

APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
Form 10-K
March 14, 2011

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

FORM 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 001-14015

Applied Energetics, Inc.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

77-0262908
(IRS Employer Identification
Number)

3590 East Columbia Street
Tucson, Arizona 85714
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (520) 628-7415
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (Nasdaq Capital Market)

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

None
(Title of Class)

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

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

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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 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 the definition of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the last reported sales price at which the stock was sold on June 30, 2010 (the last day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter) was approximately \$86,947,000.

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$.001 par value, as of March 10, 2011 was 91,071,778.

APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010
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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Cautionary Note Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Form 10-K constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements include all statements that do not relate solely to the historical or current facts, and can be identified by the use of forward looking words such as "may", "believe", "will", "expect", "project", "anticipate", "estimates", "plans", "strategy", "target", "prospects" or "continue", and words of similar meaning. These forward looking statements are based on the current plans and expectations of our management and are subject to a number of uncertainties and risks that could significantly affect our current plans and expectations, as well as future results of operations and financial condition and may cause our actual results, performances or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. This Form 10-K contains important information as to risk factors under Item 1A. In making these forward-looking statements, we claim the protection of the safe-harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Reform Act of 1995. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. We do not assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions, or changes in other factors affecting such forward-looking statements.

Available Information

Applied Energetics, Inc. makes available free of charge on its website at www.appliedenergetics.com its annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practical after electronically filing or furnishing such material to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

This report may be read or copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Room 1580, Washington, DC 20549 or at www.sec.gov. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

General

Applied Energetics, Inc. ("company", "Applied Energetics", "we", "our" or "us") was founded on the premise that entrepreneurial approach to technology development would accelerate the advancement of Laser Guided Energy ("LGE") to solve critical needs in the Directed Energy Weapon arena. We have developed an effective and robust counter Improvised Explosive Device ("counter-IED" or "CIED") technology as a result of the work done on LGE. As LGE and our counter-IED systems have matured, we have created unique expertise and competitive advantages in, USP lasers, solid state high voltage systems, and charged particle acceleration systems. As a technology leader in these fields, we work with our customers to advance the performance of our systems to meet their needs.

Applied Energetics, Inc is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. Our executive office is located at 3590 East Columbia Street, Tucson, Arizona, 85714 and our telephone number is (520) 628-7415.

LGE and LIPC® Technologies

Applied Energetics is a developer of LGE and Laser Induced Plasma Channel (LIPC®) technologies. These revolutionary technologies can precisely deliver high voltage electrical charges by using a laser to create a conductive path in the atmosphere. We are developing applications that can deliver tailored weapon and countermeasure effects to targets with laser accuracy, and with precise targeting. This technology has been in development since our inception in 2002, and we have protected what we believe to be the enabling intellectual property through U.S. Patent filings. LGE development has been funded through multiple Department of Defense (“DoD”) contracts in support of U.S. Navy, Army, Air Force, and the Office of Secretary of Defense programs, as well as through internally funded research initiatives.

During 2010, we continued the development and advancement of our LGE technology by working with our customer, the U. S. Army’s Research, Development and Engineering Command, who provided a \$1.8 million increase in funding in June 2010 to our existing Army contract. This brings the total funded value to \$4.9 million to date.

Counter-IED Technologies

Working with the USMC, we have developed and delivered a system that demonstrates significant capability in countering IEDs, a major threat to military operations throughout the world. Technical and field results of such CIED technologies are highly sensitive or classified. The first version of this technology completed an Operational Assessment in March 2010, and has been extended on overseas operations at the request of the Marine Corps Field Commander. We have provided overseas field support since May 2009. We have recently completed a newer version of the technology that is more compact and suitable for integration on a variety of other military platforms. We continue to work actively with our customers to seek to field these innovative CIED technologies, and to develop variations that will meet their current and future mission needs.

Our CIED revenue was derived from work being performed under the \$10.4 million contract modification received in January 2010. The contract increase involved the continuation of further Operational Assessment of the technology, developing additional systems, providing training and field support for systems, developing a smaller version of the technology for installation on other vehicle platforms, and developing the technical data package for the newer version of the system.

In August 2010, we entered into a strategic teaming agreement with L-3 Interstate Electronics Corporation (“L-3 IEC”) to pursue additional CIED contracts. This agreement allows us to focus on technology development, the development of high voltage systems, systems integration and testing and field support for our customers. L-3 IEC provides expertise in electronics design and manufacturing, systems engineering, and configuration management. We believe that this agreement positions us well as we expand our CIED product line. During 2010, L-3 IEC, as our subcontractor, has provided field services and support, and assisted with technical documentation. Discussions with other large defense contractors in developing teaming arrangements to support other strategic pursuits are continuing. We expect that utilizing the resources and capabilities of established Department of Defense (“DoD”) contractors will allow us to focus on the technology development within our core capabilities. Organizations we have identified have experience and a sound track record in delivering military systems with associated documentation and certifications to DoD customers. It is expected that Applied Energetics would maintain the position of prime contractor for these future production contracts, with the other organizations acting as subcontractors within their areas of expertise.

High-Voltage Technologies

Since the company’s inception, we have acquired and developed unique high-voltage capabilities (“HV”). Operating within the company is a group of scientists, engineers and technicians focused on providing high-voltage solutions for semiconductor, aerospace, chemical processing, and other military and commercial activities. Opportunities currently in process or under development include advanced electron-beam technologies, nested high-voltage generators and other unique power solutions for use in a wide range of commercial and military applications. We believe our electron beam technologies are more compact than competitive technologies and offer customers a capable solution for applications that require less space for implementation.

During 2010, we delivered a 300kV Electron Beam Gun system utilizing our Nested High Voltage Generator technology to a major chemical manufacturer. We continue to focus our efforts on this new technology and to developing the next generation of these products as we believe that there is potential growth in this market.

Laser Technologies

The company designs and builds solid state lasers for military and commercial applications. The company has the expertise to build uniquely capable, compact and rugged USP lasers and is in the process of developing laser systems

for military and commercial customers. We believe our USP laser technology offers higher energy and average power than available from other companies which we believe will enable a range of industrial processing applications.

During 2010, we delivered our first USP laser system to our U.S. Navy customer in June, which is a significant achievement for this new business initiative. This demonstration system was designed to explore USP laser effects and determine requirements for potential deployment of USP lasers on a military aircraft.

Patents and Proprietary Information

Since our inception, we have pursued the development of a range of core intellectual property objectives using internal investment, and have aggressively pursued patents on such technology. The objective of this approach has been to establish a sole source role for us in customer-funded technology and product development contracts, as well as to build and protect the value of the intellectual property that we create, seeking to establish a preferred competitive position in the commercial marketplace. Our patent applications, in tandem with our significant proprietary knowledge, may be used as justification for sole source contracts in accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulations, and thereby may improve our competitive position. Presently, nine U.S. Patents have been issued and twenty-nine U.S. patent applications are pending. We currently have U.S. Government initiated “national security related” secrecy orders for twelve of the twenty-nine pending patent applications. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office imposes secrecy orders when disclosure of an invention by publication of a patent would be detrimental to the United States’ national security. These patents are treated as under review unless and until they are declassified, at which time patents may be issued, with enforcement based on the original filing date. We have thus far received notice that ten of these patent applications under secrecy order have been found patentable by the U.S. Patent Office. We have recently been notified that the secrecy orders related to two of our CIED patents has been rescinded. We expect that these patents will be publicly issued in the near future. Applied Energetics patents and patent applications relate to our core LIPC technology, CIED offerings, and other technologies related to LGE, laser and high voltage applications.

Customer Dependency

Revenue is derived from contracts with Government agencies or contractors to the Government representing approximately 97%, 97% and 87%, of total revenue for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The loss of any of these customers would have a material adverse effect on Applied Energetics. All contracts are subject to renegotiation of profits or termination at the election of the Government. When we refer to “Government” we mean the U.S. Government and its agencies. In the third quarter of 2009, we initiated a new strategic plan. The objective of this effort was to identify the areas in which our core strengths could be developed to increase our business across new applications in the military, government and commercial sectors. The goals for the strategic plan included increasing revenues, achieving positive cash flow, profitability, development of new products and markets, diversifying our customer base and controlling costs to improve margins. In October 2010, we hired a Vice President of Business Development, whose office is based in the Washington, DC area to lead our business development efforts, to better serve our existing Government customers and to aggressively pursue new commercial and Government customers.

Competition

Currently, substantially all of our activity and revenue is generated through contracts with agencies of the Government focused on military and national security applications. We have successfully developed, demonstrated, and advanced innovative directed-energy technologies. We believe that we are the only company in the United States that is providing the Government access to these unique technologies. However, we face competition from other domestic companies within the defense industry and other companies with differing technologies that seek to provide similar benefits or address similar missions as our technologies. Additionally, foreign countries and companies may be developing technologies that may compete with our technologies.

Research and Development

We fund our research and development primarily through internal investment and we diligently attempt to retain the sole ownership of all of the key intellectual property. We believe control of the core intellectual property we have developed is necessarily critical to our advancement of the LIPC, CIED, USP laser and HV technologies.

Our research and development expense for 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$161,280, \$1,182,652, and \$1,372,396, respectively. Our investment in internally funded research decreased during 2010 as we focused on delivering prototypes of our USP Lasers and Nested High Voltage Generators developed in the previous years. We expect our research and development efforts to be focused on advancing the technologies we have developed towards commercialization and developing innovative technologies that address and demonstrate emerging market needs.

Backlog of Orders

At December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, we had a backlog (i.e. work load remaining on signed contracts) of approximately \$3.3 million, \$3.4 million, and \$4.6 million, respectively, to be completed within the twelve months following those dates. As of February 28, 2011, our backlog was approximately \$1.4 million.

Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we had 54 full time employees, and 3 temporary employees. The breakdown of the employees is as follows: three in executive management, three in sales, marketing and business development, seven scientists, twenty-seven in technical and engineering, seven in manufacturing support and ten in administrative functions including accounting, human resources and information technology.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Future results of operations of Applied Energetics involve a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Factors that could affect future operating results and cash flows and cause actual results to vary materially from historical results include, but are not limited to those risks set forth below:

Risk Related to Our Business

Our historical lack of earnings and continued future losses could adversely affect our financial health and prevent us from continuing to develop and market our products.

We have incurred net losses applicable to our common stockholders since our formation in June 2002. Our ability to achieve profitable operations is dependent upon, among other things, our ability to obtain sufficient government and commercial contracts, to complete the development of products based on our technologies and to control costs. We cannot assure you that we will be able to significantly increase our revenue or achieve and maintain profitability.

Our lack of earnings history and continued future losses could have important consequences, such as:

- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry;
- restricting us from introducing new products or exploiting business opportunities; or delaying or terminating research projects;
- requiring us to sell debt or equity securities or to sell some of our core assets, possibly on unfavorable terms;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing; and
- placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors, who may have greater financial resources.

If we are unable to generate funds or obtain new funds on acceptable terms, we may not be able to continue to develop and/or market our present and potential products.

The cash proceeds received from our 2005 and 2006 equity financings have satisfactorily funded our operating losses, our research and development program and the launch of our new products, working capital requirements, and strategic initiatives.

The development, enhancement and modification of technologies and products requires the commitment of substantial resources to conduct the time consuming research and development, field training and regulatory activities necessary to bring any potential technology or product to market and to establish production, marketing and sales capabilities. Our ability to fund our technologies and products, research and development, working capital and capital expenditures will depend on our future operating performance, which will be affected by factors discussed elsewhere in this filing and in the other reports we file with the SEC, including, without limitation, economic conditions and financial, business, regulatory, political, market and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. In the event that our operating performance and cash and cash equivalents are not sufficient to satisfy our research and development efforts and working capital, we will be required to seek to raise additional equity or debt financings in order to sustain our current level of operations. We cannot assure you that any such financing will be available on affordable terms, or at all, if needed.

Additionally, current economic conditions and uncertainty of future levels of defense spending may inhibit our ability to obtain future funding from Government sources or from public capital sources consistent with our prior history.

The timing and magnitude of Government funding and orders for our CIED systems or products cannot be predicted.

We expect that we will be dependent upon sales of our CIED system products for a substantial portion of our revenue in the near future. We are hopeful that we will continue to receive funding to advance our technologies, however, the Government's course of action will not be fully known until orders for product are actually issued to us. Because Government agencies have been the dominant revenue source historically and many of these agencies continue to be identified as the intended customers for our various future products, it is uncertain whether we will enter into new or continue with existing development or production contracts and, if we do, what the timing or magnitude of such orders will be. In addition, if the Government were to reduce our forces in Afghanistan or change the nature of the military's mission in Afghanistan, the urgent need for our CIED systems would be greatly reduced.

The receipt of future Government funding is uncertain and may be reduced or eliminated at any time, particularly if our LIPC technology does not meet certain milestones.

We rely on Government funding for LIPC and LGE development through funding provided in the federal Government budget and contracts with various Government agencies. Due to federal budgetary constraints, we cannot provide assurance that any continued Government funding will be made available, or that we will be able to enter into any agreements with Government customers for the further development of LIPC and LGE. We expect that additional funding for LIPC and LGE will be subject to our technology meeting certain Government established milestones. We have in the past missed some Government established milestones and schedule deadlines, and may do so again in the future. If our LIPC and LGE technology does not meet Government established milestones, due to our performance or outside environmental or physics constraints, additional Government funding may be reduced or eliminated. If additional Government funding for LIPC and LGE is reduced or is not forthcoming, in the absence of additional funding, our future LIPC and LGE technology development efforts could be terminated and our revenues would be adversely affected.

Our future success will depend on our ability to develop and commercialize technologies and applications that address the needs of our markets.

Both our defense and commercial markets are characterized by rapidly changing technologies and evolving industry standards. Accordingly, our future performance depends on a number of factors, including our ability to:

- identify emerging technological trends in our target markets;
- develop and maintain competitive products;
- enhance our products by improving performance and adding innovative features that differentiate our products from those of our competitors;
 - develop and manufacture and bring products to market quickly at cost-effective prices;
 - obtain commercial scale production orders from our Government and other customers;
- meet scheduled timetables and enter into suitable arrangements for the development, certification and delivery of new products;
 - enter into suitable arrangements for volume production of mature products.

We believe that, in order to remain competitive in the future, we will need to continue to develop and commercialize technologies and products, which will require the investment of financial and engineering resources. The need to make these expenditures could divert our attention and resources from other projects, and we cannot be sure that these expenditures will ultimately lead to the timely development and commercialization of new technologies, products, and systems using our technologies. Due to the design complexity of our products, we may in the future experience delays in completing development and introduction on a commercial scale of new products. Any delays could result in increased costs of development, deflect resources from other projects or incur loss of contracts.

In addition, there can be no assurance that the market for our technologies and products will develop or continue to expand as we currently anticipate. The failure of our technology to gain market acceptance could significantly reduce our revenue and harm our business. Furthermore, we cannot be sure that our competitors will not develop competing or differing technologies which gain market acceptance in advance of our products. The possibility that our competitors might develop new technology or products might cause our existing technology and products to become obsolete or create significant price competition. If we fail in our new product development and commercialization efforts or our products fail to achieve market acceptance more rapidly than our competitors, our revenue will decline and our business, financial condition and results of operations will be negatively affected.

We depend on Government customers for substantially all of our revenue and changes in government spending could significantly impact our sales and profitability.

Approximately 97%, 97% and 87%, of our net revenue for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were from the U.S. Government and Government contractors. U.S. defense spending historically has been cyclical. Though it is not clear that future defense spending will be equally cyclical, defense budgets rise when perceived threats to national security increase the level of concern over the country's safety. At other times, spending on the military can decrease. Although defense spending in the United States has increased in recent years, further increases may not continue and any proposed budget or supplemental budget request may not be approved. Competing demands for federal funds can put pressure on all areas of spending, which could impact the defense budget.

At the date of this report, Congress has not yet passed a baseline fiscal year 2011 defense budget, nor has it acted on the fiscal year 2012 defense budget submitted by the President. As a result, the Government is currently operating under a Continuing Resolution (“CR”) that funds programs and services at fiscal year 2010 levels. The CR is set to expire on March 18, 2011, after which Congress will either pass a new appropriations bill or extend the CR. The latter case would likely fund programs at fiscal year 2010 levels, prevent the DoD from starting new programs, and would affect the contract funding of LIPC and LGE, and potentially delay new awards. Failure by Congress to pass a dedicated 2011 defense spending bill is expected to result in significant cuts to the government’s research and development, and science and technology budgets to fund high priority projects, which could further jeopardize funding of our programs. We anticipate continued spirited debate over defense spending in 2011 as part of a larger dialog around the potential reductions in government spending. Budget decisions made in this environment could have immediate and long-term consequences for our company and the entire defense industry.

A decrease in U.S. government defense spending or changes in spending allocation could result in one or more of our programs being reduced, delayed or terminated. Reductions in our existing programs, unless offset by other programs and opportunities, could adversely affect our ability to sustain and grow future sales and become profitable.

