into seven (7) year employment agreements with the Company which expire on November 1, 2012 and which include termination provisions stating that if either employee is terminated for any reason other than a voluntary resignation, then all compensation due to such employee under the terms of the respective agreement shall become due and payable immediately. These provisions will make the replacement of either of these employees very costly to the Company, and could cause difficulty in effecting a change in control of the Company. Termination prior to full term on the contracts would cost the Company as much as \$1,800,000 per contract, and immediate vesting of all outstanding options (1,200,000 shares each).

The Company has no product liability insurance, which may leave it vulnerable to future claims that the Company will be unable to satisfy.

The testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of human therapeutic products entails an inherent risk of product liability claims, and the Company cannot assure you that substantial product liability claims will not be asserted against it. The Company has no product liability insurance. In the event the Company is forced to expend significant funds on defending product liability actions, and in the event those funds come from operating capital, the Company will be required to reduce its business activities, which could lead to significant losses.

The Company cannot assure you that adequate insurance coverage will be available in the future on acceptable terms, if at all, or that, if available, the Company will be able to maintain any such insurance at sufficient levels of coverage or that any such insurance will provide adequate protection against potential liabilities.

The Company has limited director and officer insurance and commercial insurance policies. Any significant claim would have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. Insurance availability, coverage terms and pricing continue to vary with market conditions. The Company endeavors to obtain appropriate insurance coverage for insurable risks that it identifies, however, the Company may fail to correctly anticipate or quantify insurable risks, may not be able to obtain appropriate insurance coverage, and insurers may not respond as the Company intends to cover insurable events that may occur. The Company has observed rapidly changing conditions in the insurance markets relating to nearly all areas of traditional corporate insurance. Such conditions may result in higher premium costs, higher policy deductibles, and lower coverage limits. For some risks, the Company may not have or maintain insurance coverage because of cost or availability.

Risks Relating to the Company's Common Stock

Our common shares are sporadically or “thinly” traded, so you may be unable to sell at or near ask prices or at all if you need to sell your shares to raise money or otherwise desire to liquidate your shares

Our common shares have historically been sporadically or “thinly” traded on the OTCBB, meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing our common shares at or near ask prices at any given time may be relatively small or non-existent. This situation is attributable to a number of factors, including the fact that we are a small company which is relatively unknown to stock analysts, stock brokers, institutional investors and others in the investment community that generate or influence sales volume, and that even if we came to the attention of such persons, they tend to be risk-averse and would be reluctant to follow an unproven development stage company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of our shares until such time as we became more seasoned and viable. As a consequence, there may be periods of several days or more when trading activity in our shares is minimal or non-existent, as compared to a seasoned issuer which has a large and steady volume of trading activity that will generally support continuous sales without a material reduction in share price. We cannot give you any assurance that a broader or more active public trading market for our common shares will develop or be sustained, or that current trading levels will be sustained. Due to these conditions, we can give you no assurance that you will be able to sell your shares at or near ask prices or at all if you need money or otherwise desire to liquidate your shares.

The market price for our common shares is particularly volatile given our status as a relatively unknown development stage company with a small and thinly-traded public float, limited operating history and lack of revenues or profits to date could lead to wide fluctuations in our share price. The price at which you purchase our common shares may not be indicative of the price that will prevail in the trading market. You may be unable to sell your common shares at or above your purchase price, which may result in substantial losses to you. The volatility in our common share price may subject us to securities litigation.

The market for our common shares is characterized by significant price volatility when compared to seasoned issuers, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer. The volatility in our share price is attributable to a number of factors. First, as noted above, our common shares are sporadically or thinly traded. As a consequence of this lack of liquidity, the trading of relatively small quantities of shares by our shareholders may disproportionately influence the price of those shares in either direction. The price for our shares could, for example, decline precipitously in the event that a large number of our common shares are sold on the market without commensurate demand, as compared to a seasoned issuer which could better absorb those sales without a material reduction in share price. Secondly, we are a speculative or “risky” investment due to our limited operating history and lack of significant revenues to date, and uncertainty of future market acceptance for our products if successfully developed. As a consequence of this enhanced risk, more risk-averse investors may, under the fear of losing all or most of their investment in the event of negative news or lack of progress, be more inclined to sell their shares on the market more quickly and at greater discounts than would be the case with the stock of a seasoned issuer. Additionally, in the past, plaintiffs have often initiated securities class action litigation against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. We may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and liabilities and could divert management’s attention and resources.

The following factors may add to the volatility in the price of our common shares: actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly or annual operating results; government regulations, announcements of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships or joint ventures; our capital commitments; and additions or departures of our key personnel. Many of these factors are beyond our control and may decrease the market price of our common shares, regardless of our operating performance. We cannot make any predictions or projections as to what the prevailing market price for our common shares will be at any time, including as to whether our common shares will sustain their current market prices, or as to what effect that the sale of shares or the availability of common shares for sale at any time will have on the prevailing market price.

The Company faces risks related to compliance with corporate governance laws and financial reporting standards.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as related new rules and regulations implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, require changes in the corporate governance practices and financial reporting standards for public companies. These new laws, rules and regulations, including compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 relating to internal control over financial reporting (“Section 404”), will materially increase the Company's legal and financial compliance costs and made some activities more time-consuming and more burdensome. Starting in 2007, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 will require that the Company's management assess the Company's internal control over financial reporting annually and include a report on its assessment in its filings with the SEC.

The Company does not intend to pay cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future.

Any payment of cash dividends will depend upon the Company's financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and other factors and will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The Company does not anticipate paying cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the Company may incur additional indebtedness that may severely restrict or prohibit the payment of dividends.

Our issuance of additional common shares or preferred shares, or options or warrants to purchase those shares, could dilute your proportionate ownership and voting rights and negatively impact the value of your investment in our common shares as the result of preferential voting rights or veto powers, dividend rights, disproportionate rights to appoint directors to our board, conversion rights, redemption rights and liquidation provisions granted to the preferred shareholders, including the grant of rights that could discourage or prevent the distribution of dividends to you, or prevent the sale of our assets or a potential takeover of our company.

We are entitled under our certificate of incorporation to issue up to 75,000,000 common and 7,000,000 “blank check” preferred shares. As of June 30, 2007, we have issued an outstanding 29,161,105 common shares, 14,117,332 common shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of current outstanding options and warrants, 1,460,000 common shares reserved for issuances of additional grants under our 2005 incentive stock plan. Accordingly, we will be entitled to issue up to 30,261,563 additional common shares and 7,000,000 additional preferred shares. Our board may generally issue those common and preferred shares, or options or warrants to purchase those shares, without further approval by our shareholders based upon such factors as our board of directors may deem relevant at that time. Any preferred shares we may issue shall have such rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions as may be designated from time-to-time by our board, including preferential dividend rights, voting rights, conversion rights, redemption rights and liquidation provisions. It is likely that we will be required to issue a large amount of additional securities to raise capital to further our development and marketing plans. It is also likely that we will be required to issue a large amount of additional securities to directors, officers, employees and consultants as compensatory grants in connection with their services, both in the form of stand-alone grants or under our various stock plans. We cannot give you any assurance that we will not issue additional common or preferred shares, or options or warrants to purchase those shares, under circumstances we may deem appropriate at the time.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the quarterly reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our President and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, in consultation with our other members of management and advisors as appropriate, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report pursuant to Rule 15d-15(b) promulgated under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in alerting them in a timely fashion to all material information required to be included in our periodic filings with the SEC.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The term internal control over financial reporting is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our President and Principal Financial Officer, and effected by our 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 generally accepted accounting principles. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with our evaluation of these controls as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report that could have significantly affected those controls subsequent to the date of the evaluation referred to in the previous paragraph, including any correction action with regard to significant deficiencies and material weakness.

Observations

In connection with the audit of our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, our independent auditor made several observations relating to our disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls. Specifically, our Auditor found deficiencies or weaknesses with the timely reporting of transactions and the documentation thereof. By way of example, in the past, the company has failed to document capital transactions when they occur, has failed to establish controls for document retention, and has failed to account for transactions using GAAP. Management acknowledges the existence of this problem, and believes it has put procedures in place to address them.

As part of managements attempts to strengthen our corporate governance and financial reporting, we have recently retained a chief financial officer.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

As of the date of this quarterly report, there are no material pending legal or governmental proceedings relating to our company or properties to which we are a party, and to our knowledge there are no material proceedings to which any of our directors, executive officers or affiliates are a party adverse to us or which have a material interest adverse to us, other than the following:

On July 28, 2006, StemCells, Inc. and StemCells California, Inc. (collectively "Stemcells") of Palo Alto, California, filed suit against Neuralstem, Inc. in U.S. District Court in Maryland, alleging that Neuralstem has been infringing, contributing to the infringement of, and or inducing the infringement of four patents owned by or exclusively licensed to StemCells relating to stem cell culture compositions, genetically modified stem cell cultures, and methods of using such cultures.

In October 2006, Neuralstem filed a motion to dismiss, or in the alternative for summary judgment, arguing that its preclinical research activities are covered under the "safe harbor" provision of 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(1) (the "safe harbor" defense). The parties agreed to stay substantive discovery in the case pending resolution of Neuralstem's motion to dismiss based on the "safe harbor" defense. While limited discovery was on-going on the "safe harbor" defense, in response to submissions from Neuralstem, the Patent Office ordered reexamination of all four of the patents-in-suit owned by StemCells. The Patent Office found that there were "substantial new questions of patentability" with each claim of those patents.

In view of the reexamination proceedings, both parties agreed that a stay of the entire lawsuit was warranted. On June 25, 2007, Judge Alexander Williams, Jr. entered an order staying the entire litigation pending the outcome of the reexamination proceedings. It is not known when nor on what basis this matter will be concluded.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Information was previously reported in a Current Report filed on Form 8-K. Additionally, we incorporate by reference the information pertaining to unregistered sales of equity securities as disclosed in our registration statement filed on form SB-2 on April 30, 2007.

We have relied on section 4(2) of the Securities Act with regard to the follow issuances:

- On April 1, 2007, in consideration for the services to be rendered by John Conron, our Chief Financial Officer, we granted Mr. Conron a stock option to purchase 100,000 shares of our common stock. The option was issued pursuant to our 2005 Stock Plan. The exercise price per share is \$3.15 and the option will expire on April 1, 2015. The option vests as follows:
 - i. 25,000 shall vest immediately; and
 - ii. the remaining 75,000 shall vest at the end of each quarter from the date of grant so that 100% of the option shall be vested in 12 months subject to Mr. Conron's continued employment.
- On April 12, 2007, pursuant to our adopted director compensation plan, we issued to each of Messrs Ogilvie and Oldaker options to purchase 20,000 shares of our common stock. The options were issued pursuant to our 2005 Stock Plan. The exercise price per share is \$3.30 and the options will expire 7 years from the date of grant. The individual grants vest as follows:
 - i. 10,000 options vest upon the one month anniversary of joining the board; and
 - ii. 10,000 options vest quarterly through the year.

· On June 5, 2007, in exchange for: (i) the acquisition of certain residual rights; and (ii) the cancellation of the Hi Med Technologies, Inc. licensing agreement, we issued Karl Johe, our Chairman and Chief Scientific Officer, warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,000,000 shares of our common stock at a price per share of \$3.01. The warrants expire 5 years from the date when they become exercisable. Additionally, the warrants will become immediately exercisable upon an event which would result in an acceleration of Mr. Johe's stock options granted under his employment agreement. The warrants vest as follows:

- i. 1,000,000 warrants vest on October 31, 2010; and
- ii. 2,000,000 warrants vest on October 31, 2011.

In addition to the warrants, we also made a one-time cash payment to Mr. Johe in the amount of \$150,000.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None

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

None

Item 5. Other Information.

