

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017

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: 001-37642

**ENER-CORE, INC.**  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

<b>Delaware</b> (State or other jurisdiction of Incorporation or organization)	<b>3511</b> Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	<b>46-0525350</b> (IRS Employer Identification No.)
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**9400 Toledo Way**  
**Irvine, California 92618**  
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

**(949) 616-3300**  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) 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 whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)		Emerging growth company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

As of May 12, 2017 there were 3,089,160 shares of the issuer's common stock outstanding.

**ENER-CORE, INC.**  
**FORM 10-Q**

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**PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**Item 1. Financial Statements**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2016</u>
	<u>(unaudited)</u>	
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,000	\$ 1,310,000
Restricted cash	50,000	50,000
Accounts receivable	161,000	87,000
Inventory	2,984,000	2,764,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	187,000	302,000
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>\$ 3,412,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,513,000</b>
Property and equipment, net	3,121,000	3,247,000
Intangibles, net	19,000	20,000
Deposits and other long term assets	24,000	28,000
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 6,576,000</b>	<b>\$ 7,808,000</b>
<b>Liabilities and stockholders' (deficit)</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,628,000	\$ 1,665,000
Accrued expenses	1,036,000	697,000
Deferred revenues and customer advances	3,922,000	3,876,000
Accrued contract loss	600,000	600,000
Convertible unsecured notes payable, net of discounts	763,000	554,000
Capital leases payable—short term	8,000	10,000
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 7,957,000</b>	<b>\$ 7,402,000</b>
Long term liabilities:		
Convertible secured notes payable, net of discounts	1,691,000	630,000
Capital lease payable	3,000	4,000
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 9,651,000</b>	<b>\$ 8,036,000</b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)</b>		
Stockholders' deficit:		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value. Authorized 50,000,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016	\$ —	\$ —
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value. Authorized 200,000,000 shares; 3,853,660 and 3,829,660 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	41,347,000	40,944,000
Accumulated deficit	(44,422,000)	(41,172,000)
<b>Total stockholders' (deficit)</b>	<b>\$ (3,075,000)</b>	<b>\$ (228,000)</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 6,576,000</b>	<b>\$ 7,808,000</b>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations**  
**(unaudited)**

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Total revenues	\$ —	\$ —
Total costs of goods sold	—	—
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>		
Selling, general, and administrative	1,031,000	1,337,000
Research and development	582,000	934,000
Total operating expenses	1,613,000	2,271,000
Operating loss	(1,613,000)	(2,271,000)
<b>Other (expenses):</b>		
Interest expense	(1,571,000)	(983,000)
Loss on debt conversion	(53,000)	—
Other expense, net	(14,000)	—
Loss on modification of debt	—	(1,429,000)
Gain on revaluation of derivative liabilities	—	835,000
Total other (expenses)	(1,638,000)	(1,577,000)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(3,251,000)	(3,848,000)
Provision for income taxes	—	—
<b>Net loss</b>	<b>\$ (3,251,000)</b>	<b>\$ (3,848,000)</b>
<b>Loss per share—basic and diluted</b>		
	\$ (0.85)	\$ (1.25)
<b>Weighted average common shares—basic and diluted</b>	<b>3,844,149</b>	<b>3,089,160</b>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**  
**(unaudited)**

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net loss	\$ (3,251,000)	\$ (3,848,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	127,000	132,000
Stock-based compensation	270,000	376,000
(Gain) on revaluation of derivative liabilities	—	(835,000)
Amortization of debt discount and deferred financing fees	1,409,000	770,000
Expense related to modification of convertible debt	—	1,429,000
Loss on debt conversions	53,000	—
Loss on asset disposal	14,000	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and other receivables	(44,000)	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	57,000	(178,000)
Inventory	(162,000)	(509,000)
Restricted cash	—	(375,000)
Deferred revenues	46,000	375,000
Deposits	5,000	—
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	189,000	748,000
Cash from operating activities	<u>\$ (1,287,000)</u>	<u>\$ (1,915,000)</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,000)	(514,000)
Proceeds from sale of assets	11,000	—
Net cash from investing activities	<u>\$ 10,000</u>	<u>\$ (514,000)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Repayment of capital leases payable	(3,000)	(6,000)
Cash from financing activities	<u>\$ (3,000)</u>	<u>\$ (6,000)</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,280,000)	(2,435,000)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,310,000	2,605,000
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u><u>\$ 30,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 170,000</u></u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:</b>		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Income taxes	\$ —	\$ —
Interest	\$ 214,000	\$ 214,000
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activities:		
Debt discount and derivative liabilities recorded upon issuance of warrants	\$ —	\$ 148,000
Debt discount and derivative liabilities recorded for amendments of notes	\$ —	\$ 1,497,000
Conversion of senior convertible notes into common shares	\$ 60,000	\$ —
Debt discount recorded upon issuance of warrants	\$ 73,000	\$ —

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**(unaudited)**

**Note 1—Organization**

*Organization*

Ener-Core, Inc. (the “Company”, “we”, “us”, “our”), a Delaware corporation, was formed on April 29, 2010 as Inventtech, Inc. On July 1, 2013, we acquired our wholly owned subsidiary, Ener-Core Power, Inc., (formerly Flex Power Generation, Inc.), a Delaware corporation. The stockholders of Ener-Core Power, Inc. are now our stockholders and the management of Ener-Core Power, Inc. is now our management. The acquisition was treated as a “reverse merger” and our financial statements are those of Ener-Core Power, Inc. All equity amounts presented have been retroactively restated to reflect the reverse merger as if it had occurred on November 12, 2012.

Effective as of September 3, 2015, we changed our state of incorporation from the State of Nevada to the State of Delaware (the “Reincorporation”), pursuant to a plan of conversion dated September 2, 2015, following approval by our stockholders of the Reincorporation at our 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on August 28, 2015. As a Delaware corporation following the Reincorporation, we are deemed to be the same continuing entity as the Nevada corporation prior to the Reincorporation, and as such continue to possess all of the rights, privileges and powers and all of the debts, liabilities and obligations of the prior Nevada corporation. Upon effectiveness of the Reincorporation, all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Nevada corporation automatically converted into issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Delaware corporation without any action on the part of our stockholders. Concurrent with the Reincorporation, on September 3, 2015 our authorized shares increased to 250,000,000 shares of stock consisting of 200,000,000 authorized shares of common stock and 50,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock.

Reverse Merger

We entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) with Ener-Core Power, Inc. and Flex Merger Acquisition Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and our wholly owned subsidiary (“Merger Sub”), pursuant to which the Merger Sub merged with and into Ener-Core Power, Inc., with Ener-Core Power, Inc. as the surviving entity (the “Merger”). Prior to the Merger, we were a public reporting “shell company,” as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Merger Agreement was approved by the boards of directors of each of the parties to the Merger Agreement. In April 2013, the pre-merger public shell company effected a 30-for-1 forward split of its common stock. All share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect the effect of the stock split.

As provided in the Contribution Agreement dated November 12, 2012 (the “Contribution Agreement”) by and among FlexEnergy, Inc. (“FlexEnergy”), FlexEnergy Energy Systems, Inc. (“FEES”), and Ener-Core Power, Inc., Ener-Core Power, Inc. was spun-off from FlexEnergy as a separate corporation. As a part of that transaction, Ener-Core Power, Inc. received all assets (including intellectual property) and certain liabilities pertaining to the Power Oxidizer business carved out of FlexEnergy. The owners of FlexEnergy did not distribute ownership of Ener-Core Power, Inc. pro rata. The assets and liabilities were transferred to us and recorded at their historical carrying amounts since the transaction was a transfer of net assets between entities under common control.

On July 1, 2013, Ener-Core Power, Inc. completed the Merger with us. Upon completion of the Merger, we, immediately became a public company. The Merger was accounted for as a “reverse merger” and recapitalization. As part of the Merger, 2,410,400 shares of outstanding common stock of the pre-merger public shell company were cancelled. This cancellation has been retroactively accounted for as of the inception of Ener-Core Power, Inc. on November 12, 2012. Accordingly, Ener-Core Power, Inc. was deemed to be the accounting acquirer in the transaction and, consequently, the transaction was treated as a recapitalization of Ener-Core Power, Inc. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities and the historical operations that are reflected in the financial statements are those of Ener-Core Power, Inc. and are recorded at the historical cost basis of Ener-Core Power, Inc. Our assets, liabilities and results of operations were de minimis at the time of the Merger.



**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

Reverse Stock Split

The board of directors of the Company approved a reverse stock split of the Company's authorized, issued and outstanding shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, as well as the Company's authorized shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of which no shares are issued and outstanding (together, the "Stock"), at a ratio of 1-for-50 (the "Reverse Stock Split"). The Reverse Stock Split became effective on July 8, 2015 (the "Effective Date"). As a result of the Reverse Stock Split, the authorized preferred stock decreased to 1,000,000 shares and the authorized common stock decreased to 4,000,000 shares. Both the preferred stock and common stock par value remained at \$0.0001 per share. The number of authorized shares subsequently increased to 200,000,000 authorized shares of common stock and 50,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock on September 3, 2015 with the Company's reincorporation in Delaware, as described above.

On the Effective Date, the total number of shares of common stock held by each stockholder of the Company were converted automatically into the number of shares of common stock equal to: (i) the number of issued and outstanding shares of common stock held by each such stockholder immediately prior to the Reverse Stock Split divided by (ii) 50. The Company issued one whole share of the post-Reverse Stock Split common stock to any stockholder who otherwise would have received a fractional share as a result of the Reverse Stock Split, determined at the beneficial owner level by share certificate. As a result, no fractional shares were issued in connection with the Reverse Stock Split and no cash or other consideration will be paid in connection with any fractional shares that would otherwise have resulted from the Reverse Stock Split. The Reverse Stock Split also affected all outstanding options and warrants by dividing each option or warrant outstanding by 50, rounded up to the nearest option or warrant, and multiplying the exercise price by 50 for each option or warrant outstanding.

Description of the Business

We design, develop, license, manufacture and have commercially deployed products based on proprietary technologies that generate industrial levels of usable heat in a pressure vessel using a wide variety of organic gases as fuel for an oxidation reaction. Our technology allows for the use of gases that, historically, were unusable as fuels for traditional industrial gas to energy conversion systems, such as combustion chambers, and that typically required costly pollution abatement equipment in order for industries to reduce the pollutant gas emissions and therefore to comply with increasingly stringent air pollution standards. Our technology facilitates a high-temperature oxidation reaction for a variety of organic gases which in turn allows our pressure vessels to extract heat energy from organic gases, including many "waste" gases considered to be air pollution by many industries.

We refer to our technology as "Power Oxidation," and refer to our products as "Power Oxidizers" or "Power Oxidation Vessels." We develop applications for our technology by integrating our Power Oxidizers with traditional gas-fired industrial equipment (such as boilers, dryers, ovens, and chillers) that require steady and consistent heat sources. In our first deployed applications, our technology serves as a low-emissions alternative for combustion chambers used with gas-fired electric turbines. Our Power Oxidizers produce a steady heat source that can be used to (i) generate electricity by coupling our technology with a variety of modified gas turbines, (ii) produce steam by coupling our technology with a variety of modified steam boilers, or (iii) provide on-site heat at industrial facilities through heat exchanger applications.

Our proprietary and patented Power Oxidation technology is designed to create greater industrial efficiencies by providing the opportunity to convert low-quality organic waste gases generated from industrial processes into usable on-site energy, therefore decreasing both operating costs and significantly reducing environmentally harmful gaseous emissions. We design, develop, license, manufacture and market our Power Oxidizers, which, when bundled with an electricity generating turbine in the 250 kilowatt, or kW, and 2 megawatt, or MW, sizes, are called Powerstations. We currently partner and are pursuing partnerships with large established manufacturers to integrate our Power Oxidizer with their gas turbines, with the goal to open substantial new opportunities for our partners to market these modified gas turbines to industries for which traditional power generation technologies previously were not technically feasible. We currently manufacture our Powerstations in the 250 kW size and manufactured the Power Oxidizer for the 2 MW size for the initial two units sold. Beginning in 2017, pursuant to the CMLA (as defined below), our 2 MW partner, Dresser-Rand a.s., a subsidiary of Dresser-Rand Group Inc., a Siemens company, or Dresser-Rand, will manufacture the 2 MW Power Oxidizers under a manufacturing license and will pay us a non-refundable license fee for each unit manufactured by Dresser-Rand.

On November 14, 2014, we entered into a commercial license agreement ("CLA") with Dresser-Rand, pursuant to which we agreed to jointly develop a Powerstation that consisted of our Power Oxidizer integrated with a Dresser-Rand KG2 turbine rated up to 2 MW of power output. The CLA granted Dresser-Rand the right to market and sell the Dresser-Rand KG2-3GEF 2 MW gas turbine coupled with our Power Oxidizer. In June 2016, we executed a contract manufacturing and commercial licensing agreement (the "CMLA") with Dresser-Rand, which both companies intended would supersede and replace the CLA. In April 2017, we amended the terms of the CMLA to make the CMLA effective as of January 1, 2017, at which time it superseded and replaced the CLA. The first two systems sold to Dresser-Rand pursuant to the CLA were shipped to a Stockton, California biorefinery site owned Pacific Ethanol, Inc. in the fourth quarter of 2016. Under the CMLA, KG2 manufacturing will transition to Dresser-Rand and each KG2 unit sold will generate for us a non-refundable license fee.

We sell our EC250 product directly and through distributors in two countries, the United States and Netherlands.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

Going Concern

Our condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. Since our inception, we have made a substantial investment in research and development to develop the Power Oxidizer, have successfully deployed an EC250 field test unit at the U.S. Army base at Fort Benning, Georgia, and installed and commissioned our first commercial unit in the Netherlands in the second quarter of 2014. In November 2014, we entered into the CLA to incorporate our Power Oxidizer into Dresser-Rand’s 1.75 MW turbine. In August 2015, the CLA became a mutually binding agreement due to the satisfaction of certain binding conditions contained in the CLA. On June 29, 2016 we entered into the CMLA with Dresser-Rand, which both companies intended would supersede and replace the CLA. In April 2017, we amended the terms of the CMLA to make the CMLA effective as of January 1, 2017, at which time it superseded and replaced the CLA.

We have sustained recurring net losses and negative cash flows since inception and have not yet established an ongoing source of revenues sufficient to cover our operating costs and allow us to continue as a going concern. Despite capital raises of \$2.5 million in December 2015, \$3.0 million in April 2016, \$1.25 million in September 2016, and \$3.4 million in December 2016, we expect to require additional sources of capital to support our growth initiatives. We must secure additional funding to continue as a going concern and execute our business plan.

Through the end of 2015, our product sales were limited to initial system sales that were not profitable and required additional cash in excess of expected cash receipts. In addition, we incurred significant development and administrative expenses in order to develop our products with little or no cash contribution from sales. Beginning in 2016 we began to focus on reduction of our operating costs payable in cash through headcount and overhead cost reductions and saw an increase in cash collections from customers from sales transactions that are expected to be cash flow positive. During 2015, we received no cash from license fees. In 2016, we received \$1.1 million of cash from license fees and we expect to receive additional license fees in 2017 from the CMLA, including \$1.2 million expected in the second quarter of 2017 and additional license payments upon receipt of firm purchase orders for licenses along with product sales receipts for 250kW unit sales.

