

Intellicheck Mobilisa, Inc.  
Form 10-K  
March 08, 2011

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

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FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File No.: 001-15465

Intellicheck Mobilisa, Inc.  
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

11-3234779  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

191 Otto Street, Port Townsend, WA 98368  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (360) 344-3233

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

Common Stock, \$.001 par value  
(Title of Class)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.  
Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

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

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check One):

Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes  No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Issuer: \$22,313,982 (based upon the closing price of Issuer's Common Stock, \$.001 par value, as of the last business day of the Issuer's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (June 30, 2010).

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the Registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common Stock, \$.001 Par Value (Title of Class)	27,027,281 (No. of Shares Outstanding at March 8, 2011)
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DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: None

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PART I

Item 1. Business

OVERVIEW

We were originally incorporated in the state of New York in 1994 as Intelli-Check, Inc. In August 1999, we reincorporated in Delaware. On March 14, 2008, our corporation was renamed Intelli-Check - Mobilisa, Inc. after the consummation of the merger with Mobilisa, Inc. ("Mobilisa") (references to "Intelli-Check" in this annual report refer to the Company prior to the merger with Mobilisa). At the closing of the merger, our headquarters were moved to Mobilisa's offices in Port Townsend, Washington, an area designated by the U.S. Small Business Administration as a Historically Underutilized Business Zone ("HUBZone"). On October 27, 2009, we made a further change in our name to Intellicheck Mobilisa, Inc. ("Intellicheck Mobilisa," "we," "our," "us," or "the Company"). On August 31, 2009, the Company acquired 100% of the common stock of Positive Access Corporation, a developer of driver license reading technology. The acquisition of Positive Access expanded the Company's technology portfolio and related product offerings and allowed the Company to reach a larger number of customers through Positive Access's extensive distribution network.

Our primary businesses include Identity Systems including commercial applications of identity card reading and verification and government sales of defense security and identity card applications, and the development of wireless communications applications with an emphasis in Wireless over Water® ("WOW"™) applications.

Our technologies address problems such as:

- § Commercial Fraud – which may lead to economic losses to merchants from check cashing, debit and, credit card as well as other types of fraud such as identity theft that principally use fraudulent identification cards as proof of identity;
- § Instant Credit Card Approval – retail stores use our technology to scan a Driver's License at a kiosk or at the Point Of Sale (POS) and send the information to a credit card underwriter to get instant approval for a loyalty-branded credit card. This technique protects consumer data and is significantly more likely to result in a completed transaction compared to in-store personnel asking customers to fill out a paper form;
- § Unauthorized Access – our systems and software are designed to increase security and deter terrorism at airports, shipping ports, rail and bus terminals, military installations, high profile buildings and infrastructure where security is a concern;
- § Underage Access to Age Restricted Products and Services – our systems and software are designed to determine the customer's age as well as the validity of the encoded format on identification documents, to detect and prevent the use of fraudulent identification for the purchase of alcohol, tobacco and other age-restricted products and services and to reduce the risk to the retailer of substantial monetary fines, criminal penalties and the potential for license revocation for the sale of age-restricted products to under-age purchasers;
- § Inefficiencies Associated With Manual Data Entry –by reading encoded data contained in the bar code and magnetic stripe of an identification card with a quick swipe or scan of the card, where permitted by law, customers are capable of accurately and instantaneously inputting information into forms, applications and the like without the errors associated with manual data entry;

§

Marine Environment Communications – our WOW technology allows for instant communication between multiple points, both on land and at sea, across wide, over-water expanses and optimizes performance by taking into account sea state and Fresnel zones (Fresnel zones result from obstructions in the path of radio waves and impact the signal strength of radio transmissions). We are currently developing Floating Area Network® (“FANTM”) and Littoral Sensor Grid technology as the next evolutionary step in marine communications; and

§ Wireless Network Design and Hazard Assessment – ourAIRchitect® tool designs optimum wireless networks based on user parameters and location architecture, and our Radiation Hazard (RADHAZ) tool identifies and assesses radio frequency (RF) exposure.

## IDENTITY CARD READING AND VERIFICATION SECTOR

### Background on Identification Documentation

#### Driver license

The driver license is the most widely used form of government issued photo identification in North America. The Real ID Act, which became federal law in May 2005, recognizes that the driver license is also a quasi-identification card. In addition to its primary function, the driver license is used to verify identity for social services, firearm sales, check cashing, credit card use and other applications. Our technology can read the data on all currently encoded driver licenses (even those that do not comply with the AAMVA/ANSI/ISO standards). Currently, the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and ten Canadian Provinces encode their licenses. We believe that the number of readable licenses will continue to grow as the jurisdictions currently not encoding begin issuing encoded documents, and the remaining Canadian jurisdictions begin to issue encoded documents to meet the mandates put forth in the Real ID Act and U.S. jurisdictions that have recently begun to encode complete their issuance cycle.

#### Non-driver identification card

Since many people do not have a driver license, numerous jurisdictions offer other identification cards that may contain encoded information. These non-driver identification cards, as well as military IDs, are fundamentally identical to driver licenses. Because driver licenses are the most widely used form of legally acceptable government documentation, we refer to all these types of legally acceptable governmental identification documents as "driver licenses." Our ID√Check® software is equally capable of performing its function with these other types of government identification.

### Regulation of Retailers of Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages

In an effort to combat the problems of underage drinking and smoking, the federal government and many states and Canadian provinces have enacted laws requiring businesses that sell age-restricted products to verify the IDs of potential customers to determine that they are of legal age to purchase these products. These laws impose stringent penalties for violations. For example, federal regulations have been enacted that place a greater burden on retailers to prevent the sale of tobacco products to minors. Clerks are required to check the photo ID of anyone trying to purchase tobacco products that appears to be under the age of 27, and a retailer of alcoholic products who sells to an underage person could face potential fines, suspension of its license, or the potential outright revocation of its license to sell alcoholic beverages. Additionally, in states where enacted, dram shop laws allow a person who is injured by any obviously intoxicated person to file a claim for relief for fault against any person who knowingly sells alcoholic beverages to a person less than 21 years of age. As a result of law enforcement efforts and regulatory penalties, we believe retailers that sell alcohol and tobacco, such as liquor stores, bars and convenience stores, are facing increased pressure to accurately verify the age of their customers. There is legislation currently pending or proposed in some U.S. states that would make it mandatory to utilize electronic verification devices by sellers of age-restricted products such as alcohol and tobacco.

### Current Challenges Associated with Verifying Identification Documents

The high-tech revolution has created a major problem for those who rely on identification documents. In an age where scanners, computers and color printers are commonplace, fake IDs of the highest quality are easily obtainable from a number of locations including college campuses and from multiple sites on the Internet. These fakes appear so real, even law enforcement agencies have encountered difficulty distinguishing them from legally issued documents. Additionally, these high-tech devices have the ability to easily alter properly issued ID. Therefore, anyone can gain access to a false identity that gives them the ability, in a commercial transaction, to present fake and stolen credit cards or checks that are supported by false identification. Additionally, starting with only a fraudulent driver license, an individual may be able to create multiple identities, commit fraud, buy age restricted products such as alcohol and tobacco while underage, evade law enforcement and engage in other criminal activities, such as:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| § committing identity theft;  | § purchasing age restricted products such as alcohol and tobacco while under age; |
| § improperly boarding airplanes;  | § committing employee fraud, including employee theft and payroll theft;          |
| § committing credit card, debit card and check cashing fraud;   | § engaging in medical fraud;  |
| § unlawfully committing pharmacy fraud, including false narcotic prescriptions;                         | § obtaining welfare or other government benefits; and                             |
| § gaining entrance to high profile buildings and sensitive infrastructures, such as nuclear facilities; | § committing refund fraud.  |
| § illegally purchasing firearms;  |   |

Given the ease with which identification can be falsified, simply looking at a driver license may not be sufficient to verify age or identity and determine whether or not it is fraudulent. Since merchants are facing significant economic losses due to these frauds, we believe that a document verification system which can accurately read the electronically stored information is needed. We possess patented technology that provides an analysis of the data contained on the encoded formats of these identification documents by reading and analyzing the encoded format on the magnetic stripe or bar code on the driver license and comparing it against known standards. We believe that we are the only company able to do this for all U.S. jurisdictions and that no other company could provide a similar service without infringing on our patents.

### OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Our Products and Services can be categorized into two main areas: Identity Systems and Wireless Communications.

#### Identity Systems Products and Services

Our Identity systems are marketed to the Commercial and Government identification sectors.

#### Commercial Identification

ID√Check® Family — Solutions and Benefits

Our patented ID√Check technology is our advanced document verification software. ID√Check is contained in our software products, and is capable of reading and verifying in one swipe or scan the encoded format contained on U.S. and Canadian driver licenses, state issued non-driver identification cards, and military IDs. Our technology has the ability to verify the encoded formats on all currently encoded documents, even those that do not comply with the standards of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (“AAMVA”), the American National Standards Institute (“ANSI”) and the International Standards Organization (“ISO”).

We believe that ID√Check and our family of software solutions contain the most advanced, reliable and effective technology, providing users with an easy, reliable, and cost-effective method of document and age verification. We have received encoding formats from all of the issuing jurisdictions in North America. This information, combined with our patented technology, enables all of our ID√Check software products to read, decode, process and verify the encoded formats on driver licenses. As jurisdictions change their documents and guidelines, we believe our software can be adapted to these changes.



ID√Check software does not require a connection to a central database to operate, thus negating privacy concerns. Many of our products have the ability to operate add-on peripherals such as printers, fingerprint readers and other devices.

The ID√Check process is quick, simple and easy to use. After matching the driver license photograph to the person presenting the document for identification, the user simply swipes the driver license through the data capture device if the card has a magnetic stripe or scans it if it has a bar code. The software quickly determines if:

§ the format of the document is valid;

§ the document has been altered or is fake, by displaying the parsed, encoded data for comparison with the printed information;

§ the document has expired; and

§ being used for age verification, the encoded data contains a date of birth equal to or greater than the legal age to purchase age restricted products, such as alcohol and tobacco.

Then, the ID√Check® software applications can:

§ respond to the user by displaying the format verification result and the parsed information;

§ save information that is permissible by law to memory; and

§ print a record of the transaction including the verification results, if a printer is part of the hardware configuration.

#### ID√Check® SDK

Our software product, ID√Check SDK, is designed for software developers that wish to incorporate our ID√Check technology into their applications. It contains our proprietary technology, as well as a device controller, which is also capable of reading the smart chip contained in the military CAC. We currently have multiple license agreements with third parties for integration and sub-licensing of our software applications into their core applications. The SDK is available for multiple platforms such as Microsoft Windows, Windows Mobile, AIX, and certain versions of Linux. It can easily be ported to other platforms as the need arises. While we will continue to support certain partners under existing agreements, we will no longer be pursuing sales of our ID√Check SDK as we move our revenue model towards selling application solutions directly to the end user.

#### ID√Check® POS

ID√Check POS is a software application that runs on multiple VeriFone devices, such as the Omni 37xx series. Our software uses both the onboard magnetic stripe reader and an optional external 2-D bar code reader that plugs into an open port on the back of the unit. The terminal has an integrated, high-speed thermal printer. The VeriFone devices are multi-application terminals that allow the ID√Check software to run side by side with credit card processing software as well as other value added software applications certified by VeriFone. We have been designated as a VeriFone value added partner.

#### ID√Check® BHO

This software product, formerly called the Web Form Filler product, is a Browser Helper Object (“BHO”) for Internet Explorer. The BHO allows our customers to seamlessly integrate our core ID√Check technology into their web based applications. The BHO can be programmed through a series of drop down menus to populate driver license data in the fields of specific web pages based on web page URLs and web page field names. The technology also provides the ability to check the encoded formats of ID documents.

#### ScanInn™

ScanInn is a software application that speeds up check-in and ID verification at hotels and motels. This product builds on the BHO and ID Check PC to enhance user productivity by automating data entry thus improving accuracy. ScanInn allows the check in at a hotel in seconds and is incorporated into legacy Property Management Systems.

#### AssureScan™

AssureScan is an application that that assists pharmacies with ID verification and tracking drug related purchases. This product focuses on the capturing data from drivers' licenses and tracking the sale of controlled medicines such as pseudoephedrine. Many states are now monitoring the sale of controlled medicines and this product tracks those sales.

#### C-Link® Software

Our C-Link software, which is our networkable data management software works in conjunction with our ID√Check POS application that runs on multiple VeriFone secure electronic payment terminals or with our data capture modules. It may be used only where permitted by law, since certain jurisdictions restrict using this information without customer consent. It allows the user to instantly view data from driver licenses as well as from the smart chip contained on the military common access card (CAC), for further verification and then archives it into a personal computer. C-Link can be used on a stand-alone personal computer or in a network environment. It contains features such as alerts, watch lists, and recurring entry.

#### ID√Check® PC

ID√Check PC is a standalone software solution that is designed to provide the features of ID√Check for Windows based platforms. It may be used only where permitted by law, since certain jurisdictions restrict using this information without customer consent. It allows the user to instantly view data from driver licenses as well as from the smart chip contained in the military common access card (CAC), for further verification and then archives it into a personal computer. It contains features such as recurring entry and age verification.

#### ID√Check®Mobile

ID√Check Mobile is the designation for multiple hand held devices that we offer our customers. The form-factor is a small, lightweight mobile computer with a durable housing design that has 2-D bar code, magnetic stripe and/or Smart card reading capabilities. By allowing the user to move between locations, ID√Check Mobile products provide the ability to check the encoded format of ID documents at multiple entry points. It additionally has the capability of providing a yes/no response when used for age verification purposes.

#### Data Collection Devices

Our software products are designed for use with multiple data collection devices, which are commercially available in various compact forms and may contain either one or both of two-dimensional bar code and magnetic stripe readers. These devices enable our software applications to be used on a variety of commercially available data processing devices, including credit card terminals, PDAs, tablets, laptops, desktops and point-of-sale terminals. Many of these devices contain an electronic serial number (ESN) to prevent unauthorized use of our software.