A reduction in the quality of our relationship with the Government and defense agencies and/or a shift in Government funding could have severe consequences on our prospects and financial condition.

Any significant disruption or deterioration of our relationship with the Government or important agencies thereof could significantly reduce our revenue. Our Government programs must compete with programs managed by other defense contractors for a limited number of programs and for uncertain levels of funding. The development of our business will depend upon the continued willingness of the U.S. Government agencies to fund existing and new defense programs and, in particular, to continue to purchase our products and services. The Department of Defense may not continue to focus its spending on technologies or missions relevant to our technologies and products.

Our competitors continuously engage in efforts to expand their business relationships with the Government which may be to our disadvantage and are likely to continue these efforts in the future. The Government may choose to use other defense contractors for its limited number of defense programs. In addition, the funding of defense programs also competes with non-defense spending of the Government. Budget decisions made by the Government are outside of our control and have long-term consequences for the size and structure of Applied Energetics. A shift in Government defense spending to other programs in which we are not involved or a reduction in Government defense spending generally could have severe consequences for our results of operations.

Our Government customers may terminate or modify our existing contracts, which would adversely affect our revenue.

There are inherent risks in contracting with the Government, including risks peculiar to the defense industry, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Laws and regulations permit the Government to:

- terminate contracts for its convenience;
- reduce or modify contracts if its requirements or budgetary constraints change;
- cancel multi-year contracts and related orders if funds for contract performance for any subsequent year become unavailable;
- shift its spending practices;
- adjust contract costs and fees on the basis of audits done by its agencies.

If the Government terminates our contracts for convenience, we may only recover our costs incurred or committed for settlement expenses and profit on work completed before the termination. Additionally, most of our backlog could be adversely affected by any modification or termination of contracts with the Government or contracts the prime contractors have with the Government. The Government regularly reviews our costs and performance on its contracts, as well as our accounting and general business practices. The Government may reduce the reimbursement for our fees and contract-related costs as a result of an audit. We can give no assurance that one or more of our Government contracts will not be terminated under these circumstances. Also, we can give no assurance that we would be able to procure new Government contracts to offset the revenue lost as a result of any termination of our contracts. As our revenue is dependent on our procurement, performance and payment under our contracts, the loss of one or more critical contracts could have a negative impact on our financial condition.

Our business is subject to various restrictive laws and regulations because we are a contractor and subcontractor to the Government.

As a contractor and subcontractor to the Government, we are subject to various laws and regulations that are more restrictive than those applicable to non-Government contractors. We are required to obtain and maintain material Governmental authorizations and approvals to run our business as it is currently conducted. New or more stringent laws or Government regulations concerning Government contracts, if adopted and enacted, could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Generally, Government contracts are subject to oversight audits by Government representatives. Responding to Governmental audits, inquiries or investigations may involve significant expense and divert management attention from regular operations. Our Government business is also subject to specific procurement regulations and a variety of socio-economic and other requirements. These requirements, although customary in Government contracts, increase our performance and compliance costs. These costs might increase in the future, reducing our margins, which could have a negative effect on our financial condition. Failure to comply with these regulations and requirements could lead to suspension or debarment, for cause, from Government contracting or subcontracting for a period of time. Among the causes for debarment are violations of various statutes, including those related to:

- procurement integrity;
- export control;
- Government security regulations;
- employment practices;
- protection of the environment;
- accuracy of records and the recording of costs;
- foreign corruption.

Any of these factors, which are largely beyond our control, could also negatively impact our financial condition. We also may experience problems associated with advanced designs required by the Government, which may result in unforeseen technological difficulties and cost overruns. Failure to overcome these technological difficulties and the occurrence of cost overruns would have a negative impact on our results.

These Government contracts may be subject to protest or challenge by unsuccessful bidders or to termination, reduction or modification in the event of changes in Government requirements, reductions in federal spending or other factors.

Competition within our markets may reduce our procurement of future contracts and our revenue.

The defense and commercial industries in which we operate are highly competitive. Our future competitors may range from highly resourceful small concerns, which engineer and produce specialized items, to large, diversified firms and defense contractors. Many of our potential competitors have more extensive or more specialized engineering, manufacturing and marketing capabilities and greater financial resources than we. Consequently, these competitors may be better suited to take advantage of economies of scale and devote greater resources to develop new technologies. There can be no assurance that we can continue to compete effectively with these firms. In addition, some of our suppliers and customers could develop the capability to manufacture products similar to products that we are developing. This would result in competing directly which could significantly reduce our revenue and seriously harm our business.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against our current or future competitors or that the competitive pressures we face will not result in reduced revenue and market share or seriously harm our

business.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenue from a limited number of contracts. Therefore, our revenue will be adversely affected if we fail to receive new contracts and renewals or follow-on contracts.

Our Government contracts are important because our contracts are typically for fixed terms which vary from shorter than one year to multi-year, particularly for contracts with options. The typical term of our contracts with the U.S. Government is between one and two years. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we derived approximately 69% of our revenues from supporting our USMC customer's CIED requirements. The loss of revenue from our possible failure to obtain new contracts and renewals or follow-on contracts may be significant because our Government contracts account for a substantial portion of our revenue.

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Our products may fail to perform satisfactorily in tests or field operations and even if our products perform satisfactorily, we may experience unanticipated delays in obtaining contracts, and may not obtain commercial scale production orders.

Our Government customers typically test our products at various stages of development and through Operational Assessments. Our success will ultimately depend upon our products meeting performance criteria established by our customers. Failure of a product to perform satisfactorily in a field test or during operations could result in delay of product development, delay in production contracts, cost overruns, or termination of the contract, or our inability to obtain commercial scale production orders, any of which could materially affect the development and manufacturing of such product and our prospects, revenue and financial condition.

We may not be able to meet the volume or production demands for our CIED system products, if we receive production orders.

We intend to outsource certain manufacturing processes if our customers order a significant number of our CIED products. We are uncertain that we will be able to find sufficient outsource facilities to meet the customer's demands for our CIED products on a timely basis or at all. We are also pursuing further teaming agreements and other formal arrangements with major defense contractors who have the facilities, resources and experience to support a sudden increase in demand for our CIED products. Failure to meet volume and production demands for any order we receive could result in the customer(s) seeking other sources for producing this product, and could limit the size of an order placed with us, or cause the customer(s) to choose not to place any orders with us.

We depend on component availability, subcontractor performance and our key suppliers to manufacture and deliver our products and services.

Our manufacturing operations are highly dependent upon the delivery of materials by outside suppliers in a timely manner. In addition, we depend in part upon subcontractors to assemble major components and subsystems used in our products in a timely and satisfactory manner. If these subcontractors are not willing to contract with us on competitive terms or devote adequate resources to fulfill their obligations to us, or we do not properly manage these relationships, our existing customer relationships may suffer. In addition, by undertaking these activities, we run the risks that:

- the reputation and competitiveness of our products and services may deteriorate as a result of the reduction of our control over quality and delivery schedules and the consequent risk that we will experience supply interruptions and be subject to escalating costs; and
- our competitiveness may be harmed by the failure of our subcontractors to develop, implement or maintain manufacturing methods appropriate for our products and customers.

Moreover, because most of our contracts are with Governmental agencies, we may be limited in the third parties we can engage as component manufacturers due to security clearance requirements.

We are dependent for some purposes or product on sole-source suppliers. If any of these sole-source suppliers fails to meet our needs, we may not have readily available alternatives. Our inability to fill our supply needs could jeopardize our ability to satisfactorily and timely complete our obligations under Government and other contracts. This might result in reduced revenue, termination of one or more of these contracts and damage to our reputation and relationships with our customers. We cannot be sure that materials, components, and subsystems will be available in the quantities we require, if at all.

Because the manufacturing process of our products is highly complex, errors, changes or uncertainties could disrupt production.

The manufacture of our products involves highly complex and precise processes, requiring production in a highly controlled environment. Inadvertent or slight changes or uncertainties in our manufacturing processes, errors or use of defective or contaminated materials could impact our ability to achieve and affect product reliability, or disrupt and/or delay production.

Our business could be adversely affected by a negative audit by the U.S. Government.

Government agencies such as the Defense Contract Audit Agency ("DCAA") routinely audit and investigate Government contractors. These agencies review a contractor's performance under its contracts, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. The DCAA also reviews the adequacy of, and a contractor's compliance with, its internal control systems and policies, including the contractor's purchasing, property, estimating, compensation and management information systems. Any costs found to be improperly allocated to a specific contract will not be reimbursed, while such costs already reimbursed must be refunded. If an audit uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil and 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 Government. In addition, our reputation would suffer serious harm if allegations of impropriety were made against us.

Our backlog is subject to reduction and cancellation.

Backlog represents products or services that our customers have committed by contract to purchase from us. Our total funded backlog as of December 31, 2010 was approximately \$3.3 million. Backlog is subject to fluctuations and is not necessarily indicative of future revenue. Moreover, cancellations of purchase orders or reductions of product quantities in existing contracts could substantially and materially reduce backlog and, consequently, future revenue. Our failure to replace cancelled or reduced backlog could result in lower future revenue.

We depend on the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel, and failure to attract and retain such personnel could seriously harm our business.

Due to the specialized nature of our businesses, our future performance is highly dependent upon the continued services of our key engineering and scientific personnel. Our prospects depend upon our ability to attract and retain qualified engineering, scientific and manufacturing personnel for our operations. Competition for personnel is intense, and we may not be successful in attracting or retaining qualified personnel. Our failure to compete for these personnel could seriously harm our business, results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, since the majority of our business involves technologies that are classified due to national security reasons, we must hire U.S. Citizens who have the ability to obtain a security clearance. This further reduces our potential labor pool.

Because many of our contracts and projects are classified for national security reasons, we may not be able to provide important information to the public.

To date, a majority of our revenue has been derived from contracts which are classified by the Government for national security reasons. Therefore, we are prohibited from filing these contracts as exhibits to our SEC reports, registration statements and filings or provide more than the summary information that we provide in our reports, registration statements and other filings with the SEC and in our press releases. The specific aspects of our technologies are highly sensitive to ongoing military operations and are largely classified under specific Department of Defense guidelines and, consequently, cannot be disclosed publicly. Such absence of explanation, detail and discussion may prohibit us from providing details that an investor may find meaningful, cause many individuals and investors to question our level of disclosure and discourage potential investors from investing in our securities. Accordingly, investors may not have important information concerning our businesses and operations with which to make an informed investment decision.

The U.S. Government's royalty-free right to use technology developed by us limits our intellectual property rights.

We seek to protect the competitive benefits we derive from our patents, proprietary information and other intellectual property. However, we do not have the right to prohibit the U.S. Government from using certain technologies developed or acquired by us or to prohibit third party companies, including our competitors, from using those technologies in providing products and services to the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government has the right to royalty-free use of technologies that we have developed under Government contracts. We are free to commercially exploit those Government-funded technologies and may assert our intellectual property rights to seek to block other non-Government users thereof, but we cannot assure you we could successfully do so.

We are subject to Government regulation which may require us to obtain additional licenses and could limit our ability to sell our products outside the United States.

We may be unable to adequately protect our intellectual property rights, which could affect our ability to compete.

Protecting our intellectual property rights is critical to our ability to compete and succeed as a company. We hold a number of United States patents and patent applications, as well as trademark, and registrations which are necessary and contribute significantly to the preservation of our competitive position in the market. There can be no assurance that any of these patents or future patent applications and other intellectual property will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented by third parties. In some instances, we have augmented our technology base by licensing the proprietary intellectual property of others. In the future, we may not be able to obtain necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms. We enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees, and enter into nondisclosure agreements with our suppliers and appropriate customers so as to limit access to and disclosure of our proprietary information. These measures may not suffice to deter misappropriation or independent third party development of similar technologies. Moreover, the protection provided to our intellectual property by the laws and courts of foreign nations may not be as advantageous to us as the remedies available under United States law.

We may face claims of infringement of proprietary rights.

There is a risk that a third party may claim our products infringe on their proprietary rights. Whether or not our products infringe on proprietary rights of third parties, infringement or invalidity claims may be asserted or prosecuted against us and we could incur significant expense in defending them. If any claims or actions are asserted against us, we may be required to modify our products or obtain licenses on commercially reasonable terms, which we may be unable to do in a timely manner or at all. Our failure to do so could adversely affect our business.

Our operations expose us to the risk of material environmental liabilities.

We are also subject to increasingly stringent laws and regulations that impose strict requirements for the proper management, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, restrict air and water emissions from our testing and manufacturing operations, and require maintenance of a safe workplace. These laws and regulations can impose substantial fines and criminal sanctions for violations, and require the installation of costly pollution control equipment or operational changes to limit pollution emissions and/or decrease the likelihood of accidental hazardous substance releases. We incur, and expect to continue to incur, capital and operating costs to comply with these laws and regulations. In addition, new laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, the discovery of previously unknown contamination or the imposition of new clean-up requirements could require us to incur costs in the future that would have a negative effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Our growth is subject to a number of economic risks.

Our business can be adversely affected by decreases in the general level of economic activity, such as decreases in defense spending, financial strength of customers and government procurement. We are unable to predict the duration and severity of disruptions in financial markets and the adverse economic conditions that might occur and the effect such events might have on our business.

The unpredictability of our results may harm the trading price of our securities, or contribute to volatility.

Our operating results may vary significantly over time for a variety of reasons, many of which are outside of our control, and any of which may harm our business. The value of our securities may fluctuate as a result of considerations that are difficult to forecast, such as:

- the size and timing of contract receipt and funding; changes in Government policies and Government budgetary policies;
 - termination or expiration of a key Government contract;
- our ability and the ability of our key suppliers to respond to changes in customer orders;
- timing of our new product introductions and the new product introductions of our competitors;
 - adoption of new technologies and industry standards;
- competitive factors, including pricing, availability and demand for competing products, and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;
 - conditions in the capital markets and the availability of project financing;
- the ability to hire and retain key scientists and executives and/or appropriately trained and experienced staff;
 - regulatory developments;
 - general economic conditions;
 - changes in the mix of our products;
 - cost and availability of components and subsystems;
 - price erosion.

If we fail to maintain compliance with applicable NASDAQ Rules and our stock is de-listed from the NASDAQ Stock Market, it may become subject to Penny Stock Regulations and there will be less interest for our stock in the market.

On December 14, 2010, we received notice that we were not in compliance with Marketplace Rule 5450(a)(2), which requires a minimum \$1.00 closing bid price for common stock. The company's common stock closing bid had dropped below, and remained below this required threshold. As of the date of this report, our common stock bid price remains below \$1.00. If the closing bid price of our common stock does not meet or exceed \$1.00 per share for at least ten consecutive business days, we may be de-listed from the NASDAQ stock market in the future. Any such delisting could adversely affect the liquidity or market pricing of our stock.

If our stock is not listed on NASDAQ and fails to maintain a price of \$5.00 or more per share, our stock would become subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's "Penny Stock" rules. These rules require a broker to deliver, prior to any transaction involving a Penny Stock, a disclosure schedule explaining the Penny Stock Market and its risks. Additionally, broker/dealers who recommend Penny Stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors must make a special written suitability determination and receive the purchaser's written agreement to a transaction prior to the sale. If our common stock becomes subject to these rules, broker-dealers may find it difficult to effectuate customer transactions and trading activity in our securities may be adversely affected. As a result, the market price of our securities may be depressed and security holders may find it more difficult to sell their securities.

A large number of shares of our common stock could be sold in the market in the near future, which could depress our stock price.

As of March 10, 2011, we had outstanding approximately 91 million shares of common stock. A substantial portion of our shares are currently freely trading without restriction under the Securities Act of 1933, having been held by their holders for over one year and are eligible for sale under Rule 144(k) of the Securities Act. Our outstanding Series A Preferred Stock is convertible into an aggregate of 223,276 shares of common stock. There are also currently outstanding restricted stock, restricted stock units, options and warrants to purchase approximately 5.2 million shares of our common stock. To the extent any of our options or warrants are exercised or the shares of Series A Preferred Stock are converted, the percentage ownership of holders of our common stock will be diluted and our stock price could be further adversely affected. The shares of common stock underlying the Series A Preferred Stock and outstanding restricted stock, restricted stock units, options and warrants have been registered for resale by the holders thereof or are eligible for sale under Rule 144. As the underlying shares are sold, the market price could drop significantly if the holders of these restricted shares sell them or if the market perceives that the holders intend to sell these shares.

Provisions of our corporate charter documents could delay or prevent change of control.

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes our Board of Directors to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of "blank check" preferred stock without stockholder approval, in one or more series and to fix the dividend rights, terms, conversion rights, voting rights, redemption rights and terms, liquidation preferences, and any other rights, preferences, privileges, and restrictions applicable to each new series of preferred stock. In addition, our Certificate of Incorporation divides our board of directors into three classes, serving staggered three-year terms. At least two annual meetings, instead of one, will be required to effect a change in a majority of our board of directors. The designation of preferred stock in the future, the classification of our Board of Directors, its three classes and the rights agreement could make it difficult for third parties to gain control of our company, prevent or substantially delay a change in control, discourage bids for our common stock at a premium, or otherwise adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

We use estimates in accounting for many of our programs and changes in our estimates could adversely affect our future financial results.

