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CEL SCI CORP
Form 10-Q
May 14, 2007

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 0-11503

CEL-SCI CORPORATION

Colorado
State or other jurisdiction
incorporation

84-0916344
(IRS) Employer
Identification Number

8229 Boone Boulevard, Suite 802
Vienna, Virginia 22182
Address of principal executive offices

(703) 506-9460
Registrant's telephone number, including area code

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) had been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as that term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Class of Stock No. Shares Outstanding Date

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Common

111,091,192

May 10, 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1.	Page

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet (unaudited)	3
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations (unaudited)	4-5
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow (unaudited)	6
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	8
 Item 2.	
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	19
 Item 3.	
Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks	26
 Item 4.	
Controls and Procedures	26
 PART II	
 Item 2.	
Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds	27
 Item 4.	
Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	27
 Item 5.	
Other Information	27
 Item 6.	
Exhibits	27
Signatures	28

CEL-SCI CORPORATION

----- CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(unaudited)

ASSETS	March 31,	September 30,
CURRENT ASSETS	2007	2006

Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,869,784	\$ 8,080,365
Interest and other receivables	54,885	35,626

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Prepaid expenses	71,722	526,498
Inventory used for R&D and manufacturing	391,908	390,644
Deposits	14,828	14,828
	-----	-----
Total current assets	6,403,127	9,047,961
RESEARCH AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT-		
Less accumulated depreciation of \$1,809,262 and \$1,773,102	108,259	92,117
PATENT COSTS- less accumulated amortization of \$938,772 and \$896,407	572,104	513,199
	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS	\$7,083,490	\$ 9,653,277
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 230,323	\$ 98,056
Accrued expenses	94,134	74,894
Due to employees	13,471	17,425
Accrued interest on convertible debt	172,327	74,473
Derivative instruments - current portion	1,726,333	1,670,234
Deposits held	3,000	3,000
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	2,239,588	1,938,082
Derivative instruments - noncurrent portion	8,452,781	8,645,796
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	10,692,369	10,583,878
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	--	--
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT):		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; authorized, 100,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding	--	--
Common stock, \$.01 par value; authorized, 200,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 84,592,121 and 82,697,428 shares at March 31, 2007 and September 30, 2006, respectively	845,921	826,974
Additional paid-in capital	106,319,853	105,180,834
Accumulated deficit	(110,774,653)	(106,938,409)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(3,608,879)	(930,601)
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 7,083,490	\$ 9,653,277
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

3

CEL-SCI CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(unaudited)

Six Months Ended

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	March 31,	
	2007	2006

REVENUE:		
Grant revenue	\$ 31,779	\$ 66,662
Rent income	12,895	--
Other income	841	--
	-----	-----
Total Revenue	45,515	66,662
EXPENSES:		
Research and development, excluding depreciation of \$41,794 and \$37,021 included below	1,185,023	861,746
Depreciation and amortization	84,158	87,425
General and administrative	2,368,850	1,480,606
	-----	-----
Total Expenses	3,638,031	2,429,777
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(3,592,516)	(2,363,115)
GAIN ON DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	271,891	11,515
INTEREST INCOME	172,665	23,402
INTEREST EXPENSE	(688,284)	--
	-----	-----
NET LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(3,836,244)	(2,328,198)
INCOME TAX PROVISION	--	--
	-----	-----
NET LOSS	\$ (3,836,244)	(2,328,198)
	=====	=====
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE (BASIC)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.03)
	=====	=====
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE (DILUTED)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.03)
	=====	=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	83,377,267	76,677,015
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

4

CEL-SCI CORPORATION		

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS		

(unaudited)		
	Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2007	2006

REVENUE		
Grant revenue	\$ 17,917	\$ 36,815

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Rent income	6,805	--
Other income	--	--
	-----	-----
Total Revenue	24,722	36,815
EXPENSES:		
Research and development, excluding depreciation of \$20,832 and \$18,511 included below	678,865	426,857
Depreciation and amortization	42,316	43,635
General and administrative	1,316,146	907,570
	-----	-----
Total Expenses	2,037,327	1,378,062
	-----	-----
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(2,012,605)	(1,341,247)
LOSS ON DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS	(447,356)	(1,822)
INTEREST INCOME	77,114	11,998
INTEREST EXPENSE	(341,038)	--
	-----	-----
NET LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(2,723,885)	(1,331,071)
INCOME TAX PROVISION	--	--
	-----	-----
NET LOSS	\$ (2,723,885)	\$ (1,331,071)
	=====	=====
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE (BASIC)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.02)
	=====	=====
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE (DILUTED)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.02)
	=====	=====
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	83,836,076	78,392,835
	=====	=====

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

5

CEL-SCI CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2007	2006
	----	----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
NET LOSS	\$ (3,836,244)	\$ (2,328,198)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		

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Depreciation and amortization	84,158	87,425
Penalty shares issued to nonemployees	156,350	--
Issuance of common stock and stock options for services	562,039	144,718
Common stock contributed to 401(k) plan	44,818	43,727
Employee option cost	62,067	103,596
Impairment loss on retired equipment	--	645
Gain on derivative instruments	(271,891)	(11,515)
Amortization of discount on convertible debt	342,475	--
Decrease (increase) in receivables	6,396	(772)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	454,776	(33,922)
(Increase) decrease in inventory for R&D and manufacturing	(1,264)	26,430
Increase in deferred financing costs	--	(5,000)
Increase in accounts payable	77,973	86,241
Increase in accrued expenses	19,240	10,602
Decrease in amount due to employees	(3,954)	(188)
Increase in accrued interest on convertible debt	97,854	--
	-----	-----
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(2,205,207)	(1,876,211)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of equipment	(53,598)	(1,885)
Patent costs	(51,313)	(36,126)
	-----	-----
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(104,911)	(38,011)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Drawdown on equity line	--	677,727
Private placement proceeds	--	1,000,000
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	109,707	15,694
Financing costs	(10,170)	--
	-----	-----
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	99,537	1,693,421
	-----	-----
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(2,210,581)	(220,801)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:		
Beginning of period	8,080,365	1,957,614
	-----	-----
End of period	\$ 5,869,784	\$ 1,736,813
	=====	=====