On June 5, 2007, we entered into an agreement with Karl Johe, our Chairman and Chief Scientific Officer, whereby we issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,000,000 common shares and made a one time payment of \$150,000. Please see the discussion contained in Item 2. Entitled Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds contained herein.

On June 28, 2007, upon a recommendation of our compensation committee, we: (i) amended our 2005 Stock Plan; and (ii) adopted a 2007 Stock Plan.

2005 Stock Plan Amendment: The primary effect of the amendment to our 2005 stock plan was to: (i) provide for the ability of the compensation committee to make stock grants; (ii) to prohibit the issuance of stock options below the market price on the date of issuance; and (iii) to clarify the procedure with regard to the exercise of options granted under the plan. The forgoing is qualified in its entirety by the amended and restated 2005 Stock Plan include as Exhibit 4.2(i) hereto.

2007 Stock Plan: Our 2007 stock plan provides for issuances of: (i) restricted stock grants; (ii) options; (iii) stock appreciation rights; and (iv) stock bonuses to our officers, directors, employees and consultants. Pursuant to the plan, all grants must be made at no less than the fair market value on the day of grant. We have reserved 6,150,000 common shares for issuance under the plan. We feel the terms of the 2007 Stock Plan are more in line with industry norms and will assist us in retaining qualified officers, directors and employees. The forgoing is qualified in its entirety by the amended and restated 2005 Stock Plan include as Exhibit 4.21 hereto.

Neither the 2005 Stock Plan Amendment nor the 2007 Stock Plan has been approved by our shareholders as of the date of this quarterly report.

On July 16, 2007, we adopted amended and restated bylaws by a unanimous vote of our board of directors as provided for in our certificate on incorporation and pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law. The primary effect of the amendment was to: (i) clarify the process for the submission of shareholder proposals; (ii) provide for a staggered board; and (iii) provide for the creation of committees as required by the AMEX rules pertaining to corporate governance. The forgoing is qualified in its entirety by the amended and restated bylaws include as Exhibit 3.2(i) hereto.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The following exhibits are hereby filed as part of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB or incorporated by reference.

Exhibit Number:	Description
3.2(i)	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Neuralstem, Inc., adopted on July 16, 2007
4.2(i)	Amended and Restated 2005 Stock Plan adopted on June 28, 2007
4.21	Neuralstem, Inc. 2007 Stock Plan adopted on June 28, 2007
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has caused this report to be signed by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

NEURALSTEM, INC

Dated: August 14, 2007

/s/ I. Richard Garr

Chief Executive Officer and

/s/ John Conron

Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

AMENDED AND RESTATED BYLAWS

OF

NEURALSTEM INC.

(amended and restated on July 16, 2007)

BYLAWS OF NEURALSTEM, INC

ARTICLE I — CORPORATE OFFICES

1.1 REGISTERED OFFICE.

The registered office of Neuralstem Inc. shall be as designated in its certificate of incorporation (“Certificate”) and as may be amended or changed by the corporation’s board of directors from time to time.

1.2 OTHER OFFICES.

The corporation’s Board of Directors (the “Board”) may at any time establish other offices at any place or places where the corporation is qualified to do business.

ARTICLE II — MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS

2.1 PLACE OF MEETINGS.

Meetings of stockholders shall be held at any place within or outside the State of Delaware as designated by the Board. The Board may, in its sole discretion, determine that a meeting of stockholders shall not be held at any place, but may instead be held solely by means of remote communication as authorized by Section 211(a)(2) of the Delaware General Corporation Law (the “DGCL”). In the absence of any such designation or determination, stockholders’ meetings shall be held at the corporation’s principal executive office.

2.2 ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of stockholders shall be held each year on a date and at a time designated by the Board. At the annual meeting, directors shall be elected and any other proper business may be transacted.

2.3 SPECIAL MEETING.

Unless otherwise required by law or the Certificate, special meetings of the stockholders may be called at any time, for any purpose or purposes, only by (i) the Board, (ii) the Chairman of the Board, (iii) the chief executive officer (or, in the absence of a chief executive officer, the president) of the corporation, or (iv) holders of more than twenty percent (20%) of the total voting power of the outstanding shares of capital stock of the corporation then entitled to vote.

If any person(s) other than the Board calls a special meeting, the request shall:

- (i) be in writing;
- (ii) specify the general nature of the business proposed to be transacted; and
- (iii) be delivered personally or sent by registered mail or by facsimile transmission to the secretary of the corporation.

Upon receipt of such a request, the Board shall determine the date, time and place of such special meeting, which must be scheduled to be held on a date that is within ninety (90) days of receipt by the secretary of the request therefor, and the secretary of the corporation shall prepare a proper notice thereof. No business may be transacted at such special meeting other than the business specified in the notice to stockholders of such meeting.

2.4 NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

All notices of meetings of stockholders shall be sent or otherwise given in accordance with either Section 2.5 or Section 8.1 of these bylaws not less than ten (10) nor more than sixty (60) days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting, except as otherwise required by applicable law. The notice shall specify the place, if any, date and hour of the meeting, the means of remote communication, if any, by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such meeting, and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. Any previously scheduled meeting of stockholders may be postponed, and, unless the Certificate provides otherwise, any special meeting of the stockholders may be cancelled by resolution duly adopted by a majority of the Board members then in office upon public notice given prior to the date previously scheduled for such meeting of stockholders.

Whenever notice is required to be given, under the DGCL, the Certificate or these bylaws, to any person with whom communication is unlawful, the giving of such notice to such person shall not be required and there shall be no duty to apply to any governmental authority or agency for a license or permit to give such notice to such person. Any action or meeting which shall be taken or held without notice to any such person with whom communication is unlawful shall have the same force and effect as if such notice had been duly given. In the event that the action taken by the corporation is such as to require the filing of a certificate with the Secretary of State of Delaware, the certificate shall state, if such is the fact and if notice is required, that notice was given to all persons entitled to receive notice except such persons with whom communication is unlawful.

Whenever notice is required to be given, under any provision of the DGCL, the Certificate or these bylaws, to any stockholder to whom (a) notice of two (2) consecutive annual meetings, or (b) all, and at least two (2) payments (if sent by first-class mail) of dividends or interest on securities during a twelve (12) month period, have been mailed addressed to such person at such person's address as shown on the records of the corporation and have been returned undeliverable, the giving of such notice to such person shall not be required. Any action or meeting which shall be taken or held without notice to such person shall have the same force and effect as if such notice had been duly given. If any such person shall deliver to the corporation a written notice setting forth such person's then current address, the requirement that notice be given to such person shall be reinstated. In the event that the action taken by the corporation is such as to require the filing of a certificate with the Secretary of State of Delaware, the certificate need not state that notice was not given to persons to whom notice was not required to be given pursuant to Section 230(b) of the DGCL.

The exception in subsection (a) of the above paragraph to the requirement that notice be given shall not be applicable to any notice returned as undeliverable if the notice was given by electronic transmission.

2.5 MANNER OF GIVING NOTICE; AFFIDAVIT OF NOTICE.

Notice of any meeting of stockholders shall be given:

- (i) if mailed, when deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, directed to the stockholder at his or her address as it appears on the corporation's records;
- (ii) if electronically transmitted, as provided in Section 8.1 of these bylaws; or
- (iii) otherwise, when delivered.

An affidavit of the secretary or an assistant secretary of the corporation or of the transfer agent or any other agent of the corporation that the notice has been given shall, in the absence of fraud, be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein.

Notice may be waived in accordance with Section 7.13 of these bylaws.

2.6 QUORUM

Unless otherwise provided in the Certificate or required by law, stockholders representing a majority of the voting power of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the corporation, present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the stockholders. If such quorum is not present or represented at any meeting of the stockholders, then the chairman of the meeting, or the stockholders representing a majority of the voting power of the capital stock at the meeting, present in person or represented by proxy, shall have power to adjourn the meeting from time to time until a quorum is present or represented. At such adjourned meeting at which a quorum is present or represented, any business may be transacted that might have been transacted at the meeting as originally noticed. The stockholders present at a duly called meeting at which quorum is present may continue to transact business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough stockholders to leave less than a quorum.

2.7 ADJOURNED MEETING; NOTICE

When a meeting is adjourned to another time or place, unless these bylaws otherwise require, notice need not be given of the adjourned meeting if the time, place if any thereof, and the means of remote communications if any by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such adjourned meeting are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the continuation of the adjourned meeting, the corporation may transact any business that might have been transacted at the original meeting. If the adjournment is for more than thirty (30) days, or if after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, a notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the meeting in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.4 and 2.5 of these bylaws.

2.8 ADMINISTRATION OF THE MEETING

Meetings of stockholders shall be presided over by the chairman of the Board or, in the absence thereof, by such person as the chairman of the Board shall appoint, or, in the absence thereof or in the event that the chairman shall fail to make such appointment, any officer of the corporation elected by the Board. In the absence of the secretary of the corporation, the secretary of the meeting shall be such person as the chairman of the meeting appoints.

The Board shall, in advance of any meeting of stockholders, appoint one (1) or more inspector(s), who may include individual(s) who serve the corporation in other capacities, including without limitation as officers, employees or agents, to act at the meeting of stockholders and make a written report thereof. The Board may designate one (1) or more persons as alternate inspector(s) to replace any inspector, who fails to act. If no inspector or alternate has been appointed or is able to act at a meeting of stockholders, the chairman of the meeting shall appoint one (1) or more inspector(s) to act at the meeting. Each inspector, before discharging his or her duties, shall take and sign an oath to faithfully execute the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according to the best of his or her ability. The inspector(s) or alternate(s) shall have the duties prescribed pursuant to Section 231 of the DGCL or other applicable law.

The Board shall be entitled to make such rules or regulations for the conduct of meetings of stockholders as it shall deem necessary, appropriate or convenient. Subject to such rules and regulations, if any, the chairman of the meeting shall have the right and authority to prescribe such rules, regulations and procedures and to do all acts as, in the judgment of such chairman, are necessary, appropriate or convenient for the proper conduct of the meeting, including without limitation establishing an agenda of business of the meeting, rules or regulations to maintain order, restrictions on entry to the meeting after the time fixed for commencement thereof and the fixing of the date and time of the opening and closing of the polls for each matter upon which the stockholders will vote at a meeting (and shall announce such at the meeting).

2.9 VOTING.

The stockholders entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.11 of these bylaws, subject to Section 217 (relating to voting rights of fiduciaries, pledgors and joint owners of stock) and Section 218 (relating to voting trusts and other voting agreements) of the DGCL.

Except as otherwise provided in the provisions of Section 213 of the DGCL (relating to the fixing of a date for determination of stockholders of record) or these bylaws, each stockholder shall be entitled to that number of votes for each share of capital stock held by such stockholder as set forth in the Certificate.

In all matters, other than the election of directors and except as otherwise required by law, the Certificate or these bylaws, the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting power of the shares present or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter shall be the act of the stockholders. Directors shall be elected by a plurality of the voting power of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors.

The stockholders of the corporation shall not have the right to cumulate their votes for the election of directors of the corporation.

2.10 STOCKHOLDER ACTION BY WRITTEN CONSENT WITHOUT A MEETING.

Unless otherwise restricted by the certificate of incorporation, any action required or permitted to be taken at any annual or special meeting of the stockholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted and shall be delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office, its principal place of business, or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which minutes of proceedings of stockholders are recorded. Delivery made to the corporation's registered office shall be by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. Prompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall, to the extent required by law, be given to those stockholders who have not consented in writing and who, if the action had been taken at a meeting, would have been entitled to notice of the meeting if the record date for such meeting had been the date that written consents signed by a sufficient number of holders to take the action were delivered to the corporation.