Contract accounting requires judgments relating to assessing risks, including risks associated with customer directed delays and reductions in scheduled deliveries, unfavorable resolutions of claims and contractual matters, judgments associated with estimating contract revenues and costs, and assumptions for schedule and technical issues. The estimation of total revenues and cost at completion is complicated and subject to many variables. Because of the significance of the judgments and estimation processes, it is likely that materially different amounts could be recorded if we used different assumptions or if the underlying circumstances were to change. Changes in underlying assumptions, circumstances or estimates may adversely affect our future results of operations and financial condition, including requiring us to take write downs or charges in certain periods, and could result in fluctuations in our operating results.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal office, manufacturing, storage, and primary research and development facility is located in Tucson, Arizona. We purchased this approximately 25,000 square foot facility in February, 2008.

In November of 2009, we entered into a lease agreement for 20,000 square feet of office and light manufacturing space in Tucson, Arizona for a period of two years at a monthly rent of approximately \$9,000.

Our aggregate rent expense, including common area maintenance costs, was approximately \$123,000, \$390,000 and \$457,000 for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

We believe our facilities are adequate for our current planned operations.

See Note 12 to our 2010 Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference for information with respect to our lease commitments at December 31, 2010.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Except as described in Notes 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference, as of December 31, 2010, we were not a party to any pending legal proceedings other than claims that arise in the conduct of our business.

ITEM 4. RESERVED

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Performance Graph

Company/Market/Peer Group	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	12/31/2009	12/31/2010
Applied Energetics, Inc	\$ 100.00	\$ 40.55	\$ 28.29	\$ 3.17	\$ 3.46	\$ 8.42
NASDAQ Market Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 102.20	\$ 112.97	\$ 67.75	\$ 98.46	\$ 116.20
SIC Code Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 135.39	\$ 177.99	\$ 105.49	\$ 125.10	\$ 122.97

Market price per share

Our common stock is currently listed on the NASDAQ Global Market, trading under the symbol “AERG.” The following table sets forth information as to the price range of our common stock for the period January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2010. No dividends on common stock were declared for these periods.

Quarterly Periods	High	Low
2009		
First	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.16
Second	0.69	0.22
Third	0.60	0.33
Fourth	0.54	0.25
2010		
First	0.85	0.33
Second	1.80	0.75
Third	1.44	0.98
Fourth	1.25	0.14

Holder of Record

As of March 10, 2011, there were approximately 633 holders of record of Applied Energetics' common stock.

Unregistered Sale of Securities and Use of Proceeds

There were no unregistered sales of securities in 2010.

Dividends

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not expect to do so in the foreseeable future. Instead, we intend to retain any earnings to support our operations and the growth of our business.

Dividends on our Preferred Stock are payable quarterly on the first day of February, May, August and November, in cash or shares of Common Stock, at our discretion. We paid dividends on our 6.5% Series A Convertible Preferred Stock in May, August and November 2010 and February 2011. In 2010, 1,000 shares of common stock were exchanged for 10,000 shares of preferred stock. Such exchange was determined to be an induced conversion and, as such required \$11,500 to be reported as a special dividend. In 2008, 5,151,000 shares of common stock were exchanged for 515,100 shares of preferred stock. Such exchange was determined to be an induced conversion and, as such, required \$3.3 million to be reported as a special dividend.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

See Item 12.

In 2010, the company purchased 146,413 shares of common stock from the Board of Directors to satisfy withholding tax requirements or to satisfy payment of the option exercise price. Such purchases in the form of a net issuance occurred as follows:

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	Total number of Shares (or Units) Surrendered	Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the

			Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Plans or Programs
Mar. 2010	115,000	\$ 0.60	115,000	Undetermined
Nov. 2010	14,368	\$ 0.87	14,368	Undetermined
Dec. 2010	17,045	\$ 0.88	17,045	Undetermined

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto contained herein in Item 8. "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data," and the information contained herein in Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." Historical results are not necessarily indicative of future results.

Following is a summary of Applied Energetics' selected financial data for the years ended and as of December 31, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, and 2006:

Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Revenue	\$ 13,089,136	\$ 7,459,808	\$ 16,614,211	\$ 12,403,628	\$ 10,029,755
Net loss	\$ (2,932,793)	\$ (9,436,295)	\$ (8,719,622)	\$ (13,663,772)	\$ (17,513,878)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (3,151,492)	\$ (9,678,469)	\$ (12,927,341)	\$ (14,844,191)	\$ (18,714,354)
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.25)

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:

	As of December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Total assets	\$ 14,826,469	\$ 15,261,376	\$ 22,708,089	\$ 29,466,870	\$ 37,152,626
Total capital lease obligations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,028	\$ 15,965	\$ 77,510

Please refer to the Notes to the Financial Statements beginning on page F - 7 of this report for a more complete description of the numbers contained in the table above.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") together with the risk factors set forth in Item 1A and with our audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included elsewhere herein.

Overview

Applied Energetics is a leader in the development and manufacture of applied energy systems for military and commercial applications. Through our efforts in developing our core technology, LGE, we have gained expertise and proprietary knowledge in high performance USP lasers, high-voltage electronics, advanced dynamic optics and atmospheric and plasma interactions. We apply these technologies to develop innovative solutions to urgent military requirements, including neutralizing improvised explosive devices (“IEDs”) and other high priority missions of U.S. and allied military forces. We have developed an effective and robust counter-IED technology as a result of our research and development. Additionally, we develop and manufacture high-voltage and USP laser products for government and commercial customers for a range of applications.

At the date of this report, Congress has not yet passed a baseline fiscal year 2011 defense budget, nor has it acted on the fiscal year 2012 defense budget submitted by the President. As a result, the Government is currently operating under a Continuing Resolution (“CR”) that funds programs and services at fiscal year 2010 levels. The CR is set to expire on March 18, 2011, after which Congress will either pass a new appropriations bill or extend the CR. The latter case would likely fund programs at fiscal year 2010 levels, prevent the DoD from starting new programs, and would affect the contract funding of LIPC and LGE, and potentially delay new awards. Failure by Congress to pass a dedicated 2011 defense spending bill is expected to result in significant cuts to the government’s research and development, and science and technology budgets to fund high priority projects, which could further jeopardize funding of our programs. We anticipate continued spirited debate over defense spending in 2011 as part of a larger dialog around the potential reductions in government spending. Budget decisions made in this environment could have immediate and long-term consequences for our company and the entire defense industry.

Counter-IED Technologies:

Working with the USMC, we have developed and delivered a system that demonstrates significant capability in countering IEDs, a major threat to military operations throughout the world. Technical and field results of such CIED technologies are highly sensitive or classified. The first version of this technology completed an Operational Assessment in March 2010, and has been extended on overseas operations at the request of the Marine Corps Field Commander. We have provided overseas field support since May 2009. We have recently completed a newer version of the technology that is more compact and suitable for integration on a variety of other military platforms. We continue to work actively with our customers to field these innovative CIED technologies, and to develop variations that will meet their current and future mission needs. Because Government agencies have been the dominant revenue source historically and many of these agencies continue to be identified as the intended customers for our various future products, it is uncertain whether we will enter into new or continue with existing development or production contracts and, if we do, what the timing or magnitude of such orders will be. In addition, if the Government were to reduce our forces in Afghanistan or change the nature of the military’s mission in Afghanistan, the urgent need for our CIED systems would be greatly reduced.

LGE and LIPC® Technologies:

Applied Energetics is the developer of LGE and laser induced plasma channel (“LIPC®”) technologies. These revolutionary technologies can precisely deliver high voltage electrical charges by using a laser to create a conductive path in the atmosphere. We are developing applications that can deliver tailored weapon and countermeasure effects to targets with laser accuracy, and with manageable effects to reduce the potential for inadvertent injury and minimize collateral damage. This technology has been in development since our inception in 2002, and we have protected what we believe to be the enabling intellectual property through U.S. Patent filings. LGE development has been funded through multiple Department of Defense contracts in support of U.S. Navy, Army, Air Force, and the Office of Secretary of Defense programs as well as through internally funded research initiatives. Due to federal budgetary constraints, we cannot provide assurance that any continued Government funding will be made available, or that we will be able to enter into any agreements with Government customers for the further development of LIPC and LGE.

High-Voltage Technologies:

Since the company’s inception, it has acquired and developed unique high-voltage capabilities. The company’s capabilities include a group focused on providing customized high-voltage solutions for semiconductor, aerospace, chemical processing, and other military and commercial activities. Opportunities currently in process or under development include advanced electron-beam technologies, nested high-voltage generators and other unique power solutions for a wide range of applications. We believe our electron beam technologies are more compact than competitive technologies, and offer customers a capable solution that requires less space for implementation.

Laser Technologies

The company designs and builds solid state lasers for military and commercial applications. The company has the expertise to build uniquely capable, compact and rugged USP lasers and is in the process of developing laser systems for commercial and military customers. Our USP laser technology offers higher energy and average power than available from other companies, which we believe will enable a range of industrial processing applications.

Emerging Markets and Applications

During 2010, we updated our strategic plan, which outlines the transition of Applied Energetics from a high technology start up company to a mature organization that produces long term growth and value to our customers and shareholders. Our key strategies involve leveraging our areas where we have created unique expertise and have competitive advantages. These include:

- USP Laser System military and commercial market development
- High Voltage and Pulsed Power System government and commercial market development
 - Enabling innovation and establishing new core competencies
- Build on the success of our CIED technologies and system, which is an example of our ability to innovate, develop, field and support new technologies that meet critical customer needs
 - Balance tactical and strategic activities to be successful in both the near term and the future.

Critical Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Management bases its assumptions on historical experiences and on various other inputs and estimates that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. In addition, management considers the basis and methodology used in developing and selecting these estimates, the trends in and amounts of these estimates, specific matters affecting the amount of and changes in these estimates, and any other relevant matters related to these estimates, including significant issues concerning accounting principles and financial statement presentation. Such estimates and assumptions could change in the future as more information becomes known which could impact the amounts reported and disclosed herein. Significant estimates include revenue recognition under the percentage of completion method of contract accounting, estimate to forecast loss on contracts under the completed contract method of accounting, the valuation of inventory, estimates of long-lived asset value, and estimate to forecast expected forfeiture rate on stock-based compensation and stock-based compensation expense.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue has been derived from ongoing contract work for systems development, effects testing and the design and development of demonstration systems and sub-systems for our Government and commercial customers. This work is expected to be generally performed under cost-plus contracts with Government customers.

Revenue under long-term Government contracts is generally recorded under the percentage of completion method. Revenue, billable monthly, under cost plus fixed fee contracts is recorded as costs are incurred and includes estimated earned fees in the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to total estimated costs. Costs include direct labor, direct materials, subcontractor costs and overhead. General and administrative expenses allowable under the terms of the contracts are allocated per contract depending on its direct labor and material proportion to total direct labor and material of all contracts. As contracts can extend over one or more accounting periods, revisions in earnings estimated during the course of work are reflected during the accounting period in which the facts become known. When the current contract estimate indicates a loss, a provision is made for the total anticipated loss in the period in which the facts become known. Management evaluates many variables and makes various assumptions related to the estimation of total cost of completion of long-term contracts. Management reviews the progress and performance of all contracts

monthly.

The asset caption “accounts receivable” includes costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts, which represents revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed. Such revenue is billable under the terms of the contracts at the end of the year, yet was not invoiced until January, 2011, and is generally expected to be collected within one year. The liability “billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts” represents billings in excess of revenue recognized.

Revenue for other products and services is recognized when such products and services are delivered or performed and, in connection with certain sales to certain customers, when the products and services are accepted, which is normally negotiated as part of the initial contract. Revenue from commercial, non-Governmental customers has historically been based on fixed price contracts where the sale is recognized upon acceptance of the product or performance of the service and when payment is probable. Contract costs are accumulated in the same manner as inventory costs and are charged to operations as the related revenue from contract is recognized. When the current contract estimate indicates a loss, a provision is made for the total anticipated loss in the period in which the facts become known.

Inventories

Inventories include material, direct labor and related manufacturing and administrative overhead and are stated at the lower-of-cost (determined on a weighted average basis) or market for raw materials and work-in-process inventory. When actual contract cost and the estimate to complete exceed the estimated contract revenues, a loss provision is recorded. Due to the nature of our inventory, we analyze inventory on an item-by-item basis compared to future usage and sales for obsolescence quarterly.

Share-Based Payments

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model. We make the following assumptions relative to this model: (i) the annual dividend yield is zero as we do not pay dividends, (ii) the weighted-average expected life is based on a midpoint scenario, where the expected life is determined to be half of the time from grant to expiration, regardless of vesting, (iii) the risk free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury security rate for the expected life, and (iv) the volatility is based on the level of fluctuations in our historical share price for a period equal to the weighted-average expected life. We estimate forfeitures when recognizing compensation expense and adjust this estimate over the requisite service period should actual forfeitures differ from such estimates. Changes in estimated forfeitures are recognized through a cumulative adjustment, which is recognized in the period of change and which impacts the amount of unamortized compensation expense to be recognized in future periods.

Recoverability of Property and Equipment

We assess recoverability of property and equipment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable.

We assess the recoverability of property and equipment by determining whether the amortization of the balances over their remaining lives can be recovered through undiscounted future operating cash flows. The amount of impairment, if any, is measured based on projected discounted future operating cash flows. The assessment of the recoverability of long-lived assets will be impacted if estimated future operating cash flows are not achieved.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized currently for the future tax consequences attributable to the temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized.

Results of Operations

Our consolidated financial information for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 13,089,136	\$ 7,459,808	\$ 16,614,211
Cost of revenue	12,274,759	7,007,923	15,874,818
General and administrative	2,924,439	6,795,972	8,470,656
Settlement expenses	-	1,337,409	-
Selling and marketing	664,665	631,578	251,349
Research and development	161,280	1,182,652	1,372,396
Other (expense) income:			
Interest expense	(5,374)	(1,131)	(2,099)
Interest income	8,588	60,562	637,475
Other income	-	-	10
Loss before provision for income taxes	(2,932,793)	(9,436,295)	(8,719,622)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	-	-	-
Net loss	\$ (2,932,793)	\$ (9,436,295)	\$ (8,719,622)

Revenue

Revenue increased approximately \$5.6 million to \$13.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009. Our CIED revenue increased by \$6.7 million to \$9.1 million in 2010 as we continued to support our USMC customer in developing additional systems, providing training and field support for systems, developing and documenting a smaller version of the technology for installation on other vehicles and platforms. Approximately 69% of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 were derived from supporting our USMC customer's CIED requirements. Our USP Laser revenue increased by \$358,000 and our HV revenue increased by \$120,000 for the year 2010 as we continued our pursuit of new opportunities in these markets. LGE revenues decreased by \$1.5 million to \$3.0 million in 2010, largely due to reduced and delayed funding from our customers.

Revenue decreased approximately \$9.2 million to \$7.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. Our CIED revenue decreased by \$4.7 million to \$2.4 million in 2009 due to revenues being derived mostly from operational support and testing of our CIED systems compared to manufacturing of CIED systems and spares in 2008. LGE revenues decreased by \$2.8 million to \$4.4 million in 2009 mostly attributable to ending of certain LGE contracts in the first half of 2009 and then increasing in the second half of 2009 with the announcement of two new contracts. High Voltage revenue decreased by \$2.0 million in 2009 to \$250,000 due to reduced hardware sales in the commercial markets. Laser revenues, a new product line, increased by \$300,000.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue includes manufacturing labor, benefits and overhead, and an allocation of allowable general and administration and research and development costs in accordance with the terms of our government contracts.

Cost of revenue increased by \$5.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009. The increase in cost of revenue is directly tied to the increase in sales activity, less loss provisions of approximately \$84,000 relating to the High Voltage product line.

Cost of revenue for 2009 decreased by \$8.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. The decrease in cost of revenue directly tied to the decrease in sales activity, and to a lower-of-cost-or-market inventory adjustment of \$0.5 million and loss provisions of approximately \$0.2 million that occurred in 2008. By product line, CIED costs decreased by approximately \$4.9 million, LGE costs decreased by approximately \$2.5 million, High Voltage costs decreased by \$1.8 million, and were offset by an increase in Laser costs of approximately \$0.3 million.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased approximately \$3.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009. Salaries and wages decreased by approximately \$1.3 million, non-cash compensation costs decreased by approximately \$810,000, supplies and building related expenses decreased by approximately \$405,000, depreciation expenses decreased by approximately \$190,000, professional services decreased by approximately \$168,000, and losses on disposal of assets reduced by approximately \$155,000. Additionally, we had an increase in applied labor, overhead and material handling costs allocated to cost of revenue of approximately \$1.1 million. The decreases in expenses were offset by legal expenses defending against the NewOak litigation which amounted to approximately \$292,000, which is described below.