(continued)

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

6

CEL-SCI CORPORATION

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

(unaudited)
(continued)

Six Months Ended
March 31,

	2007	2006
	----	----
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:		
Patent costs included in accounts payable:		
Increase in accounts payable	\$ (49,956)	(36,659)

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Increase in patent costs	49,956	36,659
	-----	-----
	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====
Equipment costs included in accounts payable:		
Increase in accounts payable	\$ (4,338)	\$ --
Increase in research and office equipment	4,338	--
	-----	-----
	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====
Reclassification of derivative instruments:		
Decrease in derivative instruments	\$ --	\$ 797,835
Increase in additional paid-in capital	--	(797,835)
	-----	-----
	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====
Cost of new warrants and repricing of old warrants on private placement:		
Increase in additional paid-in capital	\$ --	\$ (315,108)
Decrease in additional paid-in capital	--	315,108
	-----	-----
	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====
Repayment of convertible debt in common stock:		
Decrease in convertible debt	\$ 207,500	\$ --
Increase in accounts receivable	25,655	--
Increase in common stock	(3,431)	--
Increase in additional paid-in capital	(229,724)	--
	-----	-----
	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====

NOTE:

Interest expense paid during the six months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 totaled \$247,955 and \$-0-, respectively.

concluded

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

7

CEL-SCI CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2007 AND 2006

A. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of CEL-SCI Corporation and subsidiary (the Company) are unaudited and certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been omitted pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. While management of the Company believes that the disclosures

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presented are adequate to make the information presented not misleading, interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2006.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all accruals and adjustments (each of which is of a normal recurring nature) necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position as of March 31, 2007 and the results of operations for the six and three-month periods then ended. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2006 is derived from the September 30, 2006 audited consolidated financial statements. Significant accounting policies have been consistently applied in the interim financial statements and the annual financial statements. The results of operations for the six and three-month periods ended March 31, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year.

Significant accounting policies are as follows:

Principles of Consolidation - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of CEL-SCI Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiary, Viral Technologies, Inc. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - For purposes of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists principally of unrestricted cash on deposit and short-term money market funds. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity when purchased of less than three months to be cash equivalents.

Prepaid Expenses and Inventory - Prepaid expenses are those expenses which benefit a substantial period of time. Inventory consists of bulk purchases of laboratory supplies used on a daily basis in the lab and items that will be used for future production. These items are disposables and consumables and can be used for both the manufacturing of Multikine for clinical studies and in the laboratory for quality control and bioassay use. They can be used in training, testing and daily laboratory activities.

8

Research and Office Equipment - Research and office equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of five to seven years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset or the term of the lease. Repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. Depreciation expense for the six-month period ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$41,794 and \$48,146. Depreciation expense for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 were \$20,832 and \$23,540 respectively.

Patents - Patent expenditures are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the expected useful life or the legal life of the patent (17 years). In the event changes in technology or other circumstances impair the value or life of the patent, appropriate adjustment in the asset value and period of amortization is made. An impairment loss is recognized when estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset, and from disposition,

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is less than the carrying value of the asset. The amount of the impairment loss would be the difference between the estimated fair value of the asset and its carrying value. During the six-month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company recorded no patent impairment charges. For the six months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, amortization of patent costs totaled \$42,364 and \$39,279. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, amortization of patent costs totaled \$21,485 and \$20,095 respectively.

Derivative Instruments - The Company enters into financing arrangements that consist of freestanding derivative instruments or are hybrid instruments that contain embedded derivative features. The Company accounts for these arrangements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", ("SFAS No. 133") and Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 00-19, "Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock", ("EITF 00-19"), as well as related interpretations of these standards. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"), derivative instruments and hybrid instruments are recognized as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position and are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in earnings or other comprehensive income depending on the nature of the derivative or hybrid instruments. Embedded derivatives that are not clearly and closely related to the host contract are bifurcated and recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as either a gain or loss in earnings if they can be reliably measured. When the fair value of embedded derivative features can not be reliably measured, the Company measures and reports the entire hybrid instrument at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as either a gain or loss in earnings. The Company determines the fair value of derivative instruments and hybrid instruments based on available market data using appropriate valuation models, giving

9

consideration to all of the rights and obligations of each instrument and precluding the use of "blockage" discounts or premiums in determining the fair value of a large block of financial instruments. Fair value under these conditions does not necessarily represent fair value determined using valuation standards that give consideration to blockage discounts and other factors that may be considered by market participants in establishing fair value.

Research and Development Grant Revenues - The Company's grant arrangements are handled on a reimbursement basis. Grant revenues under the arrangements are recognized as grant revenue when costs are incurred.

Net Loss per Common Share - Net loss per common share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive common stock equivalents, including convertible preferred stock, convertible debt and options to purchase common stock, were excluded from the calculation because they are antidilutive.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with high quality financial institutions. At times, these accounts may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such bank accounts. The Company believes it is not exposed to significant

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credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents.