Management’s plan is to obtain capital sufficient to meet our operating expenses by seeking additional equity and/or debt financing. The cash and cash equivalents balance (including restricted cash transferred to unrestricted cash in April 2017) on March 31, 2017 was approximately \$0.1 million. In April 2017, the Company received a \$1.2 million cash payment from a license partner for a pro forma March 31, 2017 cash balance of \$1.3 million. During the first quarter of 2017 we continued our cost cutting measures by entering into a lease for a lower-cost headquarters facility, occupied in April 2017, and through additional headcount reductions. We expect that the \$1.3 million of cash and cash equivalents (pro forma) as of March 31, 2017 and available to us in April 2017, combined with receipts on customer billings, will continue to fund our working capital needs, general corporate purposes, and related obligations into the third quarter of 2017 at our reduced spending levels. However, we expect to require significantly more cash for working capital and as financial security to support our growth initiatives.

We will pursue raising additional equity and/or debt financing to fund our operations and product development. If future funds are raised through issuance of stock or debt, these securities could have rights, privileges, or preferences senior to those of our common stock and debt covenants that could impose restrictions on our operations. Any equity or convertible debt financing will likely result in additional dilution to our current stockholders. We cannot make any assurances that any additional financing, including the proposed registered offering, will be completed on a timely basis, on acceptable terms or at all. Our inability to successfully raise capital in a timely manner will adversely impact our ability to continue as a going concern. If our business fails or we are unable to raise capital on a timely basis, our investors may face a complete loss of their investment.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments that might be necessary if we were unable to meet our obligations or continue operations as a going concern.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

*Basis of Presentation*

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include our accounts and our wholly-owned subsidiary, Ener-Core Power, Inc. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. All monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest \$000, except certain per share amounts.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP.

*Reclassifications*

Certain amounts in the 2016 condensed consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications have no effect on previously reported net loss.

*Segments*

We operate in one segment. All of our operations are located domestically.

*Use of Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include but are not limited to: collectability of receivables; the valuation of certain assets, useful lives, and carrying amounts of property and equipment, equity instruments and share-based compensation; provision for contract losses; valuation allowances for deferred income tax assets; valuation of derivative liabilities; and exposure to warranty and other contingent liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

*Foreign Currency Adjustments*

Our functional currency for all operations worldwide is the U.S. dollar. Nonmonetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates and monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the end of the year. Income statement accounts are translated at average rates for the year. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we did not hold any foreign currency asset or liability amounts. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are reported as other income in the period they occurred.

*Concentrations of Credit Risk*

*Cash and Cash Equivalents*

We maintain our non-interest bearing transactional cash accounts at financial institutions for which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) provides insurance coverage of up to \$250,000. For interest bearing cash accounts, from time to time, balances exceed the amount insured by the FDIC. We have not experienced any losses in such accounts and believe we are not exposed to any significant credit risk related to these deposits. At March 31, 2017, we had \$0 in excess of the FDIC limit.

We consider all highly liquid investments available for current use with an initial maturity of three months or less and are not restricted to be cash equivalents. We invest our cash in short-term money market accounts.

*Restricted Cash*

*Collateral Account*

Under a credit card processing agreement with a financial institution that was entered in 2013, we are required to maintain funds on deposit with the financial institution as collateral. The amount of the deposit, which is at the discretion of the financial institution, was \$50,000 on March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

Accounts Receivable

Our accounts receivable are typically from credit worthy customers or, for international customers are supported by guarantees or letters of credit. For those customers to whom we extend credit, we perform periodic evaluations of them and maintain allowances for potential credit losses as deemed necessary. We generally do not require collateral to secure accounts receivable. We have a policy of reserving for uncollectible accounts based on our best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in existing accounts receivable. We periodically review our accounts receivable to determine whether an allowance is necessary based on an analysis of past due accounts and other factors that may indicate that the realization of an account may be in doubt. Account balances deemed to be uncollectible are charged to the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. As of March 31, 2017, two customers accounted for approximately 95% of our accounts receivable.

Accounts Payable

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, one and eight vendors, respectively, collectively accounted for approximately 17% and 50% of our total accounts payable.

Inventory

Inventory, which consists of raw materials, is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost being determined by the average-cost method, which approximates the first-in, first-out method. At each balance sheet date, we evaluate our ending inventory for excess quantities and obsolescence. This evaluation primarily includes an analysis of forecasted demand in relation to the inventory on hand, among consideration of other factors. Based upon the evaluation, provisions are made to reduce excess or obsolete inventories to their estimated net realizable values. Once established, write-downs are considered permanent adjustments to the cost basis of the respective inventories. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we did not have a reserve for slow-moving or obsolete inventory.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, and are being depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, ranging from three to ten years. Maintenance and repairs that do not improve or extend the lives of the respective assets are expensed. At the time property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation accounts are relieved of the applicable amounts. Gains or losses from retirements or sales are reflected in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Deposits

Deposits primarily consist of amounts incurred or paid in advance of the receipt of fixed assets or are deposits for rent and insurance.

Accrued Warranties

Accrued warranties represent the estimated costs that will be incurred during the warranty period of our products. We make an estimate of expected costs that will be incurred by us during the warranty period and charge that expense to the condensed consolidated statement of operations at the date of sale. We also reevaluate the estimate at each balance sheet date and if the estimate is changed, the effect is reflected in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. We had no warranty accrual at December 31, 2016 or March 31, 2017. We expect that most terms for future warranties of our Powerstations and Oxidizers will be one to two years depending on the warranties provided and the products sold. Accrued warranties for expected expenditures within one year are classified as current liabilities and as non-current liabilities for expected expenditures for time periods beyond one year.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

Intangible Assets

Our intangible assets represent intellectual property acquired during the reverse merger. We amortize our intangible assets with finite lives over their estimated useful lives.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We account for our long-lived assets in accordance with the accounting standards which require that long-lived assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the historical carrying value of an asset may no longer be appropriate. We consider the carrying value of assets may not be recoverable based upon its review of the following events or changes in circumstances: the asset's ability to continue to generate income from operations and positive cash flow in future periods; loss of legal ownership or title to the assets; significant changes in our strategic business objectives and utilization of the asset; or significant negative industry or economic trends. An impairment loss would be recognized when estimated future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset are less than its carrying amount. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we do not believe there have been any impairments of our long-lived assets. There can be no assurance, however, that market conditions will not change or demand for our products will continue, which could result in impairment of long-lived assets in the future.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, derivative liabilities, and capital lease liabilities. Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The carrying amounts of short-term financial instruments are reasonable estimates of their fair values due to their short-term nature or proximity to market rates for similar items.

We determine the fair value of our financial instruments based on a three-level hierarchy established for fair value measurements under which these assets and liabilities must be grouped, based on significant levels of observable or unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect management's market assumptions. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. These two types of inputs have created the following fair-value hierarchy:

- Level 1: Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities. Currently, we classify our cash and cash equivalents as Level 1 financial instruments.
- Level 2: Valuations based on observable inputs (other than Level 1 prices), such as quoted prices for similar assets at the measurement date quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. We do not currently have any accounts under Level 2.
- Level 3: Valuations based on inputs that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable and involve management judgment (i.e., supported by little or no market activity). Currently, we classify our warrants and conversion options accounted for as derivative liabilities as Level 3 financial instruments.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

If the inputs used to measure fair value fall in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, a financial security's hierarchy level is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company issues derivative financial instruments in conjunction with its debt and equity offerings and to provide additional incentive to investors and placement agents. The Company uses derivative financial instruments in order to obtain the lowest cash cost-source of funds. Derivative liabilities are recognized in the condensed consolidated balance sheets at fair value based on the criteria specified in Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") topic 815-40 "*Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's own Equity*." The estimated fair value of the derivative liabilities is calculated using either the Black-Scholes-Merton or Monte Carlo simulation model method.

The Company issued warrants to purchase common stock and secured debt with a conversion feature in April and May 2015, September 2016 and December 2016. In December 2015, we amended the secured debt issued in April and May 2015 (the "2015 Senior Notes") to add a conversion feature. The Company issued additional warrants to purchase common stock with price reset provisions in December 2015, February 2016 and March 2016. These embedded derivatives and warrants were evaluated under ASC topic 815-40. We determined that the conversion feature for the 2015 secured debt, the conversion feature for the September 2016 secured debt and the warrants issued with price reset provisions should be accounted for as derivative liabilities. In August 2016, all outstanding warrants that we previously determined should be accounted for as derivative liabilities were amended and we determined that, after giving effect to the amendments, we were no longer required to account for the warrants as derivative liabilities. In December 2016, we modified the terms of the September 2016 secured debt and determined that, after giving effect to the amendments, we were no longer required to account for the conversion features as derivative liabilities. We determined that the conversion features of the warrants issued in April and May 2015, September 2016 and December 2016 should not be accounted for as derivative liabilities. Warrants and the debt conversion features determined to be derivative liabilities were bifurcated from the debt host and were classified as liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. Warrants not determined to be derivative liabilities were recorded to debt discount and paid-in capital. We record the warrants and embedded derivative liabilities at fair value and adjust the carrying value of the warrants to purchase common stock and embedded derivatives to their estimated fair value at each reporting date with the increases or decreases in the fair value of such warrants and derivatives at each reporting date, recorded as a gain or (loss) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The warrants issued in 2015 that we no longer account for as derivative liabilities were recorded to debt discount with a corresponding entry to paid-in capital. The warrants that were amended in 2016 such that we were no longer required to account for them as derivative liabilities were marked to market immediately prior to the amendment and the fair value was reclassified on the amendment date from derivative liabilities to paid-in capital.

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenue from the sale of our clean power energy systems and from consulting services. Revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, product delivery and acceptance have occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonable assured. Amounts billed to clients for shipping and handling are classified as sales of product with related costs incurred included in cost of sales.

Provisions for discounts and rebates to customers, estimated returns and allowances, and other adjustments are provided for in the same period the related revenue is recorded. We defer any revenue for which the services have not been performed or are subject to refund until such time that we and our customer jointly determine that the services have been performed or no refund will be required.

Revenues under long-term construction contracts are generally recognized using the completed-contract method of accounting. Long-term construction-type contracts for which reasonably dependable estimates cannot be made or for which inherent hazards make estimates difficult are accounted for under the completed-contract method. Revenues under the completed-contract method are recognized upon substantial completion—that is acceptance by the customer, compliance with performance specifications demonstrated in a factory acceptance test or a similar event. Accordingly, during the period of contract performance, billings and costs are accumulated on the balance sheet, but no profit or income is recorded before completion or substantial completion of the work. Anticipated losses on contracts are recognized in full in the period in which losses become probable and estimable. Changes in estimate of profit or loss on contracts are included in earnings on a cumulative basis in the period the estimate is changed. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had a \$600,000 provision for contract losses.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development costs were \$582,000 and \$934,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Share-Based Compensation

We maintain an equity incentive plan and record expenses attributable to the awards granted under the equity incentive plan. We amortize share-based compensation from the date of grant on a weighted average basis over the requisite service (vesting) period for the entire award.

We account for equity instruments issued to consultants and vendors in exchange for goods and services at fair value. The measurement date for the fair value of the equity instruments issued is determined at the earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance by the consultant or vendor is reached or (ii) the date at which the consultant's or vendor's performance is complete. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instrument is recognized over the term of the consulting agreement.

In accordance with the accounting standards, an asset acquired in exchange for the issuance of fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments should not be presented or classified as an offset to equity on the grantor's balance sheet once the equity instrument is granted for accounting purposes. Accordingly, we record the fair value of the fully vested, non-forfeitable common stock issued for future consulting services as prepaid expense in our (condensed) consolidated balance sheets.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under FASB ASC 740 "Income Taxes." Under the asset and liability method of FASB ASC 740, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under FASB ASC 740, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period the enactment occurs. A valuation allowance is provided for certain deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that we will not realize tax assets through future operations.

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock assumed to be outstanding during the period of computation. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional shares of common stock that would have been outstanding if the potential shares had been issued and if the additional shares of common stock were dilutive. Approximately 9.8 million and 2.8 million shares of common stock issuable upon full exercise of all options and warrants at March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively and all shares potentially issuable in the future under the terms of the Secured Notes Payable for 2017 and Senior Notes Payable for 2016 were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share due to the anti-dilutive effect on the net loss per share.

All share and per share amounts in the table below have been adjusted to reflect the 1-for-50 reverse split of our issued and outstanding common stock on July 8, 2016, retroactively.

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>(unaudited)</b>	<b>(unaudited)</b>
Net loss	\$ (3,251,000)	\$ (3,848,000)
Weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	3,844,149	3,089,160
Net loss attributable to common stockholders per share:		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.85)	\$ (1.25)

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

We have no items of other comprehensive income (loss) in any period presented. Therefore, net loss as presented in our condensed consolidated statements of operations equals comprehensive loss.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). In April 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-10, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing. ASU 2014-09, with additional guidance and clarification from ASU 2016-10, provides a framework for addressing revenue recognition issues and, upon its effective date, replaces almost all existing revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance, in current U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. ASU 2016-10 provides additional guidance specific to licensing and royalty revenue recognition. ASU 2014-09 is effective beginning with the calendar year ended December 31, 2017. The Company adopted ASU 2014-09 and ASU 2016-10 effective as of January 1, 2017. There was no impact to the Company’s financial position, results of operations, or cash flows as a result of the adoption.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory. ASU 2015-11 requires that entities measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. ASU 2015-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years and early application is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2015-11 effective as of January 1, 2017. There was no impact to the Company’s financial position, results of operations, or cash flows as a result of the adoption.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes. ASU 2015-17 requires that entities’ deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. ASU 2015-17 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company has not yet assessed the impact ASU 2015-17 will have upon adoption.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-2, Leases (Topic 842). ASU 2016-2 affects any entity entering into a lease and changes the accounting for operating leases to require companies to record an operating lease liability and a corresponding right-of-use lease asset, with limited exceptions. ASU 2016-2 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is allowed. We have not yet assessed the impact ASU 2016-2 will have upon adoption.