2.11 RECORD DATE FOR STOCKHOLDER NOTICE; VOTING; GIVING CONSENTS.

In order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, or entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, or entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board may fix, in advance, a record date, which record date shall not precede the date on which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted and which shall not be more than sixty (60) nor less than ten (10) days before the date of such meeting, nor more than sixty (60) days prior to any other such action.

If the Board does not fix a record date in accordance with these bylaws and applicable law:

- (i) The record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held.

- (ii) The record date for determining stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, when no prior action by the Board is necessary, shall be the first day on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the corporation.
- (iii) The record date for determining stockholders for any other purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board adopts the resolution relating thereto.

A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

2.12 PROXIES.

Each stockholder entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders may authorize another person or persons to act for such stockholder by proxy authorized by an instrument in writing or by a transmission permitted by law and filed with the secretary of the corporation, but no such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three (3) years from its date, unless the proxy provides for a longer period. A stockholder may also authorize another person or persons to act for him, her or it as proxy in the manner(s) provided under Section 212(c) of the DGCL or as otherwise provided under Delaware law. The revocability of a proxy that states on its face that it is irrevocable shall be governed by the provisions of Section 212 of the DGCL.

2.13 LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS ENTITLED TO VOTE.

The officer who has charge of the stock ledger of the corporation shall prepare and make, at least ten (10) days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, arranged in alphabetical order, and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. The corporation shall not be required to include electronic mail addresses or other electronic contact information on such list. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder, for any purpose germane to the meeting for a period of at least ten (10) days prior to the meeting: (i) on a reasonably accessible electronic network, provided that the information required to gain access to such list is provided with the notice of the meeting, or (ii) during ordinary business hours, at the corporation's principal place of business.

In the event that the corporation determines to make the list available on an electronic network, the corporation may take reasonable steps to ensure that such information is available only to stockholders of the corporation. If the meeting is to be held at a place, then the list shall be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof, and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present. If the meeting is to be held solely by means of remote communication, then the list shall also be open to the examination of any stockholder during the whole time of the meeting on a reasonably accessible electronic network, and the information required to access such list shall be provided with the notice of the meeting.

2.14 ADVANCE NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDER BUSINESS

Only such business shall be conducted as shall have been properly brought before a meeting of the stockholders of the corporation. To be properly brought before an annual meeting, business must be (a) specified in the notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto) given by or at the direction of the Board, (b) otherwise properly brought before the meeting by or at the direction of the Board, or (c) a proper matter for stockholder action under the DGCL that has been properly brought before the meeting by a stockholder (i) who is a stockholder of record on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in this Section 2.14 and on the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at such annual meeting and (ii) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 2.14. For such business to be considered properly brought before the meeting by a stockholder such stockholder must, in addition to any other applicable requirements, have given timely notice in proper form of such stockholder's intent to bring such business before such meeting. To be timely, such stockholder's notice must be delivered to or mailed and received by the secretary of the corporation at the principal executive offices of the corporation not later than the close of business on the 90th day, nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day, prior to the anniversary date of the immediately preceding annual meeting; provided, however, that in the event that no annual meeting was held in the previous year or the annual meeting is called for a date that is not within thirty (30) days before or after such anniversary date, notice by the stockholder to be timely must be so received not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the day on which such notice of the date of the meeting was mailed or public disclosure of the date of the meeting was made, whichever occurs first.

To be in proper form, a stockholder's notice to the secretary shall be in writing and shall set forth:

- (i) the name and record address of the stockholder who intends to propose the business and the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the corporation which are owned beneficially or of record by such stockholder;
- (ii) a representation that the stockholder is a holder of record of stock of the corporation entitled to vote at such meeting and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to introduce the business specified in the notice;
- (iii) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the annual meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the annual meeting;
- (iv) any material interest of the stockholder in such business; and
- (v) any other information that is required to be provided by the stockholder pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act").

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in order to include information with respect to a stockholder proposal in the proxy statement and form of proxy for a stockholder's meeting, stockholders must provide notice as required by, and otherwise comply with the requirements of, the Exchange Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

No business shall be conducted at the annual meeting of stockholders except business brought before the annual meeting in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.14. The chairman of the meeting may refuse to acknowledge the proposal of any business not made in compliance with the foregoing procedure.

2.15 ADVANCE NOTICE OF DIRECTOR NOMINATIONS

Only persons who are nominated in accordance with the following procedures shall be eligible for election as directors of the corporation, except as may be otherwise provided in the Certificate with respect to the right of holders of Preferred Stock of the corporation to nominate and elect a specified number of directors. To be properly brought before an annual meeting of stockholders, or any special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of electing directors, nominations for the election of director must be (a) specified in the notice of meeting (or any supplement thereto), (b) made by or at the direction of the Board (or any duly authorized committee thereof) or (c) made by any stockholder of the corporation (i) who is a stockholder of record on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in this Section 2.15 and on the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to vote at such meeting and (ii) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Section 2.15.

In addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a stockholder, such stockholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the secretary of the corporation. To be timely, a stockholder's notice to the secretary must be delivered to or mailed and received at the principal executive offices of the corporation, in the case of an annual meeting, in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section 2.14, and, in the case of a special meeting of stockholders called for the purpose of electing directors, not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the day on which notice of the date of the special meeting was mailed or public disclosure of the date of the special meeting was made, whichever first occurs.

To be in proper written form, a stockholder's notice to the secretary must set forth:

- (a) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election as a director (i) the name, age, business address and residence address of the person, (ii) the principal occupation or employment of the person, (iii) the class or series and number of shares of capital stock of the corporation which are owned beneficially or of record by the person, (iv) a description of all arrangements or understandings between the stockholder and each nominee and any other person or persons (naming such person or persons) pursuant to which the nominations are to be made by the stockholder, and (v) any other information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for elections of directors, or is otherwise required, in each case pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act (including without limitation such person's written consent to being named in the proxy statement, if any, as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected); and
- (b) as to such stockholder giving notice, the information required to be provided pursuant to Section 2.14.

Subject to the rights of any holders of Preferred Stock of the corporation, no person shall be eligible for election as a director of the corporation unless nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section 2.15. If the chairman of the meeting properly determines that a nomination was not made in accordance with the foregoing procedures, the chairman shall declare to the meeting that the nomination was defective and such defective nomination shall be disregarded.

ARTICLE III — DIRECTORS

3.1 POWERS.

Subject to the provisions of the DGCL and any limitations in the Certificate, the business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed and all corporate powers shall be exercised by or under the direction of the Board.

3.2 NUMBER OF DIRECTORS.

Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock to elect directors under specified circumstances, the authorized number of directors shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Board, provided the Board shall consist of at least three (3) members. No reduction of the authorized number of directors shall have the effect of removing any director before that director's term of office expires.

3.3 ELECTION, QUALIFICATION AND TERM OF OFFICE OF DIRECTORS.

Except as provided in Section 3.4 and Section 3.13 of these bylaws, directors shall be elected at each annual meeting of stockholders to hold office until the next annual meeting. Directors need not be stockholders unless so required by the Certificate or these bylaws. The Certificate or these bylaws may prescribe other qualifications for directors. Each director, including a director elected to fill a vacancy, shall hold office until such director's successor is elected and qualified or until such director's earlier death, resignation or removal.

Commence at the 2008 annual meeting, the Directors of the Corporation, subject to the rights of the holders of shares of any class or series of preferred stock, shall be classified with respect to the time for which they severally hold office, into three (3) classes, as nearly equal in number as possible, one class ("Class I") whose initial term expires at the 2009 annual meeting of stockholders, another class ("Class II") whose initial term expires at the 2010 annual meeting of stockholders, and another class ("Class III") whose initial term expires at the 2011 annual meeting of stockholders, with each class to hold office until its successors are elected and qualified. Except as otherwise provided in Sections 3.4 and 3.13 of these By-Laws, at each annual meeting of stockholders of the Corporation, and subject to the rights of the holders of shares of any class or series of preferred stock, the successors of the class of Directors whose term expires at that meeting shall be elected to hold office for a term expiring at the annual meeting of stockholders held in the third year following the year of their election.

All elections of directors shall be by written ballot or by written consent of the shareholders as provided for in Section 2.10 of these By-Laws, unless otherwise provided in the Certificate. If authorized by the Board, such requirement of a written ballot shall be satisfied by a ballot submitted by electronic transmission, provided that any such electronic transmission must be either set forth or be submitted with information from which it can be determined that the electronic transmission was authorized.

3.4 RESIGNATION AND VACANCIES.

Any director may resign at any time upon written notice or by electronic transmission to the corporation.

Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock of the corporation then outstanding and unless the Board otherwise determines, newly created directorships resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors, or any vacancies on the Board resulting from the death, resignation, retirement, disqualification, removal from office or other cause shall, unless otherwise required by law, be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, even though less than a quorum of the Board, or by a sole remaining director. When one or more directors resigns and the resignation is effective at a future date, a majority of the directors then in office, including those who have so resigned, shall have power to fill such vacancy or vacancies, the vote thereon to take effect when such resignation or resignations shall become effective, and each director so chosen shall hold office as provided in this Section 3.4 in the filling of other vacancies.

3.5 PLACE OF MEETINGS; MEETINGS BY TELEPHONE.

The Board may hold meetings, both regular and special, either within or outside the State of Delaware.

Unless otherwise restricted by the Certificate or these bylaws, members of the Board, or any committee designated by the Board, may participate in a meeting of the Board, or any committee, by means of conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and such participation in a meeting shall constitute presence in person at the meeting.

3.6 REGULAR MEETINGS.

Regular meetings of the Board may be held with at least five business days prior notice at such time and at such place as shall from time to time be determined by the Board.

3.7 SPECIAL MEETINGS; NOTICE.

Special meetings of the Board for any purpose or purposes may be called at any time by the chairman of the Board, the chief executive officer, a president, the secretary or any two directors. The person(s) authorized to call special meetings of the Board may fix the place and time of the meeting.

Notice of the time and place of special meetings shall be:

- (i) delivered personally by hand, by courier or by telephone;
- (ii) sent by United States first-class mail, postage prepaid;
- (iii) sent by facsimile; or
- (iv) sent by electronic mail,

directed to each director at that director's address, telephone number, facsimile number or electronic mail address, as the case may be, as shown on the corporation's records.

If the notice is (i) delivered personally by hand, by courier or by telephone, (ii) sent by facsimile or (iii) sent by electronic mail, it shall be delivered or sent at least twenty-four (24) hours before the time of the holding of the meeting. If the notice is sent by United States mail, it shall be deposited in the United States mail at least four days before the time of the holding of the meeting. Any oral notice may be communicated either to the director or to a person at the office of the director who the person giving notice has reason to believe will promptly communicate such notice to the director. The notice need not specify the place of the meeting if the meeting is to be held at the corporation's principal executive office nor the purpose of the meeting.

3.8 QUORUM.

Except as otherwise required by law or the Certificate, at all meetings of the Board, a majority of the authorized number of directors (as determined pursuant to Section 3.2 of these bylaws) shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, except to adjourn as provided in Section 3.11 of these bylaws. The vote of a majority of the directors present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board, except as may be otherwise specifically provided by statute, the Certificate or these bylaws.

A meeting at which a quorum is initially present may continue to transact business notwithstanding the withdrawal of directors, if any action taken is approved by at least a majority of the directors present at that meeting.

3.9 WAIVER OF NOTICE

Whenever notice is required to be given under any provisions of the DGCL, the Certificate or these bylaws, a written waiver thereof, signed by the person entitled to notice, or a waiver by electronic transmission by the person entitled to notice, whether before or after the time stated therein, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when the person attends a meeting solely for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the directors, or members of a committee of directors, need be specified in any written waiver of notice or any waiver by electronic transmission unless so required by the Certificate or these bylaws.