### Instant Credit Application Kiosk Software Applications

These are custom software applications that Intellicheck Mobilisa has developed for a variety of major financial service companies and retail stores. The software installed on multiple kiosk devices provides the customers of the major financial service companies with the ability to perform in-store instant credit approval on these devices. The hardware platforms, on which the software applications run, range from stationary devices to handhelds to tablet PCs. The process involves the swiping or scanning of the driver license to verify the encoded format and after verification, the information parsed from the encoded data is populated into the proper fields on the application displayed on the kiosk. The applicant then completes the application by entering the remaining required information that is not encoded on the driver license, such as social security and telephone numbers. The software application then sends the data to the financial service company's backend "decisioning" tool for credit approval. If approved, the applicant is granted instant credit which can then be used to make purchases.

### ID√Check® Focus and ID-Cap67™ Handheld Imager

These handheld imager-based bar code readers are designed to increase employee productivity while streamlining business processes in multiple business sectors such as retail, healthcare, government and security. These devices have the ability to capture images of ID documents and deliver the document clarity required to streamline recordkeeping, thus replacing paper-based files with electronic filing.

### Upgrade Capability

All of the ID√Check products may be updated as states and provinces adjust or modify the format of their electronically stored information. We distribute jurisdictional updates in a variety of ways depending on the product in use. Our technology can be upgraded by the installation of a file sent on an SD card, CD and/or e-mail to the customer. One of our products can be upgraded by modem using a dial-up phone connection. Jurisdictional Updates are included in the purchase price of Intellicheck Mobilisa products for the first year after purchase. We sell upgrade packages for the period commencing after the first year of purchase. We have also developed an automated remote update system that customers can use to automatically download and install updates. This product is currently being used in instant credit kiosk applications.

### Defense Security

#### Defense ID® System

Our Defense ID System offers law enforcement personnel and military security officers additional information for protecting their facilities. The Defense ID System uses rugged, handheld, mobile devices and desktop visitor/vendor approval workstations to read barcodes, magnetic stripes, RFID (radio frequency identification) and OCR (optical character recognition) codes printed on current forms of identification cards. By scanning and comparing the information contained on the ID card to over 100 databases, Defense ID can immediately determine if the card has been reported lost or stolen, the individual's identity information matches watch lists or law enforcement databases, or if they are on an authorized roster of previously-cleared personnel. In 2008, our Defense ID System received a U.S. Navy-wide certification and accreditation referred to as an Authority to Operate ("ATO"), and in 2009, our Defense ID System received U.S. Army-wide, U.S. Marine Corps-wide and U.S. Air Force-wide ATOs. We believe these ATOs will facilitate further deployment of the Defense ID System at military bases and facilities.

#### Fugitive Finder™

Our Fugitive Finder product builds on our patented ID reading technology deployed nationwide at approximately 80 federal facilities and military bases, which quickly scans various forms of IDs, such as driver's licenses, military IDs or passports, and instantly compares the database made from over 100 "bad guy" lists. Comparing it to our Defense ID product, it has several enhancements and a key distinction is that some of the accessible data is so sensitive, in order to use Fugitive Finder you need to be a member of Law Enforcement (e.g. a police officer or federal agent).

The enhancements and changes include:

- § FiPS 201 certification, which is a federal ID certification standard,
- § ability to search NCIC, which is a law enforcement only FBI managed gold standard database,
- § capability of biometrics validation to the card when applicable,
- § adding a Military Credentials Live Check, and
- § long-term vetted vendor cards.



We are adding integration of the TWIC reader application into the system.

For police officers, when they pull over a vehicle, the most dangerous period of interaction is when they take the driver's ID and walk back to their cruiser to run a background check. It gives the driver in question and passengers time to reach for weapons, knowing the officer will be coming back to make an arrest. If instead the officers were able to do that check wirelessly after securing the vehicle, never having to turn return to their cruiser, their exposure would be drastically reduced. Fugitive Finder provides law enforcement agents with open wants and warrants.

#### TWIC Reader (IM 2700)

One of the first readers on the Department of Homeland Security's Initial Capabilities List of devices, the IM2700 verifies the Character Unique Identifier, Certificates of Authenticity, Biometrics and Personal Indentify Number on the Transportation Worker Identification Credential ("TWIC"). The TWIC reader can also be incorporated into all aspects of the Defense ID System. The Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") regulations required that all workers at ports must have a card by April 15, 2009.

#### Visitor Center (IM 3000)

The Visitor Center is a component of our Defense ID system. The desktop computer performs a real time background check utilizing over 100 databases to verify the individual is not on a wanted list and also if the individual has been pre-approved to access the facility or building.

#### Upgrade Capability

Like our ID√Check products, our Defense ID products are constantly updated to stay current with identification formats and new forms of ID. In addition, we continuously update the databases related to lost or stolen cards, watch lists and law enforcement database updates, and authorized rosters of cleared personnel. Our Defense ID Systems are maintained via annual subscriptions that are purchased by our customers.

#### Wireless Communications Products and Services

##### Wireless OverWater® Technology ("WOW")™

WOW technology was first developed to allow passengers of moving vessels, for example passenger ferries, high rates of data transfer through wireless 802.11 networking. WOW technology allows users to access the Internet while in motion on water. WOW was used to develop the Floating Area Network technology.

##### Floating Area Network® ("FAN")™

FAN technology was developed for the US Navy. FAN utilizes WOW technology to create a mesh type network for Navy Vessels underway and provides an alternative and less expensive communications methodology for the US Navy. Vessels may dynamically join and depart the network while underway at sea.

##### Littoral Sensor Grid ("LSG")

LSG is the next evolution of WOW and FAN. Using the technology developed for WOW and FAN, we incorporated the use of buoys to provide both security and environmental monitoring. Varieties of sensors measure/monitor anything above, on, or below the water and provide that information real time to an operations control center. This technology allows for security monitoring of our harbors and waterways both from a terrorist attack or accidental

environmental conditions.

AIRchitect®

AIRchitect is a wireless LAN design expert system that is tailored to military ships, installations and infrastructure. This product uses blueprint drawings in AutoCAD or Visio format and allows a network engineer to optimally design a wireless network including the best location for access points and uses requirements of users, throughput performance, interference, physical structures, and co-channel interference.



## STRATEGY

Our objective is to be a leading security company providing world class solutions in the identity and wireless industry sectors. These solutions include our commercial identity systems focusing on work-flow, productivity enhancement, commercial fraud protection, access control and age verification segments; our government identity systems focusing on security access, vendor validation, and suspect identification; and our wireless communications systems, focusing on wireless networking over water, and wireless network planning. Key elements of our strategy are as follows:

### Commercial Systems

**Productivity Enhancement.** We market our technology as a key productivity enhancement tool. Our patented ID√Check software can add functionality to virtually any given software application to automatically populate fields within a given form, when a government-issued photo ID is presented. Our ability to correctly read all US jurisdictions is a key differentiator from our competitors. The automation that results from the intelligence added to the form dramatically increases throughput and data integrity, and it significantly enhances the customer's experience.

**Develop Additional Strategic Alliances with Providers of Security Solutions.** We have entered into strategic alliances to utilize our systems and software as the proposed or potential enrollment application for their technologies and to jointly market these security applications with multiple biometric companies: Northrop Grumman Corporation, L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc., AMAG Technology, Inc., in the defense industry; Intermec Inc., MaxID Corp., Metrologic (part of Honeywell) , Roper Industries, Inc. (DAP) and Motorola, Inc. hardware manufacturers; and Digimarc Corporation and Viisage, now part of L1 Identity Solutions, Inc., producers of driver licenses for approximately 90% of the jurisdictions in North America. We are also a member and board member of The Federation for Identity and Cross-Credentialing Systems or (FiXs). We believe these relationships will broaden our marketing reach through their sales efforts and we intend to develop additional strategic alliances with additional providers of security solutions.

**Strengthen Sales and Marketing Efforts.** We intend to capitalize on the growth in demand for age and document verification and productivity enhancement by continuing to market and support our systems and software. Our sales and marketing departments are organized by target sector rather than geographic area to provide focus and create experts in each area. Our recent focus has been on large enterprise-wide license arrangements in the financial services, retail, and hospitality services industries.

**Enter into Additional Licensing Agreements.** We intend to continue to license our software for use with a customer's system. We are currently licensing our ID√Check SDK software product for Windows, Windows CE, Windows Mobile and other operating system platforms and intend to similarly continue to license our C-Link, ID√Check PC, and ID√Check PDA software solutions. Our software is intended to be used with a compatible hardware device. We have entered into multiple licensing agreements to date.

**Protect Intellectual Property.** We intend to strongly protect our intellectual property portfolio in order to preserve value and obtain favorable settlements where warranted. For example, in February 2003, we filed suit against CardCom, Inc. d/b/a CardCom Technology, Inc., claiming that CardCom had infringed one of our patents. Subsequently, we entered into a patent licensing agreement with CardCom effective March 2003 which provided for a non-exclusive three year license in connection with the manufacture, use and sale of CardCom's age verification products in the United States and Canada. In March 2006, we renewed the licensing agreement with CardCom for an additional five years. In April 2009, the Company and TriCom Card Technologies, Inc. ended long-term patent dispute litigation began in July 2003 by entering into a patent settlement agreement and a license agreement. Pursuant to the settlement agreement, TriCom acknowledged the validity of Intellicheck Mobilisa's patents, and that sales of TriCom's age verification products are subject to the terms of a license agreement entered contemporaneously with the

settlement agreement.

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## Government Identity Systems

**Product Enhancement.** Due to the success of Defense ID in the military and government industry sectors, we intend to enhance our product line to support other entities such as law enforcement, port security and commercial installations. We continue our ongoing efforts to research and implement the use of new identification cards, additional databases and upgraded equipment form factors in order to increase the efficiency and performance of the system. We will also continue to work with the information technology and privacy units within all branches of the military maintain branch-wide ATOs.

**TWIC Program.** The TWIC program continues to undergo testing for final rules regarding the reader technology. We were on the first list of ICE readers and will continue to provide our software on additional hardware platforms to address the unique needs of each port. We are also combining our Defense ID and TWIC reader applications to provide customers with the benefits of each product in a single device.

**Strengthen Sales and Marketing Efforts.** As the need for access control systems continues to grow, our experienced sales and marketing departments is adjusting to target new sectors. Sales and marketing materials are specially designed to clearly outline the capabilities of the system and how it is valuable to each of these specific sectors. We have sales staff and office locations on the West Coast, Midwest and East Coast, which allows a quick response to questions and personalized assistance for each customer based on location.

**Additional Access to Multiple Databases.** We continue to increase the data source information accessed through our Defense ID system. This is achieved by increasing the capabilities of our internally-developed scraping programs for publicly-available information as well as by negotiating additional data source agreements with various law enforcement and government agencies. In addition to these general databases, we customize databases for each individual customer based on information provided by the customer.

## Wireless Communications Systems

**Research and Development.** Our wireless communications systems program is primarily research and development funded by the federal government. We intend to continue to pursue research and development projects through funding from various government agencies for research and development work in the wireless and security arenas. Jefferson County, Washington, where Port Townsend is located, has been designated as a HUBZone until June 1, 2011. As long as the Company maintains its headquarters in Jefferson County, Washington and one-third of the total number of employees live in the designated HUBZone area, the combined company will maintain its HUBZone status.

The Company enjoys an excellent relationship with its current customers and continues to receive funding for additional research and development work stemming from projects already completed or in process. We will continue to work with these customers to determine how best to continue to create innovative solutions that meet customers' changing technological needs. For example, our current research and development efforts in FAN and in the Littoral Sensor Grid have the potential of revolutionizing ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communications. The U.S. Navy, as well as other agencies and commercial customers, will greatly benefit from the successful development of these technologies, and we intend to continue to pursue these industry sectors.

## Our Revenue Sources

We derive our revenue from the following sources:

- § Sales of our systems by our own direct sales force and marketing partners;

- § Per transaction or subscription fees from the licensed use of our technology;
- § Royalties and licensing fees from licensing our patented technology to third parties;
- § Revenue sharing and marketing arrangements through strategic alliances and partnerships;
- § Sale of software upgrades and extended maintenance programs; and
- § Government grants for research and development projects.

## Our Target Industry Sectors

### Commercial Identity Systems

The use of false identification cards, primarily driver licenses and non-driver identification cards, to engage in commercial fraud, to gain access to unauthorized areas and to gain entry to critical infrastructure, or to purchase products from, establishments that sell age-restricted items, is common. Given the ease with which identification can be falsified, we believe that simply looking at a driver license may not be sufficient to verify age or identity and determine whether or not such an identification card is fraudulent. Since merchants are facing significant economic losses due to these frauds, we believe that what they need is a document verification system that can accurately read the electronically stored information. We target the industry sectors that would most benefit from our systems and software.

We also market our products to opportunities where our ID√Check technology can be used to enhance productivity. We have made significant progress in the sectors for the retail issuance of instant credit. We believe there is a financial benefit and a compelling business model for customers in this sector to utilize our technology.

### Productivity Enhancement

§ Mass merchandisers and retailers	§ Auto dealerships and rental car agencies
§ Banks and other financial institutions	§ Casinos for enrollment of guests
§ Credit unions	§ Hospital patient admissions
§ Credit card issuers	§ Lodging Industry
§ Check cashing services	§ Airlines

### Commercial fraud protection

§ Mass merchandisers and retailers	§ Auto dealerships and rental car agencies
§ Banks and other financial institutions	§ Casino cage operations
§ Credit unions	§ Hospitals, medical facilities and health plans
§ Credit card issuers	§ Lodging Industry
§ Check cashing services	§ Pharmacies

### Access control

§ Airports and airlines	§ Nuclear facilities
§ Departments of Motor Vehicles	§ Oil refineries and storage facilities
§ Prisons	§ Military establishments
§ Law enforcement agencies	§ College campuses
§ Notable buildings	§ Department of Homeland Security
§ Court houses	§ Bus, rail and port facilities

### Age verification

§ Bars and night clubs	§ Stadiums and arenas
§ Convenience stores	§ Casinos and gaming establishments
§ Grocery chains	§ Sellers of sexually explicit material
§ Restaurants	§ Firearm dealers

## Government Identity Systems

Our Defense ID system is tailored to locations that validate identification cards as a means of access. Historically, the military sector has been the primary focus, followed closely by the law enforcement sector. Military bases, for example, are an ideal location for the use of the Defense ID system because individual ID cards are checked prior to allowing base access and, in most cases, bases issue visitor/vendor passes to individuals needing access that do not possess a military ID.

