

MONEY CENTERS OF AMERICA, INC.  
Form 424B4  
February 23, 2006

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Registration No. 333-122819

February 13, 2006

PROSPECTUS

Money Centers of America, Inc.  
7,002,343 Shares of Common Stock

An aggregate of 7,002,343 shares of common stock of Money Centers of America, Inc. covered by this prospectus are being offered and sold from time to time by certain of our stockholders hereinafter referred to as the selling stockholders. All of these shares are being registered for resale only. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders. The shares of our common stock that we are registering by this prospectus will be offered for sale by the selling stockholders, from time to time, at prevailing market prices or in negotiated transactions.

Our common stock is eligible for quotation on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board and is quoted under the Symbol "MCAM."

The selling stockholders may be deemed underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with such sales.

These securities are speculative and involve a high degree of risk. For a discussion of certain important factors that should be considered by prospective investors, see "Risk Factors" beginning on page 3.

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

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold 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.

The date of this prospectus is February 13, 2006.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Summary.....	1
Risk Factors.....	3

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Business.....9  
Legal Proceedings.....18  
Cautionary Statement For Forward-Looking Statements.....18  
Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operations.....19  
Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons.....30  
Executive Compensation.....32  
Security Ownership Of Certain Beneficial Owners And Management  
and Related Stockholder Matters.....34  
Selling Holders.....36  
Plan of Distribution.....37  
Use of Proceeds.....39  
Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.....39  
Description of Securities.....40  
Disclosure of Commission Position on Indemnification for  
Securities Act Liabilities.....41  
Market for Common Equity and Related Shareholder Matters.....42  
Experts.....44  
Legal Matters.....44  
Where You Can Find More Information.....44

SUMMARY

This summary highlights important information included in this prospectus. Because it is a summary, it does not contain all of the information you should consider before making an investment decision. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the section titled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 3.

Business

We are a single source provider of cash access services to the gaming industry. We have combined state-of-the-art technology with personalized customer services to deliver high quality ATM, Credit Card Advance, POS Debit, Check Cashing Services, CreditPlus outsourced marker services, and merchant card processing. As suppliers to the gaming industry have consolidated service offerings, we will meet the growing trend towards single source providers of products and services to casinos and other gaming facilities worldwide. This trend supports our business plan to identify fragmented segments of the market to capitalize on merger and acquisition targets of synergistic companies that support our business model.

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We intend to become a leading provider of cash access and financial management services for the gaming industry. Our business model is specifically focused on specialty transactions in the cash access segment of the funds transfer industry. We deploy our services on a full service basis by providing hardware, software and processing services to our customers. We also have commenced marketing a transaction management system under which we will deploy our services through licensing agreements pursuant to which we will license to our customers the right to use our technology and our customers provide their own hardware, service and maintenance.

We have identified the gaming industry as a niche segment within the funds transfer industry that has significant growth opportunities. We believe there is significant value to having a proprietary position in each phase of the transaction process in the niche markets where management has a proven track record. We are confident that our full service and technology license deployment strategy positions us to meet the needs of any gaming facility or jurisdiction in the United States.

We have a team of experienced executives in the financial services and gaming industries who have identified an opportunity to capitalize on the need for an experienced, aggressive, service oriented company to provide a full range of funds transfer services to the gaming and retail markets.

We currently have contracts to provide some or all of the cash access services in 18 locations across the United States

Our offices are located at 700 South Henderson Road, Suite 325, King of Prussia, PA 19406. Our telephone number is (610) 354-8888.

### The Offering

Shares offered by the selling stockholders 7,002,343. Includes 25,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants.

Common stock outstanding 25,206,978 shares.

Use of proceeds The selling stockholders will receive the net proceeds from the sale of the shares offered by this prospectus. We will receive none of the proceeds from the sale of shares offered by this prospectus.

1

### Description of Selling Stockholders

In this prospectus we are registering the resale of up to 7,002,343 shares of our common stock by 16 of our stockholders that either purchased shares of our common or warrants exercisable for shares of our common stock in private placement offerings or received shares of our common stock as a result of our redomestication merger in October 2004.

### Summary Consolidated Financial and Operating Data

The following table sets forth summary consolidated historical financial data for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004 and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004. You should read this

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information in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operations" as well as the consolidated financial statements and their related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Nine Months Ended			
	September 30, 2005 (unaudited)		September 30, 2004 (unaudited)	
<b>Statement of Income Data:</b>				
Revenues	\$	15,348,705	\$	11,538,072
Cost of services		12,334,290		9,696,598
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Gross Profit		3,014,415		1,841,474
Selling, general and administrative expenses		1,700,274		1,886,789
Noncash Compensation		92,066		5,298,053
Depreciation and Amortization		502,264		1,031,390
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>				
Income (loss) from operations		719,811		(6,374,759)
Other income (expense), net		(1,404,229)		(1,177,037)
Net income (loss)	\$	(687,231)	\$	(8,040,389)
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Net income (loss) per share - basic	\$	(0.03)	\$	(1.60)
Net income (loss) per share - diluted	\$	(0.03)	\$	(1.60)

	September 30, 2005 (unaudited)		December 31, 2004 (audited)	
<b>Balance Sheet Data:</b>				
Working Capital	\$	(6,105,473)	\$	(5,252,000)
Total assets		5,780,538		9,346,000
Total liabilities		11,886,011		13,472,000
Stockholders' deficit		(4,100,463)		(4,126,000)

### RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, before making an investment decision. We believe that the risks and

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uncertainties described below are the material risks that we face. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Significant expansion of our operations may require additional expenses, and these efforts may strain our management, financial and operational resources.

If we cannot effectively manage our growth, then our ability to provide services will suffer. Our reputation and our ability to attract, retain and serve our customers depend upon the reliable performance of our products and ATMs, as well as our infrastructure and systems. We anticipate that we will expand our operations significantly in the near future, and further expansion will be required to address the anticipated growth in our user base and to capitalize on market opportunities. To manage the expected growth of our operations and personnel, we will need to improve our existing systems and implement new systems, procedures and controls. In addition, we will need to expand, train and manage an increasing employee base. We will also need to expand our finance, administrative and operations staff. Though historically we have managed our growth effectively, we may not be able to effectively manage our growth in the future. If we are unable to manage growth effectively or if we experience disruption during our expansion, then our business will suffer and our financial condition and results of operations will be seriously affected. In addition, though we are in the process of renewing our existing lines of credit, we will require additional financing in order to execute our expansion plans. Additional financing may not be available to us, or if available, then it may not be available upon terms and conditions acceptable to us. If adequate funds are not available, then we may be required to delay, reduce or eliminate our expansion plans.

We have approximately \$9,600,000 in indebtedness and approximately \$2,500,000 in accounts payable, commissions payable and accrued expenses. If we are unable to satisfy these obligations, then our business will be adversely effected.

As of September 30, 2005, we had indebtedness in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$9,600,000 and accounts payable and accrued expenses of approximately \$2,500,000. Though our operating profits are sufficient to meet our current obligations under our credit facilities, if we become unable to satisfy these obligations, then our business will be adversely affected. Certain of these obligations are secured by security interests in substantially all of our assets granted to the lender. Accordingly, if we are unable to satisfy these obligations, then our lender may sell our assets to satisfy the amounts due under these loans. Any such action would have an adverse effect on our business.

Our independent auditors have raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Due to our accumulated deficit of \$14,811,030 as of December 31, 2004, and our net losses and cash used in operations of \$11,841,753 and \$902,217, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2004, our independent auditors have raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. While we believe that our present plan of operations will be profitable and will generate positive cash flow, we may not generate net income or positive cash flow in 2005 or at any time in the future.

We have had a history of losses and may experience continued losses in the foreseeable future.

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For the nine months ended September 30, 2005 we experienced a net loss of \$687,231 and for the year ended December 31, 2004, we experienced a net loss of \$11,841,753. Due to the costs associated with our planned continued expansion of our business, we expect to incur losses for the year ending December 31, 2005. If we are unable to increase revenues from existing and new contracts while controlling costs, our losses may be greater than we anticipate and we may have insufficient capital to meet our obligations.

3

Our business is concentrated in the gaming industry.

Our business currently is concentrated in the casino gaming industry, and our plan of operation contemplates that we will continue to focus on operations in casinos and other gaming locations. Accordingly, a decline in the popularity of gaming or the rate of expansion of the gaming industry, changes in laws or regulations affecting casinos and related operations or the occurrence of other adverse changes in the gaming industry, would have a material adverse effect on operations.

Most of our agreements with casinos are of a short duration and may not be renewed.

Our agreements with casino operators typically have initial terms of one to five years, with renewal clauses. It is likely that one or more of our casino customers will elect not to renew their contracts. We rely principally on our relationships with the casino operators, rather than on the terms of our contracts, for the continued operation of our funds transfer services. However, if our contracts expire and customers do not elect to renew them, and we have not entered into sufficient contracts with new customers to replace the lost revenues, then our revenues will be adversely affected.

Our contracts with Indian tribes are subject to claims of sovereign immunity.

We have entered into agreements with Indian tribes. Indian tribes in the United States generally enjoy sovereign immunity from lawsuits, similar to that of the United States government. The law regarding sovereign immunity is unsettled. Though some of our contracts provide for a limited waiver of immunity for the enforcement of our contractual rights, if any Indian tribe defaults on our agreements and successfully asserts its right of sovereign immunity, our ability to recover our investment, or to originate and sell future Indian gaming transactions, could be materially adversely affected.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from a few customers and the loss of one or more of these contracts could have a significant adverse effect on our financial results.

The Company is dependent on two customers for a significant portion of its revenue and gross profit. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, we derived 41% of our revenues from these customers. The loss of either of these customers would result in an immediate material reduction in our revenues and gross profit.

We face collection risks in cashing checks presented by casino patrons.

Like all companies engaged in the funds transfer business, we face certain collection risks, especially with respect to check cashing services. We attempt to minimize collection risks by utilizing disciplined procedures in processing transactions. Nevertheless, our operations would be adversely

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affected by any material increase in aggregate collection losses. Though we have been effective in managing our credit risk in the past, it is possible that we might incur significant losses with respect to our check cashing services in the future and such losses could have a material, adverse effect on our financial condition.

We are subject to licensing requirements and other regulations.

We are subject to licensing requirements and other regulations in many states and by Native American tribal entities. Regulators have significant discretion to deny or revoke licenses. If we are unable to obtain a license required to do business in a certain state or with a certain Native American tribe, or if such a license is revoked, there would be significant negative consequences, including possible similar action by other regulatory entities. In addition, government laws and regulations may include limitations on fees charged to consumers for cash access services (although no such limitations currently exist). Changes in laws and regulations could have a material, adverse effect on our operations.

4

The exercise of stock options and warrants at prices below the market price of our common stock could cause a decrease or create a ceiling on the market price of our common stock.

We have issued and outstanding stock options and warrants exercisable for 6,670,780 shares of our common stock at prices below our current market price, with an average exercise price of \$0.01 per share. The existence of these options may have a depressing effect on the market price of our common stock, and the exercise of these options, if accompanied by a sale of the shares of common stock issued on exercise, may result in a decrease in the market price of our common stock.

Our success depends on market acceptance of our products and services.

We believe that our ability to increase revenues, cash flow and profitability will depend, in part, upon continued market acceptance of our products and services, particularly our credit card cash advance products, POS Debit, CreditPlus, ATM and check cashing products. We cannot predict whether market acceptance of our existing products and services will continue or that our new products and services will receive any acceptance from the marketplace. Changes in market conditions in the gaming industry and in the financial condition of casino operators, such as consolidation within the industry or other factors, could limit or decrease market acceptance of our products and services. Most of our business is based on one to five year agreements with casino operators. We have been successful in renewing these agreements and in attracting new customers. However, insufficient market acceptance of our products and services could have a material, adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We might expand through acquisitions, which may cause dilution of our common stock and additional debt and expenses.

Any acquisitions of other companies may result in potentially dilutive issuances of our equity securities and the incurrence of additional debt. We plan to seek acquisitions and joint ventures that will complement our services, broaden our consumer base and improve our operating efficiencies. Acquisitions involve numerous additional risks, including difficulties in the assimilation of the operations, services, products and personnel of acquired companies, which could result in charges to earnings or otherwise adversely affect our operating

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results. There can be no assurance that acquisition or joint venture opportunities will be available, that we will have access to the capital required to finance potential acquisitions, that we will continue to acquire businesses or that any acquired businesses will be profitable.

Acquisitions we make may not prove to be profitable, and may drain our resources.

Although we intend to initiate acquisitions that will provide us with additional revenues and income, or that involve the acquisition of products or product lines that are complementary to those we already offer, it is possible that an acquisition will turn out to have a negative impact on earnings due to unanticipated costs, disputes resulting in litigation or erosion of the acquired customer base. In addition, the assimilation of an acquired business will consume portions of the time, attention and energy of management which otherwise would be devoted to the day-to-day management of our business.

Our success will be largely dependent upon our key executive officers and other key personnel.

Our success will be largely dependent upon the continued employment of our key executive officers and, particularly, our continued employment of Christopher M. Wolfington. The loss of Mr. Wolfington's services would have a material adverse effect on our operation. Although Mr. Wolfington has entered into an employment agreement with us, and owns approximately 67.7% of our issued and outstanding common stock, it is possible that Mr. Wolfington would not

5

continue his employment with us. In addition, we do not presently maintain insurance on Mr. Wolfington's life. Although we believe that we would be able to locate a suitable replacement for Mr. Wolfington if his services were lost, we may not be able to do so. In addition, our future operating results will substantially depend upon our ability to attract and retain highly qualified management, financial, technical and administrative personnel. Competition for highly talented personnel is intense and can lead to increased compensation expenses. We may not be able to attract and retain the personnel necessary for the development of our business.

We will be in competition with companies that are larger, more established and better capitalized than we are.

The cash access services industry is highly competitive, rapidly evolving and subject to constant change. Our principal competitors in the credit/debit card cash advance area are Global Cash Access, LLC, Cash & Win, Game Financial Corporation, Cash Systems, Inc. and FastFunds Financial Corp. Some of our competitors have:

- o greater financial, technical, personnel, promotional and marketing resources;
- o longer operating histories;
- o greater name recognition; and
- o larger consumer bases than us.

We believe that existing competitors are likely to continue to expand their products and service offerings. Moreover, because there are few, substantial barriers to entry, we expect that new competitors are likely to enter the cash access services market and attempt to market financial products and services similar to our products and services, which would result in greater competition. We may not be able to compete successfully with these new or



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existing competitors.

Shares of our common stock lack a significant trading market.

Shares of our common stock are not eligible for trading on any national or regional exchange. Our common stock is eligible for trading in the over-the-counter market on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board. This market tends to be highly illiquid. There are currently no plans, proposals, arrangements or understandings with any person with regard to the development of a trading market in our common stock. An active trading market in our common stock may not develop, or if such a market develops, may not be sustained. In addition, there is a greater chance for market volatility for securities that trade on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board as opposed to securities that trade on a national exchange or quotation system. This volatility may be caused by a variety of factors, including the lack of readily available quotations, the absence of consistent administrative supervision of "bid" and "ask" quotations and generally lower trading volume.

Ownership of our stock by one person means that our other shareholders have no effective ability to elect directors or otherwise influence management.

One person controls a majority of our capital stock. Christopher M. Wolfington owns approximately 67.7% of our issued and outstanding capital stock. As a result, Mr. Wolfington has the ability to control substantially all matters submitted to our shareholders for approval (including the election and removal of directors and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets), to elect himself as Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer and to control our management and affairs. This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control, or impeding a merger, consolidation, takeover or other business.

6

Our shares of common stock are subject to penny stock regulation.

Holders of shares of our common stock may have difficulty selling those shares because our common stock will probably be subject to the penny stock rules. Shares of our common stock are subject to rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in "penny stocks." Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 which are not registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in those securities is provided by the exchange or system. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which contains the following:

- o a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading;
- o a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to violation of such duties or other requirements of securities laws;
- o a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including "bid" and "ask" prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the "bid" and "ask" price;
- o a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions;
- o definitions of significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and
- o such other information and is in such form (including language, type,

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size and format), as the Securities and Exchange Commission shall require by rule or regulation.

Prior to effecting any transaction in penny stock, the broker-dealer also must provide the customer with the following:

- o the bid and offer quotations for the penny stock;
- o the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction;
- o the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and
- o monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account.

In addition, the penny stock rules require that, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for a stock that becomes subject to the penny stock rules.

A provision in our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation requires 5% holders of our common stock to consent to background checks by state and Native American regulators and statutory provisions to which we are subject may have the effect of deterring potential acquisition proposals.

Many of the regulatory authorities that approve our licensing and many of the Indian tribes with which we may do business perform background checks on our directors, officers and principal shareholders. As a consequence, our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that a person may not hold 5% or more of our securities without first agreeing to:

7

- o consent to a background investigation,
- o provide a financial statement, and
- o respond to questions from gaming regulators and/or Indian tribes.

Stockholders holding less than 5% of our outstanding securities could also be subject to the same requirements. Such requirements could discourage acquisition of large blocks of our securities, could depress the trading price of our common stock and could possibly deter any potential purchaser of our company.

Our directors may be subject to investigation and review by gaming regulators in jurisdictions where we are licensed or have applied for a license. Such investigation and review of our directors may have an anti-takeover effect.

We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our shares of common stock.

The future payment of dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on our future earnings, financial requirements and other similarly unpredictable factors. For the foreseeable future, we anticipate that any earnings that may be generated from our operations will be retained by us to finance and develop our business and that dividends will not be paid to

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stockholders. Accordingly, the only income that our stockholders may receive will be derived from the growth of our stock price, if any.

8

### BUSINESS

#### General

Money Centers of America, Inc. is a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. The company's original Certificate of Incorporation was filed on October 10, 1997 and a Restated Certificate of Incorporation was filed on August 20, 2004.

Prior to March 2001, we were a development company focusing on the completion of a Point of Sale ("POS") transaction management system for the gaming industry. In March 2001, we commenced operations with the launch of the POS system at the Paragon Casino in Marksville, LA.

On January 2, 2004, iGames Entertainment, Inc. acquired us pursuant to our merger with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of iGames formed for that purpose. In addition, on January 6, 2004, iGames acquired Available Money, Inc., an operator of free-standing ATM machines in casinos. The business operations of Available Money were combined with our business operations. As a result of the acquisition of Available Money and our continued growth, we currently provide services in 20 locations across the United States.

Our acquisition by iGames was accounted for as a reverse acquisition. Although iGames was the legal acquirer in the merger, we were the accounting acquirer since our shareholders acquired a majority ownership interest in iGames. Consequently, our historical financial information is reflected in the financial statements prior to January 2004. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

On October 15, 2004, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of August 10, 2004 (the "Merger Agreement") by and between iGames and us, iGames was merged with and into us. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the holder of each share of iGames' common stock received one share of our common stock, and each holder of shares of iGames' Series A Convertible Preferred Stock received 11.5 shares of our common stock. Options and warrants to purchase iGames' common stock, other than warrants issued as part of the merger consideration in iGames' January 2004 acquisition of us (the "Merger Warrants"), are deemed options and warrants to purchase the same number of shares of our common stock with no change in exercise price. The Merger Warrants were cancelled in exchange for 1.15 shares of our common stock for each share of common stock purchasable thereunder.

As a result of this merger, iGames ceased to exist as a corporation and we succeeded to the registration of iGames under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"), pursuant to the provisions of Rule 12g-3(a) promulgated under the Act. iGames was registered, and filed reports,

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under the Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") in accordance with Section 12(g) of the Act.

In addition, as a result of this merger, our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws govern the rights of our stockholders. We have also assumed administration of the iGames' Amended and Restated 2003 Stock Incentive Plan. iGames had a fiscal year that ended on March 31. We have a fiscal year that ends on December 31. We have retained our December 31 fiscal year.

We are a single source provider of cash access services and transaction management systems to the gaming industry. Our core competencies are the facilitation, processing, and execution of ATM, Credit Card Advance, POS Debit, Check Cashing, stored value, marker, and merchant card services in the Gaming Industry. As the suppliers to the gaming industry have consolidated service offerings, we will meet the growing trend towards single source providers of products and services to casinos and other gaming facilities worldwide. This trend supports our business plan to offer a full range of cash access services as well as to identify merger and acquisition candidates with discrete product offerings that complement our existing offerings and will further support our business model.

We intend to become a leading innovator in cash access and transaction management services for the gaming industry. Our business model is specifically

9

focused on providing our full suite of cash access services through two distinct deployment channels: 1) the traditional outsourced solution whereby the casino operator contracts out all cash access services whereby we provide a complete package of hardware, software and processing services to our customers, and 2) the licensing of our Transaction Management System through licensing agreements pursuant to which we sell an enterprise software application that allows casinos to internalize the operation of these services which includes providing their own hardware, service and maintenance.

We have identified the gaming industry as a niche segment within the funds transfer industry that has significant growth opportunities. We are confident that our full service and technology license deployment strategy positions us to meet the needs of any gaming facility or jurisdiction in the United States.

We currently have contracts to provide some or all of the cash access services in 18 locations across the United States. Our locations are in the states of California (8 locations), Nevada (3 locations), New York (2 locations), and 1 location each in Missouri, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Washington and Colorado.

### Products

We have developed four primary products: credit/debit card cash advance, CreditPlus Credit Services, Automatic Teller Machines ("ATMs") and check cashing solutions. These products are the primary means by which casinos make cash available to gaming customers. We believe that we have a distinct advantage in the cash access industry because we offer all four of these products, and each of our seven current casino customers utilizes all four products although we offer them separately as well. We anticipate that a majority of future casino customers will contract for all services. Currently,

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we provide these services on a direct, full-service basis using our hardware, software and personnel. In addition, we have commenced offering our customers a transaction management system under which the casino licenses our software systems and uses its own hardware, personnel and capital to provide the cash access services to its customers. We do not have any current customers using this system.

### Credit/Debit Card Cash Advance.

In March 2001, we introduced our first credit/debit card cash advance ("CCCA") product. Our CCCA products allow casino patrons to obtain cash from their credit card, or checking account in the case of debit transactions, through the use of our software and equipment. Our CCCA product accounted for 65,727 transactions and \$1,478,615 in revenues (9.1% of total revenues) for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 73,534 transactions and \$1,783,076 in revenues (12.19% of total revenues) for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

In order to initiate a transaction, gaming patrons visit one of our ATMs or kiosks located on the casino floor. Each kiosk houses a point-of-sale terminal ("POS") equipped with our software. The ATM or kiosk terminal will prompt the customer to swipe his/her credit or debit card and enter the dollar amount requested. The terminal will then dial our centralized processing center that electronically contacts the appropriate bank for an authorization or disapproval. If authorized, the terminal will direct the customer to a casino cage. Once at the cage, the customer will present his/her credit/debit card and driver's license. A cage cashier will swipe the credit/debit card in one of our terminals, which communicates with our central servers. After finding the kiosk-approved transaction, a printer attached to the cage terminal will generate a company check. The cashier will give the customer cash in the amount requested after he/she endorses the system-generated check. The check is then deposited by the casino into its account for payment from one of our bank accounts and we debit the customer's credit/debit card. This transaction can be accomplished without the gaming customer using a personal identification number. For credit/debit card advances, customers pay a service charge typically between 6% and 9% of the amount advanced.

