

BIG FLASH CORP

FORM 10SB12G/A

(Amended Securities Registration Statement (small business, section 12(g)))

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington D.C. 20549
FORM 10-SB/A

**GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES OF
SMALL BUSINESS ISSUERS**
Under Section 12(g) of

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

BIG FLASH CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

87-0638336

(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. employer
identification No.)

BIG FLASH CORPORATION

56 West 400 South
Suite 220

Salt Lake City, Utah

84101

Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

Issuer's telephone number: (801) 322-3401

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

Securities to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock
(Title of Class)

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PART I

Item 1. Description of Business

Big Flash Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated on July 27, 1999 under the laws of the State of Delaware, for the purpose of acquiring assets or shares of an entity actively engaged in business which generates revenues, in exchange for Big Flash Corporation securities.

The Company is filing this registration statement on a voluntary basis because the primary attraction of the Company as a merger partner or acquisition vehicle will be its status as a public company. Any business combination or transaction will likely result in a significant issuance of shares and substantial dilution to present stockholders of the Company.

The Company has been in the developmental stage since 1999 and has had no operations since 1999. The proposed business activities described herein classify the Company as a "blank check" company. Many states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the sale of securities of "blank check" companies in their respective jurisdictions. Management does not intend to undertake any efforts to cause a market to develop in the Company's securities or undertake any offering of the Company's securities, either debt or equity, until such time as the Company has successfully implemented its business plan described herein.

Forward Looking Statements

The Company cautions readers regarding certain forward looking statements in the following discussion and elsewhere in this registration statement or any other statement made by, or on the behalf of the Company, whether or not in future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Forward looking statements are not based on historical information but relate to future operations, strategies, financial results or other developments. Forward looking statements are necessarily based upon estimates and assumptions that are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond the Company's control and many of which, with respect to future business decisions, are subject to change. These uncertainties and contingencies can affect actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward looking statements made by, or on behalf of, the Company. The Company disclaims any obligation to update forward looking statements.

Risk Factors

The Company's business is subject to numerous risk factors, including the following:

The Company has No Operating History or Revenue or Assets.

The Company has had no operating history since 1999 nor any revenues or earnings from operations. The Company has no significant assets nor financial resources. The Company will, in all likelihood, sustain operating expenses without corresponding revenues, at least until the consummation of a business combination. This may result in the Company incurring a net operating loss which will increase continuously until the Company can consummate a business combination with a profitable business opportunity. There is no assurance that the Company can identify such a business opportunity and consummate such a business combination.

The Company's Proposed Operations are Highly Speculative Because It Has No Acquisitions Currently Planned.

The success of the Company's proposed plan of operation will depend to a great extent on the operations, financial condition and management of the identified business opportunity. While management intends to seek business combination(s) with entities having established operating histories, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in locating candidates meeting such criteria. In the event the Company completes a business combination, of which there can be no assurance, the success of the Company's operations may be dependent upon management of the successor firm or venture partner firm and numerous other factors beyond the Company's control.

The Company Does Not Have Sources for Working Capital if Needed.

The timing and amount of capital requirements are not entirely within the Company's control and cannot accurately be predicted. If capital is required, the Company may require financing sooner than anticipated. The Company has no commitments for financing, and cannot be sure that any financing would be available in a timely manner, on acceptable terms, or at all. Further, any equity financing could reduce ownership of existing stockholders and any borrowed money could involve restrictions on future capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters. If the Company is unable to obtain financing as needed, it could be bankrupt. The proposed business activities described herein classify us as a "blank check" company. Many states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the sale of securities of "blank check" companies in their respective jurisdictions. Management does not intend to undertake any efforts to cause a market to develop in our securities or undertake any offering of our securities, either debt or equity, until such time as we have successfully implemented its business plan described herein.

There is a Scarcity of and Competition for Business Opportunities and Combinations.

The Company is and will continue to be an insignificant participant in the business of seeking mergers with, joint ventures with and acquisitions of small private and public entities. A large number of established and well-financed entities, including venture capital firms, are active in mergers and acquisitions of companies which may be desirable target candidates for the Company. Nearly all such entities have significantly greater financial resources, technical expertise and managerial capabilities than the Company and, consequently, the Company will be at a competitive disadvantage in identifying possible business opportunities and successfully completing a business combination. Moreover, the Company will also compete in seeking merger or acquisition candidates with numerous other small public companies.

The Company has No Agreement for a Business Combination or Other Transaction and Has No Standards for a Business Combination.

The Company has no arrangement, agreement or understanding with respect to engaging in a merger with, joint venture with or acquisition of, a private or public entity. There can be no assurance the Company will be successful in identifying and evaluating suitable business opportunities or in concluding a business combination. Management has not identified any particular industry or specific business within an industry for evaluation by the Company. There is no assurance the Company will be able to negotiate a business combination on terms favorable to the Company. The Company has not established a specific length of

operating history or a specified level of earnings, assets, net worth or other criteria which it will require a target business opportunity to have achieved, and without which the Company would not consider a business combination in any form with such business opportunity. Accordingly, the Company may enter into a business combination with a business opportunity having no significant operating history, losses, limited or no potential for earnings, limited assets, negative net worth or other negative characteristics.

Management will Retain Control But Work Part-time.

While seeking a business combination, management anticipates devoting up to twenty hours per month to the business of the Company. None of the Company's officers has entered into a written employment agreement with the Company and none is expected to do so in the foreseeable future. The Company has not obtained key man life insurance on any of its officers or directors. Notwithstanding the combined limited experience and time commitment of management, loss of the services of any of these individuals would adversely affect development of the Company's business and its likelihood of continuing operations. See "Item 5 - Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons."

Officers and Directors May Have Conflicts of Interest.

Officers and directors of the Company may in the future participate in business ventures which could be deemed to compete directly with the Company. Additional conflicts of interest and non-arms length transactions may also arise in the future in the event the Company's officers or directors are involved in the management of any firm with which the Company transacts business. Management has adopted a policy that the Company will not seek a merger with, or acquisition of, any entity in which management serve as officers, directors or partners, or in which they or their family members own or hold any ownership interest.

Reporting Requirements May Delay or Preclude Acquisition.

Sections 13 and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") require companies subject thereto to provide certain information about significant acquisitions, including certified financial statements for the company acquired, covering one, two, or three years, depending on the relative size of the acquisition. The time and additional costs that may be incurred by some target entities to prepare such statements may significantly delay or essentially preclude consummation of an otherwise desirable acquisition by the Company. Acquisition prospects that do not have or are unable to obtain the required audited statements may not be appropriate for acquisition so long as the reporting requirements of the 1934 Act are applicable.

The Company Lacks Market Research and Marketing Organization.

The Company has neither conducted, nor have others made available to it, results of market research indicating that market demand exists for the transactions contemplated by the Company. Moreover, the Company does not have, and does not plan to establish, a marketing organization. Even in the event demand is identified for a merger or acquisition contemplated by the Company, there is no assurance the Company will be successful in completing any such business combination.

The Company Lacks Diversification.

The Company's proposed operations, even if successful, will in all likelihood result in the Company engaging in a business combination with a business opportunity. Consequently, the Company's activities may be limited to those engaged in by business opportunities which the Company merges with or acquires. The Company's inability to diversify its activities into a number of areas may subject the Company to economic fluctuations within a particular business or industry and therefore increase the risks associated with the Company's operations.

The Company May be Subject to Regulation as a Holding Company.

Although the Company will be subject to regulation under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, management believes the Company will not be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940, insofar as the Company will not be engaged in the business of investing or trading in securities. In the event the Company engages in business combinations which result in the Company holding passive investment interests in a number of entities, the Company could be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940. In such event, the Company would be required to register as an investment company and could be expected to incur significant registration and compliance costs. The Company has obtained no formal determination from the Securities and Exchange Commission as to the status of the Company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and, consequently, any violation of such Act would subject the Company to material adverse consequences.

The Company Will Have a Probable Change in Control and Management

A business combination involving the issuance of the Company's Common Shares will, in all likelihood, result in shareholders of a private company obtaining a controlling interest in the Company. Any such business combination may require management of the Company to sell or transfer all or a portion of the Company's Common Shares held by them, or resign as members of the Board of Directors of the Company. The resulting change in control of the Company could result in removal of one or more present officers and directors of the Company and a corresponding reduction in or elimination of their participation in the future affairs of the Company.