At December 31, 2010, there were approximately \$8,000 of unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested restricted stock awards, and approximately \$316,000 of unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures. The costs for unvested stock options are expected to be recognized on a weighted-average basis over approximately one year. The costs for restricted stock awards are expected to be recognized ratably over the period of performance, but no later than the expiration date of December 1, 2012.

General and administrative expenses decreased approximately \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. The decrease in general and administrative expenses was primarily driven by the decision to right size the company in terms of both employees and cost reduction initiatives based on a shortfall of revenue, which became evident in the second quarter of 2009. Salaries and wages decreased by approximately \$2.1 million, non-cash compensation costs decreased by approximately \$1.9 million, supplies and building related expenses decreased by approximately \$300,000, travel expenses decreased by approximately \$280,000, relocation expenses decreased by approximately \$312,000, depreciation expenses decreased by approximately \$235,000 and professional services decreased by \$141,000. The decreases in expenses were offset by a decrease in applied labor, overhead and material handling costs allocated to cost of revenue of approximately \$3.4 million and to asset disposals associated with leasehold improvement of approximately \$153,000.

At December 31, 2009, there were approximately \$335,000 of unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested restricted stock awards, net of estimated forfeitures and approximately \$255,000 of unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures. These costs are expected to be recognized on a weighted-average basis over periods of approximately one year for restricted stock awards and two years for unvested stock options.

Pending Litigation

On or about January 14, 2010, we received notice that NewOak Capital Markets LLC ("NewOak"), formerly known as J. Giordano Securities, LLC, the placement agent for our October 2005 private placement of preferred stock, commenced an arbitration proceeding against us with Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"). NewOak alleges that we made material misrepresentations between May 2005 and May 10, 2006 concerning the status of our products.

We previously settled class action and derivative lawsuits relating to the alleged misrepresentations. NewOak, however, opted out of the class action and alleges that the alleged misrepresentations constituted breaches of its agreement with us and that we breached warranties we made to NewOak in connection with the 2005 private placement. NewOak seeks indemnification and recovery for alleged breach of contract, unjust enrichment, quantum meruit, fraudulent misrepresentation, tortious interference with prospective economic relations and violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and seeks an award of monetary damages in excess of \$50,000,000, plus punitive damages and attorney's fees and costs.

We filed a petition in the Supreme Court of New York, New York County to stay the arbitration on the ground that the claims are not subject to arbitration. NewOak removed the proceeding to the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, and filed a motion to compel arbitration.

United States Magistrate Judge Gabriel Gorenstein issued a Report and Recommendation dated October 5, 2010 that NewOak's motion to compel arbitration should be denied. NewOak filed an objection to the Magistrate Judge's Report. By order dated December 3, 2010, United States District Judge Richard Berman overruled the Magistrate Judge's Recommendation and granted NewOak's motion to compel arbitration.

We then filed a notice of appeal to the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit of the District Court's order, and also filed a motion for a stay of the arbitration pending appeal. The Second Circuit has granted an interim stay of the arbitration pending its decision on the motion for a stay, and, on March 10, 2011, granted a stay of the order compelling arbitration pending the appeal. We have filed our appeal brief, and NewOak's responsive brief was filed March 4, 2011.

In the event NewOak continues to pursue its claim, we intend to defend ourselves vigorously in any legal proceeding, and believe we have substantial defenses to the claims.

No accrual for loss has been established in connection with this pending litigation until such time a loss is likely to occur and a reasonable estimate of the loss or range of loss can be made.

Settlement Expenses

Litigation settlement expenses for 2009 were approximately \$1.3 million. This amount represents \$1,119,105 for the market value of the 2,283,887 shares issued in settlement of the class action lawsuit filed by George Wood and Raymond Deedon, and the derivative action filed by John T. Johnsen settled on September 29, 2009. We valued the shares based on the closing price of the shares on October 9, 2009, the date the shares were issued. Additionally, we had legal expense of \$143,072 not covered by insurance proceeds.

Also included in litigation settlement expenses are \$50,000 in settlement of an arbitration demand filed by eScrub Systems Inc. and \$25,233 in legal expenses incurred associated with this settlement.

Selling and Marketing

Selling and marketing expenses increased by approximately \$33,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009. The increase was mostly due to increases in labor allocation and of approximately \$118,000 associated with increased business development and bids and proposals activities. The increases in labor expenses were offset by reduction in tradeshow participation and travel costs of approximately \$84,000.

Selling and marketing expenses increased by approximately \$380,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008. The increase was mostly due to increases in labor allocation and travel related to business development, and bids and proposals activities that enabled new contracts aggregating approximately \$6.2 million for 2009, largely tied to LGE contracts.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses decreased approximately \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to 2009. The decrease in internal research and development expense is primarily due to the deployment of technical personnel to fulfilling current contracts. During the second half of 2010, we initiated two key projects geared toward providing products from our USP Laser product line and to maturing our nested high voltage electron beam gun for commercialization. Our internal research and development costs involve experimentation, design, development and enhancement of proprietary technologies and new products.

Research and development expenses decreased approximately \$190,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) primarily consists of interest income and interest expense. Net interest income for 2010 was lower by approximately \$52,000 from 2009 primarily due to the lower balance of invested funds and to investments being held in cash and money markets.

Net interest income for 2009 was lower by approximately \$577,000 from 2008 primarily due to the lower balance of invested funds and lower interest rates in 2009.

Net Loss

Our operations in 2010 resulted in a net loss of approximately \$2.9 million, a decrease of approximately \$6.5 million compared to the approximately \$9.4 million net loss for 2009. Our net loss attributable to common stockholders per common share – basic and diluted decreased from \$0.11 per share to \$0.04 per share, largely due to the reduction of net loss and to a slight increase in the number of shares outstanding in 2010.

Our operations in 2009 resulted in a net loss of approximately \$9.4 million, an increase of approximately \$700,000 when compared to the approximately \$8.7 million net loss for 2008. Our net loss attributable to common stockholders per common share – basic and diluted decreased from \$0.16 per share to \$0.11 per share, partially due to the increased number of shares outstanding in 2009.

Inflation and Seasonality

We do not believe that inflation has a material effect on the operations or financial condition of our business, nor do we believe that we are subject to significant seasonal swings in our business.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$9.0 million of cash and cash equivalents, a decrease of approximately \$600,000. In 2010, we used approximately \$1.4 million in operating activities. During 2010, we received approximately \$12.2 million in cash from customers, and paid approximately \$8.3 million to our suppliers. An additional \$5.3 million was paid to, or on behalf of our employees. The net cash outflow from operating activities is approximately \$1.4 million. Also in 2010, investing activities caused net cash inflow of approximately \$158,000 and financing activities caused net cash inflow of approximately \$623,000.

We anticipate that short-term and long-term funding needs will be provided from existing cash and cash equivalents, and by cash generated from operating activities. We believe that we have sufficient working capital to fulfill existing contracts, expected contracts, and strategic initiatives for 2011. The Government contracts, that presently represent a major portion of our current activity, are on a cost plus fixed fee basis. This means all work performed is done at our Government-approved rates, which include general and administrative costs, overhead, labor and materials, fees and profit. There can be no assurance, however, that we will continue to generate cash flows at or above current levels.

Backlog

At December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, we had a backlog (i.e. work load remaining on signed contracts) of approximately \$3.3 million, \$3.4 million, and \$4.6 million, respectively, to be completed within the twelve months following those dates. As of February 28, 2011, our backlog was approximately \$1.4 million.

Contractual Obligations:

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and other commercial commitments as of December 31, 2010:

	Payment by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Operating leases	\$ 99,462	\$ 99,462	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Purchase Obligations	639,480	639,480	-	-	-
Total	\$ 738,942	\$ 738,942	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Included in the above table are obligations for which we are contractually liable, but are specific to cost type reimbursable government contracts. Not included in the above table are the dividends on our Series A Preferred Stock

that are approximately \$200,000 each year (approximately \$50,000 each quarter), assuming no conversion of the outstanding shares of Series A Preferred Stock into shares of common stock.

Operating Leases

We generally operate in leased premises under operating leases that have options permitting renewals for additional periods. Total rent expense on premises amounted to approximately \$123,000, \$390,000, and \$457,000 for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. In February 2008, we purchased our principal office, manufacturing, storage, and primary research and development facility in Tucson, Arizona for approximately \$2.2 million.

Preferred Stock

The Series A Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per share. The Series A Preferred Stock bears dividends at the rate of 6.5% of the liquidation preference per share per annum, which accrues from the date of issuance, and is payable quarterly, when declared. Dividends are payable in: (i) cash, (ii) shares of our common stock (valued for such purpose at 95% of the weighted average of the last sales prices of our common stock for each of the trading days in the ten trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the applicable dividend payment date), provided that the issuance and/or resale of all such shares of our common stock are then covered by an effective registration statement or (iii) any combination of the foregoing. As of December 31, 2010, there were 107,172 shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of recent accounting standards and pronouncements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2010, we had no significant off-balance sheet arrangements other than operating leases. For a description of our operating leases, see Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the normal course of business, our financial position is subject to a variety of risks, such as the ability to collect our accounts receivable and the recoverability of the carrying values of our long-term assets. We do not presently enter into any transactions involving derivative financial instruments for risk management or other purposes.

Our available cash balances are invested in money market funds (invested primarily in Government Securities) with generally immediate liquidity. These short-term cash-like investments are subject to general interest rate and general market risks. However, lack of timely access to these funds or loss of any portion of principal could be catastrophic to the ongoing funding and health of our business. Substantially all of our cash flows are derived from our operations within the United States and today we are not subject to market risk associated with changes in foreign exchange rates.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our financial statements, the related notes and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon, are included in Applied Energetics' 2010 Financial Statements and are filed as a part of this report on page F-1 following the signatures.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

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ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2010. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers and affected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the company's assets;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the management and directors of the company; and
 - Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, has conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the framework established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO Framework). This assessment included an evaluation of the design of our internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of those controls. Based on our assessment under the criteria described above, management has concluded that our internal control over

financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 has been audited by BDO USA, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included below.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in Applied Energetics' internal control over financial reporting for the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders

Applied Energetics, Inc.

Tucson, Arizona

We have audited Applied Energetics, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Applied Energetics, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Item 9A, Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Applied Energetics, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Applied Energetics, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 and our report dated March 14, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP
Phoenix, Arizona
March 14, 2011

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The following is information with respect to our executive officers and directors:

Name	Age	Principal Position	Director, Term expiring in
James M. Feigley	61	Chairman of the Board	2012
Joseph C. Hayden	52	President and principal executive officer	
Humberto A. Astorga	38	Controller, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer	
Eric F. Lau	46	Chief Operating Officer and Vice President of Engineering	
George P. Farley	72	Independent Director	2012
James K. Harlan	59	Independent Director	2013
John F. Levy	55	Independent Director	2011
Mark J. Lister	53	Independent Director	2011

James M. Feigley: James M. Feigley has served as a member of our Board of Directors since June 2008, and as Chairman since April of 2009. Mr. Feigley serves as a member of our Nominating and Governance Committee and our Strategic Planning Committee. Mr. Feigley has served as President of Rock River Consulting, Inc., a defense consulting firm he founded in May 2003 after retiring from the U.S. Marine Corps. General Feigley served as Commander of the Marine Corps Systems Command from 1998 through 2002, where he was the executive authority on research, development, procurement, fielding and life cycle support for all Marine Corps ground combat, combat support and combat service support equipment, ordinance and systems. General Feigley served as Direct Reporting Program Manager for Advanced Amphibious Assault to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Research, Development and Acquisition Program from 1993 through 1998, during which time he was in charge of business planning, cost estimating, technical risk analyses and management, systems engineering and numerous other responsibilities. He served as Project Manager for the Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps and Naval Sea Systems Command from 1986 through 1993, where he managed all technology base projects for 'Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle' and wrote all technical, financial, cost, management, risk, planning and performance documentation. General Feigley served as a member of the United States Marine Corps from 1972 through 2002. He received a BS from the University of Wisconsin - Oshkosh in 1972 and graduated from the Army Logistics Management Center in 1982, the Marine Corps Command and Staff College in 1986 and the Defense Systems Management College in 1986. He currently serves as an Associate Member of the Naval Research Advisory Committee. Mr. Feigley retired from the Marine Corps as a Brigadier General in 2002 and received many decorations and honors during his military career.

Joseph C. Hayden: Joseph C. Hayden has been the President since June 2010 and Principal Executive Officer since April 2009. Mr. Hayden also served as Chief Operating Officer. Previously, he served as Executive Vice President - Programs for Applied Energetics (since December 2004), directing all new business capture and the execution of awarded contracts. Prior to that, he was Executive Vice President of Business Operations from November 2002 to 2004. He is a founder of the company.

Formerly, Mr. Hayden was a Program Manager and Senior Principal Systems Engineer at Raytheon Missile Systems working in the Directed Energy Weapons and JSOW missile product lines. From 1998 to 1999, Mr. Hayden was the Engineering Manager for Delta V Technologies, Inc., overseeing the design and manufacture of high vacuum coating

systems for the commercial thin film and glass coating industries. From 1993 to 1997, Mr. Hayden was employed by Molten Metal Technology, Inc., an environmental high technology start-up company. As Director of Commercial Services for Molten Metal Technology, he led the staffing and start-up of three hazardous waste processing plants, including a joint venture for radioactive waste processing in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. While Director of Research and Development Operations for Molten Metal Technology, he managed the operations at the company's R&D facility, which included a commercial-scale pilot plant. Mr. Hayden's career began in the United States Navy, where he served as a Nuclear Surface Warfare Officer. His billets included tours on nuclear powered aircraft carriers, guided missile cruisers and destroyers, including being a member of the pre-commissioning crew of the USS George Washington (CVN-73) where he was closely involved in the testing and acceptance of the ship's nuclear power plants. Mr. Hayden's additional Navy tours included being a staff member of the Atlantic Fleet, an instructor and company officer at the U.S. Naval Academy, and service at the Naval Electronics Systems Command. Mr. Hayden received a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from the United States Naval Academy.

Humberto A. Astorga: Humberto A. Astorga has been our Chief Financial Officer since June, 2010, and our principal financial officer and principal accounting officer since September, 2009. Since March 2006, Mr. Astorga has been Controller of Applied Energetics. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Astorga was Controller of Lasertel, Inc., a semi-conductor laser manufacturer he joined in June 2002. From 2001 through June 2002, Mr. Astorga was senior financial analyst of NCS Pearson, Inc., a provider of educational assessments, products, services and solutions. Prior to joining NCS Pearson, Mr. Astorga was the SAP Business Analyst for Leoni Wiring Systems, Inc., a global supplier of wires, cables and wiring systems. From 1997 until he joined Leoni Wiring in 2000, Mr. Astorga was a senior financial analyst for the Chamberlain Group, Inc., a consumer electronics manufacturing company.

Eric F. Lau: Eric F. Lau has been the Chief Operating Officer and Vice President of Engineering since December, 2010. Since July, 2009, Mr. Lau served as Director of Engineering and Operations. From December 2002 to July 2009, Mr. Lau was a Program Manager for the Laser Guided Energy (LGE) and Counter-IED (CIED) Programs. Prior to joining the company in December, 2002, Mr. Lau was the Vice President of Operations for Mission Viejo S. A. de C. V. from 1998 through 2002. From 1994 to 1998, Mr. Lau was the New Product Development Team Leader for P. L. Porter Company. From 1991 to 1994, Mr. Lau was a Senior Project Engineer at Robertshaw Controls, Co. and from 1986 to 1991, Mr. Lau was a Project and Design Engineer at ITT General Controls. Mr. Lau is a graduate of the University of Southern California, where he received a Bachelor's Degree in Mechanical Engineering.

George P. Farley: George P. Farley, a certified public accountant, has been a member of our Board of Directors since March 2004. Mr. Farley is Chairman of our Audit Committee and also serves as a member of our Compensation Committee. Since 1999, Mr. Farley has operated a consulting practice in which he assists and advises public and private companies in complex financial transactions, on complex accounting and reporting issues and at time providing Chief Financial Officer services. Mr. Farley has been providing financial consulting services since 1999. Through 2007, Mr. Farley served as a Director and a member of the Audit Committee of iCad, Inc. He has also served as a Director and member of the Audit Committee of Preserver Insurance Company, Inc. and Acorn Holdings Corp and as a Director for Olympia Leather Company, Inc. From November 1997 to August 1999, Mr. Farley was a Chief Financial Officer of Talk.com, Inc., which provides telecommunication services. Mr. Farley was also a director of Talk.com, Inc. Mr. Farley joined BDO USA, LLP in 1962 and was a partner at BDO USA, LLP from 1972 to 1995, where he served as the managing partner of BDO's Philadelphia Office, National Director of Mergers and Acquisition and established BDO's valuation practice.