Because Defense ID is customizable, it can be used in many different environments. The information provided via instant access to multiple law enforcement databases proves invaluable to gate officers and law enforcement personnel ensuring the security of a facility. Current targets include:

Military

- |                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| § Army                            | § Navy               |
| § Air Force                       | § Marines            |
| § Coast Guard                     | § Military Academies |
| § Military and Veterans Hospitals |                      |

Law Enforcement/Government

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| § FBI                                    | § Drug Enforcement Administration |
| § State Police                           | § Local Sheriffs                  |
| § Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearm | § CIA                             |
| § Customs                                | § Department of Transportation    |
| § Department of Homeland Security        | § Border Patrol                   |

Wireless Communications Systems

We provide wireless services, including wireless environment analysis, custom wireless network design and application and custom wireless application development, to a range of customers across a variety of industry sectors. Our AIRchitect product enables us to design the ideal wireless network for a variety of different facilities. In addition to designing shipboard networks for the U.S. Navy and the Washington State and British Columbia Ferries, We target metropolitan areas, warehouses, hospitals, public transportation providers and other businesses requiring wireless design and specialty services. Our WOW technology can be adapted for a variety of forms of transportation, including buses and trains, and the Company continues to further explore potential customers in those sectors. Currently, our target customer for both FAN and the Littoral Sensor Network is the U.S. Navy, although there are many additional sectors, such as sea ports, where such technology may be sold in the future.

REPRESENTATIVE CUSTOMERS

Commercial Identity Systems

We have generated revenues from our customers from the sale of systems, licensing of software and sale of software upgrades. The following representative customers are using our systems and software for commercial fraud protection and productivity enhancement:

- |                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| § Fidelity Information Services | § Foxwoods Resorts and Casino |
| § MGM Grand                     | § Mohegan Sun Resort Casino   |
| § Caesar's Palace               | § Barclaycard USA             |
| § Enterprise                    | § JPMorgan Chase              |
| § Toys R Us                     | § LL Bean                     |
| § Alliance Data                 | § GE Consumer Finance         |
| § Rooms to Go                   | § AT&T                        |
| § Walmart                       | § Winn Dixie                  |

The following representative customers and programs have used or are using our systems and software for access control:

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§ John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York	§ Fort Hood
§ O'Hare International Airport in Chicago	§ Force Protection Industries
§ Reagan National Airport in Washington, DC	§ New York Department of Motor Vehicles
§ New York Stock Exchange	§ Vermont Department of Motor Vehicles
§ Fort Sam Houston	§ Delaware Department of Motor Vehicles
	§ Port of Houston



- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| § New Hampshire Department of Motor Vehicles | § Port of Hawaii              |
| § Port Authority of New York and New Jersey  | § United States Supreme Court |
|  | § Registered Traveler Program |

The following representative customers are using our systems and software for age verification:

- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| § Idaho State Liquor Dispensary | § Drake Petroleum       |
| § Sunoco                        | § Houston's Restaurants |
| § Exxon/Mobil franchisees       |                         |

#### Government Identity Systems

We have generated revenue from our customers from the sale of systems, licensing of software and sale of extended service agreements. The following representative customers have used or are using our systems and software for security and identification purposes.

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| § The United States Air Force Academy   | § Fort Richardson                     |
| § Fort Wainwright                       | § Bolling AFB                         |
| § Elmendorf Air Force Base ("AFB")      | § Fort Polk                           |
| § Andrews AFB                           | § Fort Dix                            |
| § Fort Meade                            | § Yuma Marine Corps Base              |
| § Fort Belvoir                          | § Walter Reed Army Hospital           |
| § Parris Island                         | § McChord AFB                         |
| § The US Military Academy at West Point | § Claremont County Sheriff Department |
| § Bangor Naval Submarine Base           | § Quantico                            |
| § Fort Jackson                          | § Fort Sill                           |
| § Fort AP Hill                          | § 29 Palms                            |
| § Fort Leonard Wood                     | § Camp Atterbury                      |
| § Fort Benning                          | § Fort Stewart                        |

#### Wireless Communications Systems

The following representative customers have used our wireless solutions, including AIRchitect:

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| § United States Navy          | § United States Air Force                       |
| § Sound and Sea Technologies  | § Science Application International Corporation |
| § British Columbia Ferries    | § Washington State Ferries                      |
| § Port Townsend Paper Company | § Mikros Systems Corporation                    |
| § Parsons Corporation         | § National Center for Manufacturing Sciences    |

#### MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION

##### Commercial Identity Systems

Our objective is to become the leading developer and distributor of document and age verification products. To date, our marketing efforts have been through direct sales by our sales and marketing personnel, through resellers and license agreements. We are marketing our products through direct marketing approaches such as web marketing, a small number of select trade shows and well known public interest and trade associations.

We generate revenues from the licensing of our software and the selling of bundled solutions that contain hardware and software. Depending on the specific needs of our clients, we tailor the right solution for them. Our bundled solutions, which include, but are not limited to, our ID√Check Mobile and ID√Check POS technology, offer multiple pricing options. We also generate revenues from various new software solutions that are based upon a per transaction or subscription model.

Our ID√Check software runs on Microsoft Windows and Windows Mobile platforms in addition to devices such as credit card terminals and other operating systems such as Linux. We are marketing our ID√Check technology to the government, airlines, airports, high profile buildings or infrastructure, mass merchandisers, grocery, convenience and pharmacy chains, casinos and banks.

We have developed a comprehensive marketing plan to build customer awareness and develop brand recognition in our target industry sectors. We promote the advantages and ease of use of our products through:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| § Endorsements by nationally known public interest groups and trade associations; | § Web seminars, as well as our own website; and       |
| § Trade publications;   | § Various conventions and industry specific seminars. |
| § Trade shows;  |   |

As we gain industry acceptance for our ID√Check technology, we intend to develop and market other related software applications.

#### Government Identity Solutions

We have sector-specific brochures for each product in our product line for both the military and law enforcement sectors that the sales force utilizes when demonstrating the Defense ID system to potential customers. These brochures serve as a quick reference guide outlining the capabilities of our technology. Once customers have a clear understanding of our products, they can use these brochures to discuss their individual needs and ordering requirements.

When dealing with military and government entities, we must comply with applicable procurement regulations. As a HUBZone, Mobilisa has an advantage in the procurement process. This designation, which is effective until June 2011, allows us to quickly be awarded sole source contracts with the military and government. Since our headquarters is in Port Townsend, WA, the HUBZone designation remains in place and we anticipate that the combined entity will continue to meet the Small Business Administration's definition of a "small business."

In addition to sole source awards, we also respond to Requests for Proposal ("RFPs") and Requests for Qualifications ("RFQs") when our technological capabilities meet that of the desired system. In many cases, we are the only company that is able to meet the requirements in the RFP, which can lead to a quick and easy award.

Also, we have all Defense ID products, as well as individual labor services, listed on GSA Schedule 70. This makes it possible for government entities to make direct purchases of equipment and services for a pre-negotiated price without competition.

We have offices in the West (Port Townsend, WA) and the East (Alexandria, VA and Jericho, NY) to fully support our current and potential customers. This makes it easy to schedule and complete installations and maintenance in an efficient, time-conscious manner.

#### Wireless Communications Systems

Marketing for our wireless products and capabilities is performed primarily via our website and tradeshow exhibitions, as well as through direct contacts with government agencies. We attend market-specific tradeshows to demonstrate current products and capabilities. We pride ourselves on being an innovative solutions provider and this is a prime arena for showcasing the Company's talents and for interfacing with potential customers who can benefit from our wireless solutions.

Many of our potential wireless customers contact the Company after seeing publicity about current wireless projects. Our wireless systems have garnered both local and national publicity, which has been highly beneficial in projecting to the public the Company's capabilities.

## COMPETITION

### Commercial Identity Systems

We compete in an industry that is relatively new, intensely competitive and rapidly changing. Unless a device can read, decode and analyze all of the information that is legally permitted to be analyzed, which is electronically stored on a driver license, the user may not obtain accurate and reliable confirmation that a driver license is valid and has not been altered or tampered with. We are aware of several companies, including CardCom, TriCom Technologies, ID-Logix and Legal Age that are currently offering products that electronically read and calculate age from a driver license. We have tested and compared some of these products to ID√Check and believe that our product is superior in quality and functionality. We believe that units unable to read bar codes are at a significant disadvantage because most states and Canadian provinces currently utilize bar codes to encode their driver licenses, as well as all U.S. military IDs and uniformed services cards.

In the government identity sector, there are several companies, including L-1 Identity Solutions, and Core Street, that are currently offering products that compete with the Defense ID system. The U.S. government also has a product called DBIDS that competes with our products.

We are also aware that Motorola and Honeywell have started offering an embedded driver's license reading solution on a tether scanner that does not parse driver licenses from all U.S. jurisdictions.

We have experienced and expect to continue to experience increased competition in the age verification sector, and have to date experienced limited competition from companies in the document verification sector. If any of our competitors were to become the industry standard or were to enter into or expand relationships with significantly larger companies through mergers, acquisitions or otherwise, our business and operating results could be seriously harmed. In addition, potential competitors could bundle their products or incorporate functionality into existing products in a manner that discourages users from purchasing our products.

In the wireless communications sector, we develop and apply WOW technology and believe that our Floating Area Network and Littoral Sensor Grid projects will enhance the Company's standing with potential customers in the wireless industry. Several competitors have developed technology that may compete with our products. These include EFJ, Inc., Sea-Mobile and Motorola. In addition, other defense or wireless companies may be developing technology that will compete with our current products or with the projects and products that are currently in research and development.

## MANUFACTURING

We do not manufacture any readers or input devices, but rely upon several manufacturers, including E-Seek, Motorola and Roper Industries, Inc. (DAP), to provide these devices. Some of these devices are private labeled and programmed by the supplier to work with our ID√Check technology. The majority of our hardware consists of commercial off-the-shelf ("COTS") products. We rely on a small number of suppliers to provide our COTS products.

Our government identity and wireless systems products are created with COTS items that we customize with software and specialized configurations. All products are customized, assembled, and tested in-house and then installed and placed by our employees in the field.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Our research and development efforts are mainly concentrated in three areas. The most significant effort is concentrated in the Wireless sector in the Floating Area Network and Littoral Sensor Grid projects, which are funded by government cost plus fixed fee contracts. In the identity sector, we modify existing software applications based on customer's requirements, which are fee based. In addition, we develop new software solutions and make improvements to existing software platforms, which are funded internally. R&D spending during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$2,979,047 and \$2,710,078, respectively.

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

In January 1999, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office granted us a patent on our ID√Check software technology. In October 2002, we were granted another patent relating to our document authentication and age verification technology. In January 2009, we were granted another patent that is a continuation of our patents relating to our document authentication and age verification technology. Upon our acquisition of the assets of IDentiScan, we also received equitable ownership and sole ownership rights to its intellectual property, including other patents and patent applications relating to age verification technology.

During 2010, we were granted two additional patents. The first patent was for a software key control for mobile devices. It is used to get a registration key for the parser that is based on the unique internal ID of one mobile device. The Mobile Key Manager communicates with the mobile device, reading its ID, and then requests a registration key specific for that ID from Intellicheck Mobilisa's server. This server maintains a database of all customers using IDecode Mobile Parsers, including the number of licenses they have purchased, the latest software version for which they have paid support, and the registration keys and unique device IDs associated with those licenses. The server generates a new registration key unique to the device ID, and returns it to the Mobile Key Manager to register that device. In this way, the customer can deploy the IDecode Mobile Parser to only one mobile device for each parser purchased.

The second patent was relating to a document comparison system and reinforces the innovative nature of Intellicheck Mobilisa's security solutions involving documents. The technology described in the patent relates to a system and method for comparing information contained in at least two documents. Like information on different documents is compared to determine whether the information is the same on each document. For instance, a name contained on an individual's driver's license is automatically compared with a name contained on the individual's airline boarding pass.

We currently hold eight (8) U.S. patents, two (2) Canadian patents and one (1) United Kingdom patent. At present, we have other patent applications pending in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office as well as internationally. These patents cover commercially important aspects of our capabilities relating to the authentication and verification of identification documents, and relating to our Defense ID System technology. We will continue to pursue patents for all of our new technologies arising from our research and development efforts.

We own multiple copyrights in the United States, which are effective in Canada and in other major industrial countries. The copyright protection covers software source codes and supporting graphics relating to the operation of ID√Check and other software products. We also have several trademarks relating to our company, its product names and logos.

In connection with the sales or licensing of our intellectual property, we have entered into an agreement with Mr. Kevin Messina, our former Senior Executive V.P. and Chief Technology Officer, under which we will pay royalties equal to 0.005% of cumulative gross sales for cumulative gross sales of \$2,000,000 to \$52,000,000 and 0.0025% of cumulative gross sales for cumulative gross sales in excess of \$52,000,000 pertaining to those patents on which Mr. Messina was identified as an inventor. Cumulatively, as of December 31, 2010, total fees payable under this agreement were \$1,208.

### Employees

As of March 7, 2011, we had forty seven (47) full-time employees. Five (5) are engaged in executive management, twenty (20) in information technology, fifteen (15) in sales and marketing and seven (7) in administration. All employees are employed "at will." We believe our relations with our employees are generally good and we have no collective bargaining agreements with any labor unions.





Item 1A. Risk Factors

RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

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

We sustained net losses of \$2,573,223 and \$525,515 for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, and our accumulated deficit was \$80,680,363 as of December 31, 2010. Since we expect to incur additional expenditures in line with the sales growth of our business, we may not achieve operating profits in the near future. This could lead to a decline in the value of our securities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Demand and industry acceptance for recently introduced and existing systems, and software and sales from such systems and software, are subject to a high level of uncertainty and risk. With changing administration in government, changes in government budgets, and slowly evolving government standards on use of identity products, the government sector is slowly developing. Commercial sectors have the ability to develop faster than the government sector space, but are also subject to a high level of uncertainty and risk including factors of the economic

effects of our customers and long sales cycles. Our business may suffer if the industry develops more slowly than anticipated and does not sustain industry acceptance.