**Note 3—Inventory**

Inventory primarily consists of Powerstation parts used as raw materials for the Company’s EC250 and KG2 orders. Work-in-progress inventory consists of Powerstation parts and employee and contract labor assembly costs for Powerstation sub-assemblies. Sub-assemblies and parts are typically shipped to end customer locations and assembled on-site. Completed Powerstations awaiting final installation and commissioning would be carried as finished goods. There was no finished goods inventory at either March 31, 2017 or December 31, 2016. Inventories consist of:

	<b>March 31, 2017</b>	<b>December 31, 2016</b>
Raw material and spare parts	\$ 1,106,000	\$ 990,000
Work-in-progress	1,878,000	1,774,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,984,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,764,000</b>



**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**Note 4—Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets**

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following:

	<b>March 31, 2017 (unaudited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2016</b>
Prepaid rent	\$ 22,000	\$ 52,000
Prepaid insurance	48,000	43,000
Prepaid other	62,000	96,000
Prepaid professional fees	3,000	1,000
Current portion – deferred financing fees for letter of credit	52,000	110,000
Total	<u>\$ 187,000</u>	<u>\$ 302,000</u>

**Note 5—Property and Equipment, Net**

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	<b>March 31, 2017 (unaudited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2016</b>
Machinery and equipment	\$ 4,378,000	\$ 4,377,000
Office furniture and fixtures	217,000	217,000
Computer equipment and software	176,000	176,000
Total cost	4,771,000	4,770,000
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,650,000)	(1,523,000)
Net	<u>\$ 3,121,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,247,000</u>

Assets recorded under capital leases and included in property and equipment in our balance sheets consist of the following:

	<b>March 31, 2017 (unaudited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2016</b>
Machinery and equipment	\$ 27,000	\$ 27,000
Computer equipment and software	59,000	59,000
Total assets under capital lease	86,000	86,000
Less accumulated amortization	(74,000)	(71,000)
Net assets under capital lease	<u>\$ 12,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>

Depreciation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 consisted of the following:

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2017 (unaudited)</b>	<b>2016 (unaudited)</b>
Research and development	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
General and administrative	27,000	29,000
	<u>\$ 127,000</u>	<u>\$ 129,000</u>

Amortization of assets under capital lease was \$3,000 and \$6,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**Note 6—Accrued Expenses**

Accrued expenses consisted of the following:

	<b>March 31, 2017 (unaudited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2016</b>
Accrued professional fees	\$ 100,000	\$ 138,000
Accrued vacation & paid time off	353,000	346,000
Accrued severance	70,000	-
Accrued claims—contract license agreement	124,000	124,000
Accrued board of directors' fees	180,000	40,000
Accrued interest	107,000	29,000
Accrued other	102,000	20,000
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$ 1,036,000</u>	<u>\$ 697,000</u>

**Note 7—Deferred Revenues and Customer Advances**

Deferred revenues and customer advances consist of balances billed on existing customer contracts for which the revenue cycle is not complete. Customer advances on equipment sales represent down payments and progress payments under the terms and conditions of equipment sales of our Power Oxidizer and Powerstation units. Prepaid license fees represent payments of license fees by Dresser-Rand and received in September 2016 but for which right of return existed as of March 31, 2017. Deferred revenues and customer advances consisted of the following:

	<b>March 31, 2017 (unaudited)</b>	<b>December 31, 2016</b>
Customer advances on equipment sales	\$ 2,818,000	\$ 2,776,000
Prepaid license fees	1,104,000	1,100,000
Total deferred revenues and customer advances	<u>\$ 3,922,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,876,000</u>

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**Note 8—Convertible Senior Notes Payable**

Convertible Senior Notes payable consisted of the following as of March 31, 2017:

	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Debt Discount</u>	<u>Offering Costs</u>	<u>Net Total</u>
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 9,191,000	\$ (8,152,000)	\$ (409,000)	\$ 630,000
Amortization of Debt Discount and Offering Costs	—	1,017,000	51,000	1,068,000
Conversion into common shares	(60,000)	50,000	3,000	(7,000)
Balance, March 31, 2017	9,131,000	(7,085,000)	(355,000)	1,691,000
Less: Current Portion	—	—	—	—
Long Term Portion	<u>\$ 9,131,000</u>	<u>\$ (7,085,000)</u>	<u>\$ (355,000)</u>	<u>\$ 1,691,000</u>

In the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement pursuant to which it issued a new series of convertible senior secured notes (collectively the “2016 Senior Notes”) and related warrants, and entered into amendment agreements related to its 2015 Senior Notes and the convertible unsecured promissory notes of the Company issued in September 2016 (the “Convertible Unsecured Notes”), as described in Note 9 below. The Company issued and sold new 2016 Senior Notes with a face value of \$3,747,000 and an original issue discount of \$375,000 for gross cash proceeds of \$3,372,000. Additionally, the Company amended and restated the 2015 Senior Notes, the aggregate principal amount of which was \$5,000,000 prior to such amendment and restatement. Upon the amendment and restatement of the 2015 Senior Notes, the face value of such 2015 Senior Notes was \$5,556,000 with an original issue discount of \$556,000. The Company refers to the 2016 Senior Notes and the amended and restated 2015 Senior Notes, collectively, as the “Senior Notes”. The Senior Notes are fully secured by all assets of the Company and the Company’s subsidiaries. The Senior Notes are convertible at a price per share of \$2.50, which is adjustable upon a Company stock split, reverse split, or common share dividend. In conjunction with the issuance and/or amendment and restatement, as applicable, of the aggregate face value of \$9,302,000 of the Senior Notes, the Company issued five-year warrants to purchase up to 3,720,839 shares of the Company’s common stock at \$3.00 per share, which were valued using Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$6,003,000. We allocated the fair value of these warrants and the conversion feature of the Senior Notes to debt discount as follows: \$3,495,000 allocated to detachable warrants and \$4,133,000 allocated to the conversion feature. We recorded an additional debt discount of \$930,000 for the original issue discount, resulting in a debt discount recorded at issuance of \$8,558,000. We will amortize this discount to interest expense over the expected remaining life of the Senior Notes, which mature on December 31, 2018.

We incurred \$479,000 of offering costs in conjunction with the issuance and sale of the 2016 Senior Notes and amendment and restatement of the 2015 Senior Notes, consisting of \$298,000 of placement agent fees and costs and \$181,000 of legal and professional fees. We will amortize the offering costs to interest expense over the expected remaining life of the Senior Notes.

Upon an Event of Default, the Senior Notes will bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum. The Senior Notes will mature on December 31, 2018 and rank senior to the Convertible Unsecured Notes. The Senior Notes are convertible at the option of the holder into the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$2.50 (as subject to adjustment therein) and will automatically convert into shares of the Company’s common stock on the fifth trading day immediately following the issuance date of the Senior Notes on which (i) the Weighted Average Price (as defined in the Senior Notes) of the Company’s common stock for each trading day during a twenty trading day period equals or exceeds \$5.00 (as adjusted for any stock dividend, stock split, stock combination, reclassification or similar transaction) and no Equity Conditions Failure (as defined in the Senior Notes) has occurred. The Senior Notes also contain a blocker provision that prevents the Company from effecting a conversion in the event that the holder, together with certain affiliated parties, would beneficially own in excess of either 4.99% or 9.99%, with such threshold determined by the holder prior to issuance, of the shares of the Company’s common stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to such conversion.

Upon an Event of Default and delivery to the holder of the Senior Note of notice thereof, such holder may require the Company to redeem all or any portion of its Senior Note at a price equal to 115% of the Conversion Amount (as defined in the Senior Notes) being redeemed. Additionally, upon a Change of Control and delivery to the holder of the Senior Note of notice thereof, such holder may also require the Company to redeem all or any portion of its Senior Note at a price equal to 115% of the Conversion Amount being redeemed. Further, at any time from and after January 1, 2018 and provided that the Company has not received either (i) initial deposits for at least eight 2 MW Power Oxidizer units or (ii) firm purchase orders totaling not less than \$3,500,000 and initial payment collections of at least \$1,600,000, in each case during the period commencing on the issuance date of the 2016 Senior Notes and ending on December 31, 2017, the holder of the Senior Note may require the Company to redeem all or any portion of its Senior Note at a price equal to 100% of the Conversion Amount being redeemed.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

At any time after the issuance date of the Senior Notes, the Company may redeem all or any portion of the then outstanding principal and accrued and unpaid interest with respect to such principal, at 100% of such aggregate amount; provided, however, that the aggregate Conversion Amount to be redeemed pursuant to all Senior Notes must be at least \$500,000, or such lesser amount as is then outstanding. The portion of the Senior Note(s) to be redeemed shall be redeemed at a price equal to the greater of (i) 110% of the Conversion Amount of the Senior Note being redeemed and (ii) the product of (A) the Conversion Amount being redeemed and (B) the quotient determined by dividing (I) the greatest Weighted Average Price (as defined in the Senior Notes) of the shares of the Company's common stock during the period beginning on the date immediately preceding the date of the notice of such redemption by the Company and ending on the date on which the redemption by the Company occurs by (II) the lowest Conversion Price (as defined in the Senior Notes) in effect during such period.

The Senior Notes contain a provision that prevents the Company from entering into or becoming party to a Fundamental Transaction (as defined in the Senior Notes) unless the Company's successor entity assumes all of the Company's obligations under the Senior Notes and the related transaction documents (the "Transaction Documents") pursuant to written agreements in form and substance satisfactory to at least a certain number of holders of the Senior Notes.

In connection with foregoing, Ener-Core Power, Inc., the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into a Guaranty, pursuant to which it agreed to guarantee all of the obligations of the Company under the securities purchase agreement for the 2016 Senior Notes, the Senior Notes and the Transaction Documents.

In connection with the issuance and sale of the 2016 Senior Notes, the Company entered into a Registration Rights Agreement with the investors (the "Registration Rights Agreement"), pursuant to which the Company is required to file one or more registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") to register for resale by the investors the shares issuable upon conversion of the 2016 Senior Notes (the "Conversion Shares") and shares underlying certain warrants issued to the holders of the 2016 Senior Notes (the "Warrant Shares"), and use its best efforts to maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement(s). The Company was required to file the first such registration statement promptly following the initial closing date under the securities purchase agreement for the 2016 Senior Notes, which occurred on December 2, 2016, but in no event later than the date that is forty-five (45) days after such initial closing date. The Registration Rights Agreement required the Company to obtain effectiveness of the required registration statement by specified deadlines contained in the Registration Rights Agreement. The Company complied with its obligation to file such registration statement on January 17, 2017 and the SEC declared such registration statement effective on February 21, 2017.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, two holders of Senior Notes converted \$60,000 of principal into 24,000 shares of the Company's common stock. As a result of these conversions, the Company incurred a loss of \$53,000, representing the unamortized debt discount and deferred financing fees.

**Note 9—Convertible Unsecured Notes**

Convertible Unsecured Notes payable consisted of the following as of March 31, 2017:

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Debt Discount</u>	<u>Offering Costs</u>	<u>Net Total</u>
December 31, 2016 Balance	\$ 1,250,000	\$ (666,000)	\$ (30,000)	\$ 554,000
Amortization of debt discount and deferred financing costs	—	271,000	11,000	282,000
Issuance of additional warrants	—	(73,000)	—	(73,000)
Ending balance—March 31, 2017	<u>1,250,000</u>	<u>(468,000)</u>	<u>(19,000)</u>	<u>763,000</u>
Less: Current Portion	\$ (1,250,000)	\$ 468,000	\$ 19,000	\$ (763,000)
Long Term Portion	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

On September 1, 2016, we entered into a securities purchase agreement and related notes and warrants pursuant to which we issued the Convertible Unsecured Notes and detachable five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 124,999 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share (the "September 2016 Financing"). The Company received total gross proceeds of \$1,250,000, less transaction expenses of \$45,000 consisting of legal costs for net proceeds of \$1,205,000. We recorded a discount of \$553,000 on the date of issuance representing the fair value of the warrants issued and the value of the beneficial conversion feature on the date of issuance. In the fourth quarter of 2016, we increase our debt discount recorded by \$335,000, consisting of \$305,000 recorded for the issuance of additional warrants at fair value of \$305,000 and \$30,000 for the difference in fair value for warrants repriced from \$4.00 per share to \$3.00 per share.

The Convertible Unsecured Notes bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum and mature on September 1, 2017; provided, however, that the Company may not prepay any portion of the outstanding principal and accrued and unpaid interest under the Convertible Unsecured Notes so long as any of the Senior Notes remain outstanding and in no event will the maturity date of such Convertible Unsecured Notes be earlier than at least ninety-one (91) days after the maturity date under the Senior Notes. The Convertible Unsecured Notes are subordinate to the Senior Notes described in Note 8. The Convertible Unsecured Notes were initially convertible at the option of the holder into common stock at a conversion price of \$4.31 per share and will automatically convert into shares of common stock in the event of a conversion of at least 50% of the then outstanding (i) principal, (ii) accrued and unpaid interest with respect to such principal and (iii) accrued and unpaid late charges, if any, with respect to such principal and interest, under the Senior Notes. In connection with the issuance of the 2016 Senior Notes and amendment and restatement of the 2015 Senior Notes, the conversion price was reduced to \$2.50 per share. The Convertible Unsecured Notes also contain a blocker provision that prevents the Company from effecting a conversion in the event that the holder, together with certain affiliated parties, would beneficially own in excess of 9.99% of the shares of common stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to such conversion. At any time after the issuance date of the Convertible Unsecured Notes, the Company may, at its option, redeem all or any portion of the then outstanding principal and accrued and unpaid interest with respect to such principal (the "Company Optional Redemption Amount"), at 100% of such aggregate amount; provided, however, that the Company may not redeem all or any portion of the Company Optional Redemption Amount so long as any of the Senior Notes remain outstanding without the prior written consent of the collateral agent with respect to such Senior Notes and certain investors holding the requisite number of conversion shares and warrant shares underlying the Senior Notes and April and May 2015 Warrants.

The securities purchase agreement for the Convertible Unsecured Notes called for the issuance of additional five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 62,500 shares at an exercise price of \$4.00 per share on each of the 61st, 91st, 121st and 151st days after the closing of the September 2016 Financing, or, in each case, an Additional Warrant Date, but only in the event the Company not consummated a further financing consisting of the issuance of common stock and warrants for aggregate gross proceeds of at least \$3,000,000 prior to such respective Additional Warrant Date. As of January 30, 2017, the Company had not consummated a further financing and, as a result, issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 250,000 shares of the Company's common stock, consisting of the issuance of an aggregate of 62,500 shares of the Company's common stock on each of November 1, 2016, December 1, 2016, December 31, 2016 and January 30, 2017. The Company valued the 62,500 warrants issued in the first quarter of 2017 using the Black-Scholes Option pricing model at \$73,000 and recorded an additional discount on the date of issuance. The Company evaluated the accounting of the additional detachable warrants and determined that the warrants should not be accounted for as derivative liabilities.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**Note 10—Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures**

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid upon transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability. The fair value should be calculated based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, not on assumptions specific to the entity. In addition, the fair value of liabilities should include consideration of non-performance risk, including the Company's own credit risk.

