

Flux Power Holdings, Inc.
Form 10-K
September 27, 2018

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018

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

Commission File Number: 000-25909

FLUX POWER HOLDINGS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	86-0931332 (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)
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985 Poinsettia Avenue, Suite A, Vista, California (Address of principal executive offices)	92081 (Zip Code)
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877-505-3589
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Common Stock \$0.001 par value
(Title of Class)

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

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

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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a 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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)
Emerging growth company

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

The aggregate market value of voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of December 31, 2017 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was approximately \$3,055,816.

The number of shares of registrant's common stock outstanding as of September 24, 2018 was 31,072,815.

Documents incorporated by reference: None.

FLUX POWER HOLDINGS, INC.

FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are contained principally in the sections entitled “Description of Business,” “Risk Factors,” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the factors described in the section captioned “Risk Factors” below. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “could,” “estimates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “plans,” “potential,” “predicts,” “projects,” “should,” “would,” and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements relating to:

our ability to secure sufficient funding and alternative source of funding to support our current and proposed operations;

our anticipated growth strategies and our ability to manage the expansion of our business operations effectively;

our ability to maintain or increase our market share in the competitive markets in which we do business;

our ability to keep up with rapidly changing technologies and evolving industry standards, including our ability to achieve technological advances;

our dependence on the growth in demand for our products;

our ability to diversify our product offerings and capture new market opportunities;

our ability to source our needs for skilled labor, machinery, parts, and raw materials economically; and

the loss of key members of our senior management.

Also, forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report. You should read this report and the documents that we reference and file as exhibits to this report completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements publicly, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

Use of Certain Defined Terms

Except where the context otherwise requires and for the purposes of this report only:

the “Company,” “Flux,” “we,” “us,” and “our” refer to the combined business of Flux Power Holdings, Inc., a Nevada corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Flux Power, Inc. (“Flux Power”), a California corporation;

“Exchange Act” refers the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

“SEC” refers to the Securities and Exchange Commission; and

“Securities Act” refers to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

PART I

ITEM 1 - BUSINESS

Overview

We design, develop and sell rechargeable advanced lithium-ion batteries for industrial uses, including our first-ever UL 2771 Listed lithium-ion “LiFT Pack” forklift batteries. We have developed an innovative high power battery cell management system (“BMS”) and have structured our business around this core technology. Our proprietary BMS provides three critical functions to our battery systems:

Cell Balancing : This is performed by adjusting the capacity of each cell in a storage system according to temperature, voltage, and internal impedance metrics. This cell balancing management assures longevity and performance of the overall system.

Monitoring : This is performed by way of a physical connection to individual cells for monitoring voltage and performing calculations from basic metrics to determine remaining capacity and internal impedance. This monitoring assures accurate measurements to best manage the system and assure longevity.

Error Reporting : This is performed by analyzing data from system monitoring and making decisions on whether the system is operating out of normal specifications. This error reporting is crucial to system management as it ensures ancillary devices are not damaging the storage system and will give the operator an opportunity to take corrective action to maintain long overall system life. Telemetry and remote monitoring are available to enhance this capability.

Using our proprietary BMS technology, we are able to offer completely integrated energy storage solutions or custom modular standalone systems to our clients. In addition, we have also developed a suite of complementary technologies and products that accompany and enhance the abilities of our core BMS products to meet the needs of the growing advanced energy storage market.

Current Business Strategy

We are primarily focusing on the lift equipment market targeting dealers and distributors, and secondarily, on the airport ground support equipment market. Our strategy was to complete the rollout of a full product lineup for forklifts during the fiscal year 2018 and we have several evaluation units with customers covering the full product line as well as sold units in the ground support equipment market. In January 2016, we obtained certification from Underwriters Laboratory (“UL”), a global safety science organization, on our LiFT Packs for forklift use listed to UL 2271. The UL Listing demonstrates the quality, safety and reliability of our LiFT Pack line for customers, distributors, dealers and OEM partners. We believe we have emerged from this effort with a substantially enhanced product, particularly in the areas of overall design and durability, as well as, features that improve our LiFT Packs’ value and performance for customers. We shipped our first UL certified LiFT Pack to our customers beginning in May 2016. Currently, we are working with various lift equipment original equipment manufacturers (“OEM”), their dealers and battery distributors to bring our advanced energy storage systems to the lift equipment market. These multiple channels provide a range of customers flexibility in evaluating and purchasing Flux packs.

We have also begun marketing directly to end-users, primarily in the food and beverage industry, with a focus on educating the customer on the many benefits of utilizing lithium-ion batteries over the traditional lead acid batteries in

their walkie pallet jack forklifts. Such benefits include no water maintenance, faster charge times, longer lasting and longer run times. Such efforts resulted in Flux being named one of Food Logistics Magazine's 2017 Champions: Rock Stars of the [Food & Beverage] Supply Chain. This recognition underscores the increasing interest, piloting and shipments of Flux LiFT Packs to power multi-shift operations at a growing base of food industry distribution centers across America.

In addition, the current process of working with the lift equipment sector has included securing "technical approval" by the OEMs for compatibility with their equipment and then developing a sales network utilizing existing battery distributors and equipment dealers. Our product development has included pilot programs and trials with national account end users and industrial equipment manufacturers. Such pilot programs have been highly beneficial in providing us with the much-needed feedback necessary to improve our battery packs.

Our primary focus in the past few years has been with our entry-level LiFT Pack line to power walkie pallet jack forklifts. We have begun our rollout of packs for the full product line of electric forklifts. Our modular and scalable design enables us to optimize design, inventory, and part count to accommodate natural product extensions. We are now piloting and selling packs to customers for Class 3 end riders, Class 2 reach trucks, and Class 1 counterbalance forklifts. We plan to be competitive in offering UL certified packs and are currently assessing implementation strategy by product sector.

In addition to the rollout of packs for forklifts, we have developed and are now selling lithium packs for airport ground support equipment. Our first pilot program, organized by Averest, Inc., a leading distributor of industrial batteries and chargers for aviation ground support equipment, was with a leading regional airline at Los Angeles International Airport. The test program was deemed an unqualified success. This successful pilot program, along with several more recent subsequent trials with other major airlines have resulted in significant sales during fiscal year 2018 to a major service provider of airport ground service. We have also received additional orders from a second major airline for delivery in Fall 2018. The recent traction with these major customers highlights the scalability of our design and engineering capabilities, as well as, our proprietary battery management technology for a broad array of motive power applications. Importantly it also moves us into a customer price point of roughly \$20,000 to \$34,000 per pack for several power rating alternatives, creating an excellent new leg of growth potential.

In summary, we are developing a suite of complementary technologies and products that utilize our core BMS technology. Sales during the year ended June 30, 2018 were primarily to customers located throughout the United States.

History

We were incorporated in Nevada in 1998. In May 2012, we changed our name to Flux Power Holdings, Inc. (“Flux”).

We operate our business through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Flux Power, Inc. (“Flux Power”). Flux Power was incorporated in October 2009 to provide solutions to exploit the lithium battery market for small electric vehicles.

Corporate Transactions

On August 10, 2017, we filed a certificate of amendment to our articles of incorporation with the State of Nevada effectuating a reverse split of our common stock at a ratio of 1 for 10, whereby every ten pre-reverse stock split shares of common stock automatically converted into one-post reverse stock split share of common stock, without changing the \$0.001 par value or authorized number of our common stock (the “Reverse Stock Split”). The Reverse Stock Split became effective in the State of Nevada on August 18, 2017. Michael Johnson, our director and beneficial owner of Ensenjay Investments, LLC (“Ensenjay”), owning a majority of our issued and outstanding common stock approved the Reverse Stock Split on July 7, 2017 by written consent.

In connection with the Reverse Stock Split, proportionate adjustments have been made to the per share exercise price and the number of shares issuable upon the exercise or conversion of all outstanding options, warrants, convertible or exchangeable securities entitling the holders to purchase, exchange for, or convert into, shares of common stock. All references to shares of common stock and per share data for all periods presented in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained have been adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split on a retroactive basis.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR BUSINESS

Our Business

We are in the business of energy storage and battery management. In October 2009, we started to develop technologies for the advanced energy storage market and began shipping prototype product in the second quarter of 2010 while continuing to develop our intellectual property portfolio. In 2011, we began shipping Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards validated products and then started shipping ancillary products to enhance our overall product line. Focusing on cell management of large format lithium cells, our technology dramatically extends the battery system life, lowering the overall cost of ownership to a level which makes lithium competitive with lead-acid

in numerous applications.

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In January 2016, we obtained certification from Underwriters Laboratory (“UL”) on our LiFT Packs for forklift use listed to UL 2271. The UL Listing, issued by UL, a global safety science organization, demonstrates the quality, safety and reliability of our LiFT Pack line for customers, distributors, dealers and OEM partners. We believe we have emerged from this effort with a substantially enhanced product line, particularly in the areas of overall design and durability, as well as, features that improve our LiFT Packs’ value and performance for customers. We shipped our first UL certified LiFT Pack to our customers beginning in May 2016. Our LiFT Packs are now the first and only UL Listed lithium-ion batteries available across the brands of the major OEMs.

In April 2016, we began piloting our custom-developed, 72-volt battery pack for use with electric aviation ground support equipment. The pilot program, organized by Averest, Inc., a leading distributor of industrial batteries and chargers for aviation ground support equipment, was with a leading regional airline at Los Angeles International Airport. The test program wrapped up in August 2016 and was deemed an unqualified success. Now, working with a distributor focused on the airlines, we are planning to provide more test units, to support the sales cycle, for additional airlines. The successful development and 3-month pilot highlights the scalability of our design and engineering capabilities, as well as, our proprietary battery management technology for a broad array of motive power applications. Importantly it also moves us into a customer price point of roughly \$20,000 to \$34,000 per pack for several power rating alternatives, creating an excellent new leg of growth potential.

We have since developed, field tested our evaluation units, and sold units of LiFT Packs for use in Class 3 end riders, Class 2 reach trucks, and Class 1 counterbalance forklifts. The evaluation units have provided us with crucial information on the further development of the battery packs in order to better serve this market.

We design, develop, and sell rechargeable advanced energy storage systems. We have developed an innovative high power battery cell management system (“BMS”) and have structured our business around this core technology. Our proprietary BMS provides three critical functions to our battery systems:

Cell Balancing : This is performed by continuously adjusting the capacity of each cell in a storage system according to temperature, voltage, and internal impedance metrics. This management assures longevity and performance of the overall system.

Monitoring : This is performed through temperature probes, a physical connection to individual cells for voltage and calculations from basic metrics to determine remaining capacity and internal impedance. This monitoring assures accurate measurements to best manage the system and assure longevity.

Error reporting : This is performed by analyzing data from monitoring each individual cell and making decisions on whether the individual cell or the system is operating out of normal specifications. This error reporting is crucial to system management as it ensures ancillary devices are not damaging your storage system and will give the operator an opportunity to take corrective action to maintain long overall system life. Telemetry and remote monitoring services are available to enhance this capability.

Using our proprietary battery management technology, we are able to offer completely integrated energy storage solutions or custom modular standalone systems to our clients. In addition, we have also developed a suite of complementary technologies and products that accompany and enhance the abilities of our BMS to meet the needs of the growing advanced energy storage market.

Industry Background for the Energy Storage Market

The energy storage market has grown over recent years from one mostly reliant on lead-acid technologies created in the 1800s to one leveraging advanced chemistries and the corresponding ability to store more energy in less space. Back-up power has increasingly grown to depend on telematics to accurately gauge system health. Electric vehicles have adopted lighter weight energy storage to increase range and payload abilities and grid management applications have sought to increase the cycle life of their systems to assure better returns on their investments over the long term. We believe that all of these needs will cause the advanced energy storage market to grow exponentially over the next five (5) to ten (10) years.

