

Intelli Check Mobilisa, Inc
Form S-3
May 30, 2008

Registration No. 333-_____

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-3
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
Under
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

INTELLI-CHECK-MOBILISA, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other
jurisdiction
of incorporation or
organization)

11-3234779
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification
Number)

191 Otto Street
Port Townsend, WA 98368
(360) 344-3233
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Nelson Ludlow
Chief Executive Officer
Intelli-Check-Mobilisa, Inc.
191 Otto Street
Port Townsend, WA 98368
(360) 344-3233
(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:
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345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154
(212) 407-4000

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after the effective date of this Registration Statement, as determined by the selling security holders.

If the only securities being registered on this Form are being offered pursuant to dividend or interest reinvestment plans, please check the following box.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box. x

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box. o

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered⁽¹⁾	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share	12,348,201	\$ 2.65(2)	\$ 32,722,732(2)	1,286.00

(1) Pursuant to Rule 416 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the shares of Common Stock offered hereby also include such presently indeterminate number of shares of our Common Stock as shall be issued by us to the selling shareholders upon adjustment under anti-dilution provisions covering the additional issuance of our Class A Common Stock resulting from stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.

(2) Estimated in accordance with Rule 457(c) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, solely for the purpose of computing the amount of the registration fee, based on the average of the high and low sales prices of the Registrant's Common Stock on the American Stock Exchange on May 29, 2008.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment that specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act, as amended, or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The securityholders identified in this prospectus may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated May 30, 2008

PROSPECTUS

12,348,201 Shares

INTELLI-CHECK-MOBILISA, INC.

Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the resale by the selling security holders named in this prospectus of up to an aggregate of 12,348,201 shares of our common stock, of which 66,551 are issuable upon exercise of warrants. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the resale of the shares of our common stock by the selling security holders, but we will receive the exercise price of the warrants if they are exercised. See "Use of Proceeds."

Our common stock is traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol "IDN." On May 29, 2008, the last closing price for our common stock was \$2.62.

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 4 of this Prospectus for factors you should consider before buying shares of our common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities, or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Our principal executive offices are located at 191 Otto Street, Port Townsend, WA 98368, and our telephone number is (360) 344-3233.

The date of this Prospectus is May 30, 2008.

OVERVIEW OF BUSINESS

Intelli-Check was formed in 1994 to address a growing need for a reliable document and age verification system that could be used to detect fraudulent driver licenses and other widely accepted forms of government-issued identification documents. Since then, our technology has been further developed for application in the commercial fraud protection, access control and governmental security markets. Additionally, it is currently being used to increase productivity by addressing inefficiencies and inaccuracies associated with manual data entry. The core of Intelli-Check's product offerings is our proprietary software technology that verifies the authenticity of driver licenses and state issued non-driver and military identification cards used as proof of identity. Our patented ID-Check® software technology instantly reads, analyzes, and verifies the encoded format in magnetic stripes and barcodes on government-issued IDs from over 60 jurisdictions in the U.S. and Canada to determine if the encoded format is valid. We have served as the national testing laboratory for the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) since 1999 and have access to all the currently available encoded driver license formats.

On November 20, 2007, Intelli-Check and Mobilisa, a private company that is a leader in identity systems and mobile and wireless technologies, entered into a merger agreement pursuant to which our wholly-owned subsidiary would merge with and into Mobilisa, resulting in Mobilisa becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary.

At a special meeting of stockholders held on March 14, 2008, Intelli-Check's stockholders voted to approve the merger, as well as to amend Intelli-Check's certificate of incorporation to change our name to Intelli-Check-Mobilisa, Inc., increase the authorized shares of common stock and to increase the number of shares issuable under our 2006 Equity Incentive Plan. The headquarters of Intelli-Check was moved to Mobilisa's offices in Port Townsend, Washington.

The former shareholders of Mobilisa received shares of Intelli-Check common stock such that they own 50% of Intelli-Check's common stock and options and warrant to purchase 2,429,932 share of Intelli-Check - Mobilisa common stock. The aggregate value of the purchase consideration was \$51,246,779, based on the average price of our common stock on the two days prior to and after November 20, 2007.