Inputs used in measuring fair value are prioritized into a three-level hierarchy based on whether the inputs to those measurements are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. The fair-value hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available and consists of the following levels:

- Level 1—Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets;
- Level 2—Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable in active markets; and
- Level 3—Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

The following tables present information on the Company's financial instruments:

At December 31, 2016

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash	\$ 1,360,000	\$ 1,360,000	\$ —	\$ —
Derivative liabilities—warrants	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Embedded note conversion feature	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

At March 31, 2017

	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ —	\$ —
Derivative liabilities—warrants	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Embedded note conversion feature	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

**Note 11—Capital Leases Payable**

Capital Leases Payable

Capital leases payable consisted of the following:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2017</u> <u>(unaudited)</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2016</u>
Capital lease payable to De Lange Landon secured by forklift, 10.0% interest, due on October 1, 2018, monthly payment of \$452.	\$ 8,000	\$ 10,000
Capital lease payable to Dell Computers secured by computer equipment, 15.09% interest, due on November 22, 2017, monthly payment of \$394.	3,000	4,000
<b>Total capital leases</b>	<u>\$ 11,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,000</u>
Less: current portion	<u>(4,000)</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>
<b>Long-term portion of capital leases</b>	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
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The future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of March 31, 2017, are as follows:

	<b>Year Ending December 31,</b>	<b>Amount</b>
	2017	\$ 7,000
	2018	5,000
Net minimum lease payments		<u>\$ 12,000</u>
Less: Amount representing interest		(1,000)
Less: Taxes		-
Present value of net minimum lease payments		\$ 11,000
Less: Current maturities of capital lease payables		<u>(7,000)</u>
Long-term capital lease payables		<u>\$ 4,000</u>

**Note 12—Equity**

During the three months ended March 31, 2017 holders of our Senior Notes converted \$60,000 of Senior Notes principal into 24,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

**Note 13—Stock Options and Warrants**

**Stock Options**

On July 1, 2013, the Company's board of directors adopted and approved the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2013 Plan") and amended the 2013 Plan on March 24, 2015 to increase the number of shares available for issuance. The 2013 Plan previously authorized us to grant non-qualified stock options and restricted stock purchase rights to purchase up to 420,000 shares of the Company's common stock to employees (including officers) and other service providers. With the approval of the 2015 Plan, described below, as of August 29, 2015, no shares of common stock were available for issuance under the 2013 Plan, other than pursuant to previously issued options.

On July 15, 2015, the Company's board of directors approved the 2015 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "2015 Plan"), which was approved by the Company's stockholders on August 28, 2015. Upon adoption, the 2015 Plan authorized us to grant up to 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock and replaced the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. As a result of the approval of the 2015 Plan, no additional grants will be made under the 2013 Plan. On August 22, 2016, the Company's board of directors approved an amendment to the 2015 Plan to increase the total authorized pool available under the 2015 Plan to 600,000 shares of the Company's common stock, subject to automatic increase for any shares subject to outstanding awards under the 2013 Plan that are subsequently canceled or expire. The Company's stockholders approved the foregoing amendment on September 26, 2016. As of March 31, 2017, 594,000 shares of the Company's common stock were available for issuance under the 2015 Plan.

The 2015 Plan permits the granting of any or all of the following types of awards: incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, other stock-based awards, and performance awards payable in a combination of cash and company shares. As of March 31, 2017, the Company had issued options to purchase an aggregate of 6,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
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The 2015 Plan has the following limitations:

- *Limitation on terms of stock options and stock appreciation rights.* The maximum term of each stock option and stock appreciation right (SAR) is 10 years.
- *No repricing or grant of discounted stock options.* The 2015 Plan does not permit the repricing of options or SARs either by amending an existing award or by substituting a new award at a lower price without stockholder approval. The 2015 Plan prohibits the granting of stock options or SARs with an exercise price less than the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant.
- *Clawback.* Awards granted under the 2015 Plan are subject to any then current compensation recovery or clawback policy of the Company that applies to awards under the 2015 Plan and all applicable laws requiring the clawback of compensation.
- *Double-trigger acceleration.* Acceleration of the vesting of employee awards that are assumed or replaced by the resulting entity after a change in control is not permitted unless an employee's employment is also terminated by the Company without cause or by the employee with good reason within two years of the change in control.
- *Code Section 162(m) Eligibility.* The 2015 Plan provides flexibility to grant awards that qualify as "performance-based" compensation under Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m).
- *Dividends.* Dividends or dividend equivalents on stock options, SARs or unearned performance shares under the 2015 Plan will not be paid.

At March 31, 2017, total unrecognized deferred stock compensation expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted-average vesting periods of 0.3 years for outstanding grants was \$0.4 million.

The fair value of option awards is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option valuation model.

Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by employees who receive equity awards, and subsequent events are not indicative of the reasonableness of the original estimates of fair value made by us.

Stock-based compensation expense is recorded only for those awards expected to vest. Currently, the forfeiture rate used to calculate stock-based compensation expense is zero, which approximates the effective actual forfeiture rate. The rate is adjusted if actual forfeitures differ from the estimates in order to recognize compensation cost only for those awards that actually vest. If factors change and different assumptions are employed in future periods, the share-based compensation expense may differ from that recognized in previous periods.

Stock-based award activity was as follows:

	<b>Options</b>	<b>Weighted- Average Exercise Price</b>	<b>Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life</b>	<b>Aggregate Intrinsic Value</b>
Balance, December 31, 2016	273,550	\$ 13.70	5.02	\$ —
Forfeited during 2017	(16,303)	15.93	—	—
Balance, March 31, 2017	<u>257,247</u>	<u>\$ 13.76</u>	<u>4.66</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Exercisable on March 31, 2017	<u>206,467</u>	<u>\$ 14.75</u>	<u>4.14</u>	<u>\$ —</u>



**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
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The options granted have a contract term ranging between three and ten years. Options granted typically vest over a four-year period, with 25% vesting after one year and the remainder ratably over the remaining three years.

Of the Company's outstanding options, options to purchase 251,248 shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding and options to purchase 206,467 shares of the Company's common stock were exercisable under the 2013 Plan and options to purchase 6,000 shares of the Company's common stock were outstanding with none exercisable under the 2015 Plan on March 31, 2017.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2017:

<u>Exercise Prices</u>	<u>Options Outstanding</u>			<u>Options Exercisable</u>	
	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life</u> (In years)	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Number of Shares</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price</u>
\$0-\$10.00	96,251	6.38	\$ 7.74	57,423	\$ 7.69
\$10.01-\$15.00	30,751	6.58	\$ 12.64	21,605	\$ 12.50
\$15.01-\$20.00	112,089	2.77	\$ 17.68	109,740	\$ 17.50
\$20.01-\$25.00	18,156	3.90	\$ 23.34	17,699	\$ 23.37
	<u>257,247</u>	<u>4.66</u>	<u>\$ 13.76</u>	<u>206,467</u>	<u>\$ 14.75</u>

Stock based compensation expense consisted of the following:

	<u>Three Months Ended</u> <u>March 31,</u>	
	<u>2017</u> <u>(unaudited)</u>	<u>2016</u> <u>(unaudited)</u>
Research and development	\$ 169,000	\$ 161,000
General and administrative	101,000	215,000
	<u>\$ 270,000</u>	<u>\$ 376,000</u>

**Warrants**

From time to time, we issue warrants to purchase shares of our common stock to investors, note holders and to non-employees for services rendered or to be rendered in the future. The following table represents the activity for warrants outstanding, exchanged, and issued for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Balance outstanding at December 31, 2016	5,358,881	\$ 3.77
Issued for Convertible Unsecured Notes	62,500	3.00
Balance outstanding at March 31, 2017	<u>5,421,381</u>	<u>\$ 3.76</u>

All warrants were exercisable at March 31, 2017, the weighted average exercise price per share was \$3.76 and the weighted average remaining life was 4.40 years. The warrants outstanding as of March 31, 2017 had no intrinsic value.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
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*Convertible Unsecured Notes Warrants*

On September 1, 2016, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 124,999 shares of common stock to the holders of the Convertible Unsecured Notes payable. Under the terms of Securities Purchase Agreement for the Convertible Unsecured Notes, the holders of the Convertible Unsecured Notes were entitled, in the aggregate, to receive additional warrants to purchase up to 62,500 shares of common stock on each of the following dates: November 1, 2016, December 1, 2016, December 31, 2016, and January 30, 2017, in each case only in the event that the Convertible Unsecured Notes are not repaid or converted into an equity transaction prior to each issuance date. The Company issued warrants to purchase up to 250,000 shares of the Company's common stock between November 1, 2016 and January 30, 2017, each with a five-year term. The September 1, 2016 and November 1, 2016 warrants were issued with a \$4.00 per share exercise price, subsequently amended to a \$3.00 per share exercise price. The Company recorded the difference in fair value, valued using the Black Scholes pricing model as \$30,000 as a result of the price change as an additional debt discount to be amortized over the expected remaining life of the Convertible Unsecured Notes. The warrants issued on December 1, 2016, December 31, 2016 and January 30, 2017 were issued with a \$3.00 per share exercise price.

Warrants outstanding as of March 31, 2017 consist of:

	<b>Issue Date</b>	<b>Expiry Date</b>	<b>Number of Warrants</b>	<b>Exercise Price per Share</b>
2013 Services Warrants—July	Jul-13	Jul-18	9,494	\$ 37.50
2013 Services Warrants—August	Aug-13	Aug-18	729	37.50
2013 Services Warrants—November	Nov-13	Nov-18	2,400	50.00
2014 Services Warrants—April(1)	Apr-14	Apr-19	13,657	39.00
2014 Services Warrants—September(2)	Aug-14	Aug-19	16,000	25.00
2014 PIPE Warrants—September(3)	Sept-14	Sept-18	26,500	25.00
2014 Services Warrants—November(4)	Nov-14	Nov-18	6,500	25.00
2014 Settlement Warrants—December(5)	Dec-14	Dec-19	38,464	25.00
2015 Senior Notes Warrants(6)(14)	Apr/May-15	Apr/May-20	219,785	3.00
2015 Services Warrants—May(7)	May-15	May-20	5,514	12.50
2015 LOC Guarantee Warrants—November(8)	Nov-15	Nov-20	74,000	15.00
2015 Debt Amendment Warrants—December(9)(15)	Dec-15	Dec-20	50,000	3.00
2015 PIPE Warrants—December(10)(15)	Dec-15	Dec-20	312,500	4.00
2016 Debt Amendment Warrants—February(11)(15)	Feb-16	Feb-21	50,000	3.00
2016 Debt Amendment Warrants—March(12)(15)	Mar-16	Mar-21	500,000	3.00
2016 Unsecured Debt Warrants (13)	Sep-16–Jan-17	Sep-21–Jan-22	374,499	3.00
2016 Senior Notes Warrants	Dec-16	Dec-21	3,720,839	3.00
Warrants outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2017			<u>5,421,381</u>	<u>\$ 3.76</u>

- (1) The 2014 Services Warrants—April were issued for fees incurred in conjunction with the issuance of convertible notes in 2014. The warrants were valued on the issuance date at \$11.50 per share in conjunction with the valuation approach used for the initial valuation of the warrants issued in connection with the convertible notes issued in 2014.
- (2) The 2014 Services Warrants—September were issued to a consultant in exchange for advisory services with no readily available fair value. The warrants were originally issued at an exercise price of \$39.00 per share and had a one-time price reset provision to the exercise price of the warrants issued to investors in the convertible notes offering in April 2014 if the exercise price of such convertible notes warrants changed prior to September 30, 2014. On September 22, 2014, the exercise price was changed to \$25.00 per share. There are no further exercise price changes for this warrant series. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$131,000 on the issuance date with an additional \$6,000 recorded to expense on September 22, 2014 to reflect the change in fair value resulting from the exercise price change.
- (3) On September 22, 2014, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 26,500 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$25.00 per share in conjunction with placement agent services for the Company's September 2014 private equity placement. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$296,000 on the issuance date.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
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- (4) On November 26, 2014, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 6,500 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$25.00 per share for compensation for investor relations services provided. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$43,000 on the issuance date.
- (5) On December 1, 2014, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 19,232 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$39.00 per share and on December 15, 2014 issued warrants to purchase up to 19,232 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$25.00 per share to settle potential legal disputes resulting from claims made by the investors in the November 2013 private equity placement. The warrants issued on December 1, 2014 were issued concurrent with the issuance of 8,462 shares of the Company's common stock in partial settlement of the potential legal disputes arising from claims by two investors. The Company settled all remaining potential legal disputes with all of the remaining investors in the November 2013 private placement on December 15, 2014 by issuing the second tranche of warrants and setting the exercise price of each warrant series issued at \$25.00 with no further reset provisions. The combined issuance of the warrants and expense resulting from any price changes were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$246,000 and expensed to general and administrative expense.
- (6) On April 23, 2015, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 136,267 shares of common stock and on May 7, 2015, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 83,518 shares of common stock, each with an exercise price of \$12.50 per share in conjunction with the 2015 Senior Notes described in Note 9. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$2,139,000 on the issuance date. On August 24, 2016, the exercise price of the warrants was reduced to \$4.00 per share. Concurrent with the issuance of the 2016 Senior Notes, the exercise price of the warrants was further reduced to \$3.00 per share.
- (7) On May 1, 2015, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 5,514 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$12.50 per share in conjunction with placement agent services for the Company's May 2015 private equity placement. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$56,000 on the issuance date.
- (8) On November 2, 2015, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 74,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$15.00 per share in conjunction with the Letter of Credit described in Note 17. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$246,000 on the issuance date. The warrants are exercisable beginning on November 1, 2016.
- (9) On December 30, 2015, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 50,000 shares of common stock with an initial exercise price of \$12.50 per share in conjunction with the amendment of the 2015 Senior Notes in December 2015, as described in Note 9 above. On March 31, 2016, concurrent with the issuance of the March 2016 Warrants, the exercise price was reduced to \$5.00 per share. On August 24, 2016, the exercise price of the warrants was reduced to \$4.00 per share. Concurrent with the issuance of the 2016 Senior Notes, the exercise price of the warrants was further reduced to \$3.00 per share.
- (10) On December 31, 2015, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 312,500 shares of common stock with an initial exercise price of \$5.00 per share in conjunction with the December private equity placement (the "December PIPE"). The warrants initially provided that if, prior to the earlier of June 30, 2016 or thirty days after the date on which the December PIPE shares and underlying warrants are registered for resale, the Company issued common share derivative securities at a price per share less than \$5.00 per share, the Company was obligated to reduce the exercise price of the December PIPE warrants to a price per share equal to the newly issued shares or derivative common stock securities. This price protection clause expired on June 30, 2016. On August 24, 2016, the exercise price of the warrants was reduced to \$4.00 per share. Concurrent with the issuance of the 2016 Senior Notes the exercise price of the warrants was further reduced to \$3.00 per share.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
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- (11) On February 2, 2016, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 50,000 shares of common stock with an initial exercise price of \$12.50 per share in conjunction with the amendment of the 2015 Senior Notes in December 2015, as described in Note 9 above. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$148,000 on the issuance date and were recorded as a derivative liability and additional debt discount. The warrants provided that, in the event that the Company issued additional common stock derivative securities at a price per share less than the exercise price, the Company was obligated to reduce the exercise price of the February 2016 Warrants to a price per share equal to the newly issued shares or derivative common stock securities. On March 31, 2016, concurrent with the issuance of the additional debt amendment warrants, the exercise price was reduced to \$5.00 per share. This price protection clause expired on June 30, 2016. On August 24, 2016, the exercise price of the warrants was reduced to \$4.00 per share. Concurrent with the issuance of the 2016 Senior Notes, the exercise price of the warrants was further reduced to \$3.00 per share.
- (12) On March 31, 2016, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 500,000 shares of common stock with an initial exercise price of \$5.00 per share in conjunction with the amendment of the 2015 Senior Notes in December 2015, as described in Note 9 above. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$1,497,000 on the issuance date and were recorded as a derivative liability and additional debt discount. The warrants provided that, in the event that the Company issued additional common stock derivative securities at a price per share less than the exercise price, the Company was obligated to reduce the exercise price of the March 2016 Warrants to a price per share equal to the newly issued shares or derivative common stock securities. This price protection clause expired on June 30, 2016. On August 24, 2016, the exercise price of the warrants was reduced to \$4.00 per share. Concurrent with the issuance of the 2016 Senior Notes, the exercise price of the warrants was further reduced to \$3.00 per share.
- (13) On September 1, 2016, the Company issued warrants to purchase up to 124,999 shares of common stock with an initial exercise price of \$4.00 per share in conjunction with Unsecured Convertible Notes as described in Note 9 above. The warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$271,000 on the issuance date and were recorded as additional debt discount. Between November 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, the Company issued additional warrants to purchase up to 187,500 shares of common stock, as described above. The additional warrants were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at \$305,000 and were recorded as additional debt discount. Concurrent with the issuance of the 2016 Senior Notes, the exercise price of the warrants issued on November 1, 2016 was reduced to \$3.00 per share. The warrants issued on December 1, 2016, December 31, 2016, and January 30, 2017 were issued with an initial exercise price of \$3.00 per share. On January 30, 2017 the Company issued 62,500 warrants with an exercise price of \$3.00 per share
- (14) Warrant exercise price was reduced from \$12.50 to \$4.00 per share on August 24, 2016 and further reduced to \$3.00 per share concurrent with the issuance of the 2016 Senior Notes.
- (15) Warrant exercise price was reduced from \$5.00 to \$4.00 per share on August 24, 2016 and further reduced to \$3.00 per share concurrent with the issuance of the 2016 Senior Notes. On August 24, 2016, the warrant agreement was amended to remove all provisions that had previously required derivative liability accounting treatment.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
**(unaudited)**

**Note 14—Commitments and Contingencies**

We may become a party to litigation in the normal course of business. We accrue for open claims based on our historical experience and available insurance coverage. In the opinion of management, there are no legal matters involving us that would have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Lease

We lease our office facility, research and development facility and equipment under operating leases, which for the most part, are renewable. The leases also provide that we pay insurance and taxes. Our primary operating lease expired on December 31, 2016 and we extended the lease for a three-month period ending March 31, 2017 at a reduced interim rate. We signed a new lease on February 2017 for a separate facility and moved into our new headquarters facilities in April 2017.