The CCCA product is distinguished from standard ATM transactions, described below, in that either a credit or debit card can be used to initiate the transaction, and in that no PIN number is required and the maximum withdrawal limits typically imposed on ATM transactions are not applicable as the CCCA transaction is initiated at our booth and is processed as a typical POS transaction instead of as an ATM transaction.

10

We believe that we have several competitive advantages over competing providers of CCCA services. First, our casino clients are able to access player tracking and other valuable information from our website on a daily basis. This information is collected when a customer uses our CCCA product. Competing systems offer limited reporting, which typically is only available via hard copy weeks after the month has ended. Our reporting is Internet-based and allows customers to custom design a system to meet their reporting requirements. In addition, customers have access to their information twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. Unique features of our PC-based systems are color, touch-screen monitors, integration of all products in one interface, signature capture technology and transaction prompting.

### ATMs

Automated Teller Machines or "ATMs" are a growth market spurred on by

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the development of less expensive "dial-up" automatic teller machines and the opportunity to charge users transaction surcharges of up to \$5.00 per disbursement. We have access to all major bank networks and equipment suppliers. Due to the highly fragmented nature of the ATM business, this service is highly competitive, which has eroded margins and revenue growth potential. We are currently providing gateway services to a wide range of national, regional and international debit, credit and EBT networks. Additional links are being established, including direct connections to national merchants as well as third party, authorization and EBT providers. In addition to providing ATMs in casinos in conjunction with our other services, we have contracts to provide free-standing ATMs to 18 customers and we currently operate 68 ATMs at those locations (of which 18 ATMs are not in casinos). Our casino-based ATMs do not effectively compete with ATMs offered by banks and other financial institutions as we are the only ATM providers in our casinos and casino patrons typically will not leave the casino premises for cash if ATM facilities are on the premises. ATM activities accounted for 6,676,801 transactions and \$10,362,205 in revenues (63.7% of total revenues) for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 4,019,686 transactions and \$10,371,757 in revenues (70.92% of total revenues) for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

Transactions at our ATM machines are processed by GenPass Technologies, a full-service ATM processing company that provides services to over 24,000 ATMs nationwide. All ATM transactions are processed using Genpass' network and Genpass provides all reporting, recordkeeping and related services. In addition, Genpass provides all cash management and vault cash needed for our non-casino ATMs. Genpass receives a per-transaction fee and charges us a fee for vault cash equal to Genpass' cost of funds, currently the prime rate less 5/8%, on vault cash used at non-casino ATMs. Genpass is one of several national ATM processors, and although we currently are dependent on Genpass for this service we believe that alternate providers are available on substantially similar economic terms.

### Check Cashing

Check cashing services are provided at all of our casino operations. When a casino patron requests check cashing at one of our service desks, we initiate a check verification process using identification procedures and software systems. Each transaction also provides additional data for our customer database, which can be used in assessing the creditworthiness of the particular customer. The system and software permit information to be gathered and reported in an efficient and timely manner. We have designed and implemented a credit rating system that utilizes this customer database to determine whether a casino customer's check should be cashed. Check cashing involves the risk that some cashed checks will be uncollectible because of insufficient funds, stop payment orders, closed accounts or fraud. We assume 100% of the credit risk from check cashing operations. This risk of collection is greater in new locations where the amount of data in our database is smaller. Unlike all other companies providing check services, we do not use a credit scoring system, as a credit scoring system will decline many checks that we believe are acceptable risks. Currently, we only guarantee checks that are cashed in one of our full service money centers, where our employees are facilitating the transaction.

A second option for check cashing services is a check guarantee and check verification process in which the casino uses POS terminals to scan the customer's check and request remote authorization. We have formed an alliance

with a third party provider to offer this service option to our customers. We intend to either acquire a company operating in this segment of the industry or to build a proprietary system to offer this service to our customers. Under this

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option, which is not yet in operation in any of the casinos we serve, we retain 100% of the credit risk.

A third option is for a casino to license our proprietary check-cashing software and manage its own check cashing services. For a monthly licensing fee, we will install and support our proprietary Windows-based check-cashing software and train casino personnel regarding its proper use. This software can either stand-alone or integrate with our credit card advance system. This is the same software that we use in our full service money centers. This program streamlines the process from check approval through collection of bad checks. Casinos will have access to our national database that will provide check credit histories for customers in casinos nationwide. Since most casinos wish to manage this process internally, we believe that there is significant revenue opportunity for this product. Under this option, which is not yet in operation in any of the casinos we serve, the casino would assume 100% of the credit risk.

Check cashing activities accounted for 216,527 transactions and \$1,906,550 in revenues (11.7% of total revenues) for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 264,494 transactions and \$2,391,892 in revenues (16.36% of total revenues) for the nine months ended September, 2005. For the year ended December 31, 2004 and the nine months ended September 30, 2005, we incurred aggregate net losses from bad checks of \$537,461 and \$578,365, respectively, representing 0.96% and 0.83% of the aggregate \$55,212,088 and \$69,981,195 in check-cashing transactions processed for those periods.

### CreditPlus Credit Services

Casinos in traditional gaming markets, like Las Vegas and Atlantic City, rely on credit issuance for up to 40% of their revenues. These casinos issue credit internally and rely on specialized credit reporting in their risk management decisions. Prior to the launch of our CreditPlus product there was only one company providing the specialized credit reporting that the gaming industry relies on for its credit decisions.

Until recently, casinos in the \$15 billion dollar a year Indian gaming market had little or no ability to utilize credit issuance in their operations. Under the state law compacts governing their operations, the majority of Indian casinos are prohibited from offering credit to customers. Further, the capital requirements necessary to develop the internal ability to offer credit on a prudent basis prevented smaller properties from developing the capability. The absence of a third party credit issuer capable of facilitating these transactions compounded the problem. As non-Indian casinos extend credit directly, there was no market need for a third-party credit provider, and therefore no providers of this service. The other provider of specialized credit reporting did not itself provide credit services.

Our CreditPlus platform allows players in Indian casinos to receive credit for the first time and, based on an average transaction fee of 10%, CreditPlus positions us to be at the forefront of what we estimate to be a \$2 billion market. Currently we have a strong market position in providing credit guarantee and credit management services to this highly profitable market.

The CreditPlus product has three distinct elements: Credit Reporting, Credit Management and Credit Guarantee.

**Credit Reporting.** We have developed a proprietary database of credit reporting information, based on prior transaction history with casino patrons.

**Credit Management.** Like our check cashing management software, CreditPlus can be used to streamline the credit process from approval through collection of bad debt. Casinos will have access to the CreditPlus system that

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will provide check and credit histories for casino and retail patrons. Since many casinos wish to manage this process internally, we believe there is significant revenue opportunity with this product.

12

Credit Guarantee. Casino and retail customers can also access cash through CreditPlus credit guarantee. The customer will fill out a CreditPlus application. We then go through a check verification and credit underwriting process similar to that used in check cashing to determine whether to extend credit. Upon approval, the CreditPlus system will generate a marker for an amount up to the credit line that we approved. Each marker is effectively a check drawn on the customer's checking account that we agree to hold for up to 30 days. Most markers are repaid prior to the end of the holding period. Fees are based on state regulations and the amount of time that we hold the marker. In many cases, the customer will return to our location prior to our deposit of the marker and request that a new holding period be established in exchange for an additional fee. These transactions are approved and facilitated at our full service money centers and shortly will be available through the casino cage via an approval code transmitted through the CreditPlus system. We assume 100% of the credit risk from the issuance of the marker.

CreditPlus accounted for 2,296 transactions and \$121,011 in revenues (0.74% of total revenues) for the year ended December 31, 2004 and 1,395 transactions and \$77,740 in revenues (0.53% of total revenues) for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. For the eighteen months ended September 30, 2005, we incurred aggregate net losses from nonpayment of advances of \$18,571, representing 1.06% of the aggregate \$1,752,365 in transactions processed. CreditPlus is in place at 2 casinos.

In addition to our four core services, we have developed our "Cash Services Host Program." Under the program, we have specially trained and equipped employees, known to the casino and identifiable as our Cash Services Hosts, deployed on the casino floor. The Cash Services Hosts are available to casino customers to provide cash access services at the gaming table or slot machine, thus eliminating the need for the customer to leave the gaming table or slot machine to obtain funds. This is viewed as an amenity by the customer and increases the gaming activity thereby enhancing the casino's revenues. By making our services more accessible to the customer, it increases our transaction activity and revenues. The Cash Services Host Program was operating at 1 casino and was introduced in 3 additional casinos in 2005. The Cash Services Host Program accounted for \$95,182 in revenues (0.51% of total revenues) for the period ended December 31, 2004 and \$263,916 in revenues (1.8% of total revenues) for the nine months ended September, 2005.

We have developed a unified transaction gateway in order to accommodate the growing variety of transactions that we are able to facilitate. This gateway allows us to initiate, execute and control all transactions executed through our installed customer base. By channeling all incoming transactions through the gateway, and transmitting transaction information out to banks, ATM networks and others from the gateway, we can achieve faster integration and installation of new accounts. In order to create the gateway, we have licensed the Postilion family of electronic funds transaction software solutions from Mosaic Software, a global supplier of EFT software, and have developed proprietary supplementary software for the gaming industry. We installed this gateway for our own transaction processing in July 2005.

Mosaic has granted us the exclusive right to market the Postilion software in the gaming market in the United States, and we now offer our customers a "turn-key" transaction management system using our Postilion-based



gateway that they can use to process and facilitate their own transactions without using a vendor. We believe that casinos will see this as an opportunity to control the cash access services and generate incremental revenues and income from providing cash access services directly to their patrons. We will generate revenues from licensing fees and ongoing support fees rather than providing cash access services. Although our revenues from a particular casino will be substantially reduced, we will no longer incur the costs associated with on-site personnel and equipment and interest expense on the substantial working capital required to support our current services. This will enable us to support a much larger customer base. Although to date none of our existing customers have decided to convert to the transaction management system, we have provided them with the right to do so and believe that the ability to convert will provide us with a marketing competitive advantage with prospective customers.

13

#### Business Objectives

Our business strategy is to focus in the following three areas to maximize growth and return on investment for our business:

1. **Technology Development:** Develop additional proprietary technology to manage and execute the funds transfer transactions that are a part of our core business while providing us with a competitive advantage in the markets that we serve. This will enable us to maximize market penetration and realize significant profit margins.
2. **Mergers/Acquisitions:** To identify and acquire companies for acquisition that have a strategic and financial fit to our long-term business model, leverage our technology, or provide immediate market dominance.
3. **Sales:** We will continue to successfully and aggressively market our services in the casino and retail markets.

Technology and Product Development. Due to ownership changes, personnel changes and antiquated systems, the niche markets in the funds transfer industry that we have identified have seen a substantial turnover in management, expertise and industry direction. We believe that these markets are ripe for a state of the art funds transfer system that will position us as the leader in the industry.

We have identified the following applications that we believe create immediate value and will provide us with a competitive advantage in our core markets.

- o Integrated PC based POS transaction management system.
- o Web or VPN based credit reporting system specific to the transactions executed in Money Centers' core markets.
- o Proprietary Transaction Gateway.
- o Ticket Redemption Machines (TRM).
- o Multi-purpose kiosks.

With few exceptions, our competition is operating on systems that are outdated with few value-added capabilities. Our development personnel can develop customized applications that will result in us being more competitive in the marketplace and experiencing higher profit margins from new accounts.

Mergers/Acquisitions. We believe that we can accelerate penetration into the markets we serve, while leveraging our management and technology, through strategic acquisitions. Our primary targets will be those companies

that:

- o Produce high margins in a niche segment of the funds transfer industry;
- o Have a sustainable value proposition independent of the synergies with our company;
- o Provide services similar to those that we provide to our customers;
- o Execute similar POS transactions in different market segments; or
- o Utilize third party POS transaction management systems for their transaction processing.

14

We believe that this strategy will be beneficial to us because:

- o Focusing on companies with historically high margins is consistent with our business plan.
- o The acquisition of competing companies gives us the ability to immediately "up sell" our CreditPlus and other products, resulting in new revenue and greater profits from acquired accounts.
- o We can maximize our return on investment on technology development strategy by leveraging our technology into new segments of the funds transfer industry.
- o By eliminating the third party POS system and installing our transaction management system, we can immediately and significantly increase cash flow while obtaining a critical mass of new locations.

#### The Casino Gaming Market

Casino gaming in the United States has expanded significantly in recent years. Once found only in Nevada and New Jersey, casino gaming has been legalized in numerous states, including land-based casinos on Indian lands and elsewhere, on riverboats and dockside casinos, and at horse racing venues. The growth in gaming has resulted from legalization of gaming in additional jurisdictions and the opening of new casinos in existing markets, as well as from an overall increase in gaming activity.

Though the geographic expansion of casino gaming has slowed, we anticipate continued growth as states struggle to fill large revenue gaps in their state budgets. We also anticipate continued growth in the Indian Gaming market as tribes are more successful at negotiating more stable and long-term compacts with their respective state governments. The expansion of casino gaming has generated a corresponding demand for ancillary services, including cash access services in casinos. Third parties provide cash access services to most casinos pursuant to contracts with the casino operator. We believe that the principal objective of casino operators in providing or arranging for such services is to promote gaming activity by making funds available to casino customers on a convenient basis. In some cases, however, the casino operator may view such services as a potential profit center separate from the gaming operations.

Our business currently is concentrated in the casino industry and it contemplates that its operations will continue to be focused on operations in casinos and other gaming locations. Accordingly, a decline in the popularity of gaming, a reduction in the rate of expansion of casino gaming, changes in laws or regulations affecting casinos and related operations, or other adverse changes in the gaming industry would have a material adverse effect on our operations. We will continue our business plan to identify market segments outside of gaming to diversify our revenue base while maintaining our operating margins. Until this objective is achieved, there will always be a risk that our

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current revenue is highly dependent on the success of the gaming industry.

Increased competition has prompted casino operators to seek innovative ways to attract patrons and increase the frequency of return visits. We believe that efficient and confidential access to cash for casino patrons contributes to increased gaming volume. Credit/debit card cash advances, markers, check cashing and ATMs are the three primary methods used by casinos to provide their patrons with quick and efficient access to cash. Virtually all casinos in the United States currently offer at least one of these services on their premises. While some casino operators provide such services themselves, most casinos' cash access services are provided by third parties pursuant to contracts with the casino operators. We are unique in that we provide multiple options for the delivery of these services. We offer systems that are run from the casino's cage, systems that we operate with our employees out of leased space in the casino, and we offer host programs where our employees facilitate transactions remotely from the slot machine or gaming table.

15

### Customer Profile

Every gaming facility provides ATM, credit card cash advance, debit, and/or check cashing services to their customers. Services are typically outsourced pursuant to an exclusive agreement with a supplier for an average of two to five years. Each year approximately 400 accounts totaling over \$500 million in revenue are up for bid.

Our current customer base consists of a both non-Indian casinos where we currently provide stand-alone ATM services, and Indian casinos where we have both stand alone ATM and full service contracts. Of our 20 locations six (6) are full service deployments at Indian casinos and the balance are ATM-only locations (6 Indian and 14 non-Indian casinos). Our customers represent a blend of the type and size of gaming operations in the U.S., including traditional markets like Las Vegas, Indian reservations, and smaller markets like Colorado and Missouri.

Our full service locations all reside within the Indian Gaming segment of the industry. Three are in California, with one each in New Mexico, Washington and Wisconsin. Our stand-alone ATM customers are located in Colorado, Missouri, Nevada, New York, and California. Two of our full service customers represented approximately 41% of our revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

There are no boundaries when identifying potential casino customers. In the near future, we will focus our marketing efforts on Native American Markets, Las Vegas, Atlantic City, the Caribbean and South America and riverboats.

We operate our cash access services pursuant to agreements with the operators of the host casinos or approved resellers. Such agreements typically have initial terms of one to five years, with renewal clauses. In most of the agreements, either party may cancel the agreement with cause if the breach is not cured within thirty days. We rely principally on our relationship with the casino operators rather than on the terms of our contracts for the continued operation of our cash access services. While there can be no assurance that the agreements will be renewed after their initial terms, we believe that our relationships with the casinos in which we operate are good.

### Government Regulation

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Many states and Tribal entities require companies engaged in the business of providing cash access services or transmitting funds to obtain licenses from the appropriate regulating bodies. Certain states require companies to post bonds or other collateral to secure their obligations to their customers in those states. State and Tribal agencies have extensive discretion to deny or revoke licenses. We have obtained the necessary licenses and bonds to do business with the casinos where we currently operate, and will be subject to similar licensing requirements as we expand our operations into other jurisdictions.

As part of our application for licenses and permits, members of our board of directors, our officers, key employees and stockholders holding five percent or more of our stock must submit to a personal background check. This process can be time consuming and intrusive. If an individual is unwilling to provide this background information or is unsatisfactory to a licensing authority, we must have a mechanism for making the necessary changes in management or stock ownership before beginning the application process. While there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so, we anticipate that we will be able to obtain and maintain the licenses necessary for the conduct of our business.

Many suppliers to Native American casinos are subject to the rules and regulations of the local tribal gaming commission. These gaming commissions have authority to regulate all aspects of casino operations, including vendor selection. Some gaming commissions require vendors to obtain licenses and may exercise extensive discretion to deny or revoke licenses. We have obtained the necessary licenses or approvals from the appropriate tribal gaming commissions where we operate. While there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so, we anticipate that we will be able to obtain and maintain the licenses and approvals necessary for the conduct of our business.

16

Our business may also be affected by state and federal regulations governing the gaming industry in general. Changes in the approach to regulation of casino gaming could affect the number of new gaming establishments in which it may provide cash access services.

### Competition

We have focused to a large extent on providing cash access services to the gaming industry. In the cash access services market, we compete primarily with Global Cash Access, Inc., Certegy, Inc.'s Game Financial Corporation subsidiary, Global Payments Inc.'s Cash & Win service, Cash Systems, Inc. and FastFunds Financial Corporation. Competition is based largely on price (i.e., fees paid to the casino from cash access service revenues), as well as on breadth of services provided, quality of service to casino customers and value-added features such as customer information provided to the casino. It is possible that new competitors may engage in cash access services, some of which may have greater financial resources. If we face significant competition, we may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We cannot predict whether we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors.

Our competitors are primarily specialized gaming cash access companies. Global Cash Access and Cash Systems, Inc. are stand alone businesses like us. Although Global Cash Access has the largest market share, much larger companies such as Certegy, Global Payments, and US Bank have entered the market through acquisitions and subsidiary operations. These companies have significant access to capital and development resources that are superior to ours. However, we

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believe that their large size also will make it more difficult for these companies to adapt quickly to swift changes in market conditions and customized customer demands.

Global Cash Access historically has been the dominant market presence, with an estimated 66% market share. Certegy was a relatively small player within the gaming industry until its acquisition of Game Financial Corporation in March 2004. We estimate that Certegy has a 13% market share.

In addition to Global Cash Access and Certegy, we face competition from Global Payments, Cash Systems, and FastFunds Financial. Global Payments is a mid-sized merchant processor, with a gaming business called "Cash & Win" that we estimate has a 7% market share. Global Payments has completed a number of international acquisitions outside the gaming industry in the past two years that we believe will garner most of management's focus. Cash Systems, with an estimated 8% market share, is focused on gaming on Indian Reservations. We estimate our own market share at 3%. Finally, FastFunds Financial holds an estimated 2% market share.

We do not view financial institutions that offer ATM services at or near casinos as effective competitors because they do not have the scope of products necessary for a full service cash access money center. Local and national banks can provide ATM services, but they lack credit card, marker, and check cashing products.

### Employees

We currently have 74 full time employees, of which 62 employees are engaged in operations, four in sales and marketing, and eight in finance, administration and management functions.

None of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement, and we believe that we have a good relationship with our employees.

### Description of Property

Our corporate headquarters is located at 700 South Henderson Road, Suite 325, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406 and occupies approximately 1,800 square feet of office space. These offices are located in a building owned by affiliates of our chief executive officer. Although historically this space was provided at no cost, we have entered into a lease that will require us to begin making market rate lease payments for the use of this office space and our

17

future rent for this office space will be approximately \$2,800 per month. We also have an equipment staging and technology office located in Golden Valley, Minnesota. The current lease obligation for the Minnesota office is approximately \$738 per month. We believe that our current facilities are adequate to conduct our business operations for the foreseeable future. If these premises were no longer available to us, we believe that we could find other suitable premises without any material adverse impact on our operations.

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On April 21, 2005, we entered into a Settlement Agreement (the "Available Money Settlement Agreement") with the former shareholders of Available Money and related parties, pursuant to which the parties agreed to resolve all pending litigation between them and release all claims related to such litigation. Effective July 21, 2005, we entered into a Settlement Agreement

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and Mutual Release (the "Equitex Settlement Agreement") with Chex Services, Inc., the wholly owned operating subsidiary of FastFunds Financial Corporation ("Chex") and Equitex, Inc. ("Equitex"), pursuant to which the parties agreed to resolve all pending litigation between them and release all claims related to such litigation. The litigation related to these settlements is described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Under the Available Money Settlement Agreement, the parties agreed that the final purchase price for Available Money was equal to the cash amount of \$3,850,000 already paid, that no further amounts were due to the former shareholders and that our previous cancellation of shares of our common stock issued to them was proper. The former Available Money shareholders agreed to pay us an aggregate of approximately \$178,000 in expenses, legal fees and court-ordered sanctions and agreed to assign to us certain ATM servicing contracts. We agreed to release the former Available Money shareholders and their affiliates from most of the non-competition and right of first refusal provisions of the original purchase agreement, subject to certain conditions and limitations. .

Under the Equitex Settlement Agreement, Equitex and Chex agreed to cancel our outstanding \$2,000,000 principal liability under a \$2,000,000 promissory note from us to Chex, dated January 6, 2004, as well as any liability for accrued but unpaid interest under that promissory note, and we paid Chex \$500,000. In addition, we delivered to Fastfunds Financial, Inc., Chex's corporate parent, a contingent ten-year warrant to purchase up to 500,000 shares of our common stock at a purchase price of \$0.50 per share. The warrant is not exercisable until we achieve \$1,000,000 in net income during a fiscal year and terminates if we experience a change in control (as defined in the warrant).