Reduction of Percentage Share Ownership Following Business Combination Will Effect Voting Control.

The Company's primary plan of operation is based upon a business combination with a private concern which, in all likelihood, would result in the Company issuing securities to shareholders of any such private company. The issuance of previously authorized and unissued Common Shares of the Company would result in reduction in percentage of shares owned by present and prospective shareholders of the Company and may result in a change in control or management of the Company.

The Company Will Have Disadvantages as a Blank Check Company.

The Company may enter into a business combination with an entity that desires to establish a public trading market for its shares. A business opportunity may attempt to avoid what it deems to be adverse consequences of undertaking its own public offering by seeking a business combination with the Company. Such consequences may include, but are not limited to, time delays of the

registration process, significant expenses to be incurred in such an offering, loss of voting control to public shareholders and the inability or unwillingness to comply with various federal and state laws enacted for the protection of investors.

Federal and State Tax Consequences Will be Major Consideration in any Business Combination the Company May Undertake.

Currently, such transactions may be structured so as to result in tax-free treatment to both companies, pursuant to various federal and state tax provisions. The Company intends to structure any business combination so as to minimize the federal and state tax consequences to both the Company and the target entity; however, there can be no assurance that such business combination will meet the statutory requirements of a tax-free reorganization or that the parties will obtain the intended tax-free treatment upon a transfer of stock or assets. A non-qualifying reorganization could result in the imposition of both federal and state taxes which may have an adverse effect on both parties to the transaction.

The Requirement of Audited Financial Statements May Disqualify Business Opportunities.

Management of the Company believes that any potential business opportunity must provide audited financial statements for review, for the protection of all parties to the business combination. One or more attractive business opportunities may choose to forego the possibility of a business combination with the Company, rather than incur the expenses associated with preparing audited financial statements.

Control by Officers, Directors and Existing Shareholders Could Prevent Changes in Management.

Currently, the directors as a group have the right to vote a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock. This small group will control the operations of our company and make it very hard to elect other management for us. As a result, the present officers, directors and shareholders will continue to control our operations, including the election of directors and, except as otherwise provided by law, other matters submitted to a vote of shareholders, including a merger, consolidation or other important matters.

We Provide Indemnification of Officers and Directors and It May be Difficult to Sue Them.

The Delaware Statutes permit a corporation to indemnify persons including officers and directors who are or are threatened to be made parties to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, against all expenses including attorneys' fees actually and reasonably incurred by, or imposed upon, him in connection with the defense of action, suit or proceeding by reason of his being or having been a director or officer, except where he has been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction and after exhaustion of all appeals to be liable for gross negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of duty. Our Bylaws provide that we shall indemnify our officers and directors to the extent permitted by the Delaware law and thereby limit the actions that may be taken by you against the officers and directors.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of cash dividends, if any, in the future will be at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors.

Item 2. Plan of Operation

The Company intends to seek to acquire assets or shares of an entity actively engaged in business which generates revenues, in exchange for its securities. The Company has no particular acquisitions in mind and has not entered into any negotiations regarding such an acquisition. None of the Company's officers, directors, promoters or affiliates have engaged in any preliminary contact or discussions with any representative of any other company regarding the possibility of an acquisition or merger between the Company and such other company as of the date of this Registration Statement.

The Company has no full time employees. The Company's President and Secretary have agreed to allocate a portion of their time to the activities of the Company, without compensation. These officers anticipate that the business plan of the Company can be implemented by their devoting minimal time per month to the business affairs of the Company and, consequently, conflicts of interest may arise with respect to the limited time commitment by such officers. See "Item 5

- Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons - Resumes."

The Company's officers and directors may, in the future, become involved with other companies who have a business purpose similar to that of the Company. As a result, additional potential conflicts of interest may arise in the future. If such a conflict does arise and an officer or director of the Company is presented with business opportunities under circumstances where there may be a doubt as to whether the opportunity should belong to the Company or another "blank check" company they are affiliated with, they will disclose the opportunity to all such companies. If a situation arises in which more than one company desires to merge with or acquire that target company and the principals of the proposed target company has no preference as to which company will merge or acquire such target company, the company which first filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission will be entitled to proceed with the proposed transaction.

The Bylaws of the Company provide that the Company shall possess and may indemnify officers and/or directors of the Company for liabilities, which can include liabilities arising under the securities laws. Therefore, assets of the Company could be used or attached to satisfy any liabilities subject to such indemnification. See "Part II - Item 5 - Indemnification of Directors and Officers."

General Business Plan

The Company's purpose is to seek, investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire an interest in business opportunities presented to it by persons or firms who or which desire to seek the perceived advantages of an Exchange Act registered corporation. The Company will not restrict its search to any specific business, industry, or geographical location and the Company may participate in a business venture of virtually any kind or nature. This discussion of the proposed business is purposefully general and is not meant to be restrictive of the Company's virtually unlimited discretion to search for and enter into potential business opportunities. Management anticipates that it may be able to participate in only one potential business venture because the Company has nominal assets and limited financial resources. See "Part F/S -

Financial Statements." This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk to shareholders of the Company because it will not permit the Company to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

The Company may seek a business opportunity with entities which have recently commenced operations, or which wish to utilize the public marketplace in order to raise additional capital in order to expand into new products or markets, to develop a new product or service, or for other corporate purposes. The Company may acquire assets and establish wholly owned subsidiaries in various businesses or acquire existing businesses as subsidiaries.

The Company anticipates that the selection of a business opportunity in which to participate will be complex and extremely risky. Due to general economic conditions, rapid technological advances being made in some industries and shortages of available capital, management believes that there are numerous firms seeking the perceived benefits of a publicly registered corporation. Such perceived benefits may include facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be sought, providing liquidity for incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, providing liquidity (subject to restrictions of applicable statutes) for all shareholders and other factors. Potentially, available business opportunities may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex.

The Company has, and will continue to have, no capital with which to provide the owners of business opportunities with any significant cash or other assets. However, management believes the Company will be able to offer owners of acquisition candidates the opportunity to acquire a controlling ownership interest in a publicly registered company without incurring the cost and time required to conduct an initial public offering. The owners of the business opportunities will, however, incur significant legal and accounting costs in connection with acquisition of a business opportunity, including the costs of preparing Form 8-K's, 10-K's or 10-KSB's, agreements and related reports and documents. The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "34 Act") specifically requires that any merger or acquisition candidate comply with all applicable reporting requirements, which include providing audited financial statements to be included within the numerous filings relevant to complying with the 34 Act. Nevertheless, the officers and directors of the Company have not conducted market research and are not aware of statistical data which would support the perceived benefits of a merger or acquisition transaction for the owners of a business opportunity.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by, or under the supervision of, the officers and directors of the Company, none of whom is a professional business analyst. Management intends to concentrate on identifying preliminary prospective business opportunities which may be brought to its attention through present associations of the Company's officers and directors, or by the Company's shareholders. In analyzing prospective business opportunities, management will consider such matters as the available technical, financial and managerial resources; working capital and other financial requirements; history of operations, if any; prospects for the future; nature of present and expected competition; the quality and experience of management services which may be available and the depth of that management; the potential for further research, development, or exploration; specific risk factors not now foreseeable but which then may be anticipated to impact the proposed activities of the Company; the potential for growth or expansion; the potential for profit; the perceived public recognition of acceptance of products, services, or trades; name identification; and other relevant factors. Officers and directors of the Company expect to meet personally with management and key personnel of the business opportunity as part of their investigation. To the extent possible,

the Company intends to utilize written reports and personal investigation to evaluate the above factors. The Company will not acquire or merge with any company for which audited financial statements cannot be obtained within a reasonable period of time after closing of the proposed transaction.