Income Taxes - Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method under which deferred tax liabilities or assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities (i.e., temporary differences) and are measured at the enacted tax rates. Deferred tax expense is determined by the change in the liability or asset for deferred taxes. The difference in the Company's U.S. Federal statutory income tax rate and the Company's effective tax rate is primarily attributable to the recording of a valuation allowance due to the uncertainty of the amount of future tax benefits that will be realized because it is more likely than not that future taxable income will not be sufficient to realize such tax benefits.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Accounting for derivatives is based upon valuations of derivative instrument determined using various valuation techniques including the Black-Scholes and binomial pricing methodologies. The Company considers such valuations to be significant estimates.

10

Asset Valuations and Review for Potential Impairments - The Company reviews its fixed assets every quarter. This review requires that the Company make assumptions regarding the value of these assets and the changes in circumstances that would affect the carrying value of these assets. If such analysis indicates that a possible impairment may exist, the Company is then required to estimate the fair value of the asset and, as deemed appropriate, expense all or a portion of the asset. The determination of fair value includes numerous uncertainties, such as the impact of competition on future value. The Company believes that it has made reasonable estimates and judgments in determining whether its long-lived assets have been impaired; however, if there is a material change in the assumptions used in our determination of fair values or if there is a material change in economic conditions or circumstances influencing fair value, the Company could be required to recognize certain impairment charges in the future.

Stock-Based Compensation - In October 1996, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS No. 123). This statement encouraged but did not require companies to account for employee stock compensation awards based on their estimated fair value at the grant date with the resulting cost charged to operations. The Company had elected to continue to account for its employee stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees and related Interpretations". In December 2004 the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment". SFAS No. 123R requires companies to recognize expense associated with share based compensation arrangements, including employee stock options, using a fair value-based option pricing model. SFAS No. 123R applies to all transactions involving issuance of equity by a company in exchange for goods and services, including employees. Using the modified prospective transition method of adoption, the Company

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reflects compensation expense in the financial statements beginning October 1, 2005. The modified prospective transition method does not require restatement of prior periods to reflect the impact of SFAS No. 123R. As such, compensation expense has been recognized for awards that were granted, modified, repurchased or cancelled on or after October 1, 2005 as well as for the portion of awards previously granted that vested during the period ended March 31, 2007. For the six months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company recorded \$62,067 and \$103,596, respectively in general and administrative expense for the cost of employee options. The Company's options vest over a three-year period from the date of grant. After one year, the stock is one-third vested, with an additional one-third vesting after two years and the final one-third vesting at the end of the three-year period. There were no options granted during the six-month or three-month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006. Options are granted with an exercise price equal to the closing bid price of the Company's stock on the day before the grant. The Company determines the fair value of the employee compensation using the Black Scholes method of valuation. This method requires several assumptions, including the following assumptions for the options vesting during the six months ended March 31, 2007.

11

March 31, 2007

Volatility	78%
Dividend yield	0%
Risk-free interest rate	5.08%
Expected average life	1 year
Exercise price per option	\$0.62

During the six months ended March 31, 2007, 125,000 options from the non-qualified plan vested, with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.62. During the six months ended March 31, 2007, 33,333 options from the incentive stock option plan vested at a weighted average exercise price of \$1.13.

The Company has Incentive Stock Option Plans, Non-Qualified Stock Option Plans, a Stock Compensation Plan and Stock Bonus Plans. All Stock Option and Bonus Plans have been approved by the stockholders. A summary description of these Plans follows. In some cases these Plans are collectively referred to as the "Plans".

Incentive Stock Option Plan. The Incentive Stock Option Plans authorize the issuance of shares of the Company's common stock to persons who exercise options granted pursuant to the Plan. Only Company employees may be granted options pursuant to the Incentive Stock Option Plan.

To be classified as incentive stock options under the Internal Revenue Code, options granted pursuant to the Plans must be exercised prior to the following dates:

- (a) The expiration of three months after the date on which an option holder's employment by the Company is terminated (except if such termination is due to death or permanent and total disability);
- (b) The expiration of 12 months after the date on which an option holder's employment by the Company is terminated, if such termination is due to the Employee's permanent and total disability;
- (c) In the event of an option holder's death while in the employ of the

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Company, his executors or administrators may exercise, within three months following the date of his death, the option as to any of the shares not previously exercised;

The total fair market value of the shares of Common Stock (determined at the time of the grant of the option) for which any employee may be granted options which are first exercisable in any calendar year may not exceed \$100,000.

12

Options may not be exercised until one year following the date of grant. Options granted to an employee then owning more than 10% of the Common Stock of the Company may not be exercisable by its terms after five years from the date of grant. Any other option granted pursuant to the Plan may not be exercisable by its terms after ten years from the date of grant.

The purchase price per share of Common Stock purchasable under an option is determined by the Committee but cannot be less than the fair market value of the Common Stock on the date of the grant of the option (or 110% of the fair market value in the case of a person owning more than 10% of the Company's outstanding shares).

Non-Qualified Stock Option Plans. The Non-Qualified Stock Option Plans authorize the issuance of shares of the Company's common stock to persons that exercise options granted pursuant to the Plans. The Company's employees, directors, officers, consultants and advisors are eligible to be granted options pursuant to the Plans, provided however that bona fide services must be rendered by such consultants or advisors and such services must not be in connection with the offer or sale of securities in a capital-raising transaction. The option exercise price is determined by the Committee but cannot be less than the market price of the Company's Common Stock on the date the option is granted.