On or about October 14, 2004, Lake Street Gaming, LLC ("Lake Street") filed a Complaint against iGames Entertainment, Inc. and Money Centers of America, Inc. ("MCA") (collectively referred to hereinafter as "iGames") in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, alleging that iGames breached an Asset Purchase Agreement ("APA") that the parties executed on or about February 14, 2003. The suit also raises claims for fraudulent misrepresentation and intentional interference with contractual relations. By virtue of the APA, Lake Street sold to iGames all of Lake Street's right, title and interest in a casino game called "Table Slots." Lake Street alleges that it is entitled to additional compensation for the game that exceeds what was agreed to. This matter is still in the pleadings stage and iGames has moved to dismiss the plaintiff's claims for fraudulent misrepresentation and intentional interference with contractual relations, as well as to strike all claims for punitive damages. We are vigorously defending this action and believe that Lake Street's claims lack merit.

In addition, we are, from time to time during the normal course of our business operations, subject to various litigation claims and legal disputes. We do not believe that the ultimate disposition of any of these matters will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

### CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus includes forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections

about future events. These forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us that may cause our actual

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results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "continue," or the negative of such terms or other similar expressions. Factors that might cause or contribute to such a discrepancy include, but are not limited to, those included in this prospectus under the heading "Risk Factors." The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of the results of operations, financial condition and liquidity should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. These statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. These principles require us to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and related liabilities. On a going forward basis, we evaluate our estimates based on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

#### History

We are a single source provider of cash access services to the gaming industry. We combine advanced technology with personalized customer services to deliver ATM, Credit Card Advance, POS Debit, Check Cashing Services, CreditPlus outsourced marker services, and merchant card processing. Our business plan is to identify fragmented segments of the market to capitalize on merger and acquisition targets of synergistic companies that support our business model.

We were formed as a Delaware corporation in 1997. Prior to March 2001, we were a development company focusing on the completion of a Point of Sale ("POS") transaction management system for the gaming industry. In March 2001, we commenced operations with the launch of the POS system at the Paragon Casino in Marksville, LA.

On January 2, 2004, iGames Entertainment, Inc. acquired us pursuant to our merger with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of iGames formed for that purpose. In addition, on January 6, 2004, iGames acquired Available Money, Inc., an operator of free-standing ATM machines in casinos. The business operations of Available Money were combined with our business operations. As a result of the acquisition of Available Money and our continued growth, we currently provide services in 27 locations across the United States.

Our acquisition by iGames was treated as a recapitalization and accounted for as a reverse acquisition. Although iGames was the legal acquirer in the merger, we were the accounting acquirer since our shareholders acquired a majority ownership interest in iGames. Consequently, our historical financial information is reflected in the financial statements prior to January 2004. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. We do not present pro forma information, as the merger was a recapitalization and not a business combination.

On October 15, 2004, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger dated

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as of August 10, 2004 (the "Merger Agreement") by and between iGames and us, iGames was merged with and into us. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the holder of each share of iGames' common stock received one share of our common stock, and each holder of shares of iGames' Series A Convertible Preferred Stock received 11.5 shares of our common stock. Options and warrants to purchase

19

iGames' common stock, other than warrants issued as part of the merger consideration in iGames' January 2004 acquisition of us (the "Merger Warrants"), are deemed options and warrants to purchase the same number of shares of our common stock with no change in exercise price. The Merger Warrants were cancelled in exchange for 1.15 shares of our common stock for each share of common stock purchasable thereunder.

As a result of this merger, we have retained our December 31 fiscal year end.

Our business model is to be an innovator and industry leader in cash access and financial management services for the gaming industry. Within the funds transfer and processing industries there exists niche markets that are capable of generating substantial operating margins without the requirement to process billions of dollars in transactions that is the norm for the industry. We believe there is significant value to having a proprietary position in each phase of the transaction process in the niche markets where management has a proven track record. The gaming industry is an example of such a market and is currently where we derive the majority of our revenues. We have identified other markets with similar opportunities, however we have not executed any plans to exploit these markets at this time.

### Current Overview

Our core business of providing single source full service cash access services in the gaming industry continues to grow and be the major source of our revenue and profits in 2005. We have also launched several new services in the last 18 months, such as CreditPlus, our Cash Services Host Program, and our Transaction Management System that have begun to create new revenue and have helped to differentiate our product offering in the marketplace.

The acquisition of Available Money in January 2004 continues to provide challenges for management in terms of the longer than expected conversion of the processing of the Available Money cash services business over to the systems we utilize and the renegotiation or termination of nonprofitable contracts. We have completed our new ATM processing agreement which provides for increased vault cash availability and lower interest costs, thus lowering our cost of services and providing additional capacity for our vault cash needs. This will help facilitate the completion of the Available Money conversion. We have also been successful in renegotiating several of the Available Money contracts to increase the fees that we can charge under those contracts, the benefits of which we started to recognize in September 2005. Certain other contracts that were not profitable and that we were unable to renegotiate have been or will be terminated. This will decrease revenue but will have a positive affect on cash flow and net income. We also recorded a significant purchase price adjustment relating to Available Money as part of the favorable law suit settlement relating to lost contracts.

We deployed our Transaction Management System in January 2006. Though we feel confident that The Transaction Management System will differentiate us from our competitors and create new sources of revenue for the company, there is



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no guarantee that the market will accept this new deployment strategy. Regardless of the markets acceptance of this new deployment strategy, the Transaction Management System (TMS) enables us to gain complete control over our cash access booth operations and ATMs. The TMS will "drive" the ATMs and teller applications and process all transactions through our central system allowing for quicker customer interactions which translate to greater revenue at less cost from our current book of business. The TMS permits Money Centers of America to negotiate network processing contracts based on sound business decisions versus technology requirements so that the cost per transaction may be reduced, once again translating to greater revenue potential from our current book of business. Once all of the properties have been converted to the TMS, general operating procedures, field support, and internal accounting processes will also be streamlined.

Our current cost of capital remains high as we have been distracted in our efforts to recapitalize our balance sheet due to ongoing litigation and our focused efforts to deploy the Transaction Management System on schedule. Now that both of these distractions have been removed management considers recapitalization of our balance sheet a major priority for the remainder of 2005. The success of this recapitalization will reduce the interest rates we pay

20

on our lines of credit, which will lower our expenses and contribute to our profitability. Mercantile Capital has been a strong finance partner to the company, however, the ability to continue our growth is largely dependent on our ability to identify and secure capital at reasonable rates.

We seek to avoid litigation and to minimize our exposure to potential claims arising in the normal course of our business and as a result of our acquisitions. Despite these efforts, we have been named as a defendant in several legal proceedings, described in Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings, beginning on page 14 of this report. We are confident that it is in our best interests to defend these claims and to pursue counterclaims where we believe that we are likely to obtain a favorable result. We are very pleased to announce that our two major lawsuits were settled on very favorable terms to the company. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2005, we have incurred approximately \$625,000 in legal fees related to these legal proceedings. However, due to our settlement of the two major lawsuits, we do not anticipate incurring material additional legal fees related to these legal proceedings.

Our core business generates revenues from transaction fees associated with each unique service we provide, including ATMs, credit card advances, POS Debit, check cashing, markers and various other financial instruments. We receive our fees from either the casino operator or the consumer who is requesting access to their funds. The pricing of each transaction type is determined by evaluating risk and costs associated with the transaction in question. Accordingly, our transaction fees have a profit component built into them. Furthermore, reimbursement for electronic transactions are guaranteed by the credit or debit networks and associations that process the transactions as long as procedures are followed, thereby reducing the period of time that trade accounts receivable are outstanding to several days.

Companies providing cash access services to the gaming industry face some unique challenges and opportunities in the next ten years. Many companies in the industry have merged, been acquired or have recapitalized in order to capitalize on the trends identified in the gaming industry.

Historically, providers of cash access services to the gaming industry had cash flow margins that were generally higher than those experienced in the

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funds transfer and processing industries. Growing competition and the maturing of the market has resulted in a decline in these margins as companies have begun marketing their services based on price rather than innovation or value added services. This trend is highlighted by the number of companies that promote revenue growth and an increased account base but experience little increase in net income. This trend is magnified by the fact that the largest participant in the industry has close to 65% market share and has begun to forgo margin in order to retain business. Companies that can adapt to the changing market and can create innovative products and services stand at the forefront of a new wave in revenue and profit growth.

Substantially all gaming facilities provide ATM services, credit card cash advances, debit, and/or check cashing services to their customers. Services are typically outsourced and provided on an exclusive basis for an average of two to five years. Each year, approximately 400 accounts totaling \$300 million in revenue are put out to bid. Currently there are five major companies, including us, that have proprietary systems to compete for this business. Although this market has matured from a pricing perspective, the demand for the services from the end user is still strong.

Like most maturing markets, the companies that succeed are those that are capable of reinventing themselves and the markets they serve. We believe that smaller gaming properties will always look to have cash access services provided in the traditional manner. However, there are several major trends occurring in the gaming industry that will have a major impact on our industry and will determine which companies emerge as industry leaders:

1. Consolidation of major casino companies that will put pressure on other major casino companies to follow suit and will put pressure on smaller casino companies to focus on service and value added amenities in order to compete.

21

The trend towards consolidation of the major gaming companies has continued and will make it difficult to continue to offer our services in the traditional manner. The economics are too compelling for the gaming operators not to consider internalizing these operations in order to generate additional revenue and profits to service the debt associated with the consolidation. Our preparation has continued to position us to capitalize on this trend. We have prepared for this change and have already begun to offer our systems and services through the issuance of Technology and Use Agreements for a transaction management system. Instead of outsourcing the cash services operations, we have begun to offer turn-key processing capabilities for internal use by the casino. This means casinos will license our technology so they can operate and maintain their own cash access services, including the addition of their merchant card processing. Our size makes us uniquely capable of adapting to this change. Though the license agreements do not have the same revenue potential as a traditional cash services contract, the net income derived from these agreements is higher, the user agreements are for a longer period of time and we do not have the same capital expenditures or vault cash requirements that we experience in performing traditional cash access services. Furthermore, our larger competitors have spent years trying to conceal the economic benefits of this type of offering because their large infrastructure is designed to only support an outsourced solution.

2. Ticket In-Ticket Out technology growth exceeding expectations.

The first major casino company to remove coins from the casino floor was Caesars Palace in Atlantic City, NJ. Since then, slot machine manufacturers

have developed a technology that prints and accepts bar-coded tickets at the slot machine instead of accepting or dispensing coins. It was originally anticipated that it would take 10-15 years for the industry to fully adopt this technology. It appears it may only take half this amount of time. This presents a problem to casino operators. They now have tens of thousands of bar-coded tickets a day that need to be redeemed for cash. This has paved the way for self-service ticket redemption technology so customers do not have to go to the casino cage in order to redeem their tickets. The initial ticket redemption machines placed in service have proven to be too big and too expensive. Most casino operators have to wait until budget season to appropriate the necessary funds in order to even consider the acquisition of the required equipment. We believe this functionality will ultimately reside on the ATM machine thus eliminating the requirement to purchase new equipment and eliminating the need to remove a slot machine to make room for a stand-alone ticket redemption device. We are developing technology that will allow ticket-redemption functionality on our cash access devices. There is still the problem of security with the bar-coded ticket, which is as good as cash. Many casino operators will refuse to allow vendors to handle the tickets for security and fraud concerns. This is an additional economic benefit of our plan to have the casino operator internalize their cash access services because only the casino's personnel will handle the tickets in the situations where they are licensing our services.

3. Execution of long-term and stable compacts for Indian Casinos in numerous state jurisdictions has made traditional capital more readily available paving the way for a new wave of expansion and the resulting need for new sources of revenue and customer amenities.

Recent shortfalls in state budgets have brought the tribal and state governments together to execute long-term compacts that meet the financial needs of both parties. In recent years, California, Arizona, New Mexico and Wisconsin are just a few examples of this development. The added financial stability for Indian casinos has made traditional capital more readily available to tribes, leading many tribes to undertake expansion of casino facilities and operations.

In order to support this expansion, Indian casino operators will seek new sources of revenues and new amenities to attract and retain more quality customers. One of the most critical customer amenities in casino operations is the availability of credit. Traditional gaming markets, such as Las Vegas and Atlantic City, rely on credit issuance for up to 40% of their revenues. These markets issue credit internally and rely on specialized credit reporting in their risk management decisions. Significant capital investment in technology is required for these transactions to be executed efficiently. However, within the \$15 billion dollar Indian Gaming market there are virtually no credit services currently available. Approximately 26 of 29 states that have approved Indian

Gaming do not allow the Tribes or their respective casinos to issue credit. The lack of credit play is also due to the lack of a third party credit issuer that is capable of facilitating the transactions. Our CreditPlus platform allows Indian casinos to issue credit to players, providing Indian casinos with a guest amenity that is already widely accepted in traditional jurisdictions. Our ability to convert this market opportunity into revenue is largely dependent on the success of our sales efforts in educating casinos in the Indian Gaming market regarding the advantages of CreditPlus and its compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Our Cash Services Host Program is uniquely aimed at capitalizing on the need for new profitable guest amenities. Where most guest amenities require additional expenses, this service helps the casino operator generate more

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revenues. This service allows customers to facilitate cash access transactions from the slot machine or gaming table. Our hosts are available to bring the transaction to the guest, which is viewed as a valuable customer amenity, while driving more money to the gaming floor for the casino operator.

Organic growth through sales by internal salespeople is usually the most efficient and profitable growth strategy in the cash services business. Much of our historical growth has occurred in this manner. We realize that recognizing industry trends is no assurance of success. We have also complimented our internal sales strategy by creating relationships with independent sales organizations that have established relationships with gaming operators nationwide. Although our sales commissions will be higher at gaming establishments entered through this sales channel, we will not be burdened with the up-front salary, travel and entertainment costs associated with the traditional internal sales approach. We continue to view strategic acquisitions as part of our business plan to obtain the critical mass we believe is necessary to compete effectively in our industry.

This parallel strategy of sales, acquisitions and product development is capital intensive and presents substantial risk. There is no guarantee that we will be able to manage all three strategies effectively.

We believe that it is necessary to increase our working capital position so that we can capitalize on the profitable trends in the industry while maintaining and servicing our current customer base and integrating acquired operations such as Available Money. Without sufficient working capital, we would be forced to utilize working capital to support revenue growth at the expense of executing on our integration and conversion plans. This would result in substantially higher operating costs without the assurance of additional revenues to support such costs.

### Critical Accounting Policies

In presenting our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported therein. Several of the estimates and assumptions we are required to make relate to matters that are inherently uncertain as they pertain to future events. However, events that are outside of our control cannot be predicted and, as such, they cannot be contemplated in evaluating such estimates and assumptions. If there is a significant unfavorable change to current conditions, it will likely result in a material adverse impact to our consolidated results of operations, financial position and in liquidity. We believe that the estimates and assumptions we used when preparing our financial statements were the most appropriate at that time. Presented below are those accounting policies that we believe require subjective and complex judgments that could potentially affect reported results.

Check Cashing Bad Debt. The principal source of bad debts that we experience are due to checks presented by casino patrons that are ultimately returned by the drawer's bank for insufficient funds. We account for these check cashing bad debts on a cash basis. Fees charged for check cashing are recorded as income on the date the check is cashed. If a check is returned by the bank on which it is drawn, we charge the full amount of the check as a bad debt loss. If the bank subsequently honors the check, we recognize the amount of the check as a negative bad debt. Based on the quick turnaround of the check being returned by the bank on which it is drawn and our resubmission to the bank for payment, we feel this method approximates the allowance method, which is a Generally Accepted Accounting Principle.

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Goodwill and Long-Lived Intangible Assets. The carrying value of goodwill as well as other long-lived intangible assets such as contracts with casinos is reviewed if the facts and circumstances suggest that they may be impaired. With respect to contract rights in particular, which have defined terms, this will result in an annual adjustment based on the remaining term of the contract. If this review indicates that the assets will not be recoverable, as determined based on our discounted estimated cash flows over the remaining amortization period, then the carrying values of the assets are reduced to their estimated fair values. Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill And Other Intangible Assets" which eliminates amortization of goodwill and certain other intangible assets and requires annual testing for impairment. The calculation of fair value includes a number of estimates and assumptions, including projections of future income and cash flows, determining remaining contract periods and the choice of an appropriate discount rate. In our experience, forecasts of cash flows based on historical results are relatively dependable. We use the remaining contract term for estimating contract periods, which may vary from actual experience due to early terminations that cannot be forecast. We use our current cost of funds, which is a variable rate, as the discount rate. Use of a higher discount rate would have the effect of reducing the calculated fair value, while use of a lower rate would increase the calculated fair value. In connection with the acquisition of Available Money (our only acquired reporting unit), goodwill was allocated based on the excess of the final purchase price over the value of the acquired contract rights, determined as described above.

Stock Based Compensation. We account for stock based compensation utilizing Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), which encourages, but does not require, companies to record compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value. We have chosen to account for 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.

Accordingly, compensation cost for stock options is measured as the excess, if any, of the estimated fair market value of our stock at the date of the grant over the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. We have adopted the "disclosure only" alternative described in SFAS 123 and SFAS 148 (See New Accounting Pronouncements), which require pro forma disclosures of net income and earnings per share as if the fair value method of accounting had been applied.

### Change in Fiscal Year End

Following the October 2004 merger of iGames into us, we retained our prior fiscal year end of December 31. This is a change from iGames' March 31 fiscal year end. As a result of this change, the following discussion compares the consolidated audited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2004 with the consolidated unaudited financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Throughout the following discussion, data for all periods except as of and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which appear in this report. All data as of and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2003 are derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements, which are not presented herein.

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### Results of Operations

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 vs. Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 (Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 (\$)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 (\$)
	-----	-----
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (687,231)	\$ (8,040,389)
Revenues	15,348,705	11,538,072
Cost of services	12,334,290	9,696,598
Commissions & Rents Paid	7,817,459	6,042,213
Wages & Benefits	1,646,464	1,500,313
Processing Fee & Service Charges	1,509,145	912,681
Bad Debts	515,865	358,016
ATM Lease Fees & Maintenance	408,691	403,324
Cash Replenishment Services	293,255	288,274
Other	143,111	191,777
Gross Profit	3,014,415	1,841,474
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	1,700,274	1,886,789
Management Compensation	452,853	297,668
Professional Fees	680,779	761,244
Travel	198,747	149,608
Other	367,895	678,269
Noncash Compensation	92,066	5,298,053
Depreciation and amortization	502,264	1,031,390
Interest expense, net	1,404,229	1,117,037
Other income (expenses)	\$ (2,812)	\$ (548,593)

Our net loss decreased by \$7,353,158 during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 primarily due to a decrease in noncash compensation of approximately \$5,200,000 reflecting one-time charges for noncash compensation during 2004 (related to the issuance of options to purchase 2,945,000 shares of our common stock to employees under our stock option plan) that were not repeated in 2005, an increase in gross profit of approximately \$1,175,000, due to our success in lowering various costs of services, a decrease in depreciation and amortization of approximately \$529,000 due to reduced amortization of casino contracts reflecting the termination of certain contracts in 2004. Other expenses decreased due to the fact that there were no impairments of intangible assets or write-offs of obsolete inventory in 2005.

Our revenues increased by approximately 33% during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Approximately \$311,000 of this increase represented increased volume under contracts in place at the beginning of 2004 and \$3,732,311 represented revenues from new contracts. Approximately \$1,990,000 of the increase in revenue was due to the recognition in our financial statements of gross revenues rather than net revenues from the Available Money portfolio in 2005 following a change of ATM processors. Under the previous agreement, our revenues represented the net amount payable to us from the processor. Under our current agreement, we recognize all revenues and expenses from the operation of the ATMs, resulting in an increase in both revenues and cost of services. These increases were offset by the loss of approximately \$2,025,000 in revenues due to cancellations and non-renewals from our Available Money portfolio and approximately \$210,815 in revenues from the Valley View Casino. Our cost of services increased during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 due to a \$158,000 increase in bad debt

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expense primarily resulting from having additional full service casinos with check cashing, an increase in commissions and rents paid to casinos and ATM locations of approximately \$1,775,000 primarily attributable to increased transaction volume. In addition, approximately \$2,075,000 of various other expenses increased due to the recognition in our financial statements of all costs of services from the Available Money portfolio in 2005 following a change in ATM processors.

25

Our selling, general and administrative expenses decreased slightly during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 primarily due to decreased legal expenses related to pending litigation and reduced insurance expenses. Otherwise the remaining selling, general and administrative expenses have remained relatively the same as compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2004. The Company has settled our two major lawsuits and has experienced a significant decrease in legal expenses beginning in the middle of the third quarter of 2005. Our depreciation and amortization expenses decreased during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 primarily due to the elimination of amortization that otherwise would have been realized on contracts that terminated in 2004.

Our interest expense increased \$287,192 during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 mostly due to an increase in the use of capital for our new full service casinos and increased variable interest rates on our credit facilities that have increased our cost of capital.

Our other expenses decreased during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 due to the fact that we had one time write offs in 2004 in the amount of \$548,763 for loss on impairment of intangibles and obsolete inventory.

Year Ended December 31, 2004 vs. Year Ended December 31, 2003

	Year Ended December 31, 2004 (\$)	Year Ended December 31, 2003 (\$)
	-----	-----
Net Income (Loss)	(11,841,753)	479,104
Revenues	16,258,302	5,514,303
Cost of Services	13,912,356	4,286,037
Commissions & Rents Paid	8,719,908	2,205,042
Wages & Benefits	1,993,056	1,170,322
Processing Fees & Service Charges	1,517,877	556,148
Bad Debts	572,433	243,195
ATM Lease Fees & Maintenance	569,486	35,132
Cash Replenishment Services	418,249	17,802
Other	121,347	58,396
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	2,642,341	907,745
Noncash Compensation	7,674,491	-
Management Compensation	622,074	274,425
Professional Fees	1,113,625	121,466
Travel	227,864	141,263
Depreciation and Amortization	1,615,803	159,203
Other Income (Expenses), net	(2,253,064)	314,786

Our net loss increased during the year ended December 31, 2004 due to a

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\$7,674,491 expense recorded for the issuance of common stock and options for services, approximately \$189,000 in non-recurring expenses related to the integration of the Available Money business into our business, a \$1,375,000 increase in interest expenses related to our increased sales volume and a \$794,000 increase in legal expenses resulting from legal proceedings stemming from acquisition activities that we anticipate will continue into 2005 and from our status as a public company commencing in 2004.