Management of the Company, while not especially experienced in matters relating to the new business of the Company, shall rely upon their own efforts and, to a much lesser extent, the efforts of the Company's shareholders, in accomplishing the business purposes of the Company. It is not anticipated that any outside consultants or advisors will be utilized by the Company to effectuate its business purposes described herein. However, if the Company does retain such an outside consultant or advisor, management will review such consultant or advisor's credentials as well as his or her experience and reputation in providing advice to management in implementing its business plan, which services will be limited to analysis of a prospective merger or acquisition candidate to assist management in evaluating a particular candidate and any cash fee earned by such party will need to be paid by the prospective merger/acquisition candidate, as the Company has no cash assets with which to pay such obligation. There have been no contracts or agreements with any outside consultants and none are anticipated in the future.

The Company will not restrict its search for any specific kind of firms, but may acquire a venture which is in its preliminary or development stage, which is already in operation, or in essentially any stage of its corporate life. It is impossible to predict at this time the status of any business in which the Company may become engaged, in that such business may need to seek additional capital, may desire to have its shares publicly traded, or may seek other perceived advantages which the Company may offer. However, the Company does not intend to obtain funds in one or more private placements to finance the operation of any acquired business opportunity until such time as the Company has successfully consummated such a merger or acquisition.

It is anticipated that the Company will incur nominal expenses in the implementation of its business plan described herein. Because the Company has no capital with which to pay these anticipated expenses, present management of the Company will pay these charges with their personal funds, as interest free loans to the Company. However, the only opportunity which management has to have these loans repaid will be from a prospective merger or acquisition candidate. Management has agreed among themselves that the repayment of any loans made on behalf of the Company will not impede, or be made conditional in any manner, to consummation of a proposed transaction.

Acquisition of Opportunities

In implementing a structure for a particular business acquisition, the Company may become a party to a merger, consolidation, reorganization, joint venture, or licensing agreement with another corporation or entity. It may also acquire stock or assets of an existing business. On the consummation of a transaction, it is probable that the present management and shareholders of the Company will no longer be in control of the Company. In addition, the Company's directors may, as part of the terms of the acquisition transaction, resign and be replaced by new directors without a vote of the Company's shareholders or may sell their stock in the Company. Any terms of sale of the shares presently held by officers and/or directors of the Company will be also afforded to all other shareholders of the Company on similar terms and conditions. Any and all such sales will only be made in compliance with the securities laws of the United States and any applicable state.

It is anticipated that any securities issued in any such reorganization would be issued in reliance upon exemption from registration under applicable federal and

state securities laws. In some circumstances, however, as a negotiated element of its transaction, the Company may agree to register all or a part of such securities immediately after the transaction is consummated or at specified times thereafter. If such registration occurs, of which there can be no assurance, it will be undertaken by the surviving entity after the Company has successfully consummated a merger or acquisition and the Company is no longer considered a "shell" company. Until such time as this occurs, the Company will not attempt to register any additional securities. The issuance of substantial additional securities and their potential sale into any trading market which may develop in the Company's securities may have a depressive effect on the value of the Company's securities in the future, if such a market develops, of which there is no assurance.

While the actual terms of a transaction to which the Company may be a party cannot be predicted, it may be expected that the parties to the business transaction will find it desirable to avoid the creation of a taxable event and thereby structure the acquisition in a so-called "tax-free" reorganization under Sections 368(a)(1) or 351 of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). In order to obtain tax-free treatment under the Code, it may be necessary for the owners of the acquired business to own 80% or more of the voting stock of the surviving entity. In such event, the shareholders of the Company, would retain less than 20% of the issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity, which would result in significant dilution in the equity of such shareholders.

As part of the Company's investigation, officers and directors of the Company will meet personally with management and key personnel, may visit and inspect material facilities, obtain independent analysis of verification of certain information provided, check references of management and key personnel, and take other reasonable investigative measures, to the extent of the Company's limited financial resources and management expertise. The manner in which the Company participates in an opportunity will depend on the nature of the opportunity, the respective needs and desires of the Company and other parties, the management of the opportunity and the relative negotiation strength of the Company and such other management.

With respect to any merger or acquisition, negotiations with target company management is expected to focus on the percentage of the Company which the target company shareholders would acquire in exchange for all of their shareholdings in the target company. Depending upon, among other things, the target company's assets and liabilities, the Company's shareholders will in all likelihood hold a substantially lesser percentage ownership interest in the Company following any merger or acquisition. The percentage ownership may be subject to significant reduction in the event the Company acquires a target company with substantial assets. Any merger or acquisition effected by the Company can be expected to have a significant dilutive effect on the percentage of shares held by the Company's pre-merger shareholders.

The Company will participate in a business opportunity only after the negotiation and execution of appropriate written agreements. Although the terms of such agreements cannot be predicted, generally such agreements will require some specific representations and warranties by all of the parties thereto, will specify certain events of default, will detail the terms of closing and the conditions which must be satisfied by each of the parties prior to and after such closing, will outline the manner of bearing costs, including costs associated with the Company's attorneys and accountants, will set forth remedies on default and will include miscellaneous other terms.

As stated herein above, the Company will not acquire or merge with any entity which cannot provide independent audited financial statements within a reasonable period of time after closing of the proposed transaction. The Company is subject to all of the reporting requirements included in the 34 Act. Included in these requirements is the affirmative duty of the Company to file

independent audited financial statements as part of its Form 8-K to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission upon consummation of a merger or acquisition, as well as the Company's audited financial statements included in its annual report on Form 10-K (or 10-KSB, as applicable). If such audited financial statements are not available at closing, or within time parameters necessary to insure the Company's compliance with the requirements of the 34 Act, or if the audited financial statements provided do not conform to the representations made by the candidate to be acquired in the closing documents, the closing documents will provide that the proposed transaction will be voidable, at the discretion of the present management of the Company. If such transaction is voided, the agreement will also contain a provision providing for the acquisition entity to reimburse the Company for all costs associated with the proposed transaction.

Competition

The Company will remain an insignificant participant among the firms which engage in the acquisition of business opportunities. There are many established venture capital and financial concerns which have significantly greater financial and personnel resources and technical expertise than the Company. In view of the Company's combined extremely limited financial resources and limited management availability, the Company will continue to be at a significant competitive disadvantage compared to the Company's competitors.

Item 3. Description of Property

The Company has no properties and at this time has no agreements to acquire any properties. The Company intends to attempt to acquire assets or a business in exchange for its securities which assets or business is determined to be desirable for its objectives.

The Company operates from its offices at 56 W. 400 S. Suite 220, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101. This space is provided to the Company on a rent free basis by Geoffery Williams, a director/officer/shareholder of the Company, and it is anticipated that this arrangement will remain until such time as the Company successfully consummates a merger or acquisition. Management believes that this space will meet the Company's needs for the foreseeable future.

Item 4. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The table below lists the beneficial ownership of the Company's voting securities by each person known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of such securities, as well as the securities of the Company beneficially owned by all directors and officers of the Company. Unless otherwise indicated, the shareholders listed possess sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown.

Title of Class -----	Name and Address of Beneficial Owner -----	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Owner -----	Percent of Class(1) -----
Common	J. Rockwell Smith (2)	600,000	40.0%

Common	Edward Cowle (2)	600,000	40.0%
Common	Geoffery Williams (2)	284,200	18.9%
Common	All Officers and Directors as a Group (3 persons)	1,484,000	98.9%

(1) Based on 1,500,000 shares outstanding.

(2) Officer and Director of the Company.

The balance of the Company's securities are held by thirty three persons.

Item 5. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons.

The directors and officers of the Company are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
----	---	-----
J. Rockwell Smith	58	Chairman of the Board
Edward Cowle	44	President, Chief Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer and Director
Geoffery Williams	30	Director

The above listed officers and directors will serve until the next annual meeting of the shareholders or until their death, resignation, retirement, removal, or disqualification, or until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Vacancies in the existing Board of Directors are filled by majority vote of the remaining Directors. Officers of the Company serve at the will of the Board of Directors.

The Company does not presently intend to issue any additional stock to management or promoters or their affiliates or associates in exchange for their services or for any other consideration. However, if a business opportunity is found which meet the criteria for the Company, incentive stock options may be considered for management only by the Board of Directors, but only under a strict set of criteria based upon the performance of the Company.

There are no agreements or understanding for any officer or director to resign at the understanding of any other person and none of the officers or directors are acting on behalf or will act at the direction of any other person.