Lift Equipment - Material Handling Equipment

We currently focus our business on lift equipment. Lift equipment commonly called a forklift truck (also called a lift truck, a fork truck, or a forklift) is a powered industrial truck used to lift and transport materials. The modern forklift was developed in the 1960s by various companies including the transmission manufacturing company Clark and the hoist company Yale & Towne Manufacturing. The forklift has since become an indispensable piece of equipment in manufacturing and warehousing operations. Lift equipment is produced in a range of power capacities from smaller lift type equipment such as a Walkie (ie., pallet jack) to a ride-on forklift. A segment of forklifts, particularly larger forklifts, use propane with an internal combustion engine for power. This segment has been experiencing a secular decline, with a shift to electric powered forklifts. The larger fleets of forklifts more typically use battery powered forklifts. Lift equipment vehicles are not new technology and don't require new testing, which can cause delays in product placement. The existing lift equipment market primarily uses lead-acid batteries, which is a legacy technology and can lead to customer dissatisfaction with life cycles, performance, and additional maintenance costs. We believe the replacement of lead-acid batteries with lithium cells dramatically extends run time and the battery system life, lowering the overall cost of ownership to a level which makes lithium very competitive with lead-acid in numerous applications.

Other Equipment Solutions

We have produced battery packs on an opportunistic basis for applications including robotic mining equipment, portable packs for field operations by the U.S. military, and solar, grid-tie energy storage in an office setting. We currently are building and selling lithium packs for airport equipment, commonly called ground support equipment (“GSE”), to power the baggage/cargo trucks. These packs provide much higher levels of power ratings of up to 600 amp hours at 72 volts. Initial customer response indicates our packs to be performing very well with high satisfaction.

Battery Types

The most common battery technologies currently available to address forklift equipment, electric vehicle and grid management markets include the following:

Lead-acid Batteries: Lead-acid is one of the most developed battery technologies as it has been in use since the 1800s, with the modern lead-acid battery introduced in 1913. It is relatively easy to manufacture and is an inexpensive and ubiquitous energy storage medium. Automobile manufacturers use lead-acid for starter batteries and lead-acid has been used widely in electric vehicle and grid management solutions. Unfortunately, lead-acid batteries weigh more per unit of stored energy and have less power output per unit mass versus advanced energy storage system technologies and thus are not well suited for advanced applications such as grid management devices and electric vehicles. In addition, lead can be hazardous to the environment and there are efforts in many countries to phase this legacy technology out over time.

Nickel Batteries: Nickel batteries, NiCd (nickel cadmium) or NiMH (nickel metal hydride) are durable and inexpensive technologies with relatively high power. Unfortunately, cadmium is not a safe material and exposure can result in health hazard to humans and damage to the environment. An alternative to the toxic NiCd battery is NiMH, which has greater energy versus lead-acid batteries and is more suitable to a wider range of applications. The NiMH was used in early electric vehicles and some other bulk storage applications. These chemistries are not as energy dense as advanced lithium batteries and thus are now being displaced out of the advanced energy storage system market by more energy dense chemistries.

Legacy Lithium Chemistries: Lithium batteries are more energy dense versus lead-acid, NiCd or NiMH batteries and are more volumetrically and weight efficient. Introduced in the 1990s, lithium batteries made their way into portable electronics devices like laptop computers and cell phones. Unfortunately, early lithium cobalt was prone to heat issues when arranged in large groups and if a battery cell were compromised a fire or explosion could result. This attribute made early lithium batteries unsuitable for large grid management devices and electric vehicles. The cobalt in these early cells was also a more expensive metal versus the compounds used in modern lithium batteries.

Advanced Energy Storage Lithium Batteries: The current generation of advanced energy storage lithium batteries was developed in the late 1990s. These new chemistries improve upon energy density, volumetrics and weight metrics. There have also been great enhancements to the safety of these modern lithium batteries. Heat and catastrophic failure issues do not plague advanced energy storage systems today. There has also been a significant increase in modern lithium batteries’ cycle life. This makes today’s advanced energy storage systems the most conducive to electric vehicle and grid management use.

Other Technologies: Ultra capacitors and fuel cells have been proposed as potential alternatives or replacements to lithium batteries. Ultra capacitors deliver high power and have an extended cycle life but suffer from poor energy density. This makes them suitable for small burst power needs but not for grid storage and electric vehicle devices. Fuel cells generate energy converting a fuel, typically hydrogen to energy. Fuel cell systems offer good energy density and short charge times, but are poor performers in terms of power and cycle life. Fuel cell systems are suitable for

devices with small power needs and short life spans but are generally not popular in forklifts due to initial capital cost for hydrogen generation or purchase.

Current Advanced Energy Storage Application Needs

There are a number of features required of advanced energy storage applications today, such as:

Target Application Power: An advanced energy storage system must be able to deliver the electrical power required. Electrical power, measured in watts, is the rate at which electrical energy is delivered. Electric industrial vehicles, in particular, need enough power to assure smooth acceleration through a systems discharge curve and grid management systems need enough power to meet load demands.

Duration of Charge/Run Times: An advanced energy storage system must be able to provide a certain total amount of electrical energy. Total electrical energy is measured in watt hours and is the product of power and time. Advanced energy storage systems with greater energy can perform for a longer duration when compared to legacy technologies. For example, lithium-ion batteries provide up to 25% longer run times than legacy batteries of comparable capacity, or amps per hour rating. The total electrical energy of an advanced energy storage system determines an electric vehicle's range per charge and a grid management device's total power.

High/Sustained Power: The energy that an advanced energy storage system can provide in total depends on the power requirements of the device in which it is installed. When an advanced energy storage system delivers higher power, the available energy of the advanced energy storage system is less than if it was delivering lower power. Advanced energy storage systems are better suited to deliver high power versus legacy lead-acid. For example, the higher power required to push a vehicle like an electrically propelled boat through the water would be detrimental to legacy power technologies because their lack of ability to operate as efficiently in high power applications. Advanced energy storage systems are able to supply a high power required without detriment to the energy storage system.

Safe Operation: For almost all industrial equipment, electric vehicle and grid management solutions, the safety of an advanced energy storage system is of utmost importance. Legacy lead-acid batteries tend to get hot with heavy operation and the toxic nature of these legacy chemistries can be troublesome in the event of a cell breach. Advanced energy storage systems focus on chemistries that do not violently react with oxygen so a cell breach is less likely to result in an explosion or fire. Lithium iron phosphate is known to be the “lithium chemistry of choice” for many large format applications due to its lower cost and greater safety attributes.

Extended Life: The cycle life of an advanced energy storage system is the total number of times the system can be charged and discharged while still performing to specification in the device installed. Legacy lead-acid technologies often do not perform to specification past 500 cycles in industrial equipment applications, especially for the smaller forklifts. In comparison, an advanced energy storage system can last three to five times as long in the same application.

Volumetrics and Weight: The weight and size of advanced energy storage systems are of crucial importance to both portable power and grid management devices. In electric vehicles, where packaging space is precious, a lightweight system can greatly enhance range. In grid management devices that seek to extend current back-up power time benefit from better volumetrics and devices that shift load or peak-shave for improved average energy costs benefit from small advanced energy storage systems that keep connections between cells at a minimum.

Lowest Cost: Advanced energy storage systems provide power dense solutions with extended cycle life which, together, equate to very cost conscious solutions for most applications in the industrial vehicle equipment, portable power, and grid management market segments. We believe that, in our products, advanced energy storage systems can cost much less than legacy lead-acid technologies over the course of the product life.

Our Products and Services

We seek to gain market share in the advanced energy storage segment, with current focus on lift equipment, using our system technologies that extend life, add much needed safety mechanisms, and communication and cycle life memory tools. We are focused on cell and system management tools. From our modular 24-volt to 72-volt energy storage solutions to stackable charging, we provide the building blocks to create custom systems designed for a diverse set of applications. We provide capable systems that meet cost and performance targets which we believe, in many cases and based on the life cycle data of the lead-acid batteries provided by the manufacturers; outperform traditional lead-acid technologies on both metrics. Our systems use lithium-ion cells that are denser in energy than traditional lead-acid batteries, which allow our batteries to hold more charge over the same weight. In addition, our BMS protects the lithium-ion batteries enabling the lithium-ion batteries to reach their full life and cycle potential and outlasting lead-acid based batteries which would have to be replaced and thereby adding additional costs over the same time period. Our systems manage individual cells and their charge cycles, which generally allows for more consistent discharge capability and ease of maintenance over an unmanaged battery. Through our BMS, we have enhanced battery systems overall to provide safer, more reliable and extended life rechargeable energy storage systems for applications including motive, marine, industrial, military, stationary, and grid management markets.

BMS. Our proprietary BMS product provides three critical functions for battery systems: cell balancing, monitoring parameters and reporting errors to the system. Our BMS monitors parameters and reports errors to other devices, which can then determine the best action to take to prevent failure. Another BMS function is system cell balancing. The BMS will analyze each battery cell in the system during charge and discharge to determine which cells to balance to prevent overcharging and allow the other batteries to catch-up and equalize capacity throughout the system.

Battery Modules. We supply high-power, energy-dense advanced energy storage modules for industrial equipment, electrical vehicles, and governmental applications. Our entry level, walkie pallet jack pack consists of the Flux Power 24-volt lithium pack and individual 3.2 volt cells. Our scalable design includes products for 36-volt, 48-volt, and 72-volt applications in various sizes to 900AH to provide the full product line-up. We offer varying chemistries and configurations based on the applications. Our battery modules are designed for our BMS. We currently use Lithium-ion cells, specifically lithium iron phosphate (LiFePO₄). We are not in the business of developing new battery cell chemistries and are thus “agnostic” as to chemistry and can take advantage of new chemistries when available in the market.

Chargers. Our smart charging solutions are designed to interface with our battery management system. We offer 24-volt onboard chargers for our Class 3 products, and smart “wall mounted” chargers for large applications.

Application Integration. We are one of the few developers to successfully integrate lithium packs in a variety of applications including forklifts and related industrial equipment. The technology complexity of lithium requires knowledgeable engineering and testing.

Marketing and Sales

Customer Concentrations

We currently sell products directly to our customers, through OEMs, lift equipment dealers, battery distributors and the ultimate end-user. Our direct customers vary from small companies to Fortune 500 companies.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, we had two major customers that each represented more than 10% of our revenues on an individual basis, or approximately \$3,181,000 or 77% of our total revenues.

During the year ended June 30, 2017, we had three major customers that each represented more than 10% of our revenues on an individual basis, or approximately \$524,000 or 58% of our total revenues.

Technology

We believe our cell management and communication tools extend battery system life and improve system performance by managing individual cells in a system, communicating individual cell conditions to ancillary devices, and communicating individual cell conditions to other devices which either require or supply power. Whether it is lift equipment or related industrial equipment, we provide capable systems that meet cost and performance targets which we believe, in many cases and based on the life cycle data of the lead-acid batteries provided by the manufacturers; outperform traditional lead-acid technologies on both metrics. Our systems use lithium-ion cells that are denser in energy than traditional lead-acid batteries, which allow our batteries to hold more charge over the same weight. In addition, our BMS protects the lithium-ion batteries enabling the lithium-ion batteries to reach their full life and cycle potential and outlasting lead-acid based batteries which would have to be replaced and thereby adding additional costs over the same time period. Our systems manage individual cells and their charge cycles, which generally allow for more consistent discharge capability and ease of maintenance over an unmanaged battery by:

Managing individual cells within a system to maximize:

Life Cycles

Discharge Rate

Depth of Discharge per Cycle

Allowing Cells to communicate their State of Health to:

Ensure Proper Charging

Protect the Cells from Over Discharge

Adjust System Parameters during Varying Temperature

Enabling other system components to adjust their functions to:

Protect Equipment from Damage

Optimize Charge Efficiency

Other benefits of our battery packs:

Lower total costs of ownership

Maintenance free

Lighter in weight

Longer life than lead-acid batteries

Production process

Except for charger components and battery cells, we design and assemble all of our own products in-house and outsource manufacturing when possible.