Our revenues increased by approximately 195% during the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2003. Approximately \$501,226 of this increase represented increased volume under contracts in place at the beginning of 2003, \$4,954,985 represented full-year results from contracts that began in 2003 and \$479,518 represented revenues from new contracts in 2004. In addition, \$7,644,489 represented revenues from Available Money following its acquisition and \$121,010 represented revenues from CreditPlus and our Cash Services Host Program products first introduced in 2004.

26

In addition, we experienced increased transaction volume. During the year ended December 31, 2004, our POS system facilitated 6,961,351 transactions (a 679% increase over the year ended December 31, 2003) totaling \$740,391,213 (426% increase over the year ended December 31, 2003) generating over \$18 million in revenues (a 274% increase over the year ended December 31, 2003). Our results of operations and revenue growth exceeded expectations though our number of new accounts was lower than anticipated.

Our cost of services increased during the year ended December 31, 2004 due to a \$1,280,000 increase in transaction processing expenses primarily resulting from increased transaction volume, a \$725,000 increase in compensation expenses, \$189,000 in expenses related to the integration of the Available Money business and increased casino commissions. Transaction processing expenses are expenses incurred on a transaction-by-transaction basis and therefore are directly tied to transaction volume. Commissions and rents paid to casinos and ATM locations increased from \$2,090,514 in 2003 to \$8,719,908 in 2004. Approximately \$2,751,748 of this increase was due to somewhat higher commissions due under the Sycuan casino contract. We believe that the higher commission payments under the Sycuan casino contract reflect the size and desirability of the particular business opportunity and are not reflective of a trend. Commission rates in future contracts and contract renewals may be higher or lower than current rates. If we are forced to pay higher commissions to other casino customers, our commission expenses will increase and the impact on revenues and income will depend on our ability to pass the higher commissions on to customers in the form of higher transaction fees.

Based on our higher level of operations, we had 68 operations employees at December 31, 2004 as compared to 54 operations employees at December 31, 2003, which resulted in the additional compensation and benefits expenses.

Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased during the year ended December 31, 2004 primarily due to \$700,000 in legal fees related to pending legal proceedings. Legal expenses related to these proceedings are expected to continue in 2005, although settlement discussions are ongoing and therefore it is not possible to estimate the amount of these expenses or their impact on our future results of operations and financial condition. Other factors contributing to the increase in selling, general and administrative expenses include additional travel expenses of approximately \$86,500 related to the set-up of two new casino locations and additional management compensation of approximately \$347,650. In addition, accounting fees increased by approximately \$169,000 and insurance increased by approximately \$135,500 due to the purchase



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of directors' and officers' insurance, which we did not have during the year ended December 31, 2003 as we were a private company during that period.

We incurred noncash compensation expense of \$7,674,491 in 2004 due to the issuance of employee stock options.

Our depreciation and amortization expenses increased during the year ended December 31, 2004 due to our higher level of fixed and intangible assets that we purchased to support our increased level of operations.

Our other expenses increased during the year ended December 31, 2004 primarily due to a \$1,500,000 increase in interest expense. This increase resulted from higher line of credit borrowing levels (\$8,163,616 at December 31, 2004 compared to \$2,232,369 at December 31, 2003). We paid slightly higher interest rates (an average interest rate of 16% during 2004 compared to an average interest rate of 15% during 2003) with respect to our business other than Available Money, which we did not own until early 2004. At December 31, 2004 we were paying interest on approximately \$17,000,000 of vault cash for the Available Money business. The interest rate on this \$17 million was 4.75% per annum. We have negotiated a reduced interest rate for vault cash used in our non-casino ATM operations from our ATM processor and are negotiating to re-finance our casino vault cash facility. We anticipate completing this in the second quarter of 2005. In addition, we realized approximately \$494,000 in other income in 2003 resulting from a casino customer's agreement not to seek repayment of funds advanced to us. We did not realize similar income in 2004.

27

Prior to our acquisition by iGames in January 2004, iGames was engaged in the business of developing and marketing gaming and security systems for the hospitality, cable, gaming and sports betting industries. In connection with the acquisition, iGames determined to cease those activities. Included in our intangible assets are the intellectual property rights associated with gaming software and gaming security devices previously marketed by iGames, and iGames' inventory consisted of gaming security devices held for sale. As a result of the decision to cease this business, we determined that these assets were 100% impaired and reduced their carrying value to zero. This resulted in an approximate \$418,000 loss on impairment of intangible assets and an approximate \$131,000 write-off of obsolete inventory.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There were no off-balance sheet arrangements during the fiscal quarter ended September, 2005 that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to our investors.

### Changes in Financial Position, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 (\$)	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004 (\$)
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Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	\$	(86,320)	\$	59,166	\$
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		(879,241)		(1,916,430)	(1
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$	988,923	\$	2,841,588	\$ (1

Net cash provided by operations decreased by \$145,486, primarily due to a \$100,000 deposit we made with a casino to secure more favorable financing from the casino as opposed to our main lender.

Net cash used in investing activities decreased during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 due to the fact that we did not make any acquisitions in the first half of 2005 and acquired Available Money in the first quarter of 2004. We have used cash in 2005 to purchase some of the Available Money ATM's and to complete the Transaction Management System.

Net cash provided by financing activities decreased during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 primarily because we had no need for acquisition financing.

Our available cash equivalent balance at September 30, 2005 was approximately \$456,258 and was approximately \$425,000 at November 30, 2005.

A significant portion of our existing indebtedness is associated with our vault cash line of credit of \$7,000,000 with Mercantile Capital, L.P., which we use to provide vault cash for our casino operations. Vault cash is not working capital but rather the money necessary to fund the float, or money in transit, that exists when customers utilize our services but we have yet to be reimbursed from the Debit, Credit Card Cash Advance, or ATM networks for executing the transactions. Although these funds are generally reimbursed within 24-48 hours, a significant amount of cash is required to fund our operations due to the magnitude of our transaction volume. Our vault cash loan accrues interest at the base commercial lending rate of Wilmington Trust Company of Pennsylvania plus 10.75% per annum on the outstanding principal balance, with a minimum rate of 15% per annum, and has a maturity date of June 30, 2006. Our obligation to repay this loan is secured by a first priority lien on all of our assets. The outstanding balance on our vault cash line of credit fluctuates significantly from day to day based on activity and collections, especially over weekends. Vault cash for our ATM operations at locations where we do not provide full cash access services (primarily Available Money customers) is provided by our ATM processing provider under the terms of the ATM processing agreement, at a cost equal to the ATM processor's cost of funds, which currently is Prime minus 5/8%.

28

We incurred \$3,850,000 of debt associated with the acquisition of Available Money. \$2,000,000 of this indebtedness was a loan provided by Chex Services, Inc. As a result of the settlement of our lawsuit with Equitex, Inc. and Chex Services, Inc. related to our terminated acquisition of Chex Services, Equitex and Chex Services agreed to cancel our outstanding \$2,000,000 principal liability as well as any liability for accrued but unpaid interest under that promissory note and we agreed to pay Chex \$500,000 within 60 days of July 21, 2005. We paid this amount in September 2005. In order to fund the payment to Chex Services, Inc., in September 2005 we borrowed \$600,000 from individuals, including the uncle and the brother of our Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to convertible notes that bear interest at 10% per annum and mature in June 2006. Each Note is convertible into shares of our common stock at an exercise price equal to 85% of the trading price at the time of exercise.

The remaining \$1,850,000 of this indebtedness is part of a \$2,050,000

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bridge loan provided by Mercantile Capital, L.P. This bridge loan was accruing interest until June 30, 2005 when it was converted into a 5 year amortizing loan subject to annual renewal at the lender's discretion. Our obligation to repay this loan is secured by a first priority lien on all of our assets. We still intend to refinance this obligation in 2005 and are making every effort to do so. We paid a facility fee of \$41,000 in connection with this loan.

On December 1, 2003, we obtained a \$250,000 line of credit from Mercantile Capital, L.P., due on demand. This debt bears interest at the prime rate of interest plus 10%, floating, provided that the minimum rate on this loan is 14.5% per annum. As of June 30, 2005, this loan was also converted to a 5 year amortizing loan with annual renewals at the lender's discretion. The Company paid a \$25,000 facility fee on June 30, 2005 when the loan began to be amortized. This loan is secured by 250,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

On September 10, 2004, we borrowed \$210,000 from the father of our chief executive officer to pay an advance on commissions to a new casino customer. This loan bears interest at 10% per annum, payable monthly. The principal amount of this loan is repayable in monthly payments payable on the 1st day of each month commencing with the second month following the month in which we commence operations at Angel of the Winds Casino, and continuing on the 1st day of each month thereafter, provided that, upon any merger of our company, sale of substantially all of our assets or change in majority ownership of our voting capital stock, the lender has the right to accelerate this loan and demand repayment of all outstanding principal and all unpaid accrued interest thereon. We currently are making \$5,000 principal payments per month. The current principal balance outstanding is \$70,000. In addition, we issued the lender warrants to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$.33 per share. In the event that the principal amount of this loan plus all accrued interest thereon is paid in full on or before March 1, 2006, then we shall have the right to cancel warrants to purchase 25,000 shares.

Though we anticipate our operating profits will be sufficient to meet our current obligations under our credit facilities, if we become unable to satisfy these obligations, then our business may be adversely affected as Mercantile Capital will have the right to sell our assets to satisfy any outstanding indebtedness under our line of credit loan or our term loan that we are unable to repay.

We also have a substantial amount of accounts payable and accrued expenses. To the extent that we are unable to satisfy these obligations as they come due, we risk the loss of services from our vendors and possible lawsuits seeking collection of amounts due.

In addition, we have an existing obligation to redeem 37,500 shares of our common stock from an existing stockholder at an aggregate price of \$41,250. This obligation arose in connection with iGames' purchase of certain gaming software products for 75,000 shares of our common stock. In order to complete this transaction under these terms, our former management granted this stockholder the option to have 37,500 shares of his stock redeemed. This stockholder has elected to exercise this redemption option.

We are also in the process of replacing all of the former Available Money ATMs with new ATMs that will be processed on more favorable economic terms. We had originally entered into a capital lease agreement to acquire 71

ATMs and related equipment necessary to complete this conversion. We have reduced the number of ATM's we will acquire to 33. We have converted

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approximately 8 of these ATM's to date. The remaining capital lease agreement will require us to incur an upfront charge of approximately \$105,000 and monthly rental expense of approximately \$4,600 over the remaining 59 months of the lease term.

Our goal is to change the way our customers view cash access services by transforming the way casinos find, serve and retain their customers. We will strive to assist our customers by continuing to grow and improve everything we do. We require significant capital to meet these objectives. Our capital requirements are as follows:

- o Equipment: Each new account requires hardware at the location level and some additions to network infrastructure at our central server farm.
- o Vault Cash: All contracts in which we provide full service money centers and ATM accounts for which we are responsible for cash replenishment require vault cash. Vault cash is the money necessary to fund the float that exists when we pay money to patrons but have yet to be reimbursed from the Debit, Credit Card Cash Advance, or ATM networks for executing the transactions.
- o Acquisition Financing: We presently have no cash for use in completing additional acquisitions. To the extent that we cannot complete acquisitions through the use of our equity securities, we will need to obtain additional indebtedness or seller financing in order to complete such acquisitions.
- o Working Capital: We will require substantial working capital to pay the costs associated with our expanding employee base and to service our growing base of customers.
- o Technology Development: We will continue to incur development costs related to the design and development of our new products and related technology. We presently do not have an internal staff of engineers or software development experts and have outsourced this function to IntuiCode, LLC, a company operated by Jeremy Stein, a member of our board of directors.

We are actively seeking various sources of growth capital and strategic partnerships that will assist us in achieving our business objectives. We are also exploring various potential financing options and other sources of working capital. There is no assurance that we will succeed in finding additional sources of capital on favorable terms or at all. To the extent that we cannot find additional sources of capital, we may be delayed in fully implementing our business plan.

We do not pay and do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock. We believe it to be in the best interest of our stockholders to invest all available cash in the expansion of our business.

Due to our accumulated deficit of \$14,811,030 as of December 31, 2004 and our net losses and cash used in operations of \$11,841,753 and \$907,217, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2004, our independent auditors have raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. While we believe that our present plan of operations will be profitable and will generate positive cash flow, there is no assurance that we will generate net income or positive cash flow for the remainder of 2005 or at any time in the future.

### DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

The following table sets forth the names, ages and positions of our directors and executive officers and executive officers.

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Name	Age	Current Position(s) with Company
Christopher M. Wolfington	40	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and President
Jason P. Walsh	27	Vice President-Finance, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer
Jeremy Stein	38	Director
Barry R. Bekkedam	38	Director
Wayne A. DiMarco	40	Director
Jonathan P. Robinson	41	Director

All directors serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Vacancies in the Board of Directors are filled by majority vote of the remaining directors. The executive officers are elected by, and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

A brief description of the business experience during the past five years of our director, our executive officers and our key employees is as follows:

Christopher M. Wolfington - Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President. Mr. Wolfington has been in the financial services industry for approximately 16 years. He has been the Chairman of Money Centers since its inception. From 1991 to 1994 he was a partner in The Stanley Laman Group, a firm providing investment, insurance, mergers, acquisition, and planning services to companies nationwide. From 1995 to 1998 he was President of Casino Money Centers, a subsidiary of CRW Financial, Inc. Mr. Wolfington received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Communications and Business from the University of Scranton.

Jason P. Walsh - Vice President-Finance, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Walsh became our Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer in June 2005. From 1997 until June 2005 he was a certified public accountant with Robert J. Kratz & Company. Mr. Walsh received a Bachelors of Science degree in Accounting from Drexel University, and is a Pennsylvania Certified Public Accountant.

Jeremy Stein - Mr. Stein served as President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of iGames from June 2002 until January 2004, and as Secretary and a director of iGames since January 2004. Mr. Stein has also served as the Chief Executive Officer of IntuiCode, LLC, a software development company, since 2000 and as a senior software engineer with Mikohn Gaming Corporation, where he worked until 2001. Prior thereto, he was a senior software engineer and director of Progressive Games, Inc. from 1995 to 1998 and the Chief Technical Officer of Emerald System, Inc. from 1993 to 1995. Mr. Stein studied computer science at Virginia Tech. See "Related Party Transactions."

Barry Bekkedam - Director. Mr. Bekkedam served as a member of iGames' board of directors from January 2004 through October 2004 and as a member of our board of directors since October 2004. Mr. Bekkedam is the chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of Ballamor Capital Management, Inc., an investment advisory firm located in Wayne, Pennsylvania that he founded in 1997. Ballamor Capital Management, Inc. is an objective investment advisory firm that provides consultative services to families and individuals of wealth. Mr. Bekkedam received a Bachelors of Science in Accounting from the College of Commerce and Finance at Villanova University.

Wayne DiMarco - Director. Mr. DiMarco served as a member of iGames' board of directors from January 2004 through October 2004 and as a member of our board of directors since October 2004. Mr. DiMarco is the president of P. DiMarco &

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Co., Inc., a privately owned highway and heavy construction site development company based in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Mr. DiMarco received a Bachelors of Science in Civil Engineering from Lehigh University.

Jonathan P. Robinson - Director. Mr. Robinson has served as a member of our board of directors since January 2005. Mr. Robinson has been Chief Financial Officer of O'Neill Properties Group, a Mid-Atlantic real estate development company, since 2002. He was Chief Financial Officer of Airclick, Inc. from 2000 to 2002. Prior thereto, Mr. Robinson was Chief Financial Officer of Safeguard International, a \$300 million cross-Atlantic private equity fund, focused on later-stage leveraged buyouts and private equity investments, from 1999 to 2000. From 1993 to 1998, Mr. Robinson was Chief Financial Officer of CRW Financial, Inc. Mr. Robinson received a B.S. degree from Bloomsburg University in 1986.

There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth compensation paid or accrued during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 to our Chief Executive Officer and the most highly compensated executive officers whose total annual salary and bonus exceeded \$100,000 during such fiscal year (collectively, the "Named Executives").

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year Ended	Annual Compensation			Long Term Compensation Awards
		Salary	Bonus	Other Annual Compensation	
Christopher M. Wolfington, Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President (1)	12/31/04	\$350,000 (2)	\$431,995 (3)	\$0	2,630

- (1) Mr. Wolfington was appointed our President and Chief Executive Officer on January 2, 2004, effective upon the consummation of our acquisition of Money Centers of America, Inc.
- (2) Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Wolfington began receiving an annual salary of \$350,000 on January 2, 2004.
- (3) This consists of Mr. Wolfington's signing bonus of \$200,000 and annual bonus of \$175,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004. These bonuses were not paid as of December 31, 2004. The original \$200,000 was added to the officer payable and the \$175,000 was in accrued expenses at December 31, 2004. Subsequently, the \$175,000 was added to the officer loan in January 2005. Also includes \$56,995 in sales commissions.
- (4) Pursuant to his employment agreement Mr. Wolfington received options

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- to purchase 2,635,000 shares of our Common Stock.  
 (5) Includes life insurance premiums and automobile expenses.

Option Grants For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Wolfington received grants of options to purchase an aggregate of 2,635,000 shares of our common stock in 2004. Each of these options has an exercise price of \$.01 per share and is exercisable for a period of ten years from the date of grant. These grants represent approximately 76.2% of the options granted to our employees in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004.

The following table sets forth information concerning year-end option values for 2004 for the executive officers named in our Summary Compensation Table above. The value of unexercised in-the-money options is calculated based on the closing bid price of our common stock on December 31, 2004 of \$.70.

Fiscal Year End Option Values

Name	Number of Unexercised Options at Fiscal Year End		Value of In-the-M at Fisco
	Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable
Christopher M. Wolfington	2,635,000 (1)	0	\$1,652,550 (2)

(1) Consists of options to purchase 2,635,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$.01 per share. (2) Based on a closing sales price of \$.70 per share on December 31, 2004.

Long Term Incentive Plans

We currently do not have any long-term incentive plans.

Compensation of Directors

Our directors who are also employees do not receive any additional consideration for serving on our board of directors. Our outside directors, who are not employees, receive \$2,500 for each meeting of the board of directors or any committee thereof that they attend. In addition, our outside directors receive an initial grant of 25,000 shares of restricted stock that vest in accordance with a schedule determined by our chief executive officer and annual grants of options to purchase 25,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price equal to the closing sales price of our common stock on the date of grant. No grants or options were issued to the board members in 2004. The company has issued these grants and options in 2005 for 2004.

Employment Agreements

In January 2004, we entered into a five-year employment agreement with Christopher M. Wolfington, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer.

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In addition to an annual salary of \$350,000 per year (subject to annual increases at the discretion of the Board of Directors) (the "Base Salary"), Mr. Wolfington's employment agreement provides for a \$200,000 signing bonus, a guaranteed bonus equal to 50% of his Base Salary in any calendar year (the "Guaranteed Bonus") and a discretionary incentive bonus of up to 50% of his Base Salary in any calendar year pursuant to a bonus program to be adopted by the Board of Directors (the "Incentive Bonus"). Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Wolfington is entitled to fringe benefits including participation in retirement plans, life insurance, hospitalization, major medical, paid vacation, a leased automobile and expense reimbursement. In addition, Mr. Wolfington received options to purchase 760,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$.01, which are immediately vested and options to purchase 1,875,000 shares our common stock at an exercise price of \$.01, which have

33

vested due to the issuance of a commitment letter by Mercantile Capital, L.P. to refinance our vault cash and working capital financing. In addition, in October 2005 we granted Mr. Wolfington options to purchase an aggregate of 3,780,780 shares of our common stock, of which approximately 32% vested immediately and the remainder vest equally on the first three anniversaries of the grant. In the event there is a change of control after which Mr. Wolfington is asked to relocate his principal business location more than 35 miles, his duties are significantly reduced from the duties he had immediately prior to the change of control or there is a material reduction in his Base Salary in effect immediately prior to the change of control and, as a result of any of the foregoing, Mr. Wolfington resigns his employment hereunder within one year after the date of the change of control, then Mr. Wolfington shall be entitled to receive as severance payments, his Guaranteed Bonus, his Base Salary and his insurance benefits for a period equal to the greater of the initial term of the agreement or 24 months from the date of the termination or cessation of Mr. Wolfington's employment. For purposes of Mr. Wolfington's employment agreement, a change of control occurs if we sell all or substantially all of our assets or if shares of our capital stock representing more than 50% of the votes which all stockholders are entitled to cast are acquired, by purchase, merger, reorganization or otherwise) by any person or group of affiliated persons not an affiliate of iGames at the time of such acquisition.

In June 2005 we entered into an employment agreement with Jason P. Walsh, our Vice-President-Finance, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer. The term of the agreement expires December 31, 2006, with automatic annual renewals thereafter unless either party gives notice of non-renewal at least thirty days prior to automatic renewal. Mr. Walsh's minimum annual salary is \$120,000. In addition, Mr. Walsh was granted options to purchase 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise price of \$.42 per share, of which 50,000 vested immediately, 50,000 vest in one year and the remainder vest in two years. Mr. Walsh will receive annual bonus compensation of up to \$50,000 per year based upon the Company's achievement of specified growth and performance milestones. In the event Mr. Walsh's employment is terminated prior to the then-current expiration date by the Company without good cause, as defined in the employment agreement, or Mr. Walsh elects early termination with good reason, as defined in the employment agreement, Mr. Walsh will receive 100% of his annual salary in effect as of the date of such termination for a period of (i) the greater of four months or through the end of the initial year of the term of the Employment Agreement; or (ii) the greater of six months or through the end of the initial year of the term of the Employment Agreement if such termination occurs within twelve months following a change in control, as defined in the employment agreement. In addition, Mr. Walsh would be entitled to payment of accrued but unused vacation time through the termination date and a fraction of any performance bonus otherwise payable to him, and all unvested



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stock options held by Mr. Walsh would automatically vest. On October 20, 2005, Mr. Walsh's employment agreement was amended to increase his annual salary to \$145,000 and decrease his maximum annual bonus compensation to \$25,000.

Repricing of Options

We have not adjusted or amended the exercise price of any stock options.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information as to ownership of Common Stock by Officers, Directors and owners of 5% or more of our Common Stock

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to beneficial ownership of our common stock as of January 31, 2006 by:

- o each person known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock;
- o each of our directors;
- o each of our executive officers; and
- o all of our executive officers and directors as a group.

34

Unless otherwise specified, we believe that all persons listed in the table possess sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of our common stock beneficially owned by them. As of January 31, 2006, 25,206,978 shares of our common stock were issued and outstanding.