James K. Harlan: James K. Harlan has been a member of our Board of Directors since March 2004. Mr. Harlan is the Chairman of our Compensation Committee and serves as a member of our Audit Committee. Mr. Harlan founded HNG Storage, an underground natural gas storage development and operations enterprise, in 1992, and served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from 1998 to 2007. This company acquired, developed and operated several projects that were sold to major energy companies. From 1991 to 1997, Mr. Harlan served as Group Development Manager for the Pacific Resources Group based in Indonesia, which was engaged with various manufacturing and distribution businesses and joint ventures in Asia, Australia, and North America. Mr. Harlan has expertise in energy technology and markets having served as operations research and planning analyst for the White House Office of Energy Policy and Planning from 1977 to 1978, the Department of Energy from 1978 to 1981, and U. S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation from 1981 to 1984. He has a PhD in Public Policy with an operations research dissertation from Harvard University and a BS in Chemical Engineering from Washington University in St. Louis. Mr. Harlan was a member of the Board of Directors of iCAD, serving on board audit and compensation committees from 2000 until 2008, when he became a candidate for U. S. Congress from Louisiana. Mr. Harlan is currently chief executive of the Vendevco group of companies with interests in oil/gas production, property and venture development in the United States and internationally. He also serves on the advisory committee for Washington University's International Center for Advanced and Renewable Energy and Sustainability.

John F. Levy: John F. Levy has been a director of the company since June, 2009. Mr. Levy serves as Chairman of our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and as a member of our Audit and Strategic Planning Committee. Since May 2005, Mr. Levy has served as the Chief Executive Officer of Board Advisory, a consulting firm that advises public companies in the areas of corporate governance, corporate compliance, financial reporting and financial strategies. Mr. Levy served as the Interim Chief Financial Officer from November 2005 to March 2006 of Universal Food & Beverage Company, which filed a voluntary petition under the provisions of Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Act on August 31, 2007. From November 1997 to May 2005, Mr. Levy served as Chief Financial Officer of MediaBay, Inc., a NASDAQ listed company and provider of spoken word audio content. While at MediaBay, he also served for a period as its Vice Chairman. Mr. Levy is a certified public accountant with nine years of experience with the national public accounting firms of Ernst & Young, Laventhol & Horwath and Grant Thornton. Mr. Levy is a director and non-executive Chairman of the Board of Applied Minerals, Inc., an exploration stage natural resource and mining company, a director, lead director and chair of the audit committee of Gilman Ciocia, Inc., a publicly traded financial planning and tax preparation firm, and a director of Brightpoint, Inc., a publicly traded company that provides supply chain solutions to leading stakeholders in the wireless industry. Mr. Levy was formerly a director of Take-Two Interactive Software, Inc. and PNG Ventures, Inc. Mr. Levy has authored The 21st Century Director: Legal and Ethical Responsibilities of Board Members, a course on the ethical and legal responsibilities of board members initially presented to various state accounting societies. Mr. Levy has a B.S. degree in Economics from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and received his M.B.A. from St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia.

Mark J. Lister: Mark J. Lister has served as a member of our Board of Directors since June, 2009. Mr. Lister serves as the Chairman of our Strategic Planning Committee. Since November, 2006, Mr. Lister has been President of StratTechs, Inc., a consulting firm he founded which specializes in brokering technology within the Defense, Intelligence and Homeland Security Government markets. Mr. Lister recently completed service on the Secretary of the Navy Advisory Panel and formerly served as Chairman of the Naval Research Advisory Committee. From January 1992 to June 2006, Mr. Lister was employed by the Sarnoff Corporation where he most recently served as Senior Vice President of Government Operations. While at Sarnoff, from 2001 to 2006, Mr. Lister served as Managing Director of the Rosettex Technology and Ventures Group, a joint venture of Sarnoff Corporation and SRI International for which he was a founder, and from 1996 to 2001, Mr. Lister served as Executive Director of the National Information Display Laboratory. From 1987 to 1992, he served as Director, Advanced Development and Applications in the Research and Development Group of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Air Force for Space. Mr. Lister's government career began at the Naval Research Laboratory where he served as a researcher in the Space Applications Branch from 1977 to 1987. Mr. Lister has a B.S. in Electrical Engineering from Drexel University, a B.S. in Mathematics from St. Vincent College and a MEA from George Washington University.

Director Qualifications, Experience and Skills

All of our directors bring to our Board a wealth of executive leadership experience derived from their service as senior executives and, in many cases, founders of industry or knowledge specific consulting firms or operational businesses. They also offer extensive public company board experience. Each of our board members has demonstrated strong business acumen and an ability to exercise sound judgment and has a reputation for integrity, honesty and adherence to ethical standards. When considering whether directors and nominees have the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills, taken as a whole, to enable the Board of Directors to satisfy its oversight responsibilities effectively in light of the company's business and structure, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and the Board of Directors focused primarily on the information discussed in each of the Directors' individual biographies set forth above and the specific individual qualifications, experience and skills as described below:

- General Feigley's service in the United States Marine Corps and ownership and operation of a defense consulting firm provides us with invaluable insight into our government customers' needs and requirements, as well as contacts to key personnel within these companies.
- Mr. Farley's extensive knowledge of accounting, the capital markets, financial reporting and financial strategies from his extensive public accounting experience, and prior services as a chief financial officer of a public company and as audit committee member of several public companies. Mr. Farley specialized in "Transactional Accounting" managing the accounting and auditing function for numerous public financings, mergers, acquisitions, reorganizations and business dispositions. In 1993, Mr. Farley was part of the team that created a new financing vehicle, the Specified Purpose Acquisition Company "SPAC".
- Mr. Harlan's service in senior executive positions in manufacturing and operations provide our Board with a wealth of knowledge for these aspects of our business. Mr. Harlan has significant experience with management and commercial issues associated with technology based businesses that comprise an important aspect of our business position. Mr. Harlan also has prior experience in serving on the compensation and audit committees of other public companies.
- Mr. Levy's extensive knowledge of accounting, the capital markets, corporate governance, corporate compliance, financial reporting and financial strategies from his public accounting firm experience and service as chief financial officer and audit committee member of several public companies, as well as through the services he provides to public companies through Board Advisory Services, a consulting firm he founded.
- Mr. Lister's broad perspective regarding our customers, markets and bringing defense industry applications to market gained through the services provided by his consulting firm to customers in the Defense, Intelligence and Homeland Security Government markets, as well as from his current and previous positions with the Navy Advisory

Panel and Navel Research Advisory Committee and senior assignment with the U.S. Air Force Office of Space Systems.

Section 16(A) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires certain officers and directors of Applied Energetics, and any persons who own more than ten percent of the common stock outstanding to file forms reporting their initial beneficial ownership of shares and subsequent changes in that ownership with the SEC and the NASDAQ Stock Market. Officers and directors of Applied Energetics, and greater than ten percent beneficial owners are also required to furnish us with copies of all such Section 16(a) forms they file. None of our officers or directors failed to file any Section 16(a) forms, nor were any such persons late in making any such filings.

Code of Ethics

Applied Energetics has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of Applied Energetics' employees and directors, including its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. Applied Energetics' Code of Business Conduct and Ethics covers all areas of professional conduct including, but not limited to, conflicts of interest, disclosure obligations, insider trading, confidential information, as well as compliance with all laws, rules and regulations applicable to Applied Energetics' business.

Our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct is available at our website at www.appliedenergetics.com/default.aspx/investor-relations, or upon request made to us in writing at the following address, will be provided without charge:

Applied Energetics, Inc.
Attention: Compliance Officer
3590 East Columbia Street
Tucson, AZ 85714

Committees of the Board of Directors

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is comprised of Messrs. Farley (Chairman), Harlan and Levy. The Audit Committee makes recommendations concerning the engagement of independent public accountants, reviews the scope and results of the audit engagement with the independent public accountants, approves professional services provided by the independent public accountants, reviews the independence of the independent public accountants, considers the range of audit and non-audit fees and reviews the adequacy of our internal accounting controls. Our Board of Directors has determined that each committee member meets the independence and financial literacy requirements under current NASDAQ rules. In addition, our Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Farley is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined under Item 407 of Regulation S-K of the SEC. Refer to Item 10 above for Mr. Farley's qualifications.

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors is comprised of Messrs. Harlan (Chairman) and Farley. The committee is responsible for establishing and maintaining executive compensation practices designed to encourage company profitability and enhance long-term shareholder value.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is comprised of Messrs. Levy (Chairman) and Feigley. The Committee is responsible for establishing and maintaining corporate governance practices designed to aid the long-term success of Applied Energetics and effectively enhance and protect shareholder value.

Strategic Planning Committee

The Strategic Planning Committee is comprised of Messrs. Lister (Chairman), Feigley and Levy. The Committee is responsible for providing oversight to establish strategic direction for the Company, develop with Company management and recommend to the Board a short- and long-term strategic plan for the Company, periodically review and update the plan, investigate and review merger, acquisition, joint venture and other business combination and strategic opportunities and to provide oversight for monitoring and executing strategies.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Executive Compensation Philosophy

Our board of directors is committed to establishing and maintaining executive compensation practices designed to support the development of the company's capabilities and business objectives, enhance our profitability and enhance long-term shareholder value. Toward these aims, in March 2006, our board of directors established a compensation committee. This committee reports to the board on executive compensation matters.

Compensation Committee

Membership

The committee is currently comprised of two independent members of the Board. Director independence is, at a minimum, consistent with applicable rules for NASDAQ-traded issuers, Rule 16b-3 of the Exchange Act, and Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. Currently, the members of the committee are James K. Harlan (chairman), and George P. Farley. David C. Hurley, a former director, was also a member until the end of 2010, when he resigned the Board of Directors of the company.

Process and procedures for considering and determining executive and director compensation:

Among other things, the committee has the authority and responsibility under its charter to:

- Approve our compensation philosophy.
- Formulate, evaluate, and approve compensation for our officers, as defined in Section 16 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 and rules and regulations promulgated therein.
- Formulate, approve, and administer cash incentives and deferred compensation plans for executives. Cash incentive plans are based on specific performance objectives defined in advance of approving and administering the plan.
- Oversee and approve all compensation programs involving the issuance of our stock and other equity securities.
- Review executive supplementary benefits, as well as our retirement, benefit, and special compensation programs involving significant cost to us, as necessary and appropriate.
- Oversee funding for all executive compensation programs.
- Review compensation practices and trends of other companies to assess the adequacy of our executive compensation programs and policies.
 - Secure the services of external compensation consultants or other experts, as necessary and appropriate. These services, as required, will be paid from funds provided by the company. This system is designed to ensure the independence of such external advisors.
- Approve employment contracts, severance agreements, change in control provisions, and other compensatory arrangements with our executives.

Role of Principal Executive Officer in Recommending Executive Compensation.

The committee makes all compensation decisions related to our named executive officers. However, our Principal Executive Officer regularly provides information and recommendations to the committee on the performance of the executive officers, appropriate levels and components of compensation, including equity grants as well as other information as the committee may request.

Compensation Goals

Our compensation policies are intended to achieve the following objectives:

- reward executives and employees for their contributions to our growth and profitability, recognize individual initiative, leadership, achievement, and other valuable contributions to our company.

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- to link a portion of the compensation of officers and employees with the achievement of our overall performance goals, to ensure alignment with the our strategic direction and values, and to ensure that individual performance is directed towards the achievement of our collective goals;
- to enhance alignment of individual performance and contribution with long-term stockholder value and business objectives by providing equity awards;
- to motivate and provide incentives to our named executive officers and employees to continually contribute superior job performance throughout the year; and
- to obtain and retain the services of skilled employees and executives so that they will continue to contribute to and be a part of our long-term success.

Compensation programs and policies are reviewed and approved annually but could be adjusted more frequently if determined by the committee. Included in this process is establishing the goals and objectives by which employee and executive compensation is determined. Executive officers' performance is evaluated in light of these performance goals and objectives. The committee consults the Principal Executive Officer on the performance of other company executives.

Compensation Surveys and Compensation Consultants

In determining compensation levels, we review compensation levels of companies that we deem to be similar to our company regardless of their location, competitive factors to enable us to attract executives from other companies, and compensation levels that we deem appropriate to retain and motivate our executives. From time to time, we retain the services of independent compensation consultants to review a wide variety of factors relevant to executive compensation, trends in executive compensation, and the identification of relevant peer companies. The committee makes all determinations regarding the engagement, fees, and services of our compensation consultants, and our compensation consultants report directly to our committee.

Elements of Compensation

Compensation for our executives is generally comprised of:

- base salary which is targeted at a competitive level and used to reward superior individual job performance of each named executive officer and to encourage continued superior job performance;
- cash bonuses which are tied to specific, quantifiable and objective performance measures based on a combination of corporate and individual goals;
- equity compensation which is based on corporate and individual performance, and discretionary equity awards;
 - severance and change of control agreements;
 - other benefits plan and programs.

The principles which serve as the basis for executive compensation practices apply to the compensation structures for all employees. Namely, corporate and individual performance are the key factors which determine incentive compensation.

The committee considers each component of executive compensation in light of total compensation. In considering adjustments to the total compensation of each named executive officer, the committee also considers the value of previous compensation, including outstanding equity grants and equity ownership.

Compensation paid to executive officers must be approved by our board of directors or by the committee. The committee conducts several meetings in person or telephonically to review and consider our compensation program and policies, as well as specific elements of executive compensation.

Compensation Considerations

In setting compensation levels for a particular executive, the committee takes into consideration:

- the proposed compensation package as a whole
- each element of compensation individually
- the executive's past and expected future contributions to our business
 - our overall company performance,
 - our financial condition and prospects,

- the need to retain key employees, and
- general economic conditions.

In order to enable the company to hire and retain talented executives, the committee may determine that it is in the best interests of the company to negotiate packages that may deviate from the company's standard practices in setting the compensation for certain of its executive officers when such deviation is required by competitive or other market forces.

Base Salary

Base salaries for the named executive officers and other executives are determined based on market data analysis of comparable positions in the identified compensation peer group. A competitive base salary is provided to each executive officer to recognize the skills and experience each individual brings to the company and the performance contributions they make. When determining the base salary for an executive, we refer to a target of the base salaries of similar positions in the identified compensation peer group. Other factors are also taken into account, such as internal comparisons, individual skills and experience, length of time with the company, performance contributions and competitiveness of the marketplace. Salaries are reviewed on an annual basis, taking into account the factors described above, and are made in connection with annual performance reviews. The amounts of such adjustments are calculated using merit increase guidelines based on the employee's position within the relevant compensation range and the results of his or her performance review. The recommended percentage increases are established annually and reflect the committee's assessment of appropriate salary adjustments based on competitive surveys and general economic conditions.

Other than the annual base salary for Principal Executive Officer, the levels of annual base salary were determined based on the recommendation made by the Principal Executive Officer and approved by the committee. Each individual's educational qualifications, leadership skills, demonstrated knowledge and business accomplishments were also evaluated in determining base salary levels.

Base Equity Incentive

We provide basic equity grants as a retention incentive to our employees and managers in the form of stock options to support employees having an increasing equity stake and reward for the positive performance of the company. These equity awards serve as an important management tool to attract and retain key individuals for the company's success. They also serve to provide each employee with a stake in the growth and success of the company. Normally these options are five year options that vest over three years in equal increments, which are priced as of the date of award, or the date of commencement of employment, with the first vesting increment occurring on the first anniversary of the award. The amount of basic equity grants options are awarded based upon the job classification of the employee, but may also reflect management assessments of an employee's performance and contributions. Basic equity grant options are normally awarded at the following times:

- At time of hire.
- Upon promotion, assumption of greater responsibility, an advanced degree, or other appropriate milestone for an individual.
- Annually; based on management's assessment of the individuals performance and on the individuals job classification.

Equity Bonus

Equity bonus grants will be made in the first quarter of the calendar year to reward the employees' achievement in the previous calendar year relative to his or her observable, measurable and quantifiable performance goals. The overall performance of the company will also be a consideration in order to encourage team effort.

The form of equity grants for performance has not been determined, and may vary from year to year between restricted stock, restricted stock units, or stock options.

On February 23, 2011, the Compensation Committee awarded, with a grant date of February 28, 2011, restricted stock units of 23,000, 17,000 and 17,000 to Joseph C. Hayden, Humberto A. Astorga and Eric F. Lau, respectively. The restricted stock units vest as to one-third of the shares on the third business day following the dates on which we file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the years ending December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Cash Bonus

Our practice is to periodically consider awarding cash bonuses based upon, among other things, accomplishment of key objectives and overall performance. In addition, from time-to-time the committee may approve payment of bonuses to executives or key contributors for special accomplishment or other reasons. The compensation committee is currently determined to only award cash bonuses when the company has met certain cash flow objectives based upon earnings before interest, taxes depreciation and amortization expense. Generally, the company does not disclose specific targets relating to these goals, because doing so may disclose confidential business information. No cash bonuses were granted for 2010, and the compensation committee considers the possibility of a cash bonus in 2011 to be remote.

Severance and Change in Control Agreements

None of our named executives currently have such agreements.

Other Benefit Plans and Programs

Executives are eligible to participate in benefit programs designed for all of our full-time employees. These programs include a 401(K) savings plan and medical, dental, disability and life insurance programs. We currently cover the majority of such medical, dental and insurance payments, requiring a minor co-pay from the employee. Additionally, under our 401(K) plan employees are eligible to contribute to their 401(K) accounts through payroll deductions. In 2007, we implemented an employer match benefit where we matched 50% of the employees' 401(K) contribution up to 3% of their eligible compensation.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table discloses, for the periods presented, the compensation for the persons who served as our Principal Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer and our Chief Operating Officer for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 (the "Named Executives").

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (1)	Bonus (2)	Stock Awards	Option Awards (3)	All Other Compensation (4)	Total
Joseph C. Hayden President, principal executive officer	2010	\$ 222,384	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,259	\$ 252,643
	2009	\$ 209,615	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,479	\$ 214,094
	2008	\$ 225,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,813	\$ 229,813
Humberto A. Astorga Chief financial officer, principal financial officer, Controller	2010	\$ 142,308	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,432	\$ 2,887	\$ 161,627
	2009	\$ 120,769	\$ 22,750	\$ -	\$ 61,547	\$ 1,650	\$ 206,716
	2008	\$ 112,500	\$ 8,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,488	\$ 123,988
Eric F. Lau Chief Operating Officer, Vice President of Engineering	2010	\$ 140,414	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,432	\$ 4,063	\$ 160,909

- (1) Mr. Hayden's 2010 salary reflects the increase of his base salary to \$230,000 effective March 23, 2010 and his 2009 salary reflects the voluntary decrease of his base salary to \$200,000 effective May 11, 2009. Mr. Astorga's 2011 salary will reflect the increase of his base salary to \$170,000 effective January 3, 2011. Mr. Astorga's 2010 salary reflects the increase of his base salary to \$150,000 effective August 2, 2010. Mr. Astorga's 2009 salary reflects the increase of his base salary to \$137,500 effective September 1, 2009 upon his appointment as Principal Financial officer from Controller of the company. Mr. Lau's 2010 salary reflects the increase of his base salary to \$170,000 upon his appointment as Chief Operating Officer and Vice President of Engineering.

- (2) Not included in the above table are amounts reflecting the value of Restricted Stock Units which vested in 2010, but were granted in prior years and an exercise of an option which was granted prior to 2010. Please see the table labeled “Option Exercises and Stock Vested” on page 37 for more detail.
- (3) The amounts included in the “Option Awards” column represent the aggregate grant date fair value in 2010, 2009 and 2008 related to stock option awards, computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. For a discussion of valuation assumptions, see Note 7 to our 2010 Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (4) The amounts shown in the “All Other Compensation” column are attributable to the company match expense for 401(k) contributions. All named executives received an employer matching benefit pursuant to which we match 50% of the employees’ 401(K) contribution up to 3% of their eligible compensation to their 401(K) plans, a benefit that is available to all employees. Additionally, “All Other Compensation” includes the dollar value of life insurance premiums paid by us for all named executive officers.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table discloses the grants of a plan-based award to each of the Named Executives in 2010:

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Stock Awards	All Other Option Awards	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Awards (1)
		Threshold (#)	Target (#)	Maximum of Stock (#)				
Joseph C. Hayden		-	-	-	-	-	\$ -	\$ -
Humberto A. Astorga	3/23/2010(2)	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	\$ 0.60	\$ 16,432
Eric F. Lau	3/23/2010(2)	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	\$ 0.60	\$ 16,432

- (1) The amounts included in the “Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Awards” column represent the full grant date fair value of the awards computed in accordance with ASC 718. The fair value of stock option awards is recognized in the income statement as non-cash, equity based compensation expense over the vesting period of the grants. For a discussion of valuation assumptions, see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2010 Financial Statements.
- (2) Represents stock option awards granted to the named executive officers. These awards have an exercise price equal to the closing price of our common stock on the grant date and provide value to the recipient only if the price of our common stock increases after the grant date. There were no other performance or other market condition requirements included in the terms of the option awards to the named executive officers.

Employment Agreements for Named Executive Officers

We currently have no employment agreements for named executive officers.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table discloses unexercised options held by the Named Executives at December 31, 2010:

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable (#)		Option Awards				Number of shares of stock that have not vested		Market Value of Shares of stock that have not vested
			Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable (#)		Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date			
Joseph C. Hayden	-		-				-		\$ -
Humberto A. Astorga	58,000	(1)	-		\$ 0.50	03/09/2012	-		\$ -
	83,333	(2)	83,334	(2)	\$ 0.40	07/16/2014	-		\$ -
	16,667	(3)	33,333	(3)	\$ 0.60	03/23/2015	-		\$ -
Eric F. Lau	-		-				3,375	(4)	\$ 2,869
	69,500	(5)	-		\$ 0.50	03/09/2012	-		\$ -
	17,500	(6)	-		\$ 0.50	03/09/2012	-		\$ -
	166,666	(7)	83,334	(7)	\$ 0.40	07/16/2014	-		\$ -
	16,667	(8)	33,333	(8)	\$ 0.60	03/23/2015	-		\$ -

- (1) Pursuant to an exchange offer (the "Exchange Offer") made in March 2009 to all employees and directors with respect to all then outstanding options granted under our 2004 Stock Incentive Plans, Mr. Astorga exchanged options to purchase 116,000 shares of common stock in March 2009 for options to purchase 58,000 of common stock exercisable at \$0.50 per share. The options received in the Exchange Offer vested immediately and are exercisable over a three year period from the date of the exchange. These options were granted under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.
- (2) Vested as to 83,333 shares on each of July 16, 2009 and 2010. Vests as to the remaining 83,334 shares on the third day following the filing of the second quarter form 10-Q in 2011. These options were granted under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan.
- (3) Vested as to 16,667 shares on March 23, 2010 and vests annually on each of March 23, 2011 and 2012. These options were granted under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan.
- (4) Restricted stock grant vests upon the achievement of certain specified performance targets.
- (5) Pursuant to the Exchange Offer, Mr. Lau exchanged options to purchase 139,000 shares of common stock for options to purchase 69,500 of common stock exercisable at \$0.50 per share. The options received in the Exchange Offer vested immediately and are exercisable over a three year period from the date of the exchange. These options were granted under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan.
- (6) Vested on April 23, 2009. These options were granted under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan.
- (7) Vested as to 83,333 shares on each of July 16, 2009 and 2010 and vests as to the remaining 83,334 shares on the third day following the filing of the second quarter form 10-Q in 2011. These options were granted under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan.
- (8) Vested on March 23, 2010 and vests annually on each of March 23, 2011 and 2012. These options were granted under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan.
- (9) The market value of shares or units of stock that have not vested as reported in the table above is determined by multiplying the closing market price of our common stock on the last trading day of 2010 of \$0.85 by the number of shares stock that have not vested.

Payments upon Termination or Change-In-Control

There are no termination or change in control agreements in place.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

The following table discloses option exercises by the Named Executives and amount of stock vested on behalf of the Named Executives at December 31, 2010:

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$)
Joseph C. Hayden	-	\$ -	13,500	\$ 10,800
Humberto A. Astorga	83,333	\$ 73,170	13,230	\$ 6,684
Eric F. Lau	-	\$ -	24,209	\$ 13,367

Director Compensation

The following table discloses our director compensation for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash		Stock Awards (1)	Total
David C. Hurley	\$ 53,750	\$ 33,000	(2)	\$ 86,750
George P. Farley	\$ 75,000	\$ 45,000	(3)	\$ 120,000
James K. Harlan	\$ 55,000	\$ 33,000	(4)	\$ 88,000
James M. Feigley	\$ 125,000	\$ 75,000	(5)	\$ 200,000
John F. Levy	\$ 51,250	\$ 30,000	(6)	\$ 81,250
Mark J. Lister	\$ 125,000	(7) \$ 60,000	(8)	\$ 185,000

(1)The amounts included in the “Stock Awards” column represent aggregate grant date fair value in 2010 related to share awards to directors, computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. For a discussion of valuation assumptions, see Note 8 to our 2010 Consolidated Financial Statements. All awards granted to directors in 2010 vested immediately and shares were immediately issued.

(2)Mr. Hurley was granted 55,000 shares of common stock in March 2010 with a market value of \$33,000, which was recognized in 2010 for financial statement reporting purposes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.

(3)Mr. Farley was granted 75,000 shares of common stock in March 2010 with a market value of \$45,000 which was recognized in 2010 for financial statement reporting purposes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.

(4)Mr. Harlan was granted 55,000 shares of common stock in March 2010 with a market value of \$33,000, which was recognized in 2010 for financial statement reporting purposes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.

(5)Mr. Feigley was granted 125,000 shares of common stock in March 2010 with a market value of \$75,000 which was recognized in 2010 for financial statement reporting purposes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.

(6)Mr. Levy was granted 50,000 shares of common stock in March 2010 with a market value of \$30,000, which was recognized in 2010 for financial statement reporting purposes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.

(7)Includes \$25,000 of additional director’s fees awarded and paid in January 2010 for overseeing our strategic planning initiatives in 2009.

(8)Mr. Lister was granted 100,000 shares of common stock in March 2010 with a market value of \$60,000, which was recognized in 2010 for financial statement reporting purposes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.

In January 2010, the Board of Directors terminated the Independent Directors Compensation Program. In addition, in January of 2010, the Board set the annual cash compensation for independent directors as follows: the Chairman of the Board, and/or Lead Independent Director, if independent, shall receive \$125,000 per year; the Chairman of the Audit Committee shall receive \$75,000 per year; the Chairman of the Compensation Committee shall receive \$55,000 per year, the Chairman of the Nominating Committee shall receive \$55,000 per year and each other independent director shall receive \$50,000 per year. In addition, the Chairman of the Strategic Planning Committee was awarded an additional payment of \$50,000 annually for his services in leading the corporation's strategic planning initiatives.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION:

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, none of our executive officers served on the board of directors or the compensation committee of any other company whose executive officers also serve on our Board of Directors or our Compensation Committee.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT:

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors has reviewed and discussed with management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis and, based on this review and these discussions, the Compensation Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in Applied Energetics' annual report on Form 10-K.

James K. Harlan
George P. Farley

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS:

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our Common Stock, based on information provided by the persons named below in publicly available filings, as of March 10, 2011:

- each of our directors and executive officers;
- all directors and executive officers of ours as a group; and
- each person who is known by us to beneficially own more than five percent of the outstanding shares of our Common Stock.

Unless otherwise indicated, the address of each beneficial owner is care of Applied Energetics, 3590 East Columbia Street, Tucson, Arizona 85714. Unless otherwise indicated, the company believes that all persons named in the following table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock that they beneficially own.

For purposes of this table, a person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of the securities if that person has the right to acquire such securities within 60 days of March 14, 2011 upon the exercise of options or warrants. In determining the percentage ownership of the persons in the table below, we assumed in each case that the person exercised all options and warrants which are currently held by that person and which are exercisable within such 60 day period, but that options and warrants held by all other persons were not exercised, and based the percentage ownership on 91,071,778 shares outstanding on March 10, 2011. Restricted stock units which were granted February 28, 2011, do not begin vesting until the third business day following the dates on which we file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the years ending December 31, 2011, 2012 and 2013 with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Therefore, they are not included in the table below.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned (1)		Percentage of Shares Beneficially Owned (1)	
State of Wisconsin Investment Board	9,048,570	2	9.8	%
Superius Securities Group Inc. Profit Sharing Plan	8,535,997	3	9.3	%
Joseph C. Hayden	5,604,468		6.1	%
Artis Capital Management, L.P.	5,070,161	4	5.5	%
James M. Feigley	533,697	5	*	
Eric F. Lau	322,084	6	*	
James K. Harlan	255,615	7	*	
Humberto A. Astorga	209,182	8	*	
Mark J. Lister	125,000	9	*	
John F. Levy	87,500	10	*	
George P. Farley	0	11	*	
All directors and executive officers as a group (8 persons)	7,137,546		7.7	%

* Less than 1%

- (1) Computed based upon the total number of shares of common stock, restricted shares of common stock and shares of common stock underlying options held by that person that are exercisable within 60 days of March 14, 2011.
- (2) Based on information contained in a report on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 14, 2011. The address of the State of Wisconsin Investment Board is P. O. Box 7842, Madison, WI 53707.
- (3) Based on information contained in a report on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on October 29, 2009. The address of Superius Securities Group Inc. Profit Sharing Plan is 94 Grand Ave., Englewood, NJ 07631.
- (4) Based on information contained in a report on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 14, 2011: The address of Artis Capital Management, LLC ("Artis") is One Market Plaza, Steuart Street Tower, Suite 2700, San Francisco, CA 94105. Artis is a registered investment adviser and is the investment adviser of investment funds that hold the company's stock for the benefit of the investors in those funds. Artis Inc. is the general partner of Artis. Stuart L. Peterson is the president of Artis Inc. and the controlling owner of Artis and Artis Inc. Each of Artis, Artis Inc., and Mr. Peterson disclaims beneficial ownership of the Stock, except to the extent of its or his pecuniary interest therein.
- (5) Represents 103,697 shares of common stock and 430,000 options exercisable within 60 days of March 14, 2011.
- (6) Represents 35,084 shares of common stock and 287,000 options exercisable within 60 days of March 14, 2011.
- (7) Represents 64,365 shares of common stock and 191,250 options exercisable within 60 days of March 14, 2011.
- (8) Represents 34,516 shares of common stock and 174,666 options exercisable within 60 days of March 14, 2011.
- (9) Represents 75,000 shares of common stock and 50,000 options exercisable within 60 days of March 14, 2011.
- (10) Represents 37,500 shares of common stock and 50,000 options exercisable within 60 days of March 14, 2011.

(11)Mr. Farley denies beneficial ownership of the common shares and common shares issuable upon exercise of options he transferred to various LLCs.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table details information regarding our existing equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2010:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	4,184,921	\$ 0.53	7,241,010
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	-
Total	4,184,921	\$ 0.53	7,241,010

The following is a description of currently open stock option and equity plans.

The 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (“2004 Plan”), which provides for the grant of any or all of the following types of awards: (1) stock options, which may be either incentive stock options or non-qualified stock options, (2) restricted stock, (3) deferred stock and (4) other stock-based awards. A total of 3,000,000 shares of common stock were originally reserved for distribution pursuant to the 2004 Plan. On June 28, 2005, the stockholders approved an amendment to the 2004 Plan to (i) increase the number of shares of the company's common stock, \$.001 par value, authorized for issuance under the 2004 Plan by 2,000,000 shares from 3,000,000 shares to 5,000,000 shares, and (ii) set the maximum number of shares of common stock which may be issued upon the exercise of incentive stock options at 3,000,000 shares. As of December 31, 2010, options to purchase 2,564,195 shares were outstanding under this plan. Additionally, as of December 31, 2010, there were no unvested restricted stock units outstanding under this plan. Approximately 400,000 shares were available for grant under this plan as of December 31, 2010.

The 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (“2007 Plan”), which provides for the grant of any or all of the following types of awards: (1) stock options, which may be either incentive stock options or non-qualified stock options, (2) restricted stock, (3) deferred stock, (4) stock appreciation rights, and (5) other stock-based awards. A total of 10,000,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for distribution pursuant to the 2007 Plan provided, however, that the maximum number of shares available for award or grant during the first five years of the 2007 Plan shall be an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares; and provided further that the maximum number of shares available for award or grant during any consecutive twelve month period shall be 1,000,000 shares during the first two years of the 2007 Plan and 2,000,000 shares during the third through fifth years of the 2007 Plan. As of December 31, 2010, options to purchase 1,620,726 shares were outstanding under this plan. As of December 31, 2010, 12,530 restricted stock grants remain outstanding under the plan. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 6.8 million shares were available for grant from this plan, 5.0 million of which are reserved for the years 2012 to 2017.

We have, from time to time, also granted non-plan options and other equity-based awards to certain officers, directors, employees and consultants. No inducement grants as defined were made during 2010, nor are any outstanding from

previous years.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Transactions with Related Parties

On December 22, 2010, we engaged Mark Lister, a director of the Company, to perform consulting services for a period commencing on January 3, 2011 through March 3, 2011 to assist us with our strategic plans. Mr. Lister agreed to relocate to Tucson, Arizona during this period and we agreed to pay to him a consulting fee of \$3,000 per day, not to exceed an aggregate of \$100,000 and to reimburse him for reasonable and out-of-pocket expenses incurred during the period of service. Mr. Lister was paid \$99,000 in consulting fees and approximately \$15,000 in reimbursable expenses.

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Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons

Pursuant to our Code of Business Conduct, all officers and directors of the company who have, or whose immediate family members have, any direct or indirect financial or other participation in any business that supplies goods or services to Applied Energetics, are required to notify our Compliance Officer, who will review the proposed transaction and notify the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors for review and action as it sees fit, including, if necessary, approval by our Board of Directors.