Batteries. Since our battery management system and battery modules are not tied to any specific lithium-ion battery chemistry, we can source our batteries from a variety of manufacturers to meet our needs as well as our customers' needs. During this past year, we have sourced our batteries from several suppliers, all having manufacturing operations in China, with some having wholesale warehouses in the United States.

Battery Modules and Packs. We design all of our battery modules and packs in-house. In addition, we occasionally design and assemble prototype battery packs and storage systems for our customers.

Chargers. We currently buy chargers from several sources, all of whom are U.S. based suppliers.

BMS. We design our BMS modules/boards and have two granted patents. We source manufacturing of the boards to two local board houses. We are currently developing further technology enhancements to this BMS technology, including the use of more efficient board components, and are planning to file related patents.

In-House Product Assembly:

BMS units, Chargers and CAN Current Sensors: Units are outsourced, programmed and tested at our facility before shipping.

Battery Cell Modules: We receive completed module cases and lids for applications of 24-volt, 36-volt, 48-volt, and 72-volt. Cells are packed in the module cases, connected to BMS, and secured in place. Lids with BMS installed are programmed and calibrated. Each full unit is sealed and tested before shipping.

Volume sales will enable cost reductions by:

Manufacturability Optimization: We are currently building products to be as robust and full-featured as possible to meet initial demand that typically reflects smaller quantity needs. With investment in equipment and process, labor assembly and process can drive cost reductions.

Low Cost Designs: As we receive more feedback from customers, we will strive to achieve cost reduction to improve alignment of pack features and quality that meet customer satisfaction at reduced cost.

Advanced Manufacturing Capabilities: We are currently seeking out advanced manufacturing relationships to further enhance our abilities.

Suppliers

We obtain a limited number of components and supplies included in our products from a small group of suppliers. During the year ended June 30, 2018 we had three suppliers who accounted for more than 10% of our total purchases, on an individual basis. Purchases for these three suppliers totaled \$2,285,000 or 50% of our total purchases.

During the year ended June 30, 2017 we had three suppliers who accounted for more than 10% of our total purchases, on an individual basis. Purchases for these three suppliers totaled \$1,665,000 or 57% of our total purchases.

In the past we have sourced Lithium batteries from a number of suppliers. We continuously assess our battery sourcing to improve consistency, responsiveness, and quality.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were approximately \$1,956,000 and \$1,052,000, respectively. Such expenses consist primarily of materials, supplies, salaries and personnel related expenses, stock-based compensation expense, consulting costs and other expenses. Research and development expenses in fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 ("Fiscal 2018") were higher than fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 ("Fiscal 2017") primarily due to the development and implementation of the higher capacity packs for Class 1, 2,

and 3 forklifts. As we continue to develop our product line, we anticipate that research and development expenses will continue to be a substantial part of our focus. We currently perform our research and development at our facility in Vista, California. We seek to develop innovative new and improved products for cell and system management along with associated communication, display, current sensing and charging tools.

Competition

Our competitors in the lift equipment sector are primarily major lead acid battery manufacturers, including, but not limited to: GNB, Hawker, Deka, EnerSys, Crown Battery, Douglas and Interstate. We are not aware that these suppliers currently offer lithium-based products for lift equipment in any significant volume to end users, equipment dealers, OEMs or battery distributors. In addition, there are several OEMs who offer a lithium battery on Class 3 forklifts for sale only with their own forklifts. There are a growing number of lithium pack providers entering the market, small in volume sales, most of whom are adding a lithium product to existing power products. These competitors entering the market typically do not have ties to the major battery companies or OEM lift equipment manufacturers. We do expect more entrants to the lithium market, especially from the major battery companies over time. Given the multi-billion dollar addressable market, we believe more entrants into lithium showcase the advantages over lead acid.

We believe that we have several technological and business advantages over our competitors, which will lead to our success in the advanced energy storage market. Our concentration on cell and system management tools has allowed us to compete with a much lower capitalization structure. Further, since our BMS is not based on any specific cell chemistry, we can source cells from different manufacturers based on the performance needs and cost. This flexibility in cell sourcing allows us to provide complete storage systems at a lower cost versus our current competition. We are also differentiated by the ability to integrate battery packs successfully into a variety of applications.

Our UL Listing, received in January 2016 and the first such certification for forklift application, demonstrates the quality, safety and reliability of our LiFT Pack line for customers, distributors, dealers and OEM partners. We believe we have emerged from this effort as a market leader in quality and experience.

Our marketing and sales strategy is to actively pursue the following market segments:

Lift Equipment - Material Handling Equipment: The advantage of the lift equipment market is that it is an indispensable piece of equipment in manufacturing and warehousing operations. Lift equipment vehicles are not new technology and don't require new testing which can cause delays in product placement. The existing lift equipment market uses lead-acid batteries, which is outdated technology and can lead to customer dissatisfaction with life cycles, performance, and additional maintenance costs. The replacement of lead-acid batteries with lithium cells dramatically extends the battery system life, lowering the overall cost of ownership to a level which makes lithium competitive with lead-acid in numerous applications. We believe with marketing efforts we will be able to reach larger target markets.

Ground Support Equipment: Our products' telematics, modularity, longevity and low-cost solutions fit with airport equipment solutions, commonly known as ground support equipment, operated by all airlines to transport baggage and related cargo. These applications are well suited to our modular and scalable pack designs and benefit from our pack innovation derived from LiFT Packs and the related harsh environments. We have conducted successful pilot programs and plan to continue introduction of these packs to a variety of customers, with expectations of significant revenue opportunity in the coming year.

Military (Defense) and Municipal: Our products' longevity and easy integration make it a fit for energy storage applications for both the military and municipal markets. Although these markets have longer integration timelines, we believe they represent potentially significant additions to our revenue mix in future periods.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends, at least in part, on our ability to protect our core technology and intellectual property. To accomplish this, we rely on a combination of patents pending, patent applications, trade secrets, including know-how, employee and third party nondisclosure agreements, copyright laws, trademarks, intellectual property licenses and other contractual rights to establish and protect our proprietary rights in our technology. In addition to such factors as innovation, technological expertise and experienced personnel, we believe that a strong patent position is important to remain competitive.

As of June 30, 2018, we have one issued patent and three trademark registrations protecting the Flux Power name and logo. We intend to file additional patent applications with respect to our technology and to seek protection of our intellectual property internationally in a broad range of areas. We do not know whether any of our efforts will result in the issuance of patents or whether the examination process will require us to narrow our claims. Even if granted, there can be no assurance that these pending patent applications will provide us with protection.

Government Regulations

Product Safety Regulations. Our products are subject to product safety regulations by Federal, state, and local organizations. Accordingly, we may be required, or may voluntarily determine to obtain approval of our products from one or more of the organizations engaged in regulating product safety. These approvals could require significant time and resources from our technical staff and, if redesign were necessary, could result in a delay in the introduction of our products in various markets and applications.

Environmental Regulations. Federal, state, and local regulations impose significant environmental requirements on the manufacture, storage, transportation, and disposal of various components of advanced energy storage systems. Although we believe that our operations are in material compliance with current applicable environmental regulations, there can be no assurance that changes in such laws and regulations will not impose costly compliance requirements on us or otherwise subject us to future liabilities.

Moreover, Federal, state, and local governments may enact additional regulations relating to the manufacture, storage, transportation, and disposal of components of advanced energy storage systems. Compliance with such additional regulations could require us to devote significant time and resources and could adversely affect demand for our products. There can be no assurance that additional or modified regulations relating to the manufacture, storage, transportation, and disposal of components of advanced energy systems will not be imposed.

Occupational Safety and Health Regulations. The California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (“Cal/OSHA”) and other regulatory agencies have jurisdiction over the operations of our Vista, California facility. Because of the risks generally associated with the assembly of advanced energy storage systems we expect rigorous enforcement of applicable health and safety regulations. Frequent audits by or changes, in the regulations issued by Cal/OSHA, or other regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over our operations, may cause unforeseen delays and require significant time and resources from our technical staff.

Employees

As of June 30, 2018, we had fifty-three (53) full-time employees. We engage outside consultants for business development and operations or other functions from time to time. None of our employees are currently represented by a trade union.

Other Information

Our Internet address is www.fluxpwr.com. We make available free of charge on our website our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Other than the information expressly set forth in this annual report, the information contained, or referred to, on our website is not part of this annual report.

The public may also read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, such as us, that file electronically with the SEC.

Our principal executive office is located at 985 Poinsettia Avenue, Suite A, Vista, CA 92081. The telephone number at our principal executive office is (760) 741-3589 (FLUX).

ITEM 1A - RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included in this report, before making an investment decision. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. You

should read the section entitled “Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements” above for a discussion of what types of statements are forward-looking statements, as well as the significance of such statements in the context of this report.

Risk Factors Relating to Our Business

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

In their audit opinion issued in connection with our financial statements as of June 30, 2018 and June 30, 2017 and for the years then ended, our independent registered public accounting firm included a going concern explanatory paragraph which stated there was substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. We have prepared our financial statements on a going concern basis that contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to liquidate our assets and discharge our liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in our financial statements. If we are unable to continue as a going concern, our stockholders may lose all or a substantial portion or all of their investment.

We have a history of losses and negative working capital and currently our lender has the right not to advance funds under our credit facilities, and we will require additional funding to support operations and provide working capital.

As of June 30, 2018, we had a cash balance of \$2,706,000 and an accumulated deficit of \$26,662,000. We have a history of losses and have experienced a lack of revenue due to the time to launch our revised business strategy. Despite an increase in our revenues of \$3,216,000 or 357%, our net loss of \$6,965,000 represented an increase of \$2,530,000 or 57% in comparison to the year ended June 30, 2017. Based on our current and planned level of expenditures, we estimate that total financing proceeds of approximately \$7,800,000 will be required to fund current and planned operations for the twelve months following the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, September 26, 2018. The Company does not currently believe that its existing cash resources are sufficient to meet its anticipated needs during the next twelve months. Our operations have been primarily funded through the sale of our securities and borrowings under our credit facilities. Our continued operations and growth are dependent on our ability to complete equity financings, make borrowings under our credit facilities and/or generate positive cash flows from operating activities. We initiated a private placement in March 2018 and May 2018 to raise \$4,000,000. As of June 28, 2018, a total of \$4,000,000 had been raised of which \$3,700,000 was received in cash by June 30, 2018 and the remaining \$300,000 was received on July 2, 2018. Additionally, during fiscal 2018 we borrowed \$2,790,000 under our existing related party credit facility with Esenjay. The credit facility with Esenjay has a maximum borrowing amount of \$10,000,000, matures on January 31, 2019, is convertible at \$0.60 per share of common stock and accrues interest at 8% (the "Unrestricted Line of Credit"). Pursuant to a side letter, Esenjay has agreed to limit its right of conversion under the Unrestricted Line of Credit to such number of shares so that upon conversion, if any, it will not cause the Company to exceed its authorized number of shares of common stock. As of June 30, 2018, there was \$2,025,000 available for future draws, subject to the prior approval by Esenjay. Also, on March 20, 2018, Flux Power entered into a credit facility agreement with Esenjay with a maximum borrowing amount of \$5,000,000. Proceeds from this May 20, 2018 credit facility are to be used to purchase inventory and related operational expenses and accrue interest at a rate of 15% per annum and matures on March 31, 2019 (the "Inventory Line of Credit"). Funds totaling \$2,405,000 were borrowed from Esenjay since December 5, 2017 under the Inventory Line of Credit resulting in an outstanding balance of \$2,405,000 with \$2,595,000 available for future draws subject to the prior approval by Esenjay. We are pursuing additional sources of funding which could include another private placement or additional debt funding. We expect to cover our anticipated operating expenses through cash on hand, collections on additional customer billings, borrowings under our line of credit, and proceeds from the private placement of equity securities. However, there is no guarantee we will be able to obtain additional funds in the future if required or that funds will be available on terms acceptable to us, or that shareholders will not experience dilution as a result of funds raised through the sale of securities. If such funds are not available, management will be required to curtail its investments in additional sales and marketing and product development resources and capital expenditures, which may have a material adverse effect on our future cash flows and results of operations, and its ability to continue operating as a going concern.