Name of Beneficial Owner (1)	Position	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership (1)	Percent
Christopher M. Wolfington 700 South Henderson Road, Ste. 325 King of Prussia, PA 19406	President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Board	20,822,298(2)	
Jason P. Walsh 700 South Henderson Road Ste. 325 King of Prussia, PA 19406	Chief Financial Officer, Secretary & Treasurer	82,500(3)	
Jeremy Stein 301 Yamato Road, Suite 2199 Boca Raton, FL 33431	Director	372,500(4)	
Wayne DiMarco 131 East Church Road	Director	95,000(5)	

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King of Prussia, PA 19406

Barry Bekkedam 1200 Liberty Ridge Drive Suite 340 Wayne, PA 19087	Director	98,000 (6)
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Jonathan Robinson 700 S. Henderson Road King of Prussia, PA 19406	Director	75,000 (7)
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All Executive Officers and Directors as a group (4 persons)		21,545,298
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\* Less than 1%

- (1) Beneficial ownership has been determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All shares are beneficially owned and sole voting and investment power is held by the persons named, except as otherwise noted.
- (2) Includes currently exercisable options to purchase 3,767,695 shares of Common Stock, and 3,108,772 shares of Common Stock owned by the Christopher M. Wolfington Grantor Retained Annuity Trust. Does not include 621,759 shares of Common Stock held by the Christopher M. Wolfington Irrevocable Trust as Mr. Wolfington is not the beneficial owner of these shares of Common Stock.

35

- (3) Includes currently exercisable options to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 12,500 shares of common stock.
- (4) Includes currently exercisable options to purchase 312,500 shares of Common Stock.
- (5) Includes currently exercisable options to purchase 70,000 shares of Common Stock.
- (6) Includes currently exercisable options to purchase 50,000 shares of Common Stock.
- (7) Includes currently exercisable options to purchase 50,000 shares of Common Stock.

SELLING HOLDERS

The following table sets forth the names of the selling stockholders, the number of shares of our common stock, to our knowledge, beneficially owned by each selling stockholder as of January 31, 2006 and the number of shares of our common stock which may be offered for sale pursuant to this prospectus by the selling stockholders.

The number of shares set forth in this table represents an estimate of the number of shares of our common stock to be offered for resale by the selling stockholders. The selling stockholders either own:

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- o shares of our common stock and common stock purchase warrants that they purchased from us in a private placement, or
- o shares of our common stock that they received pursuant to our redomestication merger.

The selling stockholders named below may offer these shares from time to time. The selling stockholders are, however, under no obligation to sell all or any portion of these shares of our common stock. In addition, the selling stockholders are not obligated to sell such shares of our common stock immediately under this prospectus. Since the selling stockholders may sell all or part of the shares of common stock offered in this prospectus, we cannot estimate the number of shares of our common stock that will be held by the selling stockholders upon termination of this offering.

Except as otherwise noted below, none of the selling stockholders is an officer or director of our company and none of the selling stockholders has had any material relationship with our company, affiliates or predecessors within the last three years.

Name	Number of Shares of Common Stock Before Offering	Number of Shares of Common Stock After Offering	Number of Shares Being Sold	Per ----- Befor Offer
2003 GRAT of Christopher M. Wolfington(2)	3,108,772	0	3,108,772	1
Kevin McDonald	1,141,748	0	1,141,748	
Lane Missamore	905,000	0	905,000	
2003 Irrevocable Trust of Christopher M. Wolfington(2)	621,759	0	621,759	
J. Eustace Wolfington	415,157	0	415,157	
Sean J. Wolfington	392,157	0	392,157	
36				
Whitehorse Capital Partners, L.P.	200,000	0	200,000	
Debra Rand Revocable Trust	50,000	0	50,000	
Stanley Merdinger	25,000	0	25,000	
Barry R. Bekkedam	23,000	0	23,000	
J. Brian O'Neill	23,000	0	23,000	
Harry J. and Carol Ann Wolfington	23,000	0	23,000	
Harry J. Wolfington	25,000 (3)	0	25,000	
James Danielewicz	23,000	0	23,000	
Jason P. Walsh	20,000	0	20,000	
Joy Danielewicz	5,750	0	5,750	

\* Less than one percent (1%)

(1) Calculated based on 25,206,978 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of January 31, 2006.

(2) Mr. Wolfington is our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President.

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(3) Represents shares issuable on the exercise of warrants.

### PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

As of the date of this prospectus, the selling stockholders have not determined how they will distribute the shares of our common stock that they or their respective pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest are offering for resale. Accordingly, such shares may be sold from time to time in one or more of the following transactions:

- o block transactions;
- o transactions on the over-the-counter electronic bulletin board or on such other market on which our common stock may from time to time be trading;
- o privately negotiated transactions;
- o through the writing of options on the shares;

37

- o short sales; or
- o any combination of these transactions.

The sale price to the public in these transactions may be:

- o the market price prevailing at the time of sale;
- o a price related to the prevailing market price;
- o negotiated prices; or
- o such other price as the selling stockholders determine from time to time.

In the event that we permit or cause this registration statement to lapse, the selling stockholders may sell shares of our common stock pursuant to Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933.

The selling stockholders or their respective pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest, may also sell these shares of our common stock directly to market makers acting as principals and/or broker-dealers acting as agents for themselves or their customers. These broker-dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling stockholders and/or the purchasers of these shares of our common stock for whom such broker-dealers may act as agents or to whom they sell as principal or both. As to a particular broker-dealer, this compensation might be in excess of customary commissions. Market makers and block purchasers purchasing these shares of our common stock will do so for their own account and at their own risk. It is possible that a selling stockholder will attempt to sell shares of our common stock in block transactions to market makers or other purchasers at a price per share that may be below the prevailing market price of our common stock.

Alternatively, the selling stockholders may sell all or any part of the shares of our common stock offered hereby through an underwriter. We have no obligation to obtain or assist the selling stockholders in obtaining a

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commitment in connection with the sale of shares of our common stock covered by this prospectus. We have been informed by the selling stockholders that there are no existing arrangements between them and any other stockholders, broker, dealer, underwriter or agent relating to the distribution of the shares offered by this prospectus. If the selling stockholders enter into an agreement, after effectiveness of this registration statement, to sell their shares to a broker-dealer as principal and the broker-dealer is acting as an underwriter, then we will file a post-effective amendment to the registration statement identifying the broker-dealer, providing the required information on the plan of distribution and will revise the disclosures in the registration statement, and will file the broker-dealer agreement as an exhibit to the registration statement.

The selling stockholders will act independently of us in making decisions with respect to the form, timing, manner and size of each sale. The selling stockholders shall have the sole and absolute discretion not to accept any purchase offer or make any sale of these shares of our common stock if they deem the purchase price to be unsatisfactory at any particular time. There can be no assurance that all or any of these shares of our common stock offered hereby will be issued to, or sold by, the selling stockholders.

Upon effecting the sale of any of these shares of our common stock offered pursuant to this prospectus, the selling stockholders and any brokers, dealers or agents, hereby, may be deemed "underwriters" as that term is defined under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the rules and regulations thereunder. Any profits realized by the selling stockholders and the compensation of any broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions. We have been advised that none of the selling stockholders are broker-dealers or affiliates of broker-dealers.

38

The selling stockholders and any other persons participating in the sale or distribution of these shares of our common stock will be subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder including, without limitation, Regulation M. These provisions may restrict activities of, and limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of these shares of our common stock by, the selling stockholders. Furthermore, pursuant to Regulation M, persons engaged in a distribution of securities are prohibited from simultaneously engaging in market making and other activities with respect to such securities for a specified period of time prior to the commencement of such distributions, subject to specified exceptions or exemptions. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the shares offered in this prospectus.

We are and will continue to be subject to the penny stock rules. Broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in "penny stocks" are regulated by certain rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Penny stocks generally are equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 (other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or listed on the NASDAQ stock market provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system). The rules require that a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, deliver a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer must also provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in connection with the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, the rules generally

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require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the liquidity of penny stocks.

We will assume no obligation or responsibility whatsoever to determine a method of disposition for our shares of common stock offered by the selling stockholders or to otherwise include such shares within the confines of any registered offering other than the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

We have no obligation to assist or cooperate with the selling stockholders in the offering or disposition of our shares of common stock covered by this prospectus other than with respect to the filing of this prospectus and the filing of any amendments hereto pursuant to our agreement with the selling stockholders. We have no agreement with the selling stockholders or any other person requiring us to indemnify or hold harmless the holders of our shares of common stock covered by this prospectus.

We will pay substantially all of the expenses incident to the registration and offering of our common stock pursuant to this prospectus, other than commissions or discounts of underwriters, broker-dealers or agents.

### USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares of our common stock being offered for sale by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus.

### CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On September 1, 2004, we engaged IntuiCode, LLC to provide product development services to us under a one-year agreement calling for aggregate payments to IntuiCode of \$35,000 per month, or \$420,000 in the aggregate, and options to purchase 150,000 shares of our common stock. We paid IntuiCode approximately \$175,000 during the year ended December 31, 2004, and approximately \$300,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2005. In October 2005, we entered into a Technology Support Agreement with IntuiCode for

39

ongoing product development and support services for the period from September 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005 for consideration of \$15,000 per month plus the issuance of warrants for each such month to purchase 15,000 shares of our common stock at then-current market prices. Commencing January 1, 2006, IntuiCode is providing services on a monthly basis for cash compensation determined on a project-by-project basis. We acquired the rights to the Protector(TM) from IntuiCode, and paid aggregate royalties to IntuiCode of approximately \$88,374 for the year December 31, 2003 and did not pay royalties in the year ended December 31, 2004. We relinquished our rights to the Protector(TM) in early 2004 as the company changed its business strategy after the purchase of Money Centers and Available Money. Jeremy Stein, a member of our board of directors, holds approximately 1.5% of our stock (including shares subject to currently-exercisable options) is also the Chief Executive Officer and the holder of approximately 43% of the outstanding membership interests of IntuiCode. We believe the terms of IntuiCode's engagement are at least as fair as those that we could have obtained from unrelated third parties in arms-length negotiations. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2004, we extended short-term loans in the aggregate principal amount of \$63,000 to IntuiCode.

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These loans have been repaid.

Although we believe that IntuiCode is highly qualified to provide these services, we believe that other software developers are available to provide similar services should IntuiCode no longer be able or willing to do so.

On September 10, 2004, we borrowed \$210,000 from the father of our chief executive officer to pay an advance on commissions to a new casino customer. This loan bears interest at 10% per annum, which is payable monthly beginning October 1, 2004. The principal amount of this loan is repayable in monthly payments payable on the 1st day of each month commencing with the second month following the month in which we commence operations at Angel of the Winds Casino, and continuing on the 1st day of each month thereafter through April 30, 2005, provided that, upon any merger of our company, sale of substantially all of our assets or change in majority ownership of our voting capital stock, the lender has the right to accelerate this loan and demand repayment of all outstanding principal and all unpaid accrued interest thereon. The amount of the principal payment due in any month is equal to the amount of lease fee advances that we receive from this casino customer during that month. In addition, we issued the lender warrants to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$.33 per share. In the event that the principal amount of this loan plus all accrued interest thereon is paid in full on or before March 1, 2006, then we shall have the right to cancel warrants to purchase 25,000 shares.

In October 2004, we issued options to purchase 100,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.35 per share to Jeremy Stein in full settlement of all obligations under his employment agreement.

In December 2004, we issued options to purchase an aggregate of 150,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share to two consultants at IntuiCode. Jeremy Stein received 60,000 of these options.

From September to December 2005 we borrowed \$725,000 from seven individuals, including our Chief Financial Officer (\$25,000) and our Chief Executive Officer's uncle and brother (\$250,000 each). These loans bear interest at 10% per annum with terms of nine months. Warrants to purchase an aggregate of 112,500 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share were issued to our Chief Financial Officer (12,500 shares) and four unaffiliated lenders (100,000 shares).

### DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

Our authorized capital stock currently consists of 170,000,000 shares, of which 150,000,000 shares are common stock, with a par value of \$0.001 per share, and 20,000,000 shares are "blank check" preferred stock, with a par value of \$0.001 per share.

As of the date of this prospectus, there are 25,206,978 issued and outstanding shares of our common stock, and no issued and outstanding shares of our Preferred Stock. All outstanding shares of capital stock are duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid, and non-assessable. No material potential liabilities are anticipated to be imposed on shareholders under state statutes.

40

Common Stock.

Each holder of our common stock is entitled to one vote for each share owned of record on all matters voted upon by our stockholders.

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Our common stock has no cumulative voting rights, preemption rights, and no redemption, sinking fund, or conversion privileges. Since the holders of our common stock do not have cumulative voting rights, holders of more than 50% of our total outstanding common shares can elect all of our directors, and holders of the remaining shares, by themselves, cannot elect any of our directors.

Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends if, as, and when declared by our board of directors out of funds legally available for such purpose.

Upon the dissolution, liquidation or winding up of our company, the holders of our common stock are entitled to share equally and ratably our net assets, if any, available to such holders after distributions to holders of our preferred stock.

### Blank Check Preferred Stock.

Our board of directors has the authority, without further stockholder approval, to issue up to 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the designations, rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of these shares, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption and liquidation preferences. These shares of preferred stock may have rights senior to our common stock. The issuance of preferred stock could decrease the amount of earnings and assets available for distribution to the holders of common stock or could adversely affect the rights and powers, including voting rights, of the holders of our common stock.

### Transfer Agent and Registrar.

Florida Atlantic Stock Transfer, Inc., 7130 N. Nob Hill Road, Tamarac, Florida 33321-1841 is our transfer agent and the registrar for our common stock. Our transfer agent's telephone number is (954) 726-6320.

### Possible Anti-Takeover Effects of Authorized but Unissued Stock.

Our authorized but unissued capital stock consists of 126,033,336 shares of common stock and 20,000,000 shares of blank check preferred stock. One effect of the existence of authorized but unissued capital stock may be to enable our board of directors to render more difficult or to discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a merger, tender offer, proxy contest, or otherwise, and thereby to protect the continuity of our management. If, in the due exercise of its fiduciary obligations, for example, the board of directors were to determine that a takeover proposal was not in our best interests, such shares could be issued by our board of directors without stockholder approval in one or more private placements or other transactions that might prevent, or render more difficult or costly, completion of the takeover transaction by diluting the voting or other rights of the proposed acquirer or insurgent stockholder or stockholder group, by creating a substantial voting block in institutional or other hands that might undertake to support the position of the incumbent board of directors, by effecting an acquisition that might complicate or preclude the takeover, or otherwise.

### DISCLOSURE OF COMMISSION POSITION ON INDEMNIFICATION FOR SECURITIES ACT LIABILITIES

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that all of our directors, officers, employees and agents shall be entitled to be indemnified to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law.



Paragraph B of Article Seventh of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides:

"The Corporation, to the full extent permitted by Section 145 of the GCL, as amended from time to time, shall have the power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the Corporation) by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorney's fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he acted in good faith and in a manner reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceedings, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, upon a plea of nolo contendere or equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation, and with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful."

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers, and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person in a successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, we will, unless in the opinion of our counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to the court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

Our common stock is currently quoted on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol "MCAM.OB."

Market Information

Our shares of common stock were first quoted on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board on October 14, 2002. The following table presents the high and low bid prices per share of our common stock as quoted for the years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2005, and for the period from January 1, 2006 to the date of this Prospectus, which information was provided by NASDAQ Trading and Market Services.

Year ending December 31, 2006

-----  
 Quarter ended: High Bid Low Bid

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	-----	-----
March 31, 2006(1)	0.33	0.20
(1) Through January 31, 2006.		

Year ended December 31, 2005

	-----	-----
Quarter ended:	High Bid	Low Bid
	-----	-----
March 31, 2005	1.15	0.51
June 30, 2005	0.55	0.30
September 30, 2005	0.67	0.34
December 31, 2005	0.45	0.25

Year ended December 31, 2004

	-----	-----
Quarter ended:	High Bid	Low Bid
	-----	-----
March 31, 2004	1.80	0.56
June 30, 2004	0.75	0.30
September 30, 2004	0.52	0.30
December 31, 2004	0.65	0.26

The above quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission and may not reflect actual transactions. On January 20, 2006, the closing bid price for our common stock was \$0.24 per share.

### Holders

As of January 31, 2006, we had 47 stockholders of record of our common stock. Such number of record holders was derived from the records maintained by our transfer agent, Florida Atlantic Stock Transfer.

### Dividends

To date, we have not declared or paid any cash dividends and do not intend to do so for the foreseeable future. Prior to our acquisition by iGames in January 2004, we paid dividends to our shareholders. In 2003, these dividends were approximately \$94,900. In January 2004, prior to the acquisition, these dividends were approximately \$270,010. In the future we intend to retain all earnings, if any, to finance the continued development of our business. Any future payment of dividends will be determined solely in the discretion of our Board of Directors.

### Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

	-----	-----
Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number remaining future equity

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Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	0	\$0.00
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	5,240,688	\$1.33
Total	5,240,688	\$1.33

There were no other securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans at December 31, 2004.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Money Centers of America, Inc. as of December 31, 2004 and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 have been included herein and in the registration statement in reliance upon the report of Sherb & Co., LLP independent certified public accountants, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters, including the legality of the issuance of the shares of common stock offered herein, are being passed upon for us by our counsel, Klehr, Harrison, Harvey, Branzburg & Ellers LLP, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We are required to comply with the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act of 1934. Accordingly, we are required to file quarterly and annual reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement on Form SB-2 to register the securities offered by this prospectus. The prospectus is part of the registration statement, and, as permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules, does not contain all of the information in the registration statement. For future information about us and the securities offered under this prospectus, you may refer to the registration statement and to the exhibits and schedules filed as a part of the registration statement. You can review the registration statement and its exhibits at the public reference facility maintained by the Securities and Exchange Commission at 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The registration statement is also available electronically on the World Wide Web at <http://www.sec.gov>.

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	Page
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Independent Auditors' Report for Year ended December 31, 2004.....	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2004.....	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 (audited) and December 31, 2003 (unaudited).....	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Deficit for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004(audited) and December 31, 2003 (unaudited).....	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 (audited) and December 31, 2003 (unaudited).....	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.....	F-7
Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2005 (unaudited) .....	F-24
Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited) for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004 .....	F-25
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited) for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and September 30, 2004 .....	F-26
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited).....	F-27

F-1

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors  
Money Centers of America, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Money Centers of America, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of Money Centers of

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America, Inc. as of December 31, 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 17 to the financial statements, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$14,811,030 as of December 31, 2004 and had net losses and cash used in operations of \$11,841,753 and \$902,217, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2004. This raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to these matters are also described in Note 17. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/Sherb & Co., LLP  
Certified Public Accountants

Boca Raton, Florida  
April 12, 2005

F-2

### MONEY CENTERS OF AMERICA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 2004

##### ASSETS

Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 432,897
Restricted cash	4,187,776
Accounts receivable	808,166
Loans receivable	43,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	399,435
Total current assets	5,871,274
Property and equipment, net	452,510
Intangible assets, net	1,094,388
Goodwill	1,831,104
Deferred financing costs	97,324
	\$ 9,346,600

##### LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,064,412
Accrued expenses	349,967
Current portion of capital lease	29,460
Loans payable	2,000,000

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Notes payable	344,658
Lines of credit	5,926,712
Due to officer	316,155
Commissions payable	1,092,331
	-----
Total current liabilities	11,123,695
Long-term liabilities:	
Capital lease	112,222
Lines of credit, net of current portion	2,236,904
	-----
Total long-term liabilities	2,349,126
Stockholders' Deficit:	
Preferred stock; \$.001 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 0 shares issued and outstanding	-
Common stock; \$.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized 23,967,664 shares issued and outstanding	239,677
Additional paid-in capital	10,445,132
Accumulated deficit	(14,811,030)
	-----
Total stockholders' deficit	(4,126,221)
	-----
	\$ 9,346,600
	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-3

MONEY CENTERS OF AMERICA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2004	2003 UNAUDITED
	-----	-----
Revenues	\$ 16,258,302	\$ 5,514,303
Operating expenses	13,912,356	4,286,037
	-----	-----
Gross profit	2,345,946	1,228,266
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,642,341	904,745
Noncash compensation	7,674,491	-
Loss on impairment of intangibles	417,880	-

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Loss on obsolete inventory	130,883	-
Depreciation and amortization	1,615,803	159,203
	-----	-----
Operating income (loss)	(10,135,452)	164,318
Other income (expenses):		
Interest expense, net	(1,706,471)	(182,947)
Other income	170	497,733
	-----	-----
	(1,706,301)	314,786
	-----	-----
Net income (loss)	\$ (11,841,753)	\$ 479,104
	=====	=====
Net income (loss) per common share basic	\$ (1.33)	\$ 0.14
	=====	=====
Net income (loss) per common share diluted	\$ (1.33)	\$ 0.10
	=====	=====
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding		
-Basic	8,912,513	3,333,183
	=====	=====
-Diluted	8,912,513	4,633,183
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-4

MONEY CENTERS OF AMERICA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	Series A Preferred Stock (\$ .001 par value)		Common Stock (\$ .01 par value)		Additional Paid-In Capital	Acco
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount		
Balance, December 31, 2002	-	\$ -	2,781,249	\$ 11,125	\$ -	\$ (
Stock issued for intangible asset	-	-	150,000	600	464,400	
Issuance of common stock for services	-	-	370,042	1,480	806,284	

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Issuance of shares as collateral for line of credit	-	-	250,000	1,000	(1,000)
Exercise of stock options	-	-	6,250	25	2,475
S corporation distributions	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of common stock, net of offering costs	-	-	408,750	1,635	706,420
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income (Unaudited)					
-----					
Balance, December 31, 2003	-	-	3,966,291	15,865	1,978,579
-----					
Preferred stock issued in connection with reverse acquisition	1,351,640	1,351	-	-	(1,351)
Issuance of common stock for services			25,000	100	29,900
Issuance of options to employees and consultants	-	-	-	-	5,304,418
Exercise of stock options			62,500	250	24,750
S corporation distributions	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of shares for payment on Available Money, Inc.	-	-	1,470,589	5,882	1,994,118
Note Discount on 25,000 warrants issued	-	-	-	-	8,845
Pursuant to original merger agreement Series A Preferred Stockholders, received 10 shares MCAM per preferred share	(1,351,640)	(1,351)	13,516,400	54,066	(52,715)
Beneficial conversion dividend - preferred stockholder's received 11.5 shares instead of 10			2,027,460	8,109	1,025,492
Common stock issued for compensation			4,370,013	17,481	2,271,020
Canceled shares in connection with Available Money, Inc. Purchase	-	-	(1,470,589)	(5,882)	(1,994,118)
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	-	-
Change in par value	-	-	-	143,806	(143,806)
Net Loss					(1
-----					
Balance, December 31, 2004	- \$	-	23,967,664	\$239,677	\$10,445,132
=====					

The Accompanying notes are an intergral part of these financial statements.