Only the participation of the named officers and directors will be material to the operations of the Company and no promoters exist who will act on behalf of the Company.

Resumes

J. Rockwell Smith has been President and Director of the Company since its inception in 1999. From 1977 to 1989, Mr. Smith owned and operated his own

construction company in Park City, Utah, Rocky Smith Construction, which supervised construction projects in the Park City resort community. From 1990 to the present, Mr. Smith has been employed as a driver by the Park City Transportation Company. Mr. Smith studied engineering at Seattle University and the University of Washington.

Edward Cowle, has been a major stockholder in Highland Capital Group and in that capacity has acted as a private investor in arranging numerous financial transactions for private and public companies from 1994 to the present. Before his involvement with Highland Capital Group, Mr. Cowle was a Senior Vice President of Paine Webber, Inc. and held a Series 7 and 63 securities license from 1992 to 1994. Prior to Paine Webber, Mr. Cowle was employed by Bear Sterns & Co. and held the same licenses from 1991 to 1992. From 1983 to 1991, Mr. Cowle was self employed as a private investor who arranged financing for private and public companies. From 1980 to 1983, Mr. Cowle was employed as a stockbroker by V.A.S. Unified. Mr. Cowle is a graduate of Vermont Law School and Fairleigh Dickenson University.

Geoffery Williams, is Vice President of Williams Investment Company and has been employed by the firm since 1994. Mr. Williams, the son of the founder of Williams Investment Company, Deworth Williams, and has studied at several universities including the Sorbonne in Paris, France.

Prior "Blank Check" Experience

Companies that J. Rockwell Smith has served as an officer and director:

J. Rockwell Smith has not served as an officer or director of any "blank check" companies.

Companies that Edward Cowle has served as an officer and director:

Edward Cowle has not served as an officer or director of any "blank check" companies.

Companies that Geoffery Williams has served as an officer and director:

Geoffery Williams has not served as an officer or director of any "blank check" companies.

Conflicts of Interest

Members of the Company's management are associated with other firms involved in a range of business activities. Consequently, there are potential inherent conflicts of interest in their acting as officers and directors of the Company. Insofar as the officers and directors are engaged in other business activities, management anticipates it will devote only a minor amount of time to the Company's affairs.

The officers and directors of the Company are now and may in the future become shareholders, officers or directors of other companies which may be formed for the purpose of engaging in business activities similar to those conducted by the Company.

Accordingly, additional direct conflicts of interest may arise in the future with respect to such individuals acting on behalf of the Company or other entities. Moreover, additional conflicts of interest may arise with respect to opportunities which come to the attention of such individuals in the performance of their duties or otherwise. The Company does not currently have a right of

first refusal pertaining to opportunities that come to management's attention insofar as such opportunities may relate to the Company's proposed business operations.

The officers and directors are, so long as they are officers or directors of the Company, subject to the restriction that all opportunities contemplated by the Company's plan of operation which come to their attention, either in the performance of their duties or in any other manner, will be considered opportunities of, and be made available to the Company and the companies that they are affiliated with on an equal basis. A breach of this requirement will be a breach of the fiduciary duties of the officer or director. If the Company or the companies in which the officers and directors are affiliated with both desire to take advantage of an opportunity, then said officers and directors would abstain from negotiating and voting upon the opportunity. However, all directors may still individually take advantage of opportunities if the Company should decline to do so. Furthermore, no officer or director of the Company has ever promoted, is promoting or will be promoting any other blank check company during their tenure as an officer and director of the Company. Accordingly, there presently exists no conflict of interest in this regard. Except as set forth above, the Company has not adopted any other conflict of interest policy with respect to such transactions.

Investment Company Act of 1940

Although the Company will be subject to regulation under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, management believes the Company will not be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940 insofar as the Company will not be engaged in the business of investing or trading in securities. In the event the Company engages in business combinations which result in the Company holding passive investment interests in a number of entities, the Company could be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940. In such event, the Company would be required to register as an investment company and could be expected to incur significant registration and compliance costs. The Company has obtained no formal determination from the Securities and Exchange Commission as to the status of the Company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and, consequently, any violation of such Act would subject the Company to material adverse consequences. The Company's Board of Directors unanimously approved a resolution stating that it is the Company's desire to be exempt from the Investment Company Act of 1940 via Regulation 3a-2 thereto.

Item 6. Executive Compensation.

None of the Company's officers and/or directors receive any compensation for their respective services rendered unto the Company, except for the issuance of 1,500,000 shares of common stock with a value of \$15.00. They all have agreed to act without compensation until authorized by the Board of Directors, which is not expected to occur until the Company has generated revenues from operations after consummation of a merger or acquisition. As of the date of this Registration Statement, the Company has no funds available to pay directors. Further, none of the directors are accruing any compensation pursuant to any agreement with the Company and the Company does not intend to issue any securities to its officers and/or directors in consideration for their services.

It is possible that, after the Company successfully consummates a merger or acquisition with an unaffiliated entity, that entity may desire to employ or retain one or a number of members of the Company's management for the

purposes of providing services to the surviving entity, or otherwise provide

other compensation to such persons. However, the Company has adopted a policy whereby the offer of any post-transaction remuneration to members of management will not be a consideration in the Company's decision to undertake any proposed transaction. Each member of management has agreed to disclose to the Company's Board of Directors any discussions concerning possible compensation to be paid to them by any entity which proposes to undertake a transaction with the Company and further, to abstain from voting on such transaction. Therefore, as a practical matter, if each member of the Company's Board of Directors is offered compensation in any form from any prospective merger or acquisition candidate, the proposed transaction will not be approved by the Company's Board of Directors as a result of the inability of the Board to affirmatively approve such a transaction.

It is possible that persons associated with management may refer a prospective merger or acquisition candidate to the Company. In the event the Company consummates a transaction with any entity referred by associates of management, it is possible that such an associate will be compensated for their referral in the form of a finder's fee. It is anticipated that this fee will be either in the form of restricted common stock issued by the Company as part of the terms of the proposed transaction, or will be in the form of cash consideration. However, if such compensation is in the form of cash, such payment will be tendered by the acquisition or merger candidate, because the Company has insufficient cash available. The amount of such finder's fee cannot be determined as of the date of this Registration Statement, but is expected to be comparable to consideration normally paid in like transactions. No member of management of the Company will receive any finders fee, either directly or indirectly, as a result of their respective efforts to implement the Company's business plan outlined herein.

No retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock option or insurance programs or other similar programs have been adopted by the Company for the benefit of its employees.

Item 7. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

There have been no related party transactions, or any other transactions or relationships required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-B.

Item 8. Description of Securities.

The Company's authorized capital stock consists of 20,000,000 shares, all of which are Common Shares, par value \$0.00001 per share. There are 1,500,000 Common Shares issued and outstanding as of the date of this filing. There are no preferred shares authorized, issued or outstanding.

Common Stock. All shares of Common Stock have equal voting rights and, when validly issued and outstanding, are entitled to one vote per share in all matters to be voted upon by shareholders. The shares of Common Stock have no preemptive, subscription, conversion or redemption rights and may be issued only as fully-paid and non-assessable shares. Cumulative voting in the election of directors is not permitted, which means that the holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock represented at any meeting at which a quorum is present will be able to elect the entire Board of Directors if they so choose and, in such event, the holders of the remaining shares of Common Stock will not be able to elect any directors. In the event of

liquidation of the Company, each shareholder is entitled to receive a proportionate share of the Company's assets available for distribution to shareholders after the payment of liabilities and after distribution in full of preferential amounts, if any. All shares of the Company's Common Stock issued and outstanding are fully-paid and non-assessable. Holders of the Common Stock are entitled to share pro rata in dividends and distributions with respect to the Common Stock, as may be declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefor.

The proposed business activities described herein classify the Company as a "blank check" company. Many states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the sale of securities of "blank check" companies in their respective jurisdictions.

Management does not intend to undertake any efforts to cause a market to develop in the Company's securities until such time as the Company has successfully implemented its business plan described herein.

PART II

Item 1. Market Price for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.