Mobilisa, Inc. was incorporated in the state of Washington in March 2001. Mobilisa is designated as a woman- and veteran-owned small business. Mobilisa's headquarters in Port Townsend, Washington is located in a Historically Underutilized Business Zone ("HUBZone"). Mobilisa specializes in custom software development for mobile and wireless devices and Wireless Over Water ("WOW") technology implementation and is comprised of two business units—ID systems and wireless technologies—designed to address the following issues:

- Access Control: Mobilisa's Defense ID® system is designed to increase security at access points manned by law enforcement and military personnel.
- Marine Environment Communications: Mobilisa's WOW technology allows for instant communication between multiple points, both on land and at sea, across wide, over-water expanses and optimizes performance by taking into account sea state and Fresnel zones (Fresnel zones result from obstructions in the path of radio waves and impact the signal strength of radio transmissions). Mobilisa is currently developing Floating Area Network ("FAN") and Littoral Sensor Grid technology as the next evolutionary step in marine communications.
- Network Design: Mobilisa's AIRchitect™ tool designs optimum wireless networks based on user parameters and location architecture.

Mobilisa also derives its revenue from selling handheld communication devices with patent-pending software that allows users to send various forms of identification and compare them to information on databases. A key component of Mobilisa's business strategy is its commitment to cutting-edge research and development in both ID systems and

advanced applications of wireless technologies.

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RISK FACTORS

Investment in our shares involves a degree of risk. You should consider the following discussion of risks as well as other information in this prospectus and the incorporated documents before purchasing any shares. Each of these risk factors could adversely affect our business, operating results, prospects and financial condition, as well as adversely affect the value of an investment in our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We have incurred losses since inception and losses may continue, which could result in a decline in the value of our securities and a loss of your investment.

We sustained net losses of \$2,673,218 and \$2,879,970 for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively and our accumulated deficit was \$44,661,070 as of December 31, 2007. Since we expect to incur additional expenditures in line with the sales growth of our business, we cannot assure you that we will achieve operating profits in the near future.

We may be unable to meet our future capital requirements.

Our capital requirements have been and will continue to be significant. In the event that we do not generate meaningful revenue, we would need to raise additional capital. If we are unable to raise additional capital, we plan to implement cost saving measures to sustain business activities on a reduced level. Acquisition and development opportunities and other contingencies may arise, which could require us to raise additional capital. If we raise additional capital through the sale of equity, including preferred stock, or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our then existing stockholders will be diluted.

We currently do not have a credit facility or any commitments for additional financing. We cannot be certain that additional financing, should it be needed, will be available when and to the extent required. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to fund our expansion, develop or enhance our products, or respond to competitive pressures. Such limitation could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to keep up with rapid technological change.

Our market is characterized by frequent new product announcements and rapid advancements in hardware technology. Significant technological change could render our existing technology obsolete. If we are unable to successfully respond to these developments, or do not respond in a cost-effective way, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be materially adversely affected.

Our proprietary software relies on reference data provided by government and quasi-government agencies. If these governmental and quasi-government agencies were to stop sharing data with us, the utility of our proprietary software would be diminished in those jurisdictions and our business would be damaged.

Currently, the fifty states, ten Canadian provinces and the District of Columbia, which in most instances conform to the guidelines established by certain organizations responsible for implementing industry standards, cooperate with us by providing sample identification cards so that we may modify all of our hardware and software products to read and analyze the encoded information found on such jurisdiction's identification cards. We cannot assure you that each of these jurisdictions will continue to cooperate with us. In the event that one or more of these jurisdictions do not continue to provide this reference data, the utility of our proprietary software may be diminished in those jurisdictions.

Future government regulation restricting the capture of information electronically stored on identification cards could adversely affect our business.

Our proprietary software products are designed to read, verify and capture information from identification cards. Currently, those customers located in Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Texas have some restrictions on what can be done with this information without customer consent. Because issues of personal privacy continue to be a major topic of public policy debate, it is possible that in the future additional customers in these and other jurisdictions may be restricted from capturing this information. Therefore, the implementation of unfavorable regulations or unfavorable interpretations of existing regulations by courts or regulatory bodies could require us to incur significant compliance costs, cause the development of the affected markets to become impractical and reduce our revenues and potential revenues.