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MONEY CENTERS OF AMERICA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net (loss) income	\$ (11,841,753)	\$
Adjustments used to reconcile (loss) income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,615,803	
Interest on note discount	1,561	
Gain on forgiveness of debt	-	
Gain on disposal of assets	-	
Common stock and stock options issued for services	7,637,476	
Inventory write-down	130,883	
Loss on impairment of intangibles	417,880	
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	822,288	
Accrued expenses	47,785	
Commissions payable	1,009,211	
(Increase) decrease in:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	39,146	
Accounts receivable	(782,497)	
Loans receivable	-	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(902,217)	
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received in acquisition	27,398	
Proceeds from disposal of assets	-	
Purchases of property and equipment	(157,391)	
Cash paid for acquisition and intangible assets	(4,109,381)	
Purchase of deferred financing	-	
	-----	-----
Net cash used by investing activities	(4,239,374)	
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in restricted cash	(2,361,823)	
Net change in line of credit	5,501,523	
Capital lease obligation	95,722	
Payments on capital lease obligations	(18,356)	
Increase in loans payable	2,000,000	
Advances from officer	192,280	
Proceeds from notes payable	183,443	
Payments on notes payable	-	
Decrease in loans receivable	(43,000)	
Increase in dividends payable	23,710	
Paid in Capital	-	
Exercise of stock options	25,000	

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Dividends	(270,010)	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used) by financing activities	5,328,489	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	186,898	
CASH, beginning of year	245,999	
	-----	-----
CASH, end of year	\$ 432,897	\$
	=====	=====
Supplemental disclosures:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 1,706,471	
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-6

MONEY CENTERS OF AMERICA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION

Money Centers of America Inc. (the "Company"), a Delaware corporation, was incorporated in October 1997.

On January 2, 2004, pursuant to an Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") by and among the Company, Christopher M. Wolfington, iGames Entertainment, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("iGames"), Michele Friedman, Jeremy Stein and Money Centers Acquisition, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of iGames, Money Centers Acquisition, Inc. was merged with and into the Company and the Company, as the surviving corporation, became a wholly-owned subsidiary of iGames (the "Merger"). For accounting purposes, the transaction was treated as a recapitalization and accounted for as a reverse acquisition. Therefore, the financial statements reported herein and accompanying notes thereto reflect the assets, liabilities and operations of the Company as if it had been the reporting entity since inception. In connection with the Merger, all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of the Company were tendered to iGames and iGames issued to the Company stockholders an aggregate of 1,351,640 shares of iGames Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, \$.001 par value per share, and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of iGames common stock, par value \$.004 per share, at an exercise price of \$.01 per share. Each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock was entitled to ten votes in all matters submitted to a vote of iGames shareholders and was convertible at the option of the holders into ten shares of common stock at any time after the date on which iGames amended its articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of its common stock to at least 125,000,000.

The Company is a single source provider of cash access services to the gaming industry. The Company has combined advanced technology with personalized customer services to deliver ATM, Credit Card Advance, POS Debit, Check Cashing Services, CreditPlus outsourced marker services, and merchant card processing.

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Pursuant to the terms of a Stock Purchase Agreement between iGames, Helene Regen and Samuel Freshman dated January 6, 2004 (the "Stock Purchase Agreement"), iGames acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Available Money, Inc., a provider of ATM cash access services based in Los Angeles, California. The purchase price of this transaction was \$6,000,000, \$2,000,000 of which was paid in cash at closing, \$1,850,000 of which was paid in cash on April 12, 2004 (with \$150,000 withheld as described below), and \$2,000,000 of which was paid by issuance of 1,470,589 shares of iGames common stock on April 12, 2004, see note 18.

The Stock Purchase Agreement provides for adjustment of the purchase price in the event that certain of Available Money's customer contracts do not renew or that the former stockholders of Available Money do not provide iGames with assistance in obtaining renewals of such contracts. During 2004, several Available Money customers did not renew their agreements with Available Money. As a result, under the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement, iGames (i) withheld \$150,000 of the purchase price payable in cash in April 2004, and (ii) cancelled all of the 1,470,589 shares of common stock initially issued in the transaction.

On October 15, 2004 the Company formally changed its name from iGames Entertainment, Inc. to Money Centers of America, Inc. Additionally, management believed that calendar year reporting was more transparent. Accordingly, on October 15, 2004 the company changed its Fiscal year from March 31, to December 31. Additionally, the Company formally changed its par value on its common stock to \$0.01 from \$0.004.

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity date of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

#### b. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

F-7

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### c. RECEIVABLES AND REVENUE RECOGNITION

##### i. ATM AND CREDIT CARD RECEIVABLES

Fees earned from ATM and credit card advances are recorded on the date of transaction.

Accounts receivable arise primarily from ATM, credit card advances and check cashing services provided at casino locations. Concentration of credit risk related to ATM and credit card advances are limited to the processors who remit the cash advanced back to the Company along with the Company's allocable share of fees earned. The Company believes

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these processors are financially stable and no significant credit risk exists with respect to accounts receivable arising from credit card advances. No allowance was considered necessary at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

### ii. CHECK CASHING

Revenue is recorded from fees on check cashing services on the date the check is cashed. If a customer's check is returned by the bank on which it is drawn, the full amount of the check is charged as bad debt loss. The check is subsequently resubmitted to the bank for payment. If it is honored by the bank, the amount of the check is recognized as a negative bad debt. Based on the quick turnaround of the check being returned by the bank on which it is drawn and the resubmission to the bank for payment, the Company feels this method approximates the allowance method, which is a Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Based upon past history no allowance was considered necessary at December 31, 2004.

### d. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts, loans, receivables, notes, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their carrying amounts because of the short maturities of these instruments.

### e. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost, and depreciation is calculated by use of straight-line methods over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

### f. ACQUISITION, GOODWILL AND IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

On January 6, 2004, iGames acquired the capital stock of Available Money, Inc. ("Available Money"). The acquisition was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting and the results of operations of Available Money are included in the operations of the Company from January 6, 2004. The purchase price was \$6,000,000. The initial goodwill recorded on this purchase was approximately \$3,800,000. The remaining \$2,100,000 was assigned to contract rights. The carrying value of goodwill as well as other long-lived assets is reviewed if the facts and circumstances suggest that they may be impaired. If this review indicates that the assets will not be recoverable, as determined based on the discounted estimated cash flows of the Company over the remaining amortization period, the Company's

F-8

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

carrying values of the assets would be reduced to their estimated fair values. Goodwill is assumed to have an indefinite life pursuant to statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and accordingly is not amortized but subject to periodic impairment tests. Acquired contract rights are considered to have a finite life, pursuant to SFAS 142, to be amortized over the period the asset is expected to contribute to future cash flows. MCA expects the period to be 1 to 4 years. The contract rights will also be subject to periodic impairment tests. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, the Company is required to evaluate the carrying value of its intangible assets (goodwill) subsequent to their acquisition. Since some of the Available Money

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contracts have not renewed and the Company has canceled 1,470,589 shares of stock issued to the former Available Money shareholders, representing a \$2,000,002 reduction in the purchase price, the Company has accordingly lowered the goodwill recorded on the purchase by \$2,000,002, to approximately \$1,831,000. Management evaluates this balance on an ongoing basis and has determined that there has been no subsequent impairment and that the balance of approximately \$1,831,000 at December 31, 2004 is a fair estimate.

### g. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123 (revised 2004) "Share-Based Payment". This Statement requires that the cost resulting from all share-based transactions be recorded in the financial statements. The Statement establishes fair value as the measurement objective in accounting for share-based payment arrangements and requires all entities to apply a fair-value-based measurement in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees. The Statement also establishes fair value as the measurement objective for transactions in which an entity acquires goods or services from non-employees in share-based payment transactions. The Statement replaces SFAS 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25 "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees". The provisions of this Statement will be effective for the Company beginning with its fiscal year ending 2005. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this new Standard will have on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

### h. INTERNAL USE SOFTWARE AND WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT COSTS

The Company has adopted the provisions of AICPA Statement of Position ("SOP") 98-1, Accounting for the Costs of Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use, and Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Consensus #00-2. Accounting for Web Site Development Costs. The type of costs incurred by the Company in developing its internal use software and Web site include, but are not limited to payroll-related costs (e.g. fringe benefits) for employees who devote time to the internal use computer software or Web site project, consulting fees, the price of computer software purchased from third parties and travel expenses incurred by employees or consultants in their duties directly associated with developing the software. These costs are either expensed or capitalized depending on the type of cost and the stage of development of the software and Web site. SOP 98-1 and EITF #00-2 define three stages of development.

The preliminary or planning stage includes all activities related to conceptualizing, evaluating and selecting the alternatives for implementing the project including, but not limited to, developing a project plan, determining desired functionalities and content, identifying required hardware and software tools and selecting external vendors and consultants. All internal and external costs during the preliminary project stage are expensed as incurred.

The application and infrastructure development stage begins immediately upon conclusion of the preliminary or planning stage and includes, but is not limited to, all activities related to designing the software configuration and software interfaces, acquiring or customizing the software necessary to build the application, coding, hardware installation and testing, including parallel processing. Generally, any internal and external costs incurred during the application and infrastructure development stage are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic life of the software of three to seven years. General and administrative costs and overhead costs are not capitalized. Amortization for each module or component of

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software begins after all substantial testing is completed and it is deemed to be ready for its intended use. The only exception to beginning amortization at that time would be if the functionality of that module or component is entirely dependent on the completion of other modules or component in which case the amortization would begin when both the module and the other modules upon which it is functionally dependent are ready for their intended use.

The post-implementation/operation stage includes, but is not limited to, activities related to training, user administration, application maintenance, system backups, routine security reviews, the costs of which are expensed as incurred. Also, upgrades and enhancements that result in additional functionality may occur during this stage, the costs of which are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic life of the upgrade or enhancement of three to five years.

F-9

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 2004, the net book value of capitalized software was \$367,451. Amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$7,209.

The Company makes ongoing evaluations of the recoverability of its capitalized internal use software and Web site by comparing the amount capitalized for each module or component of software to their estimated net realizable values. If such evaluations indicate that the unamortized costs exceed the net realizable values, the Company writes off the amount by which the unamortized costs exceed the net realizable values.

#### i. INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under the liability method in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME TAXES" under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

#### j. USE OF ESTIMATES

Preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America required 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 balance sheets and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### k. DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS

Deferred financing costs are amortized over the term of the related debt.

#### l. ADVERTISING

The Company's policy is to expense advertising costs as the costs are incurred. Advertising expenses was for the years ended December 31, 2004

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and 2003 were \$28,383 and \$7,779 respectively.

### m. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

The Company accounts for stock options issued to employees in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. As such, compensation cost is measured on the date of grant as the excess of the current market price of the underlying stock over the exercise price. Such compensation amounts, if any, are amortized over the respective vesting periods of the option grant. The Company adopted the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and SFAS 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure", which permits entities to provide pro forma net income (loss) and pro forma earnings (loss) per share disclosures for employee stock option grants as if the fair-valued based method defined in SFAS No. 123 had been applied. The Company accounts for stock options and stock issued to non-employees for goods or services in accordance with the fair value method of SFAS 123.

### n. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company has adopted SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share". Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the per share amount that would have resulted if dilutive common stock had been converted to common stock, as prescribed by SFAS No. 128. The company had 5,240,688 option and warrants at December 31, 2004 not included in diluted earnings per share because the options and warrants would be anti-dilutive because the company had a net loss. Included in the weighted average common shares diluted at December 31, 2003 were 1,300,000 stock options.

F-10

### 3. RESTRICTED CASH

Restricted cash is the balance of cash that is in Money Center's bank accounts and network that is collateral for our asset based lender. The Company does not have access to this cash unless there is sufficient collateral. In order to pay operating expenses, the company requests that the asset based lender transfer funds into the Company unrestricted cash accounts. The restricted cash balance at December 31, 2004 was \$4,187,776.

### 4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The major classes of property and equipment at December 31, 2004 are as follows:

	Estimated Life	2004
Equipment	5 years	\$ 854,404
Furniture	5-7 years	72,098
		926,502
Less accumulated depreciation		(473,992)
		\$ 452,510

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Depreciation expense for property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$168,873 and \$125,027 respectively.

The amounts above include equipment under capital leases with a gross carrying value of \$243,799 and accumulated depreciation of \$51,421 at December 31, 2004.

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Intangible assets at December 31, 2004 are as follows:

	Estimated Life	2004
	-----	-----
Software	15 Years	\$ 9,928
Software development costs	5-7 years	382,625
Website development costs	3 years	24,000
Contract rights	1 - 3 years	2,100,306
Goodwill	Indefinite	1,831,104
Other	3 years	5,108
		-----
		4,353,071
Less accumulated amortization		(1,427,579)
		-----
		\$ 2,925,492
		=====

F-11

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL (CONTINUED)

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company recognized an impairment loss on intangible assets of \$417,880. The Company made a decision not to pursue marketing its "slot anti-cheating device" and its casino table game. This resulted in the write-off of the corresponding licenses, trademarks and patents.

Amortization expense, for intangible assets, for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$1,446,931 and \$34,175 respectively. Estimated amortization expense over the next five years is as follows:

Year	Amount
2005	\$ 440,941
2006	\$ 374,008
2007	\$ 62,926
2008	\$ 32,685
2009	\$ 23,785

6. LOANS AND NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable at December 31, 2004 consisted of the following:

	2004
	-----
The Company borrowed \$2,000,000 from Chex Services, Inc. on January 6, 2004 to pay the first \$2,000,000 to the former owners of Available Money. The loan bore interest at a rate of 15% per annum from January 6, 2004 until February 1, 2004 (25 days), and at a rate of 10% per annum thereafter. The Company has not recorded interest, because there are various	\$ 2,000,000



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significant offsets related to the cancellation of the Company's acquisition of Chex Services. This note is currently in litigation, see note [18.] This represents the remaining \$150,000 of the Available Money purchase price. As stated in Note 1, this amount is being withheld from Helene Reagan and Samuel Freshman in accordance with the stock purchase agreement provisions regarding purchase price adjustments. In addition, the Company does not anticipate it will have to pay this amount due to various settlement proposals. Management has elected to keep this liability recorded as a liability until an official settlement or judgment is rendered. This Note is currently in litigation, see note [18]

F-12

6. LOANS AND NOTES PAYABLE (CONTINUED)

On September 10, 2004, the Company borrowed \$210,000 from a family member of our chief executive officer to pay an advance on commissions to the Angel of the Winds casino. This note is shown net of a discount of \$8,846 for the value of various warrants issued in conjunction with the loan along with the corresponding amortization of the note discount of \$1,561. The discount of \$8,846 is amortized over 17 months beginning October 1, 2004. The note bears interest at 10% per annum and is payable monthly, beginning October 1, 2004. The principal amount of this note is repayable in monthly payments payable on the 1st day of each month commencing with the second month following the month in which the Company commences operations at Angel of the Winds Casino and continuing on the 1st day of each month thereafter through April 30, 2005. Per the contract between the Company and Angel of the Winds Casino, this note's interest is deductible from the commission that the Company pays the Casino on a monthly basis.

-----  
\$ 2,344,658  
=====

7. CAPITAL LEASES

Capital lease obligations at December 31, 2004 consisted of the following:

	2004
	-----
Obligation under capital lease, imputed interest rate at 12.78%; due in May 2007; collateralized by equipment	46,320
Obligation under capital lease, imputed interest rate at 8.21%; due December 2009; collateralized by equipment	47,681
Obligation under capital lease, imputed interest rate at 8.21%; due December 2009; collateralized by equipment	47,681
Less current maturities	(29,460)
	-----
	112,222

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=====

Future minimum lease payments for equipment acquired under capital leases at December 31, 2004 are as follows:

2005	67,575
2006	40,346
2007	22,497
2008	16,547
2009	16,547
	-----
Total minimum lease payments	163,512
Less amount representing interest	21,830
	-----
Present value of net minimum lease	141,682
Less current portion	29,460
	-----
	112,222
	=====

F-13

8. LINES OF CREDIT

Lines of credit at December 31, 2004 consisted of the following:

Line of credit, maximum availability of \$3,000,000. Subject to various restrictive covenants, interest is payable monthly at 16% per annum, borrowings are collateralized by restricted cash and guaranteed by the majority shareholder of the Company. The line of credit is also collateralized by all the assets of the Company. The lender has allowed the Company to draw in excess of the credit limit to fund an increased level of transactions. Due to the addition of 3 new casinos from September 2004 through February 2005 the Company requires additional funds for vault cash at new casino operations. The Company is in the process of negotiating its renewal terms to seek to increase the available credit and lower the interest rate.

\$ 4,187,776

Line of credit, interest is payable monthly at 9% per annum, the line is unsecured and due on demand.

315,500

Line of credit, non-interest bearing, the line is unsecured and due on demand

1,137,840

On December 1, 2003, the Company entered into a \$250,000 line of credit, due on demand with an asset based lender. This debt bears interest at the prime rate of interest plus 10%, floating with daily resets, for the actual number of days that the loan remains outstanding, provided that the minimum rate on this loan is 14.5% per annum. The Company is obligated to pay the lender a collateral management fee equal to one percent of the principal balance of the loan for each month that the loan is outstanding. In order to secure the performance of the Company's obligation under this loan, the Company granted the lender a continuing lien on and security interest in and to 250,000 newly issued

285,596

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shares of the Company's common stock. In addition, upon an event of default under the loan, the Company is obligated to register the resale of these pledged shares of common stock. Upon payment in full of all amounts due under the loan, the lender is obligated to deliver all stock certificates evidencing the ownership of these shares to the Company for cancellation.

On April 12, 2004, the Company borrowed \$2,050,000 from an asset-based lender to make the second Available Money payment. The note bears interest at 17% per annum and is payable over a 24 month period. The note is guaranteed by the majority shareholder of the Company and also collateralized by all the assets of the Company. Unpaid interest has been added to the balance, increasing the balance of the note to \$2,236,904.

2,236,904

-----  
\$ 8,163,616  
=====

F-14

9. STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

In August 2004, with the approval of the Board of Directors, the Company increased its authorized number of common stock issuable from 50,000,000 to 150,000,000 shares \$.01 par value per share. Additionally, the Company is now authorized to issue 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock \$.001 par value per share.

In December 2003 the Company affected a 1- for- 4 reverse stock split. As a result, the Common stock par value was increased to \$ .004 per share. All amounts shown have been restated to account for this split.

In February 2003, the Company issued 61,250 shares of our common stock to employees and consultants for services rendered. Accordingly, the Company has recorded \$130,500, net of deferred compensation of \$62,500, in compensation to reflect the issuance of these shares.

In February 2003, the Company issued 75,000 shares of our common stock for the patent right to our Table Slots product. The shares were valued at the approximate fair market value on the date of the agreement, of \$330,000.

In March 2003, the Company sold 1,030,000 units consisting of one quarter of a share of our common stock and a warrant to purchase one quarter of a share of common stock (exercisable at \$1.50) for \$0.50 per unit to eight accredited investors. We received proceeds from this stock sale of \$448,050, which is net of offering costs paid of \$66,950. Additionally, the Company issued 1,250 shares of its common stock as part of the offering costs of this capital raise. None of the foregoing warrants have been exercised as of the date hereof.

In June 2003, the Company sold 500,000 units to a single investor consisting of one quarter of a share of our common stock and a warrant to purchase one quarter of a share of common stock (exercisable at \$1.00) for \$0.50 per unit. The Company received proceeds from this stock sale of \$235,000, which is net of offering costs paid of \$15,000. None of the foregoing warrants have been exercised as of the date hereof.

During the year ended 2003, the Company issued 80,000 shares of our restricted common stock to consultants for services rendered. The Company valued these

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shares at \$1.81 - \$2.84 per share the fair market value at the date of the grant and recorded non-cash compensation expense of \$174,800.

In July 2003, the Company issued 62,500 shares of restricted common stock to our chief executive officer pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement. The Company valued these shares at \$2.28 per share, the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant.

In October 2003, the Company sold 25,000 units consisting of one share of our common stock and two warrants to purchase a share of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.60 per share. The purchase price of these units was \$.25 per unit and the Company received gross proceeds from this stock sale of \$25,000. The units, shares of common stock and warrants were sold pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

In October 2003, the Company issued 81,750 shares of our common stock to three consultants for services rendered. The Company valued the shares at a fair value on the date of issuance and recorded consulting expense of \$147,690 or between \$1.80, and \$1.88 per share. These shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

In October 2003, pursuant to the terms of an asset purchase agreement, the Company purchased the Random X 21 product by issuing 75,000 restricted shares of common stock at the fair market value of \$135,000 to the seller as payment of 50% of the purchase price. This agreement was rescinded after the merger and the change in our business direction.

F-15

### 9. STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT (CONTINUED)

Also, in October 2003, the Company issued 4,542 shares of our common stock to employees. The Company valued the shares at the fair value on the date of issuance and recorded salary expense of \$8,175 or \$1.80 per share, respectively. These shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

Also, in November 2003, the Company granted options to purchase 62,500 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$2.00 per share to its former chief executive officer pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement. These shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

In December 2003, the Company issued 25,000 shares of our common stock to a consultant for services rendered. The Company valued the shares at the fair value on the date of issuance and recorded consulting expense of \$37,000 or \$1.48 per share. These shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

Additionally, in December 2003, the Company issued 5,000 shares of our common stock to a consultant for services rendered. The Company valued the shares at the fair value on the date of issuance and recorded consulting expense of \$6,600 or \$1.32 per share. These shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

On January 2, 2004, iGames issued 1,351,640 shares of its Series A Preferred Stock and warrants to purchase 2,500,000 shares of its common stock to the stockholders of Money Centers of America, Inc. pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger dated November 26, 2003, in a transaction exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(2) thereof and Rule 506 thereunder. These shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock were converted in October 2004 and each holder received 11.5 shares of the company's common

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stock.

Additionally, in January 2004, the Company issued 25,000 shares of our common stock to a consultant for services rendered. The Company valued these shares at the fair value on the date of issuance and recorded consulting expense of \$30,000 or \$1.20 per share. All of these shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company, issued capital distributions relating to its previous status as an S Corporation of \$270,010.

\$2,000,000 of the Available Money purchase price was paid by tender of an aggregate of 1,470,589 shares of common stock to the previous shareholders of Available Money. The terms of the Stock Purchase Agreement allow for certain purchase price adjustments. As a result, all of these shares of common stock were cancelled prior to December 31, 2004.