There is no trading market for the Company's Common Stock at present and there has been no trading market to date. Management has not undertaken any discussions, preliminary or otherwise, with any prospective market maker concerning the participation of such market maker in the aftermarket for the Company's securities and management does not intend to initiate any such discussions until such time as the Company has consummated a merger or acquisition. There is no assurance that a trading market will ever develop or, if such a market does develop, that it will continue.

a. Market Price. The Company's Common Stock is not quoted at the present time.

The Securities and Exchange Commission adopted Rule 15c-9, which established the definition of a "penny stock," for purposes relevant to the Company, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require: (i) that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and (ii) the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased. In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must (i) obtain financial information and investment experience and objectives of the person; and (ii) make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and that person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks. The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prepared by the Commission relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form, (i) sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and (ii) that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction. Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stock in both public offering and in secondary trading, and about commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of

fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (the "NASD"), which administers NASDAQ, has established criteria for continued NASDAQ eligibility. In order to continue to be included on NASDAQ, a company must maintain \$2,000,000 in total assets, a \$200,000 market value of its publicly traded securities and \$1,000,000 in total capital and surplus. In addition, continued inclusion requires two market-makers and a minimum bid price of \$1.00 per share, provided, however, that if a company falls below such minimum bid price it will remain eligible for continued inclusion on NASDAQ if the market value of its publicly traded securities is at least \$1,000,000 and the Company has \$2,000,000 in capital and surplus. The NASD is presently considering increasing these standards, but as of the date of this Registration Statement, no definitive action has been taken in this regard.

Management intends to strongly consider undertaking a transaction with any merger or acquisition candidate which will allow the Company's securities to be traded without the aforesaid limitations. However, there can be no assurances that, upon a successful merger or acquisition, the Company will qualify its securities for listing on NASDAQ or some other national exchange, or be able to maintain the maintenance criteria necessary to insure continued listing. The failure of the Company to qualify its securities or to meet the relevant maintenance criteria after such qualification in the future may result in the discontinuance of the inclusion of the Company's securities on a national exchange. In such events, trading, if any, in the Company's securities may then continue in the non-NASDAQ over-the-counter market. As a result, a shareholder may find it more difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of, the Company's securities.

b. Holders. There are Thirty six (36) holders of the Company's Common Stock. During 1999 the Company issued 1,500,000 shares to various individuals for \$500.00 cash. Presently there are 1,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock outstanding with 20,000,000 common shares authorized.

All of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company's Common Stock were issued pursuant to exemption from the registration requirements included under the predecessor to Rule 506 of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

As of the date of this Registration Statement, 0 shares of the Company's Common Stock are eligible for sale under Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, subject to certain limitations included in said Rule. In general, under Rule 144, a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated), who has satisfied a one-year holding period, under certain circumstances, may sell within any three-month period, a number of shares which does not exceed the greater of one percent of the then outstanding Common Stock or the average weekly trading volume during the four calendar weeks prior to such sale. Rule 144 also permits, under certain circumstances, the sale of shares without any quantity limitation by a person who has satisfied a two-year holding period and who is not, and has not been for the preceding three months, an affiliate of the Company.

c. Dividends. The Company has not paid any dividends to date and has no plans to do so in the immediate future.

Item 2. Legal Proceedings.

There is no litigation pending or threatened by or against the Company.

Item 3. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

The Company has only been audited by its current accountants and has no disagreements with the findings of said accountants.

Item 4. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.

None.

Item 5. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

The Company's By-Laws include provisions providing for the indemnification of officers and directors and other persons against expenses, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement in connection with threatened, pending or completed suits or proceedings against such persons by reason of serving or having served as officers, directors or in other capacities, except in relation to matters with respect to which such persons shall be determined not to have acted in good faith and in the best interests of the Company. With respect to matters as to which the Company's officers and directors and others are determined to be liable for misconduct or negligence, including gross negligence in the performance of their duties to the Company, Nevada law provides for indemnification only to the extent that the court in which the action or suit is brought determines that such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification for such expenses which the court deems proper.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the 1933 Act may be permitted to officers, directors or persons controlling the Company pursuant to the foregoing, the Company has been informed that in the opinion of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the 1933 Act, and is therefore unenforceable.

In accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, the Company's By-Laws authorize indemnification of a director, officer, employee, or agent of the Company for expenses incurred in connection with any action, suit, or proceeding to which he or she is named a party by reason of his having acted or served in such capacity, except for liabilities arising from his own misconduct or negligence in performance of his or her duty. In addition, even a director, officer, employee, or agent of the Company who was found liable for misconduct or negligence in the performance of his or her duty may obtain such indemnification if, in view of all the circumstances in the case, a court of competent jurisdiction determines such person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, may be permitted to directors, officers, or persons controlling the issuing Company pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the Company has been informed that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is therefore unenforceable.

Financial Statements.

The following financial statements are attached to this Registration Statement and filed as a part thereof.

JACK F. BURKE, JR.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
P. O. BOX 15728
HATTIESBURG, MS. 39404

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The Board of Directors
Big Flash Corporation
Salt Lake City, Utah

I have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Big Flash Corporation (A Development Stage Company) as of July 31, 2000 and related statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for seven days then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of Big Flash Corporation management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Big Flash Corporation, (A Development Stage Company) as of July 31, 2000 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the seven days ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying financial statements, have been prepared assuming the company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the company is a development stage company with no significant operating results to date. Unless the company is able to obtain significant outside financing, there is a substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management plans in regard to the matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of the uncertainty.

Sincerely,

Jack F. Burke, Jr.
August 30, 2000

BIG FLASH CORPORATION
A Development Stage Company
Balance Sheet
July 31, 2000

Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash in Bank	\$ 500

Total Current Assets	\$ 500
	=====
Current Liabilities	
Total Current Liabilities	0

Total liabilities	0
Stockholders' Equity	
Common Stock- 20,000,000 shares, par value	
\$.00001 authorized, 1,500,000 shares issued	15
Additional paid-in capital	485
Retained earnings	0

Total Stockholders' Equity	500

Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 500
	=====

The Accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" Are An Integral Part of These Financial Statements

BIG FLASH CORPORATION
A Development Stage Company
Statement of Operations
Year Ended July 31, 2000

Income	\$	0
Expense		0

Net Gain (Loss)		0

The Accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" Are An Integral Part of These Financial Statements

BIG FLASH CORPORATION
A Development Stage Company

Analysis of Stockholders' Equity Year Ended July 31, 2000

	Common Stock -----	Additional Paid-in Capital -----	Retained Earnings -----
1,500,000 shares common stock at \$.00001 par issued September 8, 1999	15	485	-
Net Gain (Loss) for the ended July 31, 2000	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Balance August 31, 2000	15	\$ 485	\$ 0
	=====	=====	=====

The Accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" Are An Integral Part of These Financial Statements

BIG FLASH CORPORATION
A Development Stage Company
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended July 31, 2000

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$	0
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		0
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Sale of Common Stock		500

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		500
Beginning Balance		0

Ending Balance		500
		=====

The Accompanying "Notes to Financial Statements" Are An Integral Part of These Financial Statements

BIG FLASH CORPORATION
A Development Stage Company
Notes to Financial Statements
August 31, 2000

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

ORGANIZATION - Big Flash Corporation was formed on July 27, 1999 and stock was issued on September 8, 1999. The company has not begun any operations.

CAPITAL STOCK - Twenty Million (20,000,000) shares of common stock with a par value of \$.00001 was authorized and one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) shares were issued for five hundred dollars (\$500).

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investment instruments with an original maturity date of three months or less. The company does not have any cash equivalents.

NOTE 2 - GOING CONCERN

The company's financial statements have been presented on the basis that it is a going concern which contemplates the realization of assets and the liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business operations. The company is in the development stage and has not realized any revenues from operations. The company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to develop additional source, of capital or locate a merger candidate and ultimately achieve profitable operating. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties. Management is seeking additional capital which would enable the company to began operating.

NOTE 3 - DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY

The company is considered a development stage company as it is dormant and planned principle operations have not developed.

PART III

Item 1. Exhibit Index

No. Sequential Page No.