Our level of indebtedness and an event of default under our existing credit facility could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

We have substantial indebtedness and have relied on our credit facilities to provide working capital. As of September 26, 2018 we have an outstanding balance of \$7,975,000 under our existing Unrestricted Line of Credit with Esenjay and \$2,025,000 available for future draws. In addition, we have an outstanding balance of \$2,405,000 under our existing Inventory Line of Credit with Esenjay and \$2,595,000 available for future draws. However, our ability to borrow under both facilities is at the discretion of Esenjay. Also, Esenjay has no obligation to disburse such funds and has the right not to advance funds under the line of credit. In addition, as a secured party, upon an event of default, Esenjay will have a right to the collateral granted to them under the line of credit, and we may lose our ownership interest in the assets. A loss of our collateral will have material adverse effect on our operations, our business and financial condition.

We have realigned our marketing focus to a smaller number of products and selling to customers that do not require extensive product development.

Since 2010, we have been focused on providing customized solutions to larger OEM customers. Recent experience has shown that we could achieve higher shorter-term revenue by focusing on a smaller number of products and selling to customers that do not require extensive and lengthy product development and negotiation periods. As a response, we have determined to narrow our focus to product segments including “lift equipment” and related verticals. We feel that we are well positioned to address these markets, which include applications such as industrial electric vehicles like lift equipment and airport ground support equipment. However, we cannot guarantee that we will be successful in transitioning companies in these segments from legacy lead-acid technologies to our advanced energy storage solutions.

Our success depends on the success of manufacturers of the end applications that use our battery products and BMS.

Because our products are designed to be used in other products such as lift equipment, our success depends on whether end application manufacturers and their end dealers will incorporate our battery products and BMS in their products. Although we strive to produce high quality battery products and BMS, there is no guarantee that end application manufacturers will accept our products. Our failure to gain acceptance of our products from these manufacturers could result in a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Additionally, even if a manufacturer or their equipment dealers decide to use our batteries, the manufacturer may not be able to market and sell its products successfully. The manufacturer's inability to market and sell its products successfully could materially and adversely affect our business and prospects because this manufacturer may not order new products from us. Therefore, our business, financial condition, results of operations and future success would be materially and adversely affected.

Lithium-ion battery modules in the marketplace have been observed to catch fire or vent smoke and flame, and such events have raised concerns over the use of large format high-power batteries.

We sell and supply large format high-power lithium based battery modules for industrial equipment and we intend to supply these lithium packs for industrial applications. Historically, lithium-ion batteries in laptops and cellphones have been reported to catch fire or vent smoke and flames, and more recently, news have been reported that several electric vehicles that use high-power lithium-ion batteries have caught on fire which trigger investigation as to the cause of the fires. As such, any adverse publicity and issues as to the use of high-power batteries in automotive or lift equipment applications will affect our business and prospects since we sell and supply large format high-power lithium based battery packs for industrial applications. In addition, any failure of our battery modules may cause damage to the industrial equipment or lead to personal injury or death and may subject us to lawsuits. We may have to recall our battery modules, which would be time consuming and expensive.

Current economic conditions may adversely affect consumer spending and the overall general health of our retail customers, which, in turn, may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash resources.

Uncertainty about the current and future global economic conditions may cause our customers to defer purchases or cancel purchase orders for our products in response to tighter credit, decreased cash availability and weakened consumer confidence. Our financial success is sensitive to changes in general economic conditions, both globally and nationally. Recessional economic cycles, higher interest borrowing rates, higher fuel and other energy costs, inflation, increases in commodity prices, higher levels of unemployment, higher consumer debt levels, higher tax rates and other changes in tax laws or other economic factors that may affect consumer spending or buying habits could continue to adversely affect the demand for our products. In addition, a number of our customers may be impacted by the significant decrease in available credit that has resulted from the current financial crisis. If credit pressures or other financial difficulties result in insolvency for our customers it could adversely impact our financial results. There can be no assurances that government and consumer responses to the disruptions in the financial markets will restore consumer confidence.

We are dependent on a limited number of suppliers for our battery cells, and the inability of these suppliers to continue to deliver, or their refusal to deliver, our battery cells at prices and volumes acceptable to us would have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and operating results.

Our battery cells, which are an integral part of our battery products and systems, are currently sourced from one manufacturer, which is located in China and has distribution in the United States. While we obtain components for our products and systems from multiple sources whenever possible, we have spent a great deal of time in developing and testing our battery cells that we receive from this manufacturer. We refer to the battery cell supplier as our limited source supplier. To date we have no qualified alternative sources for our battery cells although we research and assess cells from other suppliers on an ongoing basis. We generally do not maintain long-term agreements with our limited source suppliers. While we believe that we will be able to establish an additional supplier relationship for our battery cells, we may be unable to do so in the short term or at all at prices, quality or costs that are favorable to us.

Changes in business conditions, wars, governmental changes and other factors beyond our control or which we do not presently anticipate, could also affect our suppliers' ability to deliver components to us on a timely basis. Furthermore,

if we experience significant increased demand, or need to replace our existing suppliers, there can be no assurance that additional supplies of component parts will be available when required on terms that are favorable to us, at all, or that any supplier would allocate sufficient supplies to us in order to meet our requirements or fill our orders in a timely manner. In the past, we have replaced certain suppliers because of their failure to provide components that met our quality control standards. The loss of any limited source supplier or the disruption in the supply of components from these suppliers could lead to delays in the deliveries of our battery products and systems to our customers, which could hurt our relationships with our customers and also materially adversely affect our business, prospects and operating results.

Increases in costs, disruption of supply or shortage of raw materials, in particular lithium-iron phosphate cells, could harm our business.

We may experience increases in the costs or a sustained interruption in the supply or shortage of raw materials. Any such increase or supply interruption could materially negatively impact our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results. For instance, we are exposed to multiple risks relating to price fluctuations for lithium-iron phosphate cells.

These risks include:

the inability or unwillingness of current battery manufacturers to supply the number of lithium-iron phosphate cells required to support our sales as demand for such rechargeable battery cells increases;

disruption in the supply of cells due to quality issues or recalls by the battery cell manufacturers; and

an increase in the cost of raw materials, such as iron and phosphate, used in lithium-iron phosphate cells.

We may be unable to successfully execute our long-term growth strategy or increase our current revenue levels.

We can provide no assurance that our revenues will grow. Our ability to maintain our revenue levels or to grow in the future depends upon, among other things, adequate capital to support current operations and the continued success of our efforts to maintain our brand image and bring new products to market and our ability to expand within our current distribution channels.

Our success is highly dependent on continually developing new and advanced products, technologies, and processes and failure to do so may cause us to lose our competitiveness in the battery industry and may cause our profits to decline.

To remain competitive in the battery industry, it is important to continually develop new and advanced products, technologies, and processes. There is no assurance that competitors' new products, technologies, and processes will not render our existing products obsolete or non-competitive. Alternately, changes in legislative, regulatory or industry requirements or in competitive technologies may render certain of our products obsolete or less attractive. Our competitiveness in the renewable battery market therefore relies upon our ability to enhance our current products, introduce new products, and develop and implement new technologies and processes. Our battery system predominately uses lithium-iron phosphate cells. If our competitors develop alternative products with more enhanced features than our battery system, our financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

The research and development of new products and technologies is costly and time consuming, and there are no assurances that our research and development of new products will be either successful or completed within anticipated timeframes, if at all. Our failure to technologically evolve and/or develop new or enhanced products may cause us to lose competitiveness in the battery market. In addition, in order to compete effectively in the renewable battery industry, we must be able to launch new products to meet our customers' demands in a timely manner. However, we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to install and certify any equipment needed to produce new products in a timely manner, or that the transitioning of our manufacturing facility and resources to full production under any new product programs will not impact production rates or other operational efficiency measures at our manufacturing facility. In addition, new product introductions and applications are risky, and may suffer from a lack of market acceptance, delays in related product development and failure of new products to operate properly. Any failure by us to successfully launch new products, or a failure by our customers to accept such products, could adversely affect our results.

We have historically depended on a limited number of customers for a significant portion of our revenues and this dependence is likely to continue.

We are dependent on one core technology and product category and limited products to generate revenues. We cannot provide assurance that these or other future products will achieve customer acceptance to attain a level of sales to

support our operating costs. Historically the vast majority of our product sales were generated from a small number of customers, however we are concentrating on increasing our customer base in the lift equipment market to expand our product placement. We currently do not have long-term agreements with any of our customers. Future agreements with respect to pricing, returns, promotions, among other things, are subject to periodic negotiation with each customer. No assurance can be given that current customers will continue to do business with us. The loss of any of our significant customers will have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. In addition, the uncertainty of product orders can make it difficult to forecast our sales and allocate our resources in a manner consistent with actual sales, and our expense levels are based in part on our expectations of future sales. If our expectations regarding future sales are inaccurate, we may be unable to reduce costs in a timely manner to adjust for sales shortfalls.

Our business will be adversely affected if we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights from unauthorized use or infringement by third parties.

Any failure to protect our proprietary rights adequately could result in our competitors offering similar products, potentially resulting in the loss of some of our competitive advantage and a decrease in our revenue, which would adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results. Our success depends, at least in part, on our ability to protect our core technology and intellectual property. To accomplish this, we rely on a combination of patents, patent applications, trade secrets, including know-how, employee and third party nondisclosure agreements, copyright laws, trademarks, intellectual property licenses and other contractual rights to establish and protect our proprietary rights in our technology.

The protection provided by the patent laws is and will be important to our future opportunities. However, such patents and agreements and various other measures we take to protect our intellectual property from use by others may not be effective for various reasons, including the following:

the patents we have been granted may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented because of the pre-existence of similar patented or unpatented intellectual property rights or for other reasons;

the costs associated with enforcing patents, confidentiality and invention agreements or other intellectual property rights may make aggressive enforcement impracticable; and

current and future competitors may independently develop similar technology and/or duplicate our systems in a way that circumvents our patents.

Our patent applications may not result in issued patents, which may have a material adverse effect on our ability to prevent others from commercially exploiting products similar to ours.

Our patent applications may not result in issued patents, which may have a material adverse effect on our ability to prevent others from commercially exploiting products similar to ours.