On September 10, 2004, the Company borrowed \$210,000 from an affiliate of our chief executive officer to pay an advance on commissions to a new casino customer. In connection with this note, the Company issued the lender warrants to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$.33 per share. In the event that the principal amount of this loan plus all accrued interest thereon is paid in full on or before March 1, 2006, then the Company shall have the right to cancel warrants to purchase 25,000 shares. The Company has valued these warrants at \$8,846 or \$0.37 per option options utilizing the Black-Scholes options pricing model using the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 3.0%, volatility of 151.07%, an estimated life of five years, and dividend yield of 0%.

In November 2003, in order to secure the performance of the Company's obligations under a new line of credit, the Company granted the lender a continuing lien on and security interest in 250,000 newly issued shares of its common stock. These shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

In December 2004, the Company granted options to purchase 150,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$.01 per share to the owners of a software development company as partial consideration for software development services. The Company valued these options at \$81,000 or \$.54 per share. These shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

F-16

### 9. STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT (CONTINUED)

In October of 2004 the holder of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock received 11.5 shares of the Company's common stock, which conversion rate was amended by the Board of Directors. The increase of 1.5 common shares per share of preferred totaling 2,027,460 of the Company's common stock was valued at \$1,033,601 treated as a dividend and recorded as an increase in accumulated deficit.

In August 2004 the Company issued 4,370,000 shares to officers, directors and consultants for compensation. The shares were valued at the fair value on the date of issuance of \$2,288,500.

Pursuant to the terms of a common stock offering with registration rights, the company has accrued penalties in the amount of 70,000 shares. The Company has valued these shares at \$45,323.

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### 10. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

In May 2003, the Company issued options to purchase 62,500 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$2.04 per share to our former chief executive officer pursuant to the terms of his employment agreement. These options were issued under our stock option plan in a transaction exempt for the registration requirements of the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(2) thereof.

In January 2004, the Company issued options to purchase 2,635,000 shares of our common stock to Christopher M. Wolfington and options to purchase an aggregate of 485,000 shares of our common stock to 16 of our employees and consultants under our stock option plan. The Company valued these options at \$5,223,418 using the intrinsic value method at the date of issuance. The securities were issued in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(2) thereof.

In May 2004, the Company issued 62,500 options to purchase common stock to one of its employees at an exercise price of \$.70 per share, pursuant to the terms of this executive's employment contract.

In October 2004, the Company granted options to purchase 100,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$.35 per share to its former president in connection with the termination of his employment agreement. These securities were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. The former president is currently a director.

Stock option and warrant activity for the year ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003 is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2002	4,825,688	\$ .85
Granted	763,750	3.65
Exercised	(6,250)	(.40)
Cancelled	-	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2003	5,583,188	1.24
Granted	3,457,500	.03
Exercised	-	-
Cancelled	(3,800,000)	.01
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	5,240,688	\$ 1.33

F-17

### 10. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS (CONTINUED)

The following table summarizes the Company's stock options and warrants outstanding at December 31, 2004:

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Range of Exercise Price	Options and Warrants Outstanding	
	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Life
.01	3,270,000	9.00-10.00
.33-.40	131,250	.67-9.80
.70	62,500	9.34
1.00	75,000	3.50
2.00-2.40	300,000	3.82-8.84
4.00-6.00	1,401,938	1.00-3.50
	5,240,688	

All outstanding options and warrants are exercisable at December 31, 2004. Compensation expense, net income or earnings per share would not have changed had the Company applied SFAS No. 123 instead of APB No. 25.

11. INCOME TAXES

Money Centers of America, Inc. at December 31, 2003 was a stand alone entity that elected to be taxed under the provisions of Subchapter S of the Internal Revenue Code and under similar provisions of state tax law. Consequently, the operating results of Money Centers of America, Inc. for federal and state income tax purposes were reflected on Christopher Wolfington's, the 100% owner of the Company, individual income tax returns. Subsequently, when Money Centers of America, Inc. entered into a reverse triangular merger under Code Section 368(A) with I-Games Entertainment on January 2, 2004 the Company lost it's "S" status and is taxed as a "C" corporation. For comparison purposes, we are treating Money Centers of America, Inc. as if the Company was a "C" corporation for the 2003 and 2004 tax years.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 1,807,000	\$ -
Accrued expenses	182,000	-
Depreciation and amortization	57,000	(24,000)
Less valuation allowance	(2,046,000)	24,000

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Net deferred tax assets

\$ -

\$ -

The net change in the valuation allowance during the year ended December 31, 2004 was an increase of \$2,070,000.

The reconciliation of the income tax computed at the U.S. federal statutory rate to income tax expense for the periods ended December 31, 2004 and 2003:

F-18

11. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

	December 31,	
	2004	2003
Tax benefit at federal statutory rate (34%)	\$ 4,005,000	\$ (163,000)
Non-deductible stock compensation	(2,609,000)	-
Non-deductible expenses	(390,000)	(5,000)
Debt forgiveness under Code Section 108	-	168,000
Accrued expenses future benefit (liability)	183,000	-
Amortization & Depreciation future benefit (liability)	57,000	(24,000)
Net operating losses related to mergers	824,000	-
Change in valuation allowance	(2,070,000)	24,000
Net income tax benefit	\$ -	\$ -

FASB No. 109 requires a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets reported if, based on weight of the evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. After consideration of all the evidence, both positive and negative, management has determined that a full valuation allowance at December 31, 2004 is necessary to reduce the deferred tax assets to the amount that will more likely than not be realized. At December 31, 2004, the Company has available net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$5,314,000, which will start to expire in the year 2021. \$2,425,000 of the Net Operating Losses are subject to the limitations under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code relating to changes in ownership



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in the amount of \$231,000 annually as calculated under code Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code.

12. SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

MONEY CENTERS OF AMERICA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	9 MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,	
	2004	2003
Revenues	\$ 14,102,641	\$ 14,102,641
Operating expenses	12,064,240	12,064,240
Gross profit	2,038,401	2,038,401
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,893,128	1,893,128
Non-cash compensation	2,390,788	2,390,788
Depreciation and amortization	1,363,128	1,363,128
Operating income (loss)	(3,608,643)	(3,608,643)

F-19

12. SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED) (CONTINUED)

Other income (expenses):		
Interest expense, net	(1,599,491)	(1,599,491)
Other income	170	170
	(1,599,321)	(1,599,321)
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,207,964)	\$ (5,207,964)
Net income (loss) per common share basic	\$ (0.46)	\$ (0.46)
Net income (loss) per common share diluted	\$ (0.46)	\$ (0.46)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding		
-Basic	11,411,585	11,411,585
-Diluted	11,411,585	11,411,585

13. COMMITMENTS

a. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Company leases office space in Minnesota on a month to month basis for \$738 per month.

In conjunction with converting all of the Available Money ATM's, the Company now pays rent to various mall properties where it has ATM machines. These monthly rents average \$42,000 per month.

The Company is party to a 39-month lease agreement pursuant to which it rents office space in Pennsylvania at a monthly rent of \$2,635.

The Company's total rent expense under operating leases was approximately \$38,900 and \$13,000 for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Estimated rent expense under operating leases over the next five years is as follows:

Year	Amount
2005	\$40,476
2006	\$40,476
2007	\$40,476
2008	\$40,476
2009	\$40,476

F-20

13. COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

b. CASINO CONTRACTS

The Company operates at a number of Native American owned gaming establishments under contracts requiring the Company to pay a rental fee to operate at the respective gaming locations.

Typically, the fees are earned by the gaming establishment over the life of the contract based on one of the following scenarios:

- i. A dollar amount, as defined by the contract, per transaction volume processed by the Company.
- ii. A percentage of the Company's profits at the respective location.

As of December 31, 2004 the Company has recorded \$1,106,411 of accrued commissions on casino contracts.

Pursuant to the contracts, the Native American owned casinos have not waived their sovereign immunity.

c. EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

In January 2004, the Company entered into a five-year employment agreement with Christopher M. Wolfington, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer. In addition to an annual salary of \$350,000 per year (subject to

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annual increases at the discretion of the Board of Directors) (the "Base Salary"), Mr. Wolfington's employment agreement provides for a \$200,000 signing bonus, a guaranteed bonus equal to 50% of his Base Salary in any calendar year (the "Guaranteed Bonus") and a discretionary incentive bonus of up to 50% of his Base Salary in any calendar year pursuant to a bonus program to be adopted by the Board of Directors (the "Incentive Bonus"). Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Wolfington is entitled to fringe benefits including participation in retirement plans, life insurance, hospitalization, major medical, paid vacation, a leased automobile and expense reimbursement.

### 14. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains cash in bank accounts that exceed federally insured limits. At December 31, 2004, the Company had deposits in excess of federally insured amounts aggregating approximately \$4,800,000 at various financial institutions. The Company believes it has its cash deposits at high quality financial institutions. In addition, the Company maintains a significant amount of cash at each of the casinos. Management believes that the Company has controls in place to safeguard these on-hand amounts, and that no significant credit risk exists with respect to cash.

For the year ended December 31, 2004, approximately 40% of total revenues were derived from operations at 2 casinos. No other customers represented more than ten percent of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004.

### 15. DUE TO OFFICER

Amounts due to officer are evidenced by notes in the aggregate amount of \$332,800 that bear an interest rate of 10% per annum, payable monthly, and are due on demand. This consists of \$100,000 loaned to the Company by the officer in fiscal year 2004. This amount also includes monies due the officer in the amount of \$6,771 from 2002, sales commissions due the officer in the amount of \$21,029 from 2001, sales commissions due the officer in the amount of \$5,000 from fiscal year 2003, the officer's fiscal year 2004 bonus per his employment agreement in the amount of \$200,000, and dividends declared while an S corporation in the amount of \$23,710. Payments in the amount of \$40,355 paid to the officer have been netted to this note. The officer has been paid \$29,633 in interest on this note during the year ended December 31, 2004.

F-21

### 16. INTEREST EXPENSE

Included in interest expense are monies owed to a vendor for interest charges. The interest is based on the amount of cash in our Available Money ATM machines and network and is calculated on a daily basis. The balance of this cash funded by the bank in our ATM machines at December 31, 2004 was approximately \$17 million. The interest rate on the 17 million is 4.75% per annum.

### 17. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company has an accumulated deficit of \$14,811,030 as of December 31, 2004 and had net losses and cash used in operations of \$11,841,753 and \$902,217 respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2004. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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Management is in the process of implementing its business plan. Additionally, management is actively seeking additional sources of capital, but no assurance can be made that capital will be available on reasonable terms. Management believes the actions it is taking allow the Company to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

### 18. LITIGATION

On March 24, 2004, we filed a complaint in United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Equitex, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Chex Services, Inc. d/b/a Fastfunds ("Chex"). In the complaint, we allege that Equitex and Chex committed numerous breaches of the terms of the November 3, 2003 Stock Purchase Agreement pursuant to which we were to have acquired Chex from Equitex, including (i) false representations and warranties related to terminated Chex casino contracts and over \$600,000 in bad debts, (ii) material misrepresentations in SEC filings, (iii) entering into a material financing transaction in violation of the covenant not to enter into transactions outside the ordinary course of business, and (iv) failure to proceed in good faith toward closing, including notifying iGames that Equitex could not close on the transaction as structured. These breaches entitled us to terminate the Stock Purchase Agreement and receive a \$1,000,000 termination fee and reimbursement of our transaction costs (estimated at over \$750,000) from Equitex and Chex. Our complaint also states that Chex wrongfully and tortiously declared a default under the \$2,000,000 promissory note that we issued to Chex in connection with our acquisition of Available Money, and that Equitex and Chex tortiously interfered with our relationship with our senior lender. We seek to recover the \$1,000,000 termination fee and transaction costs together with significant damages that resulted from the defendants' breaches and tortuous conduct.

On March 23, 2004, Equitex filed an action in Delaware state court concerning the same Stock Purchase Agreement at issue in the Delaware federal action that we filed, alleging that Equitex was entitled to terminate the Stock Purchase Agreement and receive a \$1,000,000 termination fee and reimbursement of transaction costs. We removed this action to the Delaware federal district court. We are vigorously defending this action and believe that Equitex's and Chex's claims are unfounded. We have filed a counterclaim that restates the claims made in the federal action that we filed.

On March 15, 2004, Chex filed a complaint in the District Court of the State of Minnesota for the County of Hennepin against us alleging that we defaulted on interest payments on a \$2,000,000 promissory note evidencing our obligation to repay a loan that Chex extended to us in connection with our acquisition of Available Money (the "Minnesota Complaint"). The Minnesota Complaint seeks payment of the principal balance of the loan and accrued interest thereon. Chex initially alleged that we are liable to them for a penalty fee of \$1,000,000 as the result of the alleged termination by Equitex of the November 3, 2003 Stock Purchase Agreement, but have since waived their claims to the penalty fee. We subsequently removed the Minnesota Complaint to the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. On June 23, 2004, the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota transferred this action to the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. This case and the two Delaware federal court actions described above have since been consolidated by the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. On November 12, 2004, the Delaware District Court judge denied Chex's motion for summary judgment for sums allegedly due on the \$2,000,000 promissory note on the basis that the facts surrounding the alleged default on the note and the termination of the Stock Purchase Agreement were substantially interrelated and that resolution of the issues raised by Chex's motion would have to await trial. We are vigorously defending this action and believe that Chex's claims lack merit. Discovery in this matter is complete and we are in the process of filing dispositive motions.

18. LITIGATION (CONTINUED)

On July 15, 2004, the former stockholders of Available Money, Inc. filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against us and Christopher M. Wolfington, our Chief Executive Officer. The complaint arises out of our purchase of the capital stock of Available Money, Inc. pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement and alleges that we failed to make required payments of the purchase price set forth in the Stock Purchase Agreement. In addition, the former stockholders of Available Money also filed a Motion for a Standstill Order/Temporary Restraining Order that the court denied without a hearing. As we have paid or tendered to the former Available Money stockholders all consideration now due to them under the Stock Purchase Agreement, we believe that this lawsuit is frivolous. Accordingly, we believe that the suit was filed for inappropriate purposes and will vigorously defend against this action and seek sanctions for filing of a frivolous suit. We anticipate filing counterclaims against Helene Regen and Samuel K. Freshman seeking a substantial reduction in the purchase price and other damages and remedies based on fraud and misrepresentations by them in connection with the transaction. We recently filed a separate action against Howard Regen in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware which also seeks a substantial reduction in the purchase price and other damages and remedies based on fraud and misrepresentations by him in connection with the transaction. In the action against Howard Regen, we also filed a motion for a temporary restraining order and for injunctive relief prohibiting him from soliciting Available Money's customers or competing with Available Money. Howard Regen immediately entered into a Consent Order, which gave us the immediate relief we were seeking. The court granted our request for injunctive relief on March 11, 2005.

On or about October 14, 2004, Lake Street Gaming, LLC ("Lake Street") filed a Complaint against iGames Entertainment, Inc. and Money Centers of America, Inc. ("MCA") (collectively referred to hereinafter as "iGames") in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, alleging that iGames breached an Asset Purchase Agreement ("APA") that the parties executed on or about February 14, 2003. The suit also raises claims for fraudulent misrepresentation and intentional interference with contractual relations. By virtue of the APA, Lake Street sold to iGames all of Lake Street's right, title and interest in a casino game called "Table Slots." Lake Street alleges that it is entitled to additional compensation for the game that exceeds what was agreed to. This matter is still in the pleadings stage and iGames has moved to dismiss the plaintiff's claims for fraudulent misrepresentation and intentional interference with contractual relations, as well as to strike all claims for punitive damages. We are vigorously defending this action and believe that Lake Street's claims lack merit.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company began full service operation at a new casino on February 1, 2005. As of the date of this filing this new property has added approximately \$260,000 in revenue per month and \$20,000 in net operating income per month.

In January 2005, the Company raised \$502,000 from the sale of 984,314 shares of common stock at \$0.51 per share.

In January 2005 the Company has signed an ATM processing and \$40 million vault cash agreement with Genpass, Inc. The new agreement provides the Company with a full suite of ATM processing services, dedicated support for installations and

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conversions, and up to \$40 million in vault cash to meet the Company's ATM needs.

F-23

MONEY CENTERS OF AMERICA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

SEPTEMBER 30, 2005

UNAUDITED

ASSETS

Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 456,259
Restricted cash	4,014,124
Accounts receivable	824,165
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	485,990
	-----
Total current assets	5,780,538
Property and equipment, net	702,613
Intangible assets, net	1,232,362
Goodwill	203,124
Deferred financing costs	79,118
	-----
	\$ 7,997,755
	=====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,107,139
Accrued expenses	152,421
Current portion of capital lease	135,710
Notes payable	685,964
Lines of credit	8,220,590
Due to officer	375,626
Commissions payable	1,208,561
	-----
Total current liabilities	11,886,011
Long-term liabilities:	
Capital lease, net of current portion	212,207
	-----
Total long-term liabilities	212,207
Stockholders' Deficit:	
Preferred stock; \$.001 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized 0 shares issued and outstanding	-
Common stock; \$.01 par value, 150,000,000 shares authorized 25,206,978 shares issued and outstanding	252,070
Additional paid-in capital	11,145,728
Accumulated deficit	(15,498,261)
	-----

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Total Stockholders' Deficit	(4,100,463)
	-----
	\$ 7,997,755
	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-24

MONEY CENTERS OF AMERICA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
UNAUDITED

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2005	2004	2003
Revenues	\$ 4,547,708	\$ 4,767,853	\$ 15,000,000
Cost of revenues	3,485,400	4,040,955	12,000,000
Gross profit	1,062,308	726,898	3,000,000
Selling, general and administrative expenses	428,097	561,901	1,000,000
Noncash Compensation	15,666	6,425	
Depreciation and amortization	163,539	454,282	
Operating income (loss)	455,006	(295,710)	
Other income (expenses):			
Interest income	4,012	-	
Interest expense	(451,170)	(488,029)	(1,000,000)
Total interest expense, net	(447,158)	(488,029)	(1,000,000)
Other income	-	-	
Other expenses	-	-	
Total other expense, net	-	-	
Net Income (loss)	\$ 7,848	\$ (783,739)	\$ (1,000,000)
Net income (loss) per common share basic	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.14)	\$ (1.00)

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Net income (loss) per common share diluted	\$	0.00	\$	(0.14)	\$
	=====		=====		=====
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding					
-Basic		25,206,978		5,524,530	25,
	=====		=====		=====
-Diluted		28,470,605		5,524,530	25,
	=====		=====		=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-25

MONEY CENTERS OF AMERICA, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
UNAUDITED

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (687,231)	\$ (8,040,389)
Adjustments used to reconcile net loss to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	502,264	1,031,390
Inventory write-down	-	130,833
Loss on impairment of intangibles	-	417,880
Issuance of options to employees	-	4,877,050
Issuance of common stock and warrants to consultants	64,791	481,800
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	42,727	763,703
Accrued expenses	(22,546)	108,727
Commissions payable	116,229	926,356
(Increase) decrease in:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(86,555)	210,407
Accounts receivable	(15,999)	(850,107)
Inventory	-	1,515
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(86,320)	59,166
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received in acquisition	-	27,398
Purchases of property and equipment	(411,350)	(45,019)
Cash paid for acquisition of intangible assets	(467,891)	(1,946,430)
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(879,241)	(1,964,051)
Cash flows from financing activities:		



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Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	173,652	(378,604)
Net change in line of credit	56,974	3,194,381
Capital lease obligation	246,560	-
Payments on capital lease obligations	(40,153)	(13,620)
Increase (decrease) in loans payable	(500,000)	2,000,000
Advances to officer	(115,529)	(25,213)
Increase in notes payable	753,173	201,154
Payments on notes payable	(110,004)	(1,858,500)
Decrease (increase) in loans receivable	43,000	(58,000)
Increase in dividends payable	-	25,000
Sale of common stock, net	479,450	-
Exercise of stock options	1,800	25,000
Dividends	-	(270,010)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	988,923	2,841,588
NET INCREASE IN CASH	23,362	936,703
CASH, beginning of period	432,897	273,397
CASH, end of period	456,259	1,210,100
	-----	-----
Supplemental disclosures:	\$ 889,156	\$ 1,483,497
	=====	=====
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 1,418,097	\$ 1,117,037
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

F-26

1. ORGANIZATION

Money Centers of America Inc. (the "Company"), a Delaware corporation, was incorporated in October 1997. The Company is a single source provider of cash access services to the gaming industry. The Company has combined advanced technology with personalized customer services to deliver ATM, Credit Card Advance, POS Debit, Check Cashing Services, CreditPlus outsourced marker services, and merchant card processing.

On January 2, 2004, pursuant to an Amended and Restated Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") by and among the Company, Christopher M. Wolfington, iGames Entertainment, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("iGames"), Michele Friedman, Jeremy Stein and Money Centers Acquisition, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of iGames, Money Centers Acquisition, Inc. was merged with and into the Company and the Company, as the surviving corporation, became a wholly-owned subsidiary of iGames (the "Merger"). For accounting purposes, the transaction was treated as a recapitalization and accounted for as a reverse acquisition. Therefore, the financial statements reported herein and accompanying notes thereto reflect the assets, liabilities and operations of the Company as if it had been the reporting entity since inception. In connection with the Merger, all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of the Company were tendered to iGames and iGames issued to the Company stockholders an aggregate of 1,351,640 shares of iGames Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, \$.001 par value

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per share, and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of iGames common stock, par value \$.004 per share, at an exercise price of \$.01 per share. Each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock was entitled to ten votes in all matters submitted to a vote of iGames shareholders and was convertible at the option of the holders into ten shares of common stock at any time after the date on which iGames amended its articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of its common stock to at least 125,000,000. In October 2004 iGames was merged into the Company, and each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock was exchanged for 11.5 shares of the Company's common stock.

Pursuant to the terms of a Stock Purchase Agreement between iGames, Helene Regen and Samuel Freshman dated January 6, 2004 (the "Stock Purchase Agreement"), iGames acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Available Money, Inc., a provider of ATM cash access services based in Los Angeles, California. The purchase price of this transaction was \$3,850,000, \$2,000,000 of which was paid in cash at closing and \$1,850,000 of which was paid in cash on April 12, 2004. \$2,100,000 of the purchase price was assigned to contract rights. Acquired contract rights are considered to have a finite life, pursuant to SFAS 142, to be amortized over the period the asset is expected to contribute to future cash flows. The Company expects the period to be 1 to 4 years. The contract rights will also be subject to periodic impairment tests. The remaining \$1,750,000 was assigned to Goodwill. As a result of the July 2005 settlement of litigation with Equitex, Inc. and Chex Services, Inc., Goodwill was reduced by \$1,500,000 to approximately \$250,000.