(3) Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

3.1 Certificate of Incorporation 26

3.2 Bylaws 27

(27) Financial Data Schedule

27.1 Financial Data Schedule 36

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BIG FLASH CORPORATION

By: /s/ Edward Cowle

Edward Cowle, President

State of Delaware
Secretary of State
Division of Corporations
Filed 09:00AM 07/27/1999
991309026-3075071

FIRST: The name of this corporation shall be:

BIG FLASH CORPORATION

SECOND: Its registered office in the State of Delaware is to be located at 1013 Centre Road, in the city of Wilmington, County of New Castle and its registered agent at such address is CORPORATION SERVICE COMPANY.

THIRD: The purpose or purposes of the corporation shall be:

To engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of Delaware.

FOURTH: The total number of shares of stock which this corporation is authorized to issue is:

Twenty million (20,000,000) shares of common stock with a par value of (\$.00001) amounting to Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00)

FIFTH: The name and address of the incorporator is as follows:

Elaine Phaneuf Corporation Service Company 1013 Centre Road Wilmington, DE 19805

SIXTH: The Board of Directors shall have the power to adopt, amend or repeal the by-laws.

SEVENTH: No director shall be personally liable to the Corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duty by such director as a director. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, a director shall be liable to the extent provided by applicable law, (I) for breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) pursuant to Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. No amendment to or real of this Article Seventh shall apply to or have any effect on the liability or alleged liability of any director of the Corporation for or with respect to any acts or omissions of such director occurring prior to such amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being the incorporator hereinbefore named, has executed, signed and acknowledged this certificate of incorporation this twenty-seventh day of July, A.D., 1999.

/c/ Elaine Phaneuf
Incorporator

BYLAWS

OF

BIG FLASH

ARTICLE 1 - OFFICES

1.1 REGISTERED OFFICE. The registered office shall be in the City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, State of Delaware.

1.2 OTHER OFFICES. The corporation may also have offices at such other places both within or without the State of Delaware as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine or the business of the corporation may require.

ARTICLE 2 - STOCKHOLDERS

2.1 PLACE OF MEETINGS. All meetings of stockholders shall be held at such place within or without the State of Delaware as may be designated from time to time by the Board of Directors, the President or the Chief Executive Officer or, if not so designated, at the registered office of the corporation.

2.2 ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting shall be held at a time fixed by the Board of Directors, the President or the Chief Executive Officer. If this date shall fall upon a legal holiday at the place of the meeting, then such meeting shall be held on the next succeeding business day at the same hour. If no annual meeting is held in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the Board of Directors shall cause the meeting to be held as soon thereafter as convenient.

2.3 SPECIAL MEETINGS. A special meeting of the stockholders may be called only in the manner specified in the Certificate of Incorporation.

2.4 NOTICE OF MEETINGS. Except as otherwise provided by law, written notice of each meeting of stockholders, whether annual or special, shall be given not less than 10 nor more than 60 days before the date of the meeting to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting. The notices of all meetings shall state the place, date and hour of the meeting. The notice of a special

meeting shall state, in addition, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. If mailed, notice is given when deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, directed to the stockholder at his address as it appears on the records of the corporation.

2.5 VOTING LIST. The officer who has charge of the stock ledger of the corporation shall prepare, at least 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. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder, for any purpose germane to the meeting, during ordinary business hours, for a period of at least 10 days prior to the meeting, at a place within the city where the meeting is to be held. The list shall also be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time of the meeting, and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present.

2.6 QUORUM. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Certificate of Incorporation of these By-Laws, the holders of a majority of the shares of the capital stock of the corporation issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at the meeting, present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

2.7 ADJOURNMENTS. Any meeting of stockholders may be adjourned to another time and to any other place at which a meeting of stockholders may be held under these By-Laws by the stockholders present or represented at the meeting and entitled to vote, although less than a quorum, or, if no stockholder is present, by any officer entitled to preside at or to act as Secretary of such meeting. It shall not be necessary to notify any stockholder of any adjournment of less than 30 days if the time and place of the adjourned meeting are announced at the meeting at which adjournment is taken, unless after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting. At the adjourned meeting, the corporation may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting.

2.8 VOTING AND PROXIES. Each stockholder shall have one vote for each share of stock entitled to vote held of record by such stockholder and a proportionate vote for each fractional share so held, unless otherwise provided in the Certificate of Incorporation. Each stockholder of record entitled to vote at a meeting of stockholders, or to express consent or dissent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, may vote or express such consent or dissent in person or may authorize another person or persons to vote or act for him by written proxy executed by the stockholder or his authorized agent and delivered to the Secretary of the corporation. No such proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from the date of its execution, unless the proxy expressly provides for a longer period.

2.9 ACTION AT MEETING. When a quorum is present at any meeting, the holders a majority of the stock present or represented and voting on a matter properly before the meeting (or if there are two or more classes of stock entitled to vote as separate classes, then in the case of each such class, the holders of a majority of the stock of that class present or represented and voting on a matter) shall decide any matter properly before the meeting to be voted upon by the stockholders at such meeting, except when a different vote is required by express provision of law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws. Any election by stockholders shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote at the election.

ARTICLE 3 - DIRECTORS

3.1 **GENERAL POWERS.** The business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of a Board of Directors, who may exercise all of the powers of the corporation except as otherwise provided by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws. In the event of a vacancy in the Board of Directors, the remaining directors, except as otherwise provided by law, may exercise the powers of the full Board until the vacancy is filled.

3.2 **NUMBER; ELECTION; TENURE AND QUALIFICATION.** The number of directors shall constitute the whole Board shall be fixed by resolution of the Board of Directors, with the number initially fixed at three (3). Each director shall be elected by the stockholders at the annual meeting and shall hold office until the next annual meeting and until his successor is elected and qualified, or until his earlier death, resignation or removal. Directors need not be stockholders of the corporation.

3.3 **VACANCIES.** Unless and until filled by the stockholders, any vacancy in the Board of Directors, however occurring, including a vacancy resulting from an enlargement of the Board, may be filled by vote of a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director. A director elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for the unexpired term of his predecessor in office, or a director chosen to fill a position resulting from an increase in the number of directors shall hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until his successor is elected and qualified, or until his earlier death, resignation or removal.

3.4 **RESIGNATION.** Any director may resign by delivering his written resignation to the corporation at its principal office or to the President or Secretary. Such resignation shall be effective upon receipt unless it is specified to be effective at some other time or upon the happening of some other event.

3.5 **REGULAR MEETINGS.** Regular meetings of the Board of Directors may be held without notice at such time and place, within or without the State of Delaware, as shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors; provided that any director who is absent when such a determination is made shall be given notice of the determination. A regular meeting of the Board of Directors may be held without notice immediately after and at the same place as the annual meeting of stockholders.

3.6 **SPECIAL MEETINGS.** Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at any time and place, within or without the State of Delaware, designated in a call by the Chairman of the Board, President, two or more directors, or by one director in the event that there is only a single director in office.

3.7 **NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETINGS.** Notice of any special meeting of directors shall be given to each director by the Secretary or by the officer or one of the directors calling the meeting. Notice shall be given to each director in person, by telephone or by telegram sent to his business or home address at least 48 hours in advance of the meeting, or by written notice mailed to his business or home address at least 72 hours in advance of the meeting. A notice or waiver of notice of a meeting of the Board of Directors need not specify the purposes of the meeting.

3.8 **MEETINGS BY TELEPHONE CONFERENCE CALLS.** Directors or any members of any committee designated by the directors may participate in a meeting of the Board of Directors or such committee by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at such meeting.

3.9 QUORUM. A majority of the number of directors fixed pursuant to Section 3.2 shall constitute a quorum at all meetings of the Board of Directors. In the event one or more of the directors shall be disqualified to vote at any meeting, then the required quorum shall be reduced by one for each such director so disqualified; provided, however, that in no case shall less than one-third (1/3) of the number so fixed constitute a quorum. In the absence of a quorum at any such meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice other than announcement at the meeting, until a quorum shall be present.

3.10 ACTION AT MEETING. At any meeting of the Board of Directors at which quorum is present, the vote of a majority of those present shall be sufficient to take any action, unless a different vote is specified by law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws.

3.11 ACTION BY CONSENT. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors or of any committee of the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting, if all members of the Board or committee, as the case may be, consent to the action in writing, and the written consents are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board or committee.