We cannot be certain that we are the first creator of inventions covered by pending patent applications or the first to file patent applications on these inventions, nor can we be certain that our pending patent applications will result in issued patents or that any of our issued patents will afford protection against a competitor. In addition, patent applications that we intend to file in foreign countries are subject to laws, rules and procedures that differ from those of the United States, and thus we cannot be certain that foreign patent applications related to issue United States patents will be issued. Furthermore, if these patent applications issue, some foreign countries provide significantly less effective patent enforcement than in the United States.

The status of patents involves complex legal and factual questions and the breadth of claims allowed is uncertain. As a result, we cannot be certain that the patent applications that we file will result in patents being issued, or that our patents and any patents that may be issued to us in the near future will afford protection against competitors with similar technology. In addition, patents issued to us may be infringed upon or designed around by others and others may obtain patents that we need to license or design around, either of which would increase costs and may adversely affect our business, prospects, financial condition and operating results.

We rely on trade secret protections through confidentiality agreements with our employees, customers and other parties; the breach of such agreements could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We rely on trade secrets, which we seek to protect, in part, through confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements with our employees, customers and other parties. There can be no assurance that these agreements will not be breached, that we would have adequate remedies for any such breach or that our trade secrets will not otherwise become known to or independently developed by competitors. To the extent that consultants, key employees or other third parties apply technological information independently developed by them or by others to our proposed projects, disputes may arise as to the proprietary rights to such information that may not be resolved in our favor. We may be involved from time to time in litigation to determine the enforceability, scope and validity of our proprietary rights. Any such litigation could result in substantial cost and diversion of effort by our management and technical personnel.

Our production capacity might not be able to meet with growing market demand or changing market conditions.

We cannot give assurance that our production capacity will be able to meet our obligations and the growing market demand for our products in the future. Furthermore, we may not be able to expand our production capacity in response to the changing market conditions. If we fail to meet demand from our customers, we may lose our market share.

Our business depends substantially on the continuing efforts of the members of our senior management team, and our business may be severely disrupted if we lose their services.

We believe that our success is largely dependent upon the continued service of the members of our senior management team, who are critical to establishing our corporate strategies and focus, and ensuring our continued growth. Our continued success will depend on our ability to attract and retain a qualified and competent management team in order to manage our existing operations and support our expansion plans. Although we are not aware of any change, if any of the members of our senior management team are unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, we may not be able to replace them readily. Therefore, our business may be severely disrupted, and we may incur additional expenses to recruit and retain their replacement. In addition, if any of the members of our senior management team joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose some of our customers.

Workforce reductions may impair our ability to comply with legal and regulatory requirements as a Public Company.

There can be no assurance that our management team will be able to implement and affect programs and policies in an effective and timely manner especially if subject to workforce reductions, that adequately respond to increased legal, regulatory compliance and reporting requirements imposed by such laws and regulations. Our failure to comply with such laws and regulations could lead to the imposition of fines and penalties and further result in the deterioration of our business.

Compliance with changing regulations concerning corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses.

There have been changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Sarbanes-Oxley”), new regulations promulgated by the SEC and rules promulgated by the national securities exchanges. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies, which could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. As a result, our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards are likely to continue to result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. Members of our Board of Directors and our chief executive officer and chief financial officer could face an increased risk of personal liability in connection with the performance of their duties. As a result, we may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified directors and executive officers, which could harm our business. If the actions we take in our efforts to comply with new or changed laws, regulations and standards differ from the actions intended by regulatory or governing bodies, we could be subject to liability under applicable laws or our reputation may be harmed.

In addition, Sarbanes-Oxley specifically requires, among other things, that we maintain effective internal controls for financial reporting and disclosure of controls and procedures. In particular, we must perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal controls over financial reporting to allow management to report on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley. Our testing, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm, when required, may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses. Our compliance with Section 404 will require that we incur substantial accounting expense and expend significant management efforts. We currently do not have an internal audit group, and we will need to hire additional accounting and financial staff with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge. Moreover, if we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identifies deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our stock could decline, and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

We may be required to obtain the approval of various government agencies to market our products.

Our products are subject to product safety regulations by Federal, state, and local organizations. Accordingly, we may be required, or may voluntarily determine to, obtain approval of our products from one or more of the organizations engaged in regulating product safety. These approvals could require significant time and resources from our technical staff, and, if redesign were necessary, could result in a delay in the introduction of our products in various markets and applications. There can be no assurance that we will obtain any or all of the approvals that may be required to market our products.

We may face significant costs relating to environmental regulations.

Federal, state, and local regulations impose significant environmental requirements on the manufacture, storage, transportation, and disposal of various components of advanced energy storage systems. Although we believe that our operations are in material compliance with current applicable environmental regulations, there can be no assurance that changes in such laws and regulations will not impose costly compliance requirements on us or otherwise subject us to future liabilities. Moreover, Federal, state, and local governments may enact additional regulations relating to the manufacture, storage, transportation, and disposal of components of advanced energy storage systems. Compliance with such additional regulations could require us to devote significant time and resources and could adversely affect demand for our products. There can be no assurance that additional or modified regulations relating to the manufacture, storage, transportation, and disposal of components of advanced energy systems will not be imposed.

We may face significant costs relating to Occupational Safety and Health Regulations

The California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (“Cal/OSHA”) and other regulatory agencies have jurisdiction over the operations of our Vista, California facility. Because of the risks generally associated with the assembly of advanced energy storage systems, we expect rigorous enforcement of applicable health and safety regulations. Frequent audits by or changes in the regulations issued by Cal/OSHA, or other regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over our operations, may cause unforeseen delays and require significant time and resources from our technical staff.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock and Market

The market price of our common stock can become volatile, leading to the possibility of its value being depressed at a time when you may want to sell your holdings.

The market price of our common stock can become volatile. Numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, may cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate significantly. These factors include:

our earnings releases, actual or anticipated changes in our earnings, fluctuations in our operating results or our failure to meet the expectations of financial market analysts and investors;

changes in financial estimates by us or by any securities analysts who might cover our stock;

speculation about our business in the press or the investment community;

significant developments relating to our relationships with our customers or suppliers;

stock market price and volume fluctuations of other publicly traded companies and, in particular, those that are in our industry;

limited “public float” in the hands of a small number of persons whose sales or lack of sales could result in positive or negative pricing pressure on the market price for our common stock;

customer demand for our products;

investor perceptions of our industry in general and our Company in particular;

general economic conditions and trends;

announcements by us or our competitors of new products, significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships or divestitures;

changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretation or principles;

loss of external funding sources;

sales of our common stock, including sales by our directors, officers or significant stockholders; and additions or departures of key personnel.

The ownership of our stock is highly concentrated in our management, and we have one controlling stockholder.

As of September 26, 2018, our present directors and executive officers, and their respective affiliates beneficially owned approximately 75.0% of our outstanding common stock, including common shares underlying options, warrants and convertible debt that were exercisable or convertible or which would become exercisable or convertible within 60 days. More specifically, Michael Johnson, our director and beneficial owner of Esenjay, beneficially owns approximately 67.5% of such outstanding common stock. As a result of their ownership, our directors and executive officers and their respective affiliates collectively, and Esenjay, individually, are able to significantly influence all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control.

We do not intend to pay dividends on shares of our common stock for the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on shares of our common stock. We intend to retain any future earnings to fund the operation and expansion of our business and, therefore, we do not anticipate paying cash dividends on shares of our common stock in the foreseeable future.

Our common stock is illiquid and this low trading volume may adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Our common stock currently is quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol "FLUX." However, with limited trading history, a trading market that does not represent an "established trading market," a limited current public float, volatility in the bid and asked prices and the fact that our common stock is very thinly traded, you could lose all or a substantial portion of your funds if you make an investment in us. In addition, potential dilutive effects of future sales of shares of common stock by us and our shareholders, and subsequent sale of common stock by the holders of warrants and options, could have an adverse effect on the price of our securities, which could hinder our ability to raise additional capital to fully implement our business, operating and development plans.

Penny stock regulations affect our stock price, which may make it more difficult for investors to sell their stock.

Broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in "penny stocks" are regulated by certain penny stock rules adopted by the SEC. Penny stocks generally are equity securities with a price per share of less than \$5.00 (other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ Stock Market, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system). The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer must also provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, the penny stock rules generally require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock the broker-dealer make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for a stock that becomes subject to the penny stock rules. Our securities are subject to the penny stock rules, and investors may find it more difficult to sell their securities.

Preferred Stock may be issued under our Articles of Incorporation.

Our Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock. The preferred stock may be issued in one or more series, the terms of which may be determined at the time of issuance. These terms may include voting rights including the right to vote as a series on particular matters, preferences as to dividends and liquidation, conversion rights, redemption rights and sinking fund provisions. The issuance of any preferred stock could diminish the rights of holders of our common stock, and therefore could reduce the value of such common stock.

We were a “shell company” and are subject to additional restrictions under Rule 144 on resales of our Restricted Securities.

The following is a quotation from subparagraph (i)(B)(2) of Rule 144: “Notwithstanding paragraph (i)(1), if the issuer of the securities previously had been an issuer described in paragraph (i)(1)(i) but has ceased to be an issuer described in paragraph (i)(1)(i); is subject to the reporting requirements of section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; has filed all reports and other materials required to be filed by section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as applicable, during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the issue was required to file such reports and materials), other than Form 8-K reports (§249.308 of this chapter); and has filed current “Form 10 information” with the Commission reflecting its status as an entity that is no longer an issuer described in paragraph (i)(1)(i), then those securities may be sold subject to the requirements of this section after one year has elapsed from the date that the issuer filed “Form 10 information” with the Commission.” As a “shell company” immediately prior to the Reverse Acquisition, we are subject to additional restrictions under Rule 144 which provides that no sales of our restricted securities could be sold until we have complied with subparagraph (i)(B)(2) of Rule 144.

ITEM 1B - UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2 - PROPERTIES

The Company’s corporate headquarters totals 22,054 square feet and is located in Vista, California. Effective February 25, 2014, the Company entered into a two-year lease agreement for this facility with average monthly rent payments of approximately \$12,000 per month and paid a security deposit of \$25,000, or approximately 2 months of rent. Our lease was subsequently amended resulting in average rent expense of \$14,000 per month and expiring on May 31, 2018. A third amendment to the lease in May 2018 extended the lease to May 31, 2019 with an average rent expense of approximately \$15,000 per month.

The Company also subleases space to a related party, Epic Boats, on a month-to-month basis at a rate of 10% of lease expense.

Total rent expense was \$160,000 and \$140,000 for the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, net of sublease income.

ITEM 3 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business. To the best knowledge of management, there are no material legal proceedings pending against the Company.

ITEM 4 - MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5 - MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Data

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB under the stock symbol "FLUX." The following table sets forth the range of the high and low prices for our common stock during each quarter for the period July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2018, as set forth below, which has been adjusted retroactively to reflect the 1 for 10 reverse stock split, effective August 10, 2017. Such prices do not represent actual transactions, and do not include retail mark-ups, mark-downs or commissions.

	High	Low
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2018		
First quarter	\$1.00	\$0.39
Second quarter	\$0.63	\$0.14
Third quarter	\$0.52	\$0.35
Fourth quarter	\$3.35	\$0.44
Fiscal year ended June 30, 2017		
First quarter	\$0.50	\$0.38
Second quarter	\$0.42	\$0.15
Third quarter	\$0.55	\$0.33
Fourth quarter	\$0.50	\$0.24

Stockholders

The approximate number of record holders of our common stock as of September 26, 2018 was 1,385, based on information provided by our transfer agent. The foregoing number of record holders does not include an unknown number of stockholders who hold their stock in "street name."

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None that have not been previously reported.

Purchases of Equity Securities

We have never repurchased any of our equity securities.