Our business strategy exposes us to long sales and implementation cycles for our products.

Our target customers in the commercial fraud protection, access control and age verification markets include large retailers and government agencies, which typically require longer sales and implementation cycles for our products than do our potential customer base solely interested in age verification, such as restaurant, bar and convenience store operators. The longer sales and implementation cycles for larger retail companies continue to have an adverse impact on the timing of realizing our revenues. In addition, budgetary constraints and potential economic slowdowns may also continue to delay purchasing decisions by these prospective customers. These initiatives have costs associated with them, and we cannot assure you that they ultimately will prove successful or result in, an increase to, our revenues or profitability.

In addition, the loss or significant reduction in government spending by government entities could materially limit our ability to obtain government contracts. These limitations, if significant, could also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we will need to develop additional strategic relationships with large government contractors in order to successfully compete for government contracts. Should we lose or fail to develop these strategic relationships we may not be able to implement our business strategy.

The market for our systems and software is evolving and its growth is uncertain.

Demand and market acceptance for recently introduced and existing systems and software and sales from such systems and software, are subject to a high level of uncertainty and risk. Our business may suffer if the market develops more slowly than anticipated and does not sustain market acceptance.

Failure to manage our operations if they expand could impair our future growth.

If we are able to expand our operations, particularly through multiple sales to large retailers and government agencies in the document verification market, the expansion will place significant strain on our management, financial controls, operating systems, personnel and other resources. Our ability to manage future growth, should it occur, will depend to a large extent upon several factors, including our ability to do the following:

· build and train our sales force;

· establish and maintain relationships with distributors;

· develop customer support systems;

· develop expanded internal management and financial controls adequate to keep pace with growth in personnel and sales, if they occur; and

manage the use of third-party manufacturers and suppliers.

If we are able to grow our business but do not manage our growth successfully, we may experience increased operating expenses, loss of customers, distributors or suppliers and declining or slowed growth of revenues.

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We are subject to risks associated with product failure and technological flaws.

Products as complex as those offered by us may contain undetected errors or result in failures when first introduced or when new versions are released. Despite vigorous product testing efforts and testing by current and potential customers, it is possible that errors will be found in a new product or enhancement after commencement of commercial shipments. The occurrence of product defects or errors could result in adverse publicity, delay in product introduction, diversion of resources to remedy defects, loss of, or a delay in market acceptance, claims by customers against us, or could cause us to incur additional costs, any of which could adversely affect our business.

Our failure to protect our proprietary technology may impair our competitive position.

We continue to allocate significant resources to develop new and innovative technologies which we utilize in our products and systems. We consider such allocation to be fundamental to our continued success as such success depends, to a significant degree, upon our ability to provide products and systems that provide superior functionality and performance compared to those of our competitors. Accordingly, we must protect our technology from unauthorized use. This is done by processes aimed at identifying and seeking appropriate protection for newly developed intellectual property, i.e., patents, trade secrets, copyrights and trademarks, as well as policies aimed at identifying unauthorized use of such property in the marketplace. These processes include:

- contractual arrangements providing for non-disclosure of proprietary information;
- maintaining and enforcing issued patents and filing patent applications on innovative solutions to commercially important problems;
- protecting our trade secrets;
- protecting our copyrights and trademarks by registration and other appropriate means,
- establishing internal processes for identifying and appropriately protecting new and innovative technologies; and
- establishing practices for identifying unauthorized use of our intellectual property.

While we actively protect our intellectual property, it does not follow that others will not intentionally or innocently use such intellectual property. Accordingly, at times we may be required to bring legal proceedings to preclude such unauthorized use. We are mindful that such measures can be costly and time consuming and undertake such measures only as a last resort.

These policies and practices with respect to our intellectual property rights do not prevent our competitors from independently developing products similar or superior to our products and technologies. It merely protects our property rights created as a result of our allocating significant portions of our technical and monetary resources.