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

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

§ build and train our sales force;

§ establish and maintain relationships with distributors;

§ develop customer support systems;

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

§ manage the use of third-party manufacturers and suppliers.

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

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

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

Failure to protect our proprietary technology may impair our competitive position.

We continue to allocate significant resources to developing new and innovative technologies that are utilized in our products and systems. Because our continued success depends on, to a significant degree, our ability to offer products providing superior functionality and performance over those offered by our competitors, we consider the protection of our technology from unauthorized use to be fundamental to our success. This is done by processes aimed at identifying and seeking appropriate protection for newly-developed intellectual property, including patents, trade secrets, copyrights and trademarks, as well as policies aimed at identifying unauthorized use of such property. These processes include:

§ contractual arrangements providing for nondisclosure of proprietary information;

§ maintaining and enforcing issued patents and filing patent applications on innovative solutions to commercially important problems;

§ protecting trade secrets;

§ protecting copyrights and trademarks by registration and other appropriate means;

§ establishing internal processes for identifying and appropriately protecting new and innovative technologies; and

§ establishing practices for identifying unauthorized use of intellectual property.

We may have to litigate to enforce patents or trademarks or to determine the scope and validity of other parties' proprietary rights. Litigation could be very costly and divert management's attention. An adverse outcome in any litigation may have a severe negative effect on our financial results. To determine the priority of inventions, we may have to participate in interference proceedings declared by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or oppositions in foreign patent and trademark offices, which could result in substantial cost and limitations on the scope or validity of our patents or trademarks.

In addition, foreign laws treat the protection of proprietary rights differently from laws in the United States. The failure of foreign laws or judicial systems to adequately protect our proprietary rights or intellectual property, including intellectual property developed on our behalf by foreign contractors or subcontractors may have a material adverse effect on our business, operations and financial results.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our share price may be volatile and could decline substantially

The market price of our common stock, like the price of shares of technology companies generally, has been and may continue to be volatile. From January 1, 2002 to March 7, 2011, the closing price of our common stock has varied from a high of \$19.45 to a low of \$0.50 per share, as reported on the American Stock Exchange and NYSE Amex. Many factors may cause the market price for our common stock to decline, including:

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

In addition, the stock market experiences extreme fluctuations in price and volume that particularly affect the market price of shares of emerging technology companies, such as ours. These price and volume fluctuations are often

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

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

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

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

In the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, Intellicheck Mobilisa derived 27.2%, 36.7% and 35.5% of its revenue respectively from government R&D contracts. These government contracts often include provisions that substantially differ from those found in typical private commercial transactions. For instance, government contracts may:

- § include provisions that allow the agency, in certain circumstances, to terminate the contract without penalty;

- § be subject to purchasing decisions by agencies that are subject to political influence;

- § include bonding requirements;

- § contain comprehensive procurement provisions that require us to expend substantial resources in pursuing the contract;

- § specify performance criteria that we must satisfy before the customer accepts the products and services; and

- § be subject to cancellation or reduction if funding is reduced or becomes unavailable.

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

We could be adversely affected by a negative audit by the U.S. government.

We, like other government contractors, are subject to various routine audits, reviews and investigations by U.S. government agencies, including the Defense Contract Audit Agency and various agency inspectors. These agencies review a contractor's performance under its contracts, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards. Any costs found to be misclassified may be subject to repayment. If an audit or investigation uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil or criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines, and suspension or prohibition from doing business with the U.S. government.

We have been granted contracts based on our status as a small business in a HUBZone and, in the future, we may not continue to meet the qualifications for such status.

At times, we have been granted government contracts in part due to our status as a small business in a HUBZone. There is a possibility that, due to future growth, we will no longer meet the Small Business Administration's definition of a "small business," or that we will relocate all or a portion of our operations outside of a HUBZone. In addition, Port Townsend, WA's status as a HUBZone expires in June 2011 and may not be renewed. If any of these things were to happen, we may be at a disadvantage when competing for future government contracts, which may in turn reduce our revenue.



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

Historically, our primary target customers have been government agencies and branches of the U. S. military, both of which require long sales and implementation cycles for products, which may result in a long period of time prior to revenue realization. The loss or significant reduction in government spending could limit our ability to obtain government contracts. These limitations, if significant, could significantly reduce our revenues. We will need to develop additional strategic relationships with large government contractors in order to successfully compete for government contracts. Should we lose or fail to develop these strategic relationships, we may not be able to implement our business strategy.

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

Our backlog represents sales value of firm orders for products and services not yet delivered and, for long-term, executed contractual arrangements (contracts, subcontract and customer commitments), the estimated future sales value of product shipments, transactions processed and services to be provided over the term of the contractual arrangements, including anticipated renewal options. For contracts with indefinite quantities, our backlog is estimated based on current activity levels. Our backlog includes estimates of revenues, the receipt of which require future government appropriations, depend on option exercise by clients or are subject to contract modification or termination. At December 31, 2010, our backlog approximated \$2.8 million, substantially all of which is estimated to be realized in the next twelve months. These estimates are based on our experience under such contracts and similar contracts, and we believe that such estimates are reasonable. If we do not realize a substantial amount of our backlog, as we presently anticipate, our operations could be harmed and future revenues could be significantly reduced.

Long lead times for the components used in certain products creates uncertainty in our supply chain and may prevent us from making required deliveries to our customers on time.

We rely exclusively on commercial off-the-shelf technology in manufacturing our products. The lead-time for ordering certain components used in our products and for the production of products can be lengthy. As a result, we must, from time to time, order products based on forecasted demand. If demand for products lags significantly behind forecasts, we may purchase more product than we can sell. Conversely, if demand exceeds forecasts, we may not have enough products to meet our obligations to our customers.

We rely on commercial off-the-shelf technology to provide hardware products.

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

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

Any financial instability of our suppliers could result in having to find new suppliers. We may experience significant delays in manufacturing and deliveries of products and services to customers if we lose our sources or if supplies and services delivered from these sources are delayed. As a result, we may be required to incur additional development, manufacturing and other costs to establish alternative supply sources. It may take several months to locate alternative suppliers, if required. We cannot predict whether we will be able to obtain replacement hardware within the required time frames at affordable costs, or at all. Any delays resulting from suppliers failing to deliver hardware or delays in

obtaining alternative hardware, in sufficient quantities and of sufficient quality, or any significant increase in the cost of hardware from existing or alternative suppliers could result in delays on the shipment of product which, in turn, could result in the loss of customers we may not be able to successfully complete.

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

Currently, our Defense ID system accesses over 100 separate databases run by various government and law enforcement agencies. We cannot be assured that each of these agencies will continue to cooperate with us. In the event that one or more of these agencies does not continue to provide access to these databases, the utility of the Defense ID system may be diminished.

Our Defense ID system requires permission from each branch of the U.S. military in the form of an Authority To Operate (ATO). If an existing ATO is revoked, we would risk losing our ability to install our Defense ID system at military bases.

Currently, we have a Navy-wide, Army-wide, Marine-wide and Air Force-wide ATOs, and permissions to operate at all locations where our Defense ID System is operating. We cannot be assured that these permissions will be renewed, and it is possible that they could be revoked. If one or more of these permissions is revoked or not renewed, then the sector for the Defense ID system would be reduced.

Our Defense ID system manages private personal information and information related to sensitive government functions and a breach of the security systems protecting such information may result in a loss of suppliers or customers or result in litigation.

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

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

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

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

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

Our products are complex and may contain undetected errors or result in failures when first introduced or when new versions are released. Despite vigorous product testing efforts and testing by current and potential customers, it is possible that errors will be found in a new product or enhancement after commercial shipments have commenced. The occurrence of product defects or errors could result in negative publicity, delays in product introduction, the diversion of resources to remedy defects and loss of or delay in industry acceptance or claims by customers against us and could cause us to incur additional costs, any one of which could adversely affect our business. Because of the risk of undetected error, we may be compelled to accept liability provisions that vary from our preferred contracting model in certain critical transactions. There is a risk that in certain contracts and circumstances we may not be successful in adequately minimizing product and related liabilities or that the protections negotiated will not ultimately be deemed enforceable.

We carry product liability insurance, but existing coverage may not be adequate to cover potential claims. The failure of our products to perform as promised could result in increased costs, lower margins, liquidated damage payment obligations and harm to our reputation.

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

The sectors for all of our products are characterized by rapid technological advancements. Significant technological change could render existing technology obsolete. If we are unable to successfully respond to these developments, or do not respond in a cost-effective manner, our business, financial condition and results of operations will be materially adversely affected.

We are currently developing several new systems, including Floating Area Networks (FANs) and Littoral Sensor Grids that rely on government funding for continued research and development, and the failure to meet project milestones and development targets could impact that funding.

We anticipate that projects currently in research and development, including FANs and Littoral Sensor Grids, will play a critical role in our future growth. Because these projects are in development and being funded by various government agencies, we have certain ongoing milestones and development targets that we must meet. If these milestones or development targets are not met, we could lose our research and development funding for these projects. In addition, even if milestones and development targets are met, there is no guarantee that the funding agencies will continue to grant the same level of, or any, research and development funds. Failure to attract research and development funding adequate to fully fund these projects could result in the termination of those projects, which could have a significant impact on our revenue.

We cannot guarantee that projects currently in research and development stage, including FANs and Littoral Sensor Grids, will result in operational systems or prototypes or that such systems or prototypes, if produced, will be commercially marketable.

Projects in the research and development stage have not yet been proven operational. While we anticipate that we will be able to produce operational systems or prototypes based on our research and development, there is no guarantee that we will be able to do so. Furthermore, even if we are able to produce operational systems or prototypes, there is no guarantee that those systems or prototypes will prove commercially marketable.

Future capital requirements may require incurring debt or dilution of existing stockholders.

Acquisition and development opportunities and other contingencies may arise, which could require us to raise additional capital or incur debt. If we raise additional capital through the sale of equity, including preferred stock, or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our then existing stockholders will be diluted.

Because we do not intend to pay dividends on our Common Stock, stockholders will benefit from an investment in our stock only if it appreciates in value.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our shares of stock. We currently intend to retain all future earnings, if any, for use in the operations and expansion of the business. As a result, we do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination as to the declaration and payment of cash dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on factors the Board of Directors deems relevant, including among others, our results of operations, financial condition and cash requirements, business prospects, and the terms of Intellicheck Mobilisa's credit facilities and other financing arrangements. Accordingly, realization of a gain on stockholders' investments will depend on the appreciation of the price of our stock. There is no guarantee that

our stock will appreciate in value.

Our management team controls a substantial interest in Intellicheck Mobilisa and thus may influence certain actions requiring a stockholder vote.

Our management team (including all of our directors) own approximately 46.8% of our issued and outstanding common stock, approximately 41.7% of which is owned by Nelson Ludlow and Bonnie Ludlow. By owning this many shares, our management team will be able to control decisions to be made by our stockholders.

#### Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

#### Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters is currently located in Port Townsend, WA, where we occupy approximately 5,840 square feet pursuant to a lease that expires on July 31, 2017. We also occupy 9,233 sq. ft. of office space in Jericho, NY pursuant to a lease that expires on March 1, 2018. In addition, we lease approximately 3,289 square feet in Alexandria, VA pursuant to an amended lease that expires on January 31, 2015. Most U.S. sales, marketing and technical personnel for all product divisions are in these locations, with a small number of individuals operating out of home offices. We believe that our existing facilities are adequate to meet current requirements and that additional or substitute space will be available as needed to accommodate any expansion of operations.

#### Item 3. Legal Proceedings

On December 3, 2010, the Company and EID Passport Inc. settled the federal antitrust and false advertising lawsuit that Eid Passport brought against Intellicheck Mobilisa. In December 2009, Eid Passport filed a complaint against the Company asserting claims for monopolization and attempted monopolization under federal and Oregon antitrust laws, and making an additional claim for false advertising in violation of the Lanham Act. In connection with these claims, Eid Passport alleged that Intellicheck Mobilisa engaged in unlawful exclusionary and predatory conduct in competing with Eid Passport and others in the sale/licensing of driver's license reading technology and products.

Although specific terms of the settlement are confidential, the parties agreed that the following information about the settlement could be made public:

§ Intellicheck Mobilisa has agreed to assure Eid Passport the availability of the drivers' license parsing software that Eid Passport previously had licensed from Positive Access Corporation. Positive Access Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of Intellicheck Mobilisa;

§ All claims in the lawsuit have been dismissed with prejudice; each party is bearing its own costs and attorneys fees; the parties are mutually releasing all claims against one another relating to the lawsuit up to the effective date of the Settlement Agreement; and neither party has admitted any wrong-doing or any validity to any of the allegations made against it in the lawsuit;and

§ In connection with the settlement, neither party is making any payment to the other.

We are not aware of any infringement by our products or technology on the proprietary rights of others.

Other than as set forth above, we are not currently involved in any legal or regulatory proceeding, or arbitration, the outcome of which is expected to have a material adverse effect on our business.

#### Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)





## PART II

## Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

(a) Our common stock is traded on the NYSE Amex Stock Exchange under the symbol "IDN." The following table indicates high and low sales prices for the periods indicated.

	Low	High
<b>2009</b>		
First quarter	\$ 0.50	\$ 1.78
Second quarter	\$ 0.93	\$ 2.10
Third quarter	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.80
Fourth quarter	\$ 0.95	\$ 4.83
<b>2010</b>		
First quarter	\$ 2.09	\$ 4.73
Second quarter	\$ 1.03	\$ 2.50
Third quarter	\$ 0.95	\$ 1.74
Fourth quarter	\$ 1.11	\$ 1.87
<b>2011</b>		
First quarter*	\$ 1.17	\$ 1.74

\* Portion of first fiscal quarter through March 7, 2011.

(b) Number of Record Holders of Common Stock. The number of holders of record of our common stock on March 7, 2011 was 75, which does not include individual participants in security position listings held in "street name."

(c) Dividends. There were no cash dividends or other cash distributions made by us during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010. Future dividend policy will be determined by our Board of Directors based on our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other then existing conditions. It is anticipated that cash dividends will not be paid to the holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future.