During the six months ended March 31, 2007, 564,966 options were exercised. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, 240,300 options were exercised. All options exercised were from the non-qualified plans. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the six months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$210,559 and \$20,907, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$78,915 and \$0-, respectively.

Options to non-employees are accounted for in accordance with FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 96-18 Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services. Accordingly, compensation is recognized when goods or services are received and is measured using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The Black-Scholes model requires management to make assumptions regarding the fair value of the options at the date of grant and the expected life of the options. There were 100,000 options granted to non-employees during the six months ended March 31, 2007, with a value of \$33,640 charged to general and administrative expense. In addition, 737,670 shares of common stock were issued with a value of \$528,399. For the six months ended March 31, 2006, common stock and options with a value of \$144,718 were issued for services.

13

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B. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2006, the FASB issued interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48") which clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company does not expect the adoption of this Interpretation to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In September 2006, FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements". The statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is evaluating whether this statement will affect its current practice in valuing fair value of its derivatives each quarter.

In September 2006, SAB No. 108 was issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The interpretations in the SAB express the SEC staff's views regarding the process of quantifying financial statement misstatements. Beginning with annual financial statements covering fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006, material misstatements in the current year may result in the need to correct prior year financial statements, even if the misstatement in the prior year or years is considered immaterial. SAB 108 does not require previously filed reports to be amended. Such correction may be made the next time the company files the prior year financial statements. The Company believes that there will not be an impact on its results of operations, cash flows or balance sheet because of this interpretation.

In February 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 15". The Statement permits companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The statement is effective for fiscal years that begin after November 15, 2007, but early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the effective of the adoption of this statement.

C. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

During the six months ended March 31, 2007, the Company issued stock to two nonemployees in accordance with their respective agreements with a fair value of \$156,350. This expense was recorded in general and administrative expense. During the six months ended March 31, 2006, the Company issued stock or stock options for services to a nonemployee with a

14

fair value of \$144,718. The fair value of the options issued during the six months ended March 31, 2006 was determined using the Black Scholes method with the following assumptions:

March 31, 2006

Volatility	87%
Dividend yield	0%

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Risk-free interest rate	4.33%
Expected average life	5 year
Exercise price per option	\$0.55

D. SERIES K CONVERTIBLE DEBT

In August 2006, the Company issued \$8,300,000 in aggregate principal amount of convertible notes (the "Series K Notes") together with warrants to purchase 4,825,581 shares of the Company's common stock (the Series K Warrants"). Additionally, in connection with issuance of the Series K Notes and Series K Warrants, the placement agent received a fee of \$498,000 and 386,047 fully vested warrants (the "Placement Agent Warrants") to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. Net proceeds were \$7,731,290, net of \$568,710 in direct transaction costs, including the placement agent fee.

The Series K Notes are convertible into 10,480,000 shares of the Company's common stock at the option of the holder at any time prior to maturity at a conversion price of \$0.75 per share, subject to adjustment for certain events. The Series K Warrants are exercisable over a five-year period from February 4, 2007 through February 4, 2012 at \$0.75 per share.

The Series K Notes bear interest at the greater of 8% or LIBOR plus 300 basis points, and are required to be repaid in thirty equal monthly installments of \$207,500 beginning on March 4, 2007 and continuing through September 4, 2010. The remaining principal balance of \$2,075,000 is required to be repaid on August 4, 2011; however, holders of the Series K Notes may require repayment of the entire remaining principal balance at any time after August 4, 2010. Interest is payable quarterly beginning September 30, 2006. Each payment of principal and accrued interest may be settled in cash or in shares of common stock at the option of the Company. The number of shares deliverable under the share-settlement option is determined based on the lower of (a) \$0.75 per share, as adjusted pursuant to the terms of the Series K Notes or (b) 90% applied to the arithmetic average of the volume-weighted-average trading prices for the twenty day period immediately preceding each share settlement. The Company may not make payments in shares if such payments would result in the cumulative issuance of shares of its common stock exceeding 19.999% of the shares outstanding on the day immediately preceding the issuance date of the Series K Notes, unless prior approval is given by vote of at least a majority of the shares outstanding. The Company received such approval on November 17, 2006.

15

The Company is accounting for the Series K Warrants as derivative liabilities in accordance with SFAS No. 133. A debt discount of \$1,734,472 is being amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method over the expected term of the Series K Notes. During the six-month period ended March 31, 2007, the Company recorded interest expense of \$342,475 in amortization of the debt discount. As of March 31, 2007, the fair value of the Series K notes is \$7,506,002 and the fair value of the investor and placement agent warrants is \$2,673,112. The Company recorded a gain on derivative instruments of \$271,891 during the six months ended March 31, 2007. For the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company recorded a loss on derivative instruments of \$447,356.

E. OPERATIONS AND FINANCING

The Company has incurred significant costs since its inception in connection with the acquisition of an exclusive worldwide license to and

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later acquisition of the technology of certain patented and unpatented proprietary technology and know-how relating to the human immunological defense system, patent applications, research and development, administrative costs, construction of laboratory facilities and clinical trials. The Company has funded such costs with proceeds realized from the public and private sale of its common and preferred stock. The Company will be required to raise additional capital or find additional long-term financing in order to continue with its research efforts. To date, the Company has not generated any revenue from product sales. The ability of the Company to complete the necessary clinical trials and obtain FDA approval for the sale of products to be developed on a commercial basis is uncertain. The Company plans to seek continued funding of the Company's development by raising additional capital. It is the opinion of management that sufficient funds will be available from the Series K convertible debt, the April 2007 financing, other external financing and additional capital and/or expenditure reductions in order to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they come due during fiscal years 2007 and 2008. Ultimately, the Company must complete the development of its products, obtain the appropriate regulatory approvals and obtain sufficient revenues to support its cost structure. See Note H for information on a financing completed on April 18, 2007.

F. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

During fiscal year 2005, the Company was involved in a restatement of the Company's prior year financials, a time when Deloitte & Touche LLP (D&T) was the Company's auditor. For its work in the restatement, D&T presented the Company with an invoice of approximately \$350,000 in October 2006. In prior discussions with D&T, the Company's Audit Committee had repeatedly requested detailed information regarding this bill which D&T failed to give. The Company's Audit Committee and Board of Directors are unable to review the appropriateness of this invoice without the detailed information that it has repeatedly requested. This invoice was not included in the Company's liabilities because the Company does not believe that it represents a real claim against the Company.

16

G. FDA GO-AHEAD FOR PHASE III TRIAL

In January 2007, the Company received a "no objection" letter from the FDA indicating that it could proceed with the Phase III protocol with Multikine in head & neck cancer patients. The protocol for the Phase III clinical trial was designed to develop conclusive evidence of the safety and efficacy of Multikine in the treatment of advanced primary squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity. The Company had previously received a "no objection" letter from the Canadian Biologics and Genetic Therapies Directorate which enabled the Company to begin its Phase III clinical trial in Canada.

On January 22, 2007, the Company announced that it had signed a letter of intent with a privately held real estate firm specialized in the biomedical sector to acquire and build out to the Company's specifications a turn-key cGMP (current good manufacturing practices) drug manufacturing facility for the Company's cancer product. This manufacturing facility is an integral part of moving Multikine into the Phase III clinical trial and later commercialization. The facility is expected to cost approximately \$15 million and will be financed by a long-term lease agreement.

On January 23, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with a consulting firm. Per the terms of the agreement the consultant received

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200,000 shares of restricted stock on January 29, 2007. This agreement was terminated at the end of March 2007.

H. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 18, 2007, the Company announced a \$15 million financing. Shares were sold at \$0.75, a premium over the closing price of the last two weeks. The financing is accompanied by 10 million warrants with an exercise price of \$0.75 and 10 million warrants with an exercise price of \$2.00. The shares will be registered. The funds will allow the Company to move forward as planned to start the Phase III clinical trial in first line advanced primary head and neck cancer.

As a result of the financing, and in accordance with the original Series K agreement, the Series K conversion price of the shares will be repriced to \$0.75 from the original \$0.86 and the warrants will be repriced to \$0.75 from the original \$0.95.

17

CEL-SCI CORPORATION

Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has had only limited revenues from operations since its inception in March 1983. The Company has relied upon proceeds realized from the public and private sale of its Common Stock and convertible notes as well as short-term borrowings to meet its funding requirements. Funds raised by the Company have been expended primarily in connection with the acquisition of an exclusive worldwide license to, and later purchase of, certain patented and unpatented proprietary technology and know-how relating to the human immunological defense system, patent applications, the repayment of debt, the continuation of Company sponsored research and development and administrative costs, and the construction of laboratory facilities. Inasmuch as the Company does not anticipate realizing significant revenues until such time as it enters into licensing arrangements regarding its technology and know-how or until such time it receives permission to sell its product (which could take a number of years), the Company has been dependent upon the proceeds from the sale of its securities to meet all of its liquidity and capital resource requirements.

During the six-month period ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company used cash totaling \$2,210,581 and \$220,801 respectively. Cash used in operating activities totaled \$2,205,207 and \$1,876,211 for each of the six-month periods. Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$99,537 and \$1,693,421, respectively. For the six months ended March 31, 2007, the cash provided by financing activities was from the exercise of employee stock options. For the six months ended March 31, 2006, cash provided by financing activities was from: 1) the exercise of employee stock options (\$15,694), 2) drawdowns on the equity line of credit (\$677,727) and 3) a private financing totaling \$1,000,000.

On December 1, 2003, the Company sold 2,994,964 shares of its common stock to a group of private institutional investors for approximately \$2,550,000, or \$0.85 per share. As part of this transaction, the investors in the private offering received warrants which allow the investors to purchase approximately 900,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$1.32 per share at any time prior to December 1, 2006. On December 1, 2006, 549,827 warrants expired leaving

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441,176 warrants remaining that expire on December 1, 2007.

On May 4, 2004, the Company announced the completion of an offering of 6,402,439 shares of registered common stock at \$0.82 per share to one institutional investor. This sale resulted in gross proceeds of \$5.25 million and associated costs of \$498,452. The stock was offered pursuant to an existing shelf registration statement and Wachovia Capital Markets, LLC acted as the placement agent for the offering. The Company used the proceeds of the offering to advance the clinical development of Multikine for the treatment of cancer. In addition, 76,642 warrants were issued to Wachovia at a price of \$1.37 and the warrants expire May 4, 2009. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes valuation method and an expense of \$38,127 was recorded to additional paid-in capital as a cost of equity related transaction during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2004.

In order to provide a possible source of funding for CEL-SCI's current activities and for the development of its current and planned products, CEL-SCI entered into an equity line of credit agreement with Jena Holdings LLC on October 31, 2005.