If our future products incorporate technologies that infringe the proprietary rights of third parties, and we do not secure licenses from them, we could be liable for substantial damages.

We are not aware that our current products infringe the intellectual property rights of any third parties. We also are not aware of any third party intellectual property rights that may hamper our ability to provide future products and services. However, we recognize that the development of our services or products may require that we acquire intellectual property licenses from third parties so as to avoid infringement of those parties' intellectual property rights. These licenses may not be available at all or may only be available on terms that are not commercially reasonable. If third parties make infringement claims against us which, whether or not they are upheld, such claims could:

- consume substantial time and financial resources;
- divert the attention of management from growing our business and managing operations; and
- disrupt product sales and shipments.

If any third party prevails in an action against us for infringement of its proprietary rights, we could be required to pay damages and either enter into costly licensing arrangements or redesign our products so as to exclude any infringing use. As a result, we would incur substantial costs, delays in product development, sales and shipments, our revenues may decline substantially and we may not be able to achieve the minimum, necessary growth for our continued success.

Failure to attract and retain management and other personnel may damage our operations and financial results and cause our stock price to decline.

We depend to a significant degree on the skills, experience and efforts of our executive officers and other key management, technical, finance, sales and other personnel. Our failure to attract, integrate, motivate and retain existing or additional personnel could disrupt or otherwise harm our operations and financial results. We do not carry key man life insurance policies covering any employees. The loss of services of certain of our key employees, an inability to attract or retain qualified personnel in the future, or delays in hiring additional personnel could delay the development of our business and could cause our stock price to decline.

Our share price may be volatile and could decline substantially.

The market price of our common stock, like the price of shares of technology companies generally, has been and may continue to be volatile. From January 1, 2002 to May 30, 2008, the closing bid price of our common stock has varied from a high of \$19.45 to a low of \$2.10 per share, as reported on the American Stock Exchange. Many factors may cause the market price for our common stock to decline, including:

- shortfalls in revenues, cash flows or continued losses from operations;
- delays in development or roll-out of any of our products;
- announcements by one or more competitors of new product acquisitions or technological innovations; and
- unfavorable outcomes from outstanding litigation.

In addition, the stock market experiences extreme fluctuations in price and volume that particularly affect the market price of shares of emerging technology companies, such as ours. These price and volume fluctuations are often unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of the affected companies. Because of this volatility, we may fail to meet the expectations of our shareholders or of securities analysts and our stock price could decline as a result. Declines in our stock price for any reason, as well as broad-based market fluctuations or fluctuations related to our financial results or other developments, may adversely affect your ability to sell your shares at a price equal to or above the price at which you purchased them. Decreases in the price of our common stock may also lead to de-listing of our common stock.

We incur significant accounting and other control costs that impact our financial condition

As a publicly traded corporation, we incur certain costs to comply with regulatory requirements. If regulatory requirements were to become more stringent or if controls thought to be effective later fail, we may be forced to make additional expenditures, the amounts of which could be material. Some of our competitors are privately owned so their accounting and control costs can be a competitive disadvantage for us. Should our sales decline or if we are unsuccessful at increasing prices to cover higher expenditures for internal controls and audits, our costs associated with regulatory compliance will rise as a percentage of sales.

Risks related to Mobilisa's Business

Currently, Mobilisa derives a significant portion of its revenue from government R&D (Research and Development) contracts, which are often non-standard, involve competitive bidding, may be subject to cancellation and may produce volatility in earnings and revenue.