## (d) Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On August 31, 2009, in connection with the Merger, we issued 608,520 shares of its common stock to two former shareholders of Positive Access. No commissions or fees were paid in connection with the issuance of such securities. The shares were issued pursuant to the exemption from registration contained in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the regulations promulgated there under, because the shares were issued to a small number of sophisticated individuals in a private transaction.

## (e) Repurchases of Equity Securities

There were no shares purchased during 2010.

## Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial data presented under the captions "Statement of Operations Data" and "Balance Sheet Data" as of the end of each of the five years ended December 31, 2010, are derived from the financial statements of

Intellicheck Mobilisa, Inc. The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, the accompanying notes and the report of independent registered public accounting firms thereon, which are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Mobilisa, Inc. (“Mobilisa”) and Positive Access Corporation (“Positive Access”). The acquisition of Mobilisa was completed on March 14, 2008, and therefore Mobilisa’s results of operations are included in the financial statements beginning from March 15, 2008. The acquisition of Positive Access was completed on August 31, 2009, and therefore Positive Access’s results of operations are included in the financial statements beginning from September 1, 2009.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(In thousands)				
<b>Statement of Operations Data:</b>					
Revenue	\$ 3,162	\$ 3,512	\$ 10,017	\$ 12,415	\$ 12,292
Loss from operations	(3,103 )	(2,835 )	(32,969 )	(517 )	(2,547 )
Net Loss	(2,880 )	(2,673 )	(32,921 )	(526 )	(2,573 )
Net loss per common share - basic and diluted	(0.24 )	(0.22 )	(1.47 )	(0.02 )	(0.10 )
Common shares used in computing per share amounts - basic and diluted	12,146	12,263	22,454	25,673	26,646
			As of December 31,		
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	(In thousands)				
<b>Balance sheet data:</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 527	\$ 393	\$ 3,401	\$ 3,008	\$ 1,489
Working capital	3,860	1,763	2,374	2,257	1,174
Total assets	5,656	4,074	24,335	25,758	23,974
Total liabilities	1,719	2,054	3,555	4,179	4,188
Stockholders' equity	3,937	2,020	20,781	21,579	19,786

## Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

### Overview

On March 14, 2008, our corporation consummated the merger between Intelli-Check and Mobilisa. The headquarters of Intelli-Check was moved to Mobilisa's offices in Port Townsend, Washington.

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

§ Access Control: Mobilisa's Defense ID® system is designed to increase security at access points manned by law enforcement and military personnel.

§ Marine Environment Communications: Mobilisa's WOW technology allows for high-speed communication between multiple points, both on land and at sea, across wide or over-water expanses, and optimizes performance by making point-to-point systems work as point-to-multipoint, using intelligent routing across a dynamic network topology, and minimizing Fresnel zones (Fresnel zones result from obstructions in the path of radio waves and impact the signal strength of radio transmissions). Mobilisa is currently developing Floating Area Network ("FAN") technology, which allows ships within line of site to communicate with each other wirelessly at speeds faster than current, and overused, satellite communications. In addition, our Littoral Sensor Grid technology is being developed as the next evolutionary step in marine communications and port security. Through the use of buoys, we have created multipurpose systems with environmental and military applications that are capable of having wireless connectivity

and networking capabilities, are environmental sensors data collectors and have mobile and configurable plug-n-play surveillance packages.

§ Network Design: Mobilisa's AIRchitect™ tool designs optimum wireless networks based on equipment capabilities, user requirements and physical architecture of location where the wireless is to be installed.

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

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

Because of continuing terrorist threats worldwide, we believe there has been a significant increase in awareness of our software technology to help improve security across many industries, including airlines, rail transportation and high profile buildings and infrastructure, which we believe may enhance future demand for our technology. The adaptation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 ("HSPD 12") and the promulgation of Federal Identity Processing Standards 201 have raised the awareness of our technology in the government sector. Therefore, we have begun to market to various government and state agencies, which have long sales cycles, including extended test periods. In view of the acquisition of Mobilisa and evolving nature of our business and our operating history, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of revenues and operating results are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indications of future performance.

By verifying the encoded format, our ID-Check® patented technology provides the ability to verify the validity of military IDs, driver licenses and state issued non-driver ID cards that contain magnetic stripes, bar codes SMART chips, and Radio Frequency ID technologies, which enables us to target three distinct sectors. Our original target sector was focused on resellers of age-restricted products, such as alcohol and tobacco, where the proliferation of high-tech fake IDs exposes merchants to fines and penalties for the inadvertent sale of these products to underage purchasers. We now also target commercial fraud, which includes identity theft, and our technology is designed to help prevent losses from these frauds. We are also marketing our products for security applications involving access control. As a result of its applicability in these sectors, we have sold our products to some of the largest companies in the gaming industry, significant retailers, several large financial service companies and military facilities. Our technology is currently being used or tested by several Fortune 500 Companies. We have a strategic alliance with VeriFone, the largest provider of credit card terminals in the U.S., several system integrators in the defense industry and hardware manufacturers to utilize our systems and software as the proposed or potential verification application for their proposed solutions for credentialing in the government sector and to jointly market these security applications. Recent Department of Homeland Security initiatives, along with the regulations arising from HSPD-12, which sets the policy for a common identification standard for federal employees and contractors, and the new Transportation Worker Identity Credential or TWIC card, which is currently required for all sea-port workers, have additionally created opportunities for our verification technology in the governmental sector at the federal, state and local levels. In addition, we have executed agreements with some high profile organizations to promote the use of our technology and our products. We believe these relationships have broadened our marketing reach through their sales efforts and we intend to develop additional strategic alliances with additional high profile organizations and providers

of security solutions.

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We have developed additional software products that take advantage of our patented software technology. Our products include ID-Check® POS, ID-Check® BHO, ScanInn™ and AssureScan™. ID-Check® POS is the technology that has been integrated into multiple VeriFone platforms such as the 37xx series to enable the user to do verification of the encoded format on driver licenses as an additional function of the terminal. ID-Check® BHO is a browser helper object that enables a customer to add the ID-Check® technology as a “plug-in” to Internet Explorer pages without requiring software programming expertise. ScanInn is a software application that speeds up check-in and ID verification at hotels and motels. AssureScan is an application that assists pharmacies with ID verification and tracking related drug purchases. Additional software solutions include ID-Check® PC and ID-Check® Mobile, which replicate the features of ID-Check®. Another application is C-Link®, the company’s networkable data management software. Additionally, ID-Check® PC and C-Link® are designed to read the smart chip contained on the military Common Access Card (CAC). These products, which run on a personal computer, were created to work in conjunction with our ID-Check® technology and allow a user to first verify the encoded format and then view the encoded data for further verification. Our ID-Check® Mobile product gives the user the additional flexibility of utilizing our software in a hand-held product. To date, we have entered into multiple licensing agreements and are in discussions with additional companies to license our software to be utilized within other existing systems. We also have created the IM2700, or Mobile TWIC Reader, for use with the Department of Homeland Security’s new TWIC card.

#### Critical Accounting Policies and the Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company’s financial statements and accompanying notes. Significant estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements include impairment of goodwill, valuation of intangible assets, deferred tax valuation allowances, allowance for doubtful accounts and the fair value of stock options granted under the Company’s stock-based compensation plans. Due to the inherent uncertainties involved in making estimates, actual results reported in future periods may be different from those estimates.

We believe that there are several accounting policies that are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies affect the reported amounts of revenue and the more significant areas involving management’s judgments and estimates. These significant accounting policies relate to revenue recognition, stock based compensation, deferred taxes and commitments and contingencies. These policies and our procedures related to these policies are described in detail below.

#### Valuation of goodwill and other long-lived assets

Our long-lived assets include property and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill. As of December 31, 2010, the balances of property and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill, all net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, were \$570,613, \$6,494,134 and \$12,308,661, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, the balances of property and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill, all net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, were \$482,077, \$7,445,234 and \$12,258,661, respectively.

We depreciate property and equipment and amortize intangible assets that have finite lives over their estimated useful lives. For purposes of determining whether there are any impairment losses, as further discussed below, management evaluates the carrying amounts of identifiable long-lived tangible and intangible assets, including their estimated useful lives, when indicators of impairment are present as more fully described below. Based on our review of the carrying amounts of the long-lived tangible and intangible assets with finite lives, we may also determine that shorter estimated useful lives are appropriate. In that event, we record depreciation and amortization over shorter future periods, which would reduce our earnings.

## Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations. Pursuant to ASC Topic 350, the Company tests goodwill for impairment on an annual basis in the fourth quarter, or between annual tests, in certain circumstances, such as the occurrence of operating losses or a significant decline in earnings associated with the asset. The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment using the two-step process. The first step is to compare the fair value of the reporting unit to the carrying amount of the reporting unit. If the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, a second step must be followed to calculate impairment. The Company performs the initial step by comparing the carrying value to the estimated fair value of the reporting units, which is determined by considering future discounted cash flows, market transactions and multiples, among other factors.



## Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets include trade names, patents, developed technology and backlog described more fully in Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company uses the straight line method to amortize these assets over their estimated useful lives. The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of these assets may not be fully recoverable in accordance with ASC Topic 360. To determine recoverability of its long-lived assets, the Company evaluates the probability that future undiscounted net cash flows, without interest charges, will be less than the carrying amount of the assets. Impairment is measured at fair value.

The date of our annual goodwill impairment test is December 31 each year. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we determined that no impairment had taken place.

Factors we generally consider important and which could trigger an impairment review of the carrying value of intangible assets and goodwill include the following:

- § Significant changes in the manner of use of assets or the strategy for our overall business;
- § Significant negative industry or economic trends;
- § Significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period; and
- § Significant decline in our market capitalization relative to net book value.

Although we believe that the remaining recorded amounts of our long-lived tangible and intangible assets and goodwill were realizable as of December 31, 2010, future events could cause us to conclude otherwise.

If our stock price were to decrease for a sustained period of time we may be required to assess the carrying amount of goodwill and long lived assets of our reporting units before our scheduled annual impairment test. If at that time the estimated fair values of our reporting units are less than their respective carrying amounts, we would need to determine whether our goodwill and long lived assets would be impaired. Moreover, if economic conditions continue to deteriorate and capital markets conditions continue to adversely impact the valuation of enterprises, the estimated fair values of our reporting units could be adversely impacted, which could result in future impairments.

## Purchase price allocations of acquired businesses

Valuations of acquired businesses require us to make significant estimates, which are derived from information obtained from the management of acquired businesses, our business plans for the acquired business or intellectual property and other sources. Critical assumptions and estimates used in the initial valuation of goodwill and other intangible assets include, but are not limited to:

- § Assessments of appropriate valuation methodologies in the circumstances;
- § Future expected cash flows from product sales, customer contracts and acquired developed technologies, patents and other intellectual property;
- § Expected costs to complete any in process research and development projects and commercialize viable products and estimated cash flows from sales of such products;

§ The acquired companies' brand awareness and industry position;

§ Assumptions about the period of time over which we will continue to use the acquired brand and intangible assets; and

§ Discount rates.

The estimates and assumptions may not materialize because unanticipated events and circumstances may occur. If estimates and assumptions used to initially value goodwill and intangible assets prove to be different from actual results, ongoing reviews of the carrying values of such goodwill and intangible assets may indicate impairment, which will require us to record an impairment charge in the period in which it is identified.

## Revenue Recognition and Deferred Revenue

Revenue is generally recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed and determinable, collectability is probable, and there is no future Company involvement or commitment. The Company sells its commercial products directly through its sales force and through distributors. Revenue from direct sales of our products is recognized when shipped to the customer and title has passed.

The Company recognizes sales from licensing of its patented software to customers. The Company's licensed software requires continuing service or post contract customer support and performance; accordingly, a portion of the revenue is deferred based on its fair value and recognized ratably over the period in which the future service, support and performance are provided, which is generally one to three years. Royalties from the licensing of the Company's technology are recognized as revenues in the period they are earned.

We receive revenue from research and development contracts. These contracts are generally with government agencies under long-term cost-plus fixed-fee contracts, where revenue is based on time and material costs incurred. Revenue from these arrangements is recognized as time is spent on the contract and materials are purchased. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

The Company also performs consulting work for other companies. These services are billed based on time and materials. Revenue from these arrangements is also recognized as time is spent on the contract and materials are purchased.

Subscriptions to database information can be purchased for month-to-month, one, two, and three year periods. Revenue from subscriptions are deferred and recognized over the contractual period, which is typically three years.

The Company offers enhanced extended warranties for its sales of hardware and software at a set price. The revenue from these sales are deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the contractual period, which is typically one to three years.

Under the provisions of ASC Topic 985-605, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables," revenue arrangements were allocated to the separate units of accounting based on their relative fair values and revenue is recognized in accordance with its policy as stated above.

## Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for the issuance of equity awards to employees in accordance with ASC Topic 718 and 505, which requires that the cost resulting from all share based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. This pronouncement establishes fair value as the measurement objective in accounting for share based payment arrangements and requires all companies to apply a fair value based measurement method in accounting for all share based payment transactions with employees.

## Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and net operating loss carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using expected tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We have recorded a full valuation allowance for our net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2010, due to the uncertainty of the realizability

of those assets.

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## Commitments and Contingencies

We are not currently involved in any legal or regulatory proceeding, or arbitration, the outcome of which is expected to have a material adverse effect on our business. Certain legal proceedings were settled during 2010 which are further discussed in Item 3, above.

The above listing is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of our accounting policies. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by generally accepted accounting principles, with no need for management's judgment in their application. There are also areas in which management's judgment in selecting any available alternative would not produce a materially different result.

## Results of Operations

### COMPARISON OF THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

The acquisition of Positive Access was completed on August 31, 2009, and therefore Positive Access's results of operations are included in the financial statements beginning from September 1, 2009.

REVENUE. Total revenues were approximately 1% lower in the year ended December 31, 2010 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2009.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	% Change
Identity Systems	\$ 8,944,397	\$ 7,862,488	14
Wireless R&D	3,347,154	4,552,091	(26)
	\$ 12,291,551	\$ 12,414,579	(1)

The increase in the Identity Systems revenues in 2010 is primarily a result of higher sales in the commercial sector as well as higher software engineering fees to customers in the financial sector. The decrease in Wireless R&D revenues is primarily due to the completion of our RadHaz military contract in 2009 and the reallocation of our software engineering resources to Identity Systems projects. Total booked orders were \$8.2 million in 2010 compared to \$9.0 million in 2009.