Through March 31, 2017, our headquarters was located at 9400 Toledo Way, Irvine, California 92618. The property consisted of a mixed use commercial office, production, and warehouse facility of 32,649 square feet and expired December 31, 2016. We extended the lease at a reduced rate until March 31, 2017. The monthly rent was \$15,000 per month for the three months ended March 31, 2017. As of April 1, 2017, our headquarters are located at 8965 Research Drive, Irvine, California 92618 and consists of a mixed use commercial office of 4,960 square feet. From January through March 2017, our monthly rent was \$15,000 for the Toledo Way property holdover and, from April 1, 2017, our monthly rent is \$10,168 per month, with annual escalations on April 1, 2018 to \$10,473 per month and on April 1, 2019 to \$10,787 per month for the Research Drive property. The Toledo Way lease terminated on April 1, 2017 and the Research Drive property lease expires on March 31, 2020.

Future minimum rental payments under operating leases that have initial noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year as of March 31, 2017 are as follows:

Nine months ending December 31, 2017	\$ 92,000
Year ending December 31, 2018	125,000
Year ending December 31, 2019	128,000
Year ending December 31, 2020	32,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 377,000</b>

In addition, we lease space from the Regents of the University of California, Irvine, for the installation and demonstration of the EC250 equipment. The lease expired on January 1, 2015 and reverted to a month-to-month lease with a monthly payment of \$7,780. The university will provide certain goods and services including certain research and development services.

Standby Letter of Credit

Pursuant to the terms of the CLA, the Company is required to provide a backstop security of \$2.1 million to secure performance of certain obligations under the CLA (the "Backstop Security"). Effective November 2, 2015, the Company executed that certain Backstop Security Support Agreement (the "Support Agreement"), pursuant to which an investor agreed to provide the Company with financial and other assistance (including the provision of sufficient and adequate collateral) as necessary in order for the Company to obtain a \$2.1 million letter of credit acceptable to Dresser-Rand as the Backstop Security and with an expiration date of June 30, 2017 ("Letter of Credit"). If the investor is required to make any payments on the Letter of Credit, subject to the terms of the Intercreditor Agreement (as defined below), the Company must reimburse the investor the full amount of any such payment. Such payment obligation is secured by a pledge of certain collateral of the Company pursuant to a Security Agreement dated November 2, 2015 ("Security Agreement"), and the security interest in favor of and the payment obligations to the investor are subject to the terms of that certain Subordination and Intercreditor Agreement executed concurrently with the Support Agreement and Security Agreement (the "Intercreditor Agreement") by and among the investor, the Company and the collateral agent pursuant to the Senior Notes.

The term of the Company's obligations under the Support Agreement (the "Term") commenced on November 2, 2015, the issuance date of the Letter of Credit, and will terminate on the earliest of: (a) replacement of the Letter of Credit with an alternative Backstop Security in favor of Dresser-Rand, (b) Dresser-Rand eliminating the Backstop Security requirement under the CLA, or (c) the last day of the twenty-fourth calendar month following the commencement of the Term. In consideration of the investor's support commitment, the Company paid the investor a one-time fee equal to 4% of the amount of the Letter of Credit and is obligated to pay a monthly fee equal to 1% of the amount of the Letter of Credit for the first twelve months. If the Support Agreement has not terminated after the initial twelve months, the Company will pay another one-time fee equal to 4% of the amount of the Letter of Credit, and a monthly fee equal to 2% of the amount of the Letter of Credit for up to another twelve months.

**Ener-Core, Inc.**  
**Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**  
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Concurrent with the execution of an amendment to the CMLA in April 2017, as described in Note 15 below, we and Dresser-Rand agreed to modify the requirements for our existing Backstop Security. As modified, we are required to maintain a \$500,000 Backstop Security, reduced from \$2.1 million, and the Backstop Security was extended from June 2017 to March 31, 2018.

**Note 15—Subsequent Events**

*Amendment to CMLA*

In April 2017, we executed an amendment to the CMLA with Dresser-Rand, pursuant to which Dresser-Rand paid a cash payment of \$1.2 million in April 2017, which represents advance payments on license fees for KG2/PO units representing less than the required minimum number of licenses which would otherwise be required to maintain their exclusivity under the CMLA, as amended. In exchange for this payment, we have agreed to provide a total credit of \$1,760,000 against future license payments associated for these KG2/PO units, consisting of a payment credit of \$1,200,000 and an additional discount of \$560,000.

The Amendment further settled certain expense claims made by each party and provided for a mutual release. Because of this claims settlement, the Company accrued \$124,000 at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The payment of the claims accrual is to be made in advance of certain future license fee payments payable from Dresser-Rand to the Company, expected during 2017.

Concurrent with the execution of the amendment to the CMLA in April 2017 and effective on April 19, 2017, we and Dresser-Rand agreed to modify the requirements for our existing Backstop Security, as described below.

*Amendments to Backstop Security and Senior Notes*

On April 27, 2017, we executed an amendment to the Support Agreement (the “BSSA Amendment”) with an individual investor (the “Guarantor”) to amend the terms of the Backstop Security and conform the terms of the Support Agreement and related Letter of Credit to the terms of the CMLA, as amended. The BSSA Amendment (i) reduces the security obligation underlying the Letter of Credit from \$2.1 million to \$500,000, consistent with the current terms of the CMLA, as amended, (ii) extends the term of the Backstop Security to March 31, 2018, (iii) reduces the related fee payable under the Support Agreement to 1% per month for the remainder of the term, (iv) provides that, in consideration of the Guarantor’s agreement to the BSSA Amendment, we agreed to amend and restate the warrant originally issued to the Guarantor in connection with the execution of the Support Agreement to reduce the exercise price per share of common stock to \$3.00 and insert a beneficial ownership blocker provision at 4.99% (as amended and restated, the “Restated Warrant”), and (v) provides that, in further consideration of the Guarantor’s agreement to the BSSA Amendment, we agreed to issue the Guarantor an additional warrant (the “Warrant”) to purchase 41,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share, subject to a 4.99% beneficial ownership blocker.

In connection with the execution of the BSSA Amendment, on April 27, 2017, we and certain investors holding Senior Notes executed first amendments to such Senior Notes to revise the definition of “Backstop Agreement” to include any amendments, restatements, supplements or other modifications thereof, as may be permitted thereunder.

*Warrants for Support Agreement*

On April 27, 2017, in connection with the execution of the BSSA Amendment, we amended and restated the Restated Warrant and issued the Warrant to the Guarantor. The Restated Warrant and the Warrant are exercisable for cash or by way of a cashless exercise and provide that the exercise price thereof will be adjusted upon the occurrence of certain events such as stock dividends, stock splits and other similar events. The Restated Warrant and Warrant include a blocker provision that prevents us from effecting any exercise in the event that the holder, together with certain affiliated parties, would beneficially own in excess of 4.99% of the shares of common stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to such exercise.

## **Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.**

*Unless otherwise indicated, the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition is as of March 31, 2017. Our results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q and the audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016.*

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

Forward-looking statements contained in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q are made under the Safe Harbor Provision of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties, assumptions, and other factors, which, if they do not materialize or prove correct, could cause our results to differ materially from historical results, or those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements, including statements containing the words "can," "may," "scheduled," "planned," "expects," "believes," "strategy," "opportunity," "anticipates," and similar words. These statements may include, among others, plans, strategies, and objectives of management for future operations; any statements regarding proposed new products, services, or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; statements of belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. The information contained in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q is as of the date of this report. Except as otherwise expressly referenced herein, we assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements.

### **Overview**

Our proprietary and patented Power Oxidation technology is designed to create greater industrial efficiencies by providing the opportunity to convert low-quality organic waste gases generated from industrial processes into usable on-site energy, therefore decreasing both operating costs and significantly reducing environmentally harmful gaseous emissions. We design, develop, license, manufacture and market our Power Oxidizers, which, when bundled with an electricity generating turbine in the 250 kilowatt, or kW, and 2 megawatt, or MW, sizes, are called Powerstations. We currently partner and are pursuing partnerships with large established manufacturers to integrate our Power Oxidizer with their gas turbines, with the goal to open substantial new opportunities for our partners to market these modified gas turbines to industries for which traditional power generation technologies previously were not technically feasible. We currently manufacture our Powerstations in the 250 kW size and manufacture just the Power Oxidizer for the 2 MW size. Beginning in 2017, Dresser-Rand a.s., a subsidiary of Dresser-Rand Group Inc., a Siemens company, or Dresser-Rand, will manufacture the 2 MW Power Oxidizers under a manufacturing license and will pay us a non-refundable license fee for each unit manufactured by Dresser-Rand.

Historically, basic industries such as Petroleum, Plastics, Steel and Paper have consumed electricity in their manufacturing processes and created heat for their manufacturing processes through the burning of fossil fuels in a combustion chamber. Nearly all such combustion chambers use high quality premium fuels and burn those fuels at high temperatures, while low-quality waste gases were typically destroyed or vented into the atmosphere. Worldwide, these industrial processes collectively contribute approximately 32% of total global greenhouse gas emissions. Our technology utilizes these waste gases by modifying turbines with our gradual oxidation vessel. Inside this vessel, pressure and temperature are applied over time to destroy contaminants and return a substantially low emission source of energy in the form of heat. This heat then powers a turbine, spinning a generator and creating electricity. This technology can potentially unlock a new, global source of clean power generation (electricity, steam and/or heat energy) while reducing harmful emissions. Our goal is to enable industrial process facilities to generate clean energy from their existing waste gases, thereby reducing the amount of energy they purchase from their regional utilities, and simultaneously reducing the cost of compliance with local, state, and federal air quality regulations by avoiding the chemicals, catalysts and complex permitting required by existing pollution abatement systems.

## **Our Products and Value Proposition**

We have developed a 250 kW Power Oxidizer that we integrate with a 250 kW gas turbine to produce 250 kW Powerstations. We have Powerstations currently in operation at a landfill site in the Netherlands and at the Irvine campus of the University of California, Irvine, and one additional Powerstation currently in the production phase expected to be installed at a landfill in southern California. We have also built a Power Oxidizer of a significantly larger size, capable of generating sufficient heat and airflow to power a KG2 turbine produced by Dresser-Rand. Together, the Power Oxidizer and KG2 turbine comprise a 2 MW KG2/PO unit. The initial unit was constructed in the first quarter of 2016 and was used in field tests during 2016 at a third party location in Southern California. We have sold two 2 MW KG2/PO units to Dresser-Rand, each of which was delivered to the Stockton, California biorefinery site owned by Pacific Ethanol in October 2016. In December 2016, we combined the 2 MW Power Oxidizers with KG2 turbines and installed the resulting KG2/PO units. Final commissioning has been delayed due to project changes outside of the scope of our deliverables under the larger project installation, although we expect final commissioning to occur in the second quarter of 2017. We believe this scaled-up version of our Power Oxidizer, once combined with the KG2 turbine, results in a Powerstation product that is better aligned with the scale of emissions (and energy requirements) observed at the industrial facilities that we believe stand to benefit most from this technology. As with the 250 kW Powerstation, the larger Powerstations are designed to provide an alternative to typical combustion-based power generation and enable industries to utilize their own waste gases to generate power.

We also expect to integrate our Power Oxidizer technology into additional sized gas turbines as well as other applications that can use the heat generated by our Power Oxidizers to power other industrial applications. We believe other waste gas-to-heat opportunities, powered by an ultra-low pollution Power Oxidizer, include: (i) the generation of steam from coupling a Power Oxidizer with a traditional steam boiler, (ii) use in industrial grade dryers for kilns or industrial drying customer requirements, and (iii) use in industrial chiller units for customers requiring cold air or water in their processes.

We believe our Power Oxidizers provide a significantly lower fuel cost per kilowatt hour since they can operate using both premium and refined natural gas, a wide variety of lower quality, low hydrocarbon gases, traditionally considered to be “waste” gases, as well as certain volatile organic compounds, or VOCs, such as paint solvents. These gases and compounds are typically seen as a waste by-product of industrial processes, which often represent a source of pollution and, in turn, require expensive waste abatement equipment and significant recurring operating costs. As such, our Power Oxidizers are designed to serve as an opportunity for our industrial customers to reduce their fuel costs.

We also believe our Power Oxidizers provide a superior air pollution waste abatement solution for industrial customers. Typically, industrial customers require electricity and steam and generate industrial gases as a by-product of their facility operations. Prior to the introduction of our Powerstations, these customers would purchase or produce energy using a traditional gas turbine, which uses a combustion chamber to ignite natural gas and generates air pollution in the form of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides. The gas turbine and by-product gases generally require pollution control equipment and recurring costs in order to comply with existing pollution standards, which vary by geography. Since both the natural gas fuel and the industrial by-product gases oxidize in our Power Oxidizers over a much longer time than combustion heat sources, the Power Oxidizer reduces both the gas fuels and by-products to levels below substantially all of the existing and proposed air quality emission standards in most areas of the world.