Dividends

The Company did not declare or pay dividends on its common stock during fiscal years 2018 and 2017 and we presently do not expect to declare or pay such dividends in the foreseeable future and expect to reinvest all undistributed earnings to expand our operations, which the management believes would be of the most benefit to our

shareholders. The declaration of dividends, if any, will be subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors, which may consider such factors as our results of operations, financial condition, capital needs and acquisition strategy, among others.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information for our equity compensation plans in effect as of June 30, 2018 is as follows:

	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column a)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders(1)	3,165,000	0.76	6,835,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders(2)	379,000	1.43	-
Total	3,544,000	0.74	6,835,000

(1)

No incentive stock options were granted under our 2014 Stock Option Plan (“2014 Option Plan”) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. An additional 2,118,000 incentive stock options (“ISO”) and 807,000 non-qualified stock options (“NQSO”) of the Company’s common stock was granted under the 2014 Option Plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The 2014 Option Plan was approved February 17, 2015 and was amended on October 25, 2017.

(2)

Consists of 72,000 options granted under the 2010 Stock Option Plan (“2010 Option Plan”) and assumed by the Company in a Reverse Acquisition. An additional 307,000 non-qualified options were issued for a total outstanding at June 30, 2018 of 379,000.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

Common Stock

We are authorized to issue up to 300,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share. Each outstanding share of common stock entitles the holder thereof to one vote per share on all matters.

On August 10, 2017, we filed a certificate of amendment to our articles of incorporation with the State of Nevada effectuating a reverse split of the Company’s common stock at a ratio of 1 for 10 (the “Reverse Stock Split”). The Reverse Stock Split became effective in the State of Nevada on August 18, 2017. Michael Johnson, our director and beneficial owner of Esenjay, owning a majority of our issued and outstanding common stock approved the Reverse Stock Split on July 7, 2017.

In connection with the Reverse Stock Split, proportionate adjustments have been made to the per share exercise price and the number of shares issuable upon the exercise or conversion of all outstanding options, warrants, convertible or

exchangeable securities entitling the holders to purchase, exchange for, or convert into, shares of common stock. All references to shares of common stock and per share data for all periods presented in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained have been adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split on a retroactive basis.

Our bylaws provide that any vacancy occurring in the Board of Directors may be filled by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors though less than a quorum of the Board of Directors. The holders of shares of our common stock are entitled to dividends out of funds legally available when and as declared by our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors has never declared a dividend and does not anticipate declaring a dividend in the foreseeable future. Should we decide in the future to pay dividends, as a holding company, our ability to do so and meet other obligations depends upon the receipt of dividends or other payments from our operating subsidiary and other holdings and investments. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, holders of our common stock are entitled to receive, ratably, the net assets available to stockholders after payment of all creditors.

To the extent that additional shares of our common stock are issued, the relative interests of existing stockholders will be diluted.

Preferred Stock

We may issue up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value of \$0.001 in one or more classes or series within a class pursuant to our Articles of Incorporation. There are currently no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding.

ITEM 6 - SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

As a Smaller Reporting Company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and in item 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K, we are electing scaled disclosure reporting obligations and therefore are not required to provide the information requested by this Item.

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

The following discussion and analysis provides information which management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the Company's results of operations and financial condition. The discussion should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and Notes thereto contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Some of the statements contained in the following discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations refer to future expectations or include other "forward-looking" information. Those statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by these statements. The forward-looking information is based on various factors and was derived from numerous assumptions. See "Special Note regarding Forward Looking Statements" included in this Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of factors to be considered when evaluating forward-looking information detailed below. These factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements.

Overview

We design, develop and sell rechargeable lithium-ion energy storage systems for industrial applications, such as, electric fork lifts and airport ground support equipment. We have structured our business around our BMS which provides three critical functions to our battery systems: cell balancing, monitoring and error reporting. Using our proprietary management technology, we are able to offer complete integrated energy storage solutions or custom modular standalone systems to our customers. We have also developed a suite of complementary technologies and products that accompany our core products.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates based on its 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 under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies and estimates affect the preparation of our financial statements:

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are carried at their estimated collectible amounts. The Company has not experienced collections issues related to its accounts receivable and has not recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of battery management systems and the related subcomponents, and are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or net realizable value. The Company evaluates inventories to determine if write-downs are necessary due to obsolescence or if the inventory levels are in excess of anticipated demand at market value based on consideration of historical sales and product development plans. The Company recorded an adjustment

related to obsolete inventory in the amount of approximately \$27,000 and \$56,000 during the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

We reviewed our inventory valuation with regards to our gross loss for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The gross loss was due to factors related to new product launch of the GSE packs, such as low volume, early higher cost designs, and limited sourcing as we have seen with the launch of the LiFT Packs. As sales volumes rise we are seeing increased margins. As such, we do not believe the gross loss would require any write-downs to inventory on hand.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, price is fixed or determinable, and collectability of the selling price is reasonably assured. Delivery occurs when risk of loss is passed to the customer, as specified by the terms of the applicable customer agreements. When a product is sold on consignment, the item remains in our inventory and revenue is not recognized until the product is ultimately sold to the end user. When a right of return exists, contractually or implied, the Company recognizes revenue when the product is sold through to the end user. As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company did not have any deferred revenue.

Product Warranties

The Company evaluates its exposure to product warranty obligations based on historical experience. Our products, primarily lift equipment packs, are warrantied for five years unless modified by a separate agreement. As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company carried warranty liability of approximately \$158,000 and \$85,000, respectively, which is included in accrued expenses on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposures to cash flow, market, or foreign currency risk.

Stock-based Compensation

Pursuant to the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic No. 718-10, Compensation-Stock Compensation, which establishes accounting for equity instruments exchanged for employee service, we utilize the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of employee stock option awards at the date of grant, which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including expected volatility and expected life. Changes in these inputs and assumptions can materially affect the measure of estimated fair value of our share-based compensation. These assumptions are subjective and generally require significant analysis and judgment to develop. When estimating fair value, some of the assumptions will be based on, or determined from, external data and other assumptions may be derived from our historical experience with stock-based payment arrangements. The appropriate weight to place on historical experience is a matter of judgment, based on relevant facts and circumstances.

Common stock or equity instruments such as warrants issued for services to non-employees are valued at their estimated fair value at the measurement date (the date when a firm commitment for performance of the services is reached, typically the date of issuance, or when performance is complete). If the total value exceeds the par value of the stock issued, the value in excess of the par value is added to the additional paid-in-capital.

Segment and Related Information

We operate as a single reportable segment.

Comparison of Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the related notes that appear elsewhere in this Annual Report.

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The following table represents our statement of operations for the years ended June 30, 2018 (“Fiscal 2018”) and June 30, 2017 (“Fiscal 2017”).

	Fiscal 2018		Fiscal 2017	
	\$	% of Revenues	\$	% of Revenues
Revenues	\$4,118,000	100%	\$902,000	100%
Cost of goods sold	4,913,000	119%	1,622,000	180%
Gross loss	(795,000)	-19%	(720,000)	-80%
Operating expenses:				
Selling and administrative expenses	3,462,000	84%	2,404,000	267%
Research and development	1,956,000	47%	1,052,000	117%
Total operating expenses	5,418,000	132%	3,456,000	384%
Operating loss	(6,213,000)	-151%	(4,176,000)	-464%
Other income (expense):				
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	-	0%	14,000	2%
Interest expense, net	(752,000)	-18%	(273,000)	-30%
Net loss	\$(6,965,000)	-169%	\$(4,435,000)	-492%

Revenues

Our product focus is primarily on lift equipment, reflecting our current products for walkie pallet jacks and we have started introducing higher capacity packs in the latter half of Fiscal 2018 for Class 1, 2, and 3 forklifts. We also are implementing a strategy to expand on an opportunistic basis to adjacent applications, including airport ground support equipment (“GSE”). We feel that we are well positioned to address these markets, which would utilize our modular and scalable battery pack design and technology.

We currently sell products primarily through a distribution network of equipment dealers and battery distributors in North America. This distribution network mostly sells to large company, national accounts. However, we do sell certain battery packs directly to other accounts including industrial equipment manufacturers and the ultimate end-user.

Revenues for Fiscal 2018 increased \$3,216,000 or 357%, compared to Fiscal 2017. This increase in revenues during Fiscal 2018 was primarily attributable to a major national account for orders beginning in November 2017. Revenue increases also reflected a smaller mix of airport ground support equipment for initial purchases by a large international airport service company.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales for Fiscal 2018 increased \$3,291,000 or 203%, compared to Fiscal 2017. The increase in cost of sales was directly attributable to the increase in revenues during Fiscal 2018. The cost of materials per LiFT Pack in Fiscal 2018 decreased compared to Fiscal 2017 as higher purchase quantities resulted in lower costs of materials per pack. Despite the improvement in lower costs per pack, we have continued to recognize a gross loss during Fiscal 2018 as we remain subject to low volume purchases, early higher cost designs and limited sourcing related to our inventory purchases. Warranty expense for Fiscal 2018 increased as a result of the higher sales volume. As of June 30, 2018, we had approximately \$158,000 accrued for product warranty liability.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and personnel related expenses, stock-based compensation expense, public company costs, consulting costs, professional fees and other expenses. Such expenses for Fiscal 2018 increased \$1,058,000 or 44%, compared to Fiscal 2017. The increase was for marketing to promote the new products, additional payroll costs and stock based compensation related to new employees, and additional legal fees for capital raises.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses for Fiscal 2018 increased \$904,000 or 86%, compared to Fiscal 2017. Such expenses consist primarily of materials, supplies, salaries and personnel related expenses, testing costs, consulting costs, and other expenses associated with the continued development of our LiFT pack, as well as, research into new product opportunities. The increase in expenses in Fiscal 2018 was primarily due to the development and implementation of the higher capacity packs for Class 1, 2, and 3 forklifts. We anticipate research and development expenses continuing to be a significant portion of our expenses as we continue to develop and add new and improved products to our product line-up.

Change in Fair Value of Derivative Liabilities

The derivative liability was eliminated as of January 23, 2017 resulting in a Fiscal 2018 decrease of \$14,000 or 100% compared to Fiscal 2017 (see Note 7 to the audited consolidated financial statements).

Interest Expense

Interest expense for Fiscal 2018 increased \$479,000 or 175%, compared to Fiscal 2017 and was primarily of interest expense related to our outstanding lines of credit. On December 29, 2015, we entered into the Second Amendment of our Unrestricted Line of Credit (see Note 6 to the audited consolidated financial statements) which included, among other provisions, the reduction in the conversion price of the Unrestricted Line of Credit from \$3.00 to \$0.60 per share. The estimated change in fair value of the conversion price of approximately \$310,000 was recorded as a deferred financing cost at the date of the Second Amendment and was amortized over the then remaining seven-month term of the amended Unrestricted Line of Credit agreement. During Fiscal 2017 we recorded approximately \$44,000 of deferred financing amortization cost, which is included in interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Also included in Fiscal 2018 and Fiscal 2017 was interest expense of approximately \$752,000 and \$228,000, respectively, related to our outstanding lines of credit and deferred discount amortization (see Notes 6 and 7 to the audited consolidated financial statements).

Net Loss

Net loss during Fiscal 2018 increased \$2,530,000 or 57%, compared to Fiscal 2017. The increase is due primarily to increased selling, administrative, and research and development expenses, as discussed above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

As of June 30, 2018, we had a cash balance of \$2,706,000 and an accumulated deficit of \$26,662,000. We do not have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to fund planned operations for the twelve months following the date of this Annual Report. See “Future Liquidity Needs” below.