3.10 BOARD ACTION BY WRITTEN CONSENT WITHOUT A MEETING.

Unless otherwise restricted by the Certificate or these bylaws, any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board, or of any committee thereof, may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board or committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission and the writing or writings or electronic transmission or transmissions are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board or committee. Such filing shall be in paper form if the minutes are maintained in paper form and shall be in electronic form if the minutes are maintained in electronic form.

3.11 ADJOURNED MEETING; NOTICE.

If a quorum is not present at any meeting of the Board, then a majority of the directors present thereat may adjourn the meeting from time to time, without notice other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum is present.

3.12 FEES AND COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS.

Unless otherwise restricted by the Certificate or these bylaws, the Board shall have the authority to fix the compensation of directors.

3.13 REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS.

Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of Preferred Stock then outstanding, any director or the entire Board may be removed from office at any time, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the voting power of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of the corporation then entitled to vote in the election of directors.

3.14 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE.

Without otherwise limiting the powers of the Board set forth in Section 3.1 and provided that shares of capital stock of the corporation are listed for trading on either The American Stock Exchange ("AMEX"), The Nasdaq National Market ("NASDAQ") or the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), the corporation shall comply with the corporate governance rules and requirements of the AMEX, NASDAQ or the NYSE, as applicable.

ARTICLE IV — COMMITTEES

4.1 COMMITTEES OF DIRECTORS.

The Board may designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the corporation. The Board may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of a member of a committee, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not such member or members constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent or disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent provided in the resolution of the Board or in these bylaws, shall have and may exercise such lawfully delegable powers and duties as the Board may confer. Each committee will comply with all applicable provisions of: the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the rules and requirements of AMEX, NASDAQ or NYSE, as applicable, and will have the right to retain independent legal counsel and other advisers at the corporation's expense.

4.2 COMMITTEE MINUTES.

Each committee shall keep regular minutes of its meetings and report to the Board when required.

4.3 MEETINGS AND ACTION OF COMMITTEES.

Meetings and actions of committees shall be governed by, and held and taken in accordance with, the provisions of:

- (i) Section 3.5 (place of meetings and meetings by telephone);

- (ii) Section 3.6 (regular meetings);
- (iii) Section 3.7 (special meetings and notice);
- (iv) Section 3.8 (quorum);
- (v) Section 3.9 (waiver of notice);
- (vi) Section 3.10 (action without a meeting); and
- (vii) Section 3.11 (adjournment and notice of adjournment).

with such changes in the context of those bylaws as are necessary to substitute the committee and its members for the Board and its members.

Notwithstanding the foregoing:

- (i) the time of regular meetings of committees may be determined either by resolution of the Board or by resolution of the committee;
- (ii) special meetings of committees may also be called by resolution of the Board; and
- (iii) notice of special meetings of committees shall also be given to all alternate members, who shall have the right to attend all meetings of the committee. The Board may adopt rules for the government of any committee not inconsistent with the provisions of these bylaws.

4.4 AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Board shall establish an Audit Committee whose principal purpose will be to oversee the corporation's and its subsidiaries' accounting and financial reporting processes, internal systems of control, independent auditor relationships and audits of consolidated financial statements of the corporation and its subsidiaries. The Audit Committee will also determine the appointment of the independent auditors of the corporation and any change in such appointment and ensure the independence of the corporation's auditors. In addition, the Audit Committee will assume such other duties and responsibilities as the Board may confer upon the committee from time to time. In the event of any inconsistency between this Section 4.4 and the Certificate, the terms of the Certificate will govern.

4.5 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Board shall establish a Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee whose principal duties will be to assist the Board by identifying individuals qualified to become Board members consistent with criteria approved by the Board, to recommend to the Board for its approval the slate of nominees to be proposed by the Board to the stockholders for election to the Board, to develop and recommend to the Board the governance principles applicable to the corporation, as well as such other duties and responsibilities as the Board may confer upon the committee from time to time. In the event the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee will not be recommending a then incumbent director for inclusion in the slate of nominees to be proposed by the Board to the stockholders for election to the Board, and provided such incumbent director has not notified the Committee that he or she will be resigning or that he or she does not intend to stand for re-election to the Board, then, in the case of an election to be held at an annual meeting of stockholders, the Committee will recommend the slate of nominees to the Board at least thirty (30) days prior to the latest date required by the provisions of Sections 2.14 and 2.15 of these bylaws for stockholders to submit nominations for directors at such annual meeting, or in the case of an election to be held at a special meeting of stockholders, at least ten (10) days prior to the latest date required by the provisions of Sections 2.14 and 2.15 of these bylaws for stockholders to submit nominations for directors at such special meeting. In the event of any inconsistency between this Section 4.5 and the Certificate, the terms of the Certificate will govern.

4.6 COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

The Board shall establish a Compensation Committee whose principal duties will be to review employee compensation policies and programs as well as the compensation of the chief executive officer and other executive officers of the corporation, to recommend to the Board a compensation program for outside Board members, as well as such other duties and responsibilities as the Board may confer upon the committee from time to time. In the event of any inconsistency between this Section 4.6 and the Certificate, the terms of the Certificate will govern.

ARTICLE V — OFFICERS

5.1 OFFICERS

The officers of the corporation shall be a chief executive officer, one or more presidents (at the discretion of the Board), a chairman of the Board and a secretary. The corporation may also have, at the discretion of the Board, a vice chairman of the Board, a chief financial officer, a treasurer, one or more vice presidents, one or more assistant vice presidents, one or more assistant treasurers, one or more assistant secretaries, and any such other officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of these bylaws.

Any number of offices may be held by the same person, provided, however, that, except as provided in Section 5.6 below, the chairman of the Board shall not hold any other office of the corporation.

5.2 APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS

The Board shall appoint the officers of the corporation, except such officers as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Sections 5.3 of these bylaws, subject to the rights, if any, of an officer under any contract of employment. Each officer shall hold office until his or her successor is elected and qualified or until his or her earlier resignation or removal. A failure to elect officers shall not dissolve or otherwise affect the corporation.

5.3 SUBORDINATE OFFICERS

The Board may appoint, or empower the chief executive officer and/or one or more presidents of the corporation, to appoint, such other officers and agents as the business of the corporation may require. Each of such officers and agents shall hold office for such period, have such authority, and perform such duties as are provided in these bylaws or as the Board may from time to time determine.

5.4 REMOVAL AND RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

Any officer may be removed, either with or without cause, by an affirmative vote of the majority of the Board at any regular or special meeting of the Board or, except in the case of an officer appointed by the Board, by any officer upon whom such power of removal may be conferred by the Board.

Any officer may resign at any time by giving written notice to the corporation. Any resignation shall take effect at the date of the receipt of that notice or at any later time specified in that notice. Unless otherwise specified in the notice of resignation, the acceptance of the resignation shall not be necessary to make it effective. Any resignation is without prejudice to the rights, if any, of the corporation under any contract to which the officer is a party.

5.5 VACANCIES IN OFFICES.

Any vacancy occurring in any office of the corporation shall be filled by the Board or as provided in Section 5.2.

5.6 CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

The Chairman of the Board shall be chosen from among the Directors. The Chairman of the Board shall have the power to call special meetings of the stockholders and of the Directors for any purpose or purposes, and he shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors, unless he shall be absent or unless he shall, at his election, designate the Vice Chairman, if one is elected, to preside in his stead. The Chairman of the Board shall advise and counsel the Chief Executive Officer and other officers of the Corporation and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as shall be assigned to or required by him from time to time by the Board of Directors.

5.7 CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Subject to the control of the Board and any supervisory powers the Board may give to the chairman of the Board, the chief executive officer shall, together with the president or presidents of the corporation, have general supervision, direction, and control of the business and affairs of the corporation and shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Board are carried into effect. The chief executive officer shall, together with the president or presidents of the corporation, also perform all duties incidental to this office that may be required by law and all such other duties as are properly required of this office by the Board of Directors. The chief executive officer shall serve as chairman of and preside at all meetings of the stockholders. In the absence of the chairman of the Board, the chief executive officer shall preside at all meetings of the Board.

5.8 PRESIDENTS.

Subject to the control of the Board and any supervisory powers the Board may give to the chairman of the Board, the president or presidents of the corporation shall, together with the chief executive officer, have general supervision, direction, and control of the business and affairs of the corporation and shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Board are carried into effect. A president shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be prescribed for him or her by the Board, these bylaws, or the chairman of the Board.

5.9 VICE PRESIDENTS.

In the absence or disability of any president, the vice presidents, if any, in order of their rank as fixed by the Board or, if not ranked, a vice president designated by the Board, shall perform all the duties of a president. When acting as a president, the appropriate vice president shall have all the powers of, and be subject to all the restrictions upon, that president. The vice presidents shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as from time to time may be prescribed for them respectively by the Board, these bylaws, the chairman of the Board, the chief executive officer or, in the absence of a chief executive officer, one of more of the presidents.

5.10 SECRETARY.

The secretary shall keep or cause to be kept, at the principal executive office of the corporation or such other place as the Board may direct, a book of minutes of all meetings and actions of directors, committees of directors, and stockholders. The minutes shall show:

- (i) the time and place of each meeting;

- (ii) whether regular or special (and, if special, how authorized and the notice given);
- (iii) the names of those present at directors' meetings or committee meetings;
- (iv) the number of shares present or represented at stockholders' meetings; and
- (v) the proceedings thereof.

The secretary shall keep, or cause to be kept, at the principal executive office of the corporation or at the office of the corporation's transfer agent or registrar, as determined by resolution of the Board, a share register, or a duplicate share register showing:

- (i) the names of all stockholders and their addresses;
- (ii) the number and classes of shares held by each;
- (iii) the number and date of certificates evidencing such shares; and
- (iv) the number and date of cancellation of every certificate surrendered for cancellation.

The secretary shall give, or cause to be given, notice of all meetings of the stockholders and of the Board required to be given by law or by these bylaws. The secretary shall keep the seal of the corporation, if one be adopted, in safe custody and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board or by these bylaws.

5.11 CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The chief financial officer shall keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, adequate and correct books and records of accounts of the properties and business transactions of the corporation, including accounts of its assets, liabilities, receipts, disbursements, gains, losses, capital, retained earnings and shares. The books of account shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any director.

The chief financial officer shall deposit all moneys and other valuables in the name and to the credit of the corporation with such depositories as the Board may designate. The chief financial officer shall disburse the funds of the corporation as may be ordered by the Board, shall render to the chief executive officer or, in the absence of a chief executive officer, any president and directors, whenever they request it, an account of all his or her transactions as chief financial officer and of the financial condition of the corporation, and shall have other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board or these bylaws.

The chief financial officer may be the treasurer of the corporation.

5.12 TREASURER.

The treasurer shall keep and maintain, or cause to be kept and maintained, adequate and correct books and records of accounts of the properties and business transactions of the corporation, including accounts of its assets, liabilities, receipts, disbursements, gains, losses, capital, retained earnings and shares. The books of account shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by any director.

The treasurer shall deposit all moneys and other valuables in the name and to the credit of the corporation with such depositories as the Board may designate. The treasurer shall disburse the funds of the corporation as may be ordered by the Board, shall render to the chief executive officer or, in the absence of a chief executive officer, one or more of the presidents and directors, whenever they request it, an account of all his or her transactions as treasurer and of the financial condition of the corporation, and shall have other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board or these bylaws.

5.13 ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

The assistant secretary, or, if there is more than one, the assistant secretaries in the order determined by the Board (or if there be no such determination, then in the order of their election) shall, in the absence of the secretary or in the event of the secretary's inability or refusal to act, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the secretary and shall perform such other duties and have such other powers as may be prescribed by the Board or these bylaws.