Director Independence

The Board has determined that Messrs. Farley, Harlan, Feigley, and Levy meet the director independence requirements applicable to NASDAQ listed companies.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES:

The following is a summary of the fees billed to the company by BDO USA, LLP for professional services rendered for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	2010	2009
Audit Fees	\$ 326,500	\$ 239,000
Tax Fees	\$ 46,500	\$ 12,000

Fees for audit services include fees associated with the annual audit of the company and its subsidiaries, the review of our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and in 2010, the internal control evaluation under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Tax fees include tax compliance, tax advice, research and development credits and tax planning related to federal and state tax matters.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Consistent with the SEC requirements regarding auditor independence, our Audit Committee has adopted a policy to pre-approve all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm. Under the policy, the Audit Committee must approve non-audit services prior to the commencement of the specified service. Our independent registered public accounting firm, BDO USA, LLP, have verified, and will verify annually, to our Audit Committee that they have not performed, and will not perform any prohibited non-audit service.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

The following documents are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this report:

- (a)(1) The Consolidated Financial Statements of Applied Energetics, Inc. are filed as part of this report on page F-1 following the signatures.

Exhibits:
EXHIBIT
NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

- | EXHIBIT NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------|---|
| 2.1 | Amended and Restated Plan and Agreement of Merger entered into as of March 17, 2004, by and among U.S. Home & Garden, Inc. (“USHG”), Ionatron Acquisition Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of USHG, Robert Kassel (for purposes of Sections 5.9, 6.2(d), 6.2(j), 9.4 and 10.10 only), Fred Heiden (for purposes of Section 9.4 only), and Ionatron, Inc. and Robert Howard, Stephen W. McCahon, Thomas C. Dearmin and Joseph C. Hayden (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant’s Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 24, 2004). |
| 3.1 | Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant’s Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1995). |
| 3.2 | Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on April 29, 2004 (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant’s Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2004). |
| 3.3 | Certificate of Elimination of the 10% Series A Convertible Preferred Stock of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant’s Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 28, 2005). |
| 3.4 | Certificate of Designation of the 6.5% Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant’s 8-K filed with the SEC on October 28, 2005). |
| 3.5 | Certificate of Ownership and Merger of Applied Energetics, Inc. into Ionatron, Inc. (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant’s Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 20, 2008). |
| 3.6 | Amended and Restated By-laws of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 of the Registrant’s Form 10-Q for the Quarter ended June 30, 2007). |
| 3.7 | Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on September 10, 2007. |
| 4.1 | Form of certificate evidencing Common Stock, \$.001 par value, of the Registrant |
| 4.2 | Rights Agreement dated as of October 1, 1998 between the Registrant and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 filed with the Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K for the event dated October 1, 1998). |
| 4.3 | Form of Registration Rights Agreement by and among the Registrant and each of the Purchasers named on the schedule thereto (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant’s Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 28, 2005). |
| 10.1 | 2004 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Appendix B to the Registrant’s Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on May 25, 2005). |
| 10.2 | Form of 2004 Stock Incentive Plan Non-Qualifying Stock Option Agreement for Directors (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant’s Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005). |
| 10.3 | 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (as amended). |
| 21 | Subsidiaries (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006) |
| 23 | Consent of BDO USA, LLP |
| 31.1 | Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 31.2 | Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. |
| 32.1 | |

Principal Executive Officer Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2

Principal Financial Officer Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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- 99.1 Compensation Committee Charter
- 99.2 Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee Charter (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009)
- 99.3 Audit Committee Charter (incorporated by reference to the comparable exhibit filed with the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on the 15th day of March, 2010.

APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.

By */s/ Joseph C. Hayden*
Joseph C. Hayden
President, Principal Executive Officer
and Secretary

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below on the 15th day of March, 2010 by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated.

Name	Title
<i>/s/ James M. Feigley</i> James M. Feigley	Chairman of the Board
<i>/s/ George P. Farley</i> George P. Farley	Director
<i>/s/ James K. Harlan</i> James K. Harlan	Director
<i>/s/ John F. Levy</i> John F. Levy	Director
<i>/s/ Mark J. Lister</i> Mark J. Lister	Director
<i>/s/ Joseph C. Hayden</i> Joseph C. Hayden	President, Secretary (principal executive officer)
<i>/s/ Humberto A. Astorga</i> Humberto A. Astorga	Chief Financial Officer, Controller (principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)

APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008
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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders

Applied Energetics, Inc.

Tucson, Arizona

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Applied Energetics, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Applied Energetics, Inc. at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Applied Energetics, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated March 14, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP
Phoenix, Arizona
March 14, 2011

APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 ,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenue	\$ 13,089,136	\$ 7,459,808	\$ 16,614,211
Cost of revenue	12,274,759	7,007,923	15,874,818
Gross profit	814,377	451,885	739,393
Operating expenses:			
General and administrative	2,924,439	6,795,972	8,470,656
Settlement expenses	-	1,337,409	-
Selling and marketing	664,665	631,578	251,349
Research and development	161,280	1,182,652	1,372,396
Total operating expenses	3,750,384	9,947,611	10,094,401
Operating loss	(2,936,007)	(9,495,726)	(9,355,008)
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense	(5,374)	(1,131)	(2,099)
Interest income	8,588	60,562	637,475
Other income	-	-	10
Total other income	3,214	59,431	635,386
Loss before provision for income taxes	(2,932,793)	(9,436,295)	(8,719,622)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	-	-	-
Net loss	(2,932,793)	(9,436,295)	(8,719,622)
Preferred stock dividends	(207,221)	(242,174)	(870,985)
Deemed dividend from induced conversion of Series A preferred stock	(11,478)	-	(3,336,734)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (3,151,492)	\$ (9,678,469)	\$ (12,927,341)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders per common share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.16)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted	89,211,315	86,794,287	81,528,544

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	DECEMBER 31 ,	
	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$8,983,281	\$9,604,643
Certificate of Deposit	-	225,000
Accounts receivable - net	2,022,292	1,074,944
Inventory - net	683,546	785,479
Prepaid expenses	365,506	447,295
Other receivables	48,717	52,295
Total current assets	12,103,342	12,189,656
Long term receivable	205,313	205,313
Property and equipment - net	2,507,814	2,845,607
Other assets	10,000	20,800
TOTAL ASSETS	\$14,826,469	\$15,261,376
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$870,009	\$428,413
Accrued expenses	798,962	313,448
Insurance premium financing (3.9% interest for 2010, 4.5% interest for 2009)	206,720	214,834
Accrued compensation	507,341	505,188
Customer deposits	126,282	104,160
Billings in excess of costs	6,505	42,716
Total current liabilities	2,515,819	1,608,759
Total liabilities	2,515,819	1,608,759
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Series A convertible preferred stock, \$.001 par value, 2,000,000 shares authorized and 107,172 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 (Liquidation preference \$2,679,300); 135,572 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 (Liquidation preference \$3,389,300)	107	136
Common stock, \$.001 par value, 125,000,000 shares authorized; 91,068,357 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010; 88,968,812 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009	91,068	88,969
Additional paid-in capital	78,738,520	76,931,065
Accumulated deficit	(66,519,045)	(63,367,553)
Total stockholders' equity	12,310,650	13,652,617
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$14,826,469	\$15,261,376

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock Amount	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid- in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance as of December 31, 2007	690,000	\$ 690	80,244,617	\$ 80,245	\$ 66,344,066	\$ (40,761,741)	\$ 25,663,260
Stock issued under equity incentive plans	-	-	364,570	364	(364)	-	-
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	-	-	3,701,413	-	3,701,413
Preferred stock converted into common stock	(554,428)	(554)	5,232,935	5,233	3,332,055	(3,336,734)	-
Preferred stock dividends	-	-	527,904	528	558,915	(870,985)	(311,542)
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2008	-	-	-	-	-	(8,719,622)	(8,719,622)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	135,572	\$ 136	86,370,026	\$ 86,370	\$ 73,936,085	\$ (53,689,082)	\$ 20,333,509
Exercise of stock options	-	-	13,889	14	(14)	-	-
Stock issued under equity incentive plans	-	-	6,546	7	(7)	-	-
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	-	-	1,765,424	-	1,765,424
Preferred stock dividends	-	-	294,464	294	112,757	(242,176)	(129,125)
Shares issued in connection with litigation settlement	-	-	2,283,887	2,284	1,116,820	-	1,119,104
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2009	-	-	-	-	-	(9,436,295)	(9,436,295)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	135,572	\$ 136	88,968,812	\$ 88,969	\$ 76,931,065	\$ (63,367,553)	\$ 13,652,617
Exercise of stock options	-	-	1,359,851	1,360	621,771	-	623,131
Stock issued under equity incentive plans	-	-	481,100	481	(481)	-	-
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	-	-	967,695	-	967,695
Preferred stock converted into common stock	(28,400)	(29)	67,083	67	11,440	(11,478)	-
	-	-	191,511	191	207,030	(207,221)	-

Preferred stock
dividends

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2010	-	-	-	-	-	(2,932,793)	(2,932,793)
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Balance as of December 31, 2010	107,172	\$ 107	91,068,357	\$ 91,068	\$ 78,738,520	\$ (66,519,045)	\$ 12,310,650
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss	\$ (2,932,793)	\$ (9,436,295)	\$ (8,719,622)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Litigation costs paid in common stock	-	1,119,104	-
Depreciation and amortization	396,738	586,884	822,197
Loss on equipment disposal	7,669	172,850	5,274
Provision for inventory reserves	51,830	(98,239)	193,192
Noncash stock based compensation expense	967,695	1,765,424	3,701,413
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(947,348)	1,652,909	537,115
Other receivable	3,578	(35,112)	42,800
Inventory	50,103	(628,290)	1,216,249
Prepaid expenses and other assets	92,589	56,712	(49,886)
Long term receivables	-	47,817	(253,130)
Deposits	-	-	30,428
Accounts payable	441,596	(454,815)	(265,038)
Billings in excess of costs	(36,211)	42,716	-
Accrued expenses, deposits and deferred rent	501,675	(253,455)	(1,284,399)
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,402,879)	(5,461,790)	(4,023,407)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	(80,675)	(46,633)	(2,701,025)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale marketable securities	-	-	7,500,000
Sales (Purchases) of short term investment	225,000	-	(225,000)
Proceeds from disposal of equipment	14,061	1,833	-
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	158,386	(44,800)	4,573,975
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal payments on capital lease obligation	-	(2,028)	(13,937)
Preferred stock dividends paid	-	(129,125)	(275,437)
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants	623,131	-	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	623,131	(131,153)	(289,374)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(621,362)	(5,637,743)	261,194
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	9,604,643	15,242,386	14,981,192
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 8,983,281	\$ 9,604,643	\$ 15,242,386

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 -ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Applied Energetics, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Ionatron Technologies, Inc. and North Star Power Engineering, Inc. ("North Star") (collectively, "company," "Applied Energetics," "we," "our" or "us"). All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period financial statement amounts to conform to the current presentation.

Nature of Business

Applied Energetics is involved in the development and manufacture of applied energy systems for military and commercial applications. Through our efforts in developing our core technology, Laser Guided Energy (LGE), we have gained expertise and proprietary knowledge in high performance lasers, high-voltage electronics, advanced dynamic optics and atmospheric and plasma energy interactions. We apply these technologies to deliver innovative solutions to urgent military requirements, including neutralizing improvised explosive devices ("IEDs") and other high priority missions of U.S. and allied military forces. Additionally, we develop and manufacture high-voltage and laser products for government and commercial customers for a range of applications. Applied Energetics was founded on the premise that an entrepreneurial approach to technology development would accelerate the advancement of Laser Guided Energy (LGE) to solve critical needs in the Directed Energy Weapon arena. We have developed counter-IED technology as a result of the work done on LGE.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Management bases its assumptions on historical experiences and on various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. In addition, management considers the basis and methodology used in developing and selecting these estimates, the trends in and amounts of these estimates, specific matters affecting the amount of and changes in these estimates, and any other relevant matters related to these estimates, including significant issues concerning accounting principles and financial statement presentation. Such estimates and assumptions could change in the future as more information becomes known which could impact the amounts reported and disclosed herein. Significant estimates include revenue recognition under the percentage of completion method of contract accounting, the valuation of inventory, carrying amounts of long-lived assets, valuation assumptions for share-based payments and measurements of income tax assets and liabilities.

Revenue Recognition

A majority of revenue under long-term government contracts is recorded under the percentage of completion method. Revenue, billable monthly under cost plus fixed fee contracts, is recorded as costs are incurred and includes estimated earned fees in the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to total estimated costs. Costs include direct labor, direct materials, subcontractor costs and manufacturing and administrative overhead allowable under the contract. General and administrative expenses allowable under the terms of contracts are allocated per contract,

depending on its direct labor and material proportion to total direct labor and material of all contracts. As contracts can extend over one or more accounting periods, revisions in earnings estimated during the course of work are reflected during the accounting period in which the facts become known. When the current contract estimate indicates a loss, a provision is made for the total anticipated loss in the current period. We do not generally provide an allowance for returns from our government customers because our customer agreements do not provide for a right of return.

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APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Following is a summary of our Reserves for Loss on Projects:

	2010	2009	2008
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 22,000	\$ 98,239	\$ 1,366,210
Addition to loss on projects provision	94,830	22,000	193,192
Write offs	(43,000)	(98,239)	(1,461,163)
Balance at end of year	\$ 73,830	\$ 22,000	\$ 98,239

The asset caption “accounts receivable” includes costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts, which represents revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed. Such revenue is billable under the terms of contracts at the end of the year, but was not invoiced until the following year and is generally expected to be collected within one year.

Revenue for other products and services is recognized when such products and services are delivered or performed and, in connection with certain sales to Government agencies, when the products and services are accepted, which is normally negotiated as part of the initial contract. Revenue from commercial, non-Governmental, customers is based on fixed price contracts where the sale is recognized upon acceptance of the product or performance of the service and when payment is probable. Contract costs are deferred in the same manner as inventory costs and are charged to operations as the related revenue from contracts is recognized. When a current contract estimate indicates a loss, a provision is made for the total anticipated loss in the period in which such facts become evident.

Settlement Expenses

Litigation settlement expenses for 2009 were approximately \$1.3 million. This amount represents \$1,119,105 for the market value of the 2,283,887 shares issued in settlement of the class action lawsuit filed by George Wood and Raymond Deedon, and the derivative action filed by John T. Johnasen settled on September 29, 2009. We valued the shares based on the closing price of the shares on October 9, 2009, the date the shares were issued. Additionally, we had legal expenses of \$143,071 not covered by insurance proceeds.

Also included in litigation settlement expenses in 2009 were \$50,000 paid to settle an arbitration demand filed by eScrub Systems, Inc and \$25,233 in legal expenses incurred in connection with this settlement.

Net Loss Attributable to Common Stockholders

Basic loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period before giving effect to stock options, stock warrants, restricted stock units and convertible securities outstanding, which are considered to be dilutive common stock equivalents. Diluted net loss per common share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common and potentially dilutive shares outstanding during the period after giving effect to dilutive common stock equivalents. Contingently issuable shares are included in the computation of basic loss per share when issuance of the shares is no longer contingent. The number of options, warrants, restricted stock units and our Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, which were not included in the computation of earnings per share because the effect was antidilutive, was 5,227,898, 5,927,772 and 6,882,647 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fair Value of Current Assets and Liabilities

The carrying amount of the certificate of deposit, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are investments in money market funds or securities with an initial maturity of three months or less. These money market funds are invested in government and US treasury based securities.

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APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Our accounts receivable balance includes contract receivables related to completed and in-progress contracts, retainers and costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts.

We do not generally provide an allowance for receivables from the Government. We have non-Government customers for which we provide for potentially uncollectible accounts receivable by use of the allowance method. The allowance is provided based upon a review of the individual accounts outstanding, and the company's prior history of uncollectible accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we believe all receivable balances to be fully collectible and accordingly, have no allowance for doubtful accounts at such dates.

Inventory

Inventories include material, direct labor and related manufacturing overhead and are stated at the lower-of-cost (determined on a weighted average basis) or market for raw materials and work-in-process inventory. When actual contract cost and the estimate to complete exceed the estimated contract revenues, a loss provision is recorded. Due to the nature of our inventory, we analyze inventory on an item-by-item basis compared to future usage and sales for obsolescence quarterly.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line, half year convention method over the estimated useful lives of the assets from three to forty years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the life of the related lease (including expected extensions) or asset, whichever is shorter. Amortization of assets acquired under capital leases is included in depreciation and amortization expense. Significant improvements extending the useful life of property are capitalized. When equipment is retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost of the equipment and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gains or losses are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations. Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Computer Software Development Costs

In general, direct development costs associated with internal-use computer software are capitalized as fixed assets and include external direct costs of material and services and payroll costs for employees devoting time to the software projects, where applicable. Costs incurred during the preliminary project stage, as well as for maintenance and training, are expensed as incurred. Depreciation expense relative to capitalized computer software development costs was \$129,576, \$64,789 and \$52,099, for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Long-Lived Assets

We review long-lived assets, including intangible assets subject to amortization, for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable.