Cash Flows

Operating Activities

Our operating activities resulted in net cash used in operations of \$6,500,000 for Fiscal 2018, compared to net cash used in operations of \$5,698,000 for Fiscal 2017.

The net cash used in operating activities for Fiscal 2018 reflects the net loss of \$6,965,000 for the period offset primarily by non-cash items including depreciation, stock based compensation, stock issued for services and the amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount, as well as, the purchase of inventory and the payment of accounts payable and accrued interest.

The net cash used in operating activities for Fiscal 2017 reflects the net loss of \$4,435,000 for the period offset primarily by non-cash items including depreciation, stock based compensation, stock issued for services, as well as, an increase in accounts receivable and accrued interest.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for Fiscal 2018 and Fiscal 2017 totaled \$85,000 and \$53,000, respectively, which consisted primarily of office and warehouse equipment purchases.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities during Fiscals 2018 and 2017 was \$9,170,000 and \$5,745,000, respectively. The increase in cash provided by financing activities primarily results from the borrowings from our lines of credit with Esenjay totaling \$5,195,000, as well as, proceeds from a \$4,000,000 private placement sale of common stock.

Future Liquidity Needs

We have evaluated our expected cash requirements over the next twelve months, which include, but are not limited to, investments in additional sales and marketing and product development resources, capital expenditures, and working capital requirements and have determined that our existing cash resources are not sufficient to meet our anticipated needs during the next twelve months, and that additional financing is required to support current operations. Based on our current and planned levels of expenditure, we estimate that total financing proceeds of approximately \$7,800,000 will be required to fund current and planned operations for the twelve months following the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, September 26, 2018. In addition, we anticipate that further additional financing may be required to fund our business plan subsequent to that date, until such time as revenues and related cash flows become sufficient to support our operating costs.

We intend to continue to seek capital through the sale of equity securities through private placements, in addition to utilizing our existing Unrestricted Line of Credit and Inventory Line of Credit with Esenjay. Esenjay is deemed to be a related party as Mr. Michael Johnson, the beneficial owner and director of Esenjay, is a current member of our board of directors and a major shareholder of the Company. The Unrestricted Line of Credit bears interest at 8% per annum, matures on January 31, 2019, and is convertible into shares of common stock at \$0.60 per share. Inventory Line of Credit bears interest at a rate of 15% per annum and matures on March 31, 2019. Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2018, we have borrowed an aggregate of \$14,130,000, of which \$3,750,000 has been converted to equity, pursuant to various credit facilities with Esenjay of which the Unrestricted Line of Credit remains outstanding. As of June 30, 2018, the amount outstanding under the Unrestricted Line of Credit was \$7,975,000, with \$2,025,000 available for future draws at Esenjay's discretion and the amount outstanding under the Inventory Line of Credit was \$2,405,000 with \$2,595,000 available for future draws at Esenjay's discretion. Esenjay owns approximately 52% of our issued and outstanding common stock as of September 26, 2018.

During Fiscal 2017 we received cash advances totaling \$500,000 (the "Advances") from a shareholder (the "Shareholder"). The Advances were received pursuant to an oral agreement, whereby we agreed to accrue interest on the Advances at 12% per annum. On April 27, 2017, we formalized the oral agreement into a written Convertible Promissory Note (the "Convertible Note"). Borrowings under the Convertible Note accrue interest at 12% per annum, with all unpaid principal and accrued interest due and payable on October 27, 2018. In addition, at any time commencing on or after the date that is six (6) months from the issue date, at the election of Shareholder, all or any portion of the outstanding principal, accrued but unpaid interest and/or late charges under the Convertible Note may be converted into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$1.20 per share; provided, however, the Shareholder shall not have the right to convert any portion of the Convertible Note to the extent that the Shareholder would beneficially own in excess of 5% of the number of shares of common stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to the issuance of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Convertible Note.

In April 2016, our Board of Directors approved the private placement of up to 77,500,000 shares of our common stock to select accredited investors for a total amount of \$3,100,000, or \$0.40 per share of common stock. On July 28, 2016, our Board of Directors increased the aggregate amount offered to up to \$4,000,000 and extended the termination date to August 31, 2016 (the "Offering"). As of August 31, 2017, a total of 9,750,000 shares of common stock have been sold to ten (10) accredited investors for a total aggregate offering amount of \$3,900,000 of which \$2,125,000 was received in cash, \$1,750,000 was received in exchange of settlement of outstanding liabilities under the Unrestricted Line of Credit with Esenjay, and \$25,000 was received in the form of settlement of accounts payable to a vendor.

In March 2018, our Board of Directors approved the private placement of up to 5,714,286 shares of our common stock to select accredited investors for a total amount of \$4.0 million, or \$0.70 per share of common stock. A total of 1,142,857 shares of common stock to five accredited investors, an aggregate gross proceeds of \$800,000, was raised with multiple closings as of May 11, 2018. The offering was completed on May 11, 2018.

In May 2018, the board approved a new private placement limited to only accredited investors pursuant to which it would raise up to 4,285,714 shares of common stock (or up to approximately \$3.0 million) at \$0.70 per share. This offering was completed as of June 30, 2018 and the Company issued an aggregate of 4,571,428 shares of gross proceeds of \$3.2 million under this offering. In connection with the private placement, on June 21, 2018, an agreement was made and entered into between Esenjay Investment, LLC and Cleveland Capital LP and Cleveland Capital Management, LLC to incentivize the investors to participate in this private placement such that, Esenjay will convert at the conversion price of all of the then remaining amounts outstanding under the Unrestricted Line of Credit into shares of common stock of Flux in accordance with the terms of the Unrestricted Line of Credit. Esenjay also agreed that it will not, at any time from the date of the agreement, cause repayment of any amounts outstanding under the

Unrestricted Line of Credit in cash or other immediately available funds. Cleveland Capital LP will have the right of first refusal if Esenjay offers to sell any of the related offered notes under the Unrestricted Line of Credit.

Although management believes that the additional required funding will be obtained, there is no guarantee we will be able to obtain the additional required funds in the future or that funds will be available on terms acceptable to us. If such funds are not available, management will be required to curtail its investments in additional sales and marketing and product development resources, and capital expenditures, which will have a material adverse effect on our future cash flows and results of operations, and its ability to continue operating as a going concern.

To the extent that we raise additional funds by issuing equity or debt securities, our shareholders may experience additional significant dilution and such financing may involve restrictive covenants. To the extent that we raise additional funds through collaboration and licensing arrangements, it may be necessary to relinquish some rights to our technologies or our product candidates, or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. Such actions may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Going Concern

During Fiscal 2018, we incurred net losses from operations of \$6,965,000 and have incurred an accumulated deficit of \$26,662,000 as of June 30, 2018. In addition, as of June 30, 2018 we had limited available cash balances and were in need of additional capital to fund operations. In their report on the annual consolidated financial statements for Fiscal 2018, our independent auditors included an explanatory paragraph in which they expressed substantial doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to raise additional capital on a timely basis until such time as revenues and related cash flows are sufficient to fund our operations. Management's plans are to continue to seek funding, as necessary, through the sale of equity securities through private placements, credit line extensions and convertible debt placements.

The issuance of additional equity securities by us could result in a significant dilution in the equity interests of our current stockholders. (See Note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements)

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2018, we did not have any other relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partners, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, we are not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15 regarding ASC topic No. 205, Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern. The standard requires all companies to evaluate if conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and requires different disclosure of items that raise substantial doubt that are, or are not, alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans. The new guidance is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016. We adopted ASU No 2014-15 for Fiscal 2017 and have reflected the required disclosures in the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation, (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, which will simplify how companies account for certain aspects of share-based payment awards to employees, including the accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, and statutory tax withholding requirements, as well as, classification in the statement of cash flows. This pronouncement is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those annual periods. We adopted ASU No. 2016-09 for the year ended June 30, 2018 and is reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which provides guidance on reducing the diversity in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. In addition to other specific cash flow issues, ASU 2016-15 provides clarification on when an entity should separate cash receipts and cash payments into more than one class of cash flows and when an entity should classify those cash receipts and payments into one class of cash flows on the basis of predominance. The new guidance is effective for the fiscal years beginning after

December 31, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted including an adoption in an interim period. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). The amendments in this ASU change the existing accounting standards for lease accounting, including requiring lessees to recognize most leases on their balance sheets and making targeted changes to lessor accounting. The guidance is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The new leases standard requires a modified retrospective transition approach for all leases existing at, or entered into after, the date of initial application, with an option to use certain transition relief. The adoption of this ASU is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2014-09"). ASU 2014-09 specifies a comprehensive model to be used in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers, and supersedes most of the current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. The FASB subsequently issued amendments to ASU No. 2014-09 that have the same effective date and transition date. It applies to all contracts with customers except those that are specifically within the scope of other FASB topics, and certain of its provisions also apply to transfers of nonfinancial assets, including in-substance nonfinancial assets that are not an output of an entity's ordinary activities. The core principal of the model is that revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the transferring entity expects to be entitled in exchange. To apply the revenue model, an entity will: 1) identify the contract(s) with a customer, 2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, 3) determine the transaction price, 4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and 5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. For public companies, ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual reporting periods (including interim reporting periods within those periods) beginning after December 15, 2017. Upon adoption, entities can choose to use either a full retrospective or modified approach, as outlined in ASU 2014-09. As compared with current GAAP, ASU 2014-09 requires significantly more disclosures about revenue recognition. These new standards became effective for us on July 1, 2018, and will be adopted using the modified retrospective method through a cumulative-effect adjustment directly to retained earnings as of that date, as applicable. Based on our assessment of the impact that these new standards will have on our consolidated results of operations, financial position and disclosures completed to date, we have not identified any accounting changes that would materially impact the amount of reported revenues with respect to our revenues, or the timing of such revenues; however, certain changes are required for financial statement disclosure purposes.

ITEM 7A - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and is not required to provide the information required under this item.

ITEM 8 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements required by this item begin on page F-1 with the index to financial statements followed by the financial statements.

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

None

ITEM 9A - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as of the end of the period covered by this report, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Act of 1934. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be included in our Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, relating to the Company, including our consolidated subsidiaries, and was made known to them by others within those entities, particularly during the period when this report was being prepared. Based on the management's assessment and review of our financial statements and results for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, we have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective for purposes stated above.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the Company's financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurances with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Additionally, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. As of June 30, 2018 management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in “Internal Control - Integrated Framework,” issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Based on

the assessment, management determined that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2018 based on the COSO criteria.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as such report is not required due to the Company's status as a smaller reporting company.

Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B - OTHER INFORMATION

On July 25, 2018, our Board of Directors granted Ronald F. Dutt, our chief executive officer president, chief financial officer, and corporate secretary, options to purchase 335,264 shares of our common stock with an exercise price equal to \$1.98 per share and will vest quarterly over a two-year period following the date of grant and expire on July 25, 2028. The exercise price is equal to the fair market value of our common stock, which is \$1.98 per share based on our 30 day volume-weighted average price on July 25, 2018. The options were issued under the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan.

PART III

ITEM 10 - DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors, Executive Officers and Significant Employees

Identification of Directors, Executive Officers and Significant Employees

The following table and text set forth the names and ages of our current directors, executive officers and significant employees as of the date of this report. Our Board of Directors is comprised of only one class. All of the directors will serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, retirement, resignation or removal. There are no family relationships among any of the directors and executive officers. Our Board of Directors are not paid for their service.