5.14 ASSISTANT TREASURER.

The assistant treasurer, or, if there is more than one, the assistant treasurers, in the order determined by the Board (or if there be no such determination, then in the order of their election), shall, in the absence of the chief financial officer or treasurer or in the event of the chief financial officer's or treasurer's inability or refusal to act, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the chief financial officer or treasurer, as applicable, and shall perform such other duties and have such other powers as may be prescribed by the Board or these bylaws.

5.15 REPRESENTATION OF SHARES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The chairman of the Board, the chief executive officer, any president, any vice president, the treasurer, the secretary or assistant secretary of this corporation, or any other person authorized by the Board, the chief executive officer, a president or a vice president, is authorized to vote, represent, and exercise on behalf of this corporation all rights incident to any and all shares or other equity interests of any other corporation or entity standing in the name of this corporation. The authority granted herein may be exercised either by such person directly or by any other person authorized to do so by proxy or power of attorney duly executed by such person having the authority.

5.16 AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

In addition to the foregoing authority and duties, all officers of the corporation shall respectively have such authority and perform such duties in the management of the business of the corporation as may be designated from time to time by the Board.

ARTICLE VI — RECORDS AND REPORTS

6.1 MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS.

The corporation shall, either at its principal executive office or at such place or places as designated by the Board, keep a record of its stockholders listing their names and addresses and the number and class of shares held by each stockholder, a copy of these bylaws, as may be amended to date, minute books, accounting books and other records.

Any such records maintained by the corporation may be kept on, or by means of, or be in the form of, any information storage device or method, provided that the records so kept can be converted into clearly legible paper form within a reasonable time. The corporation shall so convert any records so kept upon the request of any person entitled to inspect such records pursuant to the provisions of the DGCL. When records are kept in such manner, a clearly legible paper form produced from or by means of the information storage device or method shall be admissible in evidence, and accepted for all other purposes, to the same extent as an original paper form accurately portrays the record.

Any stockholder of record, in person or by attorney or other agent, shall, upon written demand under oath stating the purpose thereof, have the right during the usual hours for business to inspect for any proper purpose the corporation's stock ledger, a list of its stockholders, and its other books and records and to make copies or extracts therefrom. A proper purpose shall mean a purpose reasonably related to such person's interest as a stockholder. In every instance where an attorney or other agent is the person who seeks the right to inspection, the demand under oath shall be accompanied by a power of attorney or such other writing that authorizes the attorney or other agent to so act on behalf of the stockholder. The demand under oath shall be directed to the corporation at its registered office in Delaware or at its principal executive office.

6.2 INSPECTION BY DIRECTORS.

Any director shall have the right to examine the corporation's stock ledger, a list of its stockholders, and its other books and records for a purpose reasonably related to his or her position as a director.

ARTICLE VII — GENERAL MATTERS

7.1 CHECKS; DRAFTS; EVIDENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

From time to time, the Board shall determine by resolution which person or persons may sign or endorse all checks, drafts, other orders for payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness that are issued in the name of or payable to the corporation, and only the persons so authorized shall sign or endorse those instruments.

7.2 EXECUTION OF CORPORATE CONTRACTS AND INSTRUMENTS.

Except as otherwise provided in these bylaws, the Board, or any officers of the corporation authorized thereby, may authorize any officer or officers, or agent or agents, to enter into any contract or execute any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the corporation; such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

7.3 STOCK CERTIFICATES; PARTLY PAID SHARES.

The shares of the corporation shall be represented by certificates, provided that the Board may provide by resolution or resolutions that some or all of any or all classes or series of its stock shall be uncertificated shares. Any such resolution shall not apply to shares represented by a certificate until such certificate is surrendered to the corporation. Notwithstanding the adoption of such a resolution by the Board, every holder of stock represented by certificates and upon request every holder of uncertificated shares shall be entitled to have a certificate signed by, or in the name of the corporation by the chairman or vice-chairman of the Board, or a president or vice-president, and by the treasurer or an assistant treasurer, or the secretary or an assistant secretary of such corporation representing the number of shares registered in certificate form. Any or all of the signatures on the certificate may be a facsimile. In case any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate has ceased to be such officer, transfer agent or registrar before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the corporation with the same effect as if he or she were such officer, transfer agent or registrar at the date of issue.

The corporation may issue the whole or any part of its shares as partly paid and subject to call for the remainder of the consideration to be paid therefor. Upon the face or back of each stock certificate issued to represent any such partly paid shares, and upon the books and records of the corporation in the case of uncertificated partly paid shares, the total amount of the consideration to be paid therefor and the amount paid thereon shall be stated. Upon the declaration of any dividend on fully paid shares, the corporation shall declare a dividend upon partly paid shares of the same class, but only upon the basis of the percentage of the consideration actually paid thereon.

7.4 SPECIAL DESIGNATION ON CERTIFICATES.

If the corporation is authorized to issue more than one class of stock or more than one series of any class, then the powers, designations, preferences, and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences and/or rights shall be set forth in full or summarized on the face or back of the certificate that the corporation shall issue to represent such class or series of stock; provided, however, that, except as otherwise provided in Section 202 of the DGCL, in lieu of the foregoing requirements there may be set forth on the face or back of the certificate that the corporation shall issue to represent such class or series of stock a statement that the corporation will furnish without charge to each stockholder who so requests the powers, designations, preferences, and relative, participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock or series thereof and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences and/or rights.

7.5 LOST CERTIFICATES.

Except as provided in this Section 7.6, no new certificates for shares shall be issued to replace a previously issued certificate unless the latter is surrendered to the corporation and cancelled at the same time. The corporation may issue a new certificate of stock or uncertificated shares in the place of any certificate theretofore issued by it, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, and the corporation may require the owner of the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, or such owner's legal representative, to give the corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify it against any claim that may be made against it on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of such new certificate or uncertificated shares.

7.6 CONSTRUCTION; DEFINITIONS.

Unless the context requires otherwise, the general provisions, rules of construction, and definitions in the DGCL shall govern the construction of these bylaws. Without limiting the generality of this provision, the singular number includes the plural, the plural number includes the singular, and the term "person" includes both a corporation and a natural person.

7.7 DIVIDENDS.

The Board, subject to any restrictions contained in either (i) the DGCL, or (ii) the Certificate, may declare and pay dividends upon the shares of its capital stock. Dividends may be paid in cash, in property, or in shares of the corporation's capital stock.

The Board may set apart out of any of the funds of the corporation available for dividends a reserve or reserves for any proper purpose and may abolish any such reserve.

7.8 FISCAL YEAR.

The fiscal year of the corporation shall be fixed by resolution of the Board and may be changed by the Board.

7.9 SEAL.

The corporation may adopt a corporate seal, which shall be adopted and which may be altered by the Board. The corporation may use the corporate seal by causing it or a facsimile thereof to be impressed or affixed or in any other manner reproduced.

7.10 TRANSFER OF STOCK.

Transfers of stock shall be made only upon the transfer books of the corporation kept at an office of the corporation or by transfer agents designated to transfer shares of the stock of the corporation. Except where a certificate is issued in accordance with Section 7.5 of these bylaws, an outstanding certificate for the number of shares involved shall be surrendered for cancellation before a new certificate is issued therefore. Upon surrender to the corporation or the transfer agent of the corporation of a certificate for shares duly endorsed or accompanied by proper evidence of succession, assignation or authority to transfer, it shall be the duty of the corporation to issue a new certificate to the person entitled thereto, cancel the old certificate, and record the transaction in its books.

7.11 STOCK TRANSFER AGREEMENTS.

The corporation shall have power to enter into and perform any agreement with any number of stockholders of any one or more classes or series of stock of the corporation to restrict the transfer of shares of stock of the corporation of any one or more classes or series owned by such stockholders in any manner not prohibited by the DGCL.

7.12 REGISTERED STOCKHOLDERS.

The corporation:

- (i) shall be entitled to recognize the exclusive right of a person registered on its books as the owner of shares to receive dividends and to vote as such owner;
- (ii) shall be entitled to hold liable for calls and assessments on partly paid shares the person registered on its books as the owner of shares; and
- (iii) shall not be bound to recognize any equitable or other claim to or interest in such share or shares on the part of another person, whether or not it shall have express or other notice thereof, except as otherwise provided by the laws of Delaware.

7.13 WAIVER OF NOTICE.

Whenever notice is required to be given under any provision of the DGCL, the Certificate or these bylaws, a written waiver, signed by the person entitled to notice, or a waiver by electronic transmission by the person entitled to notice, whether before or after the time of the event for which notice is to be given, shall be deemed equivalent to notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when the person attends a meeting solely for the express purpose of objecting at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the stockholders need be specified in any written waiver of notice or any waiver by electronic transmission unless so required by the Certificate or these bylaws.

7.14 CHARITABLE FOUNDATION.

The establishment by the corporation of a charitable foundation will require Board approval, as will contributions by the corporation to the foundation and disbursements by the foundation. The Board may delegate authority over the foundation to one or more persons who are not directors of the corporation with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the Board.

ARTICLE VIII — NOTICE BY ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION

8.1 NOTICE BY ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION.

Without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given effectively to stockholders pursuant to the DGCL, the Certificate or these bylaws, any notice to stockholders given by the corporation under any provision of the DGCL, the Certificate or these bylaws shall be effective if given by a form of electronic transmission consented to by the stockholder to whom the notice is given. Any such consent shall be revocable by the stockholder by written notice to the corporation. Any such consent shall be deemed revoked if:

- (i) the corporation is unable to deliver by electronic transmission two consecutive notices given by the corporation in accordance with such consent; and
- (ii) such inability becomes known to the secretary or an assistant secretary of the corporation or to the transfer agent, or other person responsible for the giving of notice.

However, the inadvertent failure to treat such inability as a revocation shall not invalidate any meeting or other action.

Any notice given pursuant to the preceding paragraph shall be deemed given:

- (i) if by facsimile telecommunication, when directed to a number at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice;
- (ii) if by electronic mail, when directed to an electronic mail address at which the stockholder has consented to receive notice;
- (iii) if by a posting on an electronic network together with separate notice to the stockholder of such specific posting, upon the later of (A) such posting and (B) the giving of such separate notice; and
- (iv) if by any other form of electronic transmission, when directed to the stockholder.

An affidavit of the secretary or an assistant secretary or of the transfer agent or other agent of the corporation that the notice has been given by a form of electronic transmission shall, in the absence of fraud, be prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

8.2 DEFINITION OF ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION.

An “electronic transmission” means any form of communication, not directly involving the physical transmission of paper, that creates a record that may be retained, retrieved, and reviewed by a recipient thereof, and that may be directly reproduced in paper form by such a recipient through an automated process.

8.3 INAPPLICABILITY.

Notice by a form of electronic transmission shall not apply to Section 164 (failure to pay for stock; remedies), Section 296 (adjudication of claims; appeal), Section 311 (revocation of voluntary dissolution), Section 312 (renewal, revival, extension and restoration of certificate of incorporation) or Section 324 (attachment of shares of stock) of the DGCL.

ARTICLE IX — INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

9.1 POWER TO INDEMNIFY IN ACTIONS, SUITS OR PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN THOSE BY OR IN THE RIGHT OF THE CORPORATION.

Subject to Section 9.3 of this Article IX, the corporation shall indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as now or hereafter in effect, any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation) by reason of the fact that such person (or the legal representative of such person) is or was a director or officer of the corporation or any predecessor of the corporation, or is or was a director or officer of the corporation serving at the request of the corporation as a director or officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if such person acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe such person's conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of nolo contendere or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that such person's conduct was unlawful.

9.2 POWER TO INDEMNIFY IN ACTIONS, SUITS OR PROCEEDINGS BY OR IN THE RIGHT OF THE CORPORATION

Subject to Section 9.3 of this Article IX, the corporation shall indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, as now or hereafter in effect, any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that such person (or the legal representative of such person) is or was a director or officer of the corporation or any predecessor of the corporation, or is or was a director or officer of the corporation serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with the defense or settlement of such action or suit if such person acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation; except that no indemnification shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such person shall have been adjudged to be liable to the corporation unless and only to the extent that the Court of Chancery or the court in which such action or suit was brought shall determine upon application that, despite the adjudication of liability but in view of all the circumstances of the case, such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses which the Court of Chancery or such other court shall deem proper.

9.3 AUTHORIZATION OF INDEMNIFICATION

Any indemnification under this Article IX (unless ordered by a court) shall be made by the corporation only as authorized in the specific case upon a determination that indemnification of the director or officer is proper in the circumstances because such person has met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in Section 9.1 or Section 9.2 of this Article IX, as the case may be. Such determination shall be made, with respect to a person who is a director or officer at the time of such determination, (i) by a majority vote of the directors who are not parties to such action, suit or proceeding, even though less than a quorum, or (ii) by a committee of such directors designated by a majority vote of such directors, even though less than a quorum, or (iii) if there are no such directors, or if such directors so direct, by independent legal counsel in a written opinion or (iv) by the stockholders (but only if a majority of the directors who are not parties to such action, suit or proceeding, if they constitute a quorum of the board of directors, presents the issue of entitlement to indemnification to the stockholders for their determination). Such determination shall be made, with respect to former directors and officers, by any person or persons having the authority to act on the matter on behalf of the corporation. To the extent, however, that a present or former director or officer of the corporation has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding described above, or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, such person shall be indemnified against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection therewith, without the necessity of authorization in the specific case.

9.4 GOOD FAITH DEFINED

For purposes of any determination under Section 9.3 of this Article IX, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, a person shall be deemed to have acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, or, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, to have had no reasonable cause to believe such person's conduct was unlawful, if such person's action is based on the records or books of account of the corporation or another enterprise, or on information supplied to such person by the officers of the corporation or another enterprise in the course of their duties, or on the advice of legal counsel for the corporation or another enterprise or on information or records given or reports made to the corporation or another enterprise by an independent certified public accountant or by an appraiser or other expert selected with reasonable care by the corporation or another enterprise. The term "another enterprise" as used in this Section 9.4 shall mean any other corporation or any partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise of which such person is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent. The provisions of this Section 9.4 shall not be deemed to be exclusive or to limit in any way the circumstances in which a person may be deemed to have met the applicable standard of conduct set forth in Section 9.1 or 9.2 of this Article IX, as the case may be.

9.5 INDEMNIFICATION BY A COURT

Notwithstanding any contrary determination in the specific case under Section 9.3 of this Article IX, and notwithstanding the absence of any determination thereunder, any director or officer may apply to the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware for indemnification to the extent otherwise permissible under Sections 9.1 and 9.2 of this Article IX. The basis of such indemnification by a court shall be a determination by such court that indemnification of the director or officer is proper in the circumstances because such person has met the applicable standards of conduct set forth in Section 9.1 or 9.2 of this Article IX, as the case may be. Neither a contrary determination in the specific case under Section 9.3 of this Article IX nor the absence of any determination thereunder shall be a defense to such application or create a presumption that the director or officer seeking indemnification has not met any applicable standard of conduct. Notice of any application for indemnification pursuant to this Section 9.5 shall be given to the corporation promptly upon the filing of such application. If successful, in whole or in part, the director or officer seeking indemnification shall also be entitled to be paid the expense of prosecuting such application.

9.6 EXPENSES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

To the fullest extent not prohibited by the DGCL, or by any other applicable law, expenses incurred by a person who is or was a director or officer in defending any civil, criminal, administrative or investigative action, suit or proceeding shall be paid by the corporation in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding; provided, however, that if the DGCL requires, an advance of expenses incurred by any person in his or her capacity as a director or officer (and not in any other capacity) shall be made only upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such person to repay such amount if it shall ultimately be determined that such person is not entitled to be indemnified by the corporation as authorized in this Article IX.

9.7 NONEXCLUSIVITY OF INDEMNIFICATION AND ADVANCEMENT OF EXPENSES

The indemnification and advancement of expenses provided by or granted pursuant to this Article IX shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those seeking indemnification or advancement of expenses may be entitled under the Certificate, any bylaw, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise, both as to action in such person's official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office, it being the policy of the corporation that indemnification of the persons specified in Sections 9.1 and 9.2 of this Article IX shall be made to the fullest extent permitted by law. The provisions of this Article IX shall not be deemed to preclude the indemnification of any person who is not specified in Section 9.1 or 9.2 of this Article IX but whom the corporation has the power or obligation to indemnify under the provisions of the DGCL, or otherwise. The corporation is specifically authorized to enter into individual contracts with any or all of its directors, officers, employees or agents respecting indemnification and advances, to the fullest extent not prohibited by the DGCL, or by any other applicable law.

9.8 INSURANCE

To the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL or any other applicable law, the corporation may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise against any liability asserted against such person and incurred by such person in any such capacity, or arising out of such person's status as such, whether or not the corporation would have the power or the obligation to indemnify such person against such liability under the provisions of this Article IX.

9.9 CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Article IX, references to "the corporation" shall include, in addition to the resulting corporation, any constituent corporation (including any constituent of a constituent) absorbed in a consolidation or merger which, if its separate existence had continued, would have had power and authority to indemnify its directors or officers, so that any person who is or was a director or officer of such constituent corporation, or is or was a director or officer of such constituent corporation serving at the request of such constituent corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise, shall stand in the same position under the provisions of this Article IX with respect to the resulting or surviving corporation as such person would have with respect to such constituent corporation if its separate existence had continued. For purposes of this Article IX, references to "fines" shall include any excise taxes assessed on a person with respect to an employee benefit plan; and references to "serving at the request of the corporation" shall include any service as a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation which imposes duties on, or involves services by, such director or officer with respect to an employee benefit plan, its participants or beneficiaries; and a person who acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of an employee benefit plan shall be deemed to have acted in a manner "not opposed to the best interests of the corporation" as referred to in this Article IX.

9.10 SURVIVAL OF INDEMNIFICATION AND ADVANCEMENT OF EXPENSES

The rights to indemnification and advancement of expenses conferred by this Article IX shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director or officer and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators and other personal and legal representatives of such a person.

9.11 LIMITATION ON INDEMNIFICATION

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Article IX to the contrary, except for proceedings to enforce rights to indemnification (which shall be governed by Section 9.5 hereof), the corporation shall not be obligated to indemnify any director or officer in connection with a proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by such person unless such proceeding (or part thereof) was authorized or consented to by the board of directors of the corporation.

9.12 INDEMNIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES AND AGENTS

The corporation may, to the extent authorized from time to time by the board of directors, provide rights to indemnification and to the advancement of expenses to employees and agents of the corporation similar to those conferred in this Article IX to directors and officers of the corporation.

9.13 EFFECT OF AMENDMENT OR REPEAL

Neither any amendment or repeal of any Section of this Article IX, nor the adoption of any provision of the Certificate or the bylaws inconsistent with this Article IX, shall adversely affect any right or protection of any director, officer, employee or other agent established pursuant to this Article IX existing at the time of such amendment, repeal or adoption of an inconsistent provision, including without limitation by eliminating or reducing the effect of this Article IX, for or in respect of any act, omission or other matter occurring, or any action or proceeding accruing or arising (or that, but for this Article IX, would accrue or arise), prior to such amendment, repeal or adoption of an inconsistent provision.

ARTICLE X — MISCELLANEOUS

10.1 PROVISIONS OF CERTIFICATE GOVERN

In the event of any inconsistency between the terms of these bylaws and the Certificate, the terms of the Certificate will govern.

10.2 AMENDMENT

The bylaws of the corporation may be adopted, amended or repealed by the corporation's Board. The fact that such power has been so conferred upon the Board shall not divest the stockholders of the power, nor limit their power to adopt, amend or repeal bylaws.

NEURALSTEM, INC.
a Delaware corporation

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION OF AMENDED AND RESTATED BYLAWS

The undersigned hereby certifies that he or she is the duly elected, qualified, and acting Chief Executive Officer of Neuralstem Inc, a Delaware corporation and that the foregoing amended and restated bylaws, comprising twenty one (24) pages, were adopted as the corporation's bylaws on July 16, 2007 by the corporation's board of directors as provided for in the corporations certificate of incorporation filed with the Delaware secretary of state.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has hereunto set his or her hand this 16th day of July, 2007.

I. Richard Garr
Chief Executive Officer

**NEURALSTEM, INC.
2007 STOCK PLAN**

**SECTION 1
NAME AND PURPOSE**

1.1 **Name.** The name of the plan shall be the Neuralstem, Inc. 2007 Stock Plan (the "Plan")

1.2 **Purpose of Plan.** The purpose of the Plan is to foster and promote the long-term financial success of the Company and increase stockholder value by: (a) motivating superior performance by means of stock incentives; (b) encouraging and providing for the acquisition of an ownership interest in the Company by Employees, Directors, Consultants and Advisors; and (c) enabling the Company to attract and retain the services of a management team responsible for the long-term financial success of the Company.

**SECTION 2
DEFINITIONS**

2.1 **Definitions.** Whenever used herein, the following terms shall have the respective meanings set forth below:

- (a) "Act" means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
 - (b) "Award" means any Option, Stock Appreciation Right, Restricted Stock, Stock Bonus, or any combination thereof granted under the Plan, including Awards combining two or more types of Awards in a single grant.
 - (c) "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Company.
 - (d) "Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
 - (e) "Committee" means the Compensation Committee of the Board.
 - (f) "Company" means Neuralstem, Inc., a Delaware corporation (and any successor thereto) and its Subsidiaries.
 - (g) "Consultants" and "Advisors" shall include any third party (and/or employees or principals thereof) retained or engaged by the Company to provide ongoing consulting services to the Company, including any consulting company wholly owned by such person; provided that such consultant: (a) possess technical, business, management, or legal expertise of value to the Company or an affiliate; (b) spends a significant amount of time and attention on the business and affairs of the Company; and (c) has a relationship with the Company or an affiliate that enables the individual to have knowledge concerning the business and affairs of the Company.
 - (h) "Director Award" means an Award other than an Incentive Stock Option granted to an Eligible Director.
 - (i) "Eligible Director" means a person who is serving as a member of the Board and who is not an Employee.
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- (i)“Employee” means any employee of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries.
- (j)“Fair Market Value” means, on any date, the closing price of the Stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange (or on such other recognized market or quotation system on which the trading prices of the Stock are traded or quoted at the relevant time) on such date. In the event that there are no Stock transactions reported on such exchange (or such other system) on such date, Fair Market Value shall mean the closing price on the immediately preceding date on which Stock transactions were so reported.
- (k)“Option” means the right to purchase Stock at a stated price for a specified period of time. For purposes of the Plan, an Option may be either (i) an Incentive Stock Option within the meaning of Section 422 of the Code or (ii) a Nonstatutory Stock Option.
- (l)“Participant” means any Employee or Eligible Director designated by the Committee to participate in the Plan.
- (m)“Plan” means the Neuralstem, Inc. 2007 Stock Plan, as in effect from time to time.
- (n)“Restricted Stock” shall mean a share of Stock granted to a Participant subject to such restrictions as the Committee may determine.
- (o)“Stock” means the Common Stock of the Company, par value \$.01 per share.
- (p)“Stock Appreciation Right” means the right, subject to such terms and conditions as the Committee may determine, to receive an amount in cash or Stock, as determined by the Committee, equal to the excess of (i) the Fair Market Value, as of the date such Stock Appreciation Right is exercised, of the number shares of Stock covered by the Stock Appreciation Right being exercised over (ii) the aggregate exercise price of such Stock Appreciation Right.
- (q)“Stock Bonus” means the grant of Stock as compensation from the Company in lieu of cash salary or bonuses otherwise payable to the Participant and stock issued for service awards and other similar Employee recognition programs.
- (r)“Subsidiary” means any corporation, partnership, joint venture or other entity in which the Company owns, directly or indirectly, 50% or more of the voting power or of the capital interest or profits interest of such entity.

2.2 **Gender and Number.** Except when otherwise indicated by the context, words in the masculine gender used in the Plan shall include the feminine gender, the singular shall include the plural, and the plural shall include the singular.

SECTION 3 ELIGIBILITY AND PARTICIPATION

The only persons eligible to participate in the Plan shall be those Employees, Consultants, Advisors and Eligible Directors selected by the Committee as Participants.

**SECTION 4
POWERS OF THE COMMITTEE**

4.1 **Power to Grant.** The Committee shall determine the Participants to whom Awards shall be granted, the type or types of Awards to be granted, and the terms and conditions of any and all such Awards. The Committee may establish different terms and conditions for different types of Awards, for different Participants receiving the same type of Awards, and for the same Participant for each Award such Participant may receive, whether or not granted at different times.

4.2 **Administration.** The Committee shall be responsible for the administration of the Plan. The Committee, by majority action thereof, is authorized to prescribe, amend, and rescind rules and regulations relating to the Plan, to provide for conditions deemed necessary or advisable to protect the interests of the Company, and to make all other determinations necessary or advisable for the administration and interpretation of the Plan in order to carry out its provisions and purposes. Determinations, interpretations, or other actions made or taken by the Committee pursuant to the provisions of the Plan shall be final, binding, and conclusive for all purposes and upon all persons.

**SECTION 5
STOCK SUBJECT TO PLAN**

5.1 **Number.** Subject to the provisions of Section 5.3, the number of shares of Stock subject to Awards under the Plan may not exceed 6,150,000 shares of Stock. The shares to be delivered under the Plan may consist, in whole or in part, of treasury Stock or authorized but unissued Stock, not reserved for any other purpose.

5.2 **Cancelled, Terminated, Forfeited or Surrendered Awards.** Any shares of Stock subject to an Award which for any reason are cancelled, terminated or otherwise settled without the issuance of any Stock shall again be available for Awards under the Plan. In the event that any Award is exercised through the delivery of Stock or in the event that withholding tax liabilities arising from such Award are satisfied by the withholding of Stock by the Company, the number of shares available for Awards under the Plan shall be increased by the number of shares so surrendered or withheld.

5.3 **Adjustment in Capitalization.** Unless the Committee shall determine otherwise, in the event of any Stock dividend or Stock split, recapitalization (including, without limitation, the payment of an extraordinary dividend), merger, consolidation, combination, spin-off, distribution of assets to shareholders, exchange of shares, or other similar corporate transaction or event, (i) the aggregate number of shares of Stock available for Awards under Section 5.1 and (ii) the number of shares and exercise price with respect to Options and the number, prices and dollar value of other Awards, shall be appropriately adjusted by the Committee, whose determination shall be conclusive.

**SECTION 6
STOCK OPTIONS**

6.1 **Grant of Options.** Options may be granted to Participants at such time or times as shall be determined by the Committee. Options granted under the Plan may be of two types: (i) Incentive Stock Options and (ii) Nonstatutory Stock Options. The Committee shall have complete discretion in determining the number of Options, if any, to be granted to a Participant. Each Option shall be evidenced by an Option agreement that shall specify the type of Option granted, the exercise price, the duration of the Option, the number of shares of Stock to which the Option pertains, the exercisability (if any) of the Option in the event of death, retirement, disability or termination of employment, and such other terms and conditions not inconsistent with the Plan as the Committee shall determine, or, in the case of Incentive Stock Options, as may be required by the Code. Options may also be granted in replacement of or upon assumption of options previously issued by companies acquired by the Company by merger or stock purchase, and any options so replaced or assumed may have the same terms including exercise price as the options so replaced or assumed.

6.2 **Option Price.** Nonstatutory Stock Options and Incentive Stock Options granted pursuant to the Plan shall have an exercise price which is not less than the Fair Market Value on the date the Option is granted.

6.3 **Exercise of Options.** Options awarded to a Participant under the Plan shall be exercisable at such times and shall be subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Committee may impose, subject to the Committee's right to accelerate the exercisability of such Option in its discretion. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Option shall be exercisable for more than ten years after the date on which it is granted.

6.4 **Payment.** The Committee shall establish procedures governing the exercise of Options, which shall require that written notice of exercise be given and that the Option price be paid in full in cash or cash equivalents, including by personal check, at the time of exercise or pursuant to any arrangement that the Committee shall approve. The Committee may, in its discretion, permit a Participant to make payment (i) by tendering, by either actual delivery of shares or by attestation, shares of Stock already owned by the Participant valued at its Fair Market Value on the date of exercise (if such Stock has been owned by the Participant for at least six months) or (ii) by electing to have the Company retain Stock which would otherwise be issued on exercise of the Option, valued at its Fair Market Value on the date of exercise ("cashless exercise") or (iii) or by way of net cash exercise. As soon as practicable after receipt of a written exercise notice and full payment of the exercise price, the Company shall deliver to the Participant a certificate or certificates representing the acquired shares of Stock. The Committee may permit a Participant to elect to pay the exercise price upon the exercise of an Option by irrevocably authorizing a third party to sell shares of stock (or a sufficient portion of the shares) acquired upon the exercise of the Option and remit to the Company a sufficient portion of the sale proceeds to pay the entire exercise price and any required tax withholding resulting from such exercise.

6.5 **Incentive Stock Options.** Notwithstanding anything in the Plan to the contrary, no term of this Plan relating to Incentive Stock Options shall be interpreted, amended or altered, nor shall any discretion or authority granted under the Plan be so exercised, so as to disqualify the Plan under Section 422 of the Code, or, without the consent of any Participant affected thereby, to cause any Incentive Stock Option previously granted to fail to qualify for the Federal income tax treatment afforded under Section 421 of the Code.

SECTION 7 STOCK APPRECIATION RIGHTS

7.1 **SAR's in Tandem with Options.** Stock Appreciation Rights may be granted to Participants in tandem with any Option granted under the Plan, either at or after the time of the grant of such Option, subject to such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Plan, as the Committee shall determine. Each Stock Appreciation Right shall only be exercisable to the extent that the corresponding Option is exercisable, and shall terminate upon termination or exercise of the corresponding Option. Upon the exercise of any Stock Appreciation Right, the corresponding Option shall terminate.

7.2 **Other Stock Appreciation Rights.** Stock Appreciation Rights may also be granted to Participants separately from any Option, subject to such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Plan, as the Committee shall determine.

SECTION 8 RESTRICTED STOCK

8.1 **Grant of Restricted Stock.** The Committee may grant Restricted Stock to Participants at such times and in such amounts, and subject to such other terms and conditions not inconsistent with the Plan as it shall determine. Each grant of Restricted Stock shall be subject to such restrictions, which may relate to continued employment with the Company, performance of the Company, or other restrictions, as the Committee may determine. Each grant of Restricted Stock shall be evidenced by a written agreement setting forth the terms of such Award.

8.2 **Removal of Restrictions.** The Committee may accelerate or waive such restrictions in whole or in part at any time in its discretion.

SECTION 9 STOCK BONUSES

The Committee may grant a Stock Bonus to a Participant at such times and in such amounts, and subject to such other terms and conditions not inconsistent with the Plan, as it shall determine. Such stock bonuses shall only be granted in lieu of cash compensation otherwise payable to an employee.

SECTION 10 AMENDMENT, MODIFICATION, AND TERMINATION OF PLAN

10.1 **General.** The Board may from time to time amend, modify or terminate any or all of the provisions of the Plan, subject to the provisions of this Section. The Board may not change the Plan in a manner which would prevent outstanding Incentive Stock Options granted under the Plan from being Incentive Stock Options without the written consent of the optionees concerned. Furthermore, the Board may not make any amendment which would (i) modify the employees or class of employees eligible to participate in the Plan, (ii) increase the number of shares of Stock subject to Awards under the Plan pursuant to Section 5.1, (iii) change the minimum exercise price for stock options as provided in Section 6.2, or (iv) extend the last date on which options may be granted, in each case without the approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of Stock entitled to vote thereon. No amendment or modification shall affect the rights of any Participant with respect to a previously granted Award, without the written consent of the Participant.

10.2 **Termination of Plan.** No further Options shall be granted under the Plan subsequent to 10 years from the date of adoption, or such earlier date as may be determined by the Board.

SECTION 11 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

11.1 **Nontransferability of Awards.** Except as otherwise provided by the Committee (which cannot so provide with respect to an Incentive Stock Option), no Awards granted under the Plan may be sold, transferred, pledged, assigned, or otherwise alienated or hypothecated, other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution.

11.2 **Beneficiary Designation.** Except with respect to Incentive Stock Options, each Participant under the Plan may from time to time name any beneficiary or beneficiaries (who may be named contingent or successively) to whom any benefit under the Plan is to be paid or by whom any right under the Plan is to be exercised in case of his death. Each designation will revoke all prior designations by the same Participant, shall be in a form prescribed by the Committee, and will be effective only when filed in writing with the Committee. In the absence of any such designation, Awards outstanding at death may be exercised by the Participant's surviving spouse, if any, or otherwise by his estate.

11.3 **No Guarantee of Employment or Participation.** Nothing in the Plan shall interfere with or limit in any way the right of the Company or any Subsidiary to terminate any Participant's employment at any time, nor confer upon any Participant any right to continue in the employ of the Company or any Subsidiary. No Employee shall have a right to be selected as a Participant, or, having been so selected, to receive any future Awards.

11.4 **Tax Withholding.** The Company shall have the power to withhold, or require a Participant to remit to the Company, an amount sufficient to satisfy federal, state, and local withholding tax requirements on any Award under the Plan, and the Company may defer issuance of Stock until such requirements are satisfied. The Committee may, in its discretion, permit a Participant to elect, subject to such conditions as the Committee shall impose, (i) to have shares of Stock otherwise issuable under the Plan withheld by the Company or (ii) to deliver to the Company previously acquired shares of Stock, in each case having a Fair Market Value sufficient to satisfy all or part of the Participant's estimated total federal, state and local tax obligation associated with the transaction.

11.5 **Agreements with Company.** An Award under the Plan shall be subject to such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the Plan, as the Committee may, in its sole discretion, prescribe. The terms and conditions of any Award to any Participant shall be reflected in such form of written document as is determined by the Committee or its designee.

11.6 **Company Intent.** The Company intends that the Plan comply in all respects with Rule 16b-3 under the Act, and any ambiguities or inconsistencies in the construction of the Plan shall be interpreted to give effect to such intention.

11.7 **Requirements of Law.** The granting of Awards and the issuance of shares of Stock shall be subject to all applicable laws, rules, and regulations, and to such approvals by any governmental agencies or securities exchanges as may be required.

11.8 **Effective Date.** The Plan became effective upon its adoption by the Board on [_____] (followed by approval by the Company's shareholders via written consent on [_____]).

11.9 **Governing Law.** The Plan, and all agreements hereunder, shall be construed in accordance with and governed by the laws of the State of Delaware.

NEURALSTEM, INC.

2005 Stock Plan

Amended and Restated on [____], 2007

1. Purpose. This 2005 Stock Plan (the "Plan") is intended to provide incentives to directors, officers, employees and consultants of Neuralstem, Inc. (the "Company") by providing them with opportunities to purchase stock in the Company pursuant to options granted hereunder which do not qualify as "incentive stock options" under Section 422, hereinafter referred to as an "ISO") (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (the "Code") ("Non-Qualified Option" or "Non-Qualified Options"). Non-Qualified Options are referred to hereafter individually as an "Option" and collectively as "Options" and sometimes referred to as "Stock Rights".