3.12 COMMITTEES. The Board of Directors may, by resolution passed by a majority of the whole Board, 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 of the committee present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not he or they constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board of Directors to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors and subject to the provisions of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation and may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it. Each such committee shall keep minutes and make such reports as the Board of Directors may from time to time request. Except as the Board of Directors may otherwise determine, any committee may make rules for the conduct of its business, but unless otherwise provided by the directors or in such rules, its business shall be conducted as nearly as possible in the same manner as is provided in these By-Laws for the Board of Directors.

3.13 COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS. Directors may be paid such compensation for their services and such reimbursement for expenses of attendance at meetings as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine. No such payment shall preclude any director from serving the corporation or any of its parent or subsidiary corporations in any other capacity and receiving compensation for such service.

ARTICLE 4 - OFFICERS

4.1 ENUMERATION. The officers of the corporation shall consist of a President, a Chief Executive Officer, a Secretary, a Chief Financial Officer and such other officers with such other titles as the Board of Directors shall determine, including a Chairman of the Board, a Vice-Chairman of the Board, a Treasurer, and one or more Vice Presidents, Controllers, and Assistant Secretaries. The Board of Directors may appoint such other officers as it may deem appropriate.

4.2 ELECTION. The President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors at its first meeting following the annual meeting of stockholders or, if no such annual

meeting has yet been held, by the Board of Directors at any meeting. Other officers may be appointed by the Board of Directors at such meeting or at any other meeting.

4.3 QUALIFICATION. No officer need be a director. No officer need be a stockholder. Any two or more offices may be held by the same person.

4.4 TENURE. Except as otherwise provided by law, by the Certificate of Incorporation or by these By-Laws, each officer shall hold office until his successor is elected and qualified, unless a different term is specified in the vote choosing or appointing him, or until his earlier death, resignation or removal.

4.5 RESIGNATION AND REMOVAL. Any officer may resign by delivering his written resignation to the corporation at its principal office or to the President or Secretary. Such resignation shall be effective upon receipt unless it is specified to be effective at some other time or upon the happening of some other event.

The Board of Directors, or a committee duly authorized to do so, may remove any officer with or without cause. Except as the Board of Directors may otherwise determine, no officer who resigns or is removed shall have any right to any compensation as an officer for any period following his resignation or removal, or any right to damages on account of such removal, whether his compensation be by the month or by the year or otherwise, unless such compensation is expressly provided in a duly authorized written agreement with the corporation.

4.6 VACANCIES. The Board of Directors may fill any vacancy occurring in any office for any reason and may, in its discretion, leave unfilled for such period as it may determine any offices other than those of the President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. Each such successor shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor and until his successor is elected and qualified, or until his earlier death, resignation or removal.

4.7 CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD. If the Board of Directors appoints a Chairman of the Board, he shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall perform such duties and possess such powers as are usually vested in the office of the Chairman of the Board or as may be vested in him by the Board of Directors. If the Board of Directors appoints a Vice Chairman of the Board, he shall, in the absence or disability of the Chairman of the Board, perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Chairman of the Board and shall perform such other duties and possess such other powers as may from time to time be vested in him by the Board of Directors.

4.8 PRESIDENT. The President shall be the chief operating officer of the corporation. He shall also be the chief executive officer of the corporation unless such title is assigned to another person. The President shall, subject to the direction of the Board of Directors, have general supervision and control of the business of the corporation. Unless otherwise provided by the directors, he shall preside at all meetings of the stockholders and of the Board of Directors (except as provided in Section 4.7 above). The President shall perform such other duties and shall have such other powers as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe.

4.9 VICE PRESIDENTS. Any Vice President shall perform such duties and possess such powers as the Board of Directors or the President may from time to time prescribe. In the event of the absence, inability or refusal to act of the

President, the Vice President (or if there shall be more than one, the Vice Presidents in the order determined by the Board of Directors) shall perform the duties of the President and when so performing shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. The Board of Directors may assign to any Vice President the title of Executive Vice President, Senior Vice President or any other title selected by the Board of Directors.

4.10 SECRETARY AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. The Secretary shall perform such duties and shall have such powers as the Board of Directors or the President may from time to time prescribe. In addition, the Secretary shall perform such duties and have such powers as are incident to the office of the secretary, including without limitation the duty and power to give notices of all meetings of stockholders and special meetings of the Board of Directors, to attend all meetings of stockholders and the Board of Directors and keep a record of the proceedings, to maintain a stock ledger and prepare lists of stockholders and their addresses as required, to be custodian of corporate records and the corporate seal and to affix and attest to the same on documents.

Any Assistant Secretary shall perform such duties and possess such powers as the Board of Directors, the President or the Secretary may from time to time prescribe. In the event of the absence, inability or refusal or refusal to act of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, (or if there shall be more than one, the Assistant Secretaries in the order determined by the Board of Directors) shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Secretary.

In the absence of the Secretary or any Assistant Secretary at any meeting of stockholders or directors, the person presiding at the meeting shall designate a temporary secretary to keep a record of the meeting.

4.11 CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER AND CONTROLLER. The Chief Financial Officer shall perform such duties and shall have such powers as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Board of Directors or the President. The Chief Financial Officer shall also be the Treasurer of the corporation unless the Board of Directors has appointed another person as the Treasurer. In addition, the Chief Financial Officer shall perform such duties and have such powers as are incident to the office of treasurer, including without limitation the duty and power to keep and be responsible for all funds and securities of the corporation, to deposit funds of the corporation in depositories selected in accordance with these By-Laws, to disburse such funds as ordered by the Board of Directors, to make proper accounts of such funds, and to render as required by the Board of Directors statements of all such transactions and of the financial condition of the corporation.

The Controller shall perform such duties and possess such powers as the Board of Directors, the President or the Chief Financial Officer may from time to time prescribe. In the event of the absence, inability or refusal to act of the Chief Financial Officer, the Controller, (or if there shall be more than one, the Controllers in the order determined by the Board of Directors) shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Chief Financial Officer.

4.12 BONDED OFFICERS. The Board of Directors may require any officer to give the corporation a bond in such sum and with such surety or sureties as shall be satisfactory to the Board of Directors upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may specify, including without limitation a bond for the faithful performance of his duties and for the restoration to the corporation of all property in his possession or under his control belonging to the corporation.

4.13 SALARIES. Officers of the corporation shall be entitled to such salaries, compensation or reimbursement as shall be fixed or allowed from time to time by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 5 - CAPITAL STOCK

5.1 **ISSUANCE OF STOCK.** Unless otherwise voted by the stockholders and subject to the provisions of the Certificate of Incorporation, the whole or any part of any unissued balance of the authorized capital stock of the corporation or the whole or any part of any unissued balance of the authorized capital stock of the corporation held in its treasury may be issued, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of by vote of the Board of Directors in such manner, for such consideration and on such terms as the Board of Directors may determine.

5.2 **CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.** Every holder of stock of the corporation shall be entitled to have a certificate, in such form as may be prescribed by law and by the Board of Directors, certifying the number and class of shares owned by him in the corporation. Each such certificate shall be signed by, or in the name of the corporation by, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, if any, of the Board of Directors, or the President or a Vice President, and the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, or the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the corporation. Any or all of the signatures on the certificate may be a facsimile.

Each certificate for shares of stock which are subject to any restriction on transfer pursuant to the Certificate of Incorporation, the By-Laws, applicable securities laws or any agreement among any number of shareholders or among such holders and the corporation shall have conspicuously noted on the face or back of the certificate either the full text of the restriction or a statement of the existence of such restriction.

5.3 **TRANSFERS.** Subject to the restrictions, if any, stated or noted on the stock certificates, shares of stock may be transferred on the books of the corporation by the surrender to the corporation or its transfer agent of the certificate representing such shares properly endorsed or accompanied by a written assignment or power of attorney properly executed, and with such proof of authority or the authenticity of signature as the corporation or its transfer agent may reasonably require. Except as may be otherwise required by law, by the Certificate of Incorporation or by these By-Laws, the corporation shall be entitled to treat the record holder of stock as shown on its books as the owner of such stock for all purposes, including the payment of dividends and the right to vote with respect to such stock, regardless of any transfer, pledge or other disposition of such stock until the shares have been transferred on the books of the corporation in accordance with the requirements of these By-Laws.