Under the equity line of credit agreement, Jena Holdings LLC has agreed to provide CEL-SCI with up to \$5,000,000 of funding for a two year period which will begin on the date that a registration statement filed by CEL-SCI to register the shares to be sold to Jena Holdings LLC is declared effective by the SEC. During this two year period, CEL-SCI may request a drawdown under the equity line of credit by selling shares of its common stock to Jena Holdings LLC, and Jena Holdings LLC will be obligated to purchase the shares. The minimum amount CEL-SCI can draw down at any one time is \$100,000, and the maximum amount CEL-SCI can draw down at any one time will be determined at the time of the drawdown request using a formula contained in the equity line of credit agreement. CEL-SCI may request a drawdown once every 22 trading days, although CEL-SCI is under no obligation to request any drawdowns under the equity line of credit.

During the 22 trading days following a drawdown request, CEL-SCI will calculate the amount of shares it will sell to Jena Holdings LLC and the purchase price per share. The purchase price per share of common stock will be based on the daily volume weighted average price of CEL-SCI's common stock during each of the 22 trading days immediately following the drawdown date, less a discount of 11%. As consideration for extending the equity line of credit, CEL-SCI granted Jena Holdings LLC warrants to purchase 271,370 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.55 per share at any time prior to October 24, 2010. CEL-SCI will be registering the shares of common stock issuable to Jena Holdings under the equity line of credit, as well as 271,370 shares underlying the warrants that CEL-SCI granted to Jena Holdings LLC. During the six-month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company made no drawdowns on this line of credit.

During the six-month period ended March 31, 2006, the Company made drawdowns on a previous equity line of credit totaling \$677,727, selling 1,419,446 shares of common stock. This equity line of credit expired on December 29, 2005.

On February 9, 2006, CEL-SCI sold 2,500,000 shares of its common stock and 750,000 warrants to one investor for \$1,000,000. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share of CEL-SCI's common stock at a price of \$0.56 per share at any time prior to February 9, 2011. The warrants were valued at \$238,986. In addition, 441,176 warrants previously issued to the investor were repriced and extended for one year. The revaluing of the warrants was valued at \$76,122. In addition, on May 18, 2006, 800,000 unregistered warrants were issued to the same investor at a strike price of \$0.82. These warrants were valued using the Black Scholes method at \$416,921 and expire in 5 years.

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On April 17, 2006, 800,000 unregistered warrants were issued to an investor with a strike price of \$1.25 per share. These warrants were valued at \$460,920 using the Black Scholes method and expire in August of 2008. An additional 100,000 unregistered warrants were issued to a group of consultants on April 12, 2006. These warrants were valued at \$79,976 using the Black Scholes method and expire in April 2009. Another consultant group was issued 375,000 unregistered shares of CEL-SCI Corporation common stock and 375,000 unregistered warrants to purchase additional shares at \$0.73. These warrants expired March 31, 2007 and were valued at \$58,005 using the Black Scholes method.

2

In August 2006, the Company issued \$8,300,000 in aggregate principal amount of convertible notes (the "Series K Notes") together with warrants to purchase 4,825,581 shares of the Company's common stock (the Series K Warrants"). Additionally, in connection with issuance of the Series K Notes and Series K Warrants, the placement agent received a fee of \$498,000 and 386,047 fully vested warrants (the "Placement Agent Warrants") to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. Net proceeds were \$7,731,290, net of \$568,710 in direct transaction costs, including the placement agent fee.

The Series K Notes were originally convertible into 9,651,163 shares of the Company's common stock at the option of the holder at any time prior to maturity at a conversion price of \$0.86 per share, subject to adjustment for certain events. One of these events occurred on April 18, 2007, when the Company completed a \$15 million financing in which the shares were valued at \$0.75. This event requires the reset of the conversion share price to \$0.75. The Series K Warrants are exercisable over a five-year period from February 4, 2007 through February 4, 2012 and were also reset to \$0.75 per share from \$0.95 per share.

The Series K Notes bear interest at the greater of 8% or LIBOR plus 300 basis points, and are required to be repaid in thirty equal monthly installments of \$207,500 beginning on March 4, 2007 and continuing through September 4, 2010. The remaining principal balance of \$2,075,000 is required to be repaid on August 4, 2011; however, holders of the Series K Notes may require repayment of the entire remaining principal balance at any time after August 4, 2010. Interest is payable quarterly beginning September 30, 2006. Each payment of principal and accrued interest may be settled in cash or in shares of common stock at the option of the Company. The number of shares deliverable under the share-settlement option is determined based on the lower of (a) \$0.75 per share, as adjusted pursuant to the terms of the Series K Notes or (b) 90% applied to the arithmetic average of the volume-weighted-average trading prices for the twenty day period immediately preceding each share settlement. The Company may not make payments in shares if such payments would result in the cumulative issuance of shares of its common stock exceeding 19.999% of the shares outstanding on the day immediately preceding the issuance date of the Series K Notes, unless prior approval is given by vote of at least a majority of the shares outstanding. The Company received such approval on November 17, 2006.

The Company is accounting for the Series K Warrants as derivative liabilities in accordance with SFAS No. 133. A debt discount of \$1,734,472 is being amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method over the expected term of the Series K Notes. During the six-month period ended March 31, 2007, the Company recorded interest expense of \$342,475 in amortization of the debt discount. As of March 31, 2007, the fair value of the Series K notes is \$7,506,002 and the fair value of the investor and placement agent warrants is \$2,673,112. The Company recorded a gain on derivative instruments of \$271,891 during the six months ended March 31, 2007. For the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company recorded a loss on derivative instruments of \$447,356.