## **Dresser-Rand 2 MW Integration**

On November 14, 2014, we entered into a Commercial License Agreement, or, as amended, the CLA, with Dresser-Rand through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Ener-Core Power, Inc., which granted Dresser-Rand the right to market and sell the Dresser-Rand KG2-3GEF 2 MW gas turbine coupled with our Power Oxidizer, or a Combined System, and the exclusive right to commercialize our Power Oxidizer, within the 1–4 MW range of power capacity, bundled with the Dresser-Rand KG2 gas-turbine product line. Between November 14, 2014 and December 31, 2016, we integrated the equipment and conducted field tests on the initial Combined System, located in Corona, California. By April 2017, with the execution of the amendment of the CMLA, as described below, we had passed all required field tests on the initial Combined System and were required to conduct one additional field test on one of the two production systems located at the Stockton, California biorefinery site owned by Pacific Ethanol, Inc., or Pacific Ethanol, which we sold to Dresser-Rand and delivered to the installation site in Stockton in October 2016. In December 2016, we combined the 2 MW Power Oxidizers with KG2 turbines and installed the resulting Combined Systems. In April 2017, we conducted the remaining test on one of the Stockton Combined Systems and, in May 2017, provided the test results to Dresser-Rand for their review.



## Dresser-Rand Commercial and Manufacturing Agreement

On June 29, 2016, we entered into a Commercial and Manufacturing License Agreement, or the CMLA, with Dresser-Rand, through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Ener-Core Power, Inc. In April 2017, we amended the terms of the CMLA to make the CMLA effective as of January 1, 2017, at which time it superseded and replaced the original CLA signed in 2014.

Under the CMLA, as amended, Dresser-Rand has a worldwide license to manufacture, market, commercialize and sell the Power Oxidizer as part of the Combined System within the 1 MW to 4 MW range of power capacity, or the License. Initially, the License will be exclusive, even as to us, and will remain exclusive for so long as Dresser-Rand sells a minimum of number of units of the Combined System in each sales threshold, or the Sales Threshold, over a predetermined Sales Threshold time period, subject to certain conditions and exceptions. The initial Sales Threshold shall begin on the earlier of the "Initial System Completion Date" or July 15, 2017 and will be fifteen months long. The Initial System Completion Date is the date at which the final operational field test is accepted by Dresser-Rand and is expected in the second quarter of 2017. Each subsequent Sales Threshold will be one year in length thereafter. If Dresser-Rand does not meet either the initial or any subsequent Sales Threshold, and the Sales Threshold is not otherwise waived, Dresser-Rand may maintain exclusivity of the License by making a true-up payment to us for each unit that is in deficit of the Sales Threshold, or a True-Up Payment; *provided, however*, that Dresser-Rand may not maintain an exclusive License by making a True-Up Payment for more than two consecutive sales threshold periods. In the event Dresser-Rand does not meet the Sales Threshold, does not qualify for a waiver and elects not to make the True-Up Payment, the License will convert to a nonexclusive License.

Upon a sale by Dresser-Rand of a Combined System unit to a customer, before any discounts, the CMLA requires Dresser-Rand to make a license fee payment to us equal to a percentage of the sales price of the Combined System purchased, in accordance with a predetermined fee schedule that is anticipated to result in a payment of between \$370,000 and \$650,000 per Combined System unit sold, or the License Fee. Payment terms to us from Dresser-Rand will be 50% of each License Fee within 30 days of order and 50% upon the earlier of the Combined System commissioning or twelve months after the order date.

In April 2017, we executed an amendment to the CMLA with Dresser-Rand, pursuant to which Dresser-Rand paid us \$1.2 million in cash in April 2017, which represents advance payments on license fees for KG2/PO units representing less than the required minimum number of licenses which would otherwise be required to maintain their exclusivity under the CMLA. In exchange for this payment, we have agreed to provide a total credit of \$1,760,000 against future license payments associated for these KG2/PO units, consisting of a payment credit of \$1,200,000 and an additional discount of \$560,000.

Dresser-Rand may also request that we undertake design and development work on modifications to the Combined Systems, each referred to as a Bespoke Development. We and Dresser-Rand will negotiate any fees resulting from any such Bespoke Development on a case-by-case basis. Further, any obligation by us to undertake such Bespoke Development will be conditioned upon the execution of mutually agreed-upon documentation.

As long as the exclusive License remains in effect, we will provide certain ongoing sales and marketing support services, at no additional cost to Dresser-Rand, subject to certain restrictions. Any additional sales and marketing services agreed upon by us and Dresser-Rand will be compensated at an hourly rate to be upwardly adjusted annually.

If we and Dresser-Rand so elect, we will manufacture a certain number of Power Oxidizers as part of a certain number of Combined System projects during a transition period, or the Transition Phase, beginning after execution of the CMLA and prior to the period in which Dresser-Rand manufactures its first three Power Oxidizers as part of at least two individual Combined System projects, or the Initial Manufacturing Phase, as mutually agreed by the parties. So long as the License remains exclusive during the Transition Phase, if any, and the Initial Manufacturing Phase, we will provide a mutually agreed upon number of hours of engineering support services. After the conclusion of the Initial Manufacturing Phase, we will, for so long as the License remains exclusive, continue providing up to an agreed upon number of hours of such support services on an annual basis at no additional cost to Dresser-Rand, subject to certain conditions. Any additional engineering support services agreed upon by us and Dresser-Rand will be compensated at an hourly rate, to be upwardly adjusted annually. During the Transition Phase, we must also develop the spare parts list pertaining to the scope of supply to allow Dresser-Rand to offer service agreements for the Combined System.

Under the CLA, we were required to maintain a backstop security, or Backstop Security, in favor of Dresser-Rand in support of all products manufactured, supplied or otherwise provided by us during the period beginning on the execution date of the CLA, or the Execution Date, and continuing through the expiration of the warranty period for the Combined System units sold to customers as of the Execution Date. Concurrent with the execution of the amendment to the CMLA in April 2017, we and Dresser-Rand modified the Backstop Security requirement to reduce the initial Backstop Security and to not require future backstop securities for future sales. In April 2017, we reduced our existing Backstop Security from \$2.1 million to \$500,000, and the existing Backstop Security termination date was extended from June 2017 to March 31, 2018.

Dresser-Rand must also: (i) develop the controls strategy for the Dresser-Rand gas turbine control system and integrate it with the Power Oxidizer control system; (ii) with support from us, manufacture and commercialize the Combined System following the Transition Phase; (iii) with support from us, develop and prioritize sales opportunities for the Combined System; (iv) assume the sales lead role with respect to each customer; and (v) take commercial lead in developing sales to customers. In addition, Dresser-Rand will be primarily responsible for overall warranty and other commercial conditions to Combined System customers, as well as sole project and service provider and interface with customers. Dresser-Rand will also be responsible for warranty, service and after-sales technical assistance for all portions of Combined Systems that comprise Dresser-Rand products. We, however, will be responsible for warranty and service for all products manufactured or otherwise provided by us prior to or during the Transition Phase.

The CMLA prohibits us from, without the prior written consent of Dresser-Rand, permitting the creation of any encumbrance, lien or pledge of its intellectual property which would result in any modification to, revocation of, impairment of or other adverse effect on Dresser-Rand's rights with respect to the exclusive License. In addition, all intellectual property rights that are owned by either us or Dresser-Rand as of the Execution Date will remain the sole property of such party, subject to the licenses described in the CMLA. The CMLA also contains provisions that govern the treatment of process and technology developments and any joint inventions that (i) relate to the subject matter of the CMLA and (ii) occur after the Execution Date and during the term thereof.

The CMLA also contains certain restrictions on publicity and obligates Dresser-Rand to use its commercially reasonable efforts to include our name and logo and otherwise promote our brand and Power Oxidizers in a mutually agreed-upon manner. We and Dresser-Rand have also mutually agreed to withhold disclosure of certain commercial and technologically sensitive terms of the CMLA including technical specifications, License Fee percentages, and the Sales Threshold minimum annual quantities to maintain exclusivity.

### **Commercial Sales Efforts**

We are entering the CHP market, which is highly competitive and historically conservative in its acceptance of new technologies. To date, we have sold and delivered one 250 kW commercial Powerstation unit to the Netherlands and have sold one additional 250 kW Powerstation unit to a landfill site in Southern California, which is scheduled for delivery in 2017. We have also sold two 2 MW Power Oxidizers to Dresser-Rand, which were delivered to a Stockton, California biorefinery site owned by Pacific Ethanol in October 2016 and installed in December 2016, but which remain subject to acceptance conditions that were not met as of March 31, 2017. These three systems, combined with the Dresser-Rand license fees of \$1.6 million, represent our \$4.6 million order backlog as of May 12, 2017. To date, we have billed \$4.2 million and collected \$4.1 million of our existing backlog.

In May 2016, we received a conditional purchase order for four 250 kW Powerstations expected to be installed on a landfill site in Southern California and scheduled for delivery in late 2017. This order is valued at approximately \$4.0 million and is subject to additional pre-sales engineering and permitting requirements. We continue to be involved in the pre-sales activity for this project and expect an ordering decision by the end of the third quarter of 2017.

In April 2017, we executed an amendment to the CMLA with Dresser-Rand, pursuant to which Dresser-Rand paid us \$1.2 million in April 2017. This payment represents an advance payment on future license fees for KG2/PO units to be sold under the CMLA. We have not, as yet, received a purchase order for any system subject to this license fee advance. As such, we do not consider the \$1.2 million advance to be backlog as of May 12, 2017.

#### ***Dresser-Rand Initial Commercial Activity***

In January 2015, Pacific Ethanol announced the first sale of the new KG2-3GEF/PO unit, which placed a two unit order with Dresser-Rand. Pursuant to the terms of the CLA, we began working on the initial phase of these two systems immediately after the announcement of the order received by Dresser-Rand from Pacific Ethanol. In August 2015, we received a binding purchase order from Dresser-Rand for two KG2/PO Power Oxidizer units rated for 1.75 MW for a total purchase price of \$2.1 million, subsequently changed to \$2.0 million by mutual agreement. We received the entire \$2.0 million purchase price in the fourth quarter of 2015 after we satisfied the Dresser-Rand performance security requirement in November 2015. In September 2016, we secured the release of the license fees payable from Dresser-Rand, which had previously been placed in an escrow account and which were contingent upon satisfaction of the "Full-Scale Acceptance Test," or FSAT, a technical milestone under the CLA that included a multitude of tests using a full, working Combined System. We received \$1.1 million in cash, representing the \$1.6 million license fee net of \$500,000 paid to Dresser-Rand for engineering services. We have not recognized the license fees as revenues as of March 31, 2017, since the FSAT under the CLA, which was incorporated into the CMLA, as amended, was not completed as of March 31, 2017.

#### ***Other Commercial Efforts***

In May 2015, we received an award for our second commercial EC250 Powerstation as part of a California Energy Commission award of \$1.5 million to the University of California, Irvine's Advanced Power & Energy Program. We received a formal purchase order of approximately \$900,000 in the third quarter of 2015 and through September 30, 2016 we have billed and collected \$815,000. We anticipate that delivery and commission of this Powerstation will occur in 2017.

During 2016, our commercial sales and marketing focus was to work with the domestic and international sales and marketing teams from Dresser-Rand to facilitate additional KG2/PO unit sales in order to drive Power Oxidizer sales. While we expect to close multiple KG2/PO opportunities in 2017, some of our potential orders for KG2/PO units require the successful completion of the FSAT procedures and the initial system commissioning, which we expect to occur in the second quarter of 2017. In parallel, our existing internal sales team has continued to advance commercial opportunities and enter new industrial markets with our EC250 product. We have also expanded our understanding of our greater, integrated Powerstation solution and are working towards value-added partnership relationships with key providers of products which can use our ultra-low emissions heat. We also intend to sell the Combined System, a full working KG2/PO unit described above, upon completion of the FSAT procedures. Several parties have expressed interest and we view the possible sale of the Combined System as a potential cash recovery later in 2017.

In April 2017, we executed an amendment to the CMLA with Dresser-Rand, pursuant to which Dresser-Rand agreed to pay us \$1.2 million in April 2017, which represents advances on license fees for future KG2/PO systems (as described in greater detail above). We believe that Dresser-Rand's decision to advance us such license fees future KG2/PO units represents a commitment to the commercial deployment of the KG2/PO units.

## **Revenue, Order-to-Cash Cycle and Customer Order Cash Flows**

Our order-to-cash cycle is lengthy and requires multiple steps to complete. As such, we utilize and evaluate certain metrics such as bookings, backlog, and billed backlog. The initial commercial phase involves our sales team identifying a suitable project and evaluating each site to determine whether our value proposition fits the potential customer's needs. We evaluate potential industrial sites based on the amount, density and quality of the waste gas produced, the impacts of air quality penalties and required pollution abatement, and the expected cost savings or sales value of on-site power production. We also evaluate with the potential customer whether there are other financial considerations that could further strengthen the economic payback to the potential customer (which could include revenue increases that may result from pollution abatement benefits or emission credits or tax avoidance). As part of this evaluation, we work with potential customers to produce financial models, which seek to capture and quantify all of the various benefits of the potential project to determine the overall economic payback to the potential customer. If the potential customer determines to proceed after this evaluation, we enter into an agreement with the customer, which typically includes purchase order arrangements.

Customer orders, which are defined as firm commitments to purchase with fixed and determinable prices and contracted delivery terms, are considered bookings and are included as backlog. From the date of booking until the projected shipping date, we follow the standard practices that are typically followed by other power equipment producers, which include payment terms that involve customer advance payments designed to mirror our cash inventory outlays for sourcing parts and materials necessary to assemble the power plants to achieve a neutral customer order cash flow until delivery. All customer advance payments are recorded as billings, are reported as billed backlog and are represented on our balance sheet as deferred revenue or customer advances. As the Power Oxidizer plant assets are built, the costs are capitalized as inventory.

Powerstations are shipped to the customer locations and assembled on site. We supervise the assembly and commissioning of the Powerstations, which can take several months to complete. Once commissioning of the fully installed Powerstation(s) is/(are) concluded and title passes to the customer, we issue the final billings and recognize revenues and costs of revenues by decrementing deferred revenues and inventory respectively.

We also charge customers for commissioning services, post-sale support, and post-warranty service and maintenance on our Power Oxidizer units. We provide a standard warranty, which typically ends between nine months and one year after commissioning.

## Operating Expense Reduction

Beginning in the first quarter of 2016, we evaluated our cash spending, including the costs incurred with our withdrawn underwritten public offering. Beginning in the second quarter of 2016, we identified and implemented cost reductions, primarily the reduction of employee and consulting headcount and professional services, and we implemented additional cost reductions later in 2016 and into early 2017. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we reduced our headcount and recorded \$100,000 of severance charges. We also downsized our office and manufacturing facilities and eliminated additional consultants. Our goal for 2017 is to bring our cash operating expenses (operating expenses excluding stock compensation and depreciation) to below \$1.0 million per quarter on a recurring basis and to receive payments from customers and licensors which will offset, in part, our research and development spending and further reduce our cash burn. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the following table reconciles our operating expenses to this target:

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 (unaudited)</b>
Operating Expenses	\$ 1,613,000
<u>Less:</u>	
Stock based compensation	(270,000)
Depreciation and amortization	(127,000)
Cash basis operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,246,000</u>

Included in operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2017 are \$100,000 of severance-related expenses, \$30,000 of employee headcount expenses incurred prior to our 2017 staff reductions, and \$116,000 of non-recurring consulting expenses and legal expenses primarily associated with the negotiation of the amendment to the CMLA with Dresser-Rand. We further expect that our rent expense will decrease by approximately \$35,000 per quarter for the remainder of 2017. Not included in operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2017 is \$65,000 in recurring employee-related expenses that were capitalized into inventory for the Pacific Ethanol commissioning work.