2. Administration of the Plan.

A. Board. The Plan shall be administered by the Board of Directors. (i) The Board shall have the authority to determine (from among the class of individuals and entities eligible under Paragraph 3 to receive Non-Qualified Options) to whom Non-Qualified Options may be granted; (ii) determine the time or times at which Options may be granted; (iii) determine the option price of shares subject to each Option, which price shall not be less than the minimum price specified in Paragraph 6; (iv) determine (subject to Paragraph 7) the time or times when each Option shall become exercisable and the duration of the exercise period; (v) determine whether restrictions such as repurchase options are to be imposed on shares subject to Options and the nature of such restrictions, if any, and (vi) interpret the Plan and prescribe and rescind rules and regulations relating to it. If the Board determines to issue a Non-Qualified Option, it shall take whatever actions it deems necessary, under Section 422 of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder, to ensure that such Option is not treated as an ISO. The interpretation and construction by the Board of any provisions of the Plan or of any Stock Right granted under it shall be final. No member of the Board shall be liable for any action or determination made in good faith with respect to the Plan or any Stock Right granted under it.

B. Grant of Stock Rights to Board Members. Stock Rights may be granted to members of the Board. All grants of Stock Rights to members of the Board shall in all respects be made in accordance with the provisions of this Plan applicable to other eligible persons. Members of the Board who are either (i) eligible for Stock Rights pursuant to the Plan or (ii) have been granted Stock Rights may vote on any matters affecting the administration of the Plan or the grant of any Stock Rights pursuant to the Plan, except that no such member shall act upon the granting to himself of Stock Rights, but any such member may be counted in determining the existence of a quorum at any meeting of the Board, during which action is taken with respect to the granting to him of Stock Rights.

3. Eligible Employees and Others. Non-Qualified Options, may be granted to any employee, officer or director (whether or not also an employee) or consultant of the Company. Granting of any Stock Right to any individual shall neither entitle that individual, nor disqualify him from, participation in any other grant of Stock Rights.

4. Stock. The stock subject to Options shall be authorized but unissued shares of Common Stock of the Company (the "Common Stock"), or shares of Common Stock reacquired by the Company in any manner. The aggregate number of shares which may be issued pursuant to the Plan is Four Million (4,000,000), subject to adjustment as provided in Paragraph 11. All such shares shall be issued as Non-Qualified Options, so long as the number of shares so issued does not exceed such number, as adjusted. If any Option granted under the Plan shall expire or terminate for any reason without having been exercised in full or shall cease for any reason to be exercisable, the unpurchased shares subject to such Options and any unvested shares so reacquired by the Company shall again be available for grants of Stock Rights under the Plan.

5. Granting of Stock Rights. Stock Rights may be granted under the Plan at any time after July 27, 2005 and prior to July 27, 1, 2010. The date of grant of a Stock Right under the Plan will be the date specified by the Board at the time it grants the Stock Right; provided, however, that such date shall not be prior to the date on which the Board acts to approve the grant.

6. Minimum Option Price.

A. Price for Non-Qualified Options. The exercise price per share specified in the agreement relating to each Non-Qualified Option granted under the Plan shall in no event be less than the fair market value per share of Common Stock on the date of such grant.

B. Determination of Fair Market Value. If, at the time an Option is granted under the Plan, the Company's Common Stock is publicly traded, "fair market value" shall be determined as of the last business day for which the prices or quotes discussed in this sentence are available prior to the date such Option is granted and shall mean (i) the average (on the date) of the high and low prices of the Common Stock on the principal national securities exchange on which the Common Stock is traded, if the Common Stock is then traded on a national securities exchange; or (ii) the last reported sale price (on that date) of the Common Stock on the NASDAQ National Market List, if the Common Stock is not then traded on a national securities exchange; or (iii) the closing bid price (or average of bid prices) last quoted (on that date) by an established quotation service for over-the-counter securities, if the Common Stock is not reported on the NASDAQ National Market List. However, if the Common Stock is not publicly traded at the time an Option is granted under the Plan, "fair market value" shall be deemed to be the fair market value of the Common Stock as determined by the Board after taking into consideration all factors which it deems appropriate, including, without limitation, recent sale and offer prices of the Common Stock in private transactions negotiated at arm's length.

7. Option Duration. Each Option shall expire on the date specified by the Board, but not more than ten years and one day from the date of grant.

8. Exercise of Option. Subject to the provisions of Paragraphs 9 and 10, each Option granted under the Plan shall be exercisable as follows:

A. Vesting. The Option shall either be fully exercisable on the date of grant or shall become exercisable thereafter in such installments as the Board may specify.

B. Full Vesting of Installments. Once an installment becomes exercisable it shall remain exercisable until expiration or termination of the Option, unless otherwise specified by the Board.

C. Partial Exercise. Each Option or installment may be exercised at any time or from time to time, in whole or in part, for up to the total number of shares with respect to which it is then exercisable.

D. Acceleration of Vesting. The Board shall have the right to accelerate the date of the exercise of any installment of any Option. In addition, in the event of the merger or consolidation of the Company with another corporation, whether or not the Company is the surviving corporation, or a transaction whereby a majority of the stock of the Company is owned by a person or entity not a stockholder on the date an Option is granted, the date of exercise of an installment shall be accelerated.

9. Assignability. No Option shall be assignable or transferable by the optionee except by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, and, during the lifetime of the optionee each Option, shall be exercisable only by him.

10. Terms and Conditions of Options. Options shall be evidenced by instruments (which need not be identical) in such forms as the Board may from time to time approve. Such instruments shall conform to the terms and conditions set forth in Paragraphs 6 through 9 hereof and may contain such other provisions as the Board deems advisable which are not inconsistent with the Plan, including restrictions applicable to shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of Options. In granting any Non-Qualified Option, the Board may specify that such Non-Qualified Option shall be subject to the restrictions or to such termination and cancellation provisions as the Board may determine. The Board may from time to time confer authority and responsibility on one or more of its own members and/or one or more officers of the Company to execute and deliver such instruments. The proper officers of the Company are authorized and directed to take any and all actions necessary or advisable from time to time to carry out the terms of such instruments.

11. Adjustments. Upon the occurrence of any of the following events, an optionee's rights with respect to Options granted to him hereunder shall be adjusted as hereinafter provided, unless otherwise specifically provided in the written agreement between the optionee and the Company relating to such Option. If the shares of common stock of the Company are changed into or exchanged for a different number or kind of shares or other securities of the Company or of another corporation, whether through reorganization, recapitalization, share split-up, combination of shares, merger, or consolidation, there shall be substituted for each share of common stock of the Company then subject to the Option, the number and kinds of shares or other securities into which each such outstanding share of common stock is so changed or for which each such share is exchanged.

In the event of the proposed dissolution or liquidation of the Company, each Option will terminate immediately prior to the consummation of such proposed action or at such other time and subject to such other conditions as shall be determined by the Board.

Except as expressly provided herein, no issuance by the Company of shares of stock of any class, or securities convertible into shares of stock of any class, shall affect, and no adjustment by reason thereof shall be made with respect to, the number or price of shares subject to Options. No adjustments shall be made for dividends paid in cash or in property other than securities of the Company.

No fractional shares shall be issued under the Plan and the optionee shall receive from the Company cash in lieu of such fractional shares.

If any person or entity owning restricted Common Stock obtained by exercise of a Stock Right made hereunder receives shares or securities or cash in connection with a corporate transaction described above as a result of owning such restricted Common Stock, such shares or securities or cash shall be subject to all of the conditions and restrictions applicable to the restricted Common Stock with respect to which such shares or securities or cash were issued, unless otherwise determined by the Board.

12. Means of Exercising Stock Rights. A Stock Right (or any part or installment thereof) shall be exercised by giving written notice to the Company at its principal office address. Such notice shall identify the Stock Right being exercised and specify the number of shares as to which such Stock Right is being exercised, accompanied by full payment of the purchase price therefor either (i) by tendering, by either actual delivery of shares or by attestation, shares of Stock already owned by the Optionee valued at its Fair Market Value on the date of exercise (if such Stock has been owned by the Participant for at least six months) or (ii) by electing to have the Company retain Stock which would otherwise be issued on exercise of the Option, valued at its Fair Market Value on the date of exercise ("cashless exercise") or (iii) or by way of net cash exercise, or by a combination of the forgoing. The holder of a Stock Right shall not have the rights of a shareholder with respect to the shares covered by his Stock Right until the date of issuance of a Stock certificate to him for such shares. Except as expressly provided above in Paragraph 11 with respect to changes in capitalization and stock dividends, no adjustment shall be made for dividends or similar rights for which the record date is before the date such stock certificate is issued.

13. Term and Amendment of Plan. This Plan was adopted by the Board on July 27, 2005, subject to approval of the Plan by the stockholders of the Company at the next Meeting of Stockholders or, in lieu thereof, by written consent. The Plan shall expire at the end of the day on July 26, 2010 (except as to Options outstanding on that date). Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 5 above, Stock Rights may be granted under the Plan prior to the date of stockholder approval of the Plan. The Board may terminate or amend the Plan in any respect at any time, except that, without the approval of the stockholders obtained within 12 months before or 12 months after the Board adopts a resolution authorizing any of the following actions: (a) the total number of shares that may be issued under the Plan may not be increased (except by adjustment pursuant to Paragraph 11); and (b) the expiration date of the Plan may not be extended. Except as otherwise provided in this Paragraph 13, in no event may action of the Board or stockholders alter or impair the rights of a grantee, without his consent, under any Stock Right previously granted to him.

14. Application of Funds. The proceeds received by the Company from the sale of shares pursuant to Options granted and Purchases authorized under the Plan shall be used for general corporate purposes.

15. Governmental Regulation. The Company's obligation to sell and deliver shares of the Common Stock under this Plan is subject to the approval of any governmental authority required in connection with the authorization, issuance or sale of such shares.

16. Withholding of Additional Income Taxes. Upon the exercise of a Non-Qualified Option, the Company, in accordance with Section 3402 (a) of the Code, may require the optionee, to pay additional withholding taxes in respect of the amount that is considered compensation includible in such person's gross income. The Board in its discretion may condition (i) the exercise of an Option, on the grantee's payment of such additional withholding taxes.

17. Governing Law; Construction. The validity and construction of the Plan and the instruments evidencing Stock Rights shall be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware, or the laws of any jurisdiction in which the Company or its successors in interest may be organized. In construing this Plan, the singular shall include the plural and the masculine gender shall include the feminine and neuter, unless the context otherwise requires.

EXHIBIT 31.1

**SECTION 302
CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

I, I Richard Garr, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB of Neuralstem, 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 am 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 unconsolidated investments, 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 the 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: August 14, 2007

By: */s/ I. Richard Garr*

I Richard Garr, Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT 31.2

**SECTION 302
CERTIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER**

I, John Conron, certify that:

- (1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-QSB of Neuralstem, 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 am 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 unconsolidated investments, 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 the 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: August 14, 2007

By: */s/ John Conron*

John Conron, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT 32.1

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 AND EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13a-14(b) AND 15d-14(b)
(Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Neuralstem, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-QSB for the period ending June 30, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, I Richard Garr, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of the operation of the Company.

/s/ I. Richard Garr

I. Richard Garr
Chief Executive Officer
Neuralstem, Inc.

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 32.2

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350 AND EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13a-14(b) AND 15d-14(b)
(Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002)**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Neuralstem, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-QSB for the period ending June 30, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, John Conron, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of the operation of the Company.

/s/ John Conron

John Conron
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)
International Imaging Systems, Inc.

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.