### 2. UNAUDITED INTERIM INFORMATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial statements and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The accompanying consolidated financial statements for the interim periods are unaudited and reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position and operating results for the periods presented. These consolidated financial statements should be read in connection with the consolidated financial statements and related footnotes for the year ended December 31, 2004 and notes thereto contained in the annual report on Form 10-KSB as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year ending December 31, 2005.

F-27

### 3. LOANS AND NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable at September 30, 2005 consisted of the following:

	2005
On September 10, 2004, the Company borrowed \$210,000 from a family member of our chief executive officer to pay an advance on commissions to an unrelated third party. This note is shown net of debt discount totaling \$8,846 for the value of various warrants issued in connection with the note along with the corresponding amortization of the note discount of \$4,683. The discount of \$8,846 is amortized over 17 months beginning October 1, 2004. The note bears interest	----- \$82,398

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at 10% per annum and is payable monthly. At September 30, 2005, the Company had recorded \$710 as accrued interest payable in connection with this note. The principal amount of this note is repayable in monthly payments based on certain amounts received by the Company from the Angel of the Winds Casino on the 1st day of each month. In accordance with the contract between the Company and Angel of the Winds Casino, this note's interest is deductible from the commission that the Company pays the Casino on a monthly basis.

From September 23, through September 30, 2005 the Company issued three promissory notes in the aggregate amount of \$600,000 to three individuals, including the uncle and the brother of its Chief Executive Officer, in exchange for loans in the same amount. These notes are shown net of a debt discount totaling \$166,948. Of this total, \$17,342 represented a debt discount for a related note payable totaling \$100,000. The \$17,342 was computed pursuant to SFAS No. 123 and related fair value accounting under the Black-Scholes model. The remaining \$149,606 represented a debt discount in connection with the beneficial conversion feature on all convertible notes payable issued during 2005 totaling \$600,000. In connection with the notes issued during 2005, along with the corresponding amortization of the note discount of \$514, the Company had a remaining debt discount of \$166,434. The discount of \$166,948 is amortized over 9 months beginning September 23, 2005. These notes bear interest at 10% per annum and all principal and interest is due at maturity between June 22 and June 26, 2006 or earlier at the option of each holder upon a Change in Control (as defined in the notes). At September 30, 2005, the Company had recorded \$1,041 as accrued interest payable in connection with these notes.

433,566

F-28

Each Note is convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price equal to 85% of the average of the mean of the closing "bid" and "ask" prices of the Company's common stock for the ten (10) trading days immediately prior to the date of exercise. At September 30, 2005, there had been no conversions.

The Company issued a \$170,000 note to a former customer in exchange for a mutual release and settlement of a disputed \$286,043 in commissions. The note bears interest at 19.75% per annum. Accrued interest from November 1, 2004 through and including November 1, 2005 is payable (i) \$10,000 on the date the Company signed the note and (ii) the balance due on November 1, 2005. Continuing on the first day of each month thereafter to and including May 1, 2007 payments of principal and interest are due in the amount of \$10,989.32.

-----  
170,000

-----  
\$685,964  
=====

4. CAPITAL LEASES

On February 1, 2005 the Company entered into a new capital lease for 6 ATM

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machines at the Sandia Casino. The capitalized cost of the ATM machines is \$105,938. The terms of this lease require approximately \$30,000 down payment 90 days from installation and the remaining balance of approximately \$75,000 will be financed over 59 months, at 8.211% for \$1,500 per month. This note is collateralized by the equipment.

Between June 15, 2005 and July 31, 2005 the Company entered into a new capital lease for 5 ATM machines at the Tropicana Casino in Las Vegas. The approximate capitalized cost of the ATM machines is \$88,400. The terms of this lease require approximately \$25,000 down payment 90 days from installation and the remaining balance of approximately \$63,000 will be financed over 59 months, at 8.211% for approximately \$1,330 per month. This note is collateralized by the equipment.

In 2005 the Company entered into a new capital lease for 1 ATM machine at a software development office located in Boca Raton, Florida. The capitalized cost of the ATM machines is \$18,000. The terms of this lease require approximately \$5,000 down payment 90 days from installation and the remaining balance of approximately \$13,000 will be financed over 59 months, at 8.211% for \$266 per month. This note is collateralized by the equipment.

On July 16, 2005 the Company entered into a new capital lease for 2 ATM machines at Jerry's Nugget Casino in Las Vegas. The capitalized cost of the ATM machines is \$34,500. The terms of this lease require approximately \$10,000 down payment 90 days from installation and the remaining balance of approximately \$24,500 will be financed over 59 months, at 8.211% for \$530 per month. This note is collateralized by the equipment.

F-29

### 5. LINES OF CREDIT

Lines of credit at September 30, 2005 consisted of the following:

Line of credit, maximum availability of \$7,000,000, maturity date June 30, 2006. Subject to various restrictive covenants, interest is payable monthly at 17.5% per annum, borrowings are collateralized by restricted cash and guaranteed by the majority shareholder of the Company. The Company is required to pay a monthly facility fee equal to 1/12% of the highest balance of the line during the month. The line of credit is also collateralized by all the assets of the Company. At September 30, 2005, the Company had recorded related accrued interest payable of \$62,239 in connection with this line of credit. \$ 4,014,124

Line of credit. Interest is payable monthly at 9% per annum. The line is unsecured and due on demand. 388,000

Non-interest bearing lines of credit. The lines are unsecured and due on demand. 856,401

Lines of credit. The lines are unsecured and due on demand. The Company pays a fixed stated amount of interest totaling \$1,000 per month. The payments are recorded and charged to interest expense. 327,500

On December 1, 2003, the Company entered into a \$250,000 line of credit, due on demand, with an asset based lender. 92,201

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The Company has received a one year extension, with renewal subject to the lender's discretion. The current extension expires June 30, 2006. Beginning June 30, 2005 the Company began reducing this liability by making monthly payments in the amount of \$68,428. This debt bears interest at the prime rate of interest plus 10%, floating with daily resets, for the actual number of days that the loan remains outstanding, provided that the minimum rate on this loan is 14.5% per annum. At September 30, 2005, the Company had recorded related accrued interest payable of \$2,148 in connection with this line of credit. The Company prepaid the lender a facility fee of \$25,000 on June 30, 2005 for the next twelve months. In order to secure the performance of the Company's obligation under this loan, the Company granted the lender a continuing lien on and security interest in and to 250,000 newly issued shares of the Company's common stock. In addition, upon an event of default under the loan, the Company is obligated to register the resale of these pledged shares of common stock. Upon payment in full of all amounts due under the loan, the lender is obligated to deliver all stock certificates evidencing the ownership of these shares to the Company for cancellation.

On April 12, 2004, the Company borrowed \$2,050,000 from an asset-based lender to make the second Available Money payment. This note expires June 30, 2006. The note bears interest at 17% per annum and once the \$250,000 line of credit is paid off this note will begin to amortize over 5 years at \$68,428 per month. At September 30, 2005, the Company had recorded related accrued interest payable of \$35,514 in connection with this line of credit. The note is guaranteed by the majority shareholder of the Company and also collateralized by all the assets of the Company. Unpaid interest has been added to the balance, increasing the balance of the note to \$2,542,364.

2,542,364

-----  
\$ 8,220,590  
=====

F-30

6. STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

In January 2005, the Company issued 75,000 shares of common stock to its board of directors for services rendered. The Company valued the shares at the fair value on the date of issuance which was \$.77 per share based on the quoted closing trading price and recorded non-cash compensation of \$57,750.

In January 2005, the Company raised \$479,450, net of offering costs of \$22,500, from the sale of 989,314 shares of common stock at \$0.51 per share. Offering costs have been recorded as a reduction of additional paid in capital.

Pursuant to the terms of a common stock offering with registration rights, the company has accrued penalties in the amount of 120,000 shares. The Company has valued these shares at \$72,598 based on the quoted closing trading price every two weeks when the penalty accrues. The fair value of the penalty has been recorded as an accrued expense.

7. STOCK OPTIONS

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The Company follows fair value accounting and the related provisions of SFAS 123 for all share based payment awards. The fair value of each option or warrant granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following is a summary of all stock options and warrants granted to employees and non-employees since the company's inception, all awards occurred in 2005:

In January 2005, the Company issued options to purchase 150,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$.77 per share, the fair market value at the date of the issuance, to its board of directors pursuant to the terms of the directors 2004 and 2005 agreements. These warrants were issued under our stock option plan in a transaction exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act pursuant to Section 4(2) thereof.

(i) Stock options granted to employees in 2005

a. Employee awards - 350,000 stock options

i. On January 18, 2005, the Company granted 150,000 stock options to its board of directors for services rendered in 2004 and 2005. The option grant was valued pursuant to SFAS 123 and totaled \$57,750.

The Company recognized noncash compensation expense of \$57,750 in the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

ii. The weighted average assumptions used by management were as follows:

Stock price on grant date	\$0.77
Exercise price on grant date	\$0.77
Dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	204.64%
Risk free interest rate	3%
Expected life of option	10 years

iii. These stock options are issued pursuant to the Company's Equity Incentive Plan.

F-31

In June 2005, the Company issued 200,000 options to purchase common stock to one of its employees at an exercise price of \$.42 per share, pursuant to the terms of this executive's employment contract. These options vest over 2 years. No compensation expense was recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2005 since the Company follows the provisions of APB No. 25.

In June 2005, an employee exercised 30,000 options at \$.01 per share. The Company received proceeds of \$300 from the transaction.

In August 2005, options for 6,250 shares with an exercise price of \$.40 expired.

Employee stock option activity for the period ended September 30, 2005 (unaudited) is summarized as follows:

Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
-----	-----

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Outstanding at December 31, 2004	3,161,250	\$ .15
Granted	350,000	.57
Exercised	(30,000)	(.01)
Cancelled	(6,250)	(.40)
	-----	-----
Outstanding at September 30, 2005	3,475,000	\$.19
	-----	-----

The following table summarizes the Company's employee stock options outstanding at September 30, 2005:

Range of Exercise Price	Options and	
	Warrants Outstanding	Weighted Average
	Number	Remaining Life
-----	-----	-----
.01	2,875,000	8.26-8.32
.42	200,000	8.71
.70-.77	212,500	8.59-9.31
2.00-2.28	187,500	7.67-8.09
	-----	
	3,475,000	
	=====	

F-32

All outstanding employee stock options are exercisable at September 30, 2005 except for 150,000 options at \$.42, 50,000 of which vest in June 2006 and 100,000 of which vest in June 2007.

The exercise prices of all options granted by the Company equal the market price at the dates of the grant. No compensation expense has been recognized. Had compensation cost for the stock option plan been determined based on the fair value of the options at the grant dates consistent with the method of "SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation", the Company's net loss and loss per share would have been changed to the pro forma amounts indicated below for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

8. WARRANTS

In February 2005, the Company's former chief executive officer and an affiliate exercised 150,000 options at \$.01 per share. The Company received proceeds of \$1,500 from the transaction.

On July 21, 2005, as part of a settlement agreement, the Company s agreed to deliver to Fastfunds Financial Corporation, Chex Services, Inc.'s corporate parent, a contingent warrant to purchase up to 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a purchase price of \$0.50 per share. The warrant is not exercisable until the Company achieves \$1,000,000 in net income during a fiscal year. This warrant has a term of ten years and expires upon a change in control of the Company.

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In September, 2005, the Company issued 15,000 warrants to purchase common stock to a consultant at an exercise price of \$.47 per share, as consideration for services rendered.

a. Warrants

- i. On September 1, 2005, the Company granted 15,000 warrants to a consultant per our consulting agreement for services rendered in September 2005. The warrant grant was valued pursuant to SFAS 123 and totaled \$7,041.

The Company recognized noncash compensation expense of \$7,041 in the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

- ii. The weighted average assumptions used by management were as follows:

Stock price on grant date	\$0.47
Exercise price on grant date	\$0.47
Dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	200.25%
Risk free interest rate	4%
Expected life of option	10 years

In September, 2005, the Company borrowed \$600,000 from three individuals, including the uncle and the brother of its Chief Executive Officer evidenced by convertible notes. The Company issued to one of the lenders warrants to purchase 50,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$.01 per share. (See Note 3)

Warrant activity for the period ended September 30, 2005 is summarized as follows:

F-33

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	-----	-----
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	2,079,438	\$ 3.13
Granted	565,000	.46
Exercised	(150,000)	(.01)
Cancelled	-	-
	-----	-----
Outstanding at September 30, 2005	2,494,438	\$2.71
	-----	-----

The following table summarizes the Company's warrants outstanding at September 30, 2005:

	Warrants Outstanding	
Range of Exercise Price	-----	-----
		Weighted Average
		-----



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	Number	Remaining Life
.01	265,000	6.98-8.32
.33-.35	125,000	3.95-9.05
.47-.50	515,000	4.81-9.93
1.00	75,000	2.75
2.40	112,500	3.08-7.50
4.00-6.00	1,401,938	.25-2.75
	2,494,438	

All outstanding warrants are exercisable at September 30, 2005.

The exercise prices of all options granted by the Company equal the market price at the dates of the grant. No compensation expense has been recognized. Had compensation cost for the stock option plan been determined based on the fair value of the options at the grant dates consistent with the method of "SFAS 123" "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation", the Company's net loss and loss per share would have been changed to the pro forma amounts indicated below for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

F-34

	NINE MONTHS ENDED September 30, 2005
Net loss as reported	\$ (687,231)
Add: total stock based compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of related tax effect	(136,355)
Pro forma net loss	\$ (823,586)
Basic loss per share	
As reported	\$ [ (.03) ]
Pro forma	\$ [ (.03) ]

The above pro forma disclosures may not be representative of the effects on reported net earnings for future years as options vest over several years and the Company may continue to grant options to employees.

The fair value of each option and warrant is estimated on the date of grant using Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for grants:

	2005
Dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility range	201%

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Risk-free interest rate	3.00%
Expected holding periods	10 Years

### 9. COMMITMENTS

#### a. LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Company leases office space in Minnesota on a month to month basis for \$738 per month.

In connection with converting all of the Available Money ATM's, the Company now pays rent to various mall properties where it has ATM machines. These monthly rents average \$45,000 per month.

The Company is party to a 39-month lease agreement pursuant to which it rents office space in Pennsylvania at a monthly rent of \$2,635.

The Company's total rent expense under operating leases was \$36,326 and \$33,791 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

F-35

Estimated rent expense under operating leases over the next five years is as follows:

Year	Amount
----	-----
2005	\$40,476
2006	\$40,476
2007	\$40,476
2008	\$40,476
2009	\$40,476

#### b. CASINO CONTRACTS

The Company operates at a number of Native American owned gaming establishments under contracts requiring the Company to pay a rental fee to operate at the respective gaming locations.

Typically, the fees are earned by the gaming establishment over the life of the contract based on one of the following scenarios:

- i. A dollar amount, as defined by the contract, per transaction volume processed by the Company.
- ii. A percentage of the Company's profits at the respective location.

As of September 30, 2005 the Company has recorded \$1,044,473 of accrued commissions on casino contracts.

Pursuant to the contracts, the Native American owned casinos have not waived their sovereign immunity.

#### c. EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT

In January 2004, the Company entered into a five-year employment agreement with its Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer. In addition to an

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annual salary of \$350,000 per year (subject to annual increases at the discretion of the Board of Directors) (the "Base Salary"), the employment agreement provides for a \$200,000 signing bonus, a guaranteed bonus equal to 50% of his Base Salary in any calendar year (the "Guaranteed Bonus") and a discretionary incentive bonus of up to 50% of his Base Salary in any calendar year pursuant to a bonus program to be adopted by the Board of Directors (the "Incentive Bonus"). Pursuant to his employment agreement, the officer is entitled to fringe benefits including participation in retirement plans, life insurance, hospitalization, major medical, paid vacation, a leased automobile and expense reimbursement.

Money Centers of America, Inc. (the "Company") and the Company's Vice President - Finance and Chief Financial Officer entered into an employment agreement dated June 14, 2005 (the "Employment Agreement") The employment term commences on June 14, 2005 and continues until the close of business on December 31, 2006, with automatic annual renewals thereafter unless either party gives notice of non-renewal at least thirty days prior to automatic renewal. The officer's annual salary during the term of employment under the Employment Agreement shall be no less than \$120,000. In addition, the officer was granted options to purchase 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise price of \$.42 per share under the Company's Amended and Restated 2003 Stock Incentive Plan, pursuant to an Award Agreement for Non-Qualified Stock Option dated June 14, 2005 entered into between the Company and the officer. The options have a term of ten years and are exercisable as follows: (a) 50,000 shall be exercisable immediately on the date of grant; (b) 50,000 shall be exercisable on June 1, 2006; and (c) 100,000 shall be exercisable on June 1, 2007.

F-36

### 10. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains cash in bank accounts that exceed federally insured limits. At September 30, 2005, the Company had deposits in excess of federally insured amounts aggregating approximately 3,9 million dollars at various financial institutions. The Company believes it has its cash deposits at high quality financial institutions. In addition, the Company maintains a significant amount of cash at each of the casinos. Management believes that the Company has controls in place to safeguard these on-hand amounts, and that no significant credit risk exists with respect to cash.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, approximately 41 % of total revenues were derived from operations at two full service casinos. An additional 11 % was derived from one ATM contract that has been terminated as part of the Company's elimination of unprofitable contracts. No other customers represented more than ten percent of the Company's our total revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

### 11. DUE TO OFFICER

Amounts due to officer are evidenced by notes in the aggregate amount of \$375,626 that bear an interest rate of 10% per annum, payable monthly, and are due on demand. This consists of \$100,000 loaned to the Company by the officer in fiscal year 2004. This amount also includes monies due the officer in the amount of \$6,771 from 2002, sales commissions due the officer in the amount of \$21,029 from 2001, sales commissions due the officer in the amount of \$5,000 from fiscal year 2003, the officer's sign on bonus per his employment agreement in the amount of \$200,000, the officer's 2004 bonus of \$175,000. Payments in the amount of \$132,174 paid to the officer have been netted to this note. The officer has

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been paid \$34,347 in interest on this note during the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

### 12. INTEREST EXPENSE

Included in interest expense are monies owed to an unrelated vendor for interest charges. The interest is based on the amount of cash in the Company's Available Money ATM machines and network and is calculated on a daily basis. The balance of this cash funded by the bank in the Company's ATM machines at September 30, 2005 was approximately \$10.3 million. The interest rate on the \$10.3 million is 5.625% per annum.

### 13. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company has a working capital deficit of \$6,105,473 and an accumulated deficit of \$15,498,261 at September 30, 2005 and had a net loss of \$687,231 and net cash used in operations of \$86,320, respectively for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is in the process of implementing its business plan. Additionally, management is actively seeking additional sources of capital, but no assurance can be made that capital will be available on reasonable terms. Management believes the actions it is taking allow the Company to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

F-37

### 14. LITIGATION

On or about October 14, 2004, Lake Street Gaming, LLC ("Lake Street") filed a Complaint against iGames Entertainment, Inc. and Money Centers of America, Inc. ("MCA") (collectively referred to hereinafter as "iGames") in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, alleging that iGames breached an Asset Purchase Agreement ("APA") that the parties executed on or about February 14, 2003. The suit also raises claims for fraudulent misrepresentation and intentional interference with contractual relations. By virtue of the APA, Lake Street sold to iGames all of Lake Street's right, title and interest in a casino game called "Table Slots." Lake Street alleges that it is entitled to additional compensation for the game that exceeds what was agreed to. This matter is still in the pleadings stage and iGames has moved to dismiss the plaintiff's claims for fraudulent misrepresentation and intentional interference with contractual relations, as well as to strike all claims for punitive damages. We are vigorously defending this action and believe that Lake Street's claims lack merit.

Effective July 21, 2005, the Company entered into a Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release (the "Settlement Agreement") with Chex Services, Inc. ("Chex"), the wholly owned operating subsidiary of FastFunds Financial Corporation and Equitex, Inc. ("Equitex"), pursuant to which the parties agreed to resolve all pending litigation between them and release all claims related to such litigation. The subject litigation is described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004. No party to the Settlement Agreement admitted any wrongdoing or liability related to the litigation. The litigation was dismissed with prejudice on July 22, 2005.

Under the Settlement Agreement, Equitex and Chex agreed to cancel the Company's

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outstanding \$2,000,000 principal liability under a \$2,000,000 promissory note from the Company to Chex, dated January 6, 2004, as well as any liability for accrued but unpaid interest under that promissory note. The Company agreed to pay Chex \$500,000 within 60 days of July 21, 2005. This amount was paid in September 2005. In addition, the Company, agreed to deliver to Fastfunds Financial Corporation a ten year warrant to purchase up to 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a purchase price of \$0.50 per share. The warrant is not exercisable until the Company achieves \$1,000,000 in net income during a fiscal year.

In addition, the Company is from time to time during the normal course of its business operations, subject to various litigation claims and legal disputes. The Company does not believe that the ultimate disposition of any of these matters will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

### 15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

From October 3, through October 19, 2005, the Company issued four promissory notes in the aggregate amount of \$100,000 to three individuals, including its Chief Financial Officer, in exchange for loans in the same amount. These notes bear interest at 10% per annum and all principal and interest is due at maturity between July 3, 2005 and July 19, 2006 or earlier at the option of each holder upon a Change in Control. "Change in Control" is defined as (i) a consolidation or merger of the Company with or into any other corporation or corporations or any other transaction in which the holders of the Company's outstanding shares of capital stock immediately before such consolidation or merger do not, immediately after such consolidation or merger, retain stock representing a majority of the voting power of the surviving corporation of such consolidation or merger, (ii) the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company or (iii) any occurrence as a result of which more than 50% of the voting capital stock of the Company is held by a person or persons other than a current holder or current holders of more than 50% of the voting capital stock of the Company.

In the event that a Note is not repaid in full within ninety (90) days following the maturity date, additional interest is due and payable in an amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the unpaid amount. Thereafter, additional interest accrues each sixty (60) days in an amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the unpaid amount.

Each Note is convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price equal to 85% of the average of the mean of the closing "bid" and "ask" prices of the Company's common stock for the ten (10) trading days immediately prior to the date of exercise.

F-38

Until May 14, 2006, 90 days from the date of this prospectus, all dealers that effect transaction in these securities, whether or not participants in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligations to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to unsold allotments or subscriptions. No dealer, salesman or any other person

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has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus in connection with the offer made by this prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by Money Centers of America, Inc. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized, or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. Neither the delivery of this prospectus nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of Money Centers of America, Inc. or that information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

7,002,343 SHARES OF  
COMMON STOCK

-----  
PROSPECTUS  
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February 13, 2006

II-1