In the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, Mobilisa derived 40.2% and 48.3% of its revenue respectively from government R&D contracts. These government contracts often include provisions that substantially differ from those found in typical private commercial transactions. For instance, government contracts may:

- include provisions that allow the agency, in certain circumstances, to terminate the contract without penalty;
- be subject to purchasing decisions by agencies that are subject to political influence;
- include bonding requirements;
- contain comprehensive procurement provisions that require Mobilisa to expend substantial resources in pursuing the contract
- specify performance criteria that Mobilisa must satisfy before the customer accepts the products and services; and
- be subject to cancellation or reduction if funding is reduced or becomes unavailable

Securing government contracts typically involves a lengthy competitive bidding process. Often, unsuccessful bidders have the ability to challenge contract awards. Such challenges may increase costs, result in delays and risk the loss of the contract by the winning bidder. Protests or other delays related to material government contracts that may be awarded to Mobilisa could result in revenue volatility. State and local government agency contracts may depend on the availability of matching funds from federal, state or local entities. State and local government agencies are subject to political, budgetary, purchasing and delivery constraints that may result in irregular revenue and operating results. Revenue volatility makes management of Mobilisa's business difficult. Outright loss of any material government contract through the protest process or otherwise, could significantly reduce Mobilisa's revenues.

Mobilisa has been granted contracts based on its status as a small business in a HUBZone and, in the future, Mobilisa may not continue to meet the qualifications for such status.

At times, Mobilisa has been granted government contracts in part due to its status as a small business in a HUBZone. There is a possibility that, due to future growth, Mobilisa will no longer meet the Small Business Administration's definition of a "small business", that Port Townsend, WA will no longer be designated a HUBZone, or that Mobilisa will relocate all or a portion of its operations outside of a HUBZone. If any of these things were to happen, Mobilisa may be at a disadvantage when competing for future government contracts, which may in turn reduce Mobilisa's revenue.

Mobilisa's business strategy exposes it to long sales and implementation cycles for its products.

Historically, Mobilisa's primary target customers have been government agencies and branches of the United States military, both of which require long sales and implementation cycles for products, which may result in a long period of time prior to revenue realization. The loss or significant reduction in government spending could limit Mobilisa's ability to obtain government contracts. These limitations, if significant, could significantly reduce Mobilisa's revenues. Mobilisa will need to develop additional strategic relationships with large government contractors in order to successfully compete for government contracts. Should Mobilisa lose or fail to develop these strategic relationships, it

may not be able to implement its business strategy.

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Mobilisa cannot be certain that its backlog estimates will result in actual revenues in any particular fiscal period because its clients may modify or terminate projects or may decide not to exercise contract options.

Mobilisa's backlog represents sales value of firm orders for products and services not yet delivered and, for long-term, executed contractual arrangements (contracts, subcontract and customer commitments), the estimated future sales value of product shipments, transactions processed and services to be provided over the term of the contractual arrangements, including anticipated renewal options. For contracts with indefinite quantities, Mobilisa's backlog is estimated based on current activity levels. Its backlog includes estimates of revenues, the receipt of which require future government appropriations, depend on option exercise by clients or are subject to contract modification or termination. At March 31, 2008, Mobilisa's backlog approximated \$10.6 million, \$3.0 million of which is estimated to be realized in the next twelve months. These estimates are based on Mobilisa's experience under such contracts and similar contracts, and it believes that such estimates are reasonable. If Mobilisa does not realize a substantial amount of its backlog, its operations could be harmed and future revenues could be significantly reduced.

The market for Mobilisa's products is evolving and its growth is uncertain.

Demand and market acceptance for recently introduced and existing products and sales from such products are subject to a high level of uncertainty and risk. Mobilisa's business may suffer if the market for those products develops more slowly than anticipated or if products do not obtain market acceptance.

Failure to manage Mobilisa's operations if they expand could impair future growth.

If Mobilisa is able to expand its operations, particularly through multiple sales to government agencies, the expansion will place significant strain on its existing management, financial controls, operating systems, personnel and other resources. Mobilisa's ability to manage future growth, should it occur, will depend to a large extent upon several factors, including its ability to do the following:

- build and train its sales force;
- establish and maintain relationships with distributors;
- develop customer support systems;
- develop expanded internal management and financial controls adequate to keep pace with growth in personnel and sales, if they occur; and
- manage the use of third-party manufacturers and suppliers.

If Mobilisa is able to grow its business, but does not manage growth successfully, it may experience increased operating expenses, loss of customers, distributors or suppliers and declining or slowed growth of revenues.

Long lead times for the components used in certain products creates uncertainty in Mobilisa's supply chain and may result in Mobilisa taking a write-down for obsolete inventory or prevent it from making required deliveries to its customers on time.

Mobilisa relies exclusively on commercial off-the-shelf technology in manufacturing its products. The lead-time for ordering certain components used in its products and for the production of products can be lengthy. As a result, Mobilisa must, from time to time, order products based on forecasted demand. If demand for products lags significantly behind forecasts, Mobilisa may purchase more product than it can sell, which may result in write-downs of obsolete or excess inventory. Conversely, if demand exceeds forecasts, Mobilisa may not have enough product to

meet its obligations to its customers.

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Mobilisa relies on commercial off-the-shelf technology to provide hardware products.

Although Mobilisa believes that it can find alternative sources for hardware, any disruption in Mobilisa's ability to obtain required hardware could result in delaying deliveries or in the loss of sales. Loss of suppliers may result in delays or additional expenses, and Mobilisa may not be able to meet its obligations to its customers.

Mobilisa obtains certain hardware and services, as well as some software applications, from a limited group of suppliers, and its reliance on these suppliers involves significant risks, including reduced control over quality and delivery schedules.

Any financial instability of Mobilisa's suppliers could result in having to find new suppliers. Mobilisa may experience significant delays in manufacturing and deliveries of products and services to customers if it loses its sources or if supplies and services delivered from these sources are delayed. As a result, Mobilisa may be required to incur additional development, manufacturing and other costs to establish alternative supply sources. It may take several months to locate alternative suppliers, if required. Mobilisa cannot predict whether it will be able to obtain replacement hardware within the required time frames at affordable costs, or at all. Any delays resulting from suppliers failing to deliver hardware or delays in obtaining alternative hardware, in sufficient quantities and of sufficient quality, or any significant increase in the cost of hardware from existing or alternative suppliers could result in delays on the shipment of product which, in turn, could result in the loss of customers it may not be able to successfully complete.

Mobilisa's Defense ID[®] system relies on access to databases run by various government agencies. If these governmental agencies were to stop sharing data with Mobilisa, the utility of the Defense ID[®] system would be diminished and business would be damaged.

Currently, Mobilisa's Defense ID[®] system accesses over 140 separate databases run by various government and law enforcement agencies. Mobilisa cannot be assured that each of these agencies will continue to cooperate with it. In the event that one or more of these agencies does not continue to provide access to these databases, the utility of the Defense ID[®] system may be diminished.

Mobilisa's Defense ID[®] system manages private personal information and information related to sensitive government functions, and a breach of the security systems protecting such information may result in a loss of suppliers or customers or result in litigation.

The protective security measures designed to protect sensitive information and contained in Mobilisa's products may not prevent all security breaches. Failure to prevent security breaches may disrupt Mobilisa's business, damage its reputation and expose it to litigation and liability. A party who is able to circumvent protective security measures used in these systems could misappropriate sensitive information or cause interruptions or otherwise damage Mobilisa's products, services and reputation and the property and privacy of customers. If unintended parties obtain sensitive data and information, or create bugs or viruses or otherwise sabotage the functionality of Mobilisa's products, Mobilisa may receive negative publicity, incur liability to its customers or lose the confidence of its customers, any of which may cause the termination or modification of contracts. Further, Mobilisa's existing insurance coverage may be insufficient to cover losses and liabilities that may result from such events.

In addition, Mobilisa may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to protect against the threat of security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by the occurrence of any such breaches. However, protective or remedial measures may not be available at a reasonable price or at all, or may not be entirely effective if commenced.

Future government regulation restricting the capture of information electronically stored on identification cards could adversely affect Mobilisa's business.

The Defense ID[®] system is designed to read, verify and capture information from identification cards. Currently, some jurisdictions have restrictions on what can be done with this information without consent. Because issues of personal privacy continue to be a major topic of public policy debate, it is possible that, in the future, these or other jurisdictions may introduce similar or additional restrictions on capturing this information. Therefore, the implementation of unfavorable regulations or unfavorable interpretations of existing regulations by courts or regulatory bodies could require Mobilisa to incur significant compliance costs, cause the development of the affected markets to become impractical and reduce revenues and potential revenues.