As of December 31, 2010, our backlog, which represents non-cancelable sales orders for products not yet shipped and services to be performed, was approximately \$2.8 million compared to \$6.7 million at December 31, 2009. The decrease is primarily a result of \$3.3 million in billings on the FAN/Buoy R&D contract during 2010. Previously, the Company recorded in backlog certain Wireless R&D contracts when the award was announced and included in the congressional budget with the Company named as the requestor. During 2010, Congress announced that earmarks awarded to public companies are now subject to competition, even when the government had previously determined that a sole-source justification was the best option. Therefore, we will now be competing for the FY 2010 earmark for Littoral Sensor Grid. As a result, the Company removed \$3.3 million from the previously disclosed \$10.0 million backlog at December 31, 2009, resulting in a restated backlog of \$6.7 million. The entire backlog is expected to be realized over the next twelve to fifteen months. Period to period comparisons may not be indicative of future operating results, since we still face long sales cycles, particularly in the government sector, and, therefore, we cannot predict with certainty in which period the opportunities currently in the pipeline will develop into sales or if they will develop at all.

GROSS PROFIT. Gross profit decreased by \$90,837 or 1% to \$7,994,393 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$8,085,230 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Our gross profit, as a percentage of revenues, remained at 65% in

both the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

OPERATING EXPENSES. Operating expenses, which consist of selling, general and administrative and research and development expenses increased 23% to \$10,541,031 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$8,601,792 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Consolidated selling expenses increased 18% to \$2,380,979 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$2,018,366 for the year ended December 31, 2009, principally as a result of an increase in personnel. General and administrative expenses increased 34% to \$5,181,005 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$3,873,348 for the year ended December 31, 2009, principally due to cost of the move of the New York offices, increased payroll costs, contracted consulting fees to the former Positive Access principals, legal fees related to litigation and shelf registration statement, additional Board and consulting fees and higher intangible amortization. Research and development expenses increased 10% to \$2,979,047 for the year ended December 31, 2010 from \$2,710,078 for the year ended December 31, 2009, principally a result of increases in personnel.

The Company completed its annual impairment testing of goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with ASC Topic 350 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and ASC Topic 360 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." Based upon this review, it was determined that there was no impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets as of December 31, 2010.

**INTEREST INCOME.** Interest income was insignificant in both periods presented.

**INTEREST EXPENSE.** Interest expense of \$24,808 in 2010 represents the interest and amortization of deferred debt discount on the notes payable to the former principals of Positive Access.

**INCOME TAXES.** We have incurred net losses to date; therefore, we have paid nominal income taxes.

**NET LOSS.** As a result of the factors noted above, we incurred a net loss of \$2,573,223 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to a net loss of \$525,515 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

#### COMPARISON OF THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

The acquisition of Mobilisa was completed on March 14, 2008, and therefore Mobilisa's results of operation are included in the financial statements for the period March 15, 2008 through December 31, 2009. The acquisition of Positive Access was completed on August 31, 2009, and therefore Positive Access's results of operations are included in the financial statements beginning from September 1, 2009.

**REVENUE.** Revenues increased by 24%, or \$2,397,773, from \$10,016,806, for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$12,414,579 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

	As Reported			Pro Forma	
	Year Ended December 31,		% Change	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008		2008	% Change
Identity Systems	\$7,862,488	\$6,455,840	22	\$6,871,025	14
Wireless R&D	4,552,091	3,560,966	28	4,192,691	9
	\$12,414,579	\$10,016,806	24	\$11,063,716	12

The increase in the Identity Systems revenues in 2009 is primarily a result of a large sale to a telecommunications company, including an enterprise wide software license. The wireless R&D contract revenue increased primarily due to the continued development in the FAN and Buoy projects. Total booked orders were \$12.3 million in 2009 compared to \$12.9 million in 2008. As of December 31, 2009, our backlog, which represents non-cancelable sales orders for products not shipped and services not yet performed, was approximately \$10 million compared to \$11.3 million at December 31, 2008.

**GROSS PROFIT.** Gross profit increased by \$1,795,814 or 29% from \$6,289,416 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$8,085,230 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Our gross profit, as a percentage of revenues, increased to 65% in the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the 63% reported for the year ended December 31, 2008. The gross profit percentage increase in 2009 was principally a result of a reduction in merger related intangible amortization costs which amounted to \$718,995 in 2009 compared to \$1,163,277 in 2008. We took an intangible asset impairment charge the end of 2008 resulting in lower merger amortization costs going forward.

**OPERATING EXPENSES.** Excluding the goodwill and intangible assets impairment charges in 2008, operating expenses, which consist of selling, general and administrative and research and development expenses increased 20% to \$8,601,792 for the year ended December 31, 2009 from \$7,165,800 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Approximately \$597,000 of the increase in expenses in 2009 is because Mobilisa operating expenses were included for a period of 9 1/2 months in the 2008 period. In addition, during 2009 we increased expenses in support of increased revenue growth and shareholder value. During 2009, we added three additional salespersons and paid higher commissions resulting from higher sales levels. We also increased our shareholder relations expenses, including the hiring of a new investor relations firm. As we experience sales growth, we expect that we will incur additional operating expenses to support this growth. Research and development expenses may also increase as we integrate additional products and technologies with our patented ID-Check technology and enter into additional research and development contracts.



The Company completed its annual impairment testing of goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with ASC Topic 350 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and ASC Topic 360 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." Based upon this review, it was determined that there was no impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets as of December 31, 2009. However, as a result of a substantial decrease in the market price of the Company's common stock, reflecting the very difficult overall market conditions in the latter half of 2008, the Company reassessed the carrying value of its goodwill and intangible assets as of December 31, 2008 and concluded that both of these were impaired. The Company recorded non-cash impairment charges to goodwill and intangible assets of \$32,092,630 in the fourth quarter of 2008 related to the Mobilisa reporting unit.

**INTEREST INCOME.** Interest income decreased from \$60,589 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$2,443 for the year ended December 31, 2009, which is a result of a decrease in our average invested cash and cash equivalents, as well as lower interest rates received on investments during 2009. Due to continued uncertainties in the financial markets, we continued to invest our excess cash in highly liquid bank and government insured money market accounts, with low yields in 2009.

**INTEREST EXPENSE.** Interest expense of \$10,000 in 2009 represents the amortization of deferred debt discount on the notes payable to the former principals of Positive Access.

**INCOME TAXES.** We have incurred net losses to date; therefore, we have paid nominal income taxes.

**NET LOSS.** Excluding the impact of the non-cash goodwill and intangible assets impairment charge, as a result of the factors noted above, our net loss decreased 37% from \$827,925 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$525,515 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Total net loss for 2008, after the impairment charge, was \$32,920,555.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$1,488,904, working capital (defined as current assets minus current liabilities) of \$1,173,958, total assets of \$23,973,876 and stockholders' equity of \$19,785,613.

During 2010, the Company decreased its cash and cash equivalents by \$1,519,568. Of this amount, approximately \$1.2 million was used in 2010 for non-repeating items including acquisition matters, moving of office facilities and litigation costs. The primary use of the remaining cash was to fund working capital and to develop programs to generate increased sales. Cash used in operating activities was \$1,150,395 in 2010 compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$319,814 in 2009. The increase in the use of cash in 2010 is primarily due to funding the net loss in 2010 as well as for increased working capital requirements, including higher accounts receivable due to significant sales at the end of the fourth quarter. We used cash of \$275,043 in investing activities in 2010 compared to \$766,540 in 2009. The reduction in the use of cash for the 2010 period is a result of increased capital expenditures for leasehold improvements and equipment purchases, while the 2009 period included the initial cash paid for the purchase of Positive Access Corporation. Cash used in financing activities was \$94,130 in 2010 compared to cash provided of \$54,250 in 2009. In 2010, scheduled repayments of \$400,000 were made to former Positive Access principals as part of the original purchase price, which was partially offset by \$251,620 of higher proceeds from the exercise of stock options in 2010 compared to 2009.

At year end, the Company's excess cash was invested in money market funds. These investments, totaling \$520,056, have been classified as cash equivalents as of December 31, 2010. The Company's investing strategy is to continue to invest in short term liquid investments with emphasis on FDIC and SIPC insured protection.



The Company's Mobilisa subsidiary previously had a \$250,000 revolving line of credit with Bank of America. During 2010, the Company decided not to renew the facility.

While there is no tax expense recorded in the results of operations in all periods presented, we made an income tax payment of approximately \$145,000 in 2009 in settlement of the pre-merger taxable liability of Mobilisa.

We currently anticipate that our available cash on hand and cash equivalents, as well as expected cash from future operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated working capitals and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months.

We keep the option open to raise additional funds to respond to business contingencies which may include the need to fund more rapid expansion, fund additional marketing expenditures, develop new markets for our technology, enhance our operating infrastructure, respond to competitive pressures, or acquire complementary businesses or necessary technologies. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to secure the additional funds when needed or obtain such on terms satisfactory to the Company, if at all.

The Company has filed a universal shelf registration statement on Form S-3 with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), which became effective July 19, 2010. Under the shelf registration statement, the Company may offer and sell, from time to time in the future in one or more public offerings, its common stock, preferred stock, warrants, and units. The aggregate initial offering price of all securities sold by the Company will not exceed \$25,000,000, and, pursuant to SEC rules, the Company may only sell up to one-third of the market cap held by non-affiliate stockholders in any 12-month period.

The specific terms of any future offering, including the prices and use of proceeds, will be determined at the time of any such offering and will be described in detail in a prospectus supplement which will be filed with the SEC at the time of the offering.

In addition, the shelf registration statement provides that certain selling stockholders may offer, from time to time, up to 3,000,000 shares of Intellicheck Mobilisa, Inc. common stock in the aggregate.

The shelf registration statement is designed to give the Company the flexibility to access additional capital at some point in the future when market conditions are appropriate.

We are not currently involved in any legal or regulatory proceeding, or arbitration, the outcome of which is expected to have a material adverse effect on our business.

#### Adjusted EBITDA

The Company uses Adjusted EBITDA as a non-GAAP financial performance measurement. Adjusted EBITDA is calculated by adding back to net loss interest, income taxes, impairments of long-lived assets and goodwill, depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensation expense. Adjusted EBITDA is provided to investors to supplement the results of operations reported in accordance with GAAP. Management believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides an additional tool for investors to use in comparing Intellicheck Mobilisa financial results with other companies that also use Adjusted EBITDA in their communications to investors. By excluding non-cash charges such as impairments of long-lived assets and goodwill, amortization, depreciation and stock-based compensation, as well as non-operating charges for interest and income taxes, investors can evaluate the Company's operations and can compare its results on a more consistent basis to the results of other companies. In addition, adjusted EBITDA is one of the primary measures management uses to monitor and evaluate financial and operating results.

Intellicheck Mobilisa considers Adjusted EBITDA to be an important indicator of the Company's operational strength and performance of its business and a useful measure of the Company's historical operating trends. However, there are significant limitations to the use of Adjusted EBITDA since it excludes interest income and expense, impairments of long lived assets and goodwill, stock based compensation expense, all of which impact the Company's profitability, as well as depreciation and amortization related to the use of long term assets which benefit multiple periods. The Company believes that these limitations are compensated by providing Adjusted EBITDA only with GAAP net loss and clearly identifying the difference between the two measures. Consequently, Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net loss presented in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA as defined by the Company may not be comparable with similarly named measures provided by other entities.

A reconciliation of GAAP net loss to Adjusted EBITDA follows:

	Year Ended December 31, (Unaudited)		
	2010	2009	2008
Net loss	\$(2,573,223)	\$(525,515 )	\$(32,920,555)
Reconciling items:			
Interest – net	24,721	7,557	(60,589 )
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortization	1,135,743	978,055	1,414,429
Stock-based compensation costs	473,825	519,730	396,276
Impairments of long lived assets and goodwill	-	-	32,092,630
Adjusted EBITDA	\$(938,934 )	\$979,827	\$922,191

#### Related Party Transactions

Mobilisa leases office space from a company (“Lessor Company”) that is wholly-owned by two directors, who are members of management. For the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 total rent payments for this office space were \$74,976. For the period beginning March 15, 2008 through December 31, 2008, total rental payments for this office space were \$59,357. The Company entered into a 10-year lease for the office space ending in 2017. The annual rent for this facility is currently \$74,976 and is subject to annual increases based on the increase in the CPI index plus 1%.

The Lessor Company's entire operations consist of the leased property and related bank debt. The Company is a guarantor of the loans for the leased property. As of December 31, 2010, the Company's maximum exposure to loss is \$386,000.

Under ASC Topic 810-10, “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)”, companies are required to consolidate a related variable interest entity ("VIE") when the reporting company is the "primary beneficiary" of that entity and holds a variable interest in the VIE. The determination of whether a reporting company is the primary beneficiary of a VIE ultimately turns on whether the reporting entity will absorb a majority of the VIE's anticipated losses or receive a majority of the VIE's anticipated gains.

The Company analyzed its transactions with and relationship to the Lessor Company and concluded that it had an implicit variable interest in the Lessor Company. However, the primary beneficiary, based on an assessment of what entity absorbs a majority of the entity's expected losses, receives a majority of its expected residual returns, or both, as a result of holding variable interests, are the common owners. Accordingly, the Company is not required to consolidate the operations of the Lessor Company.

#### Net Operating Loss Carry Forwards

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards (“NOLs”) for federal income tax purposes of approximately \$38.9 million. There can be no assurance that the Company will realize the benefit of the NOLs. The federal NOLs are available to offset future taxable income and expire from 2018 to 2030 if not utilized. The Company has not yet completed its review to determine whether or not these NOLs will be limited under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code due to the ownership change from the acquisition of Mobilisa, Inc.