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Results of Operations and Financial Condition

"Grant revenues and other" decreased by \$34,883 during the six months ended March 31, 2007, compared to the same period of the previous year, due to the winding down of the work funded by the grants. The Company is continuing to apply for grants to support its work. During the three-month period ended March

3

31, 2007, grant revenues and other decreased by \$18,898 from the three months ended March 31, 2006. The grant ended on March 31, 2007.

During the six-month period ended March 31, 2007, research and development expenses increased by \$323,277 compared to the six-month period ended March 31, 2006. This increase was due to work on two new CEL-1000 projects and the use of lab supplies in the preparation for the beginning of the Phase III trials on Multikine. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2007, research and development expenses increased by \$252,008 because of the beginning of work on the Phase III trials on Multikine.

During the six-month period ended March 31, 2007, general and administrative expenses increased by \$888,244 compared to the six-month period ended March 31, 2006. This change was primarily due to: 1) shares issued to two stockholders in accordance with their respective agreements (approximately \$156,350), 2) additional accounting fees for the valuation of the Series K Notes and Warrants (approximately \$53,290), 3) an increase in consulting costs (approximately \$485,420) for the cost of common stock issued to consulting firms, 4) annual meeting costs (approximately \$39,690), 5) additional accounting fees for the audit (approximately \$106,700), and 6) an increase in conference, road show and presentation costs of approximately \$246,550. This was partially offset by a reduction in other accounting costs incurred in 2006 for the restatement of the Company's financial statements (approximately \$188,460). During the three-month period ended March 31, 2007, general and administrative expenses increased by \$408,576 compared to the three-month period ended March 31, 2006.

Interest income during the six months ended March 31, 2007 increased by \$149,263 compared to the six-month period ended March 31, 2006. The increase was due to interest earned on the funds received from the Series K convertible notes. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, interest income increased by \$65,116.

The increase in the gain on derivative instruments of \$260,376 for the six months ended March 31, 2007, was the result of the change in fair value of the Series K Notes and Series K Warrants during the period. For the three months ended March 31, 2007, the increase in the loss on derivative instruments of \$445,534 is again caused by the change in fair value of the Series K Notes and Series K Warrants during the period.

Research and Development Expenses

During the six-month and three-month periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company's research and development efforts involved Multikine and L.E.A.P.S.(TM). The table below shows the research and development expenses associated with each project during the six and three-month periods.

4

Six Months Ended March 31,	Three Months Ended March 31,
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	2007 ----	2006 ----	2007 ----	2006 ----
MULTIKINE	\$1,032,075	\$752,932	\$603,754	\$369,035
L.E.A.P.S	152,948	108,814	75,111	57,822
	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	\$1,185,023	\$861,746	\$678,865	\$426,857
	=====	=====	=====	=====

In January 2007, the Company received a "no objection" letter from the FDA indicating that it could proceed with the Phase III protocol with Multikine in head & neck cancer patients. The protocol for the Phase III clinical trial was designed to develop conclusive evidence of the safety and efficacy of Multikine in the treatment of advanced primary squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity. The Company had previously received a "no objection" letter from the Canadian Biologics and Genetic Therapies Directorate which enabled the Company to begin its Phase III clinical trial in Canada.

As of March 31, 2007, the Company was involved in a number of pre-clinical studies with respect to its L.E.A.P.S. technology. The Company does not know what obstacles it will encounter in future pre-clinical and clinical studies involving its L.E.A.P.S. technology. Consequently, the Company cannot predict with any certainty the funds required for future research and clinical trials and the timing of future research and development projects. In April 2006, the Company filed a provisional U.S. patent application covering CEL-1000 for the prevention/treatment of bird flu and/or as an adjuvant to be included in a bird flu vaccine.

Clinical and other studies necessary to obtain regulatory approval of a new drug involve significant costs and require several years to complete. The extent of the Company's clinical trials and research programs are primarily based upon the amount of capital available to the Company and the extent to which the Company has received regulatory approvals for clinical trials. The inability of the Company to conduct clinical trials or research, whether due to a lack of capital or regulatory approval, will prevent the Company from completing the studies and research required to obtain regulatory approval for any products which the Company is developing. Without regulatory approval, the Company will be unable to sell any of its products.

On January 22, 2007, the Company announced that it has signed a letter of intent with a privately held real estate firm specialized in the biomedical sector to acquire and build out to the Company's specifications a turn-key cGMP (current good manufacturing practices) drug manufacturing facility for the Company's cancer product. This manufacturing facility is an integral part of moving Multikine into the Phase III clinical trial and later commercialization. The facility is expected to cost approximately \$15 million and will be financed through a long-term lease agreement.

Since all of the Company's projects are under development, the Company cannot predict when it will be able to generate any revenue from the sale of any of its products.

Critical Accounting Policies - The Company's significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note A to the condensed consolidated financial statements. However certain accounting policies are particularly important to the portrayal of financial position and results of operations and require the application of significant judgments by management. As a result, the condensed consolidated financial statements are subject to an inherent degree of

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uncertainty. In applying those policies, management uses its judgment to determine the appropriate assumptions to be used in the determination of certain estimates. These estimates are based on the Company's historical experience, terms of existing contracts, observance of trends in the industry and information available from outside sources, as appropriate. Our significant accounting policies include:

Patents - Patent expenditures are capitalized and amortized using the straight-line method over 17 years. In the event changes in technology or other circumstances impair the value or life of the patent, appropriate adjustment in the asset value and period of amortization is made. An impairment loss is recognized when estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset, and from disposition, is less than the carrying value of the asset. The amount of the impairment loss would be the difference between the estimated fair value of the asset and its carrying value.