We assess the recoverability of such long-lived assets by determining whether the amortization of the balances over their remaining lives can be recovered through undiscounted future operating cash flows. The amount of impairment, if any, is measured based on projected discounted future operating cash flows. The assessment of the recoverability of

long-lived assets will be impacted if estimated future operating cash flows are not achieved. We conducted an impairment test for property and equipment as of December 31, 2010 and concluded that the carrying value of these assets is recoverable through expected future operating cash flows.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized currently for the future tax consequences attributable to the temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Our valuation allowance is currently 100% of our assets.

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APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We consider all available evidence, both positive and negative, to determine whether, based on the weight of that evidence, a valuation allowance is needed for some portion or all of a net deferred tax asset. Judgment is used in considering the relative impact of negative and positive evidence. In arriving at these judgments, the weight given to the potential effect of negative and positive evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets and review the amount of such allowance annually. When we determine certain deferred tax assets are more likely than not to be utilized, we will reduce our valuation allowance accordingly.

Share-Based Payments

Employee stock-based compensation cost is measured at grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the requisite service period. The fair value of each option grant is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model. We make the following assumptions relative to this model: (i) the annual dividend yield is zero as we do not pay dividends on common stock, (ii) the weighted-average expected life is based on a midpoint scenario, where the expected life is determined to be half of the time from grant to expiration, regardless of vesting, (iii) the risk free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury security rate for the expected life, and (iv) the volatility is based on the level of fluctuations in our historical share price for a period equal to the weighted-average expected life. We estimate forfeitures when recognizing compensation expense and adjust this estimate over the requisite service period should actual forfeitures differ from such estimates. Changes in estimated forfeitures are recognized through a cumulative adjustment, which is recognized in the period of change and which impacts the amount of unamortized compensation expense to be recognized in future periods.

Significant Concentrations and Risks

We maintain cash balances at a commercial bank and, at times, balances exceed FDIC limits. Substantially all of our accounts receivable are with agents or departments of the U. S. Federal Government which, although concentrated in one group of common entities, does not expose us to significant credit risk.

Billings in Excess of Costs and Estimated Earnings on Uncompleted Contracts

Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts consists of amounts for which contract billings have been presented but the goods and services required under the contracts have not yet been provided and the associated revenue has not been recognized.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs include experimentation, design, and enhancement of proprietary technologies and products and are expensed as incurred.

NOTE 2 – NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The FASB has issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2010-09 “Amendments to Certain Recognition and Disclosure Requirements”, which amends ASU Topic 855, “Subsequent Events”. The amendments to ASC Topic 855 does not change existing requirements to evaluate subsequent events, but: (i) defines a “SEC Filer,” which we are; (ii) removes the definition of a “Public Entity”; and (iii) for SEC Filers, reverses the requirement to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated. ASU 2010-09 was effective for us upon issuance. The

adoption of the standard did not have a significant impact on the company's consolidated financial statements.

The FASB has issued ASU 2009-13 "Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements". ASU 2009-13 clarified the criteria for separating revenue between multiple deliverables. This statement was effective for new revenue arrangements or materially modified arrangements in periods subsequent to adoption. Adoption is required for fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010 (January 1, 2011 for us), but early adoption was allowed. The adoption of the standard is not expected to have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Our accounts receivable balance as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 included contract receivables related to completed and in progress contracts, and costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts. Costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts represent amounts that are billable under the terms of contracts at the end of the year, were invoiced in the following year and are generally expected to be collected within a year.

Accounts receivable consist of the following as of:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Contracts receivable	\$ 2,012,027	\$ 1,031,960
Cost and estimated earnings (uncompleted contracts)	10,265	42,984
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 2,022,292	\$ 1,074,944
Short term receivable (contract retention)	\$ 47,817	\$ 47,817
Long term receivable (contract retention)	205,313	205,313
Total receivable	\$ 2,275,422	\$ 1,328,074

Contract and short term receivables at December 31, 2010 are expected to be collected within a year. There are no claims or unapproved change orders included in contract receivables at December 31, 2010 and 2009. The retained balances at December 31, 2010 and 2009 represent mandatory contract reserves for which customers have been billed.

Costs and Estimated Earnings on Uncompleted Contracts

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	\$ 29,648,466	\$ 18,890,642
Estimated earnings	2,359,922	1,479,680
Total billable costs and estimated earnings	\$ 32,008,388	\$ 20,370,322
Less:		
Billings to date	32,004,628	20,370,054
Total	\$ 3,760	\$ 268
Included in accompanying balance sheet:		
Unbilled costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts included in accounts receivable	\$ 10,265	\$ 42,984
Billings in excess of costs and estimated earnings on uncompleted contracts	(6,505)	(42,716)

Total	\$ 3,760	\$ 268
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APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 – INVENTORIES

Our inventories consist of the following at:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Raw materials	\$ 81,646	\$ 103,451
Work-in-process	675,730	704,028
Provision for loss on project	(73,830)	(22,000)
Total inventory	\$ 683,546	\$ 785,479

Inventories include material, direct labor and related manufacturing administrative overhead and are stated at the lower-of-cost (determined on a weighted average basis) or market for raw materials and work-in-process inventory. When actual contract cost and the estimate to complete exceed the estimated contract revenues, a loss provision is recorded. Due to the nature of our inventory, we analyze inventory on an item-by-item basis compared to future usage and sales for obsolescence quarterly. As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, management does not believe an obsolescence reserve is necessary based on this analysis. Included in work-in-process inventory is an allocation of general and administrative cost of approximately \$35,000 as of December 31, 2010, and approximately \$52,000 as of December 31, 2009.

NOTE 5 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following as of:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Land and buildings	\$ 2,103,215	\$ 2,072,215
Equipment	2,261,114	2,677,926
Furniture and building improvements	835,945	858,379
Software	813,799	800,566
Total	6,014,073	6,409,086
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,506,259)	(3,563,479)
Net property and equipment	\$ 2,507,814	\$ 2,845,607

Amortization expense for assets under capitalized lease agreements was \$1,252 for the year ended December 31, 2009. These capital leases were paid in full in 2009.

Property and equipment are depreciated over 3 to 40 years using the straight line, half year convention. The number of years is dependent upon the useful life of the equipment. Depreciation expense was approximately \$397,000, 587,000 and 822,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Depreciation expense is included in general and administrative expense.

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APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of the following as of:

	December 31, 2010 and 2009		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Intangible assets subject to amortization			
Patent	\$ 34,000	\$ 34,000	\$ -
Technological know-how	212,000	212,000	-
Intangible assets net	\$ 246,000	\$ 246,000	\$ -

Amortization expense related to amortizable intangibles was approximately \$0, \$37,000 and \$49,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

NOTE 7 – ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses consist of the following as of:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Accrued Professional Fees	\$ 310,315	\$ 118,448
Accrued Engineering Services	406,743	-
Other	81,904	195,001
Total Accrued Expenses	\$ 798,962	\$ 313,448

NOTE 8 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Preferred Stock

As of December 31, 2010, there were 107,172 shares of Series A Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock (the "Series A Preferred Stock") outstanding. As of December 31, 2009, there were 135,572 shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding.

Our Series A Preferred Stock has a liquidation preference of \$25.00 per Share. The Series A Preferred Stock bears dividends at the rate of 6.5% of the liquidation preference per share per annum, which accrues from the date of issuance, and is payable quarterly, when declared. Dividends may be paid in: (i) cash, (ii) shares of our common stock (valued for such purpose at 95% of the weighted average of the last sales prices of our common stock for each of the trading days in the ten trading day period ending on the third trading day prior to the applicable dividend payment date), provided that the issuance and/or resale of all such shares of our common stock are then covered by an effective registration statement or (iii) any combination of the foregoing. If the Company fails to make a dividend payment within five business days following a dividend payment date, the dividend rate shall immediately and automatically increase by 1% from 6.5% of the liquidation preference per offered share of Series A preferred stock to 7.5% of such liquidation preference for as long as such failure continues and immediately return to 6.5% of the liquidation

preference per share of Series A preferred stock per annum at such time as such failure no longer continues.

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APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Each share of Series A Preferred Stock is convertible at any time at the option of the holder into a number of shares of common stock equal to the liquidation preference (plus any accrued and unpaid dividends for periods prior to the dividend payment date immediately preceding the date of conversion by the holder) divided by the conversion price (initially \$12.00 per share, subject to adjustment in the event of a stock dividend or split, reorganization, recapitalization or similar event.) If the closing sale price of the common stock is greater than 140% of the conversion price on 20 out of 30 trading days, the company may redeem the Series A Preferred Stock in whole or in part at any time through October 31, 2010, upon at least 30 days' notice, at a redemption price, payable in cash, equal to 100% of the liquidation preference of the shares to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date, subject to certain conditions. In addition, beginning November 1, 2010, the company may redeem the Series A Preferred Stock in whole or in part, upon at least 30 days' notice, at a redemption price, payable in cash, equal to 100% of the liquidation preference of the Series A Preferred Stock to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date, under certain conditions.

Dividends on our Preferred Stock are payable quarterly on the first day of February, May, August and November, in cash or shares of Common Stock, at our discretion. We declared and paid dividends on our 6.5% Series A Preferred Stock in May, August and November, 2010 and February, 2011.

In order to reduce the amount of dividends payable, 5,151,000 shares of common stock were issued in exchange for 515,100 shares of Series A Preferred Stock. Such exchange was determined to be an induced conversion and, as such, required \$3.3 million to be reported as a special dividend in 2008.

In 2009, we issued 294,464 shares of common stock with a market value of approximately \$113,000 in lieu of two quarterly cash dividend payments, and paid cash dividends of approximately \$129,000.

In 2010, preferred stock holders agreed to exchange 1,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock for 10,000 shares of common stock and, as such, required \$11,500 to be reported as a special dividend. Additionally, 27,400 preferred shares were converted into 57,083 shares of common stock pursuant to the terms of the Series A Preferred Stock agreement.

For the payment of dividends in 2010, we issued 191,511 shares of common stock with a market value of approximately \$207,000.

Share-Based Payments

Applied Energetics adopted an Amended and Restated 2007 Stock Incentive Plan ("2007 Plan") and a 2004 Stock Incentive Plan as amended ("2004 Plan") both of which provides for the grant of any or all of the following types of awards: (1) stock options, (2) restricted stock, (3) deferred stock, (4) stock appreciation rights, and (5) other stock-based awards, including restricted stock units, for periods up to 10 years. Stock options granted under the plans are generally for a fixed number of shares to employees and directors with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the shares at the date of grant. Options granted to employees will generally vest over two to four years. Most options granted have a contractual life of 5 years from the grant date. Restricted stock granted under the plans to employees generally vest immediately and/or over a period of up to four years. Some restricted stock granted under the plans vest only upon meeting certain departmental or company-wide performance goals. Both restricted stock and options granted to non-employee directors generally vest immediately on the date of grant. We have, from time to time, also granted non-plan options to certain officers, directors and employees. Total stock-based compensation expense for grants to officers, directors, employees and consultants was approximately \$1.0 million, \$1.8 million and

\$3.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which was charged to general and administrative expense.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were outstanding options to purchase 4.2 million and 4.5 million, respectively, of common stock. As of December 31, 2009, there were 224,142 unvested restricted stock units outstanding. There are 0 unvested restricted stock units outstanding as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, there were 12,530 and 111,635 unvested restricted stock awards outstanding.

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APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table sets forth information regarding awards under our 2004 and 2007 Stock Incentive Plans:

	As of DECEMBER 31, 2010				
	Share Grants Approved	Options Outstanding	Restricted Stock Awards Outstanding	Restricted Stock Units Outstanding	Shares Available for Award*
2004 Stock Incentive Plan	5,000,000	2,564,195	-	-	401,029
2007 Stock Incentive Plan	10,000,000	1,620,726	12,530	-	6,839,981
Total		4,184,921	12,530	-	7,241,010

*Please see information included in this note which describes the limits placed upon the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan

On June 28, 2005, our stockholders approved an amendment to the company's 2004 Plan to (i) increase the number of shares of the company's common stock, \$.001 par value, authorized for issuance under the 2004 Plan by 2,000,000 shares from 3,000,000 shares to 5,000,000 shares, and (ii) set the maximum number of shares of common stock which may be issued upon the exercise of incentive stock options at 3,000,000 shares. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, options to purchase 2,564,195 and 4,063,944 shares, respectively, were outstanding under this plan. Additionally, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, there were 0 and 112,507 unvested restricted stock units outstanding under this plan.

On September 10, 2007, the stockholders of Applied Energetics approved the adoption of the company's 2007 Plan. A total of 10,000,000 shares of common stock have been reserved for distribution pursuant to the 2007 Plan; provided, however, that the maximum number of shares available for award or grant during the first five years of the 2007 Plan shall be an aggregate of 5,000,000 shares; and provided further that the maximum number of shares available for award or grant during any consecutive twelve month period shall be 1,000,000 shares during the first two years of the 2007 Plan and 2,000,000 shares during the third through fifth years of the 2007 Plan. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, options to purchase 1,620,726 and 429,688 shares, respectively, were outstanding under this plan. There were no unvested restricted stock outstanding as of December 31, 2010 or 2009. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively, there were 12,530 and 111,635 restricted stock awards outstanding. Grants from the 2007 Plan can be either service based, where the grant vests with the passage of time, or performance based, where the grant vests based on the attainment of a pre-defined company or departmental goal.

There are 7,241,010 aggregate shares available for issuance from the Stock Incentive Plans, of which 1,839,981 are available for grant as of December 31, 2010.

The fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units was estimated using the closing price of our common stock on the date of award and fully recognized upon vesting.

The fair value of option awards was estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model with the following assumptions and weighted average fair values:

	For the year ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
Weighted average grant date fair value of grants	\$	0.36	\$	0.45	\$	1.36
Expected volatility		93.56	%	93.56	%	67.25
						%

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Expected dividends	0	%	0	%	0	%
Expected term (years)	2.5		2.5 - 3.0		2.5 - 3.0	
Risk free rate	.48% - 1.26	%	1.15% - 1.44	%	2.24	%

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APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table summarizes the activity of our stock options for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009, and 2010:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	5,112,036	\$ 6.37
Granted	75,000	\$ 2.65
Exercised	-	\$ 0.00
Forfeited or expired	(354,188)	\$ 6.83
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	4,832,848	\$ 6.30
Granted	6,084,957	\$ 0.45
Exercised	(83,333)	\$ 0.48
Forfeited or expired	(6,326,590)	\$ 4.91
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	4,507,882	\$ 0.47
Granted	1,479,500	\$ 0.65
Exercised	(1,391,261)	\$ 0.47
Forfeited or expired	(411,200)	\$ 0.58
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	4,184,921	\$ 0.53
Exercisable at December 31, 2010	2,545,101	\$ 0.50

As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate intrinsic value (amount by which Applied Energetics' closing stock price on the last trading day of the year exceeds the exercise price of the option) of options outstanding was \$1,357,281. The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercisable was \$900,525. As of December 31, 2009, the aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding as well as options exercisable was \$0 as no options were in-the-money. The intrinsic value of options exercised during 2010 and 2009 was \$1,006,622 and \$6,667, respectively. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding and options exercisable was 1.33 and 3.54 years, respectively. At December 31, 2010, there was approximately \$368,000 of unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures. The cost is expected to be recognized on a weighted-average basis over a period of approximately 1.33 years.

On February 5, 2009, we commenced an exchange offer pursuant to which we offered our employees and members of the Board of Directors the opportunity to exchange options to purchase shares of our common stock outstanding under our 2004 Stock Incentive Plan for new options. In exchange for the cancellation of the outstanding options, we offered to issue new options equal to fifty percent (50%) of the number of shares subject to the cancelled options. The new options, which were granted under the 2004 Stock Incentive Plan as non-qualified options, vested immediately upon the date of the grant and are exercisable at \$0.50 per share for a three (3) year period from the date of grant. We accepted for exchange and cancelled eligible options to purchase an aggregate of 3,502,536 shares of our common stock on March 6, 2009. Subject to the terms and conditions of the offer, on March 9, 2009, we granted new options to purchase 1,751,269 shares of our common stock in exchange for the eligible options validly tendered and accepted for exchange and cancelled. The exchange and cancellation was accounted for as a modification of the terms of the cancelled awards. The new options vested immediately, therefore all remaining unrecognized compensation cost of the original option issuances (for unvested options) plus incremental cost of the exchange and cancellation was recognized during the first quarter of 2009, which was approximately \$402,000.

APPLIED ENERGETICS, INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table summarizes the activity of our restricted stock units and restricted stock grants for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at December 31, 2007	1,357,950	\$ 3.27
Granted	280,434	\$ 1.86
Vested	(601,531)	\$ 2.94
Forfeited	(52,676)	\$ 2.40
Unvested at December 31, 2008	984,177	\$ 3.12
Granted	136,500	\$ 0.33
Vested	(586,708)	\$ 2.78
Forfeited	(309,827)	\$ 2.57
Unvested at December 31, 2009	224,142	\$ 3.06
Granted	500,000	\$ 0.59
Vested	(695,205)	\$ 1.27
Forfeited	(16,407)	\$ 3.28
Unvested at December 31, 2010	12,530	