## Contractual Obligations

Below is a table, which presents our contractual obligations and commitments at December 31, 2010:

	Total	Payments Due by Period			More than 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	
Operating Leases	\$3,228,216	\$398,409	\$965,840	\$1,015,483	\$848,484
Consulting Agreements	33,750	33,750	-	-	-
Purchase Obligations	21,689	21,689	-	-	-
Total Contractual Cash Obligation	\$3,283,655	\$453,848	\$965,840	\$1,015,483	\$848,484

## Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Except as discussed below, the Company does not expect the impact of the future adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance included in ASC Topic 320-10-65, "Interim Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments". This update requires fair value disclosures for financial instruments that are not currently reflected on the balance sheet at fair value on a quarterly basis and was effective for interim periods ended after June 15, 2009. The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and notes payable. At December 31, 2010 and 2009 the carrying value of the Companies financial instruments approximated fair value, due to their short term nature. The carrying value of the long-term portion of the notes payable approximated fair value based on market interest rate applied.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance included in ASC Topic 810-10, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)". This updated guidance requires a qualitative approach to identifying a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity (VIE), and requires ongoing assessment of whether an entity is a VIE and whether an interest in a VIE makes the holder the primary beneficiary of the VIE. This guidance became effective for the Company on January 1, 2010 and did not have a material impact on the results of operations and financial condition.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-13, "Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements." This ASU establishes the accounting and reporting guidance for arrangements including multiple revenue-generating activities. This ASU provides amendments to the criteria for separating deliverables, measuring and allocating arrangement consideration to one or more units of accounting. The amendments in this ASU also establish a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable. Significantly enhanced disclosures are also required to provide information about a vendor's multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements, including information about the nature and terms, significant deliverables, and its performance within arrangements. The amendments also require providing information about the significant judgments made and changes to those judgments and about how the application of the relative selling-price method affects the timing or amount of revenue recognition. The amendments in this ASU are effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in the fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating this new ASU.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-14, "Certain Revenue Arrangements That Include Software Elements." This ASU changes the accounting model for revenue arrangements that include both tangible products and software elements that are "essential to the functionality," and scopes these products out of current software revenue guidance. The new guidance will include factors to help companies determine what software elements are considered "essential to the functionality." The amendments will now subject software-enabled products to other revenue guidance

and disclosure requirements, such as guidance surrounding revenue arrangements with multiple-deliverables. The amendments in this ASU are effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in the fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating this new ASU.



In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-6, "Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements," that amends existing disclosure requirements under ASC 820 by adding required disclosures about items transferring into and out of Levels 1 and 2 in the fair value hierarchy; adding separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements relative to Level 3 measurements; and clarifying, among other things, the existing fair value disclosures about the level of disaggregation. For the Company, this ASU was effective beginning January 1, 2010, except for the requirement to provide Level 3 activity of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements on a gross basis, which is effective beginning January 1, 2011. Since this standard impacts disclosure requirements only, its adoption will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

In March 2010, the FASB ratified a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force that recognizes the milestone method as an acceptable revenue recognition method for substantive milestones in research or development arrangements. This consensus would require its provisions be met in order for an entity to recognize consideration that is contingent upon achievement of a substantive milestone as revenue in its entirety in the period in which the milestone is achieved. In addition, this consensus would require disclosure of certain information with respect to arrangements that contain milestones. This issue is effective on a prospective basis for milestones achieved in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2010. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this consensus on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have never entered into any off-balance sheet financing arrangements and have never established any special purpose entities. We have not guaranteed any debt or commitments of other entities or entered into any options on non-financial assets.

#### Forward Looking Statements

This document contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, particularly statements anticipating future growth in revenues, loss from operations and cash flow. Words such as "anticipates," "estimates," "expects," "projects," "intends," "plans," "believes" and words and terms of similar substance in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and beliefs about future events. As with any projection or forecast, they are inherently susceptible to uncertainty and changes in circumstances, and the Company is under no obligation to, and expressly disclaims any obligation to, update or alter its forward-looking statements whether as a result of such changes, new information, subsequent events or otherwise.

#### Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Financial instruments, which subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash between three financial institutions. The marketable securities and short term investments are invested in money market funds and bank certificates of deposit. The Company performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of these institutions.

#### Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Our financial statements and supplementary data are attached hereto beginning on Page F-1.

#### Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

On August 17, 2010, the Audit Committee of the company's Board of Directors engaged EisnerAmper LLP to serve as the Company's new independent registered public accounting firm, after it was notified on August 16, 2010, that Amper, Politziner and Mattia, LLP ("Amper"), an independent registered public accounting firm, would not be able to stand for re-appointment because it combined its practice on that date with that of Eisner LLP ("Eisner") to form EisnerAmper LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm. The Company previously filed Form 8-K on August 17, 2010, acknowledging this change.

During the Company's fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, and through the date we engaged EisnerAmper LLP, the Company did not consult with Eisner regarding any of the matters or reportable events set forth in Item 304(a)(2)(i) and (ii) of Regulation S-K.

The audit report of Amper on the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the two years ended December 31, 2009, did not contain an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion and was not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles.

In connection with the audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements for the two years ended December 31, 2009, and through August 16, 2010, there were (i) no disagreements between the Company and Amper on any matters of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedures, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Amper, would have caused Amper to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in their report on the Company's financial statements for such year or for any reporting period since the Company's last fiscal year end and (ii) no reportable events within the meaning set forth in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

#### Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

##### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer evaluated, with the participation of our management, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. As of December 31, 2010, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e), were effective.

Our disclosure controls and procedures have been formulated to ensure (i) that information that we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 were recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and (ii) that the information required to be disclosed by us is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

##### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

##### Annual Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) for the Company. Management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 (the end of our fiscal year), based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010.

#### Item 9B. Other Information

None

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## PART III

## Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Company and Corporate Governance

As of March 8, 2011, the Company's directors and executive officers were as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Dr. Nelson Ludlow	49	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Steven D. Williams	48	Chief Operating Officer
Russell T. Embry	47	Chief Technology Officer
Bonnie Ludlow	56	Senior Vice President and Director
Peter J. Mundy	54	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer & Secretary
John W. Paxton	74	Chairman of the Board and Director
Lt. General Emil R. Bedard	67	Director
Guy L. Smith	61	Director
Woody M. McGee	59	Director

Nelson Ludlow, PhD was named the Chief Executive Officer and Director of the Company on March 14, 2008. He was a co-founder of Mobilisa and was its Chief Executive Officer and a director since its inception in March 2001. Dr. Ludlow has over 25 years' experience in software development for the military and corporate sectors. From 1982 to 1988, while in the U. S. Air Force, Dr. Ludlow served as a mathematician, a pilot, an intelligence officer at the National Air Intelligence Center, Technical Director for Artificial Intelligence at USAF Rome Laboratory, Assistant Professor of Computer Science at the Naval Postgraduate School, and the Director of Technology and Services for Radar Evaluation Squadron. In the corporate sector, Dr. Ludlow served as the Director of C2 Modeling for SAIC, Chief Scientist for the ORINCON Corporation and Chief Technology Officer for Ameranth Wireless—all in San Diego. He holds a PhD in Artificial Intelligence from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland and completed Post-Doctoral work in Computer Science at the University of Cambridge, England. Additional degrees include a B.S. from Washington State University in Math and Physical Sciences, as well as a M.S. in Computer Science from Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Ludlow was selected to be a Director in part due to his knowledge of the Company, including as a founder and director of Mobilisa, his position with the Company, his extensive experience working with government contracts, and his considerable knowledge of the sectors in which the Company does business. Dr. Ludlow is married to Bonnie Ludlow, a Director of the Company.

Steven D. Williams was appointed Chief Operating Officer of the Company in March 2008. From February 6, 2006 to March 2008, Mr. Williams was the Senior Vice President of Business Development for Mobilisa, where he focused on sustainable growth, developing and defending industry niche, and strategic partnerships. For the prior eight years he has worked in Washington, DC, and in the Pentagon, as a Program Manager, Contracting Officer, Congressional Liaison and Public Affairs Manager. Mr. Williams has successfully managed teams of over 450 people, assets over \$1 billion and budgets over \$100 million in diverse national and international environments. As well, he was a primary editor/author for the Air Forces lessons learned from Operations Noble Eagle, Enduring Freedom and Iraqi

Freedom. Mr. Williams has developed business opportunities leading to contracts with the Department of Defense, Joint Staff and Department of the Air Force in his past positions. He has created sub-contracts with major companies including Lockheed Martin, General Dynamics, and SAIC, among others. He has developed relationships with contracting officers technical representatives (COTRs), facilitating the attainment of corporate revenue goals. Mr. Williams is a Certified Federal Contracts Manager (CFCM). Mr. Williams holds a Master of Business Administration from the University of North Dakota, a Master of Arts in Organizational Management from The George Washington University in Washington, DC and a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from Methodist College, graduating magna cum laude.

Russell T. Embry was appointed Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer in July 2001 and has been Vice President, Information Technology, since July 1999. From January 1998 to July 1999, Mr. Embry was Lead Software Engineer with RTS Wireless. From April 1995 to January 1998, he served as Principal Engineer at GEC-Marconi Hazeltine Corporation. From August 1994 through April 1995, he was a staff software engineer at Periphonics Corporation. From September 1989 to August 1994, Mr. Embry served as Senior Software Engineer at MESC/Nav-Com. From July 1985 through September 1989, he was a software engineer at Grumman Aerospace. Mr. Embry holds a B.S. in Computer Science from Stony Brook University and an M.S. in Computer Science from Polytechnic University, Farmingdale.

Bonnie Ludlow was named Senior Vice President and was appointed a member of the Board of Directors on March 14, 2008. Ms. Ludlow was a co-founder of Mobilisa and was its Sr. Vice President, Finance and a director since its inception in March 2001. As Senior Vice President of Finance, Ms. Ludlow was responsible for all financial transactions, including contracting and purchasing agreements, invoicing, and payroll as well as managing human resources for recruiting, hiring, and benefits administration. Ms. Ludlow has 15 years of experience working with the Federal Government, six of which were active duty in the United States Air Force (March 1980 to February 1986), and nine as a Department of Defense civilian (February 1986 to October 1995). While on active duty, she was assigned to the Defense Security Agency (DSA) as a Czech linguist (September 1981 to September 1983). As a civil servant, Ms. Ludlow worked as a geodetic surveyor and engineering assistant, in which she positioned navigational aids on military runways. Additional duties in this position included the generation of technical drawings, maps and reports. Ms. Ludlow was selected to be a Director in part due to her knowledge of the Company, including as a director and founder of Mobilisa, as well as her extensive experience working with government contracts. Ms. Ludlow is married to Nelson Ludlow, PhD, a Director of the Company.

Peter J. Mundy joined Intellicheck Mobilisa on March 26, 2007 as its Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer. Prior to joining Intellicheck Mobilisa, Mr. Mundy spent over 24 years at Sentry Technology Corporation, a publicly held company in the electronic security industry, and its predecessors. From February 2001 until December 2006, Mr. Mundy was Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer of Sentry Technology Corporation. From December 1994 through February 2001, Mr. Mundy was Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer of Knogo North America Inc. Prior thereto, Mr. Mundy served as an officer of Knogo Corporation where he was Vice President - Corporate Controller from May 1994 and, prior to such time, Corporate Controller and Controller since 1982. Mr. Mundy was a supervisor with the accounting firm of Ernst & Whinney (predecessor to Ernst & Young). Mr. Mundy received his BBA in accounting from Adelphi University and is a certified public accountant.

John W. Paxton was appointed Chairman of the Board on October 20, 2008 and became a director on March 14, 2008. He was a director and Chairman of the Board of Mobilisa in September 2005. Mr. Paxton brings 30 years of experience in the wireless networking field to Mobilisa's board. Mr. Paxton was the President of Zebra Technologies' Bar Code Business Unit in 2003. Prior to 2000, Mr. Paxton served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Telxon Corporation, President and Chief Executive Officer of Monarch Marking Systems, Executive Vice President of Paxar Corporation and President of Paxar's Printing Solutions Group. Mr. Paxton joined Litton Industries as a corporate Vice President in 1991, when the company acquired Intermecc Corporation. Between 1986 and 1991, he led Intermecc, joining as President and Chief Operating Officer, and becoming Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in 1988. In addition to Mr. Paxton's corporate experience, he brings venture capital experience as the Chairman of Odyssey Industrial Technologies, LLC, a joint venture partnership with Odyssey Investment Partners, as well as consulting experience as the head of Paxton Associates LLC, a business consulting firm. In October, 2007, Mr. Paxton filed a voluntary petition for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code related to a business jointly owned by Mr. Paxton and Janet R. Paxton. The bankruptcy petition was dismissed on September 2, 2008 and there are no current bankruptcy proceedings involving Mr. Paxton. Mr. Paxton has a B.S. and a M.S. in Business Management from LaSalle University, is a registered Professional Engineer and is a fellow of Seattle Pacific

University. He has served on the board of the National Association of Manufacturers, and has been the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Automatic Identification Manufacturers (AIM), a leading industry association. Mr. Paxton was selected to serve as a Director in part due to his extensive public company experience, his knowledge of the Company, including as a director of Mobilisa and his general business experience.



Lieutenant General Emil R. "Buck" Bedard was appointed a member of the Board of Directors on March 14, 2008. General Bedard was appointed a director of Mobilisa in September 2004. He retired from the U.S. Marine Corps with over 37 years of active duty service in 2003. General Bedard's military career included two combat tours in Vietnam, as well as commanding the 7th Marine Regiment in Somalia and the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force during Operation Desert Storm. General Bedard's final active duty tour was as the Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies and Operations for the US Marine Corps Headquarters in Washington, D.C., where he served until his retirement in 2003. He has continued to serve with the Marine Corps in Afghanistan and Iraq since his retirement. General Bedard's many military awards include a Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, and Bronze Star (with Combat V). General Bedard graduated from the University of North Dakota in 1967 with a Masters in Science. General Bedard was selected to serve as a Director in part due to his considerable experience as an officer in the U.S. military working with government contracts and his knowledge of the Company, including as a director of Mobilisa.

Guy L. Smith was appointed a member of the Board of Directors in June 2005. Mr. Smith has been the Executive Vice President of Diageo, the world's leading premium drinks company, since 2000 and is responsible for Corporate Relations and Marketing Public Relations. At Diageo, Mr. Smith's responsibilities include overseeing the corporation's civic and social responsibility efforts in North America, including the Diageo Marketing Code. The code governs the company's social responsibility activities with regard to the marketing and sale of alcoholic beverages and the company's undertakings to reduce underage access and abuse of alcohol. From 1998 - 1999, prior to joining Diageo, Mr. Smith was Special Advisor to President Clinton on The White House staff, where he served on the impeachment defense team. Mr. Smith also served as an informal strategic communications advisor to President Clinton from the beginning of the Clinton Administration. From 1999 to 2000, Mr. Smith was associated with The Hawthorn Group, a Washington-based public affairs firm, as well as with his own firm, Smith Worldwide Inc., from 1994 to 1996, which focused on reputation and crisis management. He was Chief Operating Officer of Hill & Knowlton International Public Relations, from 1992 to 1993, where he consulted with the firm's largest consumer product, technology, and legal clients. Prior to that Mr. Smith was Vice President-Corporate Affairs, the senior public affairs and public relations officer, for Philip Morris Companies Inc. from 1975 to 1992. During his 17 years with Philip Morris, Mr. Smith led the Corporate Affairs departments of the Miller Brewing Company and The Seven-Up Company, both then Philip Morris operating companies. Mr. Smith began his career as a reporter and assistant city editor for The Knoxville Journal. He is currently chairman of the Barrier Island Trust, an environmental protection organization and sits on the Board of Advisors of Mount Vernon, George Washington's home outside Washington, D.C. Mr. Smith also serves as an Honorary Battalion Chief of the Fire Department of New York. Mr. Smith was selected to serve as a Director in part due to his extensive experience with the alcoholic beverage business and other businesses that rely on age verification, his work in government and public relations, his knowledge of the Company, including as a director of Intelli-Check, Inc. prior to the merger with Mobilisa and his general business experience.

Woody M. McGee was appointed a member of the Board of Directors on May 26, 2010. Mr. McGee has been the President and CEO of FleetPride, the nation's largest independent aftermarket distributor of heavy-duty parts in the United States, since December 2009. Prior to joining FleetPride, Mr. McGee was President/CEO and CRO of Propex Inc., a multinational Textile/Geosynthetic material manufacturer. From February 2008 Mr. McGee has been the post-bankruptcy Treasurer of Global Home Products. From October 2005 to April 2007, he held various positions at Global Home Products including President, Chief Operating Officer and CFO. He brings 40 years of management and board experience in wireless mobile computing, manufacturing and electronics. He has served on both public and private boards of directors, in the position of chairman, as well as chairman of the audit committee. Mr. McGee's background includes serving as CFO for Telxon Corporation, as well as CFO for Western Atlas. He was also the Director of Finance for Litton Industries. Mr. McGee brings venture capital and corporate restructuring experience through his association with Cerberus Capital Management and Foothill Capital, as well as consulting experience as the head of McGee and Associates, LLC, a business consulting firm. He holds a B.A. in Business Management from the University of South Carolina. Mr. McGee was selected to serve as a Director in part due to his extensive public and private company experience, as well as his background knowledge of accounting and auditing, his knowledge of

the wireless mobile industry and his general business experience. Mr. McGee qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” under Securities Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regulations.

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors.

#### Audit Committee of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has a separately designated Audit Committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act, which is currently comprised of Mr. McGee, chairperson, Mr. Bedard and Mr. Smith. The members of the Audit Committee are independent as defined in Section 803(A) of the NYSE Amex's listing standards. The Audit Committee recommends to the Board of Directors the annual engagement of a firm of independent accountants and reviews with the independent accountants the scope and results of audits, our internal accounting controls and audit practices and professional services rendered to us by our independent accountants. The Audit Committee has adopted a written charter, which sets forth the responsibilities, authority and specific duties of the Audit Committee. A copy of the Audit Committee charter is incorporated by reference to Registrant's Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed April 27, 2007.

The Board of Directors has determined that it has at least one audit committee financial expert serving on the audit committee. Woody McGee has vast corporate experience including his positions as CEO and President of several privately held companies. Mr. McGee has been the Chief Financial Officer of Telxon Corporation, Mosler, Inc. and Western Atlas (formerly Litton Industries). He brings venture capital and corporate restructuring experience through his association with Cerberus Capital Management and Foothill Capital, as well as consulting experience as the head of McGee and Associates, LLC, a business consulting firm. Mr. McGee has a B.A. in Business Management from the University of South Carolina. Mr. McGee is an "audit committee financial expert" and is an independent member of the Board of Directors.

#### Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted rules relating to the filing of ownership reports under Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. One such rule requires disclosure of filings, which under the Commission's rules, are not deemed to be timely. Based on a review of the filings received, Intellicheck Mobilisa is not aware of any non-timely filings for fiscal year 2010.

#### Code of Ethics

We maintain a code of ethics that applies to our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and other persons who perform similar functions. A copy of our Code of Ethics is incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the 2003 Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our Code of Ethics is intended to be a codification of the business and ethical principles which guide us, and to deter wrongdoing, to promote honest and ethical conduct, to avoid conflicts of interest, and to foster full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosures, compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations, the prompt internal reporting of violations and accountability for adherence to this Code. The Code of Ethics is also available on our website at [www.icmobil.com](http://www.icmobil.com). To the extent permitted, we intend to post on our web site any amendments to, or waivers from, our Code of Ethics.

#### Item 11. Executive Compensation

##### INTELLICHECK MOBILISA EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

##### COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### Overview

This compensation discussion describes the material elements of compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to each of Intellicheck Mobilisa's executive officers who served as named executive officers during the last completed fiscal

year. This compensation discussion focuses on the information contained in the following tables and related footnotes and narrative for primarily the last completed fiscal year, but also describes compensation actions taken before or after the last completed fiscal year to the extent it enhances the understanding of Intellicheck Mobilisa's executive compensation disclosure.

The Compensation Committee currently oversees the design and administration of Intellicheck Mobilisa's executive compensation program and compensation for the Board of Directors.

The principal elements of Intellicheck Mobilisa's executive compensation program are base salary, annual cash incentives, long-term equity incentives in the form of stock options and other benefits. Intellicheck Mobilisa's other benefits consist of reimbursed business travel and entertainment expenses, a vehicle allowance, health insurance benefits, vacation and sick pay and a qualified 401(k) savings plan. Intellicheck Mobilisa's philosophy is to position the aggregate of these elements at a level that is commensurate with Intellicheck Mobilisa's size and performance.

#### Compensation Program Objectives and Philosophy

In General. The objectives of Intellicheck Mobilisa's compensation programs are to:

§ attract, motivate and retain talented and dedicated executive officers;

§ provide Intellicheck Mobilisa's executive officers with both cash and equity incentives to further Intellicheck Mobilisa's interests and those of Intellicheck Mobilisa's stockholders; and

§ provide employees with long-term incentives so Intellicheck Mobilisa can retain them and provide stability during Intellicheck Mobilisa's growth stage.

Generally, the compensation of Intellicheck Mobilisa's executive officers is composed of a base salary, an annual incentive compensation award and equity awards in the form of stock options. In setting base salaries, the Compensation Committee generally reviews the individual contributions of the particular executive. The annual incentive compensation awards for 2010 and 2011 have been and will be paid in accordance with the Executive Compensation Bonus Plan approved by the Compensation Committee based on expected Company performance. No annual incentive compensation was paid to executive officers in 2010 and 2008. In addition, stock options are granted to provide the opportunity for long-term compensation based upon the performance of Intellicheck Mobilisa's common stock over time.

Intellicheck Mobilisa generally intends to qualify executive compensation for deductibility without limitation under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 162(m) provides that, for purposes of the regular income tax and the alternative minimum tax, the otherwise allowable deduction for compensation paid or accrued with respect to a covered employee of a publicly-held corporation (other than certain exempt performance-based compensation) is limited to no more than \$1.0 million per year. The non-exempt compensation paid to any of our executive officers for fiscal 2010 as calculated for purposes of Section 162(m) did not exceed the \$1.0 million limit.

Competitive Marketplace for Talent. Intellicheck Mobilisa defines its competitive marketplace for executive talent and investment capital to be the technology and business services industries. To date, Intellicheck Mobilisa has not engaged in the benchmarking of executive compensation but Intellicheck Mobilisa may choose to do so in the future.

Compensation Process. For each of Intellicheck Mobilisa's named executive officers, the Compensation Committee reviews and approves all elements of compensation, taking into consideration recommendations from Intellicheck Mobilisa's CEO (for compensation other than his own), as well as competitive marketplace guidance. Based upon its review, the Compensation Committee approves salaries for executive officers. The Compensation Committee sets the salary level of each executive officer on a case by case basis, taking into account the individual's level of responsibilities and performance. All executive officer salaries are reviewed on an annual basis. Salary changes for executives are based primarily on their performance in supporting the strategic initiatives of the Chief Executive Officer, economic and competitive factors, meeting individual goals and objectives set by the Chief Executive Officer, and improving the operating efficiency of the company. Also, where applicable, changes in the duties and responsibilities of each other executive officer may be considered in deciding on changes in annual salary. For 2010, the aggregate of the compensation paid to Intellicheck Mobilisa's Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers

was 95% cash and 5% non-cash option awards.

**Executive Officer Bonuses.**The Board of Directors approved an Executive Compensation Bonus Plan beginning with the third quarter of 2009 and effective until otherwise stopped or revised. The Compensation Committee will review the bonus plan each year in accordance with its duties to ensure that the plan continues to be in the best interest of the Company. As long as the following named executives are contributing to the overall success of the Company, quarterly cash bonuses will be paid if there is net income under GAAP as shown below:

	Quarterly Net Income		
	\$30,000 - \$499,000	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$1,000,000 or more
Nelson Ludlow	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 25,000
Steven Williams	5,000	10,000	25,000
Russell Embry	2,500	5,000	12,500
Bonnie Ludlow	2,500	5,000	12,500
Peter Mundy	2,500	5,000	12,500

For the third quarter of 2009, the Company had net income of \$109,803 and paid a total of \$20,000 in bonuses under the plan. No bonuses were paid during 2010 or in the fourth quarter of 2009.

**Stock Option Grants.** The Compensation Committee currently administers Intellicheck Mobilisa's stock option and equity incentive plans for executive officers, employees, consultants and outside directors. Under the plans, the Compensation Committee grants options to purchase Common Stock with an exercise price of no less than the fair market value of the Common Stock on the date of grant. The Compensation Committee believes that providing stock options to the executive officers, who are responsible for Intellicheck Mobilisa's management and growth, gives them an opportunity to own Intellicheck Mobilisa stock and better aligns their interests with the interests of the stockholders. It also promotes retention of the officers because of the vesting provisions of the option grants and the potential for stock price appreciation.

For these reasons, the Compensation Committee considers stock options as an important element of compensation when it reviews executive officer compensation. At its discretion, the Compensation Committee also grants options based on individual and corporate achievements.

Normally, the Chief Executive Officer makes a recommendation to the Committee for awards to be made to executive officers other than the Chief Executive Officer. The Committee approves grants made to the Chief Executive Officer and other executive officers and, in certain cases, recommends grants for approval by the entire Board. The Compensation Committee determines the number of shares underlying each stock option grant based upon the executive officer's and Intellicheck Mobilisa's performance, the executive officer's role and responsibilities at Intellicheck Mobilisa and the executive officer's base salary. Effective November 7, 2006, the Board enacted a new policy regarding all future stock option grants. Such policy requires that all future stock option issuances will be granted on the third Thursday of each month after they have been approved and that each such issuance will have a strike price per share equal to the closing price of the Corporation's common stock on such day.

**Chief Executive Officer Compensation.** Dr. Ludlow receives a salary of \$226,600 per year. On March 20, 2008, Dr. Ludlow was granted options to purchase 25,000 shares of the Company's common stock that were immediately exercisable at a price per share equal to 110% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. Dr. Ludlow may also receive an annual bonus based on reasonable objectives established by the Company's Board of Directors. In the first quarter of 2008, the Company recorded \$66,120 of stock-based compensation related to these options. Dr. Ludlow is also entitled to receive benefits in accordance with the Company's existing benefit policies and is reimbursed for Company expenses in accordance with the Company's expense reimbursement policies.

The determination of the base salary to be paid to the Chief Executive Officer was based on a number of factors including the historical compensation of Dr. Ludlow and the relative compensation in comparison to the other existing senior executives in the Company. In deciding on future changes in the base salary of the Chief Executive Officer, the Compensation Committee will consider several performance factors. Among these are operating and administrative efficiency and the maintenance of an appropriately experienced management team. The Compensation Committee also evaluates the Chief Executive Officer's performance in the area of finding and evaluating new business opportunities to establish the most productive strategic direction for Intellicheck Mobilisa.

#### Severance and Change-in-Control Agreements

On November 16, 2010, the Company entered into an Executive Severance Agreement with Mr. Mundy, the Company's Chief Financial Officer. Under the agreement, if Mr. Mundy is terminated without cause, if he resigns with "good reason" (as defined in the agreement), or if he is terminated as a result of a change of control, he would be entitled to 1.99 years of his then base salary, a gross amount equal to any quarterly bonus target applicable during the quarter, accelerated vesting of all outstanding stock options and coverage of health benefits for a period of up to 12 months. The agreement has a term of two years.



## INTELLICHECK MOBILISA SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth compensation paid to executive officers whose compensation was in excess of \$100,000 for any of the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2010. No other executive officers received total salary and bonus compensation in excess of \$100,000 during any of such fiscal years.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Option Awards (\$) (1)	All Other Compensation (\$) (2)	Total (\$)
Nelson Ludlow Chief Executive Officer	2010	226,600	-	-	7,299 (4)	233,899
	2009	221,375	5,000	-	22,423 (4)	248,798
	2008	169,583 (3)	-	66,120	-	235,703
Steven D. Williams Chief Operating Officer	2010	206,000	-	-	13,212 (5)	219,212
	2009	201,250	5,000	-	23,826 (6)	230,076
	2008	155,417 (3)	-	29,750	4,663 (7)	189,830
Russell T. Embry Chief Technology Officer	2010	185,390	-	30,762	2,781 (7)	218,933
	2009	181,125	2,500	15,635	10,798 (8)	210,058
	2008	179,413	-	59,250	170 (9)	238,833
Bonnie Ludlow Senior Vice President	2010	125,000	-	-	1,022 (4)	126,022
	2009	97,708	2,500	-	4,543 (4)	