Derivative Instruments - The Company enters into financing arrangements that consist of freestanding derivative instruments or are hybrid instruments that contain embedded derivative features. The Company accounts for these arrangements in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", ("SFAS No. 133") and Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 00-19, "Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock", ("EITF 00-19"), as well as related interpretations of these standards. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"), derivative instruments and hybrid instruments are recognized as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position and are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in earnings or other comprehensive income depending on the nature of the derivative or hybrid instruments. Embedded derivatives that are not clearly and closely related to the host contract are bifurcated and recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as either a gain or loss in earnings if they can be reliably measured. When the fair value of embedded derivative features can not be reliably measured, the Company measures and reports the entire hybrid instrument at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as either a gain or loss in earnings. The Company determines the fair value of derivative instruments and hybrid instruments based on available market data using appropriate valuation models, giving consideration to all of the rights and obligations of each instrument and precluding the use of "blockage" discounts or premiums in determining the fair value of a large block of financial instruments. Fair value under these conditions does not necessarily represent fair value determined using valuation standards that give consideration to blockage discounts and other factors that may be considered by market participants in establishing fair value.

Stock Options and Warrants - In October 1996, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS No. 123). This statement encourages but does not require companies to account for employee stock

compensation awards based on their estimated fair value at the grant date with the resulting cost charged to operations. The Company had elected to continue to account for its employee stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related Interpretations. Options to non-employees are accounted for in accordance with FASB's Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 96-18 Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services. Accordingly, compensation is recognized when goods or services are received and

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is measured using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The Black-Scholes model requires management to make assumptions regarding the fair value of the options at the date of grant and the expected life of the options. The Company determines the fair value of the employee compensation using the Black Scholes method of valuation. Using the modified prospective transition method of adoption, the Company reflects compensation expense in the financial statements beginning October 1, 2005. The modified prospective transition method does not require restatement of prior periods to reflect the impact of SFAS No. 123R. As such, compensation expense will be recognized for awards that were granted, modified, repurchased or cancelled on or after October 1, 2005 as well as for the portion of awards previously granted that vested during the period ended March 31, 2007. For the six months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company recorded \$62,067 and \$103,596 in general and administrative expense for the cost of employee options. The Company determines the fair value of the employee compensation using the Black Scholes method of valuation.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with high quality financial institutions. At times, these accounts may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such bank accounts. The Company believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents.

Income Taxes - Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method under which deferred tax liabilities or assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities (i.e., temporary differences) and are measured at the enacted tax rates. Deferred tax expense is determined by the change in the liability or asset for deferred taxes. The difference in the Company's U.S. Federal statutory income tax rate and the Company's effective tax rate is primarily attributable to the recording of a valuation allowance due to the uncertainty of the amount of future tax benefits that will be realized because it is more likely than not that future taxable income will not be sufficient to realize such tax benefits.

Asset Valuations and Review for Potential Impairments - The Company reviews its fixed assets every fiscal quarter. This review requires that the Company make assumptions regarding the value of these assets and the changes in circumstances that would affect the carrying value of these assets. If such analysis indicates that a possible impairment may exist, the Company is then required to estimate the fair value of the asset and, as deemed appropriate, expense all or a portion of the asset. The determination of fair value includes numerous uncertainties, such as the impact of competition on future value. The Company believes that it has made reasonable estimates and judgments in determining whether our long-lived assets have been impaired; however, if there is a material change in the assumptions used in our determination of fair values or if there is a material change in economic conditions or circumstances influencing fair value, the Company could be required to recognize certain impairment charges in the future.

7

Inventory - Inventory consists of bulk purchases of laboratory supplies used on a daily basis in the lab and items that will be used for future production. The items in inventory are expensed when used in production or daily activity as R&D expenses. These items are disposables and consumables and can be used for both the manufacturing of Multikine for clinical studies and in the laboratory for quality control and bioassay use. They can be used in training, testing and daily laboratory activities.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISKS

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As of March 31, 2007, the Company had outstanding Series K Notes and Series K Warrants which were classified as derivative financial instruments. Interest on the Series K Notes is tied to the 6-month LIBOR. Should the 6-month LIBOR increase, interest payments on the Series K debt may increase as well. The interest rate risk on investments is considered immaterial due to the fact that all investments have maturities of three months or less.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Geert Kersten, CEL-SCI's Chief Executive and Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of CEL-SCI's disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2007, and in his opinion CEL-SCI's disclosure controls and procedures are effective and ensure that material information relating to CEL-SCI, including CEL-SCI's consolidated subsidiary, is made known to him by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared, so as to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

To the knowledge of Mr. Kersten, there have been no significant changes in CEL-SCI's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect CEL-SCI's internal controls subsequent to the date of evaluation, and as a result, no corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies or material weakness in CEL-SCI's internal controls were required.

8

PART II

Item 2. Changes in Securities and Use of Proceeds

During the six months ended March 31, 2007, the Company issued 172,500 shares of its common stock to two investors in accordance with the terms of their agreements with the Company. The Company relied upon the exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 for the issuance of these shares.

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

See Item 4 of the Company's report on Form 10-K for the year ended September 30, 2006.

Item 5. Other Information

None

Item 6. (a) Exhibits

Number	Exhibit
31	Rule 13a-14(a) Certifications
32	Section 1350 Certifications

9

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SIGNATURES

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

CEL-SCI CORPORATION

Date: May 11, 2007

/s/ Geert Kersten

Geert Kersten, Chief Executive Officer*

* Also signing in the capacity of the Chief Accounting Officer and Principal Financial Officer.