Name	Age	Position
Christopher L. Anthony	42	Chairman
Ronald F. Dutt	71	Director, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, and Corporate Secretary
Jonathan A. Berry	50	Chief Operating Officer
Michael Johnson	70	Director
James Gevarges	53	Director

There are no arrangements or understandings between our directors and executive officers and any other person pursuant to which any director or officer was or is to be selected as a director or officer.

Business Experience

Christopher L. Anthony, Chairman. Mr. Anthony was appointed as chairman on September 3, 2015 and has been a board member since June 14, 2012. Mr. Anthony was also the Company’s former chief executive officer from June 14, 2012 to June 28, 2013. Prior to the Company’s reverse acquisition of Flux Power Holdings, Inc., in June 2012 Mr. Anthony served as chairman and chief executive officer of Flux Power since it was incorporated in 2009. Mr. Anthony is the founder and a majority owner of Epic Boats, LLC (“Epic Boats”) a Delaware Corporation and has served as an R&D advisor since it was founded in 2002 and also served as chief executive officer through October 2010. On June 28, 2013 Mr. Anthony resigned as Flux Power’s chief executive officer to return full time to his position as chief executive officer of Epic Boats to manage the day to day operations. Epic Boats is primarily engaged in the business of providing recreational and competitive watercrafts, including an electric wake boarding boat. From 2005 to 2009 Mr. Anthony served as the chief operating officer of Aptera Motors, Inc., a Delaware company engaged in the business of manufacturing a three-wheel electric car (“Aptera Motors”) and was a director of that company from 2005 to

2010. Aptera Motors and Epic Boats are not affiliates of the Company. Mr. Anthony is an expert in energy storage, electric propulsion systems, and advanced composite manufacturing processes. He has significant experience building advanced products in the marine and commuter vehicle industries. Mr. Anthony has a Bachelor's of Science degree in finance from the Cameron School of Business.

Ronald F. Dutt. Director, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Director and Corporate Secretary. Mr. Dutt has been our chief executive officer, interim chief financial officer and director since March 19, 2014. On September 19, 2017, he was also appointed as our president, chief financial officer and corporate secretary. Previously he was our chief financial officer since December 7, 2012 and our interim chief executive officer since June 28, 2013. Mr. Dutt has served as the Company's interim corporate secretary since June 28, 2013. Prior to Flux Power, Mr. Dutt provided chief financial officer and chief operating officer consulting services during 2008 through 2012. In this capacity Mr. Dutt provided financial consulting, including strategic business modeling and managed operations. Prior to 2008, Mr. Dutt served in several capacities as executive vice president, chief financial officer and treasurer for various public and private companies including SOLA International, Directed Electronics, Fritz Companies DHL Americas, Aptera Motors, Inc., and Visa International. Currently, Mr. Dutt serves as a board member of Rising International, a not-for-profit organization in Santa Cruz, California since 2011, and as a board advisor for Tyga-Box Systems, a New York City based company since 2011. Rising International and Tyga-Box are not affiliates of the Company. Mr. Dutt holds an MBA in Finance from University of Washington and an undergraduate degree in Chemistry from the University of North Carolina. Additionally, Mr. Dutt served in the United States Navy and received an honorable discharge as a Lieutenant.

Jonathan A. Berry, Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Berry joined the Company in 2016 and has been our director of operations since 2016. On June 29, 2018, he was appointed as our chief operating officer. Prior to joining the Company in 2016, Mr. Berry was Clean Air Power, Inc.'s group operations director and general manager of the USA operations from 2014 to 2016, and operations director of the UK, Australia, and USA market from 2012 to 2014. Mr. Berry's experience in the development, implementation, and management of all aspects of supply chain, production, and sales has prepared and qualified him for the position of Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Berry has an MBA from Ashford Business School in London, England and an undergraduate degree in electrical engineering from Leeds University.

Michael Johnson, Director. Mr. Johnson has been our director since July 12, 2012. Mr. Johnson has been a director of Flux Power since it was incorporated. Since 2002, Mr. Johnson has been a director and the chief executive officer of Esenjay Petroleum Corporation ("Esenjay Petroleum"), a Delaware company located in Corpus Christi, Texas which is engaged in the business oil exploration and production. Mr. Johnson's primary responsibility at Esenjay Petroleum is to manage the business and company as chief executive officer. Mr. Johnson is director and beneficial owner of Esenjay Investments LLC, a Delaware company engaged in the business of investing in companies, and an affiliate of the Company owning approximately 67.5% of our outstanding shares, including common shares underlying options, warrants and convertible debt that were exercisable or convertible or which would become exercisable or convertible within 60 days. As a result of Mr. Johnson's leadership and business experience he is an industry expert in the natural gas exploration industry and brings a wealth of management and successful company building experience to the board. Mr. Johnson received a BS degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Southwestern Louisiana.

James Gevarges, Director. Mr. Gevarges served on our Board as director from July 14, 2012 to October 24, 2014 at which time he resigned. On September 30, 2015, Mr. Gevarges was reinstated as a director. Mr. Gevarges is the President, Chief Executive Officer, and a majority owner of Current Ways, Inc., a California company engaged in the business of manufacturing chargers and other components for electric vehicles, which he founded in 2010. Current Ways, Inc. is not an affiliate of the Company. Since 1991 Mr. Gevarges has also been a Director and the Chief Executive Officer of LHV Power Corporation (formerly known as HiTek Power, Corp) ("LHV Power"), a California company located in Santee, California which is engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing and marketing of power supply systems. Mr. Gevarges is the sole owner of LHV Power. LHV Power is not an affiliate of the Company. Mr. Gevarges' primary responsibilities at LHV Power are to manage the company and business as Chief Executive Officer and President. As a result of Mr. Gevarges' management and industry experience he is a power supply industry expert and brings an enormous amount of manufacturing and successful company management experience to the Company. Mr. Gevarges has a Bachelor's of Science degree in electrical engineering from Louisiana State University.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To the best of our knowledge, during the past ten years, none of our directors or executive officers were involved in any of the following: (1) any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time; (2) any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses); (3) being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities; and (4) being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodities Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended or vacated.

Board Leadership Structure and Role in Risk Oversight

The Board does not have a policy as to whether the roles of our chairman and chief executive officer should be separate. Instead, the Board makes this determination based on what best serves our Company's needs at any given time.

In its governance role, and particularly in exercising its duty of care and diligence, the Board is responsible for ensuring that appropriate risk management policies and procedures are in place to protect the company's assets and business. Our Board has broad and ultimate oversight responsibility for our risk management processes and programs and executive management is responsible for the day-to-day evaluation and management of risks to the Company.

Audit Committee

We have not adopted an audit committee charter. Our Board of Directors serves the function of the audit committee. The Board of Directors intends to establish an audit committee in the future.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Board of Directors has not established a separate audit committee within the meaning of Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Instead, our entire Board of Directors acts as the audit committee within the meaning of Section 3(a)(58)(B) of the Exchange Act. In addition, our Board of Directors has not made a determination as to whether a director on the Board meets the definition of an “audit committee financial expert” within the meaning of Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K. We continue to seek candidates for outside directors and for a financial expert to serve on a separate audit committee when we establish one.

In fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, the Board has reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements with management and discussed with the independent auditors the matters required to be discussed by PCAOB Standard 16, formerly SAS 61. Management is responsible for the financial statements and the reporting process, including the system of internal controls. The independent auditors are responsible for expressing an opinion on the conformity of those audited financial statements with generally accepted accounting principles.

The Board of Directors discussed with the independent auditors, the auditors’ independence from the management of the Company and received written disclosures and the letter from the independent accountants required by Independence Standards Board Standard No. 1. After Board of Director’s review and discussions, as mentioned above, the Board of Directors recommended that the audited financial statements be included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Compensation Committee and Governance and Nomination Committee

We have not adopted a compensation committee and governance committee charters. The Board of Directors currently serves these functions. The Board of Directors will consider establishing a compensation committee and governance committee in the future. There were no material changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors.

Code of Conduct and Ethics

We have not adopted a Code of Conduct for our senior executive officers.

Indemnification Agreements

We executed a standard form of indemnification agreement (“Indemnification Agreement”) with each of our Board members and executive officers (each, an “Indemnitee”).

Pursuant to and subject to the terms, conditions and limitations set forth in the Indemnification Agreement, we agreed to indemnify each Indemnitee, against any and all expenses incurred in connection with the Indemnitee’s service as our officer, director and or agent, or is or was serving at our request as a director, officer, employee, agent or advisor of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, limited liability company, or other entity or enterprise but only if the Indemnitee acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to our best interest, and in the case of a criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful. In addition, the indemnification provided in the indemnification agreement is applicable whether or not negligence or gross negligence of the Indemnitee is alleged or proven. Additionally, the Indemnification Agreement establishes processes and procedures for indemnification claims, advancement of expenses and costs and contribution obligations.

Compliance with Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our executive officers and directors and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities, to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (hereinafter referred to as the “Commission”) initial statements of beneficial ownership, reports of changes in ownership and Annual Reports concerning their ownership, of Common Stock and other of our equity securities on Forms 3, 4, and 5, respectively. Executive officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by Commission regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file. Based solely on information available to us in public filings, we believe that all reports required by Section 16(a) for transactions in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, were timely filed except as follows:

On October 26, 2017, James Gevarges, was granted options under our 2014 Equity Incentive Plan to purchase up to 30,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.46 per share. On November 3, 2017, a Form 4 was filed for Mr. Gevarges.

ITEM 11 - EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation for our Named Executive Officers

The following table sets forth information concerning all forms of compensation earned by our named executive officers during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 for services provided to the Company and its subsidiaries.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)(1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Ronald F. Dutt, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, Director and Corporate Secretary	2018	\$170,000	\$-	\$-	\$677,538	\$-	\$-	\$847,538
	2017	\$170,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$170,000
Jonathan Berry, Chief Operating Officer(2)	2018	\$145,000	\$-	\$-	\$541,741	\$-	\$-	686,741

(1)

The grant date fair value was determined in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic No. 718 using the Black-Scholes valuation model with assumptions described in more detail in the notes to our audited financial statements included in this report.

(2)

Mr. Berry became our chief operating officer on June 29, 2018.

Benefit Plans

We do not have any profit sharing plan or similar plans for the benefit of our officers, directors or employees. However, we may establish such plan in the future.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

In connection with the reverse acquisition of Flux Power, Inc in 2012, we assumed the 2010 Option Plan. As of June 30, 2018, the number of options outstanding to purchase common stock under the 2010 Option Plan was 379,000. No additional options to purchase common stock may be granted under the 2010 Option Plan.

On November 26, 2014, our board of directors approved our 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2014 Option Plan"), which was approved by our shareholders on February 17, 2015. The 2014 Option Plan was amended by our board of directors on October 26, 2017 and approved by our shareholders on July 23, 2018. The 2014 Option Plan offers selected employees, directors, and consultants the opportunity to acquire our common stock, and serves to encourage

such persons to remain employed by us and to attract new employees. The 2014 Option Plan allows for the award of stock and options, up to 10,000,000 shares of our common stock. We granted 438,000 incentive stock options under the 2014 Option Plan during Fiscal 2016 of which 320,000 remain outstanding at June 30, 2018. No options were granted during Fiscal 2017. We granted 2,118,000 incentive stock options and 807,000 non-qualified stock options under the 2014 Option Plan during Fiscal 2018.

As of June 30, 2018, we have 3,165,000 options and 379,000 options exercisable and outstanding which were granted from the 2014 Option Plan and 2010 Option Plan, respectively.

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The following table sets forth certain information concerning unexercised options, stock that has not vested, and equity compensation plan awards outstanding as of June 30, 2018 for the named executive officers below:

Name	Option Awards(1)		Stock Awards	
	Award Grant Date	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options