5.4 **LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED CERTIFICATES.** The corporation may issue a new certificate of stock in place of any previously issued certificate alleged to have been lost, stolen, or destroyed, upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may prescribe, including the presentation of reasonable evidence of such loss, theft or destruction and the giving of such indemnity as the Board of Directors may require for the protection of the corporation or any transfer agent or registrar.

5.5 **RECORD DATE.** The Board of Directors may fix in advance a date as a record date for the determination of the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or to express consent (or dissent) to corporate action in writing without a meeting, or entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock, or for the purpose of any other lawful action. Such record date shall not be more than 60 nor less than 10 days before the date of such meeting, nor more than 60 days prior to any other action to which such record date relates.

If no record date is fixed, 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 before the day on which notice is given,

or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day before the day on which the meeting is held. The record date for determining stockholders entitled to express consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, when no prior action by the Board of Directors is necessary, shall be the day on which the first written consent is expressed. The record date for determining stockholders for any other purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution relating to such purpose.

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 of Directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting.

ARTICLE 6 - INDEMNIFICATION

The corporation shall, to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the General Corporation Law of Delaware, as that Section may be amended and supplemented from time to time, indemnify any director, officer or trustee which it shall have power to indemnify under the Section against any expenses, liabilities or other matters referred to in or covered by that Section. The indemnification provided for in this Article (i) shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those indemnified may be entitled under any by-law, agreement or vote on stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise, both as to action in their official capacities and as to action in another capacity while holding such office, (ii) shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer or trustee and (iii) shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such a person. The corporation's obligation to provide indemnification under this Article shall be offset to the extent of any other source of indemnification or any otherwise applicable insurance coverage under a policy maintained by the corporation or any other person.

Expenses incurred by a director of the Corporation in defending a civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that he is or was a director of the Corporation (or was serving at the Corporation's request as a director or officer of another corporation) shall be paid by the Corporation in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of such director to repay such amount if it shall ultimately be determined that he is not entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation as authorized by relevant sections of the General Corporation Law of Delaware.

To assure indemnification under this Article of all such persons who are determined by the corporation or otherwise to be or to have been "fiduciaries" of any employee benefit plan of the corporation which may exist from time to time, such Section 145 shall, for the purposes of this Article, be interpreted as follows: an "other enterprise" shall be deemed to include such an employee benefit plan, including, without limitation, any plan of the corporation which is governed by the Act of Congress entitled "Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974," as amended from time to time; the corporation shall be deemed to have requested a person to serve an employee benefit plan where the performance by such person of his duties to the corporation also imposes duties on, or otherwise involves services by, such person to the plan or participants or beneficiaries of the plan; excise taxes assessed on a person with respect to an employee benefit plan pursuant to such

Act of Congress shall be deemed "fines"; and action taken or omitted by a person with respect to an employee benefit plan in the performance of such person's duties for a purpose reasonably believed by such person to be in the interest of the participants and beneficiaries of the plan shall be deemed to be for a purpose which is not opposed to the best interests of the corporation.

ARTICLE 7 - GENERAL PROVISIONS

7.1 FISCAL YEAR. Except as from time to time otherwise designated by the Board of Directors, the fiscal year of the corporation shall end on December 31 of each year.

7.2 CORPORATE SEAL. The corporate seal shall be in such form as shall be approved by the Board of Directors.

7.3 EXECUTION OF INSTRUMENTS. The President, the Chief Executive Officer or the Treasurer shall have power to execute and deliver on behalf and in the name of the corporation any instrument requiring the signature of an officer of the corporation, except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws, or where the execution and delivery of such an instrument shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors to some other officer or agent of the corporation.

7.4 WAIVER OF NOTICE. Whenever any notice whatsoever is required to be given by law, by the Certificate of Incorporation or by these By-Laws, a waiver of such notice either in writing signed by the person entitled to such notice or such person's duly authorized attorney, or by telegraph, cable or any other available method, whether before, at or after the time stated in such waiver, or the appearance of such person or persons at such meeting in person or by proxy, shall be deemed equivalent to such notice.

7.5 VOTING OF SECURITIES. Except as the directors may otherwise designate, the President or Treasurer may waive notice of, and act as or appoint any person or persons to act as, proxy or attorney fact for this corporation (with or without power of substitution) at, any meeting of stockholders or shareholders of any other corporation or organization, the securities of which may be held by this corporation.

7.6 EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY. A certificate by the Secretary, or an Assistant Secretary, or a temporary Secretary, as to any action taken by the stockholders, directors, a committee or any officer or representative of the corporation shall as to all persons who rely on the certificate in good faith be conclusive evidence of such action.

7.7 CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION. All references in these by-Laws to the Certificate of Incorporation shall be deemed to refer to the Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation, as amended and in effect from time to time.

7.8 TRANSACTIONS WITH INTERESTED PARTIES. No contract or transaction between the corporation and one or more of the directors or officers, or between the corporation and any other corporation, partnership, association, or other organization in which one or more of the directors or officers are directors or officers, or have a financial interest, shall be void or voidable solely for this reason, or solely because the director or officer is present at or participates in the meeting of the Board of Directors or a committee of the Board of Directors which authorizes the contract or transaction or solely because his or their votes are counted for such purpose, if:

(1) The material facts as to his relationship or interest and as to the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the Board of Directors or the committee, and the Board or committee in good faith authorizes the contract or transaction by the affirmative votes of a majority of the disinterested directors, even though the disinterested directors be less than a quorum;

(2) The material facts as to his relationship or interest and as to the

contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to the stockholders entitled to vote thereon, and the contract or transaction is specifically approved in good faith by vote of the stockholders; or

(3) The contract or transaction is fair as to the Corporation as of the time it is authorized, approved or ratified, by the Board of Directors, a committee of the Board of Directors, or the stockholders.

Common or interested directors may be counted in determining the presence of a quorum at a meeting of the Board of Directors or of a committee which authorizes the contract or transaction.

7.9 SEVERABILITY. Any determination that any provision of these By-Laws is for any reason inapplicable, illegal or ineffective shall not affect or invalidate any other provision of these By-Laws.

7.10 PRONOUNS. All pronouns used in these By-Laws shall be deemed to refer to the masculine, feminine or neuter, singular or plural, as the identity of the person or persons may require.

ARTICLE 8 - AMENDMENTS

8.1 BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. These By-Laws may be altered, amended or replaced or new by-laws may be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors present at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Directors at which a quorum is present except when a different vote is required by express provision of law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws.

8.2 BY THE STOCKHOLDERS. These By-Laws may be altered, amended or repealed or new by-laws may be adopted by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of the capital stock of the corporation issued and outstanding and entitled to vote at any regular meeting of stockholders, or at any special meeting of stockholders, except when a different vote is required by express provision of law, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws, provided notice of such alteration, amendment, repeal or adoption of new by-laws shall have been stated in the notice of such special meeting.

ARTICLE 5

This schedule contains summary financial information extracted from the Balance Sheet for Big Flash Corporation at August 31, 2000 qualified in its entirety by reference to such financial statements.

PERIOD TYPE	YEAR
FISCAL YEAR END	JUL 31 2001
PERIOD END	JUL 31 2000
CASH	500
SECURITIES	0
RECEIVABLES	0
ALLOWANCES	0
INVENTORY	0
CURRENT ASSETS	0
PP&E	0
DEPRECIATION	0
TOTAL ASSETS	500
CURRENT LIABILITIES	0
BONDS	0
PREFERRED MANDATORY	0
PREFERRED	0
COMMON	15
OTHER SE	485
TOTAL LIABILITY AND EQUITY	500
SALES	0
TOTAL REVENUES	0
CGS	0
TOTAL COSTS	0
OTHER EXPENSES	0
LOSS PROVISION	0
INTEREST EXPENSE	0
INCOME PRETAX	0
INCOME TAX	0
INCOME CONTINUING	0
DISCONTINUED	0
EXTRAORDINARY	0
CHANGES	0
NET INCOME	0
EPS BASIC	0.00
EPS DILUTED	0.00

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