## Reverse Merger

Prior to the reverse merger discussed below, pursuant to a contribution agreement dated November 12, 2012 by and among FlexEnergy, Inc., FlexEnergy Energy Systems, Inc., and Ener-Core Power, Inc., Ener-Core Power, Inc. (formerly Flex Power Generation, Inc.) was spun-off from FlexEnergy, Inc. as a separate corporation. As part of that transaction, Ener-Core Power, Inc. received all of the assets (including intellectual property) and liabilities pertaining to the Power Oxidizer business, which was the business carved out of FlexEnergy, Inc.

We were originally incorporated on April 29, 2010 in Nevada under the name Inventtech, Inc. On April 16, 2013, we entered into a merger agreement with Ener-Core Power, Inc. and a wholly-owned merger sub, pursuant to which the merger sub merged with and into Ener-Core Power, Inc., with Ener-Core Power, Inc. as the surviving entity. Prior to the merger, we were a public reporting "shell company," as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. On May 6, 2013, the pre-merger public shell company effected a 30-for-1 forward split of its common stock. All share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect the effect of that stock split.

On July 1, 2013, we completed the reverse merger with Ener-Core Power, Inc., which remains our operating subsidiary. The merger was accounted for as a “reverse merger” and recapitalization. As part of the reverse merger, 120,520,000 shares of outstanding common stock of the pre-merger public shell company were cancelled (unadjusted for our July 8, 2015 reverse stock split). This cancellation has been retroactively accounted for as of the inception of Ener-Core Power, Inc. on November 12, 2012. Accordingly, Ener-Core Power, Inc. was deemed to be the accounting acquirer in the transaction and, consequently, the transaction was treated as a recapitalization of Ener-Core Power, Inc. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities and the historical operations that are reflected in the condensed consolidated financial statements are those of Ener-Core Power, Inc. and are recorded at the historical cost basis of Ener-Core Power, Inc. Our assets, liabilities and results of operations were de minimis at the time of the reverse merger.

### **Reverse Stock Split**

Our April 2015 and May 2015 senior notes (see discussion below under “Financing Activities”) had three covenants, one of which was the requirement to enter into a reverse stock split in order to increase our share price above \$5.00 per share in anticipation of an underwritten public offering. Our board of directors approved a reverse stock split of our authorized, issued and outstanding shares of common stock, as well as our authorized shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of which no shares are issued and outstanding, at a ratio of 1-for-50, or our Reverse Stock Split. On July 8, 2015, the Reverse Stock Split became effective and the total number of shares of common stock held by each stockholder of the Company converted automatically into the number of shares of common stock equal to: (i) the number of issued and outstanding shares of common stock held by each such stockholder immediately prior to the Reverse Stock Split divided by (ii) 50. We issued one whole share of the post-Reverse Stock Split common stock to any stockholder who otherwise would have received a fractional share as a result of the Reverse Stock Split, determined at the beneficial owner level by share certificate. As a result, no fractional shares were issued in connection with the Reverse Stock Split and no cash or other consideration was paid in connection with any fractional shares that would otherwise have resulted from the Reverse Stock Split. All share and per share amounts have been adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split.

Also on the effective date, all of our options, warrants and other convertible securities outstanding immediately prior to the Reverse Stock Split were adjusted by dividing the number of shares of common stock into which the options, warrants and other convertible securities are exercisable or convertible by 50 and multiplying the exercise or conversion price thereof by 50, all in accordance with the terms of the plans, agreements or arrangements governing such options, warrants and other convertible securities and subject to rounding to the nearest whole share. Such proportional adjustments were also made to the number of shares and restricted stock units issued and issuable under our equity compensation plans. The condensed consolidated financial statements and notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report give retroactive effect to the Reverse Stock Split for all periods presented.

### **Reincorporation**

Effective as of September 3, 2015, we changed our state of incorporation from the State of Nevada to the State of Delaware, or the Reincorporation, pursuant to a plan of conversion dated September 2, 2015, following approval by our stockholders of the Reincorporation at our 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on August 28, 2015. In connection with the Reincorporation, we filed articles of conversion with the State of Nevada and a certificate of conversion with the State of Delaware. Upon effectiveness of the Reincorporation, the rights of our stockholders became governed by the Delaware General Corporation Law, the certificate of incorporation filed in Delaware and newly adopted bylaws. As a Delaware corporation following the Reincorporation, which we refer to as Ener-Core Delaware, we are deemed to be the same continuing entity as the Nevada corporation prior to the Reincorporation, which we refer to as Ener-Core Nevada. As such, Ener-Core Delaware continues to possess all of the rights, privileges and powers of Ener-Core Nevada, all of the properties of Ener-Core Nevada and all of the debts, liabilities and obligations of Ener-Core Nevada, including all contractual obligations, and continues with the same name, business, assets, liabilities, headquarters, officers and directors as immediately prior to the Reincorporation. Upon effectiveness of the Reincorporation, all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Ener-Core Nevada automatically converted into issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Ener-Core Delaware without any action on the part of our stockholders.

## **Financing Activities**

We had no financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we issued five-year warrants to purchase 62,500 shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise price of \$3.00 per share to satisfy the last required issuance of warrants under the convertible unsecured promissory notes of the Company issued in September 2016, or the Convertible Unsecured Notes. We issued 24,000 shares of the Company's common stock for conversion of \$60,000 of outstanding convertible senior secured notes, originally issued in April and May 2015 and December 2016, or the Senior Notes, at a conversion price of \$2.50 per share.

## **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates**

### *Basis of Presentation*

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include our accounts and our wholly-owned subsidiary, Ener-Core Power, Inc. All significant intercompany transactions and accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. All monetary amounts are rounded to the nearest \$000, except certain per share amounts.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with GAAP.

### *Reclassifications*

Certain amounts in the 2016 condensed consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. These reclassifications have no effect on previously reported net loss.

### *Segments*

We operate in one segment. All of our operations are located domestically.

### *Use of Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include but are not limited to: collectability of receivables; the valuation of certain assets, useful lives, and carrying amounts of property and equipment, equity instruments and share-based compensation; provision for contract losses; valuation allowances for deferred income tax assets; valuation of derivative liabilities; and exposure to warranty and other contingent liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

### *Foreign Currency Adjustments*

Our functional currency for all operations worldwide is the U.S. dollar. Nonmonetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates and monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the end of the year. Income statement accounts are translated at average rates for the year. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we did not hold any foreign currency asset or liability amounts. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are reported as other income in the period they occurred.

### *Concentrations of Credit Risk*

#### *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

We maintain our non-interest bearing transactional cash accounts at financial institutions for which the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") provides insurance coverage of up to \$250,000. For interest bearing cash accounts, from time to time, balances exceed the amount insured by the FDIC. We have not experienced any losses in such accounts and believe we are not exposed to any significant credit risk related to these deposits. At March 31, 2017, we had \$0 in excess of the FDIC limit.

We consider all highly liquid investments available for current use with an initial maturity of three months or less and are not restricted to be cash equivalents. We invest our cash in short-term money market accounts.

#### Restricted Cash

##### Collateral Account

Under a credit card processing agreement with a financial institution that was entered in 2013, we are required to maintain funds on deposit with the financial institution as collateral. The amount of the deposit, which is at the discretion of the financial institution, was \$50,000 on March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

#### Accounts Receivable

Our accounts receivable are typically from credit worthy customers or, for international customers are supported by guarantees or letters of credit. For those customers to whom we extend credit, we perform periodic evaluations of them and maintain allowances for potential credit losses as deemed necessary. We generally do not require collateral to secure accounts receivable. We have a policy of reserving for uncollectible accounts based on our best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in existing accounts receivable. We periodically review our accounts receivable to determine whether an allowance is necessary based on an analysis of past due accounts and other factors that may indicate that the realization of an account may be in doubt. Account balances deemed to be uncollectible are charged to the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. As of March 31, 2017, two customers accounted for approximately 95% of our accounts receivable.

#### Accounts Payable

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, one and eight vendors, respectively, collectively accounted for approximately 17% and 50% of our total accounts payable.

#### Inventory

Inventory, which consists of raw materials, is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost being determined by the average-cost method, which approximates the first-in, first-out method. At each balance sheet date, we evaluate our ending inventory for excess quantities and obsolescence. This evaluation primarily includes an analysis of forecasted demand in relation to the inventory on hand, among consideration of other factors. Based upon the evaluation, provisions are made to reduce excess or obsolete inventories to their estimated net realizable values. Once established, write-downs are considered permanent adjustments to the cost basis of the respective inventories. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we did not have a reserve for slow-moving or obsolete inventory.

#### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, and are being depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, ranging from three to ten years. Maintenance and repairs that do not improve or extend the lives of the respective assets are expensed. At the time property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation accounts are relieved of the applicable amounts. Gains or losses from retirements or sales are reflected in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

#### Deposits

Deposits primarily consist of amounts incurred or paid in advance of the receipt of fixed assets or are deposits for rent and insurance.



### Accrued Warranties

Accrued warranties represent the estimated costs that will be incurred during the warranty period of our products. We make an estimate of expected costs that will be incurred by us during the warranty period and charge that expense to the condensed consolidated statement of operations at the date of sale. We also reevaluate the estimate at each balance sheet date and if the estimate is changed, the effect is reflected in the condensed consolidated statement of operations. We had no warranty accrual at December 31, 2016 or March 31, 2017. We expect that most terms for future warranties of our Powerstations and Oxidizers will be one to two years depending on the warranties provided and the products sold. Accrued warranties for expected expenditures within one year are classified as current liabilities and as non-current liabilities for expected expenditures for time periods beyond one year.

### Intangible Assets

Our intangible assets represent intellectual property acquired during the reverse merger. We amortize our intangible assets with finite lives over their estimated useful lives.

### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We account for our long-lived assets in accordance with the accounting standards which require that long-lived assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the historical carrying value of an asset may no longer be appropriate. We consider the carrying value of assets may not be recoverable based upon its review of the following events or changes in circumstances: the asset's ability to continue to generate income from operations and positive cash flow in future periods; loss of legal ownership or title to the assets; significant changes in our strategic business objectives and utilization of the asset; or significant negative industry or economic trends. An impairment loss would be recognized when estimated future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset are less than its carrying amount. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we do not believe there have been any impairments of our long-lived assets. There can be no assurance, however, that market conditions will not change or demand for our products will continue, which could result in impairment of long-lived assets in the future.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, derivative liabilities, and capital lease liabilities. Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The carrying amounts of short-term financial instruments are reasonable estimates of their fair values due to their short-term nature or proximity to market rates for similar items.

We determine the fair value of our financial instruments based on a three-level hierarchy established for fair value measurements under which these assets and liabilities must be grouped, based on significant levels of observable or unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect management's market assumptions. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. These two types of inputs have created the following fair-value hierarchy:

- Level 1: Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities. Currently, we classify our cash and cash equivalents as Level 1 financial instruments.
- Level 2: Valuations based on observable inputs (other than Level 1 prices), such as quoted prices for similar assets at the measurement date quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. We do not currently have any accounts under Level 2.
- Level 3: Valuations based on inputs that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable and involve management judgment (i.e., supported by little or no market activity). Currently, we classify our warrants and conversion options accounted for as derivative liabilities as Level 3 financial instruments.

If the inputs used to measure fair value fall in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, a financial security's hierarchy level is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

### Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company issues derivative financial instruments in conjunction with its debt and equity offerings and to provide additional incentive to investors and placement agents. The Company uses derivative financial instruments in order to obtain the lowest cash cost-source of funds. Derivative liabilities are recognized in the condensed consolidated balance sheets at fair value based on the criteria specified in Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) topic 815-40 “*Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s own Equity*.” The estimated fair value of the derivative liabilities is calculated using either the Black-Scholes-Merton or Monte Carlo simulation model method.

The Company issued detachable common stock warrants to purchase common stock and secured debt with a conversion feature in April and May 2015, September 2016 and December 2016. and In December 2015, we amended the secured debt issued in April and May 2015 existing debt to add a conversion feature in December 2015. The Company issued additional common stock warrants to purchase common stock with price reset provisions in December 2015, February 2016, and March 2016. These embedded derivatives and detachable warrants were evaluated under ASC topic 815-40. We determined that the warrants and embedded conversion feature for the April 2014 issuance, the conversion feature for the 2015 secured debt issuances, the conversion feature for the September 2016 secured debt and the warrants issued with price reset provisions should be accounted for as derivative liabilities. In August 2016, all outstanding warrants that we previously determined should be accounted for as derivative liabilities were amended and we determined that, after giving effect to the amendments, we were no longer required to account for the warrants as derivative liabilities. In December 2016, we modified the terms of the September 2016 secured debt and determined that, after giving effect to the amendments, we were no longer required to account for the conversion features as derivative liabilities. We determined that the conversion features of the warrants issued in April and May 2015, September 2016 and December 2016 should not be accounted for as derivative liabilities. Warrants and the debt conversion features determined to be derivative liabilities were bifurcated from the debt host and were classified as liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet. Warrants not determined to be derivative liabilities were recorded to debt discount and paid-in capital. We record the warrants and embedded derivative liabilities at fair value and adjust the carrying value of the warrants to purchase common stock and embedded derivatives to their estimated fair value at each reporting date with the increases or decreases in the fair value of such warrants and derivatives at each reporting date, recorded as a gain or (loss) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. The warrants issued in 2015 that we no longer account for as derivative liabilities were recorded to debt discount with a corresponding entry to paid-in capital. The warrants that were amended in 2016 such that we were no longer required to account for them as derivative liabilities were marked to market immediately prior to the amendment and the fair value was reclassified on the amendment date from derivative liabilities to paid-in capital.

### Revenue Recognition

We generate revenue from the sale of our clean power energy systems and from consulting services. Revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, product delivery and acceptance have occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonable assured. Amounts billed to clients for shipping and handling are classified as sales of product with related costs incurred included in cost of sales.

Provisions for discounts and rebates to customers, estimated returns and allowances, and other adjustments are provided for in the same period the related revenue is recorded. We defer any revenue for which the services have not been performed or are subject to refund until such time that we and our customer jointly determine that the services have been performed or no refund will be required.

Revenues under long-term construction contracts are generally recognized using the completed-contract method of accounting. Long-term construction-type contracts for which reasonably dependable estimates cannot be made or for which inherent hazards make estimates difficult are accounted for under the completed-contract method. Revenues under the completed-contract method are recognized upon substantial completion—that is acceptance by the customer, compliance with performance specifications demonstrated in a factory acceptance test or a similar event. Accordingly, during the period of contract performance, billings and costs are accumulated on the balance sheet, but no profit or income is recorded before completion or substantial completion of the work. Anticipated losses on contracts are recognized in full in the period in which losses become probable and estimable. Changes in estimate of profit or loss on contracts are included in earnings on a cumulative basis in the period the estimate is changed. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had a \$600,000 provision for contract losses.

### Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development costs were \$582,000 and \$934,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

### Share-Based Compensation

We maintain an equity incentive plan and record expenses attributable to the awards granted under the equity incentive plan. We amortize share-based compensation from the date of grant on a weighted average basis over the requisite service (vesting) period for the entire award.

We account for equity instruments issued to consultants and vendors in exchange for goods and services at fair value. The measurement date for the fair value of the equity instruments issued is determined at the earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance by the consultant or vendor is reached or (ii) the date at which the consultant's or vendor's performance is complete. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instrument is recognized over the term of the consulting agreement.

In accordance with the accounting standards, an asset acquired in exchange for the issuance of fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments should not be presented or classified as an offset to equity on the grantor's balance sheet once the equity instrument is granted for accounting purposes. Accordingly, we record the fair value of the fully vested, non-forfeitable common stock issued for future consulting services as prepaid expense in our (condensed) consolidated balance sheets.

### Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under FASB ASC 740 "Income Taxes." Under the asset and liability method of FASB ASC 740, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Under FASB ASC 740, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period the enactment occurs. A valuation allowance is provided for certain deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that we will not realize tax assets through future operations.

### Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock assumed to be outstanding during the period of computation. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional shares of common stock that would have been outstanding if the potential shares had been issued and if the additional shares of common stock were dilutive. Approximately 9.8 million and 2.8 million shares of common stock issuable upon full exercise of all options and warrants at March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively and all shares potentially issuable in the future under the terms of the Secured Notes Payable for 2017 and Senior Notes Payable for 2016 were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share due to the anti-dilutive effect on the net loss per share.

All share and per share amounts in the table below have been adjusted to reflect the 1-for-50 reverse split of our issued and outstanding common stock on July 8, 2016, retroactively.

	<b>Three Months Ended</b>	
	<b>March 31,</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
	<b>(unaudited)</b>	<b>(unaudited)</b>
Net loss	\$ (3,251,000)	\$ (3,848,000)
Weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	3,844,149	3,089,160
Net loss attributable to common stockholders per share:		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.85)	\$ (1.25)

**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017, COMPARED TO THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2016**

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
Total revenues	\$ —	\$ —
Total costs of goods sold	—	—
<b>Gross profit (loss)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>		
Selling, general, and administrative	1,031,000	1,337,000
Research and development	582,000	934,000
Total operating expenses	1,613,000	2,271,000
Operating loss	(1,613,000)	(2,271,000)
<b>Other (expenses):</b>		
Interest expense	(1,571,000)	(983,000)
Loss on debt conversion	(53,000)	—
Other expense, net	(14,000)	—
Loss on modification of debt	—	(1,429,000)
Gain on revaluation of derivative liabilities	—	835,000
Total other (expenses)	(1,638,000)	(1,577,000)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(3,251,000)	(3,848,000)
Provision for income taxes	—	—
<b>Net loss</b>	<b>\$ (3,251,000)</b>	<b>\$ (3,848,000)</b>
<b>Loss per share—basic and diluted</b>		
	\$ (0.85)	\$ (1.25)
<b>Weighted average common shares—basic and diluted</b>		
	3,844,149	3,089,160

### ***Revenue, Cost of Goods Sold and Gross Profit/(Loss)***

We had no revenues for both the quarters ended March 31, 2017 or 2016, respectively, and, therefore, we had no cost of goods sold or gross profit or loss.

#### **Operating expenses:**

Operating expenses in total decreased by \$658,000 or 28.9% to \$1,613,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 from \$2,271,000 for the same period in the prior year. The reduction is primarily due to the results of cost savings efforts begun in April 2016 and continuing into 2017 and reduced Dresser-Rand integration costs.

#### ***Selling, general and administrative expenses***

Selling, general and administrative expenses costs include officer compensation, salaries and benefits, stock-based compensation expense, consulting fees, legal expenses, intellectual property costs, accounting and auditing fees, investor relations costs, insurance, public company reporting costs and listing fees, and corporate overhead related costs. Total selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2017 decreased \$306,000 or 22.8% to \$1,031,000 from \$1,337,000 for the same period of the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to decreases of \$56,000 in stock based compensation, \$41,000 in employee salaries, \$266,000 in legal and professional expense, and \$31,000 in travel expenses, offset by a one-time charge for \$90,000 for severance pay accrual for the Company's former President, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Technology Officer.

#### ***Research and development***

Research and development costs include development expenses for the Power Oxidizer and integration expenses related to our Power Oxidizer products with other partners such as Dresser-Rand and include salaries and benefits, consultant fees, cost of supplies and materials for samples and prototypes, depreciation, as well as outside services costs. Research and development expense for the three months ended March 31, 2017 decreased \$352,000 or 37.7% to \$582,000 from \$934,000 for the same period of the prior year. The decrease is primarily due to decreased engineering headcount costs of \$164,000, stock based compensation decrease of \$50,000, \$23,000 in lower rent expense, and \$36,000 decreased costs associated with Dresser-Rand testing. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we capitalized \$65,000 of employee related expense into inventory in connection with the commissioning of the Pacific Ethanol units in Stockton, California.

#### ***Other Income (Expenses):***

Other income (expenses) for the three months ended March 31, 2017 consisted primarily of amortization of discount and deferred financing costs on the \$9.1 million convertible Senior Notes, cash and non-cash interest on the Convertible Unsecured Notes, cash payments on the Backstop Security collateral, and losses on conversions of Senior Notes principal resulting from acceleration of unamortized note discount related to the converted Senior Notes.

Other income (expenses) for the three months ended March 31, 2016 consisted primarily of cash and non-cash interest on the Senior Notes issued in April and May 2015, the non-recurring charge for the modification of the Senior Notes in December 2016, and the mark to market adjustment for our derivative liabilities related to the Senior Notes and the warrants issued as part of the Company's equity financing in December 2015.

#### ***Net Loss***

For the three months ended March 31, 2017, our net loss was approximately \$3.2 million, primarily from selling, general and administrative expenses of \$1.0 million, research and development costs of \$0.6 million, and other expenses (net) consisting primarily of interest expense, of which \$1.4 million is non-cash interest expense.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016, our net loss was approximately \$3.8 million, primarily from selling, general and administrative expenses of \$1.3 million, research and development costs of \$0.9 million and \$1.6 million of other expenses (net) consisting of \$1.4 million for a debt modification expense, \$0.9 million for interest expense, of which \$0.7 million is non-cash interest expense, and offset by a \$0.8 million mark to market gain on derivative liabilities.

### ***Earnings per share***

Earnings per share, basic and diluted were (\$0.84) and (\$1.25) for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

### ***Liquidity***

#### ***Cash Flows used in Operating Activities***

Our cash used in operating activities was approximately \$1.3 million and \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2017 resulted from a net loss of approximately \$3.2 million, reduced by net non-cash charges of \$1.9 million for stock-based compensation, non-cash interest expense due to amortization of debt discount and deferred financing charges, and depreciation, and a change of \$0.1 million in working capital, primarily due to a \$0.2 million increase in inventory and prepaid expenses, offset by a \$0.3 million increase in accounts payable. Cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2016 of \$1.9 million resulted from a net loss of approximately \$3.8 million, reduced by net non-cash charges of \$1.9 million for stock-based compensation, gains on revaluation of derivative securities, non-cash interest expense due to amortization of debt discount and deferred financing charges, expense related to modification of debt, and depreciation, and a change of \$0.1 million in working capital, primarily due to a \$0.7 million increase in inventory and prepaid expenses, offset by a \$0.7 million increase in accounts payable.

#### ***Cash Flows from Investing Activities***

Cash provided by investing activities of \$10,000 represents miscellaneous equipment and inventory sold during our facilities move. Cash used in investing activities of \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was attributable to the purchase of parts and equipment to build the FSAT prototype for the KG2 product development.

#### ***Cash Flows from Financing Activities***

Cash provided by financing activities for each of the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 of \$3,000 and 6,000, respectively, consisted of the repayment of existing capital leases for office equipment.

### ***Capital Resources***

Our principal capital requirements are to fund our working capital requirements, invest in research and development and capital equipment and fund the continued costs of public company compliance requirements. We have historically funded our operations through debt and equity financings.

From our inception, we have incurred losses from operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, we incurred losses from operations and had a net loss of approximately \$3.2 million. As of March 31, 2017, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$44.4 million. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, we used cash in operations of approximately \$1.3 million, which raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We expect to continue to incur substantial additional operating losses from costs related to the continuation of product and technology marketing and administrative activities. Our cash on hand at March 31, 2017 was approximately \$0.1 million (including restricted cash of \$50,000). In April 2017 we converted our restricted cash to unrestricted cash and received \$1.2 million in advance license payments from Dresser-Rand.

Our sales cycle can exceed 24 months and while we expect to receive additional license fees from our customers and additional cash payments on Powerstation orders, we do not expect to generate sufficient revenue or customer deposits in the next twelve months to cover our operating costs. We anticipate that we will pursue raising additional debt or equity financing to fund new product development and execute on the commercialization of our product plans.

Until we achieve our product commercialization plans and are able to generate sales to realize the benefits of the strategy and sufficiently increase cash flow from operations, we will require additional capital to meet our working capital requirements, research and development, capital requirements and compliance requirements and will continue to pursue raising additional equity and/or debt financing.

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash and receivables. As of March 31, 2017, cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash) were \$0.1 million, or 1.2% of total assets, compared to \$1.4 million, or 17.4% of total assets, at December 31, 2016. The decrease in cash and cash equivalents was primarily attributable to cash used in operating activities of \$1.3 million.

We have not yet achieved profitable operations and have yet to establish an ongoing source of revenue to cover operating costs and meet our ongoing obligations. Our cash needs for the next 12 months are projected to be in excess of \$6 million, which includes the following:

- Employee, occupancy and related costs: \$3.0 million
- Professional fees and business development costs: \$0.7 million
- Research and development programs: \$0.3 million
- Corporate filings: \$0.5 million
- Working capital: \$1.5 million

#### *Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements*

Other than the Backstop Security described above, we have not entered into any other financial guarantees or other commitments to guarantee the payment obligations of any third parties. We have not entered into any derivative contracts that are indexed to our shares and classified as stockholders' equity that are not reflected in our financial statements. Furthermore, we do not have any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to such entity. We do not have any variable interest in any unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit support to us or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

#### *Inflation*

We believe that inflation has not had a material effect on our operations to date.

#### **Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.**

Pursuant to Item 305(e) of Regulation S-K, we are not required to provide the information required by this Item 3.

#### **Item 4. Controls and Procedures.**

##### ***Disclosure Controls and Procedures***

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As of March 31, 2017, the end of the quarterly period covered by this report, our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act.

Based on the evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of March 31, 2017, our disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective at the reasonable assurance level. Such conclusion is due to the presence of material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. Management anticipates that our disclosure controls and procedures will remain ineffective until such material weaknesses are remediated.

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

###### ***Remediation of Material Weaknesses***

To address our material weaknesses, management performed additional analyses and other procedures to ensure that the financial statements included herein fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

We are attempting to remediate the material weaknesses in our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting identified above by refining our internal procedures (see below). During the three months ended March 31, 2017, we initiated the following corrective actions, which management believes are reasonably likely to materially affect our financial reporting, as they are designed to remediate the material weaknesses as described above:

- We have begun the process of further documenting our internal control structure.
- We are in the process of further enhancing the supervisory procedures to include additional levels of analysis and quality control reviews within the accounting and financial reporting functions. We have implemented additional anti-fraud measures over our cash disbursements systems.
- We are developing and implementing inventory control procedures.

We do not expect to have fully remediated these material weaknesses until management has tested those internal controls and found them to have been remediated. We expect to complete this process during our annual testing for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017.

###### ***Limitations on Controls***

Management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and fraud. Any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, is based upon certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that its objectives will be met. Further, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.



## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We know of no material, existing or pending, legal proceedings against our Company, nor are we involved as a plaintiff in any material proceeding or pending litigation. There are no proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial stockholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to our interest.

### Item 1A. Risk Factors.

As a smaller reporting company, we are not required to provide the information required by this Item 1A.

### Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

No sales that were not previously reported on a Current Report on Form 8-K.

### Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

### Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

### Item 5. Other Information

None.

### Item 6. Exhibits.

A list of exhibits is set forth on the Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and is incorporated herein by reference.

**SIGNATURES**

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

**ENER-CORE, INC.**  
(Registrant)

Date: May 19, 2017

By: /s/ Alain Castro  
Alain Castro  
Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 19, 2017

By: /s/ Domonic J. Carney  
Domonic J. Carney  
Chief Financial Officer

**EXHIBIT INDEX**

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit	Form	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
			File No.	Filing Date	Exhibit	
10.1	<a href="#">Separation Agreement and Mutual Release dated February 1, 2017, effective as of January 31, 2017, between the Company and Boris A. Maslov</a>	8-K	001-37642	2/6/17	10.1	
10.2	<a href="#">Advisory Services Agreement, effective as of January 31, 2017, between the Company and Boris A. Maslov</a>	8-K	001-37642	2/6/17	10.2	
10.3†	<a href="#">First Amendment to Commercial and Manufacturing License Agreement between the Company and Dresser-Rand Company, dated April 11, 2017, effective January 1, 2017</a>	10-K	001-37642	4/14/17	10.65	
31.1	<a href="#">Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>					X
31.2	<a href="#">Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>					X
32.1#	<a href="#">Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>					X
32.2#	<a href="#">Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</a>					X
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document					X
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema					X
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase					X
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase					X
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase					X
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase					X

† Confidential treatment requested as to portions of the exhibit. Confidential materials omitted and filed separately with the SEC.

# The information in Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, nor shall they be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act (including this report), unless the Registrant specifically incorporates the foregoing information into those documents by reference.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
RULES 13A-14(A) AND 15D-14(A) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

I, Alain J. Castro, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ener-Core, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
  - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 19, 2017

By: /s/ Alain J. Castro  
Alain J. Castro  
Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
RULE 13a-14(a) OR RULE 15d-14(a) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

I, Domonic J. Carney, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ener-Core, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
  - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 19, 2017

By: /s/ Domonic J. Carney  
Domonic J. Carney  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
RULE 13a-14(b) OR RULE 15d-14(b) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
AND 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Ener-Core, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2016, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Alain J. Castro, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

(i) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 19, 2017

By: /s/ Alain J. Castro

Name: Alain J. Castro

Title: Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request. This certification will not be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liability of that Section. This certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO  
RULE 13a-14(b) OR RULE 15d-14(b) OF THE  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
AND 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Ener-Core, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2017, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Domonic J. Carney, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify as of the date hereof, solely for purposes of Title 18, Chapter 63, Section 1350 of the United States Code, that to the best of my knowledge:

(i) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 19, 2017

By: /s/ Domonic J. Carney  
Domonic J. Carney  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request. This certification will not be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or otherwise subject to the liability of that Section. This certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference.